# BANK QUOTATION RECORD <br> rea. u. s. pat. office 

## SEPTEMBER IN RETROSPECT

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## October 5, 1934

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

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## 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 Worker

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.

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 Sent. 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 reauce 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 85 c . for garments called for and delivered, and 69c. for cash and carry work. Before the shutdown, members of the Association charged 75 c . for cleaning and delivering a garment, while prices of some of the cash and carry chain stores ran as low as four garments for
dollar. The tie-up began on Sept. 5 . dollar. The tie-up began on Sept. 5.
Regulations Issued by the Federal Reserve Board Governing MarginlRequirements 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 sies 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 nf 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 pre-
venting the circumvention of the margin requirements, and no restrictions venting the circumvention of the margin requirements, and no restrictio
are placed on loans for industrial, agricultural, or commercial purposes. are placed on loans for industrial, agricultural,
The regulation becomes effective Oct. 1 1934. In order, however, that The regulation becomes effective Oct. 11934 . 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 0 ct .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 ns 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 Secu
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. I 1934 if the security is temporarily registered, or on or after Oct. 11934 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 socalled 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 1933Securities and Exchange Commission Further Extends Effective Date Applying to Exemplion fro
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 311934 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 311934 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 Morg enthau 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 Bank ers 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 Nof 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 Roozevelt Said to Regard Bank Examiners as in Part
Responsible for Present Restricted Credit Conditions-Holds 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 Corpora-
tion
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 FFMC 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 parment. The AttorneyGeneral'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 $21 / 2 \%$ 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 Clat

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 Devoe \& 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, an nounced 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 Calcula- tion of Cotton Textile Wages tion 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-

## MONTHLY REVIEW

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, ing 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 re enue report.
Federal Judge Holds Unconstitutional Farm Mortgage Moratorium Provisions in Frazier-Lemke Farm Bankruptcy Act
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 Bankruptey 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 Bankruptey Act (amending the National Bankruptcy Act) was passed at the recent session of Congress and signed by President Roosevelt on June 28.
Association of Amercian 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 Secre-

tary 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. 111934.
The Hon. Cordell Hull,
The Secretary of State,
Washington, D. O.
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 ruth 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 $133 \%$ 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 grods 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 Congres 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 adoveated 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 considred 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 internationa 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 movments.

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 dicator, 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 accomplsihed 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 theretofor 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 Disarmanet 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 disarn ament 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 ${ }^{\theta}$ 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-NonFerrous 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. 271934. 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), showe 1 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 expection that present quotations, in the absense 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 $191 / 2 \%$ 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 con-struction-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 annoupcing a further increase in steel ingot production to $21 \%$ of ce pacity, 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 $21 / 2$-point gain in production (to $231 / 2 \%$ ) has bouyed up the hopes of the trade and stiffened resistence 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 therr inventories to fall below normal levels, continued the publication, which also stated in substance:
While extensive forward contracting seems to be barred by the piovisions 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 cate advance have been taken by producers. Moves in opposition to the rate advance have been taken by three important Ohio steel companies, which have asked to be 1 .
Commerce Commission heariugs ang freer buying is the lingering fear of Among ouher factors encourating $\begin{aligned} & \text { eventual currency inflation, although generally speaking the tone of busi- }\end{aligned}$ ness 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 bad 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 nest year. Once prices are cut the die is cast under the code provision barring adupswing 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 com plete 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 auto in manuacturer toward Detroit basing is divia
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 p.cture 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, cause.
ferrous metals to hold down purchases to a low level.
ferrous metals
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 commodites 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 6.80 c . to 6.90 c . c.i.f., Europen ports. [The trend in prices had previously been steadily downward, sales having been made a month ago at about 7.125c., c.l.f. European ports and at an average of 7.225 c . 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 to consider curtailment of production and marketing under the changed 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 $9.121 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. and 8.75 c . 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 3.65 c., with a similar decline on Sept. 26 to 3.60c. Zinc at New York, which closed on Aug. 31 at 4.55 c ., declined to 4.50 c . on Sept. 7, to 4.45 c . on Sept. 13, to 4.35 c . on Sept. 14, to 4.30 c . on Sept. 26, and to 4.25 c . on Sept. 29. Tin at New York, which closed on Aug. 31 at 51.60 c ., rose to 51.90 c. on Sept. 4 , which was the highest quotation for that month, touched a low of 51.25 c . on Sept. 7; thereafter the price moved irregularly up and down, closing on Sept. 29 at 51.50 c .

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 tọtal 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 recoiding gain of $3 \%$ but hardwoods loss of $33 \%$. Production was $3 \%$ below that of the corresponding 1933 week; shipments were about the same as ast year. Reports from 1,658 mills on sept. 22 1934, give uniled ordersical millt report unfilled orders as 540 631,00 feet on Sept. 22 1934, or the equivalens 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 in fluence, 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 13.40 c., but from that point there was a decline to 12.55 c . 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 $64 \times 60$ 's was marked down on Sept. 27 from $5 \frac{1}{8} \mathrm{c}$. to 5 c . The price of

27-inch cloth $60 \times 64$ 's was 5 c . Sept. 29 , unchanged from Aug. 31. Osnaburgs were $103 / 4$ to 11c. Sept. 29 as against $103 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. 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; $\$ 1.221 / 2 @ \$ 1.271 / 2$ April 30; $\$ 1.33 @ \$ 1.38$ March 31; \$1.45@ $\$ 1.50$ Feb. 28; $\$ 1.55 @ \$ 1.60$ Jan. 31; $\$ 1.371 / 2 @ \$ 1.421 / 2$ Dec. 29 1933; $\$ 1.40 @ \$ 1.45$ Nov. 29; $\$ 1.571 / 2 @ \$ 1.621 / 2$ Oct. 31; $\$ 1.821 / 2 @ \$ 1.871 / 2$ Sept. 29; $\$ 1.85 @ \$ 1.90$ Aug. 31; $\$ 1.83 @ \$ 1.88$ on July 31 ; $\$ 2.171 / 2 @ \$ 2.221 / 2$ on June 30 ; \$1.65@\$1.70 on May 31; $\$ 1.471 / 2 @ \$ 1.521 / 2$ April 29 ; $\$ 1.15 @$ \$1.20 March 31; $\$ 1.171 / 2 @ \$ 1.221 / 2$ Feb. 28; $\$ 1.15 @ \$ 1.20$ Jan. 31, all in 1933; $\$ 1.471 / 2 @ \$ 1.521 / 2$ Dec. 31 1932; $\$ 1.421 / 2$ @ $\$ 1.471 / 2$ 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; $\$ 1.121 / 2 @$, $\$ 1.171 / 2$ June 30; $\$ 1.10 @ \$ 1.15$ May 31; $\$ 1.35 @ \$ 1.40$ April 30; \$1.50@\$1.55 Mar. 31; \$1.671/2@\$1.70 Feb. 29; \$1.871/2@ \$1.90 Jan. 30, 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 ; $\$ 1.11 @ \$ 1.16$ Juve 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 ; $\$ 1.671 / 2 @ \$ 1.721 / 2$ Sept. 29; $\$ 1.821 / 2 @ \$ 1.871 / 2$ Aug. 31; $\$ 1.791 / 2 @ \$ 1.841 / 2$ July 31; $\$ 2.221 / 2 @ \$ 2.271 / 2$ June 30; $\$ 1.70 @ \$ 1.75$ May 31; $\$ 1.521 / 2 @ \$ 1.571 / 2$ April 29; \$1.10@\$1.15 Mar. 31; \$1.15@\$1.20 Feb. 28; \$1.121/2@ $\$ 1.171 / 2$ Jan. 31, all in 1933; $\$ 1.471 / 2 @ \$ 1.521 / 2$ Dec. 311932. AAA Announces That Loans of 12 Cents a Pound Will Be Made
on 1,950,000 Bales of Pool Cotton-RFC Sets Aside $\$ 250,000,000$ on 1,950,000 Bales of Pool Cotton-RFC Sets Aside $\$ 250,000,00$
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 $\$ 250$,$000,000 \mathrm{had}$ 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
Tficates. Holders of excess tax-exemption certificates may turn them certicates. Halders of texcess tax-exemption certificates mat turn them
over to the manager ond 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 will receive his share in the proportion the poundage surrendered by him
bears to the total poundage in the National pool. In addition, each probears to the total poundage in the National pool. In addion, each pro-
ducer will be returned his pro rata share of the unsold surplus certificates, which will be returned by pro rat in continued anotber season.
anotber season. in effect, that farmers who do not produce as much cotton
This means, in 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 meanis 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 certincates surrendered by him. The producer later will receive from which will also bear a receipt for the cer-
trust agreement signed by him, which trust agreement signed by him,
tificates he placed in the pool.

## Rubber

Crude rubber at first showed continued strength and new high prices were reached. Bullish factors were the smail 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 $143 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. bid and $143-16 \mathrm{c}$. asked on Sept. 29 against $153 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. asked on Aug. 31, 14 11-16c. asked July 31, $141 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. asked June 30, $121 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. asked May 31, $135 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. asked on April 30, 11 1-16c. asked on March 29, 103/8c. asked on Feb. 28, 10 c . asked Jan. 31, 9c. asked Dec. 29 1933, $91 / 8 @ 91 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Nov. 29, 73 4 c. Oct. $31,81 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Sept. 30, $71 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Aug. 31, and 7c. on July 31. On June 30 the spot price was $63 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. asked against $61 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. asked May 31, $45-16 \mathrm{c}$. asked on April 29, and $27 / 8$. bid and 3c. asked March 31, 2 15-16c. asked Feb. 28, 27/8c. bid and $215-16 \mathrm{c}$. asked Jan. 31, 3 3-16c. bid and $31 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. asked Dec. 311932.

Hides, Leather and Footwear
The First National Bank of Boston, in its "New England Letter" under date of Sept. 281934 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 garmet 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 con_ sidered 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 $61 / 2$ cents in August they have risen to about $71 / 2$ cents, and on an improved foreign demand frigorificos are quoted at 10 $1 / 8$ 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 $1011 / 2 \mathrm{e}$. on Sept. 1. At Winnipeg the October option closed on Saturday, September 29 , at $813 / 8$ c. as against an opening price of $813 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. on September 1. September corn in Chicago closed at 77e. as compared with the opening price gf $775 / \mathrm{s}$ c. on Sept. 1. September oats closed at $523 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. as against an opening price on September 1 of $511 / 8 \mathrm{c}$., while September rye closed at $741 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. compared with $821 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. 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 resistent 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 $\$ 30,000,000$ 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 apout $625,000,000$ bushels this would leave a carry-over next July of about $156,000,000$ bushels if the;e are no net imports or exports. It seems likely, however, that more chan average amounts of wheat may oe 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 a00,000-bushel
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 Government intends to seek a more strict enforcement of milling regu. lations, an increase of exports and an encouragement of stock feeding to maintain the official price of $\$ 1.95$ a cushel, which farm authorities say has been disregarded throughout the country.
France had hoped to pay her adverse palance of trade with Germany with surpius wheat but now Germany is expected to buy Russian grain.
$\$ 86,220,880$ Paid to Producers Participating in Corn-hog Adjust-
ment Program-Payments Made to 918,962 Contrat
ment 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. 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 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 received and released for payment to farmers in 522 counties, and 779,253
regular payment contracts had been approved for payinent 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 $95 / 8 \mathrm{c}$., against $91 / 2093 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Aug. 31; $93 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. July $31 ; 912 @ 95 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. June 30; 103/8@101/2c. May 31; 101/4c. April 30; 101/2c. March 31; 11c. Feb. 28; $91 / 2 @ 95 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. Jan. 31; $83 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. Dec. 29 1933; $71 / 2 @ 75 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. Nov. 29; $71 / 4$ c. Oct. $31 ; 71 / 2075 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. Sept. 30; $73 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. Aug. 31, and $73 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. July 31 -these figures comparing with $71 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. June 30; $73 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. on May 31 and also $73 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. April 29 and on March 31; 8@81/8c. Feb. 28; 81/2c. Jan. 31, all for 1933; 8114c. Dec. 311932.
No. 7 Santos was quoted on Sept. 29 at $95 / 8 @ 93 / 4$ c., against $103 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Aug. 31 ; $101 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. July $31 ; 101 / 8 @ 101 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. June 30 ; 11c. May 31; $107 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. April 28 and March 31; 1114c. Feb. 28; $978 @ 10 \mathrm{c}$. Jan. 31; 9c. Dec. 29 1933; 81/2@85/8c. Nov. 30;
 the same on April 29 and on March 31 ; $81 / 4 @ 81 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. Feb. 28; 83/4c. Jan. 31; 9c. Dec. 311932.
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 $11,614,000$ oags 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 Brabags 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 $3,811,304 \mathrm{bag}$ 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 anUnder da
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 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 2.00 c .; on Sept. 26 at 2.02c., and on Sept. 28 at 2.05c. A sale at 2.07 c . was also effected toward the close of the month. The wholesale price for refined sugar here in New York was quoted at 4.75 c . 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 2.2963 c . 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 prohad been tried in lower courts under the belief that procompetition 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, to, prosecute petitioners or other producers of oil in Texas,
criminally or otherwise, for exceeding at any time prior to criminally or otherwise, for exceeding at any time prior to
Sept. 251934 , 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 SolicitorGeneral 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 pacts to curb excessive production of crude oil with assisting Federal legislation
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 1934 measures, Federal oil m.
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 that you must not conserve natural resources, even though
future generations may suffer. I think we were well within future generations may suffer. I thin

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" gasolive 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 midmonth, 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 purchsing 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 $1 / 4$-cent a gallon on No. 2 and $1 / 2$-cent a gallon on No. 3 .
County by all marketers to prices were cut one cent a gallon in Milwaukee County by all marketers to 15.5 cents.
Mass. 7 .-Retail gasoile prices were cut 4 cents a gallon at New Bedford, Mass.
and Trep. 11.-Retail gasoline prices were cut $1 / 2$-cent a gallon at Albany Sept. 11.-Retail Sept. 11.-Retail gasoinne prices at New London and Wooster, Mass.,
were lowered $1 / 2$-cent a gallon with fractional downward adjustment being posted throughout Vermont.
Sept. 11.-Retail gasoline prices were advanced $51 / 2$ 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 $3 / 2$-cent a gallon.

Sept. 12.-Service station and tank wagon prices of gasoline were cut
Sept. 12.-Service station and tank wagon prices of gasoine were cut
3.2 cents a gallon at Portland, $11 / 2$ 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 1/4 cent a gallon in burner oils at its New York terminal to $43 / 4$ cents a gallon for medium and heavy grades and $5 \frac{1}{4}$ cents for light. Fuel oil, gas oil and standard Diesel oil were cut $1 / 4$ cent to $43 / 4$ 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 $1 / 4$ cent a gallon to $41 / 2$ cents at New York, $44 / 4$ 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 hea
ing oil $1 / 4$ cent to $43 / 2$ cents a gallon, tank car or barge, New York.
ng oil $1 / 4$ cent to $43 / 4$ cents a gallon, tank car or barge, New York.
sept. 26 -Standard Oil of New Jersey reduces light heating oil $1 / 4$ Sept. $26-$ Standard Oil of New Jersey reduces light heating on $1 / 4$ cent a
gallon to $51 /$ cents, tank car or barge, at Baltimore, Norfolk and Charlesgallon to $51 / 4$ cents, tank car or barge
town, S. O., the same as New York.
Own, ©., All marke Pork
Sept. cents and

## are cut $1 / 2$ cent a gallon.

the september financing of the u. s. treasury
The month in Treasury finäncing 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 ment 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 $41 / 4 \%$ bonds of $\$ 1,250,000,000$ and for $\$ 524,748,500$ of maturing $11 / 2 \%$ 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 $11 / 2 \%$ per annum and the other maturing in four years and bearing interest at the rate of $2 \frac{1}{2} \%$. 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 $31 / 4 \%$ 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 $21 / 2 \%$ 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 Fourths. The Fourth Liberty's called for redemption would continue to draw interest until Oct. 15, while the $21 / 2 \%$ notes and the $31 / 4 \%$ 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 131934 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 $31 / 4 \%$ 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 subesriptions to the $11 / 2 \%$ notes amounted to $\$ 514,126,000$ out of a maximum possible total of $\$ 524,748,500$. All of the exchange subscriptions that allotted in full. At the same time the Secretary declared the offering of $21 / 2 \%$ Tres would close on Sept. 24 the Treasury disclosed that $\$ 596,691,150$ of the called Fourth Liberty's had been exchanged for the four-year $21 / 2 \%$ Treasury notes. A total of $\$ 293,300,000$ of Fourth Liberty's had been offered in exchange for the new $314 \%$ 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 $31 / 4 \%$ 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:

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Bills } \\ & \text { Bffered } \end{aligned}$ | Bills Daled | Mature |  | Amount of Offering | $\begin{gathered} \text { Subscrip- } \\ \text { tions } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Aug. 281934 | Sept. 51934 | Mar. 61935 | 182 days | 875,000,000 | 8342,426,000 |
| Sept. 6 6 ${ }^{1934}$ | Sept. 12121934 | Mar. 131935 | ${ }_{182}^{182}$ days ${ }^{\text {days }}$ | $75,000,000$ $75,000,000$ |  |
| Sept. 201934 | Sept. 261934 | Mar. 271935 | 182 days | 75,000,000 | 194,266,000 |
| Sept. 271934 | Oct. 31934 | April 31935 | 182 days | 75,000,000 | 243,169,000 |
| offered | Subscrip- | Amount | $\begin{gathered} \text { Average } \\ \text { Price } \end{gathered}$ | Yield | To Redeem Maturing Issue of |
|  | 8342,426,000 | 875,290,000 |  |  | \$100,236,0¢0 |
| Sept. 61934 | 244,980,000 | ${ }^{75,365,000}$ | ${ }_{99}^{99.886}$ | ${ }^{0.23 \%}$ |  |
| ( Sept. 131934 | $150,849,000$ $194,266,000$ | $75,041,000$ $75,023,000$ | -99.855 | $0.28 \%$ $0.29 \%$ | 50,025,000 |
| - | ${ }_{243,169,600}$ | 75,033,000 | ${ }_{99} 9.857$ | 0.28\% | 50,096,000 |

## NEW SECURITY ISSUES AND DIVIDENDS IN SEPTEMBER

New financing placed in the domestic market for September was of very small volume and was likened to that of the previous month. Included among the new offerings disposed of was the $\$ 10,000,000$ issue of the Chicago District Electric Generating Co. serial debentures due from 1935 to 1944, the proceeds of which are to be used for refunding purposes. Below we give the larger offerings for September: railroad financing
$\$ 1,200,000$ Chesapeake \& Ohio Ry.- A banking group headed by Stroud \& Co., Inc., and including Graham, Parsons \&c Co... and sad refristered certificates, dated May 291934 and maturing
 incluside, dividends accruing from May 29 1935. The certifi-
cates. which were placed privately, were offered at $100 / 2$ flat cates, which were
for all
maturities.
publio Utility financing
$\$ 10,000,000$ Chicago District Electric Generating Co.-The company according to Chicago press despatches, has sold at private
sale to eight purchasers who are buying for investment, a new issue of $\$ 10.000,000$ serial debentures due 1935 to 1944 . Proceeds, it is said, will be used entirely in connection with redemption of the walince have been called for redomption
tures due Oct. 11935 , which have Oct. 23 1934, and in connection with the retirement in
of $\$ 2,000,000$ of short term notes due March 11935 .
2,000,000 Braoklyn-Manhattan Transit Corp.--The issue of $\$ 2,000,-$
00015 -yr. bonds dated July 11934 has been disposed of 00015 -yr. bonds dated direct oral sale to investors. by a banking group comprising
Hayden, stone \& Co., J. W. Seligman \& Co. and Lehman
Brothers. Brothers. The proceeds are to provide treasury cash for the company.
1,187,000 San Jose Water Works-E. H. Rollins \& Sons, Inc., and able sink. fund bonds at 99 and int. Bonds are dated Aug. 1 1934 and mature Aug. 11954.

MUNICIPAL FINANCING
$\$ 12,225,000$ Newark, N. J.-Bonds were sold as follows: $\$ 6,225,000$ to a synicate headed by the Chase National Bank of Now York,
which patid a price op par for $\$ 5.342,00$ to bear $51 / \%$ int. and $\$ 883,000$ as $43 / \mathrm{s}$. The or hid frigured a net intererst cost to the the
City of about $5.19 \% \%$ The bonds mature serially from 1935 to 1974 incl. and pubic reoffering was made by the bankers at prices to yield prom 3.50 $\%$ to $4.90 \%$, according to interest
rate and maturity date. The remeining $\$ 6,000,000$ bonds were accepted by various institutions in exchange for a like amount of temporary obligations hed by them. No formal
reoffering of the bonds covered by the exchange has been made.
$3,000,000$ Missouri (State of)- $3 \%$ series A building bonds, due $\$ 1,000,-$ 000 annuailly on July 1 in 1939 , 1940 and 1941, were purchased price of 100.06 , a basis of about $2.98 \%$. The reoffering to
investors was made at prices to yield from $2.85 \%$ to $3 \%$, investors was made at at
according to maturity.
Changes in dividend declarations in September are mostly of a favorable nature. The following table, divided into two sections, namely, "Favorable Changes" and "Unfavorable Changes," gives the more important of the changes:

## favorable Changes

Adams Royalty Co.-Dividen of 5 c . a share on the no par com. stock,
payable Oct. 1 1934. This is the first distribution since July 11927 when a quarterly div. of 50 c . a share was paid.
Air Reduction Co. Exxra dividend of $\$ 1.50$ a share, in addition to the
regular quar. div. of 75 c a a share on the no par cap stock, both payable regular quar ${ }^{\text {Oct. }} 151934$.
American Crayon Co.-Dividend on the common stock increased from
American Maize Products Corp.-Dividend of $\$ 1.25$ a share on the no parcam. saizeck, proabults Sopt. 28. 1934. Tividend This compares with 25 c . a share
distributed on on distributed on June 30 and Mar. 31 last.
$\underset{\text { American Steamship Co.-Extra dividend of } \$ 1 \text { a share on the common }}{\text { stock in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of like amount, both }}$ stock in addition to to th
payable Oct. 11934 .
Art Metal Works, Inc.- Dividends resumed on the common stock by the declaration of 10 c . a share, payable Oct. 1 1934. This is the first dis-
tribution to be made on this issue since Feb. 1 1932, when a stock div. of $2 \%$ was paid.
Atlantic Coast Line RR.-Directors on Sept. 20 deciared a dividend of
$\$ 2.50$ a share on the $5 \%$ non-cumu. pref. stock, payable Nov. 101934 . This is the first payment to be made on this issuestince May 10 1932 when. a regular semi-ann, div. of $\$ 2.50$ a share was paid.
Auto City Brewing Co-Directors declared a $25 \%$ stock dividend on the
common stock, payable Oct. 1 1934. The stock div. is subject to the approval of the stockholders at a special meeting to be held on Sept. 20 .
Belding Heminway Co.-Dividend of 50 . a share on the no par com.
stock, payable Oct. 31 . 1934 . The last previous payment was a regular stock, payable Oct. 31 1934. The last previous payment
quart. distribution of 50 c. a share made on May 11928 .
Qelgian National Rys.-Dividend of $\$ 7.02$ a share on the "American
shares,", representing partic. pref. stock, payable Sept. 21 1934. This

Briggs Mfg. Co.-Extra dividend of 25 c . a share in addition to the regular quart. div, of like amount on the com. stock of no par value, both pay-

Buffalo (N. Y.) Insurance Co.-Extra dividend of \$1 a share, in addition to the regular quar. div. of $\$ 3$ a share on the capital stock, both pay-
able (F.) Burkhart Mff. Co.-Dividend of $\$ 1.10$ a share on the $\$ 2.20$ cumu tributed on Aug. 1 and 40 c. a share on Jan. 9 9 1934 , the first dividend paid since the regular quart. disbursement of 55 c . on Oct. 11931 . Canadian Industries, Ltt.- Quar. div. on the class "A" And class "B"
common shares increased from $87 / 3$. a share to $\$ 1$ a share, payable
Oct. 31 1934.

Centlivre Brewing Corp.-Initial quar. div. of $61 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. a share on the class Claude Neon Electrical Products Corp., Ltd.-Special div. of \$1 a Claude Neon Electrical Products Corp,
share on the com. stock, payable Oct. 10 Lta. 1934.
Continental Can Co.-A stock div. of $50 \%$ was voted Sept. 12 by the directors, subject to the approval by the stockhoders of a plan to increase the authorized common sod to a meeting in the near futur $3,000,000$ shs. Stockhoiders will be called to a meeting in the near future.
The company announced that it is the intention of the direct place the new stock on an annual dividend basis or azitula share by paying 60 c . quarterly. On the basis of the present carth italization, this
would be equivalent to raising the quart. did. from 75 to 90 cents per share On Aug. 15, last, a cash distribution of 75 c . a share was made
on this issue. on this issue
Coronet Phosphate Co.-Dividend on the comm
$\$ 1$ a share to $\$ 2$ a share, payable oct. 11934 .
Creamery Package Mfg. Co.-Dividend on the no par com. stock increased
from 25c. a share to 30 c . a share, payable Oct. 101934 . 19 . Ecuadorian Corp., Ltd.-Dividend of 2 c . a she 1934.
ordinary shares of no par value, payable. Oct. 1 1934. This compares
withar Electric \& Musical Industries, Ltd.-Initial dividend of $10 \%$ a share on Electric \& Musical Industries, Ltd.-Inital dividend the common stock.
Electrographic Corp.-Dividend of $\$ 1.75$ a share paid Sept. 1 on account Electrographic Corp.-Dividend of $\$ 1.75$ a share paid Sept. 1 on account
of accumulations on the cumu . pref. stock. This is the first payment oo be made on this issue since Dec. 11931 , when the regular quar. div.
of $\$ 1.75$ a share was disbursed. Emsco Derick \& Equipment Co.-Directors declared a dividend of 25c.
a share on the no par com. stock, payable Sept. 20 . 1934 This repre sents the first payment on this distributed
Garlock Packing Co.-Dividend on the no par com. stock increased from
 1934. A distribution of $233 / \mathrm{Cc}$. a share was ma
1933 and one of 25 c a a share on Oct . 201933 .

General Printing Ink Co.-Extra div. of 10c. a share in addition to the regular quar.
Oct. 11934 .
Gibson Art Co.-Quar. div. on the no pay com. stock increased from 15 c . Glen Alden Coal Co.-Regular quar. div. of 25 cc . a share and an extra distribution of 25 c a a share on the com. stock of no par value, both pay-
able Oct. 20 this issue since Dec. 21. 1931, when a regular quar. div. of \$1 a sha. was paid. Grand Rapids Varnish Corp.-Dividend on the no par com. stock in-
creased from 10c. a share to $121 / 2$ c. a share, payable Oct. 11934. Hoskins MIg. Co.- Extra div. of 25 c . a share, in addition to the usual
ouar. div. of like- amount on the no par com. stock, both payable Sept. 26 quar.
Ideal Cement Co.-Extra div. of 25c. a share in addition to a regular
quarr. div. of like amount on the no par com. stock, both payable Oct. 1 Independent Preumatic Tool Co.-Dividend on the no par com. stock from $5 \%$. a share to 75 c . a share, payable Oct. 11934. . Indiana Pipe Line Co.-Extra div. of 5 c. a share, in addition to the
refular semi-ann. div. of 15 c . a share on the cap. stock, both payable Nov. 151934.
Industrial Rayon Corp.-Dividend of 42c. a share on the new cap. stock
of no par value, payable Oct. 1934 . An initial distribution of like of no par value, payable oct. 1
amount was made on July 1 last.
International Printing Ink Corp.-Special div. of 25c. a share on the com. stock, pryabe Nov. 1 .orp. This. This is the first distribution to be
made on this issue since Nov. 1 1930, when 6242 c a share was paid. International Safety Razor Corp.-Dividend of 25 c . a share on the
 class "B" stock of no par value, payable Nov. 1934.
tions were made on this issue on Oct. 21933 and Mar. 11932.
Jefferson Electric Co.-Quar. div. on the no par com. stock increased from 25c. a share to 50c. a share, payable thitial div. of 3 c . a share on the Kirkland Lake Gold Mining Co., Ltd.-Initial div. of 3c. a share on the
com. stock, par $\$ 1$, payable Dec. 1 1934. Kress (S. H.) \& Co.-Stock dividend at the rate of 50c. a share on the
no par common stock, payable Nov. 11934 in $6 \%$ special pref. stock. Macassa Mines, Ltd.-Initial dividend of 5 c . a share on the common stock, Macassa Mines, Ltd.
payable Nov. 11934.
Meyer-Blanke Co.-Dividend of 15 c . a share declared on the no par com. stock, payable oct. 1 1934. This is the first distribution to be made on
this issue since Nov. 15 1931, when a regular quar. div. of 15 c . a share was paid.
National Casket Co., Inc.- Semi-ann. div. on the no par com. stock
increased from $\$ 1$ a share to $\$ 1.50$ a share Hacreased from $\$ 1$ a share to $\$ 1.50$ a share.
National Union Fire Insurance Co.-Dividend of \$1 a share on the cap.
stock payable Oct. 8 1934. The last dividend paid on this issue was stock payable Oct. 81934.
$\$ 2$ a share on Feb. 61931.
Noblitt Sparks Industries, Inc.-Quar. div. on the no par com. stock
increased from 25 c , a share to 30 c , a share Northampton Brewery Corp. (Pa.). Initial puar div. of 5c a share on the conv. pref. stock, payable Oct. 25 1934.
Ohio Ssrvice Holding Corp.-Initial div. of 50 c . a share on the 85 noncumu. pref. stock, payable Oct. 1 1 1934 . The declaration of this div.,
according to the directors, does not represent the inauguration of a dividend policy.
Old Joe Distilling Co.-Initial div. of 10 c . a share on the $8 \%$ cumu.
partic. pref. stock, par $\$ 5$, payable Oct. 11934 . Packer Corp. -Dividend of 5 2c. a a share on the no par com. stock, payable Dec. 30 1933, when 10 c. a share was paid.
Pirelli Co. of Italy.-Dividend of $\$ 8.45$ a share on the "American Shares,"
 Pittsburgh Brewing Co.-Dividend of 50 c . a a hare on account of accu, pref. stock, payable oct. 2 hird 1920 when a regualr quar. div. of $87 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a share was paid.
Republic Supply Co. of Colifornia.-Extra div. of 25c. a share, in ad-
dition to a payable Oct. 51934
(William) Simon Brewing Co.-Initial div. of 2c. a share on the $\$ 1$ par cap. stock, payable Oct. 151934.
St. Joseph, South Bend \& Southern RR.- Directors declared a semiannual div. of 87, c. a share on the com. stock, payabie sept. 151934 1930 to and including Mar. 15 last.
Steel Co. of Canada, Ltd.- Quar. div, on the no par com. stock increased
from 30 c . a share to $43 \%$ c. a share, payable Nov. 1 i 934 . Sunset McKee Salesbook Co.-Quar. div. of $371 / \mathrm{c}$. a share on the class "B"' shares, no par value, payable Sept. 15 , 1934. This is the first dis-
tribution on this issue since June 151932 , when a quar. div. of 25 c . a share was zaid.
Thatcher Mfg. Co.-Dividend resumed on the no par com. stock by the declaration of 25 c . a share, payable Dec. 1 1934. This is the first dis-
bursement to be made on this issue since July i
1931, when a regular bursement to be made on has issua s.
quar. div. of 40 c . a share was paid.
Tide Water Oil Co.-Dividend on the no par com. stock increased from
50 c . a share to 75 c . a share, payable Oct. 81934 .
Tintic Standard Mining Co.-Quar. div, on the com. stock increased Torrington Co.-Dividend on the no par com. stock increased from 75c. United Fruit Co.-Quar div. on the no par com. stock increased from
50c. a share to
75c. a share, payable Oct. 151934 .


Universal Products Co.-Dividend on the no par com. stock increased
from 20 c . a share to 40 c . a share, payable Sept. 291934 . (L. A.) Young Spring \& Wire Co. - Extra dive. of 25 c . a share, in addition
to the regular quar. div. of like amount on the commoh stock of no par value, both payable Oct. 11934 .

## UNFAVORABLE OHANGES

American Light \& Traction Co.-Dividend on the common stock de-
creased from 40c. a share to 30c. a share, payable Nov. 11934 . American Thermos Bottle Co.-Dividend of 25c. a share due at this
time on the common stock omitted. American Woolen Co.-Directors at the
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. took no action in the matter of declaring a dividend on the $7 \%$ cumu.
pref. stock. On July 16 last, a distribution of $\$ 1.25 \mathrm{a}$ 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. 291934 . The company has paid $\$ 2$ $\$ 2$ 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 stiock
is owned by is owned by the American Telephone \& Teledlgraph Co.
Central Maine Power Co.-Dividend on the $7 \%$ pref. stock, payable
Oct. 1 reduced from $\$ 1.75$ a share to $871 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ a share. In addition, the company reduced the dividend on both its $6 \%$ and $\$ 6$ preferred stocks
from $\$ 1.50$ a share to 75 c. a share, payable 0 ct. 11934 .
from $\$ 1.50$ a share to 75 c . 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. omitted the dividend usually paid at this time on the common
A semi-annual dividend of $\$ 4$ a share was paid on Feb. 3 last.
Congress Cigar Co.-Inc.-Quar. div. of 25c. as share on the no par com.
stock, usually declared at this time, omitted.
Consolidated Oil Corp.-Dividend of 14 c a sh
stock, payable Oct. 31 . 1934 . The The last previous dividend on the aber.
issue was an 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 25 c a share, payable Oct. 11934 .
Early \& Daniel Co.-Quar. div, on the no par com. stock reduced from
25c. a share to $121 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a share payable Sept. 291934 .
Eastern Gas \& Fuel Associates.-Directors on Sept. 271934 took no
action on the payment of a common div, at this time. Previously divs action on the payment of a common div, at this time. Previously divs.
of 15 c a share were paid on Sept. 1 and June 11934 and on Mar. 1933 . International Hydro-Electric System-Directors voted to omit the
quar, div, of $87 / / 2$. on the $\$ 3.50$ conv. pref., due at this time. Kansas City Power \& Light Co.-Quar. div. on the no par con
decreased from $\$ 1.25$ a share to $\$ 1$ a share, payable Oct. 291934 .
(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 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. a share was paid on this stock on Oct. 11932 .
New England Power Association.-Directors omitted the com. div. due
at this time. On July 16 last, the dividend was reduced to 25 c . a share from 50 c . 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 191034 th omitted the dividend due on the class "A" Common stock for the quarter onded Sept. 301934 . In the two previous quarters divs. of 25 c . a
share were paid.
Silver King Coalition Mines Co.-Dividend on the cap. stock, par $\$ \mathbf{5}$,
reduced from 15 c . a share to 10 c . a share, payable Oct. 11934 . Southern California Edison Co., Ltd.-Quar. div. of $43 \mathrm{3} / \mathrm{cc}$ c. a share on
the $5 \%$ cumu. and partic. original pref. stock, payable 151934.
Previously the company distributed 50 c . a share each quarter on this issue. Previously the company distributed 50c. a share each quarter on this issue.
The present reduction was made to comply with the participating pro-Teck-Hugh
Teck-Hughes Gold Mines, Ltd.-Dividend on the $\$ 1$ par cap. stock
reduced from 15 c . a share to 10 c . a share, payable Nov. 11934 . Washburn Wire Co.-Directors on Sept. 61934 decided to omit the divi-
dend ordinarily payable at this time. Previously this year the company dend ordinarily payable at this time.
paid dividends of $371 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. 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 dulness.

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 August and $43,333,974$ in August and $43,333,974$ in September 1933 . August had
two days on which the trading volume exceeded 1,000,000 two days on which the trading volume exceeded $1,000,000$
shares, but September had pone. 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 14 th, 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 77 of a point was 80.74 , giving a net gain for the month of .77 of a point. The rail stocks were laggards in the raily, as they merely regained their lost ground and closed abin 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 prevous 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 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 husiness. 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 $293 / 8$ and at its highest Sept. 27 at $347 / 8$, with the close Sept. 29 at $337 / 8$. Steel preferred was at its highest Sept. 6 at 79 and at its lowest Sept. 17, $671 / 4$, with the close Sept. 29 at $751 / 2$. American Tel. \& Tel. moved down from $1133 / 4$ Sept. 6 to $1083 / 8$ Sept. 14, with the close Sept. 29 at $1111 / 4$. J. I. Case Threshing Machine moved up from 36 Sept. 14 to $451 / 4$ Sept. 27, with Machine moved up from 36 Sept. 14 to $451 / 4$ Sept. 27, with
the close Sept. 29 at $431 / 4$. General Electric dropped from 19 Sept. 5 to $171 / 4$ Sept. 17, with the close Sept. 29 at $185 / 8$. Allied Chemical \& Dye was at its highest Sept. 5 at $1333 / 4$, and at its lowest Sept. 17 at $1151 / 8$, with the close Sept. 29 at 126. Westinghouse Elec. \& Mfg. fell from 343/8 Sept. 6 to $283 / 8$ Sept. 17, with the close Sept. 29 at $323 / 8$. Consolidated Gas of New York rose from 25 Sept. 17 to $301 / 2$ Sept. 26, with the close Sept. 29 at $293 / 4$. In the railroad list, New York Central was at its lowest Sept. 17 at 19, and at its highest Sept. 27 at $231 / 2$, with the close Sept. 29 at $223 / 4$. Delaware \& Hudson moved up from 35 Sept. 14 to $413 / 4$ Sept. 25, with the close Sept. 29 at 391/2. Union Pacific rose from $923 / 4$ Sept. 15 to $1021 / 2$ Sept. 26, with the close Sept. 29 at $1011 / 2$. Southern Pacific was at its lowest Sept. 17 at $153 / 4$, and at its highest Sept. 27 at $193 / 4$, with the close Sept. 29 at 19 . Baltimore \& Ohio moved up from $131 / 2$ Sept. 17 to $163 / 4$ Sept. 27, with the close Sept. 29 at
$161 / 4$. Chesapeake \& Ohio was at its highest Sept. 5 at 45 , and at its lowest Sept. 17 at $401 / 4$ with the close Sept. 29 at 43. Southern Ry. was at its highest Sept. 6 at 171/2, and at its lowest Sept. 17 at $133 / 4$, 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 $1 / 2$ to $21 / 2$ 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 $11 / 2$ 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 | $\begin{gathered} \text { First } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Sept. } \end{gathered}$ | Range During Seplember 1934 |  | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Last } \\ \text { Saple } \\ \text { Sept. } 30 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Lov | Highest |  |
| First Lib |  |  |  |  |
| 31/28-.-------...---1932-1947 |  | $102^{72}$ Sept. 17 | $103{ }^{32}$ Sept. ${ }^{4}$ | 103 |
| 41/88 | 103 |  |  |  |
| 41/3s (uncalled) ....... 1933-1938 | $10324_{32}$ | $10221_{32}$ Sept. 12 | $10324_{32}$ Sept. 1 |  |
| 41/4s (2d called)-...-. 1933-1938 | $100^{22} 3$ | $100{ }^{11_{32} \text { Sept. }} 17$ | $101{ }_{32}$ Sept. 10 |  |
| Treasury 41/3.-......1947-1952 | $112^{3}{ }_{32}$ | $1082{ }_{32}$ Sept. 19 | $112^{3_{32}}$ Sept. 1 | $10918_{32}$ |
| Treasury 43/8 to Oct 15 1934, |  |  |  |  |
| thereafter 31/48.-.--1943-1945 | ${ }_{10710_{39}}^{1012}$ | ${ }^{9928} 8_{32}$ Sept. 12 | $102{ }^{12}$ Sept. 1 | 100 |
| Treasury 48--.-.----1944-1954 |  |  | ${ }_{1061}^{1071_{32} 6_{32} \text { Sept. }}$ Sept. 4 | ${ }_{1032}^{10517_{32}}$ |
| Treasury 33/88_------1943-1947 | 103 | $100{ }^{10_{32} \text { Sept. } 12}$ | 103 Sept. 1 |  |
| Treasury 3s.....-----1951-1955 | $100^{43}$ | $97{ }^{25} 5_{32}$ Sept. 17 | $100{ }^{52}$ Sent |  |
| Treasury 38-...-.-.---1946-1948 | $10{ }^{4}{ }_{3}$ | $972{ }^{2}{ }_{32}$ Sept. 18 | $100{ }_{32}$ Sept. | $98^{143}$ |
| Treasury 33/88-n----. 1940-19 | $1031{ }^{15}$ | 101 Sept. 15 | $1031{ }^{19_{2} \text { Sept. }} 1$ | $101{ }^{23_{3}}$ |
| Treasury $33 / 88$------1941-1943 | $1031{ }^{10} 2$ | $100{ }^{28_{22} \text { Sept. } 17}$ | $10311^{102} 5$ Sept |  |
| Treasury 31/8s........-1946-1949 | 101232 | $995_{32}$ Sept. 18 | $101{ }^{23}$ Stept | ${ }^{9922}{ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| Treasury 31/4...--------1941 | $103{ }^{10_{32}}$ | 101 Sept. 12 | $10311_{2}$ Sept. | $101{ }^{129}$ |
| Treasury 31/8 | 102 | $99^{2} 4_{32} \mathrm{Sept} .12$ | $102^{2}{ }^{3}$ Sept. | $100{ }^{68}$ |
| Fed'I Farm M tge 31/48_ 1944-1964 | $100^{18}$ | 98 Sept. 18 | $100^{5}{ }^{3}$ Sept. | $9^{9824} 3$ |
|  | 798832 | ${ }^{9427}{ }^{272 S} 2$ Sept. 12 | $988^{3}{ }_{33}$ Sept. | $967{ }_{3}$ |
| Home Owners' Loan 4s-.--1951 | ${ }^{98}{ }^{132}$ | $942{ }^{26}{ }_{32}$ Sept. 12 | ${ }^{38}{ }^{432}$ Sept. | $96{ }^{31}$ |
| 3s series A.-.-------1952 | 98 | ${ }_{9422_{32} \text { Sept. } 12}$ | $988_{32}$ Sept. 1 | $96^{38}$ |
|  | ---- | $93{ }_{3}{ }_{32}$ Sept. 27 | ${ }_{931{ }^{142} \text { Sept. } 26}$ | ${ }_{93} 8_{32}$ |


|  |  | Range for September 1934 |  |  |  | Closing Price Sept. 30 1934 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | west |  | ghest |  |
| Atch Top \& Santa Fe gen 4s 1995 | 102 |  | Sept, 17 |  | Sept. | 1013/2 |
| Balt \& Ohio 1st gold 48...... 1948 | 1001/4 | 981/3 | Sept. 19 | 1013 | Sept. | 993/4 |
| Convertible 41/38-----1960 | 56\%/4 |  | Sept. 17 |  | Sept. 5 | $561 / 2$ |
| Bos \& Maine 1st 5 ss ser AC--1967 |  |  | Sept. 20 |  | Sept. <br> Sept. |  |
| Ches \& Ohlo ref \& impt 41/28 B '95 Chic Milw \& St P gen 4s A. 1989 | 1025/8 |  | Sept. 17 Sept. 18 | 103 | Sept. Sept. 6 | 1013/4 |
| Chic Milw St P \& Pac 5s A...1975 | $297 \%$ | $231 / 2$ | Sept. 17 | 30 | Sept. | 26\% |
| Chic \& N W conv 43/48 ser A. 1949 | 271/2 |  | Sept. 17 |  | Sept. | $263 / 2$ |
| CCC\&St L 41/2s series E... 1977 | 7413 | $671 / 2$ | Sept. 17 | 7431 | Sept. 4 | 693\% |
| Erie ref \& impt 5 ss of $1927 \ldots 1967$ | 681/2 |  | Sept. 17 <br> Sept. 18 | 681/2 | Sept. 1 <br> Sept. 28 | 651/8 |
| IIICent CSt L \& N O 5s A.-1963 | 71\% |  | Sept. 18 | 721/3 | Sept. 7 | $71{ }^{-}$ |
| Kan City Sou ret \& impt 5s--1950 |  |  |  |  | Sept. 28 | 68 |
| Lehigh Valley (Pa) cons 4s-. 2003 | $561 / 8$ |  | Sept. 19 | $561 / 3$ | Sept. |  |
| Mo-Kan-Texas cum adj 5s.-1967 |  |  | Sept. ${ }^{6}$ |  | Sept. 26 | 421/2 |
| N Y Central conv deb 6s---1935 |  | $951 / 2$ | Sept. 10 |  | Sept. 28 |  |
| N Y C \& St L $41 / 88$ ser C----1978 | 5434 |  | Sept. 15 | $561 / 4$ | Sept. 27 | ${ }_{47}^{56}$ |
| N Y Ont \& West ref 4s....--1992 | 59 | 58 | Sept. 11 |  | ${ }_{\text {Sept. }}$ Sept. | 61\% |
| Northern Pacific 4s..---... 1997 |  |  | Sept. 17 |  | Sept. 21 | 955\% |
| Pennsylvanta RR deb 41/28.. 1970 | $873 / 8$ | $831 / 4$ | Sept. 15 |  | Sept. 1 | 863/4 |
| Pitts C C \& St L 58 ser A.... 1970 |  | 1047/8 | Sept. 13 | 1061/4 | Sept. |  |
| R10 Grande Western 1st 4s..1939 |  |  | Sept. 21 |  | Sept. ${ }^{6}$ |  |
| Southern Ry gen 4 s ser A...-1956 | $583 /$ |  | Sept. 15 |  | Sept. 27 | 591/4 |
| Unlon Pacific 1st \& ref 4s...-. 2008 | 993/4 |  | Sept. 14 |  | Sept. ${ }^{4}$ |  |
| Western Maryland 1st 48._--1952 | $831 / 2$ |  | Sept. 17 |  | Sept. |  |
| Allegheny Corp coll tr $5 \mathrm{~S} . \ldots .-{ }^{1944}$ | 64 |  |  |  | Sept. ${ }^{1}$ |  |
| Amer \& Foreign Power 5s ..- 2030 <br> Brooklyn Union Elev 5s_... 1950 | $\begin{aligned} & 50 \\ & 951 / 2 \end{aligned}$ |  | Sept. 18 |  | Sept. 26 Sept. 5 | $531 / 2$ |
| Chesapeake Corp 5s......-- 1947 | 102 |  | Sept. 15 | 103 | Sepr. 5 | 1023/2 |
| Dodge Bros conv deb 6s _- 1940 | 105 | 1043/4 |  |  | Sept. 28 | 1061/2 |
| Internat Paper 58 ser A \& B-1947 |  | 60\%/8 | Sept. 18 |  | Sept. 4 | 673/4 |
| Liggett \& Myers Tob 7s -----1944 |  |  | Sept. 4 |  | Sept. ${ }^{5}$ | 1273/8 |
| Warner Bros Pictures 6s_-.-. 1939 Foretion Bonds- | 53 |  | Sept. 15 |  | Sept. 28 | 61 |
| Argentine (Govt) 68 ser A..-1957 | $821 / 3$ |  | Sept. 4 |  | Sept. 24 | 8814 |
| 6 s of June 1925......-.... 1959 |  |  | Sept. 5 |  | Sept. 21 | 881/4 |
| External 51⁄28............. 1962 | 761/2 | 761/4 | Sept. |  | Sept. 22 |  |
| Australia 5 s of 1925 | 92 |  | Sept. |  | Sept. 22 | 941/2 |
| Externall loan 5s of 1927...1957 |  |  | Sept. |  | Sept. 25 |  |
| External 41/2s of 1928..... 1956 | 881/2 |  | Sept. |  | Sept. 25 |  |
| Belgium (Kingdom) $61 / 28$. | 993/4 |  |  | 1011/ | Sept. 25 |  |
| Brisbane (City) 5s <br> Canada (Dominion) <br> 58 | ${ }_{112}^{85}$ |  | Sept. 14 <br> Sept. 18 |  | Sept. Sept. | 110 |
| French Republic ext 7\%/28.-. 1941 |  | 1823/4 | Sept. 17 |  | Sept. 21 |  |
| External 7s of 1924...-...- 1949 |  |  | Sept. 17 | 187 | Sept. |  |
| German (Republic) 78.-.-.-1949 | 333/4 |  | Sept. 4 |  | Sept. 26 | 3714 |
| German Govt internal 51/28-. 1965 | 261/4 |  | Sept. 24 |  | Sept. 27 | $27 / 1 /$ |
| New South Wales (State) 5 S-1957 | 91 |  | Sept. 10 |  | Sept. 27 |  |
| Queensland (State) ext $78 . \ldots 1941$ | 8314 | 104 80 | ${ }_{\text {Sept. }}{ }^{5}$ | ${ }_{831 / 2}^{105}$ | Sept. 27 Sept. 6 |  |


| Month of September | 1934 | 1933 | 1932 | 1931 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Stock sales (No. of shares) | 12,635,870 | 43,333,974 | 67,381,004 | 51,040,168 |
| Bond sales (par value)- |  |  |  |  |
| Railroad and miseell | 111,726,000 | 144,938,000 | 160,443,000 | 173,930,700 |
| State, munic. \& forelgn | $44,678,000$ $128,605,000$ | $52,338,500$ $34,076,900$ | $61,059,000$ $24,619,150$ | $103,767,000$ $37,329,900$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 285,009 | 231,303,400 | 24 | 00 |
| Jan. 1 to Sept. 30Stock sales (No. of shares) | 263,717,240 | 546,921,118 | 326,782,111 | 441,407,800 |
| Bond sales (par value)- |  |  | 1, $181,45,800$ |  |
| Railroad and miscell | 1,770,660,000 | $\|1,635,582,900\|$ | $1,181,435,800$ | $1,355,904,400$ |
| State, munic. \& United States Govt.an | 476,841,000 $\mathbf{6 7 7 , 5 2 9 , 7 0 0}$ | 577,184,000 $330,828,500$ | 501,414,600 $429,891,550$ | $637,003,600$ $142,249,950$ |
| Total bond sales.... | 2,925,030,700 | 2,543,605,400 | 2,112,741,950 | 2,135,157,950 |

vOLUME OF BUSINESS ON THE CURB EXCHANGE

| Month of September | 1934 | 1933 | 1932 | 1931 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Stock sales (No. of shares) | 2,702,831 | 6,372,012 | 8,380,994 | 10,020,250 |
| Bond sales (par value)- |  |  |  |  |
| Domestic. | 45,246,000 | 54,010,000 | 86,195,000 | 84,647.000 |
| Foreign Government | 2,990,000 | 2,263,000 | 2,982,000 | 2,534,000 |
| Foreign corporate. | 1,224,000 | 2,994,000 | 3,891,000 | 3,809,000 |
| Iotal bond sal | 49,460,000 | 59,267,000 | 93,068,000 | 90,990,000 |
| Jan. 1 to Sepl. 30- |  |  |  |  |
| Stock sales (No. of shares) | 48,458,134 | 83,445,636 | 42,777,799 | 85,967,381 |
| Bond sales (par value) |  |  |  |  |
| Domestic-.---- | 742,416,000 | 686,366.000 | 609,824,000 | 685,435,000 |
| Foreign Government | 29,087,000 | 32,165,000 | 22,154,500 | 22,306,000 |
| Foreign corporate. | 21,008,000 | 31,423,000 | 28,667,000 | 30,083,000 |
| Total bond sales_...- | 792,511,000 | 749,954,000 | 660,645,500 | 737,824,000 |

## 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. Causes for the decline of bank reserves were the fairly substantial gold export movement early in the month, a seasonal increase of money in circulation and a temporary shift of funds in connection with income tax and other transactions for Government account. Gold exports during September totaled $\$ 20,300$,000 but this was offset in large part by the receipt of newly mined domestic gold and of scrap gold as well as by scattered shipments from the Far East, and by the release of gold previously earmarked for foreign account. The outstanding event of the month was the announcement of the United States Treasury on Sept. 10 of its program for the refunding of Sept. 15 maturities and of that part of the Fourth Liberty Loan which had been called for payment on Oct. 15. In exchange for the $\$ 525,000,000$ of certificates maturing Sept. 15, a $11 / 2 \% 2$-year note issue was offered. In exchange for the $\$ 1,250,000,000$ of Fourth Liberty Loan $41 / 4 \%$ bonds called for redemption, a $21 / 2 \% 4$-year note issue and a $31 / 4 \%$ 10-12-year bond issue were offered and as an added inducement to conversion the Treasury offered to pay interest in full on tendered Liberty's to Oct. 15. On Sept. 17 the Treasury announced that practically the entire issue of maturing certificates had been converted. The subscription books 24 , with a total of $\$ 596,691,150$ exchanged but the books for
the exchange for $31 / 4 \%$ bonds remain open until further notice, following the announcement that through Sept. 29, $\$ 293,300,000$ had been so exchanged. Yields on short-term Treasury bills continued to work higher, with $\$ 75,000,000$ 182-day bills having been sold during the last week of the month at an average discount of $0.29 \%$, against $0.22 \%$ a month earlier, and a low point of $0.07 \%$ reached in July. Discount holdings of the 12 Reserve banks increased from $\$ 21,007,000$ Aug. 29 to $\$ 23,637 ; 000$ Sept. 5 , but later steadily declined. to $\$ 20,314,000$ Sept. 26 . Bills bought in the open market,increased from $\$ 5,247,000$ Aug. 29 to $\$ 5,812,000$ Sept. 26. Indicative of the upward trend of commercial borrowings, "all other" loans of the weekly reporting banks expanded steadily, their total rising to $\$ 4,713,000,000$ Sept. 1934 , although still $\$ 140,000,000$ below September 1933. On the Stock Exchange the official rate for call loans remained unchanged at $1 \%$, while outside loans continued to be obtainable at $3 / 4 \%$.

Call loans on the new york stock exchange

|  | Lowo | High | Renewal |  | Low | High | Renewal 1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sept. 1..- |  | Saturday |  | Sept. 16-. |  | Sunday |  |
| Sept. $2-\ldots$ |  | Sunday |  | Sept. 17 | 1 |  |  |
| Sept. Sept. 3-- | 1 | Hollday |  | Sept. 18.--- | 1 | 1 |  |
| Sept. 5--- | 1 |  | 1 | Sept. 20-..- | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Sept. 6--- | 1 | 1 | 1 | Sept. 21-.- | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Sept. 7--- | 1 | 1 | 1 | Sept. 22 |  | Saturday |  |
| Sept. 8-..- |  | Saturday |  | Sept. 23--- |  | Sunday |  |
| Sept. 9--- |  | Sunday |  | Sept. 24--- |  |  |  |
| Sept. 10-.. Sept. 11-- | 1 | 1 | 1 | Sept. 25--- | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Sept. 12..- | 1 |  | 1 | Sept. 27--- | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Sept. 13... | 1 |  | 1 | Sept. 28--- | 1 |  | 1 |
| Sept. 14... <br> Sept. 15... | 1 | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ \text { Saturday } \end{array}\right\|$ | 1 | Sept. 29 Sept. 30 |  | Saturday sunday |  |

Time loan rates on security collateral showed no changes from the previous low levels, with transactions chiefly representing renewals of older loans. Rates remained nominal at $3 / 4$ to $1 \%$ for loans running from two to five months, and $1 @ 11 / 4 \%$ for six months' loans.

DAILY RECORD OF TIME LOAN RATES

|  | Rates on Mixed Collateral |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 30 Days | 60 Days | 90 Days | 4 Months | 5 Months | 6 Months |
| Sept. 1-- |  |  | Satur | day |  |  |
| Sept: $2--$ |  |  | Sun Holl | day |  |  |
| Sept. 4 -- | 891 | 341 | $3 / 401$ | 31/401 | 3@1 | 1(0)11/4 |
| Sept. 5-- | $3 \times 1$ | 341 | 341 | 3/@1 | 3191 | 1@11/ |
| Sept. 6 | $3 / 91$ | $3 / 41$ | $33_{4}^{101}$ | 3/@1 | $4{ }^{191}$ | 1011/4 |
| Sept. 7 -- | 3/41 | $3 / 41$ | $3 / 4$ @ 1 | 3/401 |  | 1011/4 |
| Sept. ${ }^{\text {Sept.- }}$ |  |  | Satur | day |  |  |
| Sept. 10-- | $3 \times 1$ | \% © 1 | 3 @1 | 3 3@1 | 301 | 1(1)14/4 |
| Sept. 11-- | 301 | 3/@1 | 3@1 | 34@1 | 301 | 1@1\% |
| Sept. 12-- | $3 / 101$ | $3 / 41$ | $3 / 4$ (1)1 | 3 @ ${ }^{\text {@ }}$ | $33^{(01}$ | 1@114 |
| Sept. 13-- | \% $1 \times 1$ | \% 3 @1 | $3 / 01$ | $3 / 181$ | 3 31 | 1@1/4 |
| Sept. ${ }^{14-}$ | \% (1)1 | $8 / 41$ | \% 81 | day ${ }^{\text {a }}$ (1 | 3/41 | 1@11/4 |
| Sept. 16-- |  |  | Sun | day |  |  |
| Sept. 17-- | 341 | 34@1 | $33^{\text {@ }} 1$ | $33^{1} 1$ | 3/41 | 1 @114 |
| Sept. 18-- | 34 @1 | 3/@1 | 3@1 | 3@1 | $33^{(91}$ | 1@11/4 |
| Sept. 19.- | 3 (1) | 84 @1 | 3 M1 | 3 @1 | $3 / 4{ }^{3} 1$ | 1 @1/4 |
| Sept. 20.. | $3 / 41$ | $3 / 401$ | 3181 | 34@1 | $3 / 401$ | 1@114 |
| Sept. 21-- | $3 / 4$ | 34@1 | 3/81 | day ${ }^{3 / 4}$ @1 | 3/41 | 1@11/4 |
| Sept. 23-- |  |  | Sun | day |  |  |
| Sept. 24.. | $3 / 401$ | $3 / 41$ | $3 / 401$ | 3 [@1 | 301 | 1 (1)13/ |
| Sept. 25-- | 3 (01 | $3 / 4$. | 84 @1 | 34@1 | 3/41 | 1@14 |
| Sept. 26-- | $3 / 41$ | $3 / 4{ }^{191}$ | 941 | 341 | 341 | 1 1014 |
| Sept. 27-- | $3 / 401$ | $3 / 4{ }^{(1) 1}$ | $8{ }_{4}^{(0) 1}$ | 3/31 | 3461 | 1@1/4 |
| Sept. $28 .-$ | $3 / 41$ | 3/41 | \% @ 1 | 3/401 | 3/41 | 1(1)11/4 |
| Sept. $29 .-$ Sept. 30.- |  |  | Satur |  |  |  |

Commercial paper was in better supply during the first week of September, and throughout the month the volume available remained of moderately large proportions. Bank investment demand readily absorbed this new paper, although after the middle of the month some banks no longer were interested in acquiring paper at $3 / 4 \%$. The prevailing range of rates, however, remained throughout September at $3 / 4 @ 11 / 4 \%$. Under date of Sept. 13 the Federal Reserve Bank of New York announced that returns received by the Bank from commercial paper dealers showed a total of \$188,100,000 of open market commercial paper outstanding on Aug. 31 1934, as compared with $\$ 168,400,000$ on July 31 1934, and $\$ 107,400,000$ Aug. 311933.
rates for money at new york

|  | Week Ended- |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Sept. 8 | Sept. 15 | Sept. 22 | Sept. 29 |
| Call loans on Stock ExchangeRange for week (mixed \& ind. pollateral) :Week's average (mixed \& tadtes. collateral) |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1 @1 | 1 11 | 1 @1 | 1 11 |
| Time loans (mixed \& Indus collateral)- <br> Thirty days |  |  |  |  |
|  | \% 141 | 801 | 3191 | 3, 1 |
| Thirty days $\qquad$ | 3/41 | 3101 | 3(1)1 | 3101 |
|  | 3/31 | 3@1 | 361 | 301 |
|  | $3 \times 1$ | 341 | 4@1 | 341 |
| Five months | 3/@1 | 9(9)1 | 3/@1 | 3/@1 |
|  | (1)1/4 | (11/4 | 1 @11/4 | @11/4 |
| Commercial paper-Double \& single names: <br> Prime 4 to 6 months. <br> Good 4 to 6 months. | $3 / 4$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 / 1 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $8 / 4$ | $1 /$ |

Rates for bankers' acceptances remained virtually unchanged, although transactions experienced a moderate seasonal expansion. The American Acceptance Council on Sept. 20 published its usual survey of the acceptance market and found that for the first time since January of this year; the volume of bankers' acceptances showed an increase, their total advancing from $\$ 515,604,714$ July 31 to $\$ 520,-$ 002,718 Aug. 31. In making public the figures, Robert H.

Bean，Executive Secretary of the Council，pointed out that， while the amount of this gain was small it nevertheless in－ dicated 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 mar－ kets，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 financ－ ing 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，con－ sequently continuing the drought condition in the open dis－ count 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 dis－ count 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＇port－ folios 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 applica－ tion，however．＇

PRIME BANKERS＇ACCEPTANCES

| Sept． | Call Ioans Secured by Accept＇ces | 30 Days Bid \＆Ask | 60 Days Bid \＆Ask | 90 Days Bid \＆Ask | 120 Days Bid \＆Ask | 150 Days | 180 Days Bid \＆Ask |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1 \ldots$ $2 \ldots$ 3 3 |  |  |  | （ $\begin{aligned} & \text { Saturday } \\ & \text { Sunday } \\ & \text { Holiday }\end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1／4－310 | 1／4－3 ${ }^{3}$ | ${ }^{1 / 4}{ }^{-36}$ | $38 / 8-1 / 4$ | 31／2－3／8 | 1／2－3／8 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 38－1／4 | 32－3／8 | 退 3 －3／8 |
|  |  | 1／4－36 | 1／4－316 |  | 3／8－1／4 | 1／2－3／8 | 1／2－3／8 |
|  |  |  |  | Saturday |  |  |  |
| 10 |  | 1／4－316 | $1 / 4-^{3} 16$ | ${ }^{1 / 4}{ }^{-316}$ | $388-1 / 4$ | 132－3／8 | 1／2－3／8 |
| 11. |  | 1／4－318 | ${ }^{1 / 4} 4^{3}{ }^{3} 16$ |  | 3／8－1／4 | 3／2－2／8 | 3／2－3／8 |
| 12－．．． | －－－－－－ |  |  |  | 3／8－1／4 | 退－6／88 | $3 / 2-3 / 8$ $1 / 2-1 / 8$ $1 / 2$ |
| 14. |  | 3／4－46 | 1／4－316 | ${ }^{1 / 4}{ }^{3}{ }^{3} 16$ | $38-1 / 4$ | 31／2－8／8 | 1／2－3／8 |
| 15. |  |  |  | Saturday |  |  |  |
| 17. |  | 1／4－316 | 1／4－316 | 1／4－5 ${ }^{16}$ | 38－1／4 | 3／2－3／8 | 3／2－3／8 |
| 18. |  | 314－316 | 1／4－316 | $3_{1 / 4}-316$ | $388-1 / 4$ | 3／2－3／8 | 3／12－3／8 |
|  |  | 11／4－36 | 1／4－316 | 3／4－316 | $388-1 / 4$ | 1／2－3／8 | 3／2－3／8 |
|  |  |  |  | $1 / 2.36$ $1 / 4-316$ | 3／8， $3 / 4$ | $3 / 2-3 / 8$ $1 / 2-3 / 8$ | $3 / 2-3 / 8$ $1 / 2-3 / 8$ |
| 22 |  |  |  | Saturday |  |  |  |
| 23 | 1 |  |  | Sunday |  |  |  |
| 24. | －－－－－ |  | $1 / 43^{3} 16$ $1 / 4-316$ |  |  | 31／2－3／8 |  |
| 26 |  | 1／4－8 ${ }^{26}$ | 3－216 | 1／4－3616 | 3／8－1／4 | 1／2－3／8 | 1／2－3／8 |
| 27. | －－－－ |  |  |  |  | 3／2－2／8 | 寿 $1 / 1 / 2 / 8$ |
| 28．．．．－ |  | $1 / 4{ }^{-316}$ | 1／4－316 | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 11 / 4-3_{16} \\ \text { Saturday } \end{array}\right\|$ | 3／8－1／4 | 2／2－3／8 | 3／2－3／8 |

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 Treas－ ury，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 $41 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$ ，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 $31 / 4 \%$ Treasury bonds，but for the four－year $21 / 2 \%$ notes， and it was later learned on good authority that these infer－
ences were the correct ones．It seemed，further，that the System held about $\$ 27,000,000$ of the maturing $11 / 2 \%$ Treasury certificates of indebtedness and turned them in for the new issue of two－year $11 / 2 \%$ 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 aggre－ gate 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 $\$ 2,000,000,060$ to around the $\$ 1,750,000,000$ mark．Treasury perations 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 re－ duction 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 arge expansion is expected this year in view of the over whelming 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 Re－ serve 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 $\$ 357, \mathrm{C} 00$ 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 re－ porting 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 or by the reduction in loans placed for own account and by $\$ 15,000,00$ by the deche in paplaced at $\$ 1,000,000$ banks．Loans for others were unchanged at $\$ 1,000,000$ During September Street loans，as compiled by the New Y ork 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． 311934 and $\$ 896,595,531$ on Sept． 301933.

## 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 con－ sisted chiefly of raw materials and foodstuffs，the bills for which began to fall due in September．Under normal con－ ditions 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 de－ valuation 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 exnenditures for all forms of de－ pression 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 Jower 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 stabil ization 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 unlikelinood 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 advane 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 sug gest a price of approximately 144s. for gold in London as compared with the old gold price of $84 \mathrm{~s} .91 / 2 \mathrm{~d} .-84 \mathrm{~s}$. 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 Africs. 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 pro ducing 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 138 s . per ounce, but went to 139 s . 3d. on Aug. 24, and on Aug. 31 attained a new record high of 140 s . $111 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. 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 he probable course of official attitudes toward foreign exchange or to base calculations unon the presence or absence of operations by bank 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 dol ars (or against any other currency) will never be permitted f 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 informer 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 iscrepancies during the period of seasonal pressure
Commercial seasonal requirements under the circum tances 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 tend ency of capital to seek refuge elsewhere whenever con ditions become disturbed is a vital factor at all times, but at present a very small volume of commercial transactions hàs an important bearing upon rates. For instance, during the sharp drop in sterling which oceurred 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 $\$ 25,000,000$ ransaction 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 invest ments contributed to the quarterly journal of the Royal Economic Society, made the following observation: "More over, although Great Britain's fiscal policy and the aban donment 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 ma terials, with the result that the balance of payments has probably resumed its adverse tendency. While for the mo ment 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 investment 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 $\$ 4.991 / 2$. The ow for sterling in September was $\$ 4.961 / 8$, on Sept. 27 , and the high was $\$ 5.02^{1 / 2}$, 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 Parts | London. <br> Open Market Gold Prics |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sept. | . 50 | 141s. 5 d . | Sep | N |  |
| Sept. ${ }^{2}$ |  | DAY |  | 75.051 | 1409. $51 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$ |
| Sept. ${ }^{\text {Sept. }}$ | 74.75 74.8 |  | Sep | 75.00 74.969 | 1408. 140 s . |
| Sept. | 74.95 | 140s. $61 / 5 \mathrm{~d}$. | Sept. 20 | 74.82 | 1408. |
| Sept. | 74.90 | 140s. 8d. | Sept | 74.75 | 140 |
| Sept. | 74.875 | 140s. $93 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. | Sept. 22 | 74.812 | 1408 |
| Sept. | 74.812 | 140s. 9 d . | Sept. 23 | SUN | diY |
| pt. | SUN | AY | Sept. 24 | 74.76 | 1408. |
| Sept. 10 | 74.905 | 140s. 11d. | Sept | 74.71 |  |
| Sept. 11 | 75.062 | 1403. $31 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. | Sept. 26 | 74.634 | 141s. 3 d |
| Sept. 12 | 75.03 75.03 | $\begin{array}{ll}1408 . & 51 / 2 d . \\ 1408 & 61 / 2 \mathrm{~d} .\end{array}$ | Sept. 27 | 74.578 74.821 | 1418. $41 / 3 \mathrm{~d}$ |
| Sept. 14 | 75.03 | 1403. $61 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. | Sep | 74.687 | 1418. 13 |
| Sept. 15 | 75.062 | 140s. Bd. | Sept. 30 | SUN | AY. |

PRICE PAID FOR GOLD BY UNITED STATES (FEDERAL RESERVE

|  | Untied | London Price Converted into Dollars |  | United States | London Pric Converted into Dollar |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sept. | \$35.00 | \$35.35 | Sep | Sunday | Sund |
| Sept. | Sunday | Sunday | Sept. 17 | \$35.00 | \$35.18 |
| Sept. | Holiday | 35.32 | Sept. 18 | 35.00 | 35.19 |
| Sept. | 35.00 | 35.27 | Sept. 19 | 35.00 | 35.20 |
| Sept. 5 | 35.00 | 35.28 | Sept. 20 | 35.00 | 35.17 |
| Sept, | 35.00 | 35.20 | Sept. 21 | 35.00 | 35.19 |
| dt. | 35.00 | 35.22 | Sept. 22 | 35.00 | 35.18 |
| Sept. 8 | 35.00 | 35.20 | Sept. 23 | Sunday | sunday |
| Sept. | 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. | ${ }^{35.00}$ | 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 | Sep | 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 $\$ 0.06665 \%$ on the 10 th . Subsequently the franc fluctuated irregularly and closed at $\$ 0.06651 / 4$ on the

## MONTHLY REVIEW

27th. Guilders likewise dipped below the gold export point on the 5th and continued downward to $\$ 0.6850$ on the 10 th; 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 4 th to $\$ 0.4054$ on the 18 th, 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 $\$ 4.985 / 8$ on Sept. 1 to $\$ 5.02$ on the 4 th, and held above $\$ 5.00$ until the 20 th , when a decline developed which carried the rate to $\$ 4.96 \%$ on the 27 th. 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 $\$ 1.023 / 16$ on the 1st to its high for the month of $\$ 1.0311 / 16$ on the 22 nd , but later quotations were slightly lower."

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

| Exchange on- | Par of Exchange | $\underset{1933}{ }$ | $\underset{1934}{\text { Aug. } 31}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sept. } 27 \\ 1934 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Belglum | \$. 2354 | \$.2142 | \$. 2381 | \$.2359 |
| Denmark | . 4537 | . 2129 | . 2230 | . 2220 |
| England. | 8.2397 | 4.7588 | 4.9990 | 4.9675 |
| France. | . 0663 | . 05985 | . 08695 | . 066653 |
| Germany | . 4033 | . 36175 | . 39990 | 1.4050 |
| Holland | . 6806 | . 6175 | . 68775 | 1.6843 |
| Italy-. | . 08531 | . 23895 | . 2510 | 1.08499 |
| Spain. | . 3267 | . 1286 | . 1388 | 1.1380 |
| Sweden. | . 4537 | . 2458 | . 2575 | 1.2562 |
| Switzerla | . 32367 | . 29874 | + ${ }^{.3314}$ | ${ }^{1.3293}$ |
| Canada, | 1.6931 | . 98880 | . 3328 | . 3312 |
| Brazil | . 2026 | . 0847 | . 0857 | . 0825 |
| Uruguay | 1.7511 | . 6800 | . 8000 | . 8000 |
| Japan. | . 81840 | . 28819 | . 29887 | . 2960 |
| Shaia.-. | . 6180 | . 3088 | . 37889 | . 3844 |

Only slight changes were reported in the gold holdings of the Bank of England in September. In the week ended the Bank of england in September. 5 the bank reported a decrease of $£ 7,390$; in the week Sept. 5 the bank reported a decrease of $\pm 7,390$; 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 Sept. 19 a decrease of $£ 4,679$, and in the week ended sept. 26
an increase of $£ 92,212$, when total bullion holdings were an increase of $£ 92,212$, when total bullion holdings were
$\$ 192,525,928$, which compared with $£ 191,766,643$ a year $\$ 192,525,928$, 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 $\$ 20,300,000$, 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 $23 / 32 \%$ to $23 / 16 \%$, 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 frane 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 frane has been exceptionall 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 goid 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-frane 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 French adionerence to the gold standar mould mean the ruin of the people's savings. devaluation woul mean the same time, also, M. Germain-Martin, Finance About the same time, also, M. Germain-Martin, Finance
Minister, said that so far as he was concerned there could 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 $28,935,000,000$ franes 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 $6.695 / 8$, 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 quarter of September showed an increase in gold and bullion of 30,000 marks; for the second quarter an increase of 20,000
36,000 marks; for the third quarter an increase of 17,000 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. 301932. The bank's ratio stood at $2.01 \%$, compared with $11.2 \%$ on Sept. 30 1933, and with $24.7 \%$ on Sept. 301932.

Cable transfers on Rome had a range of $8.681 / 4 @ 8.711 / 2$ during the first week of September. The range for the month was between 8.64@8.711/2, and cable transfers closed on Sept. 29 at 8.64@8.64 $\%$.

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 frane 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 Switterland m, most of the Swiss National Bank 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 Sent. 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 approximatel $887,000,000$ 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 $32.891 / 2 @ 32.90^{1 / 2}$ 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 261/4@ 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 thave 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 $225 / 16 \mathrm{~d}$. against $2111 / 16 \mathrm{~d}$. on Sept. 1. Shanghai checks were $361 / 2$ on Sept. 29 against $35.47 @ 357 / 8$ on Sept. 1. The Hong Kong dollar was $405 / 16$ on Sept. 29 against The Hong Kong dollar was 40.16 (1) $11 / 16$ on Sept. 1 . Yen check sold at 29.12 on Sept. 29 against $29.82 @ 29.90$ on Sept. 1.


RATES OF EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTERS


RATES OF EXCHANGE ON OTHER CENTERS


# New York Stock Exchange 

MONTHLY AND YEARLY RECORD

# RANGE OF BOND PRICES DURING SEPTEMBER 1934 



NOTICE.-Cash and deferred delivery sales are disregarded in the month's range, unless they are the only transactions of the month, and when selifng outside of the puar ming rang in

The tables on pages 21 to 43 furnish a complete record of the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange during September 1934 and the range since Jan. 1. They need no extended introduction, as they are self-explanatory. The tables mbrace every security dealt in on the Exchange. We give bonds first, using the classification adopted in the official list. The black-faced letters in the column headed "Interest Period" indicate in each case the month when the bonds mature. In assordance with the rule adopted by the Now York Stock Exchange in 1909, all quotations for interest-paying bonds are at a price to which accrued interest must be added. The exceptions to the rule are income bonds and bonds on which interest is in default. A few other bonds, like the Holland-America Line 6s, for special reasons, are also quoted "flat," but where this is the case the quotation "flat" will be found against the name of the issue. This method of quoting bonds became effective Jan. 21909.


[^0]|  | BONDS <br> N．Y．Stock elchange． | Lowo from  <br> July  <br> to 1933 <br> Sept． 29 1934$\|$ | PRICES IN SEPTEMBER． |  |  |  | RANGE SINCE JAN． 1. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Sept． 29. | Lowest． | Highest． | Lowest | $\frac{\text { Highest. }}{\text { Sale Prices. }}$ |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Bid. } A s k \\ & 100 \\ & 943 / 100 / 4 \\ & 943 \end{aligned}$ |  | Sale Prices |  |  |
| 328，0 |  | 691／3 |  |  |  | 1013 Sept． 22 $951 /$ sept． 22 |  | Sale Prices．$101 /$ Sept． 22975 Mar． |
| 307，000 |  | 78 | 922 ${ }^{9} 1 / 2931 / 4$ | 943／3 Sale <br> 9435 |  | a 9153 Sopt： 22 913 Sept． 25 |  |  |
| 361，000 |  |  |  | 981／ $993 / 6$ |  | 911 100 108 Sopt． Sept． 25 13 |  |  |
| 116，000 |  | －423 <br> 263 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 103，000 | Belquum 25 year external $61 / 10$－．．．－1949 ${ }_{\text {M }}$ A |  | $993 / 4 \text { Sale }$ |  |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{lll} 26 & \text { Sept. } 12 \\ 95 & \text { San. } \\ 94 & \text { Jan. } & 2 \\ 90 \end{array}\right.$ |  |
| 85，000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 9,000 \\ & 95,000 \\ & 90,0,0 \end{aligned}$ |  | $91$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{\|ccc} 100 & \text { sale } \\ 1061 / 2 & 1071 / 2 \\ 101 / 2 & \text { Sale } \end{array}\right\|$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{22,000}^{20,000}$ |  |  | －－－7－7－－ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 667 \\ & 620 \\ & 202 \\ & 20 \\ & 17 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | ${ }^{22}$ 20，Sept．${ }^{\text {Sept．}} 17$ | $\begin{aligned} & 78 \\ & \hline 8 \end{aligned} \text { Sept. }$ |  | ${ }_{52} 823 / \mathrm{Apr} \mathrm{F}^{23}$ |
| 153，000 |  |  |  | ${ }^{20 / 8}{ }^{23}$ sale | ${ }_{18}^{20}$ ，Sept． 15 | 2 |  |  |
| ${ }^{168}$ |  |  |  | 83\％Sale ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }^{3}$ | 993 |  | 24 113 10 10 Feb． Feb． 16 16 |
| 294 |  |  | 17 | 1713818 |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{2} 2.00$ | Bordeaux（City of 15 －year 68. <br> Brazil（U S of）external 8s． <br> －．－－－ 1941 | 11189 | 1713\％ |  | $17^{5 / 8}$ Sept．${ }^{\text {Sepret }}$ |  |  | 172 Aug． 31 |
|  |  |  | 293年 Sale |  |  |  | 2003 Jan： 2 |  |
| 55 |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{2833}$ Sept： 5 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 291／2 sale | （eat | 283 Sept． 6 30 3ept． Sel | 35 ${ }^{3} 508$ Sept． 21 |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 189 / 8 \\ & 29 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | 731／4 Jag．${ }^{2}$ | 88，Mar．${ }^{\text {8 }}$ |
| 106 |  | $681 / 2$ 75 |  |  |  |  <br> 95 Sept． 17 <br> 41 Sept． 28 <br> 8 | 7373 <br> 83 |  |
| 49 |  |  | 383／4／401／2 | 40\％\％ $411 / 2$ | $383 / 4 \mathrm{sept}$ ． 4 |  |  |  |
| 82, |  |  | 777－${ }^{-100}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 401 \\ & 30 \\ & 36 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $81 / 4$ Sept． 19 | $47 \mathrm{Jan}$. |  |
| ${ }_{47}{ }^{4}$ | Exenot Alres（Pr |  |  |  |  |  | 45s |  |
| 759，0 | Stamped－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－1／ |  | 51 |  |  |  | 26 |  |
| 3,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 31／8 |  |
| 327 34， | But |  | 513 ${ }^{51 / 2}$ Slale |  |  | 研 | 27 $181 / 3 \mathrm{Ja}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{lll}171 / 2 & 201 / 2\end{array}$ |  | 201／Se |  |  |
| 13，000 |  |  |  | ${ }^{2}$ |  | $20^{2}$ Sept． 24 | Aug． 11 | July 11 |
| 18 | Caldas Dept of（Colombl |  |  | 15 $\begin{array}{cc}\text { Sale } \\ \text { Sale }\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Se |  | 103 |  |
|  | 43／5． |  |  | 04 |  |  |  |  |
|  | Carisbad（City） |  |  | i4－ 15 | 128，Sep | 16 | 1034 | 8 |
|  | Cont Agri |  | 3661 31 | $\begin{array}{llll}33 & 3 & 397\end{array}$ | 29.12 Sep | 373 Se | $293 / 3 \mathrm{Se}$ |  |
| 184 | Farm loan er 68 |  |  |  | $26^{3} 9$ Sop | $35 / 8$ So | 26 |  |
| 530 | Parm loan 68 ger |  |  |  | Se | ${ }^{36} 8{ }^{36}$ Sep |  | － |
| ， | Exter |  | Sale | $3{ }^{3} \mathrm{Sa}$ | Sep | $17 \%$ Sept． 21 | $7{ }^{1 / 2}$ Jan． 2 |  |
|  | Ex |  |  | 15. | se |  |  |  |
|  | Exti a 6 bit | 618 | 13 \％sale | 15 告 sale | Sep | Se | 73 Ja |  |
| 248 | Exti elnking fund | 61／8 | 133 sale | 15y sale | Sop | Sep | 73 |  |
| 762 | Extornal sink |  | 13，sale |  | Sep | Sep | ${ }^{71 / 5}$ JJan． |  |
|  |  |  |  | 1414 | se | Sed | 10 Jan |  |
|  | Guara |  |  |  | 13\％ |  | 1／3 Jan |  |
| 156 | Chiloan Munic |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 29， | Chinose Hukuang |  |  |  | 353／Sept． | ${ }_{93}^{37 / 3}$ Sept． 12 | 81 |  |
| 59，00 | creas | $221 / 4$ |  | 22.243 | $23=3 / 2 \mathrm{sept}$ | ${ }_{26}^{93}$ Sep | $231 / 2 \mathrm{Se}$ | b． 1 |
| 649,000 | Combia |  | （ Sale |  | 304 Sept． | 391 Sept． 21 | $211 / 2 \mathrm{Jan}$ ． |  |
|  | colombia |  |  |  | 23嵝 Se | ${ }^{39} 74$ Soed | Jan | 3／Sept． 21 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 32, \\ & 14, \\ & 24, \end{aligned}$ | Slaklas |  | 处 28 | 22.46 | $24 \%$ Se | 2636 | 1／2 Jan． | 3 s Sept． 20 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 142,00 \\ & 24,00 \\ & 83,00 \end{aligned}$ | Slokine |  |  | 253／Sale | 2486 Sol |  | Jan． | 19 |
| 260，00 |  | 55 | ${ }^{73}$ \％ | 75 Sale | 73／8 Sept | $75{ }^{\text {dept．} 26}$ | 593砿 Jai | 17 |
| 250 | Cordoba（City） |  |  | $42^{3 / 2}$ | $411 / 2$ se | 44 Sep | 297 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 22,0 \\ & 78,0 \end{aligned}$ |  | 25\％／8 |  | 78 | ${ }_{65} 44$ Sept | 72 Sept． 2 | ${ }_{25 \%}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } 18 \\ & \text { Sept. } 28 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | ${ }^{\text {7s }}$ |  |  |  | Sept | 40：／4 Sept |  |  |
|  | 7s May 11936 coupon on．．．．．．． 1951 |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {z }}^{26} 51 / 2$ Sept | ${ }_{99}^{26}$ Sep | 184／3 Jan． |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 仿 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 61 |  |
| 142 | ${ }_{P}$ | 193／4 | ${ }_{30}{ }^{\text {a／2 }}$ Sale | 27\％ | 27 | ${ }_{30}^{7 / 2 / 2}$ Sept． 1 | 22\％Ju | 5 |
|  | Cundin |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 28，000 | Czechor |  |  | ${ }_{96}{ }^{15}$ Sale | Sept． 29 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 103/6 July. } \\ & 888 \\ & \text { Jan. } \end{aligned}$ | 19\％ Feb ．${ }^{6}$ |
| －56，000 | Sink fd ${ }^{\text {denmark }}$ |  | ${ }_{9515} 92$ | ${ }^{961}$ | Sep | 99.18 Sep | 86 |  |
| 21 | － |  | 4890 sale | ${ }_{91} 918{ }^{\text {a }}$ 921／4 | 88 Sep | $9723 / 2$ sept | ${ }_{83} 86$ J Jan． 2 | 17 |
| 537，000 |  | 61 | 801／2 sale | 8288 sale | 79\％／8 Sept． | 83 sept． | 71 Jan． 5 |  |
| 23,000 |  |  |  |  |  | $1 / 8 \mathrm{Se}$ | Aug | 13 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{\text {43\％}}$ JJan |  |
| 1，000 |  | 36 37 27 | 65 |  | 651／2 Sept． | 651／2 Sept． 2 | Jan | 67 Aug． 17 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 451／Jual | $583 / \mathrm{Mar} .9$ |
|  | Oitch East | 107 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Certil |  |  |  |  |  | ， |  |
| 78，0 | Ratonta | 48 |  |  | 99 Sob |  |  |  |
|  | Externa |  | 1003 | 10014 sale | 100 Sep | Sep | $861 /{ }^{\text {Jana }}$ ． |  |
| 151 | External uicision f |  |  | 991／2 sale | z9938 ${ }^{\text {Se }}$ | 00 |  | 6 |
| 110.0 | Exti sinking funit |  | 993／4 9 | ${ }_{100}^{97}$ | 948 | 97 Sept． 29 <br> 00  <br> Sopt． 19  | Ja | $\begin{array}{ll}97 & \text { Sept．} 29 \\ \text { Sept．}\end{array}$ |
|  | External |  |  |  | 98. | 00 Sep | 751／2 Jan． |  |
| ${ }^{35} 5$ | Frankfort（Gity $o f)$ of |  |  |  |  | 24 Sopt． 20 |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{r}237 \\ 20,000 \\ \hline 000\end{array}$ | rench Repub | 126 |  | 1821／818376 | 823隹 Sept． | $\begin{array}{ll}1888 \\ 187 & \text { Sept．} 21 \\ \text { Sept．} \\ 18\end{array}$ | 1604 Feb | ${ }_{89}^{881 / 2}$ Aug．${ }^{\text {aug．}} 18$ |
|  | German |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 606,000 339,000 | ${ }^{\text {35－yoar }}$ | ${ }_{32}^{23}$ | 264 33 Sale Sale | 271 Sale 37 sale | ${ }_{23}^{23} 5$ Sept． 14 | $285 / 8$ Sept． 27 | ${ }^{23} 12$ Sept． 14 | ${ }^{63} 3$ Feb． 3 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6 ，000 | raz（Muntictpait |  | 87 |  | $87 / 2$ sept． |  |  |  |
| 23，000 | Only unmatured coupons on－－19\％）- －${ }^{-1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 669 |  | 95\％ |  | 11143\％${ }^{\text {Sala }}$ | 1141／6 Se |  | 12 | ${ }^{\text {J Japr．}}$ |
| 88 |  | 22 |  |  | 311／3 Sep | 31／4 | 22 | 7 |
| 95. | （Re | 16 |  |  | 75 | 80 | 74 1／Ja |  |
|  | Humbur |  |  |  | 2013 Sep | Sep | 201／3 Sep | 2 |
|  | Heidelbera（City）axti 17 |  |  |  |  |  | $15^{\circ} \mathrm{Aus}$ |  |
|  | Hungarla | －664 | $9{ }^{9} 1 / 2$ sale ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 93／4 sale | $971 / 2 \mathrm{Se}$ | 4 Sep | 7 | ${ }_{44}{ }^{\text {a }}$ Apr．${ }^{\text {Mar．}} 13$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{25}$ Apr， 2 |  |
| 16，00 |  |  | 371／8 |  | 38 Sept． | 41／3／Sept． 18 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 491，000 | Italy（KIndom）external \％ 178.1951 I ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | $85 \%$ | 911／2 Sale | 92／4 sale | 89\％3／Sept． 19 | 92\％／8 Sept． 2 | 89\％Sept． 19 | 102 Feb．${ }^{\text {b }}$ |
|  | 8， |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |










| Sales in September Value． | BONDS <br> N．₹．stock michance． | Low from   <br> July r 1933 <br> Sept． 29 1934  | PRICES IN SEPTEMBER． |  |  |  | RANGE SINCE JAN． 1. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | $\frac{\text { Sid }}{}$ Ask．$\frac{\text { dept．} 29 .}{\text { Lowest．}}$ Hidhest． |  |  | Lowest．Highest．－ |  |
| $13,0$ |  | 561／3 | Bia1／2 Aske <br> $463 / 8$ 47 <br> 42 Sale <br> 79 Sale <br> $771 / 2$ Sale <br> -69  |  | Sale Prices 73 Sept． 17 4412 Sept． | Salo Prices $761 / 4$ Sept． 10 |  | Sale Prices |
| 99，0 |  |  |  | 491／2 sale |  | ${ }_{7}^{7} 784 / 4$ Sept． 10 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $79^{--}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | Int | 5712 |  | 76 Sale | se | 78 |  |  |
|  | Interlake Iron 1 gt 5 sem B Int Agrl Corp let acoll tr $\mathrm{EB}_{\mathrm{s}}$－ | 50 |  | 651／8 683／4 | Sel | 67 |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{r} 8,000 \\ 215,000 \\ 913,000 \\ 18,000 \\ 125,000 \\ 220,000 \\ 316,000 \\ 490,000 \\ 685,000 \\ 15,000 \\ 7,000 \\ 2,000 \end{array}$ | Stamped extended to Int Cement conv deb 50 |  |  |  |  | 7931 Sept． 20 | 62 Jan． | 26 |
|  |  |  | sal | 50／3／Sale |  |  | 797／Jan． |  |
|  | （tat Merc | ${ }_{3}^{37}$ |  | ${ }^{\text {45 }}$ | 424 | 483 | $44 / 8$ Jan． |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{60} / 1 / 8$ |  | 57\％Jan． |  |
|  |  |  | 5443 Sale 62 Sale |  | $481 / 2$ Sep |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Sa | ${ }^{613 / 8}$ Sale | 511／2 Sep | $623 / 2$ | 56 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 935 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 82\％${ }^{85}$ |  | Sept | $941 / 4 \mathrm{Sep}$ | Jan | 98 Apr． 26 |
| $66$ | Gy $\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{F}}^{8} \mathrm{~L}+1$ 1et | $\begin{aligned} & 97 \\ & 96 \end{aligned}$ | （1075／1083／107 |  | $\begin{array}{ll\|l} 107 & \text { Sept. } 12 & 1073 / 8 \\ 107 & \text { Sept. } \\ 107 & \text { Sept. } 14 \\ 1091 & \text { Sept. } \end{array}$ |  | $1 \begin{aligned} & 1001 / \mathrm{Jan} . \\ & 100 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $31081 / 4$ Aug．${ }^{1}$ |
| 79 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 703 / \\ & 133 / 4 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}30 \\ 30 & \text { Seppt．} \\ \text { Sept．} \\ \text { Sel }\end{array}$ | $5721 / \mathrm{Jan} .$ | $\begin{aligned} & 997 \text { July } 6 \\ & 361 / 2 ~ J u n e ~ \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{6} 5$ | （eas Sept． 27 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{96}$ ．Sept． 14 | $411 / 2$ Sept． 10 |  |  |
| 10 | Ind |  |  |  | 1073／4 Sep |  |  |  |
| 1,000 46,000 |  | 118 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} 1003 \\ 1051 / 3 \\ 7710 \end{gathered}$ | 1088年 923 |  | 911／8 Sept． 25 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{ll} 163 / 418 \\ 750 & 102 \\ 100 & 1001 / 4 \end{array}\right.$ |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{cc} 1147 / 8 \text { Sept. } 20 \\ 100 & \text { Sept. } 6 \\ 991 / 2 & \text { Sept. } 17 \end{array}\right.$ |  | 1084 Jan．${ }^{4}$ |  |
| ，00 |  | $771$ |  |  |  | 100 \％／8 Sept． 24 | ${ }^{4} 818$ 81／Jan．${ }^{18}$ |  |
| 232，000 |  | 101／4 | 151／2 16 | 171／8，Sale | 153／2 Sept． 17 | 171／8 Sept． 29 | 107／8 July 30 | $213 / 4 \mathrm{Mar} .5$ |
|  | Lackaw Steel Ist cons 5s ser A．－ 1950 ＊acierle Gae I ref acert let Bs．．． 1934 $5 s 1934$ extended to <br> Coll \＆ref $54 / 4$ series C． $\qquad$ 1939 <br> Col \＆ref \＆ $51 / 58$ eer D．．．．．．．．．．． 1960 <br> Lautaro Nitrate Co Litd 68 <br> Cehidh Coal \＆e Nav \＄1／5e ger <br> A．－ 1954 <br> Lehigh Valley Comi $5 s$ <br> lat $k$ refunding 5 s． $\qquad$ $\qquad$ <br> 1st $k$ refunding 58 ． <br> First a ref sinking fund Ba $\qquad$ $\qquad$ <br> Ligdett \＆Myers Tobacco 75．．．．．．－1946 <br> 53. <br> Loew＇e Inc deb fig 68 <br> Lombard Elec 7s serfes A－－－－－－－－－194 <br> Lortilard（P）Co deb 18. $\qquad$ <br> 50. <br> Loutov Gan a E1 list 2 roi 5s．－．－1952 <br> Lower Austrian Hydro－llec 6M0＿1944｜A | $\begin{aligned} & 95 \\ & 79 \\ & 92 \\ & 463 / 4 \\ & 46 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{cc} 1031 & 1037 / 8 \\ 93 & 94 \end{array}\right.$ |  | 1011／8 Sept． $111031 / 2$ Sept． 5 |  | 97 Jan． $51081 / 8$ July 14 |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r\|r\|} 1021 / 8 & \text { Sale } \\ 941 / & 95 \\ 9112 & \text { Sale } \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $-711 / 2$ 64 <br> $601 / 2$ $631 / 2$ |  | 60 | $923 / 8$ Sept． 27 | ${ }^{90}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{\text {a }} 93$ \％Sept． Sept． | 141／4 Septt． 28 | $51 / 8$ Jan． |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 48 / 4 \\ & 771 / 2 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 8064333 | 10043101 |  |  |  | ${ }^{81}$ Jo Jan． |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{5}, 000 \\ & \hline, 000 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | 863 587 58 58 |  |  | $791 / 2 \mathrm{Jan}$ ． |  |
| 16．000 |  |  |  |  | 56，Sept． 24 |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{73}^{32}$ | 521／2 58 |  | Set． | 58 $551 /$ Se |  |  |
|  |  | 73 117 103 | $\left\|\begin{array}{\|ll\|} \hline 98 & 97 \\ 12812 & 1291 / 2 \end{array}\right\|$ | 1273 |  | $128{ }^{128}$ |  | ${ }_{30}{ }^{\text {a }}$ Apr．${ }^{30}$ |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{r}176 \\ 74 \\ \hline 110\end{array}$ | ${ }^{102} 101021 / 2$ |  |  | $1151 /$ Sept． 10 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} 110 \\ 985 / 8 \\ 86 \\ 441 / 2 \end{gathered}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{l\|l\|} 1243 & 125 \\ 1081 / 2 \\ 1033 / 4 & 1043 / 2 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ |  | 1241／2 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 101 \\ 8 \\ 80 \end{array}$ | $1041 / 2 \text { Sept. } 10$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 107 \text { Aug. } 10 \\ & 107 / 2 \text { July } 9 \\ & 86 \\ & \text { Sept. } 28 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $, 000$ | Proef of claim filed by owner．－．ind Mc | $\begin{aligned} & 463 / 2 \\ & 53 \\ & 9 \end{aligned}$ | 47  <br> 821 54 <br> $821 / 4$  <br> 17  |  |  |  | $50$ |  |
|  | ＊$\ddagger$ Manar＇Sugar let ef 7 13e．．．．．．．． 1942 Certificates of deposit |  | $8{ }^{81 / 4} 8$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 811 / 2 \text { Sept. } 17 \\ & 17 \\ & \text { Sept. } 7 \end{aligned}$ | $18{ }^{85}$ Sept． | $581 / 3$ | $12$ |
| 3，00 | ＊Stamped Oct 1931 coupon on． 19 igi |  |  |  | 16 sept． | 16 |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{*}$ Certificates |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 34878000 | IManturran Ry（N Y）con \＆4．．．．． 1990 |  |  | Sale |  |  | ${ }_{42} 12.4$ |  |
|  |  | 27 |  | 351 40 |  |  |  |  |
| 2，000 |  | 82 | 93欴 sale | 841／4 40 | 93／4 Sept．${ }^{\text {a }} 1$ | Sept | $82{ }^{28 / 1 / 2 u}$ |  |
| 34.000 18.000 | Marion S |  |  |  | Sep |  |  |  |
| 95，000 | Marion S | 41 |  | 3／ 45 | ${ }^{45}$ \％ $1 /$ Sept | 471／3 Sep |  |  |
| 35．000 | Meridiona |  |  | da | Se | $753 / 2$ |  |  |
|  | Meotropolitan |  |  |  | 963／4 Sept | Se | ${ }_{71} 1 / 1 / \mathrm{JJan}$ |  |
| 42.0 | Mot 10 |  |  |  |  | 2 | 71 Jan |  |
| 21，00 | ${ }^{\text {THetmot }}$ |  | －9̄188 | $\begin{array}{ll}883 \\ 103 \\ 103 & 12\end{array}$ |  | Sep |  |  |
|  |  | 32 |  |  |  |  | 493 A Au |  |
|  |  | 57 |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{1 / 8}$ Jan． |  |
|  | On |  | $781 / 8801 / 4$ |  | 73 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 501／2 | $\begin{array}{cc} 96 & \text { Sale } \\ 60 & 693 / 2 \end{array}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{cc} 94 & \text { Sale } \\ 65 & 651 / 4 \end{array}\right\|$ |  | $65$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1,000 |  |  |  | 1013／4 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ，00 |  | 82 |  |  | 981／4 Sept． 20 | 991／2 Sept． 28 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3. |  | 89\％8 | $10{ }^{10 / 81} 102$ | 1015 | $101 /{ }^{103 / 2}$ Sept． Sept． 2 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 26.000 10.000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 747.00 | Va | 74 | Sale |  |  |  | ${ }^{65} 8{ }^{\text {号 J Jan．}}$ |  |
| 598，000 | Nowa |  |  | 1033 | Sep | Se | ${ }_{91}{ }^{1 / 2}$ Jan． |  |
| 72，000 | Nowb | 101 | 983／298\％／1 |  | $1103 / 8 \mathrm{Sep}$ | Sep | $103 \%$ Jan | Juy 30 |
| 126.0 |  | 1043 |  |  | 1123 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 99 |  |  | 3／2 | ${ }_{10} 13 / 8$ Sep | 01／2 Jan |  |
|  |  | 681／2 |  |  |  | s | $691 / 2$ |  |
|  |  | 38 38 | 563，Sale | Sol | 553／4 Sep | Sept． | ${ }_{4}^{41} 3$ Jan． |  |
|  |  |  |  | sal | 485 Sep | Sep | －Jan |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Sep | Sep | 37 Jan． |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 74 |  | 1102 |  |  |  |  | 105 \％Jan |  |
| 52, |  |  |  | 11438 | 104 | $15{ }^{\text {1／}}$ Seput： 6 | ${ }^{107}{ }^{107}$ J Jan． |  |
| ， |  |  |  |  | 9314 Sept． 11 | $19334{ }^{\text {a }}$ Sept． 11 | $759 / 3 / 3$ Jan． |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Fe |  |
|  |  |  | 66 | $65^{9 / 2} \quad 10{ }^{\text {c／4 }}$ | 65 | 11. | ${ }^{61 / 3}$ Jup |  |
|  |  |  |  | 601 | 1053 | 1061／2 Sept． 29 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $13 / 3$ Jan． 10 | 5 May 7 |
|  |  |  |  | 1081／4 109 | 10814 Sept． 27 | 109 | Mar． 12 | $41 / 2 \mathrm{May}{ }^{4}$ |
| ， |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 235．000 | ${ }^{\mathbf{Y}} \mathbf{T}$ | 9 |  | 105105 | 1053 Sept． 17 |  | $1033 /{ }^{\text {a }}$ Ja | Aug． 29 |
| 13，000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 48，00 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 90，000 | New $46 \%$－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．－1947 M N | 441／2 | 5 | （er | $\left\|\begin{array}{ll} 49 & \text { Sept. } 13 \\ 443 / 2 & \text { Sept. } 18 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|ll} 51 & \text { Sept. 25 } \\ 46 & \text { Sept. } 4 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{aligned} & 451 / 3 \text { Jan. } \\ & 441 / 2 \\ & \text { Sept. } 18 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 73 \\ & 49 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | For footnotes，see page 33. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



$r$ Cash sale, not included in year's range.
$a$ Deferred delivery sale, not included in year's ange.
${ }^{\dagger}$ Accrued interest payable at the exchange ate of $\$ 4.8665$ to the $£$ sterling.
ate or \$4.8nies reported in receivership.
$\ddagger$ Companiability impaired by maturity.
末 Negotiability impaired by maturity.
Cash sales, in which no account is taken in Cash sales, in which no account is taken
computing the range are given below:
then Internat. Gt. Nor. 5 S C 1956, Sept. 27 at 32.
Montana Central 5 s 1937, Sept. 24 at 102.
St. L. Rocky Mt. \& Pac. 5 s., Sept. 28 at 46.
z Deferred delivery sales, in which no account is
taken in computing the range for the year, ake niven below: 1952 , Sept. 4 at $95 \% / 8$ and
are Sept. 28 at $973 / 8$. 12 at $753 / 4$.
Bergen 5 s 1960. Sept. 12 at 753/4.
Cent. Pac. Short Line 4 s 1954 , Sept. 28 at 88.
Cent. Pac. Short Line 4 s 1954, Sept. 28
Cologne $61 / 2 \mathrm{~s} 1950$. Sept. 17 at $221 / 2$.
Cuba 5 s 1944 , Sept. 4 at $961 / 8$.
Cuba 41/2s 1949 , Sept. 1 at $797 / 27$ at 653. Finland $61 / \mathrm{s}$ s. 196 , Sept. 17 at 99 .
French 7 s 1949 , Sept. 4 at $1875 \%$.

German Electric 6s 1948, Sept, 7 at $311 / 2$.
Italian Credit 7 s 1937; Sept. 10 at $971 / 2$
 Paris-Orleans $51 / 2 \mathrm{~s} 1968$. Sept. 14 at 156.
 Siemens \& Halske 61/5s 1951, Sept. 12 at $353 / 4$
West N. Y. \& Penn. 5 s 1937 , Sept. 7 at 106. Winston-Salem 4 s 1960 , Sept. 17 at $973 / 4$.

## New York Stock Exchange

## MONTHLY AND YEARLY RECORD

RANGE OF STOCK PRICES DURING SEPTEMBER 1934.



[^1]

[^2]

| agaregate sales． |  | STOCKS <br> N．Y．STOCK EXCEANGB |  | PRICES IN SEPTEMBER． |  |  |  | range since jan 1. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| September． | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { Jan. } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | Sept． 1. | Sept． 29. | Lorvest． | Highest． | Lowest． | ighest． |
| $\stackrel{\text { September．}}{\text { Shares．}}$ |  | CalltPacking Cord．．．．．．．．．． <br> Cainpackine CorD | $16 \frac{5}{1 / 8}$ | $\text { Bid. } A s k .$ | $\overline{B 1 d}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sale Prices } \\ & 36 \text { Sept. } 17 \end{aligned}$ | Sale Prices． 427／8 Sept． | Sile Prices． <br> 183／4 Jan． <br> 3／．July | Sale Prices $443 / 8$ Aug． 29 |
|  |  | Ganlahan ZInc－Lead．．．．．．－-1 Calumet a Hecla Cons Cop 25 |  | $3{ }^{3 / 6} \mathrm{Sal}^{1 / 8}$ | ${ }^{31 / 4} \mathrm{Sal}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Compbell W \％G Foundry ．．．－＊ |  | 738 |  | S |  |  |  |
|  |  | Ganada Dry Ging Ale ．．．．．．．． 5 Gannon Mille． | 12 | Sal |  | Se |  |  |  |
| 400 |  |  |  |  |  | 32 | ${ }^{3} 78 / 8$ Sept． 20 | 2 |  |
| 50 37,400 |  | Preferred class A．．．．．．．－1010Case（1）CoPref 7\％ |  | $\begin{array}{llll}25 & 366 \\ 41 / 8 & 3\end{array}$ | ${ }_{431}^{30} 38$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 57.6 | 631／4 Sale Sale |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Caterpillar Tractor Celaneae Cord of Amertea． |  | sal | 25 Sale |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Celanees Corp of Amsica Celotex Co Voting trust certificates． |  |  |  | S |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 10512 |  |  | $10^{15} 8$ |  |  |
|  |  | Central Aguirra Associates－＊ Century R1bbon Mills Contury Ribbon Mins． <br> Preferred |  | 25. | 26 | Sep |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | sep |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{r} 72,700 \\ 4,200 \end{array}$ | 56 | Certaln－Teed Prod <br> a－Yoed Prod $\square$ <br> Checker Cab <br> Ghesapeake Corp． |  |  | ${ }^{37} 48$ Sale | $\begin{aligned} 35 \\ 4 / 4 \\ \text { Sept. } \\ \hline \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{41}$ 51／4 Sept．${ }^{\text {Sept．}} \mathbf{6}$ | 3014 3 | ${ }^{43} 1 / 2$ July ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Apr． 5 |
|  |  |  |  | 23.32 |  |  |  | 171／2 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 200 \\ & 2,600 \end{aligned}$ | 7，7 |  |  | $\begin{array}{lll}6318 \\ 3918 & 701 / 2\end{array}$ | 38888 | ${ }^{61 / 4} \text { Sept. } 14$ | ${ }^{6} 43 / 2$ Sept． 8 | ${ }_{34}^{6}$ Aug． | $16$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 2,000 \\ & 1,800 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 108,000 \\ & 10, \\ & 10,100 \\ & 6 \end{aligned}$ | Chicago Pneum Tool Preferred－－．．．．． $\qquad$ $\square$ <br> Cbickaaha Cotton Ol <br> －．．．．－ <br> 10 | $\begin{gathered} 33 \% \\ 143 \\ 101 / 2 \\ 10 \end{gathered}$ | ［193／4 | 51／8 ${ }^{53} 5$ | ${ }_{15}{ }^{1 / 8}$ Sept． 14 | 514 Sept． 27 | $33 \%$ July 26 |  |
| 6.000 2,600 |  |  |  | 10 $293 / 12$ | 10 $271 / 28$ |  |  | 193 | 5 |
|  | ＋14，${ }^{600}$ | Chicago Yellow Cab． $\qquad$ |  | $15^{51 / 2}$ | ${ }^{5} 51{ }^{51 / 4}$ | Sep | ${ }^{5}{ }^{538} 8$ Se | 10 | 118\％Feb． 19 |
| 6，70 | 6，294 | Chrysler Corporation－．．．．．．${ }^{\text {City }}$ |  | Sale |  | 硡 | $347 /$ | 17\％ |  |
| ${ }^{4} 270$ |  | City Ice B Puel |  |  |  | sep |  | 67 |  |
|  | 206，000 | City Investing |  |  |  | Sept． 27 | $4{ }^{44} 78$ Sept． 27 |  |  |
|  |  | City Storen |  | 23 |  | Sept． 24 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $11 /{ }^{1 / 2}$ | ${ }_{2}{ }_{2}{ }^{\text {\％\％}}$ S Sale | Sept |  | ${ }_{2}^{21 / 4} \mathrm{Ju}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Cluett，Peobody \＆Co．．．．．－i00 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 4,200 \\ & 300 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 74,200 \\ & 16,400 \end{aligned}$ |  | ${ }^{85}$ | 335／8 |  | 547 | Sept． Sept． 25 S S | 953 J Jan． 50 Jan． | $\begin{aligned} & 12 \\ & { }_{25}^{2} \end{aligned}$ |
| 21，100 | $6 \overline{6} \overline{3} \overline{3} \overline{3} \overline{4} 0$ |  |  | ${ }_{10}^{260} 14 / 2 \mathrm{Sajal}^{-1}$ |  |  |  | ${ }^{9}$ 9\％${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |
|  | 1372， 2 |  |  |  | 9018 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $78 \%$ |  |  |
|  | 107，100 | Colonial Beacon Oll Co |  | Sal |  |  |  | 5 A A |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 17 Sept． 14 |  |  |
|  | 66． | Common－－－－－－－－－－－10＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊） |  | sale | $601 / 4$ sale | 60 | ${ }_{9}^{66}$ | ${ }^{52} / 7 /$ J Sep |  |
|  | 284.490 28 | 5\％pref aeriee B－－．．．．－．－100 |  |  |  | Se | 61.1 Sept． 20 | 41 Jai |  |
|  | 研 | Columbla Plctures Corp $\nabla t c^{*}$ |  | sal | 665 68 | 611／2 Sep | ${ }^{6914} 4$ | ${ }_{2136}{ }^{1 / 3} \mathrm{Jan}$ |  |
| 123,60 | 2，440 | Commonwealth \＆Southern ：$\qquad$ |  | 8a | Sale | 13.3 sep | 1384 | 21 |  |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }_{8} 8$ | Sale | sep | 289\％${ }^{3}$ |  |  |
|  |  | Preferred 7\％ Preferred B $\square$ |  | 29 | $27 \quad 29$ | sept | 50 Sept． 5 | 388 |  |
|  |  |  |  | Sal |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16，900 | 363，800 | co | 27\％ | $571 / 2$ | 571 | 521／4 Sept． 14 | 577／8 Sept． 29 | 35\％Jan． 4 | 61 Aug． 16 |
| 400 | $19,9000$ |  | 8431／2 | $0{ }^{\circ}{ }^{-1}$ | $1071 / 21091 / 4$ |  | 08 Sept． 24 | $91-{ }^{\text {Ja }}$ | 9 |
| ，500 |  | Comarranta stamped－－．．．－：－ |  |  |  | 17\％／8 sept． 17 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Conde－Nast Public＇ne Consoleum－Nairn Inc Congress Cigar <br> Conn Rallway \＆Lishting ion <br> \％preferred |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{22}{ }^{5}$ Aug．${ }^{2}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | ep | 73／4 Sept． 6 | $50{ }^{1 / 4}$ Jan． 17 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 133,8001.8504.350 | Onn Rallway \＆Lighting 100 $4 \%$ preferred onsolidated Cigar $-\cdots----100$ | 30144514 |  |  |  |  | $551 /{ }^{\text {Janl }} 26$ |  |
| － 100 |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 57^{5 / 8} & \text { Sept. } 28 \\ 67 & \text { Sept. } 28 \end{array}$ | $44^{451 / 4} \mathrm{Jan}$ Feb． $1^{2}$ |  |
|  |  | Consol Frim Induatry－．．．．．． | 13／8／4 |  |  |  | －$\overline{3} \bar{\square} \bar{\square}$ | ${ }_{15} 59$ Fubly ${ }^{\text {Jut }}$ | cosis Feb 15173 Feb． 15 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1458 Sept． 26 |  |  |
| 2， | $\begin{array}{r} 1,741,000 \\ 73,500 \\ 48.200 \end{array}$ |  | 25 ${ }^{25} 1$ |  | 88188 |  | 303\％Sept． 26 |  |  |
| 1,800 60,600 | $\begin{array}{r} 48,2000 \\ \\ \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Prets3－－ü－äle－Corp | 713 |  | ctis Sale | 113／Sept． 18 | ${ }^{23} 83$ Sept． 6 | ${ }^{13} 5$ | ${ }^{4} 8 / 8 \mathrm{Feb} .78$ |
|  | 3671,800 | $8 \%$ preferred |  | $111{ }^{3 / 4} 113$ | $111{ }^{3}$ Sale ${ }^{\text {Sale }}$ | $5 / 8$ sept． 19 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $7{ }^{3}{ }^{\text {a }}$ 8al／4 | 5／8 Sept． 19 | \％／8 Sept． 1 |  |  |
|  | 164，500 |  |  |  | 1／2 63 |  |  | ${ }_{5}^{23 / 4}$ Junl ${ }^{26}$ |  |
|  | 189116,60016 |  |  | $51 \quad 531 / 2$ | （1） | ${ }_{550}{ }^{1 / 8}$ |  | 461／4 Jun．${ }^{27}$ | ${ }_{64} 4^{1 / 8} \mathrm{Feb}$ Feb．${ }^{7}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $52^{\text {chept．}}$ Sept． 21 |  |  |
|  | 333，200 |  |  |  | 837／6 Sale | $781 / 2 \mathrm{Sep}$ | $841 / 2$ Sept． 27 |  |  |
|  | 142，900 | Contioent |  | 7 Sale |  | $25 \frac{1}{3}$ S Sep | $1 / 2$ Sep | $23^{\frac{3}{3} / 8}$ Jal |  |
| 64，80 | 1，314，000 | Contine | $12^{\frac{3}{4}}$ | $18{ }^{1 / 8}$ Sale | 183／8／8 sale | $16^{3}$ \％Sopt | $19 \%$ Sept．${ }^{1}$ | $15^{\frac{3 / 4}{4}}$ Jul | 1 |
| 20,9 | － 4,180 | ${ }_{\text {Corn }}^{\text {Corn }}$ |  | 部 Sale | ${ }^{43}$ Sale | Sep | 195 |  |  |
|  | 31. | ${ }_{\text {corn }}^{\substack{\text { coref }}}$ | 133 |  | 年 146 | 14 | ${ }^{6464}$ Sep |  |  |
| 8. | 279 |  | $23^{31 / 4}$ | Sale | ${ }_{32}^{5} \quad 3{ }^{57} 7$ | ${ }^{4} 5$ | 4 Se | 3 |  |
|  |  | Crose |  | 143 | 123／414 |  | Se | 183 |  |
| 2,20 | 1 |  | 182 | 23 | $\begin{array}{ll}22 & 22 \\ 377 / 8 & 38\end{array}$ | ${ }^{20} 38$ | Se | ${ }^{1853} 3$ |  |
|  |  | Crow |  |  |  | 61／2 Sep | 62 | 47 Ja |  |
|  | 253,000 86,500 | Crown 2 ell | $1^{3 / 4}$ | $141 / 8$ | 181／2 $193 / 8$ | $17^{41 / 4}$ Sop |  | ${ }^{3} 7^{3 / 8}$ Jul |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}14,100 \\ 104.90 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | Preferred． |  |  |  | 533 Se | $55{ }^{20}$ Se | 48 JJan | 9 |
|  | 104,90 386,20 | Cuba Co（Thi | 2 | Sale ${ }^{1 / 4}$ | ${ }_{7} 1 / 3 / 4{ }^{\text {Sale }}$ | 1／4 Sept．${ }^{\text {Sept．}} 17$ | ${ }_{9}^{2} \quad \begin{aligned} & \text { Sept．} \\ & \text { Sept．} \\ & \text { Sepr }\end{aligned}$ | $131 /$ Jan． | Feb．${ }^{\text {Feb }}$ |
| 5，901 | $\begin{array}{r} 20,69 \\ 29,60 \\ 85,80 \end{array}$ |  | 145\％ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 603 \text { Sept. } \\ & 503 \\ & 503 \\ & \text { Seppt. } \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{37} 21 / \mathrm{Jan}$ Jan． | $\begin{aligned} & 65 \text { Aug. } 30 \\ & 525 / 8 \text { Aug. } 29 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 189，500 |  |  | \％${ }^{3}$ Salie |  | 1575］sep | 189 |  |  |
|  | 1，993，300 | P |  | 7／Sale | 79\％80 | $7{ }^{13 / 2}$ Sep | 84，${ }^{\text {2 }}$ 该 Sep | ${ }^{43}$ 23 J Jan |  |
| 17，400 | ， | Cushmant |  |  | $75{ }^{2}$ | $6{ }^{1 / 2}$ Sep | 88 Sop | 5，Jan |  |
|  |  | Cushmani 8ona 9\％prof－＿100 |  | 88 | $\begin{array}{lll}811 / 2 & 831 / 2 \\ 70\end{array}$ | 801／Sep | ${ }^{83}{ }^{8} /{ }^{\text {a }}$ Sep | 80\％${ }^{8}$ | $1{ }^{1}$ May 19 |
|  | 13. |  |  |  | ${ }^{143 / 8}{ }^{15}$ | 133／2 Sept． Sept． 14 |  | ${ }_{11}{ }^{\text {a }}$ Jan |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 167／8 Sale | 174／4 sale | $141 / 8 \mathrm{se}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  | Preferred－－－－－－－－－－－－－－${ }^{20}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Detrott Edison－－－－－－－－100 |  | ${ }^{6611}$ | 70 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5.100 |  | Diamond Match－－．－．．．．－－－7 |  |  |  |  | $221 /$ Sept 4.27 |  |  |
|  |  | 25 |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{32}$ |  |
|  |  | Dominion Storee Litu－－．．．－．－． |  | sale |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 硅 | Dreat |  | 173 Sale | 16 |  |  | 咗 |  |
| 800 |  | Dresieer（S |  | （10 |  |  | 93is |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |




| agaregate sales． |  | $\underset{\text { n }}{\text { STOCE EXCHANGB }}$ | Low from <br> July <br> to <br> 1933 <br> Sept． 29 <br> 1934 | PRICES IN SEPTEMBER． |  |  |  | RANGE SINCE JAN． 1. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ptember． | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { Jan. } 1 . \end{aligned}$ |  |  | Sept． 1. | Sept． 29. | Lowest． | chast． | Lovest． | Highest． |
|  |  |  | －9 |  |  | Sala Prices <br> 111／8 Sept． 19 |  | Sale Prices <br> 11 May | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sale Prices. } \\ & 20 \text { Feb. } 23 \\ & 81 \text { Anr. } \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  | 7 | 751／880 | 74\％${ }^{3} 17$ | 751／2 Sep | 751／Se |  |  |
|  |  | Proforreco． |  | 13 |  | $101 / 2 \mathrm{Se}$ | 1303 Sept． 28 | ${ }_{641}{ }^{5}$ Jan．${ }^{\text {July }}$ | ${ }^{9}$ |
|  |  | Lehman Co |  | ${ }_{15}^{68} 16$ | － $14848143 / 4$ | $111 / 2$ sep |  | 113 Sept． 17 |  |
|  |  | Libby－Owe |  | ${ }_{20}^{29} 3 / 22^{291 / 2}$ | 281／3 8010 | 255\％Se | ${ }_{4}^{6}$ | 25 |  |
|  | 49 | Life Savers | 15\％／4 |  | ${ }_{17}^{19 / 2}$ Sale | 151／4 | 4 | 12 | 5 |
|  |  | Liggert ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Mj |  |  |  | ${ }^{147}{ }^{31 / 4} \mathrm{~S}$ |  | 73 Jan ． | 5 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 94 Se | － | $7431 / \mathrm{Jan}$ J |  |
|  |  | Lily | 114 | $\begin{array}{lll}22 & \\ 13 & 15\end{array}$ | 203 10 | 19 Sep | ${ }_{13} 3^{2} / 34$ | 12，Jan． |  |
|  |  | Liquil | 析 |  |  | $15^{3} / 4 \mathrm{Se}$ | Sept 4 | 16\％ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 3,600 \\ & 800 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,497,700 \\ 14,100 \end{array}$ | Loewa Incor | 1961／2 | $1 / 2{ }_{96}{ }^{27 / 8}$ | ${ }_{91}^{291 / 4}$ Sa41／8 | ${ }_{90}^{25}$ Sept | $913 / 4$ | $72{ }^{\text {Jan }}$ | 24 |
| 3，600 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ,100 |  | Long |  | 404 sale | ${ }_{39}{ }^{1}$ Sale | 36 | 40 |  |  |
|  |  | 1st prefor |  | 1151／2 |  | 1184 | 125 Sept． 10 |  |  |
| 22,700 |  | Common | $14 \times 1 /$ |  |  |  | 1838 | 15 y Ja |  |
|  |  | 6\％\％ |  |  |  | $1^{7 / 2}$ Sep | 103 Se | 714 Ja |  |
|  | 64,800 114,900 | Louliovill |  |  |  | 14 10 | $1431 / 2$ Sept． 26 | $1331 / 4 \mathrm{Jul}$ | $2191 / \mathrm{Feb} .20$ |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 114,900 \\ 6,800 \end{gathered}$ | Ludlun Conv |  |  |  | $70{ }^{\text {7 }}$ | 180 |  |  |
| 1,800 44.900 |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{37}^{27}$ St ${ }^{\text {S }}$ Sale | ${ }^{26}$ | ${ }_{38}^{28} 83$ Sept． 21 | ${ }^{11} 13 \mathrm{Ja}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $15 \%$ | $31 / 4$ Se | ${ }^{1} 1.1$ July |  |
|  |  | McGra |  | 7 | 201／ 5 | $1 / 2 \mathrm{sep}$ | 4 Sept． 10 | 4 Jan． |  |
| 31，1 | 86 | McIntyre |  | 485 Sale | 451／2 Sale | ${ }_{85}^{44}$ sep | Sept 1 | ${ }_{79} 381 / 2$ Jan． |  |
|  |  | McKee |  |  | 87／4 sale | Sep | sed | 415 |  |
|  |  | Conv | 9 | ${ }^{26} 1 / 8{ }^{27 / 8}$ Sale ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }^{26 \% \%} 888$ | 23，${ }^{5}$ Sep |  | $11 / 8$ Jan． | 34\％Apri ${ }^{\text {8 }}$ S 27 |
| 161 |  | P |  |  | 61 6184 | ${ }_{5} 7^{\circ} \mathrm{Sep}$ | 661 Sept． 26 | 931／3 Jan | 6 |
| $800$ | 22，400 | MacAndrew Preferred | 875／8 | ${ }^{36}$ S ${ }^{\text {S Sale }}$ |  | 106／2／3 Sept | 107\％8 Sept． 1 | ${ }_{95}^{30}$ Jan． | July 12 |
|  |  | Ma |  |  |  | 201／6 Sept． 12 | $201 /$ Sept． 12 | $201 / 8 \mathrm{~A}$ |  |
|  | ${ }_{224,}^{336} \mathbf{6}$ | Mac |  |  |  | 351／4 sep |  |  |  |
|  | 49,6 | Madioon |  |  | ${ }_{10}^{43 / 8}$ Sale | $4{ }^{4} 3$ | 44 Sept． 5 |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }^{\text {Magnin }}$ |  |  | 1334 | 18\％Sep | sep | $1{ }^{3}$ | 43 Apr 24 |
|  |  | M\％ |  | 171／8 |  | ${ }_{2} 938$ | $123 / 2 \mathrm{Sep}$ $2 / 2$ Sep | 75 Jan． | 33 |
|  |  | 7 |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 24 \\ & 33 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{6}$ Sept．${ }^{7}$ | Ju |  |
|  |  |  |  | 118 | ${ }_{12}^{4} \quad 1383$ | 1134 Sep | 1 | $103 / 3$ |  |
| 1,1 |  | Mar |  | ${ }_{\text {Sale }}^{13}$ |  | ${ }_{41 / 8}^{11 / 8}$ | 13／See |  |  |
|  |  | Marine |  | ${ }^{5} 5$ | Sale | ${ }^{515}$ |  | 1 |  |
|  |  | Marinh－1 |  | 10 | ${ }_{12}{ }^{183 / 8}$ Sale | 18. | $12^{3}$ | 83／ |  |
| '800 | $\begin{aligned} & 477 \\ & 52 \end{aligned}$ |  | 2 ${ }_{2}^{1 / 4}$ |  |  | 4 Sept． | 414 Sep | 4 July |  |
| $17,400$ |  |  | 1231 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 283 \\ & 128 \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{rl} 263 / 8 & \text { Sale } \\ 110^{1} & 125 \end{array}\right.$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 2313 / \mathrm{se} \\ & 125 \\ & \text { Se } \end{aligned}\right.$ | $29$ | ${ }_{113}$ |  |
| 4，700 |  |  | $23^{1 / 2}$ | з 6 |  | 3414 sopt． 15 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 25 | $24^{41 / 2}$ Sale | $224 / 2$ Sept． | 24／4，Sept．${ }^{5}$ | $10^{4 / 1 / 8 J} \mathrm{Jan}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  | 22 | $201 / 2873 / 4$ |  |  | Jan |  |
|  | 4.0 | Melvill |  | $\begin{array}{lll}741 / 4 & 76 \\ 34\end{array}$ |  |  | 725 ${ }^{\text {3 }}$ | ${ }_{26}{ }^{49} \mathrm{Jan}$ |  |
|  | 118 |  |  | 474 ${ }^{4}$ | ${ }^{5}$ | $3{ }^{3} \mathbf{3}$ Sep | Se | ${ }^{31 / 2}$ Jual |  |
|  |  | Merch |  |  |  | 28 Sept | ${ }^{251 / 4}$ Se | 28 |  |
|  | 143，000 | Meata Machine Co－－．－－．－5 |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { 23 } & \text { Sept．} 17 \\ 25 & \text { Sept．} 29\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { 28 } & \text { Sept．} 28 \\ \text { 26 }\end{array}$ | ${ }^{161 / 2}$ Ja |  |
| 600 | 10.740 | Moerican Petroleum．－－－－－itiol | － 18 | ${ }_{30}{ }^{251 / 2} \quad 71$ |  |  |  | $50 . \mathrm{M}$ | 631／2 Jan． 23 |
|  | 91.400 |  |  |  | $31 / 4$ Sale | se |  |  |  |
| 13，100 |  | Mid－Continent Petroleum＿10 | 61／ | 9．Sale | 11／4／Sale | 101／3 Sept． 14 |  | $61 / 5$ |  |
| 7,100 660 | 121，406 | Mirst oreterred．－．－．－－－－ 100 | $5^{61 / 2}$ | ale | 521／2 Sale | $51^{1 / 2}$ Sept． 29 | 1 Sept． | 511 Sept． 29 | 851／4 Apr． 21 |
|  |  | Minn－Honeywell Reg Co | ${ }_{20}^{50}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Minn Molline Pow Implem．．．： | $1{ }^{15} / 8$ |  | 163\％${ }^{2} 10{ }^{23 / 4}$ |  | 23／Sop | $151 / 3$ | 55／3 Jan．${ }^{\text {Feb．}}{ }^{30}$ |
|  | 117 | Mohawk Carpet Mille ．．．．．． 20 | 15 |  | 15 ${ }^{161 / 2}$ | $137 / 8$ Sep | 15 | 121／2 |  |
|  | 4.586, |  |  |  |  | 49 |  | 39 |  |
| 251，500 | 4，586，000 |  | 3 |  | $51^{\text {2 }}$ S Sale | 47 缺 Sept | 52 Sept | dan |  |
| 7. | ${ }_{509}^{135,1}$ | Moth |  |  | $9^{1 / 2}$ Sale ${ }^{1 / 4}$ | 9 | ${ }^{81 / 8 / 8}$ Sept． 11 | $6^{3 / 2} \mathrm{Ju}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 19 Sale | $16^{3} \mathrm{~s}$ Se | $20{ }^{\text {d }}$ Sept． 6 | 154 Ju |  |
|  |  | Mullt |  |  |  |  | 7 | $5{ }^{6}$／1／${ }^{\text {Ja }}$ |  |
|  |  | Con | 10 |  | $251 / 2$ Sale |  |  | 1218 |  |
|  | 555 | Munsin |  | 1443 $1101 / 4$ | $157 /{ }^{17}$ sale | 4 Sept | 15 S ${ }^{\text {S }}$ Se | ${ }_{3} 13 / 8$ Aug | 6 |
|  | 12 | Myers |  | 201／4 21. | 2136 $231 / 2$ | 19\％\％Sept | 2334 Se | ${ }_{12} 12$ | 7 |
|  | 1，122，5 | Nation | 12 |  |  | 4 Sept | 15 | 发 Jul | 3 |
| $3,300$ | 85，400 | National Aviation Corp－－10 | $\square{ }^{51 / 4}$ |  | sale | Sept | Sep | 5／4 Sept． | 31／Jap |
|  | 78,600 559,000 |  | 2314 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 5 |  | 1 | 1418145 | 13 |  | 141 | 31 Ja |  |
|  | 540 | Na |  | $14 \%$ sale |  | 15 | $14 \%$ | 12 |  |
|  |  | INatio |  | 11／8 ${ }^{1 / 2}$ | $1{ }^{1}$ | $1{ }^{1} / 2$ Sept． 1 | Sept． 26 | Jan． | Mar． 16 |
| 5.540 | 26，310 |  |  | $12{ }^{15}$ | 151／2 16 | 12 Sept． 24 | 17 Sept． 27 | Jan． | $221 / 2$ Apr． 18 |
| 146，600 | 2，908 |  |  |  |  |  | $211 / 2 \mathrm{Se}$ | 6 |  |
|  | ${ }_{31}^{41,8}$ | Na | 100 |  |  |  | Sed |  |  |
|  |  |  | 122 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }^{99} 9$ |  | $1103 / 21161 / 2$ $81 / 8$ Sale |  | 11 | 003／2 | ${ }^{6}$ Aug． 7 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{r}20 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  | 931／4 |  |  |  | $131 / 2 \mathrm{Sep}$ | $10.1{ }^{\text {10，}}$ |  |
| 1 ， |  |  |  |  |  | 35 Sep | $431 / 2$ Sept | Jan． |  |
|  |  |  |  | Sale | 103／${ }^{-11}$ | $10-$ sept． 14 | ${ }_{2} 11 \overline{4}$ Sopept． 27 | 9. |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 3,600 \\ & 1,700 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{lll}17 & \text { Sept．} 20\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}21 & \text { Sept．} 27 \\ 37 & \text { Sept．} 29\end{array}$ | ${ }_{31}^{6 / 2}$ Jan |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | \％${ }^{1 / 4}$ | $151 / 4 \mathrm{Sept}$ ． 15 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 10. | 73 Sep | 71 Sept． 6 | ul |  |
|  |  |  |  | 12\％S Sale | 12\％\％Sale | 6 Sept． | 14 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 7481 |  | Sopt． | $7741 / 3$ Sept． 11 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{cc}96 \\ 100 & \text { Sale } \\ \\ 108\end{array}$ |  | 841／2 Sept． 27 | 1 | Jan |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\mathbf{1 , 4 9 3 ,}$ | 6\％proferred．．．．－．．．．． $\mathbf{S O}^{0}$ | 31 | 40\％ | $\frac{141 / 8}{}$ | ${ }_{36}$ ．Sept． | $8.403_{2} \mathrm{Se}$ | 34 Jan． | 45 |

[^3]

[^4]| agoregate sales |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { STOCKS } \\ \text { N. Y. STOCE EXCEANGF } \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Low from } \\ \text { July } 1 \text { to } 1933 \\ \text { Sept. } 291934 \end{gathered}$ | PRICES IN SEPTEMBER． |  |  |  | Range SINCE JAN． 1. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| September． | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { Jan. } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | Sept． 1. | Sept． 29. | Lowest． | Highest | Lowest． | Highest． |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Shares } \\ 39,500 \\ 60 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r\|} \hline \text { Shares. } \\ 777,800 \\ 3,020 \\ 500 \\ 9,800 \\ 105 \\ 10,300 \\ 12,100 \\ 38,900 \end{array}$ |  | $393$ |   <br> Bid． Ask <br> 46 Sale <br> $593 / 4$ 61 <br> 13 20 | $\begin{array}{\|cc\|} \hline \text { Bid. } & \text { Ask } \\ 48 \\ 573 / 2 & \text { Sal } \\ \hdashline 70 & 20 \\ \hdashline \overline{5} 5 & 27 \end{array}$ | Sale Pricess <br> 45 Sept． 19 <br> 57 Sept． 25 | Sale Prices． 481／2 Sept． 27 5月1． |  |  |
| $300$ |  | Ritter Dental Mif | $\begin{aligned} & 15 \\ & 51 / 2 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | －5is sept． 11 |  | $151 / 2 \mathrm{Jay}{ }^{\text {a }}$ 25 21 |  |
|  |  |  |  | 2304 243 | 22.8 |  | 71／Sept． 26 | ${ }^{4} 4.4$ Juan．${ }^{3} 6$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 9,100 \\ & 5,700 \\ & \hline 170 \\ & \hline 170 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 314,200 \\ 160,600 \\ 11,270 \\ 1,270 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 15 \% \\ & 35 \% / 6 \\ & 80 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 16 \text { Sept. } \\ & 443 / \text { Sept. } \\ & 410078 \text { Sept. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 471 / 2 \text { Sept. } 28 \\ & 02 \\ & \text { Sept. } 28 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{r} 170 \\ 220 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11,270 \\ & 13,250 \\ & 53,600 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | 109 1／8103 |  |  | 98, Jan． |  |
| 62 | 1，${ }^{638,800}$ | Savage Arms Cor | 17 | ${ }^{7} 134$ Sale ${ }^{1 / 2}$ | ${ }_{2}{ }^{6}$ \％Sale ${ }^{6 / 2}$ | $19 \%$ Se | 24. | 17318 |  |
|  | 235,100 31,825 | Schulte |  | $16^{41 / 8}{ }^{4} 2^{4 / 4}$ | 3 ${ }^{314}$ Sale | 3 Se | ${ }^{41 / 5}$ Sept． 66 | 15 ${ }^{3}$ | 硅 |
|  | \％3，6 |  |  |  |  | 51 | 54， |  |  |
| 1. | 339，70 | Seaboard $\mathbf{O}$ |  |  |  | $21 / 3 / \mathrm{Sep}$ | ${ }^{27}$ 27／6 Sept．${ }^{\text {Sept．}}$ | 211／3／2 Sept． 15 | 7 |
|  | 1，564．80 | Sear |  | 378 Sale | 3934 Sale | 34. | ${ }_{41}{ }_{2}{ }^{2 / 8}$ Sepent． 27 | 31 Aug．Auly 25 |  |
|  | 28. |  | 31 |  | 13  <br> 35 4 |  |  | 32\％Jan． 8 |  |
| －32，700 |  |  |  | \％ | ${ }^{3}{ }^{3} \mathrm{Sal}^{1 / 8}$ |  |  | \％Sept． 13 |  |
|  | 55.500 | Ser |  | $6 \%{ }^{1 / 8}$ | $51 / 2$ | Sep | ${ }^{5}$ | $51 / 8$ Jan． 11 |  |
| 6 6， | 147,700 11,700 | ${ }^{\text {ha }}$ | 30 | －Sale $471 / 2$ | ${ }_{40}^{45 / 8}{ }^{46}$ Sale | $4{ }_{4}^{41 / 2}$ Sept．${ }^{\text {Sept．}} 8$ |  | ${ }^{4} 8 \mathrm{y}$ Jualy ${ }^{\text {Jan．}} 8$ |  |
| 6，6 | 400. |  | ${ }^{6}$ | ${ }^{8} 8$ | $71 / 2$ sale | 7 Sept． 17 |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{535,9}^{1,6}$ | Shell Trane | 20 | 2234 634 6 |  | $243 / 2$ $63, ~ S e p$ Sep | $2{ }^{23 / 4}$ Sept．${ }^{\text {Sept．}} 4$ | 21 \％June 12 | $111 / 2$ Jan． 27 |
| 12,100 1.500 400 | 39，700 | Convertible preierred．－100 |  | 62 㧥 65 | 6554 Sale | ${ }^{60} 0^{\prime \prime}$ Sep | $65^{3}$ S Sept． 29 | ${ }^{57}$ J July 31 |  |
| ， 6 | 109 |  | $7{ }^{7}$ | 83 91／4 | 10\％Sale | 103／2 Sep | sept． | $7{ }^{8} /{ }^{3}$ July 26 |  |
| 19，90 | 608，400 |  | 818 | 10 \％Sale | 95\％Sale | 83／2 Sept． 15 | $103^{3}$ Sept． 27 | 819 July 26 | Feb． 5 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $.600$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,0000 \\ 7,000 \\ 3,7,7 \end{array}$ | Skelly OII Co | 62 42 12 | $\begin{array}{ll} 7131 & 71 / 2 \\ 5403 & 61 \\ 105 & 25 \end{array}$ |  | $54^{67 / 8} \stackrel{\text { Sept. } 20}{\text { Sept. } 28}$ | $55^{71 / 4} \text { Sept. } 21$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 25 \\ & 26 \\ & 17 \\ & \hline 9 \end{aligned}$ |
| $21,00$ |  |  | 15 |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { selt. } 2 \overline{7} \\ & 151 / 2 \\ & \text { Sepet. } \\ & 5 \end{aligned}$ | $19 \text { Sept. } 17$ |  |
| $\begin{array}{r} 21,000 \\ 103,500 \end{array}$ | 392,000 $2,130,000$ | Snider Packing． | $31 / 9$ $93 / 2$ | 143\％Sale | 1434 Sale | $\begin{aligned} & 113 / 4 \text { Sept. } 15 \\ & \text { Sept. } 14 \end{aligned}$ | 1514 Sept． 5 | $121 / 20$ | － |
| $\begin{gathered} 3,100 \\ 6,600 \\ 7 \\ \hline 0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 32,200 \\ 1460 \\ 1,900 \\ 1,360 \end{array}$ |  <br> So Porto Rico Sug <br> 8\％preferred | $\begin{gathered} 76 \\ 291 / 8 \\ 112 \\ 1018 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} 101 \\ 31 \\ 132 \\ 13 \end{gathered}\right.$ | 103 | ${ }_{x 30}^{102}$ | $105 \text { Sept. } 21$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} 86 \\ 292 \\ 15 \\ 10, \\ 10 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 21 \\ 5 \\ 23 \end{array}$ |
| 32，00 | 311，600 |  |  |  | 117／8 sale |  |  |  |  |
| $10$ | $310$ | Houthern Dairies class A．．．－ Class B． <br> Spalding（A | $\begin{aligned} & 51 / 2 \\ & 23 / 2 \\ & 501 \\ & 301 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 20 \\ 15 \\ 15 \\ 21 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  | ． 58 | $53^{5 / 8} 56$ | 58 Sept | $583 / 2 \mathrm{Sept}$. | $3014 \mathrm{Jaj}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21 \\ & 21 \\ & 23 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 545，6 | Preferred |  | ［ ${ }^{5}$ | 4i－${ }^{3}$ |  | 3－Msept．${ }^{\text {a }}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 30 \\ 2 T / 8 \text { San. } 23 \\ \text { Sopt. } 14 \end{array}$ |  |
| $170$ | $\begin{array}{r} 545,685 \\ 10,140 \end{array}$ |  |  | 31 |  | 3／4／4 Sept． 17 | ${ }^{31 / 8}$ Sept．${ }^{\text {S }}$ S 6 |  | $73 / 8 \mathrm{Apr}$ Apr ${ }^{18}$ |
| 1－900 |  |  |  | 25 | $25.257 / 8$ | $2 \overline{4} \overline{5}$ |  | 1535 |  |
| 37，900 | 2，059，700 |  |  | Sale | $71 / 8$ | 6\％\％Sept | 81／8 Sept． 5 |  | 3／8 Apr．${ }^{\text {Feb．}}$ |
| －3i0 |  | Convertible prejerred A－－： |  |  | ${ }^{26} 6^{6 / 4} \mathrm{Sale}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & \text { Sept. } 25 \end{aligned}$ | 219／4 Jan． |  |
|  | 1，653，600 | Spl |  | 193／8 | 195\％Sale | 18 Sept | $\begin{aligned} & 62 \text { Sept. } 25 \\ & 201 / 4 \text { Sept. } 6 \end{aligned}$ | 1714 July | Feb 1 |
|  |  |  | 120 | 1251251 | 125 Sale | 124 Sept | 27 |  |  |
| $\stackrel{18}{9}$ | 23 | Standard Gas |  |  | $8{ }^{83}$ | 6 | ${ }^{83}$ \％Sept． 26 | 63\％July 26 |  |
|  |  |  | 15 |  | 1731918 | 18 \％Sept． | 22\％${ }^{\text {a }}$ Sept． 26 | $171 / 2$ Jan． | 381／2 Apr． 24 |
|  | －37． |  | 3 | ${ }^{18}{ }_{4} / 20{ }^{203 / 4}$ | 20838 | 16 Sept | 18 Sept． 21 | ${ }_{3} 14 / 4$ July 27 | 83 Febr．${ }^{6}$ |
|  |  | Sta |  |  |  | $1{ }^{1 / 8}$ | 194 | 06 | $17 / 3 \mathrm{Jan} .5$ |
| ${ }_{5}^{1}$ |  | Standard O11 Export prof＿100 | x30 | ${ }^{109} 34.110 \%$ | 31 | ${ }^{109}$ S ${ }^{\text {Sept }}$ | 110 | 96 |  |
|  |  | Standard Oil Co of Ind．－22 |  | ${ }_{29}^{26 \%}$ Sale | 2556 | $251 / 4 \mathrm{Se}$ | ， | ${ }_{27}^{251 / 4}$ Sep |  |
|  |  | tandard Oll or Kanamb．．．．－30 | 1331／8 |  | ${ }_{43}^{273 / 3}$ sal | 27 \％ $27 /$ Sept． 1 | ${ }^{29} 5$ | $405 / 8 \mathrm{Jul}$ |  |
|  |  | tarret |  | $101 / 2$ Sale | 9310 | Sep | 1039 | ${ }_{4}{ }^{6} 1 \mathrm{~J}$ Jan． |  |
| 2,6 | $\begin{array}{r}319,900 \\ 34,900 \\ \hline 27\end{array}$ | Steriling Products inc．．．．－．－． |  | ${ }^{13} 93$ Sale | $1{ }^{1}$ | $11 / 9$ Sept． 13 | $1{ }^{1}$ | 13 \％Jan | ${ }^{6}$ |
| $\begin{array}{r} 600 \\ 600 \\ 600 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 27,500 \\ 27,600 \\ 7 \\ 7,600 \end{array}$ | Preferred <br> Conv ist preferred．．．．．．．．．．is | 28\％\％ | $\begin{array}{lll}31 / 2 & 4 \\ 30 & 351 / 8\end{array}$ | 301464 $31 / 8$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 49 / 8 \\ 30 \\ \text { Sept. } 28 \\ \text { Sept. } 11 \end{array}$ | $3{ }^{3} \mathrm{~J}$ Jan．${ }^{\text {J }}$ J ${ }^{3}$ | $76 \%$ Feb．${ }^{6}$ |
| 12,2 16 | $\begin{aligned} & 325,700 \\ & 606,900 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Sto } \\ & \text { Sto } \end{aligned}\right.$ | 43／2 | ${ }^{63 / 6}$ Sale | $\mathrm{Sal}^{63 / 8}$ |  |  | ${ }_{4}^{43 / 8}$ July ${ }^{26}$ |  |
|  |  | tstudebaker Corp pref．．． 10 |  | ， | 11812 | $10^{0}$ Sept． 24 |  | 10 |  |
| 26，900 | 911,500 | Su | $42^{1 / 4}$ | 67 | ${ }_{67}^{21 / 8} 89$ | 67／3／Sept．${ }^{\text {dept．}} 4$ | 693 | $513 / 2$ | $693 / 4$ Sept． 6 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 11631117 | 116 | ${ }_{17} 17$ Sept．${ }^{\text {d }}$ | $100 \pm$ Jan． | ${ }_{17}{ }^{51 / 2}$ Aug．${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
|  | 177，800 | yuperhoator Co（Thu）．－．．．－＊ | $1{ }^{1}$ | $1{ }^{1}$ | 13315 | 133／Sept． | 143／Sept． 26 | 113／3 July | ${ }_{3} 51 / \mathrm{Feb} .{ }^{5}$ |
| 2，600 | 108，7 |  | 4\％ |  | $7{ }^{7} 80$ | 6388 Sept． 18 | $71 / 3$ Sept． 27 | 4\％／8 July 26 | 15\％Feb． 19 |
|  |  |  | 31 |  |  |  |  | $33 / 8$ July 27 |  |
| 26，7 |  |  | $17 / 2$ |  |  | $1{ }^{3} 4$ Sept |  | $13 / 30$ |  |
|  | ${ }_{41}{ }^{81}$ | Celautogra | $7{ }^{7}$ |  | $8{ }^{1} 10$ | $7{ }^{3}$ | ${ }_{91}^{2}$ Septst． 4 | ${ }_{7} 73$ Sept．${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 154 Feb．${ }^{1}$ |
|  | 89, 669 | rennosse | 1818 | Sale | ${ }_{22}^{4318} 4{ }^{4} 3 / 8$ | ${ }_{21} 33 / 4$ Sept |  | $20{ }^{3 / 8}$ July ${ }^{26}$ | ${ }^{63} 93$ Feb．${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| 48， | 626．100 | rexas Gut | 223 | $343 / 2$ Sale | 36 \％sale | 331／6 Sept． 17 | $3{ }^{24} 7 / 8$ Sept． 24 | 30. | $431 / \mathrm{Feb} .6$ |
| 6,900 15,600 | 275，700 539 | Texas Pactific Coan a oil．－－10 | ${ }^{2 / 2}$ |  |  | 25\％Sept． 14 | ${ }_{9}^{3} / 8$ Sept． Sept． 6 | ${ }^{23} 50$ | 12 ${ }^{61 / 2}$ Aprr．${ }^{\text {A }}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3.00 |  |  | 885818 |  | ${ }_{43}^{12}$ Sale |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}89 & \text { July } \\ 36\end{array}$ |  |
|  | 21, | The F | \％ | 46 | ${ }^{43} 5$ | 43 Sept． 17 | $44 \begin{array}{ll} 44 & \text { Sept. } 28 \\ 53 / 4 & \text { Sept. } 27 \end{array}$ |  | 16 |
|  | ${ }_{1}{ }^{1}, 3$ | 7\％\％prote | 3 | 403176 | ${ }^{60}{ }^{3} .75$ | 60 Sept | 60.8 | 50 | Apr． 30 |
| 4,300 1,300 1 | 203，400 | Hird | 13 | $151{ }^{15}$ | $164{ }^{19} 4{ }^{31 / 2}$ | 15 Sept | 1739 Sept： 26 | $131 / 3$ Jan． | $193 / 8 \mathrm{Feb}{ }^{\text {a }} 6$ |
| 1,00 8,700 | 19，400 | Tho | $10^{4 / 8}$ | 5234 ${ }^{5}$ | 514 Sale |  | 1514 Sept． 5 | 108 duug． | ${ }_{204} 11 \mathrm{Feb} .16$ |
| 6，90 | 264，300 | Thomppoon 8 | $13 /$ | 12 | 2\％\％sale | 123 Sept． 15 | ${ }_{3}^{12 / 8}$ Sept． 4 | 1818 | 53 Jan． 29 |
| 36，000 | 946.100 | Prexorred | 18\％ |  |  |  |  | 181 \％Aug． | 243\％Jap |
| 2，500 | －37，700 | dewateras\％ | 44 | Sale | $77^{78}$ | 78. | $83 / 4$ Sept． 1 | 64 污 Jan． | 851／4 Apr． |
| 9，900 19 | 1.100 15，900 3977 36700 363700 | Tidewater Oll <br> 5\％conv preferred <br> Timken－Detroit Axle Co <br> rimen－bocroft AI | $\begin{aligned} & 18 \\ & 62 \\ & 3 \\ & 21 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 19，100 | 363，700 | rimken Roller Bear | $21$ | 301／2 sale | 29\％／8Sale | $263 / 2$ Sept． 11 | 305\％Sept． 6 | 24 July 26 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 40，50 | 902,2000 |  | 5\％／8 | $51 / 8$ Sale | \％\％\％Sale | 1／4 Sep | 6 Sept． 1 |  | $813 / 3 \mathrm{Feb}$ ． |
| 17，70 | 338,6 | rr | 41／38 |  |  | $51 / 8 \mathrm{sep}$ | $61 / 2 \mathrm{Sept}$ | ${ }_{3}^{4} 3$ Suly 26 | 17 3 |
| 17，70 | 339，30 |  | 51.8 | 70 | $6_{69}^{4} \quad{ }^{\text {Sale }}$ | 70 | $70^{4 / 4}$ Sep | $60 \%$ Jan． | $78{ }^{6} \mathrm{Apr}$ 20 |
|  |  |  | 25 |  | 331434 | 343 Sept． 28 | 37. | 33 Jan． | $40{ }^{\text {Feb }} 3$ |
| 1,300 600 1 | 182 |  | 31／38 | ${ }^{3} 3 / 8$ sale |  | 3\％，Sep | ${ }^{33 / 8}$ | 13\％／3 Jun． | ${ }^{\text {41／3／3 }}$ July Feb .19 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 0,7400 \\ & 1,4300 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1. July | 9\％ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 4,30 \\ & 4,16 \end{aligned}$ |  | Undorwood Elilott Flither－．： | ${ }_{95}^{221 / 2}$ |  |  | 431／8 Sept． 17 | 49 Sept． 5 | 36 Ja | ${ }_{25} 51 / 2 \mathrm{Jan}$ July 20 |
|  |  | Union |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 60.700 | 903．70 | Unlon | 3／2 | 413／4 Sale | 431／2．Sale | 391／8 Sept． | 443／8 Sept． 27 | 351／8 May | 9 |

[^5]

Cash sal. $\ddagger$ Companies reported in recelvership.

## New York Curb Exchange

RANGE OF PRICES ON NEW YORK CURB EXCHANGE
Stock Sales
Bond Sales
1934
1933
September-.- Jan. 1 to Sept. 30_-.---------- 48,458,134


| agaregate sales． |  | CUR EXWORKAKAE | $\left\|\begin{array}{ll} \text { Sowo from } \\ \text { July } & \text { to } 1933 \\ \text { Sept. } 291934 \end{array}\right\|$ | PRICES IN SEPTEMBER． |  |  |  | RANGE SINCE JAN． 1. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| September． | $\begin{gathered} \text { Since } \\ \text { Jan. } 1 . \end{gathered}$ |  |  | pt． 1 | Sept． 29. | Lowest． | Highest． | Lovest． | Hiphest． |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Shares } \\ 1,000 \\ 1,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sharegs } \\ 5.900 \\ 6.000 \\ 8,700 \\ 700 \end{gathered}$ | INDUS．\＆MISCBL．（Cont．）Brill Corp clase A．－．．．．．．．Claes B．a． |  |  |  |  | Sale Prices $11 / 8$ Sept． 1 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 325 |  |  | 25 Sept． 12 |  |  |
| 00 |  |  | 241／3／4／8 | －－－－－－－－－－－ | －－．－．－－－．－－－ | 311／8 Sept． 18 | 315／8 Sept． 17 | $\begin{aligned} & 288 \% \text { Jan. } 24 \\ & 28 \% \text { Jan. } 17 \end{aligned}$ | 318／8 Aug． 13 <br> 311／8 Aug． 17 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 32,300 \\ 4,48 \\ \hline, 850 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 21 / 2 \text { Sept. }{ }^{5} 5 \\ & 7 \\ & 88 / 4 \text { Sept. } 15 \\ & \text { Sept. } 22 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 3 & \text { Sept. } 26 \\ 8,1 / & \text { Sepp. } 1 \\ 9 \\ 9 / 2 & \text { Sept. } 10 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21 / 2 \text { Sept. } \\ & \begin{array}{c} 5 \\ 5 \\ 73 / 4 \text { July } 27 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | $5.400$ |  |  |  |  | 211／2 Sept． 14 |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 5,400 \\ & 2,100 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 21／22 Sept． 14 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{rr} 81 / 4 & 81 / 2 \\ 1 / 2 & 5 / 8 \end{array}\right\|$ | $71 / 8$ Sept． 17 <br> 1／2 Sept． 20 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3 / \text { Aug. } 81 \\ & 4 \\ & 4 \\ & \text { Jan. } \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  | 81／8 Sale |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1，700 | $\begin{gathered} 13,6 \\ 17,4 \\ \hline 2.4 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $3 / 48$ |  | 1／2 Sept． 20 | 3／4 Sept． |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | － |  | －－－－－－ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 8 8 ${ }^{3 / 8}$ |  | 91／sept．$81 / 8$Sept．a |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{r} 2,400 \\ \hline 600 \end{array}$ |  |  |  | ${ }^{8} 51 / 8$ Sale |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | －－：－：－．－．－：－ | －－－－－：－ | $\begin{array}{r} 45 \text { July } 26 \\ 131 / 28 \text { Apr } 20 \\ 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{16}{ }^{-\cdots}$ | Septer 14 | $1 \overline{6} \frac{1}{2}$ sepent． |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 8 |  |  |
| $\overline{5}, 200$ | 108，300 | Carrier Cor Castle（AM） Catalin Corp | ${ }^{15} 1 / 8$ |  | －41／4－481／4 | $4^{-\cdots-1-p e p t .15}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 15 \\ 31 / 8 \text { Man. } 25 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |
| $\begin{gathered} 175 \\ 100 \\ 600 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10,525 \\ 2,300 \\ 13,825 \end{gathered}$ |  | 82 | －8－－ 10 | －73\％${ }^{\text {－}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 84 \text { Sept. } \\ & 88 \\ & 88 \text { Sept. } 11 \\ & 8 \text { Sept. } 14 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 84 \text { Sept. } \\ & 88 \\ & 88 \text { Sept. } 11 \\ & 8 \text { Sept. } 14 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 81 & \text { July } & 26 \\ 83 & \text { Jan. } & 10 \end{array}$ |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{37}^{18 t}$ di |  | － 4 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{rr}  \\ \hline 12{ }^{13} & 1238 \\ \hline \end{array}\right.$ |  |  |  |  |
| 2,500 1,800 |  |  | ${ }^{20} 31 / 2$ |  |  | （20 Sept． 7 | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \text { Sep. } 17 \\ & 434 \\ & 13 \% \text { Sept. } 25 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  |  | Cherry | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & 5^{91 / 2} \\ & 10^{3} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{lllll}121 / 2 & 131 / 4 & 12 & 123 / 4\end{array}$ |  | 17 ${ }^{-1}$ sept． 19 | 131／4 Sept． | $\begin{array}{ll} 10 & \text { Apr. } 25 \\ 13 & \text { Aug. } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |
|  |  | Chica Chicag |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb } \\ & 10 \\ & 3 / 5 \\ & \text { June } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{2}$ Sept． 1 |  | 6 |
| －66，600 |  |  |  | 17\％\％Sale | $15^{1 / 8}$ Sale |  | $173 / 8$ Sept．${ }^{2}$ Sept． 1 | 111／4 Jany．${ }^{1}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 6,400 \\ 1,190 \\ \hline, 180 \end{array}$ |  |  | ：－ | －－－－－－－－－－－ |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 5,50,50 \\ 56,50 \end{array}$ |  |  |  | （1） |  |  |  |  |
| 700 |  |  |  | （1） |  |  |  | $1{ }^{5}$ \％Jugy ${ }^{26}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 500 200 |  | Col |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2，600 | Col | 198 | ${ }_{10}^{28} 1032$ |  | ${ }^{33} 10 / 2$ Se | $111 / 4$ Sept | $24 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{Fe}$ |  |
| 3,000 | 30，000 | Co | 6 | 10 |  | ${ }^{7 / 2}$ | ${ }_{8} 11 / 4$ Sept | Ja |  |
| 1，000 |  | Merc |  |  |  |  | Sept． 6 | Ja |  |
| $\cdots$ |  |  |  | 118 18 | 17／8 | 11／8 Sept． 24 | Sept． | 108 |  |
| 100 |  | 8 |  |  |  |  |  | 20 |  |
|  |  | Coon |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 14 |  |
| 11，400 | 249,00 | Cord |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 20,800 \\ 6,305 \end{array}$ | Corroon | 10 |  | ${ }_{17}^{2} \quad 22^{21 / 2}$ | 13／2 Sep | $21^{21 / 8}$ Sept． | ${ }^{10 \% \% J J a n .}{ }^{1 / 5}$ | 19 |
|  | 17.700 | ${ }^{\text {art }}$ | 814 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 51／2 |  |
|  |  | Pr |  |  |  |  | $55^{\text {5 }}$ Sept． 24 |  |  |
| 2,3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 500 |  |  |  |  |  | $2 \overline{0}$ |  | ${ }^{16}{ }^{3}$ Jan．${ }^{8}$ |  |
|  | 10 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 88 Jan． 16 | ${ }_{5} 90$ May ${ }^{\text {Jay }} 13$ |
|  | 9，300 |  | 101／8 | 131／2 171／2 |  |  |  | 12 Feb． 6 | 201／2 May 18 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Deisel Dictodr |  |  |  |  |  | $6$ |  |
|  | 104,90 49780 | Dlastill |  | 22，${ }^{2}$ |  | 215\％Sep | 16 | 1980 | ${ }_{26}^{243}$ Aprr ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
|  | 38，800 | Do |  | ${ }^{151 / 2} 7$ | 1514661／2 | ${ }_{6}{ }^{\text {Sep }}$ | $61 / 2$ Sept． 11 | ${ }_{3}{ }^{3}$ | ${ }_{11}{ }^{\text {a }}$ Apr： 16 |
| 30 | 2，300 |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{4}-$ sept．${ }^{-1}$ |  | ay ${ }^{4}$ |
|  |  | ${ }^{\text {nougugas }}$ 7\％${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5.900 | 26，000 | －${ }^{\text {\％\％preferred }}$ |  |  | 723／4 731／2 |  | 6 |  |  |
|  | ， | Draper | 591／2 |  | 10 |  | ept． 21 | ${ }^{54}$ Mar． 26 |  |
| ． 900 | 15. | $7 \% \mathrm{p}$ | ${ }^{49} / 6$ | －－1／－－8 |  |  | －1／2 Sept． 4 | ${ }^{56}{ }_{3}{ }^{\text {a }}$ Jan．${ }^{\text {Jan．}} 15$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 900 | $\begin{array}{r} 3,700 \\ 52,600 \end{array}$ | Durha Duval | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $7{ }^{7}$ 小er $1 . \overline{3}$ | $4 \begin{gathered} z_{8}^{\prime} \\ \text { Jun. } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 104 May 25 |
|  | 21.800 | Easy |  | 31／2 4\％／8 | 31／2 | $31 / 4 \mathrm{Sep}$ | 33／4 Sep |  |  |
|  | 27. | Edison B |  |  |  | 20 \％Sept．${ }^{\text {2 }}$ | $21 / 4$ Sep | $5 \%$ Sept． 19 |  |
| 3.20 | 41 | Eliec Pow | ${ }_{3}^{35}$ | ale |  | ${ }_{4}^{418 / 8}$ Sept． 5 | $47 \%$ Septe 25 | 3 3\％July 27 | 7 |
|  | 43 | Clec Secur |  |  |  | 80 Sep | $8{ }^{4} 1 / 2$ Sept． 26 | $80^{33 / 4}$ Jan．${ }^{5} 5$ | $80{ }^{8}$ Feb．${ }^{\text {Fun }}$ 23 |
|  | 32 | ${ }_{86}$ Electr |  | ${ }_{451 / 8}{ }^{21 / 8}$ |  | $1{ }^{13 / 4}$ Sep | $21 / 8$ Sep | 13／4 July | ${ }^{4} 1 / 8$ Feb． 7 |
|  |  |  |  | $451 / 246$ |  |  |  | 36 |  |
|  |  | E1ect |  |  |  | $111 / 2 \mathrm{Sep}$ | $1{ }^{31 / 8}$ Sept．${ }^{\text {S }}$ | ${ }_{7}^{2} / 2 \mathrm{Feb}$ | ${ }_{13}^{3} \quad$ Mar． 17 |
|  | 18 | Equi | ${ }_{2} 1$ |  |  | 1 Sep | $11 / 2$ Sept． 28 | 1 sep |  |
| 6，400 | 140，400 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3，050 | Fairey |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3，200 | 70， 850 | Palstat |  |  |  | 21／2 Sept． 13 | 31／2 Sept．${ }^{4}$ |  |  |
|  | 2，900 | Fanay |  |  |  |  |  | 11 该 Jan | Feb． 27 |
|  | 3,500 | Peddere |  |  |  |  |  | 11／4 Sep | $10^{4 / 4}$ Mar．${ }^{13}$ |
| 200 100 |  | Pederal |  |  |  | 1 ${ }^{1 / 2}$ S Sept． 25 | ${ }^{1 / 2}$ Sept．${ }^{\text {S }}$ Sept． 25 | ${ }^{3 / 5}$ Jan． 17 |  |
| 100 |  | Feder |  |  |  | $11 / 2$ Sept． 17 | 1／2／2 Sept． 17 | 建 sept． 17 | $1{ }^{15}$ |
|  |  | F．E．D． |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{14.4}$ July 27 | July Mar .6 |
|  |  | Ferro En |  |  |  |  |  | 7\％Jan． 2 |  |
| 1,300 8,700 |  | Flat Ame |  | 3／8 |  | 24 约 Sept． 13 | $25 \begin{array}{r} \text { Sopt. } 20 \\ 7 / 8 \text { sept. } 4 \end{array}$ |  | ${ }_{2}^{21 / 6}$ Jan． 26 |
|  |  |  |  |  | － | 88 Sept． 20 |  |  | ${ }^{2} 1 / 4$ J Jan．${ }^{1}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1 | Flalk Rub |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 600 |  | Preferred | 35\％ |  |  | 8 | 3／2 |  | $11 \text { Mar. } 18$ |

For footnotes see page 57.

| AGGREGATE SALES. |  | CURB EXYTHANGE | Low fromJuly 101933Sept. 291934 | PRICES IN SEPTEMBER. |  |  |  | RANGE SINCE JAN. 1. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { In } n \\ \text { September. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Since } \\ \text { Jan. } \end{gathered}$ |  |  | Sept. 1. | Sept. 29. | Lowest. | Highest. | Lowest | Hiohest. |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { ares. } \\ 6.400 \\ 6,200 \\ \hline 250 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Shares. } \\ 96,600 \\ 172,800 \\ 5,300 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 31 / 8 \\ 818 \\ 141 / 2 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} 66,200 \\ 600 \end{gathered}$ |  | Ford Motor Co, Lita. Amer dop reto. Ord roes at Ford of Prance Am dep retaForemost Dairy Prod com.. Poremost Dairy Prod com....Conv preferred.......... |  | 83/8 Sale | 10 Sale | $\begin{array}{llll}81 / 2 & \text { Sept. } 10 \\ 314 \\ \text { Sept. } 19\end{array}$ | 103/ Sept. 24 |  |  |
| 100 |  |  |  |  | \% |  | $3 / 4$ sept. 28 |  |  |
| 1,800 | 13,100 16,500 | Poundation Co. <br> New capltal atock | $3 \%$ <br> -O |  | 45/8 | $41 / 2$ | 5 Sept. | $\begin{aligned} & 41 / 2 \\ & 3 / 2 \text { San. } \\ & 17 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | 16,450 | $7 \%$ preferred.-.Froedtert Grain Maling |  |  |  |  |  | $13 / 2 \mathrm{Jan}$ J 11 |  |
| 750 |  |  | 151/8 |  | 151/2 Sale | 151/8 Sept. 19 | 163/8 | 151/8 Sept. 1 | $163 / 8$ Sept. 13 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1,000 \\ & 2,600 \end{aligned}$ |  | Garlock Packing Co com....Genaral Alloya Co $\qquad$ | $\begin{gathered} 111 / 2 \\ \hline 1 \end{gathered}$ | (1813 | $\left\|\begin{array}{cc\|} 211 / 2 & 221 / 2 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 31 / 4 & 1 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} 18 & \text { Sept. } \\ 1 & \text { Sept. } 17 \\ 3 & \text { Sept. } 17 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{rrr} 121 / 4 \text { Jan. } & 12 \\ \frac{1}{3} & \text { Sept. } 17 \\ 23 & \text { Sept. } 17 \\ 2 / 4 & \text { June } & 25 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sept. } 21 \\ 31 / 9 \mathrm{Mar} .5 \\ 9 / 5 \mathrm{Feb} . \end{gathered}$ |
|  | $100$ |  Genoral Elec Co of Groat Brit | 41/2 |  |  |  |  |  | $2 \%$ June 25 |
|  | $22,800$ |  | $93 / 4$ | 113/3113/4 |  | 111/4 Sept. 11 | 111/2 Sept. 10 | 10 June 27 | $\begin{array}{r} 11 \mathrm{~s} / \mathrm{JJan} .15 \\ 8 / 3 \mathrm{Feb} .23 \\ 3 \end{array}$ |
|  |  | General Elec Co of Groat Brit American dop recelpta. Gon Fireproofine com.- |  | ${ }_{4} 4$ |  | 514 Sept. 21 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 103 / \text { June } 27 \\ & 3, ~ J a n . ~ \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 2,00 80 | $\begin{gathered} 46,000 \\ 17,000 \\ 170 \end{gathered}$ |  | 8/6 | \% $11 / 10$ | $14^{\frac{3}{3}}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 7 / 10 \text { Jan. } \\ & 6{ }_{20}^{8} \text { Jan. } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 32 \text { Feb. } 9 \\ 22, ~ A p r \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 17,000 \\ & 32,000 \\ & 91 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | ${ }^{3,}{ }^{3,}$ | 11/6/81 |  | $1{ }^{1 / 4}$ Sept. 22 |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 21,700 \\ 36,975 \\ 1,000 \\ 1,100 \end{array}$ |  |  | 60 6438 | $55^{1 / 8} 64$ |  | $64 / 2$ 75 Septt Sept 27 | $\begin{array}{ll}52 & \text { Junl } \\ 75 & \text { July } \\ \text { Sept } \\ \text { a }\end{array}$ |  |
| 100 |  | cilbert ( $A$ C) Co com |  | 21/4 ${ }^{1}$ | 23/8-3] | 753/3 Se |  |  |  |
| 2 | ${ }^{2} \mathbf{4} 475$ | Glen Alden Coal Co. Godchaux Sugare class A.-. |  | 19 | $2{ }^{2}$ S Sale | ${ }_{18}^{25}$ S/ Sept. sept 7 | ${ }^{25}$ 25 s Sept. 11 | ${ }^{22}$ 103. July 10 |  |
| 22,800 | $\begin{array}{r} 35,60 \\ 9,60 \\ 123,800 \\ 23 \end{array}$ |  |  | 19 | 63/4 Sale | 61/2 Sept. 4 | $7{ }^{2}$ Sept. 25 |  |  |
| 1.000 |  |  | ${ }_{4}^{11}$ | $6{ }^{1 / 1 / 7}{ }^{3}$ | 6 6 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Sale |  | - e p t. 100 |  |  |
| 44, |  |  | ${ }_{108}^{1 / 3}$ | 21/8 sale | 11/ | 11/8 Sept. 28 | 2\%/8 Sept. 20 |  |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 3,600 \\ 3,325 \end{gathered}$ |  | 1313/8 | ${ }^{-163} 3$ | -15-16 ${ }^{\text {\% }}$ |  |  |  |  |
| 400 |  | S |  |  |  |  | 175/5 sept. 5 |  |  |
| $\overline{3}, 300$ | (11,600 |  | $\begin{gathered} 12- \\ 412 \\ 48 \\ 120 \\ 115 \\ 193 \\ 193 \\ 51 / 3 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | -135\% ${ }_{5}$ | $\overline{1} \overline{1}-\cdots \bar{n}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11 \\ 41 / 4 \text { Jug. } 30 \\ 16 \end{array}$ | ${ }^{8} 7 \mathrm{Mapr}$ Apr. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
|  | 14.550 | Grand Raplda |  | 8\%/8 Sale |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Gtat |  |  |  |  |  | $8 \text { Sept. }$ | $150{ }^{130}$ May 25 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 12914 Mar .27 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & \text { Sept. } \end{aligned}$ |  | Jan. 79 |
| ,00 | $\begin{array}{r} 521,300 \\ 15,600 \end{array}$ | Greyhound Corp common...5 <br> Cery stores Proa- <br>  |  | 1/4 3/8 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { sept. } 14 \\ & \text { Sept. } 5 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | eb. ${ }^{5}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} 600 \\ 500 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | \% ${ }^{7 / 1}$ Sopt. 19 |  |  |
|  |  | Guardian Investors common 1 | $31 / 4$ |  |  |  |  | 314 July 25 | $61 / 3 \mathrm{Jan} .30$ |
|  |  | Amer dep rcts part pref.8s | 13 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | - |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1400 400 1 |  | Hele | $2 \%$ |  |  | 518 Sopt. 11 | ${ }^{3} / 4.4$ Sept. 28 | Jan |  |
| 1,400 |  | Her |  |  |  | $29^{1 / 2} \begin{gathered} \text { Sept. } \\ \text { Sept. } 13 \end{gathered}$ | $33^{4 / 4}$ Sept. 28 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | -:-..--------- | --...-.-...--- |  | ${ }^{29}$ 29 Apr. ${ }^{23}$ |
|  | 6003,100 | Holophane Co | 44$1 / 8$$1 / 4$ | -1------ | -7-7/ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 41/2 Sop. 25 $11 / 4$ Sept. 14 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 14 |  |
| 100 |  |  |  | - |  |  |  | 90 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $25 \%$ | 30 |
| 3,200 | ${ }^{34,100}$ | Hygrs | 17 |  |  | $17^{35 / 3}$ Sept. ${ }^{\text {Sept. } 14}$ | $20$ | Suly | ${ }_{24}{ }^{1 / 8} \mathrm{Ampr}$ Feb. ${ }^{14}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 12 |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {S }}^{\text {Sept. }}$ Sept 20 | 9\%年 Sept | 103\% Feb. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 10 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Sept | 44 Sept. |  |  |
| , 10 |  | no | 34 |  |  | $4{ }^{4} 5 \cdots$ | 4 $\overline{8} \overline{1} \%$ sept. | 19 Ja | 243 |
|  |  | Inter |  |  |  |  |  | $193 / 4 \mathrm{Ja}$ |  |
| 1,60 | 10,500 | nnterna |  | $21 / 2$ | ${ }^{-7}$ Sale | $2{ }^{\text {\% }}$ S | -3 sept. 4 | ${ }^{1} 10$ Jan. 19 |  |
|  |  | lint |  |  |  |  |  | Sopt. 20 |  |
| 700 | 11.10 | (nterstat |  |  |  | 2/2 | 1/2 Sopt. 14 | 15 先 Jan. 13 | $22^{\text {Feb. }} 7$ |
| 7ōō |  | Interonte |  |  | $12^{15 / 4} \quad 24$ 22 |  | $2 \overline{3} \overline{3} / 2 \mathrm{sep} \mathrm{p}$ - 18 | $19.1{ }^{1}$ | $304 \mathrm{Apr} \cdot 20$ |
| 300 | 27,000 | Iron | ${ }_{3}^{5}$ | 4/4 | $31 / 8{ }^{1 / 31 / 2}$ |  |  | ${ }_{2}^{81 \%}$ Junly 27 | Apr. ${ }^{26}$ |
|  | 100 |  | 3/2 |  |  |  |  |  | Mar. |
| 100 |  |  | $5^{3 / 1 / 6}$ | 51903030 | $7^{7} 8^{90200^{2}}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { 8/0 July } 27 \\ 515 \\ 15 \% \text { Jan. } 24 \\ 154 \end{array}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $18 \quad 20 \%$ | $-20{ }^{-1}$ | $20{ }^{-}$sept. 13 | 15\% July 27 | 48 Feb. |
| 3,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 13/4 Sept. 4 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 65\% 7 \% 7 \% | 65/8 77 |  |  | 19 |  |
|  | 1,10 | Knott Corp com. |  |  |  |  |  | 5 |  |
|  | 100 | Kob | 23/4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2,700 | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { Soltarer } \\ \text { Ane } \end{array}$ | 3/2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3,900 | $\begin{array}{r} 3,5000 \\ 48,250 \end{array}$ |  Kreuger Brewing Co. | 10 <br> 6 | 8 |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 101 / \sqrt{10} \operatorname{Jan}_{6} .16 \\ \text { Sept. } 28 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 113 \% \text { June } 5 \\ & 14 \% \text { Apr. } 26 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 40 | 7,090 | Lakey Foundry \& Machine. Lane Bryant 7\% pref..... 100 | $\begin{aligned} & 593 / 1 / 25^{3} \end{aligned}$ | $\square_{65} \overline{5}^{-7}$ | $65^{-1 / 1 / 6} \quad{ }_{73}$ | $65^{5 / 3} \text { Sept. }$ | $65$ | $\begin{aligned} & 763 / 4 \text { June } 19 \\ & 65 \text { July } \begin{array}{l} \text { Apr. } 24 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | July 26 |  |
|  |  | Class ${ }^{\text {B }}$ |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{3} 10$ |  |
|  |  | -etcourt P |  | 7 | 12.133 |  |  | $8{ }^{1}$ | ${ }_{13}{ }^{\text {a }}$ Aprg. ${ }^{\text {Ang. }} 24$ |
|  | 55,6 | Louth Coa | 51/2 |  |  | ${ }_{2} 6$ |  | 14\% |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 53 Jan | 10, Apr. 21 |
| 29,40 | , | Libby McNoil \& Libby-...-10 |  |  | 71/4 7 \% | - |  |  | 83 Aug. 29 |
| $20 \overline{0}$ | 8.20 | Obla | 14 |  |  | 173 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ sept |  | M | 18.18 |
|  |  | L |  |  |  |  |  | Ma | 163/ Apr. 18 |
| 13.0 |  | Loula | 1214 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 100 |  | $\mathrm{Ly}_{\mathrm{yy}}^{\mathrm{Lov}}$ | / | 31/2 | $26^{8 / 8} 30$ | $27^{\text {/ }}$ Sep | 27.8 | 25 \% July 26 | 41 Feb. 7 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 367/4 $\frac{1}{}$ sept. 2 | 20 | $21 / 3$ Aug. 4 |
|  |  | Manning Bowman \& C |  |  |  |  |  | Ju | 16 |
|  |  | Marion Steam 3hove |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1, | 40,400 23,800 | Maryland Casualty Co co | ${ }^{1}$ |  | 15188 | 13\% Sept. | (1/\% Sept. | ${ }^{13}{ }^{3} \%$ Jany ${ }^{\text {J Juny }}$ | 3 Feb. <br> 8  <br> 8 Feb. |

[^6]

| Agaregate sales． |  | CURB EXCEAK | $\left.\left\|\begin{array}{cc} \text { Low from } \\ \text { July } & 1 \\ \text { Io } 1933 \\ \text { Sept. } 29 & 1934 \end{array}\right\| \right\rvert\,$ | IN SEPTEMBER． |  |  |  | RANGE SINCE JAN． 1. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { Jan. } 1 . \end{aligned}$ |  |  | Sept． 1. | Sept． 29. | Lowest． | Hiohost． | Lovest． Highest． |  |
|  | Share6,5004,70013,7002,400$\mathbf{R}$13,100101,000$\mathbf{R}$3,000$\mathbf{R}$ | INDUS．\＆MISC．（Con．）Par <br> Reoven（Daniel＇com． <br> Rellable Storea com．．．． <br> Reliance Management． <br> Reybarn Co．，Inc． <br> Reynolds Invest com | $\begin{gathered} 111 / 4 \\ 18 \\ 13 \\ 13 \\ 13 / 8 \\ 11 / 8 \\ 8 \\ 8.14 \end{gathered}$ | Atd Ask． | $\begin{array}{cc} \hline \text { Bid. } & \text { Ask. } \\ 10 & 11 \\ 33 / 8 & 334 \\ 25 & 2 / 8 \end{array}$ | Sale Prices． 101／4 Sept． 13 38 Sept． 13 | Sale Prices 1014 Sept． 13 |  | Sale Prices． <br> $161 / 3$ Feb． 3 <br> 418 July 16 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 33 sept． 13 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 23148 | 234 | $2{ }^{2}$ S Sept． 20 | 2缺 Sept． Sept． 4 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Richmond Radiator com．．．．－ <br> kike Kumler $\mathbf{~ C o}$ com <br> Rolls Royce Am dep rcts． | $10^{3 / 2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{23}^{11 / 3}$ Japr． 13 |  |
| 2，300 | 20,900 |  | 143939 | 1－－13 |  |  | 154 |  |  |
|  |  | （e） | 852525 |  | crer |  | ${ }_{27} 178$ Sept． Sept． 6 |  |  |
|  |  | Royal Typewriter com． Ruberola Co． <br> Russeks Fifth Ave Inc $\square$ |  | $11 / 4$ 12 <br>   <br> 288  <br> $41 / 2$ 30 <br> $1 / 2$  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 35 |  |  | $65 \quad$ Sept． 19 | 7014 Sept． 4 |  | 83. Apr． 21 |
| 275 | ¢ | vafetv Car Heatine Ar Ltá 100 <br> St Lawrence Corp common＿－${ }^{*}$ <br> 3t Regis Paper Co． <br> $7 \%$ preferred <br> Schiff Co com． <br> Schulte Real Estate com <br> Scoville Mfg Co． $\qquad$ |  |  | －－．－．－－－－ |  |  |  |  |
| 10，500 | $391.900{ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} { }^{2} 15 / \\ 181 / 8 \\ 13^{1 / 2} \\ 20^{1 / 8} \end{gathered}$ | $21 / 4$ | $21 / 8$ sale ${ }^{-1}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{25} \overline{5}_{3 / 6}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 170 \text { Jan. } 3 \\ & 172^{3 / 4} \text { Junn. } 21 \\ & \text { Jan. } 29 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 51 \\ & 40^{3} \text { Apr. }{ }^{26} \\ & \mathrm{Appr}^{36} \text { Feb. } \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 100 | 28，900 S | Seaboard Util Shs com． securities Corp Gen＇I com．． | ${ }_{34}^{13 / 4}$ |  |  | －－7 | \％／6 Sept． 15 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 42 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 Jan． 25 |
|  |  | Selberlind Rubber com Selfridse Prov Stores．Lid－ |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 36 \\ 1^{3 / 2 / 2} \text { Jopt. Suly } 26 \\ \mathrm{~s}^{10} \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 11／2 18 | $13 / 8$ Sale |  | 2 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $53$ |  | 48\％${ }^{\text {a }}$ Sept． 25 |  |  |  |
|  | 9, | A | 37 |  | －186 | 481／8 Sept． 12 | 1／8 Sept． 12 |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 31 / 2 \\ & 7_{1 / 2} \\ & 12 \\ & 12 \\ & 33 \\ & 91 / 4 \\ & 20 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{lllll}33 / 4 & 41 / 2 & 33 / 4 & 41 / 2 \\ 0\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 31 / \text { Sept. } 18 \\ 118 \text { Sept } 20 \\ 138 \text { Sent. } 6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 33 \\ 11 \\ 11 \\ \text { Sept. } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 101 July 24 |  |
|  |  | Shenandoah Corp common＿ 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 12318 | 12.18 | 1376 May 23 $23 / 8$ Meb． 6 23 Mar． 7 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 108 | 1093 Sopt |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 20 May 8 |
|  | 3，940 |  | 5 119 |  | $3 \quad 33 / 4$ | 175 sept． 15 | 196 Sept． 27 | 156 | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \text { Feb．} \\ & 196 \\ & \text { Sept．}\end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 2 \\ 61 / 2 \\ 1981 / 2 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} 3 & 3{ }^{3} 3 \\ 21^{3 / 2} & 10 \end{array}$ |  | $19^{--s e p t .17}$ |  |  |  |
| 2，000 |  | Stist |  |  | $3 \quad 33 / 4$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{T}$ mith | 318， |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 713 \text { Jan. } 30 \\ & \text { 4 Man. } 12 \\ & 1 \% \text { Jan. } 26 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 121，100 |  |  |  |  | $2 \%$ sept． 14 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Spanith \＆General Corp Ltd Am dep rcts ord bear Am dep rcto ord rof sha＿＿ 11piesel．May\＆Stern pref＿－ 100 splenel．May staprof－－10． |  | 雍 |  |  |  |  | 3／Feb． 20 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 550 100 100 |  |  |  |  | （1） |  |  |  |  |
|  | 14 | St | ${ }_{10}^{23}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 27 2\％Feb： 6 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $15 / \mathrm{Feb} .2$ |
|  |  |  |  | 11／4 18 | $1 \frac{18}{3}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 32$41 / 2$80$1 / 2$ |  |  | 33\％4 Sept． 22 |  | Jan． 26 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 71 / 4 \\ 96 \\ 11 / 4 \\ \text { Sale } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \text { Sept. } 10 \\ & 98 \\ & 98 \\ & 38 \\ & \text { Sept. } \text { Sept. } 25 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 81 / 2 \text { Sopt. } \\ 981 \\ 17 / 8 \text { Sept. } 26 \\ \text { Sept. } \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan. } 18 \\ 48, ~ J a n . ~ \\ \text { Jan. } \\ 17 \\ 3 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| 4.0 | 93，700 |  |  | 17／8 Sale |  |  |  |  |  |
| 50 |  | Stinnes（Huro）Corp． Stroock（S）\＆Co Inc Stutz Motor Car Co Sullivan Machinery Co Sun Investing Co com． ${ }^{83}$ conv pref． <br> Swift International |  |  |  |  | $20{ }^{0}$ sept． 20 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 |  |  |  |
| 1，40 | 55，100 |  |  |  |  |  | $7{ }^{23 / 4}$ | 17／3／${ }^{\text {Ju }}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 41. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }^{43}$ | 401／2 433 | 4175\％Sep | $197 /$ Sept． 26 | $357 /$ Jan．${ }^{8}$ |  |
| 40，100 |  |  |  |  | 381／2 Sale | Sep |  | 2 |  |
|  |  |  | $11 / 8$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4,700 <br> 9,900 | 2 | Tast |  | 13114 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 11^{3 / 2} \text { Sept. Sept. } 12 \\ & 12 \\ & \text { sent Sent } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11 / 16 \text { Sept. } \\ & 131 \\ & 14 \\ & 14 \\ & \text { Sept. } \end{aligned}$ |  | 18 |
| ，100 |  | rem |  | 1 | 3 1 | $1 / 4$ Sept． 5 | $1 / 4$ Sept． 5 | $4 \begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Apr} \\ & \mathrm{Jan} . \\ & \hline 18 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 23 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $481 / 4$ Sept． 14 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Fan. } \\ & \text { Jan. } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Jund ${ }^{\text {a }}$（ 28 Apr． 28 |
| 2，200 | 000 | Tobace |  | 13 |  | Sept． 18 | sept． 1 |  | Apr |
|  |  | Tobacco |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 221 / 2 \\ 6 \\ \text { Sep } \\ \text { Sep } \end{gathered}$ | 23 5／8 Sept． 28 $73 / 2$ Sept． 22 | $\begin{gathered} 221 / 2 \\ 6 \\ \text { Seppt. } 14 \\ \text { Sopt. } 14 \end{gathered}$ | $23 \%$ Sept． 28 $71 / 2$ sept． 22 |
|  |  | $\xrightarrow{\text { Todd }}$ A | 18 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \text { Sep.t. } \\ & 18 \\ & 18 \text { Sept. } \\ & 15 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 213 \text { Sept. } 25 \\ & 13 / 4 \text { Sept. } 6 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 81 / 2 \\ 41 / 2 \text { Jan. } 27 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
|  |  | ${ }_{\text {Tran }}$ | $1{ }^{13}$ |  |  | $13 / 4$ sept．${ }^{6}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2,700 900 |  | $111{ }^{1}$ |  |  | 187／8 Sept． |  | $\begin{aligned} & 181 / 4 \text { July } 26 \\ & { }^{2} \mathbf{J u l y}_{28} \end{aligned}$ | 21 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 94, |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{31 / 2}$ Sept． 13 |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{4}^{44}$ ， | run |  |  |  | 31／8 Sept． 15 | 261／2 Sept． 25 | ${ }_{151 / 2}{ }^{\text {Janan．}} 19$ | 70 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 100 |  |  |  | 191／2 | 19 | 19－－＂－sept． 14 | 19 sept． 1 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & \text { Juay. } 30 \\ & \mathbf{J o n} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 25 |
|  | 23，100 | Union ${ }^{\text {T }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 800 |  | Cunited A |  |  |  |  | 41／2 Sept． 14 |  |  |
|  | 20，000 | United |  |  |  | 10 | 11 | 5\％Jan |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $4 \quad$ Sept． 14 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | ep | －1／2 sept．${ }^{\text {coil }}$ |  |  |
|  | 84，700 |  |  |  |  |  |  | Ju |  |
|  | 528，700 | United |  | $5 \%$ Sal |  |  |  | 3／2，Sept． 15 | 1， $1 / 2 \mathrm{Feb}$ Feb |
|  | －333 | United |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{lll}35 & \text { Sept．} 12 \\ 25 & \text { Sept．} 27\end{array}$ |  |  | 25\％／sept． 28 |
|  | 415 | Unite |  |  |  |  |  | 20 Jan． 31 |  |
|  | 513 |  | 2 |  | 478 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Apr． |  |
|  | 26 |  |  |  | 65\％Sale | 62 | 65 | 573 Jan．${ }^{6}$ | 683， |
|  |  | Un |  |  |  | 1 Sept． |  | ${ }^{32}$ 缺 June |  |
| 2，100 |  |  |  |  | $2^{\text {a }}$ S ${ }^{\text {Sale }}$ | $1 \%$ Sept． | 23818 Sept． |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 600 |  | U S Finishio |  | 3 |  | 4 Sep | 1／8 Sept． | $5^{3 / 4}$ Auge 31 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $51 / 8$ | ${ }_{147 / 8} 9 \mathrm{Aprg}$ Apr． 2 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |  | 㖪 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 397／6 |  | Jan． |  |
| 450 |  |  |  | $22^{3 / 2} \quad 23^{3 / 4}$ | $23^{1 / 2} 24^{3 / 8}$ | $22^{1 / 2}$ Sept． 20 | $24^{1 / 2} / 2 \mathrm{Sep}$ | 16\％J Jan． | 27 楊 ${ }^{\text {Apr }}$ |



[^7]

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For footnotes see page 57



Por footnoten eee page 57.

ror footnotee see page 57

| GREG | e SALES. | CURBEXORAK |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\frac{I n}{\text { September. }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Since } \\ \text { Jan. 1. } \end{gathered}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 51,000 \\ & 65,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 519,00 \\ & 712,000 \\ & 7 \end{aligned}$ | Missourl P \& L 5 1/50 A.... 1955 Missouri Pub Serv 5B A.. 1947 |
| 88,000 | 2,218,000 |  |
|  |  | Mon |
| 49,000 | 704,000 |  |
| 17,000 | 217,000 | Munson Steamship Line |
|  | 1,789,000 |  |
| 21,00 | - 479,000 | Nabsau \& Suffolik Leta 5 E. 1945 |
| 123,000 | 1,970,000 |  |
| 121,000 | 3,068,000 | at Pub Serv 5\% Co D....1978 |
| $53,000$ |  | 5\% gold notes-_-May 11935 |
| 146,000 | 1,188,000 |  |
| 131,000 | 3,348,000 | Notoner Brot Reality 6e.-1948 |
| 77,000 210,000 | 3788.000 2,98800 | New Amaterdam Gasase |
| 59.000 | ${ }^{1}, 261,000$ |  |
| 299,000 | $3.570,0$ | co |
| 184,000 | 3,797,000 |  |
| 233,000 | 3,208,00 |  |
| 44,000 14,000 | 749,000 80,000 |  |
| 13. | 132.000 |  |
|  | 839,000 |  |
| 624,00 159 | $6,285,000$ $2,406,000$ |  |
| 22.00 | 180,000 | 5 |
| 98,000 | 641,000 | Y \% Wentchenter Lit 5s '54 |
| 33.000 | 577,000 | Nagara Palile Power 6e.. 1950 |
| 22,000 58,000 | 321,000 876,000 | Elec A Pow |
|  |  | 34 |
| 14,000 | 314.0 |  |
| 229 | 1,822,000 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 33,000 \\ & 2020,000 \\ & 70 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| 79,000 | $\begin{aligned} & 342,000 \\ & 914,000 \\ & 910 \end{aligned}$ | Nor IndiPna G \& E $68 . . .1952$ |
| $\begin{array}{r}124,000 \\ 87 \\ \hline 8000\end{array}$ | $1,745,000$ | ${ }^{58} 8$ series D.------.... 1969 |
| 96,000 | 1,605,000 |  |
| 11,000 | 457,000 |  |
| 2,000 | 1,061,000 | 54 |
| 245,000 | 5,593,000 |  |
|  |  |  |
| 30,000 | $\begin{aligned} & 582,000 \\ & 58,000 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 27,000 | 203,000 |  |
| 56,000 | 856,000 | Nor'weat Pub Sers So A... 1957 |
| +69,000 | $1,054,000$ |  |
| 245.000 | $4,486,000$ |  |
| 149,000 | $\begin{array}{r} 747,000 \\ 2,705,000 \end{array}$ | Ohio Power 5s e 4Ks earies D |
|  |  | Ohio Public S |
|  | $1,317,000$ 846,000 | ${ }_{5}^{58}$ series D----------1954 |
| 171,000 | 2,365.000 |  |
| ${ }_{47}{ }^{49}, 000$ | 6577,000 |  |
| 10,000 | 68,000 |  |
|  | 175,000 | ego Palle Co 60...-..-. 1941 |
| 27,000 336,000 | $\begin{array}{r} 458 \\ 2904 \end{array}$ | Pacific Coast Power 58.-1940 |
| 145,000 | 2,725,000 | Catic Gat a E1 Ast 4\%o-1957 |
| 157,00 | 1,534,000 | 1st \& ret 5\%8 C......- 1952 |
|  | 退, |  |
|  | 3,009,000 | 1et |
| ${ }_{15}^{1,000}$ | 337,000 | Without warrante....---10 |
| 491,000 | 4.832 .00 | Pacific Lte \& Pow ${ }^{\text {S }}$ - ${ }^{-1942}$ |
| 96 | 1,641,000 | Pacific Western Oil $6 \times 1 / 3.1943$ |
| ${ }^{20}$ | 282.000 6.000 |  |
| 162,000 | 2,520,000 | Penn Cent Lt \& Pow |
| 111.000 | 214,000 |  |
| 103,000 | 1,029,000 | Penn F |
|  | 747,000 $1,308,000$ | Wit |
| 88,000 | 1, $1,508,000$ |  |
| 61,000 | 553,000 <br> 224 <br> 100 | Penn Power Co $50.10 \cdot 1956$ |
| 12,000 | 94,000 |  |
|  | ${ }^{120} 60,000$ | Penn Teiep Corp Ss C-- 1960 |
| 18,000 | 501,000 |  |
| 178,000 | 64 | Peoplea Gar Le \& Coke fe $\mathrm{B}^{\prime} 81$ |
| 3,0000 |  | 43\%\% |
| 213,000 | 3,615,000 | ${ }_{6 s}$ nerries C |
| 33.000 62.000 |  | Peoplea Le A |
| 67,000 | 1,167,000 | Phila Eloc |
| 17,000 | 254,000 | Phila $\mathbf{R}$ |
| 18,000 | 30 | 1 |
|  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{6} 1$ me class A |
| 20,000 | 889,000 | Plodmont \& North |
| 16,000 | 389,000 | Cltebursh Con |
| 81,000 | 751,000 | Pomerania Elec Co 6 |
|  |  | Poor a Co 6 |
| 43,000 | 873,000 | Por |
| 110,000 | 1,408,000 | Otomac Edieon Se sep R-1956 |
| 10.000 6.000 | -157,000 | Otomac Elec Power $58 .-1936$ |
|  | 41.000 | Potreor Susar 1et 780.-1947 |
| 00 | 622.000 487 | Power Corpof Can 43 |
|  | 614.00 | 61/5 norl |
| ${ }^{97.000}$ | 653.00 | Power Socurites Corp 69-1949 |
| 42,000 | 823,000 |  |
| 52,000 | 419,000 | P\% perpetual certificatee |



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Wol fooknote see page 57.


[^10]
# New York Produce Exchange 

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


[^11]| R | SALES. | NEW YORE PRODUCE STO STOCKS | $\left\|\begin{array}{c\|c} \text { Lowo from } \\ \text { Suly } & 1033 \\ \text { Sept. } 29 & 1934 \end{array}\right\|$ | PRICES IN SEPTEMBER. |  |  |  | RANGE SINCE JAN. 1. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| plember. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { San. } 1 . \end{aligned}$ |  |  | Sept. 1. | Sept. 29. | Lowest. | Highest. | Lowest. | Highest. |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ 153,200 \\ 4,000 \\ 54,600 \\ 400 \\ 400 \\ 30,000 \\ 200 \\ 460 \\ 4,300 \\ 500 \\ 200 \\ 100 \\ 400 \end{array}$ | Par <br> Kildun Mining Corp cap.-1 <br> Kingston Barrel_- |  | $\overline{\text { Bid. Ask. }}$ | $\overrightarrow{B i d} \begin{array}{\|l\|l\|l\|l\|l\|l\|} \hline \text { Askiel } \end{array}$ |  | Sale Prices. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sale Prices. } \\ & 1.80 \text { July } \end{aligned}$ | Sale Prices,434Mar. |
|  |  |  | $10$ | 1  <br> 418 $11 / 5$ <br> 18  |  |  | 1/4 Sept. ${ }^{4}$ |  |  |
| 200 |  | Kinner AIrplane \& Motor....iincoln Petroleum Ltd |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1.15 Mar .21 |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}25 \mathrm{c} & 75 \mathrm{c} \\ 13 / 4 \\ 250 & 21 / 4 \\ 205\end{array}$ |  | 1 $17 / 8$ Septe- ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 1.15 Mar .21 <br> $17 / 8$ Sept. |  |
| 500 |  | Lincoln Petroleum Ltd_-...-1 <br> Leckheed AIrcraft <br> McVittie-Graham Mines |  |  |  | 2.55 sept. 15 | 2.95 Sept. 12 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1.15 \mathrm{Mar} .21 \\ & 27 / \mathrm{May.} 21 \\ & 1.07 \mathrm{Jan} .2 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | Macsadden Publications Inc ${ }^{*}$ | ${ }_{11}{ }^{23 / 8}$ | ${ }_{29}{ }^{31 / 4} 3^{431 / 4}$ |  |  |  |  | 3.00 Aug. 22 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 301 | -.-. -...... | -..: | 23\% Apr. ${ }^{12}$ |  |
|  |  | Metal Textile |  |  | $21 / 4$ $31 / 2$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Molybdenum Corpoi-iner-1 <br> $\underset{\|c\| c \mid}{M o r r i s}$ Plan of America_-. $\mathbf{2 5 c}$ | $2{ }^{3 / 4}$ | ---- |  | -:-7---- |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | National Liberty Ins. National Surety Co cap..... 10 National Union Fire Insur. 50 Newton Steel Co Northampton Brewery pref | $\begin{gathered} 4 \\ 37 \mathrm{c} \\ 70 \\ 2 \\ 25 \mathrm{c} \\ 1 / 4 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{array}{ll}5 \frac{3}{1 / 2} & 6 \frac{1}{2 / 4} \\ \end{array}$ | 1/2 Sopt. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 400 |  |  |  | crer ${ }^{2} 5$ | 137 | ${ }^{-}$ | $2{ }^{3}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $11 / 2$ |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{900}^{900}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 136,250 \\ 10,100 \\ 100 \end{array}$ | Oldetyme Distillers cap Pan American Southern Paramount Publix Corp. Paterson Brewing - <br> Pend Orellle Mines \& Met <br> Penn York Oil \& Gas $\mathbf{A}$. <br> Petroleum Conversion cap. <br> Petroleum Derivatives <br> $\$ 7$ preferred <br> Polymet Mfg Corp. <br> Potter Co common. | $\begin{gathered} 13 / \\ 61 / 2 \\ 4 \\ 1 \\ 35 \mathrm{c} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7^{7 / 4} \text { sale } \\ & 2_{21 / 6}^{21 / 6} \text { sale } \end{aligned}$ |  | ${ }^{2}$ 23/4 Sept. 14 | ${ }_{7}^{25 / 8} \text { Sept. } 11$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { 19\% Jan. } 3 \\ 71 / 2 \mathrm{June} 13 \\ 4 \% \text { May. } 23 \\ 5 \% \text { Feb. } 16 \end{array}$ |
| 15,70̄0 | 6.100 |  |  |  |  | 3 ${ }^{1 / 4}$ Sept. 14 |  |  |  |
|  | 6,1000 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 35 \mathrm{c} \\ & 1.00 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 6,700 |  |  | 25c | ${ }_{25}{ }^{25}$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{1}^{13 / 8}$ June ${ }^{\text {F }}$ |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 16.900 \\ 8,100 \end{array}$ |  | $40 \mathrm{c}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} \left.\begin{array}{cc} 38 \mathrm{c} \\ 1 / 1 / 8 & 1 / 3 \\ 1 \end{array} \right\rvert\, \end{array}$ |  | 48 c Sept. 7 | 7/8 Sept. 12 |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 8,1050 \\ 340 \\ \hline 240 \end{array}$ |  |  | $2^{178}$ |  | 21/2 Sept. 15 | 15 Sept. 15 | $254{ }^{2}$ July 24 |  |
| $\stackrel{3}{4}, 0 \overline{0} 0 \overline{0}$ | 67.600 400 |  | ${ }_{25}^{25}$ |  | 11/2 Sale- | 1 $1 / 8$ Sept. 4 | $1 \frac{1}{1} 2 \mathrm{sept} \mathrm{i}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} \begin{array}{cc} 35 & \text { Jan. } \\ 25 \mathrm{c} \\ 25 \mathrm{May} & 1 \\ 3 / 8 & \text { Feb. } \end{array} & 6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 39 \text { Feb. } 13 \\ 13 / 8 \text { Aug. } 30 \\ 3 / 8 \text { Feb. } \end{array}$ |
|  | 127,800 | Rallways Corp com. <br> Read-Authier Mine Led <br> Remingron $\mathbf{C o}$ <br> Renner Gold <br> Reno Gold Mines Ltd cap <br> Retall Stores capital <br> Rhodesian Selec Tr Ltd, -5 sh Richfield Oil Co of Calif <br> Rustless Iron \& Stent |  | $\begin{array}{cc}2 \\ 1.20 & \text { sale } \\ 1.50\end{array}$ |  | 1/8 Sept. 20 | 2 Sept. 1 | 680 ${ }^{7 / 3 / 8 e p t .}$ Mar 16 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 21/4 Sept. 12 | 114/ Sept. 12 |  |  |
|  | 19,100 |  |  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{cc} 35 / 8 & 2 \\ 1 \\ 75 \mathrm{c} & 1.10 \end{array}\right\|$ |  |  |  | ${ }^{6} 59 \mathrm{Mar}$ Mar. ${ }^{2} 7$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 2,700 \\ 151,600 \\ 13,800 \end{array}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{cc} 9 & -9 \\ 2 & -1 / 4 \\ 17 & \text { sale } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \text { Sep. } \\ & 15 \mathrm{c} \\ & \text { Sept. } 12 \\ & 11 / 2 \text { Sept. } 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 20 \\ 20 \mathrm{Sept.} \\ 11 / 2 \\ \text { Sept. } \\ 51 / 4 \\ 5 \text { Sept. } 20 \end{array}$ | 11 May 11 <br> 2 Sept. 12 <br> 15 c Sept. 21 <br> 132 Mar. 24 <br> 2  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 900 \\ 100 \\ 1.500 \\ 1.700 \\ 79.300 \end{array}$ | San Antonio Gold Mines.-- Seaboard Fire $\&$ Marine Insi 10 Shamrock Oil \& Gas. <br> Sherritt-Gordon Mines $\mathbf{L}$ tad- | $\begin{aligned} & 2.90 \\ & 119 \\ & 1.0 \\ & 1.00 \end{aligned}$ | $5.25 \quad 6.00$ | 51/4 6 | Sept. 20 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 51/4 Sept. 20 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 300 | 79,300 4,300 | $\begin{aligned} & 00 \\ & \hline 0 \text { Simon (Wm) Brewery } \\ & \text { Siscoo Gold Mines Ld cap... } \end{aligned}$ | 1.121.251.303 | 5.580 | $2.25{ }^{5}$ Sale ${ }_{2}$ | 2.60 Sept. 17 | 2.60 Sept. 17 | 1.45 Jan. 31 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 3.07 <br> 2.17 |  |  |  | 3.07 Jan. ${ }_{2} 19$ |  |
|  |  |  | 2.17 <br> $23 / 2$ <br> 9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }_{43}^{43} 50$ |  | 2.80 Sept. 14 | 3.00 sept. 6 | ${ }_{40}^{2.17 ~ A p r . ~}{ }^{\text {Feb. }} 19$ | 2.17 Apr. ${ }^{2}$ |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 21,300 \\ 300 \\ 100 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 95 \mathrm{c} \\ 9.1 / 8 \\ 8 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  | 1.50 Jan. 15 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Y/8/5 June. Jun. } \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{1 / 2} \text { June Jan. } 14$ |
| 11,90 | 154, | Texas Gulf Producing Co... <br> Tobsco Prod (De |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}4 \\ & \text { Sept. } 11 \\ 30 & \text { Sept. } 25\end{array}$ |  |  |  |
|  | 173,700 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 301 / 8321 / 2 \\ & 15 \mathrm{c} \\ & \hline 5 \mathrm{c} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 30 & 31 \\ 26 \mathrm{c} & \text { sale } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 30 \\ & 15 \mathrm{c} \text { Sept. Sept. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3012 \\ & 30 \mathrm{c} \text { Sept. } 28 \\ & \hline 10 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{611} 1{ }^{\text {a }}$ Meb |  |
| 4,00 |  | Prited |  |  | 91/4 101/4 | 71/2 Sep | $10 \frac{1}{2}$ Sept. 22 | - | $101 / 2$ Sept. 22 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Universal |  |  |  |  |  | 1.64 Ma |  |
|  | 105,100 | Utah | . 05 |  |  | 24 | $2 / 8$ Sept. 5 | 1.13 Jan. | 47\% Jan. 12 |
| 500 | , 500 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \mathrm{c} \\ & 14 \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} 16 \mathrm{c} & 25 \mathrm{c} \\ 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}20 \mathrm{c} & 25 \mathrm{c} \\ 25 \mathrm{c} & 13 / 4\end{array}$ | 16c Sept. | 16c Sep | $\begin{aligned} & 14 \mathrm{c} \text { c Jan. } 26 \\ & 14 \\ & 14 \end{aligned}$ | $50 \mathrm{c}$ |
|  | 2.500 | Ventures Ltd |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 1.000 \\ 1.00 \\ 100 \end{array}$ |  |  |  | $1.15$ | 1.15 Feb, ${ }^{1}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} 1000 \\ \hline 200 \end{gathered}$ | 1,000 | Victor Br |  | 5188 |  | ${ }_{4} / 8$ Sept. 18 | $1$ |  |  |
|  |  | Western |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 35,000 | 193,500 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{300}^{100}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Zenda Gold Mining-........... | 19c |  |  |  |  | $25 \mathrm{c}^{3 / 4} \mathrm{Jan}$ | $25 \mathrm{c}^{\text {Jan }}$ |

[^12]
## Chicago Stock Exchange

RANGE OF PRICES ON CHICAGO STOCK EXCHANGE


| TEE SALES. |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { CHICAGO } \\ \text { STOGK EXGHANGE } \\ \text { BONDS } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Price } \\ \text { Jan. } 2 \\ 1934 . \end{gathered}$ | PRICES IN SEPTEMBER. |  |  |  | RANGE SINCE JAN. 1. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| September. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { Jan. } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | Sept. 1. | Sept. 29. | Lowest. | Highest. | Lowest. | Highest. |
| - ${ }^{\text {- }}$ |  |  |  |  | Bid | Sala Prices. | $l e$ |  | Sate Prices |
| - |  | ctfs...-1927 | $\begin{array}{lll}35 & 40 \\ 431 / 2 & 441 / 2\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}51 & 55 \\ 497 / 8 & 51\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}53 & 57 \\ 513 / 4 & 54\end{array}$ |  |  |  | 493/4 Apr. 29 |
| 7,000 | 110 | hicago City Ry ba.jort 1927 | $\begin{array}{lll}431 / 2 & 441 / 2\end{array}$ | 497\% 51 | 513 <br> 513 <br> 543 | $50^{---s e p t . ~} 13$ | $53^{--}$Sept. 27 | 44 Jan. 3 | 57. July 20 |
|  |  | Chicago Railways 5s | 47549 | $\begin{array}{ll}55 & 57 \\ 55\end{array}$ | 543 548 56 |  |  | 49518 Feb .27 | $571 / 2$ Aug. 7 |
|  | 128,00 | 1st mitee 5 secti of dep-. 1927 | 14818 | $\begin{array}{ll}55 & 57 \\ 121 / 4 & 14\end{array}$ |  |  |  | 12 June | 193/4 Juan. 27 |
|  | 59,000 25,000 |  | 7 |  | 41/8 |  |  | 4 May | 11 Feb. 20 |
|  | 12,000 | Purchase money 58...-1927 | 7 | 8587 | 80 |  |  | Aug. 17 | 14 Feb. 8 |
|  |  | Holland Furnace 68....-. 20039 | 处 |  |  |  |  | 85 | 885 Apr. 25 |
|  | 25,000 | Metrop Went Side EI. 40.1938 | 17 Sale | 91/8 12 | $91 / 211$ |  |  | July 26 | 171/2 Feb. 3 |
| 23,000 |  |  |  | 26.29 | $301 / 232$ | 24 | 31 |  |  |
| 23,00 |  | Un | 15 | $91 / 815$ | $91 \% 15$ |  |  | 19 Mar. 28 <br> 5 Mar 20 | 19 5 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shares 350 | Shares. | STOCKS Par. <br> Abbott Laboratorles com..-. |  |  |  |  | 50 Sept. 13 |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 350 \\ & 350 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,950 \\ 21,000 \end{array}$ | Abbott Laboratories com.-. Acme Steel Co. | 40  <br> 27 32 <br>   | $\begin{array}{lll}49 & 51 / 4 & 381 / 2\end{array}$ | 361/3 ${ }^{481 / 2}$ | $4613{ }^{4}$ Sept. 20 | 371 Sy Sept. 10 | 27 m JJan. ${ }^{5}$ | 471/2 Feb. 1 |
| 10 | 3,390 | Adams ( D) Mis com.....-.-: | 577 | $\begin{array}{ll}83 / 4 & 10 \\ 3 & 31 / 4\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cc}87 / 8 & 10 \\ 3 & 4\end{array}$ | ${ }_{2} 87 / 8$ Sept. 27 | 83\% ${ }^{1 / 4}$ Sept. ${ }^{\text {Sept. }} 13$ | ${ }^{6} 11 / 2$ Jan. ${ }^{\text {Mar. }}$ 15 | $\begin{array}{rl} 16 & \text { Apr. } \\ 4 & 27 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| 950 350 | -86,445 | Adams Royalty Co com...--- | ${ }_{2} 1 / 6$ Sale ${ }^{21 / 2}$ | $1 / 2{ }^{1 / 2}$ | 15/8 sale | $11 / 2$ Sept. 24 | $13 / 4$ | $11 / 2$ Sept. 24 | $43 / 8$ Jan. 24 |
|  |  | Ainsworth Mfg Corp com.-10 |  |  |  |  |  | 833 Jan. 13 | 91/3 Jan. 19 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 300 \\ & \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 23,100 | Allied Producte Corp cl A.- ${ }^{\text {Altorfer Bros conv pref....* }}$ |  | 175\%819 | $16{ }^{1} 1^{18}$ | 16 Sept. 17 |  | $10^{3 / 2}$ Jan. 8 | $25{ }^{201 / 2} \mathrm{Feb}{ }^{5} 5$ |
|  |  | Amer |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{3 / 6}$ Jan. ${ }^{8}$ | $23^{1 / 4} \mathrm{Feb}$ Feb 21 |
| 210 | 5,160 | A merican Pub Serv prof.-100 A mer-Yvette Co Inc com.-- |  |  | $51481 / 8$ | ept. 27 <br> ept. 19 | $\begin{array}{ll}61 / 4 \\ 1 / 8 & \text { Sept. } \\ \text { Sept. } 19\end{array}$ | 5 J Jan. 11 | ${ }^{3 / 2}$ Feb. ${ }^{6}$ |
| 11,550 | 48,650 | Armo |  | 61/8 63/8 | 6 Sale | $51 / 2$ Sept. 17 | 65\%8 Sept. 6 | ${ }_{58}^{4}$ July 25 | $6 \%$ June 11 |
|  | 36,800 | Asbestoa | 3\% Sale | 15 | 184 ${ }^{-1}$ | 15/8- Sept. 4 | 17/8-sept. 14 | $11 / 2$ July 25 | $37 / 1$ Jan. 29 |
|  |  |  | $50_{1 / 6}^{74} \quad 52$ | $641 / 265$ |  |  |  | $55 \mathrm{Jan.} 23$ | $6113 \text { June } 29$ $4 \% \text { May } 26$ |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 2,740 \\ 60 \end{array}$ | Assoc Tel \& Tel Co Clase A.: <br> 56 preferred |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 41 / 4 \text { May } 26 \\ & 172 \text { May } \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 200 | 7\% preferrred | $10^{16}$ |  | 1634 |  | -pi.jo | $15_{\text {1/ Jane, } 12}$ |  |
| 700 | 6,980 | Asaoc Tel Util Co com......-** |  | 1/8 |  | 1/8 Sept. 10 | ept. 10 |  | $\text { Jis Fan. } 17$ |
|  |  | 86 conv bref A. | $\begin{array}{ll} 1 / 8 & 218 \\ 3 & 1 / 2 \end{array}$ | - 11 |  |  |  | \% Mar. 19 | $1^{1 / 8}$ Apr. 25 |
|  |  | \$7 cumul pri |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 34 \\ & \hline 1 / 4 \text { Feb. } \\ & \text { Sept. } 24 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{26}^{13 / 2}$ June 26 |
| -1,650 | 11.250 | Auburn Auto |  |  | 25 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 24 \\ 24 \\ 14 \\ \text { San. Sept. } 24 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | ${ }_{97 / 8}^{26}$ Sept. 26 |
| 3.650 100 | $\begin{array}{r} 103,620 \\ 1,440 \end{array}$ | Automatic Products com..-5 Automatic Washer conv pref* | $\left\|\begin{array}{ll} 1-7 & 31 / 2 \end{array}\right\|$ |  |  | $11 / 2$ Sept. 10 | 18 Sept. 5 | $11 / 3$ Jan. 8 | $3^{1 / 8}$ Feb. 6 |
|  | 1,210 | Backstay Welt Co common. ** Balaban \& Katz pref $\qquad$ 100 |  | $\begin{array}{ll}95 & 12 \\ 50\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cc}85 / 8 & 12 \\ 55\end{array}$ |  | $60{ }^{-1}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr} 5 & \text { May } & 18 \\ 50 & \text { Mar. } & 19 \\ 3 & 5 & \text { Aug. } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9 \text { Aug. } \\ & 60 \text { Apr. } \\ & 10 \text { Feb. } \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1,400 | 46,200 | Hastian-Blesal $n \mathrm{Cl}$ Co com... | $61 / 2$ Sale ${ }^{\text {Sa- }}$ |  | 31/2 4 | 20 | 4 Sept. 8 | $\begin{gathered} 3_{5}^{5 / 8} \text { Aug. } \\ \text { Feb. } 23 \\ 6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 10 & \text { Feb. } 6 \\ 15 & \text { Feb. } 23 \end{array}$ |
|  | 183,705 | Beatrice Creamery com....-25 Sendix Aviation Corp com. 5 | $\mathrm{i7}^{---}{ }^{\text {sale }}$ | $12 \frac{3}{4}$ sale |  | 1114 Sept. 17 | 133/8 Sept. 6 | ${ }^{15} 3$ July 26 | 2371 |
| 5,500 | 148,060 | Berghoff Brewing Co.....-1 | crer | $\begin{array}{cc}43 / 4 & 47 / 8 \\ 13 / 4 & 2\end{array}$ |  | 28 2188 218 Sept. Sept | ${ }^{5} 1 / 8$ Sept. ${ }^{6}$ | 28/ Sept. 20 | ${ }_{3}^{11 / 8}$ Jan. 30 |
| 100 | 3,990 310 | Binire Mfg C | 1\% 2 |  | $11 / 2$ | 21/8 Sept. 18 | 21/8 Sept. 18 | 11/2 Apr. 20 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb. } 1 \\ & 4, ~ A u g . ~ \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 50 | Common. |  |  |  |  |  | $16^{1 / 2}$ June ${ }^{15}$ | 1/2 June 15 |
| $7,450$ | 270,050 4,240 | Bors - Warner Cord com..... 10 $7 \%$ preferred............... | ${ }_{92}^{21 / 2}$ Sale | 2171/8 ${ }^{\text {Sale }}$ | 22 Sale | 191/4 Sept. 17 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 161 / \text { July } 26 \\ 93 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $1081 / 2 \mathrm{Feb}$ Aug. 31 |
| 870 150 | $\begin{aligned} & 4,240 \\ & 5,350 \end{aligned}$ | ed | $\begin{array}{cc}92 & 88 \\ 8\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}101 / 2 & 12\end{array}$ | $101 / 212$ | $11^{1 / 4}$ Sept. 19 | 11 Sept. 19 |  | $12 \text { Aug. } 24$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $1{ }^{-s-s e p t .15}$ | $6^{1 / 8 ~ M a r . ~} \frac{3}{3}$ | $12^{1 / 8} \text { Mar. } 7$ |
| $90$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{5}, 200 \\ & \mathbf{5}, 920 \end{aligned}$ | Brown Yence Clase B | $\begin{array}{cc} 6 & 713 \\ 13 / 5 & 21 / 2 \end{array}$ | $81 / 2$ $101 / 2$ <br> $21 /$ $21 / 2$ <br> 6  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}2^{1 / 8} \\ 2_{6} & \text { Sept. } \\ \text { Sept. } \\ \text { Sept }\end{array}$ | $21 / 2$ Sept. |  | 43/4 Feb. |
| 650 | 16,300 | Bruce Co (E Li) | $\begin{array}{ll}10 \\ 10 & 12 \\ 12\end{array}$ | 61/2 $91 / 4$ | 13788 Sale | ${ }_{13}^{6}$ \% Sept. 17 | $\begin{array}{cc}8 & \text { Sept. } 5 \\ 14 & \text { Sept. } 26\end{array}$ | 51/4 Aug. 23 | $163 / 8$ Mar. 14 $141 / 20$ |
| 100 | 830 260 | Bucyrua-Monigh | 101/2 14 | 1/2 | $\begin{array}{ccc}133 / 4 & -71 / 2\end{array}$ |  | 141/2 Sept. 26 | $101 / 2 \mathrm{Jan}$. |  |
|  |  |  |  | Sale | ${ }^{431 / 4}$ Salerer $^{-1}$ |  | pt. 5 | ${ }_{4}^{471 / 2}$ May 31 | $47 \%$ May 31 $12 \%$ Apr. 24 |
| 15.725 | 542,080 | Butles Broa--...----.-----10 | 41/2 Sale | 4 Sale | 81/4 Sale | 74 sept. 14 | 5 | 4 Jan. 4 | 12\% Apr. 24 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,050 \\ & 2,240 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Campbell Wyant \& Can Fdy * Lanal Const co conv pref.... |  |  |  |  |  | $121 /{ }^{1 / 8} \text { Jan. } 31$ | $15 \text { Feb. } 23$ |
| 3,000 | $\begin{aligned} & 2,240 \\ & 7,950 \\ & \hline, 450 \end{aligned}$ | Castle \& Co (A M) com $\square$ Cent Cold Storage Co com 20 | $\begin{array}{rr} 13 / 9 & 3 \\ 13 & 15 \\ 5 / 2 & 8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 13 & 17^{1 / 2} \\ 71 / 2 & 8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \frac{1}{11 / 2} \\ & 13^{10} 1 / 4 \\ & 10^{2 / 2} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 138 \\ 113 / 4 \text { Sept. } \\ \text { Sept. } \\ 8 \end{gathered}$ | 13  <br> 10 Sept. 26 <br> Sept. 27  | $\begin{array}{r} 1188 \text { Sept. } \\ 614 \\ 6 \text { Sant. } 15 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |
| 1,010 | 2,450 9,050 | Cent Cold Storage Co com_20, Central III Pub Serv pref_...* | $121 / 3$ Sale | $111 / 2$ sale | $121 / 4$ Sale | $10 \%$ Sept. 17 | $123 / 8$ Sept. 4 | $103 / 2$ Aug. 8 |  |
|  |  | Cent III S |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 500 800 | $\begin{aligned} & 7,550 \\ & 7,550 \end{aligned}$ | Convertibio properred.---1 | $5 \%$ Sale |  | 71 | 7. Sept. 14 | 714 Sept. 6 | $5 \%$ Jan. 2 | Feb. 15 |
| 0 | $3,210$ |  | 13 $21 / 6$ | $41 / 8$ |  |  |  |  | 1518 June 28 |
| 200 20 | $\begin{aligned} & 5,050 \\ & 8,550 \end{aligned}$ | Cent Pub Serr Corp A.....- Central Pubic Util A- | Bale |  | 8 | 1/8 Sept. 15 | 1/8 Sept. 15 | $\begin{array}{cc} 1 / 3 \text { Jan. } & 3 \\ 1 / 3 \\ \hline 10 \end{array}$ | $\text { 举 Feb. } \frac{1}{2}$ |
| 2 |  | $\mathrm{V} \text { ec }$ |  |  |  |  | - $3 /$ Sept. $^{6}$ |  | 3/8 Feb. ${ }^{6}$ |
| 1,050 | 36,250 8,420 | Central S W U Prior llen pr | /3/ Sale | $11^{\frac{10}{3}}$ |  | $91 / 8{ }^{5} / 8$ Sept. ${ }^{5}$ | $13^{3 / 4} \text { Sept. }{ }^{6}$ | July 24 | 17 JJan. 24 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 940 \\ & 280 \end{aligned}$ | 8,420 4,980 | Prior lien Preferred. |  | 1131/8 | $2^{9 / 2}$ Sale | ${ }^{9} 1 / 2$ Sept. Sept. 28 | 1314 Sept. 5 | ${ }^{5}$ J San. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | $131 / 2 \mathrm{Jan}$. |
| 10 | +300 | Central States Pr \%e Lt preit. |  |  |  | 21/4 Sept. 15 | 214 Sept. 15 | $21 / 4$ Sept. 15 | 8 Feb. 23 |
|  |  |  |  | 161/8 | 161/2 17 | 161/8 Sept. 7 |  | 161/8 Sept. 7 | 17318 May 8 |
| 650 |  | Cherry Burrell Corp com. Preferred | $\begin{array}{ll}7 & 9 \\ 73 & 76\end{array}$ |  | 11.12 | 12 Sept. 22 | 13 Sept. 13 | $73 \text { July }{ }^{5}$ | 74 Jan. 12 |
|  |  | Preferred $\qquad$ 100 Chic City \& Con Ry- |  |  |  |  |  | $731 / 2 \mathrm{Jan} .10$ |  |
|  |  | Common $\qquad$ Participation preferred |  | $16$ | $-{ }^{-} \quad 1_{1 K}^{7 / 8}$ | Sept. 14 | 1/8 Sept. 14 | $\begin{array}{cc} 1 / 6 \text { Jan. } & 2 \\ 1 & \text { Jan. } \\ \hline 1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 3 / 2 \text { Jan. } & 2 \\ 1^{1 / 2} \text { Jan. } & 6 \end{array}$ |
|  |  | Chic Cort common.....-. | $2{ }^{31 / 3}{ }^{3}{ }^{11 / 4}$ | $2^{1 / 2}$ Sale | $17 / 8 \text { sale }$ | 13/4 Sept. 17 | $21 / 8$ Sept. 6 | $\begin{aligned} & 13 / \text { Mar. } 21 \\ & \text { Sept. } 17 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 21,8200 4,200 | 3 | Preferred | 23 Sale | $251 / 261$ | $25.251 / 2$ | 25 Sept. 20 | 26 Sept. 12 | 2214 Jan . 8 | $31 / 1 / \mathrm{Feb}$. 5 |
|  |  | Chicato Rlectric Mig i- |  | $\begin{array}{lll}43 / 4 & 70^{3} \\ 10\end{array}$ | $7{ }^{7} \quad 10$ | $7{ }^{7}$ Sept. | $7{ }^{7}$ Sept. ${ }^{4}$ | $7{ }^{7}$ Feb. 13 | 15.4 |
| 300 2,150 | 41,350 | Chicago Flexible Shaft com. 5 | ${ }_{15}{ }^{1 / 6} 161 / 4$ | $\begin{array}{lll}10 \\ 91 / 2 & 10 \\ 11\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}9 & 101 / 4 & 11\end{array}$ |  | 120 | 77\% Aug. 31 | ${ }_{19} 11 / 2{ }^{\text {July }}$ Feb. 17 |
| 2,150 | 41,350 | Chicago Mail Order com.....5 | 15 16\% | 972 11 | $10 \% 11$ | 9 88 Sept.11 | 12 Sept. 13 |  |  |

[^13]| AGAREGA | SALES． |  | $\begin{gathered} p r i c e \\ p_{\text {rance }} \\ 1934 . \end{gathered}$ | PRICES IN SEPTEMBER． |  |  |  | RANGE SINCE JAN． 1. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| September. |  |  |  | Sept． 1. | Sept． 29. | Lowost． | Highe | Lowost． | tipnost． |
|  |  |  | Bid．${ }^{\text {a }}$／ | $\overline{B l d .} \quad$ Ask | tid．Ask | Sale Prices． | Sale Pricos |  |  |
| Shares． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} 15 / 3 \text { May } 12 \\ 1 / 4 \\ 1 \\ \text { Sebp. } \\ 5 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | Partic certifs |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Chic Rivet \＆Machine cap． |  |  | ${ }^{69}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} 8 & \text { Sopt. } \\ 71 & \text { Sept. } 22 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 173 / \mathrm{Apr} .26 \\ & 80 \\ & 41 / \mathrm{May} 14 \\ & 4 \mathrm{Feb} . \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 272,100 |  |  |  | $13 / 8$ sale | $\mathrm{r}^{\text {\％}}$ \％Sopt． 12 |  | 65 Jan． 22 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $13^{3 / 8} 16^{3 / 2}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 16^{3 / 8} \\ & 453 / 81^{3 / 2} \\ & 453 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 16^{98} \text { Sept. Sep. } \\ & 451 / 2 \\ & \text { Sept. } \\ & 6 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | －－6／8 ${ }^{\text {c／}}$ | －17－20 | $\begin{array}{ll}-1 \overline{1} 1 / 2 & 20\end{array}$ | ${ }^{-17}{ }^{-\cdots}$ Sept．${ }^{-14}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 81 / 2 \mathrm{Apr} .18 \\ 44 \mathrm{Feb} .2 \\ 1 / 2 \mathrm{Jan} .10 \end{array}$ |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 70 \\ 480 \\ 400 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 14,300 \\ 1600 \\ 9.600 \\ 9.010 \\ 306,900 \\ 309 \end{array}$ |  | $2^{3 / 4}$ sale $^{3 / 2}$ |  |  |  |  |  | b． 24 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ． 850 |  |  | ${ }_{8}^{71 / 3}$ Sale |  |  | $\begin{array}{rr} 31 / 2 & \text { Sept. } \\ 7 & \text { Sept. } 15 \\ 53 & \text { Sept. } 14 \end{array}$ |  | ${ }^{2} 23 / 3$ July 24 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 543 \％ 60 |  | $\left.\begin{array}{\|lll} 58 & \text { Sept. } \\ 100 & \text { Sept. } 14 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 261 / 6 \text { Feb. } \\ & 6 \\ & 41 / 2 \\ & \hline \text { Feb. } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 331 / 2 \mathrm{Apr} \text { A } \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 53 / 4 \mathrm{Apr} \text { Apr. } 20 \end{array}$ |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 980 \\ 1,560 \\ 7,730 \\ 460 \\ 0 \\ 1,620 \\ 0 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 1／8 $167 / 8$ | $131 / 816$ | ， |  | 12 M |  |
|  |  | Eady | $\begin{array}{cc}5 & 813 \\ 8\end{array}$ | 81／610 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 14 \\ & \text { Soppt. } 19 \\ & 1012 \\ & \text { Sept. } 19 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 8=\text { JJan. } 11 \\ 10, \text { Sept. } 15 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Aug．${ }^{\text {Supt．} 27}$ |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 1,32020 \\ 42.630 \end{gathered}$ | E1 Ho |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{\$ 7}^{86}$ cumulative prior pref．－＊ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 128 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Godchaux S |  |  | 1016Sale |  |  | $10^{304} \mathrm{Sanpt} .29$ |  |
|  |  | Colass A－Bros Inc－．．．．－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Great Lakeo Aicraft A． |  | 153， $10^{3 / 4}$ | （18）${ }^{1 / 2}$ Sale | $\begin{aligned} & 148 / 8 \text { Sept. } 130 \text { Sept. } 10 \\ & 15 \text { Sept. } 14 \end{aligned}$ |  | $13{ }^{3}{ }^{\text {\％July }} 26$ |  |
| 1，250 |  |  |  | 193317312 |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{26}$ 3／July 16 |
|  |  |  | 6 Bale |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 25 \text { July } 28 \\ 1 / 4 \mathrm{Feb} .20 \end{array}$ |  |
| 1，200 | $\begin{array}{r} 36,500 \\ 110 \end{array}$ | Hall Printigg Co com．．．．．． 10 | 33／Sale | $6 \quad 61 / 2$ | $6 \quad 61 / 4$ | $10 \begin{aligned} & 57 / 8 \text { Sept. } 14 \\ & \text { Sept. } \\ & \text { Sont } \end{aligned}$ |  | $10^{3 / 8} \mathrm{San}$ Sept． $17{ }^{\text {a }}$ | $193 /{ }_{7}^{93 / 4} \text { Fan. } 14$ |
|  | 9004.300 |  |  | 5 ${ }^{5}$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{5} 5$ May Mug． 16 |  |
|  |  | Har |  |  | 102／8 <br> -l <br> -l <br> 18 |  |  | ${ }^{4} 10$ 多 Aug．${ }^{\text {and }}$ |  |
|  | 730 |  |  | －$-\cdots \cdot 171 / 2$ |  | $12^{4 / 2} \text { Sept. } 7$ | $12^{4 / 2} \text { Seppt. } \frac{11}{7}$ |  |  |
|  | －${ }^{2,5550}$ |  |  | ${ }_{18}{ }^{-10}$ | $1{ }^{201 / 21}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 21 & \text { Aug. } \\ 23 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | 19\％ |  |  | ， | ， |
|  |  |  |  | 3／4 41／8 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 177／8 | $7 / 8$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 13 13／8 Sep |  | 8 J Jan．${ }^{3}$ |  |
|  |  | leffors |  |  |  |  |  | 10 |  |
|  |  |  |  | $33 \quad 35$ |  | 416 |  |  |  |
|  | 2,850 |  |  |  |  | 41／2 Sep |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5 Au |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 19 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $11 / 5$ Sep | 4 | 70 Mar． 28 |  |
| 550 |  |  |  |  |  | 11／2 Sep |  |  |  |
|  | 120 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5 Au |  |
| 130 |  |  |  | 3／82 | 3／8 $5^{3 / 2}$ | ept |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 67 S Sept． 11 |  | Au |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ， |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 6, | Lind | ${ }_{8}$ | 25\％ | $23$ |  |  | 31／3une 26 |  |
|  | 35，900 | Louc |  |  | $2830^{2}$ | ${ }_{27}^{22 / 2} \text { Sept }$ |  | $26^{\text {July }}$ J6 | 20 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | YcGras |  |  |  | 44 | $\checkmark$ | 40 July |  |
|  | 35 | Mcw | 14\％sale | 225 <br> 125 <br> 13 <br> 18 | ${ }_{1}^{22} 13181813$ | 1 | ${ }^{241 / 2}$ Sept． Sept． 24 | $143 / 4 \mathrm{Jan}$ | 仡 |
|  | 1840 |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{12}$ Sep | 33 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Sept． | 30 Au |  |
|  |  | Mat | $\begin{gathered} 131 / 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{gathered}$ | crers | $11 \quad 12$ | 93／4 Sept | $121 / 2 \mathrm{Lept}$. | $81 /{ }^{\text {Au }}$ | 193／2 AD |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mal } \\ & \text { Yes } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 4 Ja |  |
|  | 9 9， | Mer ${ }^{\text {Mert }}$ |  | －10 ${ }^{10} 9$ | －13／4 |  | Sept． 7 |  |  |
| 2，800 | 48.610 | Metro | ${ }^{10} 36$ | $10 \quad 15$ |  | 1／4 sept． | 2 Sept． 4 |  |  |
|  | 487 | Middie |  |  |  |  |  | \％／Jan．${ }_{\text {Janc }} 11$ |  |
|  | 13 | Midis |  |  |  | \％Sept． 2 | － | ${ }^{2}$ Jan．${ }^{\text {Jan．}} 2$ |  |
|  |  | Co |  |  |  |  |  | 8 |  |
|  |  | mid |  |  |  | － | ept． | 年 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5 | 103 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Sept． | 931 | 16 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $2 \%$ | ${ }_{8} 81 / 2 \mathrm{Fe}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | ， | 40 Sept |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 16 Sept | 93 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 21 sept． 12 | $221 / 2$ Sept． 5 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 37 | National Leathor complom－10 |  |  |  |  |  | $\text { 復 } \mathrm{July} 27$ | 23／8 Feb |
|  |  | Gumul．conv．pref．．．．．．－${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 13／6 $2 \%$ | 11／4 |  | 11／2 Sept． 22 | 11／2 Sept． 22 | July | 23／6 M |

[^14]

[^15]
## PhiladelphiaStockExchange MONTHLY AND YEARLY RECORD

RANGE OF PRICES ON PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE


- No par. x Ex-dividend.


## Boston Stock Exchange

## MONTHLY AND YEARLY RECORD

## RANGE OF PRICES ON BOSTON STOCK EXCHANGE



* No par value. a Assesament paid. $x$ Eli-dividend. $r$ Oash sale.


[^16]
# Baltimore Stock Exchange 

## MONTHLY AND YEARLY RECORD

RANGE OF PRICES ON BALTIMORE STOCK EXCHANGE



[^17]
## Cleveland Stock Exchange

RANGE OF PRICES ON CLEVELAND STOCK EXCHANGE

| Septem <br> Jan. 1 | Stock S |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1933 \\ & 27,359 \\ & 404,225 \end{aligned}$ | mbe | Bond |  | 1934 | $\begin{aligned} & 1933 \\ & \$ 2,000 \\ & 84,000 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AGGREGATE SALES. |  | CLPVELAND STOCI EXCEANGE STOCKS Par | $\begin{gathered} \text { Price } \\ \text { Jan. } \\ 1934 . \end{gathered}$ | PRICES IN SEPTEMBER. |  |  |  | RANGE SINCE JAN. 1. |  |
| ptember. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { Jan. } 1 . \end{aligned}$ |  |  | Sept. 1. | Sept. 29. | Lowest. | Highest | Lowest | Highest |
| $\begin{gathered} e s \\ 110 \end{gathered}$ | Shares  <br> 2,375  <br> 20  <br> 7,51 $A$ <br> 887  <br> 4,679  <br> 104  <br> 1,200 B <br> 61 B <br> 305  | Aetna Rubber $\square$ Air-Way Electric pref .... 100 Akron Rubber Reclaiming. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{\|cc} \hline \text { Btd. } & A_{s k} \\ 1 & 2 \\ \hdashline & -3 / 2 \\ \hline \end{array}\right.$ |  | $\begin{array}{cc} B_{i d} & A g k \\ 10^{3 / 2} & { }^{11 / 8} \\ \hline 5^{1 / 8} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cl} \hline \text { Sale } & \text { Prices. } \\ 11 / 8 & \text { Sept. } \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{r} 55 \\ 565 \\ 56 \end{array}$ |  | Allen Industries <br> ReclaimingPreferred | $\begin{array}{cc} 4^{3 / 2} & 4^{3 / 4} \\ 5 & -y_{1}^{3} \\ 51^{3 / 8} & 70^{1 / 2} \end{array}$ |  |  | $63 \overline{3}$ sept.-5 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1 / 2 \text { Apr. } 20 \\ & 4^{3} \text { Jan. } \\ & 30 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $7^{1 / 2}$ Apr. ${ }^{20}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | $50$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 41 / 2 \text { Sept. } 13 \\ & 60 \\ & \text { Sept. } 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 31 / 2 \\ 66 \text { sept. } 26 \\ \hline \text { July } \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }^{-1}-{ }^{-1 / 2}$ |  | --...-...- | - |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $1-$ sept. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21 / 2 \mathrm{Jupr} . \mathbf{I F}^{6} \\ & 1 / 4 \mathrm{May} 31 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  | Canfield Oll...............-100 Preferited | - $\overline{5} 3 \overline{1} 105$ | - 45 | - |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}45 & \text { Apr. } 13 \\ 55 & \text { Jan. } \\ 3\end{array}$ | 457/8 July ${ }^{5}$ |
|  |  | Central UnIted National_- 20 Chase Brass \& Cop pfd...100 | $\begin{array}{ll} 95 & 1001 / 2 \\ 85 \end{array}$ |  |  |  | 8-3/3 sept. 24 | $\begin{aligned} & 75^{1 / 2} \text { Sept. } 14 \\ & 85 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16 \\ & 98 \text { Jan. } \\ & \text { May } \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ |
| 380 17 | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 5,858 \\ 349 \\ 649 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | City Ice \& Fuel .-........... |  | 191/4 Sale | 18--19 ${ }^{-19}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1801 / 2 \text { sepp. } 19 \\ & \text { Sept. } 24 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
|  | 1,452 ${ }_{5}$ |  | - $-1 \overline{5}$ | $11 / 8$ 23 23 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{c\|c} 1^{5} 8^{2 / 2} & { }^{54 / 2 / 2} \\ 100 \end{array}\right.$ |  |  | --.-.- ----- |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 4,{ }_{4}^{4}, 82 \\ 3,910 \\ 3,910 \end{array}$ | Cleveland Cuffs Iron pref. Cleveland Elec $1116 \%$ prefio |  |  | $10 \overline{8} 110$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,174 \\ & 5,152 \\ & 5,454 \\ & 4,804 \\ & 1,154 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{4}$ Clieveland Quarries....-----100 | - | $109{ }^{-1}$ - Sale | $\square^{-19}{ }^{-1}{ }^{-1}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 6 Sept. 7 6 <br> 55 Sept. Sept.  |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 5 & \text { Mar. } \\ 49 \\ 393 & \text { Jan. } 16 \\ 39 & \text { Jan. } \end{array}$ | 70 July 20$701 / 4 \mathrm{uly}$83Mar.20 |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{cc} 46 & 55 \\ 83 / 40 \\ 9 & 101 / 4 \end{array}$ | ${ }_{10} 55$ Sale | [10 | $\begin{array}{llll}50 & \text { Sept. } 21 & 55 \\ 10 & \text { Sept. } & 10\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{ll}50 \\ 10 & \text { Sept. } \\ \text { Jan. } 21 \\ \end{array}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 4,1504 \\ & 4,869 \\ & 4,89 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | 104 |  |  | ${ }^{61 / 8}$ Aug. ${ }^{\text {Sept. }} 169$ | 11 Apr. 30 |
| 100 85 | $\begin{array}{r} 266 \\ 2,377 \\ 5.300 \\ 5.532 \\ 2,093 \end{array}$ | cieve \& Buffalo Trans.....-* |  |  |  | ${ }^{1} 1 / 2 \mathrm{Se}$ | ${ }_{6}^{1}$ Se |  | 13 \% Juby ${ }^{2}$ |
|  |  | Corrigan | $\begin{aligned} & 21 / 2 \\ & 9 \\ & 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{cc}8 & 13 \\ 101 / 2 \\ & 13\end{array}$ | ${ }_{10}^{11 / 411217 / 8}$ |  |  |  |  |
| 282 |  |  |  |  |  | 10 |  | $10^{9 / 2}$ Jan. 9 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $693 / 1 \mathrm{Mar}$ June |  |
|  |  |  |  | 74 771 |  |  |  | 62/ June 25 |  |
|  |  |  | 531/3 10 |  |  | ${ }_{2}{ }^{193}$ |  | $\begin{array}{cc} 0_{15}^{1 / 8} & \text { Mar. } 10 \\ 4 & \text { Sept. } 18 \end{array}$ |  |
|  |  | Enamel Products-......-.-.:* |  | $27 \quad 271 /$ |  |  |  | ${ }^{25} 5$ | 5 $58 / 8 \mathrm{Feb} \mathrm{Feb}^{21}$ |
| 135 |  | Ferry Cep \& Set Screw |  |  |  | $11 / 2$ Sept. 11 | ${ }_{2}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 34 \\ & 11 / 2 \text { Jan. } 10 \\ & 10 \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 100 |  |  | (1) | 15.15 |  | 78 Sept. 19 | 78 |  | 1835 June 20 |
| 100 15 |  | Foote Burt Fostoria Pressed Steel Corp- | ${ }^{61 / 2} \quad 12$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 41 / 20 \\ 6 \\ 6 \end{array}$ | $41 / 2$ 53 | $\begin{aligned} & 43 / \text { Sept. } 11 \\ & 73 \\ & 73 \text { Sept. } 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ 4 \\ 4 \\ 7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4 \\ 41 / 2 \text { Jan. } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |
| $68$ |  | General Tire \& Rubber--- 25 <br> $6 \%$ proferred Godman Shoe $\square$ Goodrich (BF) $\square$ | $\begin{aligned}-77^{-7} & \text { sale } \\ 4^{3 / 4} & \text { Sale }\end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{cc} 59 & 64 \\ 75 & 83 \\ 1 & 114 \end{array}\right.$ |  | $\begin{aligned} 60 & \text { Sept. } 14 \\ 76 & \text { Sept. } 20 \\ 1 & \text { Sept. } 19 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} 60 & \text { Sept. } 14 \\ 76 \\ 71 / 3 & \text { Sepept. } 10 \end{array}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | -42--47-4 |  |  |  | 37.2 Aug. 9 | 56 Abr. 10 |
|  |  | Goodye ir Ti |  | ${ }^{22} 9^{1 / 8}{ }^{231 / 4}$ | ${ }^{21}$ |  |  | 199\%\% Aug. ${ }^{\text {che }}$ | ${ }_{82}^{193 / 8 \text { Aug. }}$ Apr. $1^{4}$ |
|  |  | Great ${ }^{\text {Preferres }}$ |  |  | 1/2 |  |  | 20.8 Apr. 12 | ${ }^{20}$ Appr ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
|  |  | Grolf $\mathrm{Broa} \mathbf{C}$ |  |  | 2̄31/4 | $2 \overline{7}$ | 27 Sept. 11 | $211 / 2$ June 12 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{1} 5 \mathrm{Jan}$. Jar ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }_{85} 18$ Apr. 10 |
|  |  | Hanna M A |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{01}^{85}$ Abry ${ }^{123}$ |
|  | 1,723 | Harbauer Harris Seybold Potter $\qquad$ |  | 197 | ${ }_{1}^{17} 1{ }^{18}$ |  | $197 /{ }^{\text {S Sept. }}$ S ${ }^{5}$ |  | $194 / \mathrm{sept} .5$ |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 344 \\ \hline 745 \\ 745 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 104 \\ \begin{array}{c} 104 \\ 5 \end{array} \text { Sept. } 15 \\ \text { Sept. } 10 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{rl} 12 & 12 \\ 5 & \text { Septet. } \\ 5 & \text { Sept. } 10 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} 6^{9 / 4} & \text { Jan } \\ 5 & \text { San } \\ 5 & \text { Sept. } \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 22^{1 / 2} \\ 5 \text { Sune } 12 \\ \text { Sept. } 12 \end{gathered}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 6,455 \\ & \left.\begin{array}{l} 1,386 \\ 2,256 \\ 10 \end{array}\right) \end{aligned}$ |  | 213 Sale | $\begin{array}{lll}22 & 25 \\ 121 / 4 \\ 10 & 11 / 2 \\ 70 & 15\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}21 & 22 \\ 31 / 2\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rr} 22 & \text { Sept. } 18 \\ 3 \\ 91 / 2 & \text { Sept. } 28 \\ \text { Sept. } 27 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} 22 & \text { Sept. } 18 \\ 31 / 2 & \text { Sept. } 27 \\ 10 & \text { Sept. } 19 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 21 / 4 \text { Jan. } 2 \\ 3 \\ \text { June } 12 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 33 & \mathrm{Feb} . \\ 53 \\ 51 / 2 / 2 \mathrm{Feb} .7 \\ \mathrm{Apr} . \\ 12 \end{array}$ |
|  | 3,000 |  |  | 75 85 <br> 7 10 | $\begin{array}{ll}731 / 45^{85} \\ 9 & 10\end{array}$ | $1{ }^{-\cdots}$ - Sept. $2 \overline{0}$ |  | $65 . J$ Jan. 30 |  |
|  |  | Korach |  |  |  |  |  | 6\% |  |
|  |  | Mcke |  |  |  | ept |  |  |  |
|  |  | Med |  |  |  |  |  | Ma | 11 Feb. 24 |
| 125 | 2,25 |  |  | $\begin{array}{cc}21 / 2 & 27 / 8\end{array}$ | $31 / 2$ | ${ }^{2} 5$ | $\frac{2}{45^{1 / 2}}$ | $\begin{array}{cc}2 & \text { Sept. } 24 \\ 45 \\ \text { Sopt. } 26\end{array}$ | 43/2 Apr. 16 |
|  |  | Miller |  |  |  |  |  | 3/4 | 518 June 29 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Murray |  |  | ${ }_{2}{ }^{-1}{ }^{4} 5^{4}$ |  |  | $131 / 2$ Jul | ${ }_{21}^{43 / 2} \mathrm{Jan}$ Sept. ${ }^{24}$ |
|  |  | Preferred --------------- |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{95}^{13 / 2}$ Feb | ${ }_{95}{ }^{21}$ |
|  | 1,063 |  |  |  |  | 4 Sept. 20 | $\begin{array}{ll} 134 & \text { Sept. } 20 \\ \text { Sept. } 21 \end{array}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }^{40} 5100$ |  |  |  |  | 60 Mar. | ${ }^{63}{ }^{3 / 6} \mathrm{Mar}$ Feb. ${ }^{5}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 643 |  | 45 Jan. | $75^{\text {7/8 }}$ May 31 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 12,684 | Preterre |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,474 | Nestio |  |  | $221 / 822 \%$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Jan |  |
|  |  |  |  | 82 97 <br> 4 5 | $\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ 58 \\ \hline 10 \end{array}$ | 85 Sept. | 89 sept. | Ma | June 25 |

- No par value.

| AGGREGA | SALES. | CLEDELAND BTOCK EXCHANGE STOCKS | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Price } \\ & \text { Jan. } \\ & 1934 . \end{aligned}$ | PRICES IN SEPTEMBER. |  |  |  | RANGE SINCE JAN. 1. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| September. | Since |  |  | Sept. 1 | Sept. 29 | Lowe | Hig | Lowest | Highest |
| Shares. | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Shares. } \\ 941 \\ 580 \\ 200 \\ 5,438 \\ 1,88 \\ 16,563 \\ 155 \\ 80 \\ 1,060 \end{array}$ | Packer Corp. <br> Paragon Refs 3 d pmt.......- <br> Bytc 3d PEnd.............. | Bid. Ask. <br> $3 / 6$ 5 <br> $1 / 4$ $8 / 6$ <br>   |  |  |    <br>    <br>  Sale Prices. <br> 5 Sept.  | Sale Prices$51 / 8$Sept. 29 |  | Sale Pricces$51 / 8 \mathrm{Sept}$.29$3 / 8 \mathrm{Apr} 20$$31^{3 / 8} \mathrm{Mar}$.13Sept. 19 |
|  |  |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{\|cc} \text { Bid. Ask. } & \text { Ask. } \\ \text { s/8 } & \text { Sale } \end{array}\right.$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 1975 Sept. 4 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 12 45 | $\begin{array}{cc} 19 / 8 & -2-2 \\ 11 / 6 & 21 / 6 \end{array}$ |  |  | - $2 \overline{1}^{--s e p t . ~} 19$ | $144$ | 21. |
|  |  |  |  | $40^{17 / 8}{ }^{2}$ Sale ${ }^{1 / 2}$ | $43^{1 / 2 / 2}$ Sale ${ }^{1 / 4}$ | -38-- ${ }_{1}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 23 / 4 \text { Jan. } \\ & 38 \\ & \text { Sep. } 18 \end{aligned}$ | $491 / 4$ Jan. 25 |
|  |  | Richman Bros Robbine \& Myers $\boldsymbol{\nabla}$ t ceser 1. Series 2. <br> Prefite $\qquad$ |  | $40^{18}$ sale | $43{ }_{3 / 4}{ }^{1 / 2}$ |  | ${ }^{43} \begin{array}{r}1 / 2 \\ \text { Sept. } \\ \text { Sept. } \\ \text { Se } \\ \text { Sent } \\ 11\end{array}$ | $381 / 4.3$ Junept 28 |  |
|  |  |  |  | 2 ${ }^{1 / 4}$ | $2{ }^{14} 17$ | 21/8 Sept. 11 | $2{ }^{1 / 3}{ }^{3}$ Sept. 19 | $2{ }^{\text {3/4 Mar. }}$ Jan. $\frac{1}{8}$ |  |
| 280 | 10,614 | Sol | -27\% 23 | $13 / 4{ }^{23 / 8}$ |  | 13/4 Sept. 5 | 2 | $10^{11 / 2}$ July 26 |  |
| 40 | 3,464 |  |  |  | $2{ }_{21}^{2}, \quad \frac{10}{24}$ | -21 $1 / 2$ Sept. 10 | 2 |  | 20 Jan. 30 |
|  | 3,410 10 10 |  | 22 ${ }^{3} 5$ | 21 6314 |  |  | 2i $1 / 2$ sept. 10 |  | $243 / 8 \mathrm{Apr}, 16$ |
|  | 10,827 1,922 |  |  |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 70 \text { sept. } \\ & 1073 \\ & 9 \text { Sept. } 21 \\ & 914 \text { Sept. } 13 \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{r} 701 / 4 \\ 108 \text { sept. } \\ 91 / 4 \\ \text { Sept. } \\ \text { Sept. } 13 \end{array}\right.$ | $473 / 2 \mathrm{Jan}$. | 72 Aug 1 |
| 70 |  | S M A Corp common-..-----1 | $99^{\text {Sale }}$ | 108 Sale |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,585 85 | Smallwood | -...- | -1/4--7/8 | -- 7/8 | 107 1/4 Sept. 213 913 | $91 / 4$ Sept. 13 |  |  |
|  | 698 | Standard Tex |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Thompeon Producta Inc. <br> Trumbull-CHIfto preferred 100 <br> Truscon Steel pref......... 100 <br> Union Metel. <br> Van Dorn $\qquad$ <br> Vichek Tool $\qquad$ <br> Weinberser Drus <br> West Ree Inv CorD pr pref 100 <br> Youngst Sheet \& TubeLd. 100 | $\begin{array}{ccc}-70- & 150 \\ 708 \\ 28 \\ 21 / 2 & 30 \\ \text { Sale }\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}12 & 13 \\ 80 & 90 \\ 35 & 50\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}103 / 4 & 11 \\ 82\end{array}$ | -80 |  |  |  |
| 482 | 705 |  |  |  |  |  | -7 -1 Sept. <br> 19   <br> 34 Sept. 17  |  |  |
| 10 | 365 |  |  | ${ }^{311} 50515$ | -21/2 ${ }^{-14}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 121/2 ${ }^{13 / 4}$ |  |  | - |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 10 | 10  <br> 1 15 |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} 2 & \text { Feo. } \\ \text { 4 } & \text { Feb. } \\ \text { 11 } & \text { Sept. } 28 \\ 25 & \text { Jan. } \\ 581 / 2 & \text { Apr. } 18 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  | 2334 | $\|$-78 10 <br> -12  | 32- ${ }^{-15}$ | -35--sept. 18 | $\overline{3} \overline{6}^{---}$Sept.-7 | 20 |  |
|  | 3,233 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

- No par value.


## Detroit Stock Exchange

## RANGE OF PRICES ON DETROIT STOCK EXCHANGE



[^18]| AGGREGATE SALES. |  | DETROITSTOCE EXCEANGESTOCKS | $\begin{gathered} \text { Price } \\ \text { Jan. } 2 \\ 1934 . \end{gathered}$ | PRICES IN SEPTEMBER. |  |  |  | RANGE SINCE JAN. 1. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| In September. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { Jan. } 1 . \end{aligned}$ |  |  | Sept. 1. | Sept. 29. | Lowest. | Bighest. | Lowpost. | Highest. |
| res. | 0 | Par | ${ }^{\text {Bid }}$ Ast | Bid. Ask. | Bid. Ask. | Sale Pric | Sale Pric | Sale Prices. |  |
| $175$ | - 6.650 |  | 20\% Sale |  |  | $233 / 8 \mathrm{Sep}$ | 261/8 Sept. | Jan | $27 / 18$ |
| 83 | 25,842 | Borg Warner Corp com an-10 | 22 | 15\% Sale |  | 1988 Sep |  | 13 \% Sept. 14 | ${ }^{21} 3{ }^{3}$ Feb. ${ }^{6}$ |
| 183 | 10,001 | Consolidated Oll Co.........** | 1078 |  | 81/8 Sale | 71\%8 Sep | 8 | 7\%83 July 27 | 14 Feb. 7 |
| 1818 | 18,408 | General Poode Corp. | 32\%8 Sale |  |  | 29 | 30 | 29 Sept | 6 Jan. 22 |
| 18 | 18,014 |  |  |  |  | $21 / 4$ sept. 19 |  |  |  |
| 685 <br> 359 | 44,350 | Ke |  |  |  | 113/4 Sept. 18 | 1385 Sept. 5 | 118 Sept. 18 |  |
| 161 | 5,910 | Kroser Groc \& Bak Co...---* | ${ }^{25}$ |  |  | 25\%\% Sept. 17 | 281/2 Sept. 5 | 23\% Jan. 5 | $333 / 3$ Apr. 23 |
|  | 16,160 |  | 13\% Sale |  |  | $15 \%$ Sept. 15 |  | 1314 Jan. 4 | 185/6June 16 |
| 1,203 | $\begin{array}{r} 9,39 \\ \mathbf{9}, 342 \end{array}$ | N Y Central RR. $\qquad$ 100 |  |  | 22 3/8 Sale | $193 \%$ Sept. 17 | 2314 Sept. 27 | 181/ July 26 | 4399 |
| 237 | 1,342 10,583 | Purity Bakeries Socony-Vacuum Corp......- |  |  |  | ${ }^{9} 18 \%$ Sept. 17 | 1058 Sept. ${ }^{14} 8$ | 127\% July 26 | 187 Feb. 5 |
| 368 | 11,373 | Standard Brande Inc.......-** | 22 Sale |  | 193\% $\frac{3}{8}$ Sale | 1815 Sept. 14 | $197 \%$ Sept. 7 | 1712 July 26 | $251 / 4 \mathrm{Feb}$. 5 |

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


## San Francisco Stock Exch. MONTHLY AND YEARLY RECORD

RANGE OF PRICES ON THE SAN FRANCISCO STOCK EXCHANGE


[^19]| AGGREGA | SALESS | SAN FRANCISCO STOCK EXCHANGE STOCKS | $\begin{gathered} \text { Price } \\ \text { Jan. } 2 \\ 1934 . \end{gathered}$ | PRICES IN SEPTEMBER. |  |  |  | RANGE SINCE JAN. 1.- |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { In } \\ \text { September. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { Jan. } 1 . \end{aligned}$ |  |  | Sept. 1. | Sept. 29. | Lowest. | Highest. | Lowest | Highest |
| Shares. $\begin{array}{r} 109 \\ -1097 \end{array}$ | Shares. $\begin{aligned} & 3,004 \\ & 3,059 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{cc}\text { Bid. } & \text { Ask } \\ 9 & 10 \\ 31 / 2 \\ 31 / 2 & 4 \\ \text { 4ale }\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{lc} \text { Bid. } & \text { Ask. } \\ \hdashline-\overline{3} \overline{4} & 92 \end{array}$ |   <br> Sale Prices. <br> 7 Sept. 14 <br> $11 / 2$ Sept. 17 | Sale Prices. 7 Sept. 14 $11 / 2$ sept. 17 |  | Sale   Prices. <br> 11 Feb.   <br> 4 Feb.   <br> 4 Feb.   <br> 1 Feb.   |
| $\overline{1}, 13 \overline{1}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4, \overline{0} 89 \\ 5,430 \end{gathered}$ | Masnavox Co Litd capital- $21 / 2$ Masnin \& Co (1) common. | $\overline{-8}^{--} \text {Sale }$ |  | 17/3-737 | $18 / 8$ Sept. $\overline{2} 5$ $61 / 4$ Sept. 20 |  | 18\% ${ }^{18} 81 / 4$ Sept. 25 | $21 / 2 \mathrm{July}$ 1010 10 Feb. |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 5,450 \\ & 215 \end{aligned}$ | Mingnin Prefered () common-i0 | $70 \quad 80$ | $831 / 290{ }^{1 / 2}$ | 87 - | $85{ }^{6 / 4}$ Sept. 13 | 85 Sept. 13 | 85 May 29 | $\begin{array}{ll}101 / 4 & \mathrm{Feb} . \\ \\ \text { Apr. } \\ 14\end{array}$ |
| 450 | $\begin{aligned} & 9,593 \\ & 111 \end{aligned}$ | Marchant Cal Mach Co com 10 Market St Ry Co common_ 100 | 1113 | 13/818 | $11 / 4{ }^{-15 / 8}$ | 13/8 Sept. 22 | $11 / 2$ Sept. 28 | 18/8 Sept. 22 |  |
|  |  | Prior preferred-.......- 100 |  |  |  |  |  | 4 姼 Jan. 30 | $10^{1 / 2}$ Mar. ${ }^{5} 6$ |
|  |  | Second preferred |  |  | 1 |  |  | 21/4 Mar. 21 | 27/8 M |
| $\overline{5}, 6 \overline{3} \overline{5}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 842 \\ 92,839 \end{array}$ | preferred 6\% cumul <br> Natomas Co capital. | 73 75 | $3 / 4$ sale |  |  | $91 / 8$ Sept. 21 | $73 \text { J Jan. }{ }_{7}^{9}$ | 87 Aug. ${ }^{1}{ }^{3}$ |
| $\begin{array}{r} 5,635 \\ 65 \end{array}$ | -62,836 | North Amer Inv Corp com. 100 | - |  | -81/2 | 5 Sept. 8 | $5^{1 / 8}$ Sept. 8 | 4313 Jan. 15 | 103\% May 21 |
|  | 1,045 | $6 \%$ preferred <br> $51 \% \%$ preferred................. 100 | $\begin{array}{ll}14 & 23 \\ 14 & 18\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 29 & 3112 \\ 27 & 2912 \\ 27 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 261 / 2 & 30 \\ 241 \end{array}$ | $29 \quad$ Sept. 11 | $\begin{array}{cc} 29 & \text { Sept. } 11 \\ 27 & \text { Sept. } 11 \end{array}$ |  | 33 30 Apr. Mar |
| 2,888 | 32,218 | North Amer Oll Consol cap. 10 | 81/6 83/6 | 95/8 $\quad 933 /$ | 91/8 Sale | 9 Sept. 26 | 10 Sept. 8 | $71 / 8$ May 23 | 101/8 Aug. 24 |
| 143 | 3,577 | Occidental Insurance cap. 10 | 14.15 | $21^{221 / 4}$ | 18 21 | 191/2 Sept. 28 | 21 Sept. 6 | 1418 Jan. 10 | ${ }_{22}{ }^{1 / 8}$ Feb. 23 |
| 40 | 5 | Oliver United F | $\begin{array}{ll}3 / 8 & 8 \\ 58 & 23 / 4\end{array}$ |  | ${ }_{151}^{618} 8181 / 2$ | ${ }_{7}^{7} \quad$ Sept. 14 | 9 Se | ${ }^{6}$ Jan. 16 | $11 . \mathrm{Apr} .27$ |
| 62 | 10,570 | ${ }^{8}$ | 1\%/3 2\%/ | $13 / 4$ | 18/8 2 | 2 Sept.11 | 2 Sept. 11 | 184 Aug. 18 | 41/8 Apr. 26 |
| 18, $53 \overline{3}$ |  | PaauhauSugarPlantCo cap15 Pacific Gas \& Elec Co com_ 25 | 164/4 Sale | ${ }_{151 / 2}^{3} \text { sale }$ | $145 / 8 \text { sale }$ | $141 / 8 \mathrm{sept} 18$ | $151 / 2 \mathrm{Sept}$. 1 | $4{ }_{141 / 8}$ Jan. 11 |  |
| 16,152 | $\begin{aligned} & 179,869 \\ & 127,228 \end{aligned}$ | $6 \%$ 1st preferred | 19\%/8 Sale | $\begin{aligned} & 151 / 2 \text { Sale } \\ & 21 / 2 \\ & \text { Sale } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1458 \text { Sale } \\ & 1958 \text { Sale } \end{aligned}$ | $191 / 4$ Sept. 17 | 151/2 Sept. 1 | 1418 | $231 / 4 \mathrm{Mar} .14$ |
| $\begin{array}{r} 5,1466 \\ 3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 41,475 \\ 38,086 \end{array}$ | 536\% 18 st preferred | 18 Sale | $19.193 / 8$ | 1778 Sale | 17 Sept. 18 | 1914 Sept. 4 | $17 \%$ Sept. 18 | 2111 Apr . 20 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 3,230 \\ & 379 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 38,086 \\ & \mathbf{1 2 . 4 7 6} \end{aligned}$ | Pacific Lighting Corp com...* | 235\% Sale | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { 251/2 } & 2614 \\ 811 / 4 & \text { Sale }\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}23112 & 25 \\ 73 & 75\end{array}$ |  | 24 818 Sept. | 2114 Sept. 17 | 365\% Feb. ${ }^{6}$ |
| 1,276 | 33,759 | Pac Pub |  | 1 | ${ }^{73}{ }^{3 / 4}$ sale | 69\%2 Sept. 14 | 81/4. Sept. 7 | 693 Sept. 14 | 89 $15 / \mathrm{Mar} \mathrm{May}^{28}$ |
| 8,586 | 191,958 | First preferred.........-. | $21 / 2$ Sale | 8 Sale | 73 Sale | $71 / 8$ Sept. 18 | $81 / 8$ Sept. 6 | 13 Jan. 8 | $81 / 8$ Aug. 17 |
| 473 | 6,072 | Pac Tel \% Tel Co common-100 | 71.75 | $783 / 8791 / 2$ | $731 / 276$ | $74 \quad$ Sept. 26 | 79 Sept. | 71. | ${ }_{16}{ }^{\text {Mar. } 12}$ |
| 3,162 | 51,675 |  | 102\% $1051 / 2$ | $111{ }^{1 / 2} 81$ | $1048 / 4$ Sale | $1041 /$ Sept. 27 | 112 Sept. | 103 J3/4 Jan. | 116 June 21 |
|  | 2,144 | Philips Petroleum Co ca | $151 / 17$ | 15888 ${ }^{\frac{5}{8}} 163$ | $15.157 / 8$ |  |  | 16 Feb. 26 | $20 . \mathrm{Apr}$. 16 |
|  | 1,858 | Pig'n Whistle Corp partic |  |  |  | 2 Sept. 21 | 1/2 Sept. 21 | $1 / 2$ Jan. 17 | 11/2 Jan. 29 |
| 22 | $\begin{aligned} & 346 \\ & 241 \end{aligned}$ | Ry Eq \& Rity Class $B$ |  | 2 | 2 | 2 Sept. 29 | 2 Sept. 29 | $1{ }_{3}$ May 28 | 27/8 June 28 |
| 93 | 4,960 | Ry Eas \& Rity Coltd list pref: | 5 \% 7 | $111 / 2{ }^{-115 \%}$ | $10^{1} \quad-111 / 2$ | 11 Sept. 28 | $121 / 2$ Sept. 7 | $5{ }^{3 / 4}$ Jan. 219 | ${ }^{15}$ July 10 |
|  | 491 | Preferred se | Sale | $11.121 / 2$ | 10 12 |  |  | $2{ }^{2}$ Jan. 2 | 13 June 13 |
|  |  | Preferred ser |  | $111 / 2$ | 101/8 12 | $101 / 2$ Sept. 28 | $111 / 2$ Sept. 4 |  | 121/2 June 13 |
| 10 | 680 21,340 | Convertible Rainier Putp | $14^{1 / 4} 1^{11 / 4}$ | 3 3 <br> 243  <br> 1 27 | $\begin{array}{ll}43 & 6 \\ \\ \\ \\ \end{array}$ | 4  <br> 24 Sept. |  | $171 / 2 \mathrm{Apr} .17$ | 5 5 June 23 |
| 583 | 4,576 | Roos Bros Inc | 51/4 5 | 514 7 | 53/4 6 | 6 Sept. 20 | $61 / 2$ Sept. 6 | $51 / 2 \mathrm{Jan}$. 13 | 291/ Fug. 27 |
|  | 200 | Seriles A proferred....-100 | 70 | $\begin{array}{ll}70 & 80 \\ 88 & 95\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}68 & 80 \\ 861 / 4 & 90\end{array}$ | 87 Sept. 17 |  |  | 84 Apr. 14 |
|  |  | Prior pref series A. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  | 77 Sept. 29 | $781 / 2$ | $\begin{aligned} & 673 / 3 \mathrm{Jan} .23 \\ & 68 \\ & \hline 1 / \mathrm{Mar} . \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 92 \text { Aug. } 16 \\ & 791 / 2 \\ & \text { Sept. } 26 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1,000 | 2,904 | Schlesinger \& Sons cl A com * | $1^{1 / 1} \quad 38$ | $2^{1 / 2}$ |  | 1/8 Sept. 12 | 1/8 Sept. 12 | $1 / 6$ Aug. 14 |  |
|  | 68,311 | Preferred. $\qquad$ <br> Shell Union Oll Corp com 100 | 11 7 7 5 5 | $\begin{array}{ll}18 & 278 \\ 613\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} 1 & 27 \% \\ 61 / 2 & 67 / 8 \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 18 \text { July } 23 \\ & 6 \text { Sis Sopt. } 17 \end{aligned}$ | $1^{27} \text { Apr. } 9$ |
| 2, 10 | 2,036 | 53\% cum conv prof...i | 5713 | $611 / 2$ |  | $621 / 2$ Sept. 11 | 6215 Sept. 11 | $60^{\circ 8}$ July 31 | $861 / 2 \mathrm{Feb}$. 21 |
|  | 20 | Sherman, Clay \& Co pr pf. 1 | 75 | $75 \quad 100$ | $75 \quad 100$ | 85 Sept. 22 | 85 Sept. 22 | 75 Apr. 5 | 85 Sept. 22 |
| - 31 | $112$ |  |  |  |  | $62 \quad$ Sept. 28 |  |  | 65 July 20 |
| 5,038 | $\begin{array}{r} 79 \\ 92,63 \end{array}$ | Socony-Vacuum Corp cap. 15 Sou Pacific Co com (cap'1) 100 | 163/88ale | 14 18 143/4 | $\begin{array}{ll}14 & 145 \\ 19 & 191 / 4\end{array}$ | 1414 Sept. 19 | $\begin{aligned} & 1414 \text { sept. } 19 \\ & 195 \% \text { Sont. } 27 \\ & \hline 1 \end{aligned}$ | 138/8 Aug. ${ }^{6}$ | 16\% June 12 |
| 1,494 | 26,179 | Sou Pac Golden Grate cl A.. | 51/2 6 | 181/8 $181 / 4$ | 61/4 ${ }^{1919}$ | 1614 614 $1 / 4$ Sept. 5 | 198\% Sept. 27 | 15/4 Juay 31 | 331/ Feb. ${ }^{5}$ |
| 330 | 14,374 | Class $\mathbf{H}$ <br> Spring VallesCo Led capite: | $31 / 2$ | 38/84 | 4 Sale | 4 Sept. 29 | 414 Sept. 12 | $31 /{ }^{3}$ Jan. 5 |  |
| -5,817 | 89,295 | Stand Oil Co of Callf capltal | $411 / 2$ Sale | 341/4 $341 / 2$ | 307/8 313 | $3 \mathrm{i}^{---\mathrm{Sept}}$ - 18 | -341/2 Sept. 4 | 3058 May 14 | $\begin{array}{r} 57 \\ 42 \% \text { June Jan. } 70 \end{array}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 57 \\ & \mathbf{2 5} \end{aligned}$ | 1,978 | $\dagger$ Teleph Investm't Corp cap20 Telephone Investment Corp * | $30 \quad 311 / 2$ | 281/2 30 | $291 / 2 \stackrel{30}{30}$ | $\underset{30}{291 / 2} \underset{\text { Sept. }}{6} \text { Sept. } 29$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 30 & \text { Sept. } 7 \\ 30 & \text { Sept. } 29 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 28 & \text { July } & 26 \\ 30 & \text { Sept. } 29 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 30 & \text { Jan. } 9 \\ 30 & \text { Sept. } 29 \end{array}$ |
|  |  | Thomas Allec Corp class A.-*** | 3 ${ }^{\text {3 }}$ |  | $\begin{array}{rr} 13 & 51 \\ 13 \\ 918 & 415 \\ 916 \end{array}$ |  |  | $31 / 2 \mathrm{Mar} .23$ | $37 / \mathrm{Jan.}^{29}$ |
|  | 32,439 | Tide Water Assoc Oil Co comm | 64 Sale | 823 8314 | $77^{778}{ }^{79}$ | 78 \% Sept. 13 | 801/6 Sept. 26 | $648 / 8$ | 14 <br> 85 <br> 1 <br> Apr. <br> 1 |
| 85,138 | 1,089,825 | Transamerica Corp capltal.-* | 65 Sale | $53 / 4$ Sale | 53/4 Sale | $\begin{gathered} 8 \\ 51 / 4 \\ \text { Sept. } 17 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $57 \%$ Sopt. 4 | $\begin{array}{r} 64 \% \\ 51 / 8 \\ \text { July } \\ 26 \end{array}$ | ${ }_{83}^{85} \text { May } \quad \frac{1}{5}$ |
| 2,596 | 61,376 | Union Oll Co of Callf cap-. 25 | 191/4 Sale | 151/2 $151 / 8$ | 141/4 Sale | 14 Sept. 17 | 16 Sept. | 137/8 July 26 | 208/8F |
| 420 | 15,291 | Union Sugar Co common.- 25 |  |  |  | $51 / 3$ Sept. 24 | $63 / 8$ Sept. 5 | 4 Jan. 5 | 201 |
| 118 | 64.682 | Preferred.---7-7.-..... 25 | $153 / 20$ | 18 185/8 | $\begin{array}{lll}17 & 1812\end{array}$ | 1813 Sept. 11 | 1819 Sept. 11 | 161/2 Mar. 29 | $10^{*}$ Apr. 4 |
| 895 | $\begin{array}{r}64,121 \\ \hline 100\end{array}$ | United Alrcraft \& Trans com* | 321/3 | 1411/2 | 121/2 $131 / 2$ | 115/8 sept. 18 | 151/2 Sept. 5 | $118 \%$ Sept. 18 | $371 / 8 \mathrm{Feb} .1$ |
|  |  |  |  | 95 | $90^{21 / 2}$ |  |  | 14\% Feb. 3 | ${ }^{148} 8 \mathrm{Feb}$ Apr. ${ }^{3}$ |
|  | 1,801 | WellsFarkobi a UaTr cap 100 |  |  |  | $\overline{2} \overline{2} \overline{3} / 4$ Sept. $\overline{2} \overline{6}$ | 5- sept. $\overline{7}$ | 185 Jan . | 98 Apr. 19 |
| 410 | 2,810 | Weat Amer Finance Co pf_ 10 Western Plpe \& Steel of Callf |  | 3/8 sale |  | 8/8 Sept. 1 | $1 / 2$ Sept. 5 | Jan. | Feb. |
| 850 | 21,968 |  | 101/2 12 | 73/4 9 | $71 / 2$ | $71 / 2$ Sept. 18 | $83 / 8$ Sept. 5 | $71 / 2$ Sept. 18 | 14 Feb. 5 |
| 120 | 729 | (Consolidsted) cl A ser 1.50 | $2 \% 4$ | 31/4 |  | 4 Sept. 17 | 4 Sept. 17 | 3 Jan. 8 | 4 Jan. 22 |

[^20]
## Los Angeles Stock Exch.

RANGE OF PRICES ON THE LOS ANGELES STOCK EXCHANGE


[^21]
## Pittsburgh Stock Exchange MONTHLY AND YEARLY RECORD

## RANGE OF PRICES ON PITTSBURGH STOCK EXCHANGE



[^22]
# General Quotations 

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


Quotations for all securities are as near as pesaible for the closing day of the month preceding the date of tssue. As the New York Steck sxchange began with Jan. 21909 to quote all bond prices "and Intereat," we have adopted the ame method and no longer employ a denignating mark toladicate the fact except where there is a deviation from thit rule. The reader will underatand, therefore, that unlem the letter if is prerixed othe price, he must pay accrued ingereat in addition to the price. This, nowever, does not apply to income bonde or bonde in default, in which casea the price includes the interent, should there be any.

The letter "f" prefixed to bond prices denotes that the quotation is a plat price-that la , that the accrued intereat forms part of the price, and herefore the purchaser does not have to previde for it eeparately in making payment. As already atated in the case of income bonde and bande'n default, the price is alwaya "flat," and no deaignating mark is employed to indicate the fact.

Quetations for equipment bonds are based on a verage maturitien.
Quotations for guaranteed stocke are "and dividend"; that is, the accrued dividend must be paid in addition to the price.
It should be borne in mind in the use of these tablea that the quotatiens for many Inactive and unliated eecurities are merely nominal, but inall casen the figures are obtalned from sources which are considered reliable.

The following abbreviations are often used, vis,: "M" for mortgage, "g" for gold, "gu" for guaranteed, "end" for endorsed. "cens" fer censelldated conv" for convertible. "s $f$ " for ainking fund, "I $g$ " for land grant, "op" for optional.

The black-faced type in the letters showing the interest period indicates the month when the bonde mature.
NOTICE.-All bond prices are "and interest" except where marked "f" and income and defaulted bonds.


- Baels. fThla price inciudee accrued intereat. $k$ Laat aale. lLondon s Sale price. Negotiability impaired by maturity.

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


[^23]NOTICE.-All bond prices are and "interest" except where marked "f" and income and defaulted bonds.


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

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

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


## Investment Trust Stocks and 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.


No par value. $f$ Flat price. $k$ Last sale. $n$ Nominal. s Sale price. $x$ Ex-dividend. ${ }^{*}$ Negotiablity impaired by maturity. e Ex-coupod.

## Public Utilities

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

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


[^24]NOTICE.-All bond prices are "and interest" oxcept where markod "f" and income and defanitid bonds.

| Bo | Bid. Ask. | Bo | Ask. | Bond | Bid. | Ask. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oititen Service Gas fipe Line | 64 |  | 101 | ${ }_{\mathbf{z}}^{\mathbf{z}}$ \& Trententon RE |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 78 | 83 |
|  |  | ${ }^{\text {dak }}$ |  |  |  | 85 |
| Oities Service |  |  |  |  | $821 / 2$ | 85 |
| ERquipt trust 58 -_Mar 1935 | 100 1003/8 |  | $1{ }^{111} 12$ |  | 81 |  |
|  | 95 |  | 105 |  |  |  |
| Oftizene Gat | 89 | J¢J 49362 | 50314 | 18t | 67 | 69 |
|  | 89 |  |  | Gpire ${ }^{\text {m }}$ | 85 | 88 |
| 1 sta \& 581934 opt | 1011102 | 1013/2 | 1021/2 | Emptr |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oity | 84  <br> 105 85 <br> -  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oity\&Sub PS-See Un Ryi of StL |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |
| Oity of Naw Oasti |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oity ${ }^{\text {bater }}$ | 1011/2 |  |  |  | \% |  |
| ${ }_{10 t}^{10 t}$ |  |  | 1100315 | Deb 6158 1965 w w-.....-FEA |  |  |
| 1 |  |  |  | Fairmont \% Olarksb |  |  |
|  |  | 33 60 | ${ }^{36}$ | st | 85 | 90 |
| Ove R | 1/2 | Denver Tramway Trerminaig es |  |  |  |  |
| Oleve | 5 | 18t M g gu 5s 1935-1937.-M\&S 95 | 100 | ${ }^{\text {12ta }} 5 \mathrm{~s}$ ( (a | 3/8 | 77 |
| Olinton (La) W W ist | 0 - | , | 791/2 | Ist 5 ( Internat ser) |  | 77 |
| Ooant Ooa Gae \& Ele |  |  |  |  |  | 57 |
| Colora | i2 |  | $2 \overline{2} \overline{2} / 2$ |  |  |  |
| Colorad |  |  | 105 |  |  | 25 |
|  | 823.84 |  |  |  |  | 343/3 |
|  | 8236 |  |  | Cony deb 5168 | 34 |  |
| 60umbla River Lo |  |  |  | st | 411/2 | 421/2 |
| Oolumbia (SU) Ry |  |  | , |  | $\begin{aligned} & 685 \\ & 708 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 1 1stMe | 75 |  | 3/6 |  |  |  |
| 181 \& rep 5f Julv 1937 --JJJ | 64 |  |  | Florida |  |  |
| 181 |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 18 t \\ & 18 t \end{aligned}$ | 40 |  |
| O | $67-69$ |  | 1073/4 |  | 72 |  |
| 1 1st ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 103 | Gen |  | 42nd | 60 |  |
| 18 l | 1021/2 |  | 103 108 | Font |  |  |
| 兂 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{103}^{93}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 95 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Oertificates of deposit......- $*$ *k $3 / 6$ | 3/2 |  | 5 | 8 |
|  | 105 |  | 10 |  |  |  |
| 1 st | 100 | Dixi |  | Gas 8 Elo O |  |  |
| 18t | ${ }_{99}{ }^{10}$ | 18t 63/s 1937 A with war-M\&s 101 | 1023/2 | Gen 58 N |  |  |
| 1 set M 481081 see | 91/1.618 | Do | 63 | Gatineau |  |  |
| 3s series O |  | Dort |  |  |  |  |
|  | 62 - ${ }^{4}$ | Dry Dock Ebe B Brionee Third Ave |  |  |  |  |
|  | 90 | Duke Power-1st 41/881967.J\&D 102 | 103 |  | 80 |  |
| 1st M 581956 ser B ${ }^{\text {B }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1st | 100 | mbarton B 'ge 6 | 92 | Onv deb 5 s 1953. | 76 | 9 |
| mmunity Power \& L | 46\%/2 | 1/1 1937 to 1949---...- J8J 75 |  | Conv deb 531/8 1939]-...-.J.JJ | 89 |  |
| -nity Wate |  | uquesme Gas | 2 | General Pubice |  |  |
|  | 42 | Duquesne Ligh |  | st |  |  |
|  | 41 |  | 39 | 研 |  |  |
|  | $16^{16} 18$ |  |  | retow | 545 ${ }^{1 / 2}$ |  |
| ney | 60.65 | Dur | 85 |  |  |  |
|  | 117118 |  |  | orgla | 714 |  |
|  | 110 |  |  | Georgia Power \% L |  |  |
|  | 108 | Conv deb 6s ctis 1933 A.M\& |  | 1 tat |  |  |
| Oonn | 110 | East Jersey St Ry 581944 Mill |  | Atla | 95 |  |
| ${ }^{\text {1st }}$ \& coll trus | $112{ }^{114}$ | E. Kootenay Pow lat 79 42-A80, 77 | 80 | Atlanta Nor |  |  |
| Oonn Ry \& Lt | 103 1075- |  |  | 1 18t guar |  |  |
| Oonn | 104 |  | 94 | Grand Rap |  |  |
| Oonn |  |  |  | Grand |  |  |
| Ooneol |  |  | 103 |  | $8313 /$ |  |
|  | 53 55 <br> 2136  <br> 23  | EMi |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} 4-68 \\ 6 \% \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | 1st M 6s 1935-1944_-..-M\&N |  | 100 |
| S |  |  | 1/2 | Great |  |  |
| Geng 41/3 Apr 1954 - Ad 0 | 1113/2 | Easte |  | Area |  |  |
| ${ }^{1}$ Gaas Elec Lt \& P (Bait)- |  |  |  | Great Wes |  |  |
|  | $107{ }^{\text {che }} 102$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 55 \\ & 59 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
|  | 1070 |  |  |  | 86 | 88 |
| Oonso |  | 18 | 17 | Green | 106 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Deb | 1/8 100\% |  | 81 | Ool tr 501952 ser B ${ }^{\text {a }}$--.-.-AA*O | 82 |  |
| Uno | 104\% |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Eastern W isconsin Eloctric- ${ }^{\text {Oo- }}$ |  | 1 | 64 |  |
|  | \%k $53 \%$ |  | ${ }_{95}^{94}$ | Gulr |  |  |
|  |  |  | 101 | 1st M \& ref | $1 / 2$ |  |
| nsolldated Te | 37 37/8 | East | ${ }_{58}^{65}$ | Hackensack ${ }^{\text {W }}$ |  | 1033 |
| 1st 5.5 s 194 | 93\% $4.94 \%$ | Eiaston \& So Both |  |  | 1043/2 |  |
| Oons $\mathrm{Tr}\left(\mathrm{Cl}^{\text {Oonsoldated }}\right.$ |  | ${ }_{38}^{58}$ |  | 59 secured conv notes 1938J\$J | 106 |  |
|  | 86 |  | 104\% | ${ }_{\text {Examb }}^{\text {Ext }}$ | fk 50 |  |
|  | 96 | Ed |  | Hamm |  |  |
| 1st M 581936 , J\%J | 991/6 $1001 / 2$ | Electric Oo of N J ist 5s 1947 MES |  | Hamilion Gas |  |  |
| Gas-See Peoples G L\&O | $0 \%$ 100\% | Eiectric Ferries 1st $7841 .-$ A 80 | 93 | Gamman ${ }^{\text {Gemar }}$ |  |  |
|  | 106 |  |  | H3/ss(Sept' 31 coup |  |  |
| Donsumere |  | 8t |  |  |  | $10 \overline{2}$ |
|  | 104 109 | cris | $71 / 8$ | Hest |  |  |
| 1at | 106 |  |  | Hom |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{ll}48878 & 49 \% \\ 73\end{array}$ |  |  |  | 103 |  |
|  |  |  |  | Home Tulep \& Tele |  |  |
| per | 24 |  |  | Hom | 106 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oounty Gas of Dall Bas 5 |  | year sec 6s 1942..---.J.J. ${ }^{\text {f }} 11$ |  | Cese |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }^{1} 18 t M$ \& | 7338 | 76 56 |

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS
NOTICE-All bond prices are "and interest" except where marked "f" and income and dofaultod bonds.


[^25]NOTICE．－All bond pricos are＂and interest＂except where marked＂f＂and income and dofaulted bonds．

| Bo | Bia． | sk | Bonds． | Bra | Ast | Bonds | bid． | sk． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Missouri Gas \＆Elec6s A 1944 M\＆S 1st \＆ref $5 s$ ser B 1957．－．．．J\＆J | 39 34 | 40 35 |  |  |  |  |  | 1013／2 |
|  | 1001 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 89 | V | 897／8 | 90 |  |  | 5 |
| FIr | $431 / 2$ | 44122 |  |  | 66 | hio Assoc Telep 6is Al $1962 . J \& J$ |  |  |
| Mo Riv sioux 16 Iy Bdge $\mathrm{O}_{0}$ |  |  | Adr |  | 1014 |  | 3／4 |  |
|  | ${ }^{71}$ |  |  |  |  | Onist mites tr ater | 1／2 | 601／2 |
|  | 38 |  |  |  | $10^{-}$ |  | \％ |  |
| Mobu | f 28 |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 28 | $3{ }^{3}$ |  | 1061／2 | 10 | Ohlo L \＆Pow 1st 5 s 1944 －M\＆N | 104 | 析 |
| Monmouth Oont | 86 |  | 1st in 41／3s 1980 Corp－．M\＆S | 837／8 | 841／4 | Onio Pow ist \％rer 58 1952 B J\＆d | $103{ }^{108}$ | 1071／2 |
| 10t | 1071／4 |  |  |  |  | T | 94 |  |
| Mononkahela ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 85 | 87 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mononyahela Valle | 85 | 87 | \％Yors |  |  | lst \％ref 781947 ser B | 1003 | 104 |
| 1et M $51 / \mathrm{s} 1950$ | 98 | 101 | Cortictis | 3 |  |  |  | 19 |
| Monongateas | 84 |  | 18t con ${ }^{\text {chicas }} 1962$ |  |  | 1st \＆ |  | 97 |
| Mont Oities Gas 7 | 60 | $6 \overline{3}$ | S |  | $10^{31 / 8}$ | Ohio State Power 68 1935．．－J8D | 105 |  |
|  | ＊f 49 |  |  | 105 | 105 | Onit | 29 | $\overline{3 i}^{-\cdots}$ |
| Ext 1st 51／8s－6 |  | 50 |  |  | 105 | Unio Val Hilec Ry lam 58 ＇46Jed | 70 |  |
| onfana <br> 1st $\&$ ref |  |  | N Y Tol 18 tat 4 | 1071／4 | $1075 \%$ | lat 6 | $44$ | 46 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Ohio Valley Water 58 1954－．J8\％J | 发发 |  |
| ontreal Lt Hts |  |  | 6\％\＆f notes 1935．．．．．．－M\＆N |  |  |  |  |  |
| lat ref \＆coll tr lat ref col \＆of 5 | $\begin{aligned} & 106 \\ & 106 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 108 \\ & 108 \end{aligned}$ | 1 \＆Westchester <br> See N Y Gas Elec |  |  | let M 581950 | $36$ | ${ }^{87}{ }^{-1}$ |
| $3 \%$ conv deb 1939－．．．J8 | 48 | 4 | Nlagara Falls P |  |  |  | ${ }_{56} 7$ | 76 |
| Montreal Pub service Corp－M 1at \＆ref $5 s 1942 . . . . . . . . . . . ~$ | 103 | 107 |  | 106 | 1081 | Oklaho |  |  |
| treal Tra |  |  | Nlagara | 101 |  | list m 5 e |  | 50 |
| 1 lat \％ | 1014 |  | Nippon Elec |  |  | Okilahoma Ry lat |  |  |
|  | 74 | 76 | Pst inte | 1／4 | 851／2 | Old Dominion PO | 41 | 42 |
| Gen \＆refap 4 | 68 | 86 | Port |  |  | Om | 80 |  |
| Orn |  |  | Norp | 108 |  | Om |  |  |
| ount Home $T$ | 102\％ |  |  | 106 |  | Incom |  | 1／3 |
| ountain Statea | 56 | 61 | North A | $831 / 2$ | 84 | O 2 tario Transmission Oo Ltd－ | 105\％ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 91／6 |
| nicl |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 95 |  | Deb 50 Nov 15.69 er OM MdNNL | $71 / 4$ | 79 |  | 102 |  |
| ${ }^{\text {t Fual Gas }}$ |  |  | N f deb $51 / 5 \mathrm{~s}$ | 48 |  | Oregon－Washincton Water Serv－ |  |  |
| utual | 102 | 1031／2 | Seria | ， 14 | 101 |  | 53 | 54 |
| utual Un Tel |  |  | Serial $6 \%$ notes | 1003／4 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $85$ | $86$ |
| lat 58 sink fund |  |  | North ${ }^{\text {arama }}$ |  | 103 | Ref | 10334 | 4 |
| 58 series O | 1043／2 | 10512 |  | 98\％ | 991／2 | tow | 793／4 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 104 | 105 |
| Reor \＆ext gold 50 1958．－．Jds |  | 9i | 1st coll \＆ref $51 / 2 \mathrm{~s}^{\circ} 48$ ser A．J\＆J | 5\％／4 | $261 / 2$ |  |  |  |
| Shville | 103 | 104 | North Hudd | 105 |  | $63 / 8$ serles Of 1939 | ${ }_{9815}$ |  |
| ceau |  | 1043 | North Jer St （ Ny － See |  |  | Sis series E E 1946． | 96 | $971 / 3$ |
|  |  | 1013／2 |  |  |  | ark Power \％ |  |  |
| t Elec Pow do deb 281978 J＊A ${ }^{\prime}$ |  |  | 1st M \＆llien $51 / 281957 \ldots$ M\＆N | 941／2 | 951／2 | ${ }^{101}$ | 70 |  |
|  |  | 6923 |  | 104 | 1051／ | Pacif |  | ${ }^{6} \square^{--}$ |
| D |  |  | North |  |  | Refunding 68 1961．．．．．．M\＆S | 40 | 42 |
|  |  | 8 |  | 316 |  |  |  |  |
| Tortil |  |  | No | 78 | 80 | － | 51 | 56 |
| -lowa |  |  | No |  | 80 | lat \＆ref mtge 501943 －M\＆s |  |  |
| ebras |  | 1051／2 |  | 1081／2 |  | Paciric |  |  |
| Deb 68 2022 |  |  | No |  |  | lst 4. |  |  |
| valif Eloc |  | 0 | Gen |  |  |  | 10 |  |
| Debe 6a July |  |  |  | 103 |  |  |  |  |
| wark Oons Gaa 0 |  |  |  |  |  | lst | 楌 | 97 |
| $\text { New }_{\text {G }} \text { Am }^{2}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}55 \\ 93 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 60 | Pacifc Light ${ }^{\text {P Power }}$ Oorp－ | 110 ${ }^{1 / 5}$ |  |
| New brunawick（Can）Pow Oo－ |  |  |  |  |  | Pacific Northy et Pub Berv－ |  |  |
|  | 72 | 74 |  |  |  | Oonv deb bo 1950．＿．．．－M 88 | 14 | 1413 |
| w Brunsw |  |  |  | 8 |  | Pactic Power \＆Light Oo－ | 4816 |  |
|  | 100 3 | 101行 | －Jd |  |  | ， |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | \％or | 93\％ | 94 |
|  |  |  | 1 lat Hen | 102 |  |  |  |  |
| Oonv |  |  | 1 st lien \＆ ref 6 s 1947 B ．．－M\＆ |  | $961 / 2$ | 1at \＆coltrafg 5月1937．－JdeJ 2 | 1061／6 |  |
| Conve |  |  | 1st 18 r |  |  | W | 73 | 76 |
| Nem |  |  | $18 \mathrm{l}{ }_{18}^{18 t}$ | 87 |  | Parrshoaie Pown Passaic $\%$ Newark |  |  |
| W | 105\％ | 633 | w | 100\％ | 101\％ | P |  |  |
| Ow E |  |  | North | 99 |  | Pa |  |  |
| 1 t |  |  | No |  |  | monaol |  |  |
| W |  | $\frac{1093}{103 / 4}$ |  | 88 | 100 | Paterson Ry gen 5s 1944－－A\＆ |  |  |
|  |  |  | Wort | 9514 | 15 |  | 90 |  |
|  |  |  | －${ }^{\text {asen a }}$ | 101 | 1023／2 |  |  |  |
|  | 1063 |  | Northern Penna Powe 1st \＆ref 581956 ser |  |  |  | 491／2 | 3／2 |
| NJ ${ }_{\text {d }}$ |  |  |  | 94 |  |  |  | 103 |
| 1et gold 481950 apt |  | 54 | O |  |  | Penn Oentra Luight \＆Power Oo－－ |  |  |
| ater O |  |  |  | 3 | 103 107 |  | 88 |  |
| 18 M M 51950 | 84 | 1／2 | Refunding 41／s 19 |  |  | Penn－unto Edisoño |  |  |
| Now Mexico Pow | 65 |  | Nor |  | 91 | 1950 ser A |  |  |
| N Ow Criesuo Pub |  |  |  |  | 6 | Deb 5\％ 1959 |  | 68 |
| D |  |  | Nort |  |  | Penn Pub 8 lst | $97^{3 / 4}$ |  |
| D |  | 56 | $8 \mathrm{f} \mathrm{deb} 61 / 3$ |  | $\begin{array}{r}37 \\ 24 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1st \＆ref 58 seriee D D 1954－J\＆D | 析 |  |
|  | 32\％ |  | Northern W＇chester Ltg 5 s 55. | 106 |  |  | $771 / 8$ |  |
| New Orleans City |  |  | N＇we | 33 | 35 |  | 86 | 873 |
| Newport Gas Lt 58 A A 961 | 96 | 100 | 1 tat |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Peams }}^{\text {Deb gral }}$ |  |  |
| Nowt Nowa \＆Ham |  |  | Northwent Eloc lat 6m | 64 | 68 | 年nayivania Gaad |  |  |
|  | 92\％ | 93 | Northwestern Elevated（Ohic |  |  | \＆ref $51 / 2$ |  | 75 |
|  | 93 | 95 | Oertificates |  | $1211 / 2$ | Deb 6a 1940 ． |  | 75 |
| t |  |  | Onio |  | 14 | Pend |  |  |
| Wit Rocherle tat |  | $\begin{aligned} & 903 \\ & 85 \end{aligned}$ | North |  | 12 |  | 101 | ${ }_{105}^{102}$ |
| \＆ |  |  |  |  | 50 | Penda Pow Oo list 58 1956．．．JdJ |  |  |
|  | 721／3 |  | － |  |  | 98 | 96 | 963／8 |
|  |  |  | － |  | ${ }_{29}^{301 / 2}$ | Pennaylvania state Water Oorp－a |  |  |
| Now |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1015 |  |
|  |  |  | No＇western Teleg 1st $413^{\circ}{ }^{\circ} 44$ J\＆J |  |  |  | 110 | 105 |
|  | 109 |  | No＇western Teleg 1st $41 / \mathrm{s}^{\circ} 44 \mathrm{~J} / \mathrm{SJ}^{\text {a }}$ | $100$ |  |  | 104 | 105 |
| ama |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| g 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Je |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Y\&ER Gas let g 5e '44.-J\&J } \\ & \text { Non } 50 \text { 1945. } \end{aligned}$ | 101 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

b Basis．$f$ This price Includes accrued interest． $\boldsymbol{k}$ Last sale． $\boldsymbol{l}$ In London， $\boldsymbol{n}$ Neminal，s Sale price＊Negotiability impaired by maturity．

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS
NOTICE-All bond pricos are "and interest" oxcept whore marked "f and income and defaulted bonds.


NOTICE.-All bond prices are "and interest" except where marked "ff" 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.


## Industrial and Miscellaneous Securities

Under the heading "Industrial and Miscellaneous Securities" we include all issues which do not appear under che previous two hoadinge, namoly "Railroads" and "Public Utilities." In the case of stocks, however, we put "Textile Manufacturing," "Insurance," "Mining," "Real Estate and Land,"" "Title Guarantee and, Safo Deposit Companies" under separate heads, then follow with the rest of the "Industrial and Miscellaneous."

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



[^26]
${ }^{b}$ Basis. ${ }^{f}$ This price Includes accrued interest. $k$ Last sale. $n$ Nominal. ${ }^{r}$ Canadian price. $s$ Sale price. $u$ There are 470 memberships-o



## 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


- In liquidation. $k$ Last sale. $\boldsymbol{l}$ Par value \$100. $n$ Nominal $r$ Oanadian price. $s$ Sale price. $x$ Fix-dividend. $\dagger$ Without par value



[^27]Quotations for all securities are as ne?.- as possible for the closing day of the month preceding the date of issue.

$k$ Last sale. $n$ Nominal. $r$ Oanadian price. $s$ Sale price. $x$ Ex-dividend + No par value


$\dagger$ No par value. $k$ Last eale. $s$ Sale price. $r$ Canadian price.

Real Estate Bonds


## United States and Municipal Bonds



 donet Thus 4.35\% meang that the particular security can be bought or sold at a price that will y ried the purchaser or siller 4.35\% per annum to thb

 tond market, that no distioction is made between the dirferent maturities

In State and municipal bonds the custom has always been to quote them "and interest'" that is, the accrued interest must in all cases be added on. impossible, to make quotations for municipal bonds. Bid prices, especially for the smaller municipalities, are practically out of in many cases almosit impossible, to make quotations for munipal bonds. Bid prices, especially for the smaller municipalities, are practically out of the question and sales a most any price

| Bonds. | Yiel <br> Bid. | Ask. | $\frac{T 0}{\text { Net. }}$ | Bonca. |  | Ask. | $\underset{\text { Tet. }}{\mathbf{T o}}$ | Bon |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Basis } \\ & \text { Ask. } \end{aligned}$ | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{Nat}}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| UMITED 8TATES-Set |  |  |  | Hanteville 5s Funding 1942-- |  |  |  |  |  |  | 。 |
| Irst Liberty Loan- |  |  |  | Jeffarson |  | 60 |  | a |  |  | \% |
| OOnv 4\% of ; ${ }^{\text {os- }}$ |  | $1024^{29}$ |  | Jerfarnon |  |  |  |  |  | to 5\% | 50 |
| Oonv 4 $4 \%$ of 19 -47 J\&D | 103 |  |  | 4 ¢ Ref 1935.1961--AdCO | $b$ b.25 | to 5\% |  | $5_{50}$ Municloal | b 4.00 |  |  |
| 2d conv 41/\% \% $35 \cdot 47$-J\&D |  |  |  |  |  | 100 |  | 56 Echool 19351986 - T\&A |  |  |  |
|  | 103 | $103{ }^{32}$ |  | 4 | 5 | 42 |  | 43s Wh t Har 35-52 -J\&s |  | to 4 | $\%$ |
| 41\%\% (2nd called).- | 1001 | 001 |  |  | 35 | 42 |  | \% ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | to 4 | \% |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Freadury } 42 \text { at ou Oct } 15 \text { 193 } \\ & \text { Treasury } 41934 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | Mobile Ou- |  |  |  | gan Diegulto Irr Disi oin Gan Franclaco (CUty \& Uounty |  | ${ }^{42}$ | - |
| thereafter $31 / \%^{\prime} 43$ - ${ }^{\prime} 45$ A\&t |  |  |  | 41/2s June 1 | 85 | 90 |  | 6a Water 1935-1951....J.JJ | 0 | to | \% |
|  | ${ }_{1032083}^{1051538}$ |  |  |  | 85 | $\begin{aligned} & 90 \\ & 90 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Trasury $3 \% 18$ | $101{ }^{183}$ | 1011032 |  | 40 | 85 | 90 |  |  | b-150 | to 4 |  |
| Treas 3 \%s June | $10122_{32}$ 101203 | 1012232 |  | Montigomery | 75 | 80 |  | 41/ 1934-1951---M M |  |  | , |
| Trease $31 / 8 \mathrm{~s}$ 1946-1949 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | 1012232 |  | 588 | 75 | $\begin{aligned} & 80 \\ & 80 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | ${ }^{\circ}{ }^{\circ} 4$ | co 4.45 | \% |
| Treas 3s | ${ }^{9812} 23$ | ${ }^{9812}{ }^{23}$ |  | Mont | 92 | 99 |  | Banta Barbara s ' 85.41 Jani |  | to 4\% |  |
| Treas 3s ${ }^{\text {The }}$ Aug 1946 | 1012132 98123 | 10124 ${ }^{181}$ |  | Road 1935-...-.-. A J\&J | 92 97 | 99 102 |  |  |  | ---5-- | . 00 |
| Treas 31/8 1944-46 | $100^{5} 32$ | 100 |  | Morgan On 5 s 1938 | 87 | 95 |  | Urock 1 |  | 101 |  |
| ean uan | 993/4 | 100 |  | 58 Road 1939-195 | 87 | 95 |  | est Side Irrig | 30. | 32 |  |
| $2{ }^{\text {a Aug } 1}$ | 100\% | 10172 |  | 5s Pub Imp May 1.1935 | $\begin{aligned} & 86 \\ & 86 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 91 \\ & 91 \end{aligned}$ |  | OANADA-See page 101. |  |  |  |
| 8s Oenversion 1946-47....Q-J | 104 | 105 |  | 50 W W 1939-195 | 86 | 91 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crabif |  |  |  | 58 Road 1957 | 92 | 96 |  |  |  |  |  |
| \% Dec 1519 | 1001838 | 1002032 |  |  | 92 | 96 |  |  |  |  | \% |
| une 15 | 10 | $102{ }^{42}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \% |
| Aug 1193 | $1011_{38}$ | $101{ }^{4} 3$ |  |  |  |  |  | 430 Water 19 |  | 0 | \% |
| Dec 15 | $102{ }^{131}$ | ${ }^{1022^{238}}$ |  | Mar |  |  |  | 43. Ref Wat |  |  | \% |
| \% Aug 1193 |  | 103123 |  |  | 93 | $\stackrel{81}{95}$ |  | 4* Water |  |  | \% |
| $13 \%$ Sept 1519 |  | $10{ }^{8} 8^{3}$ |  | Phoealx | 95 | 100 |  | 8 DNo 118 |  | to 3 | \% |
| \% Dec 151 | ${ }_{10211^{14}}^{102}$ | ${ }^{1021028_{32}}$ |  | 416 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 95 | 100 |  | 941- |  |  | \% |
| Febril 1519 |  | $102^{2033}$ |  | 4K8 Oourt Hse $34 \cdot 48$-J\&D | 95 | 100 |  | 3.65\% March 1950-54--5 |  |  | \% |
| ${ }^{\text {a Sep }}$ |  | 103 |  | Ian 11954 opt 1934.-J | 95 | 100 |  | Mofrat runimpD6 \% $544-68 \mathrm{Jta}$ | 105 | 109 |  |
| Feb | ${ }^{1015153}$ | $1019^{2}$ |  | 58 W W $1935 \cdot 1950$--. Jay | 95 | 100 |  | 6) ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ | 106 | 110 |  |
| June 15 | ${ }_{1021}{ }^{102133}$ | 102 |  | Phoenix Un | 80 | 8 |  | S. 1974-1983 | 103 | 106 |  |
| $23 \%$ Sept 15193 | 1001438 | 1001 |  |  | 18 | 22 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2\%\% June 15193 |  |  |  | , | 18 | 22 |  | CONNEOTICUT |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | acaon 56 Water 19 K | 98 | 101 |  |  |  |  |  |
| $3 \%$ prin. \& int.guar |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Juiy 1936-....-....--JtuJ |  |  |  |
| \% \% prin \& int guar '39-49 | ${ }^{9818}$ | 93 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2\% prin \& int guar 19 | 981323 ${ }^{981}$ | ${ }_{99}^{99}$ |  | 43: Highway 1938-48--J\&D | 73 | 75 |  | 41/2 1035-1 | ${ }^{b} 2.00$ |  |  |
| 11/2\% prin \& int guar 1936.. | ${ }_{992}^{9823} 8$ | $100^{9}{ }_{31}$ |  | (\%) HIghway 38-58---M\&N | 70 | 75 75 |  | Branford (T) 4/as ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |
| ederal Farm Mtge Corp |  |  |  | $581936-1962$ | 74 | 76 |  | $4 \chi^{0}$ Eigh Sch |  |  |  |
| $31 / 48$ int \& prin guar '44-'64 | ${ }^{98}{ }^{213} 3^{2}$ | ${ }^{9824}$ |  | Hot Springs 450 | 50 | 55 |  |  | b | to 3.75 |  |
|  |  |  |  | Litio Rock $41 / 18$ | 70 | 80 |  |  |  | to 3.75 | \% |
| Feieral Land Rank - Far | Loan | Bonds |  | Little Rock 3 | 70 | 80 |  |  |  |  | \% |
| 48 July 11946 opt ${ }^{\text {4 }} 44 \mathrm{~J} 8$ | 96 | ${ }_{98}^{97}$ | --- | St Francis Lev D | 75 | 80 |  | -50 Oonstruc's 1935.49 J J D |  |  | \% |
| 4a NoV 157 up 37 Md |  | 96 96 |  |  | 75 | 80 80 |  |  |  |  | \% |
| <s 19560pt 1936 | 96 | $971 / 4$ |  | SA 1949 opt 18 | 75 | 80 |  | 4, 1930 |  |  | \% |
|  |  | 97 |  |  |  |  |  | Danbury 481946 taxa | 0 |  |  |
| 4081958 opt 1938-M\& |  | $\stackrel{97}{97}$ |  | High |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 41/81942 opt 1934 McN |  | 991 |  | Chy Univ Bag Jan5 35 | 50 | to 4 |  | Ha |  |  | \% |
| \% 1943 opt 1935 ${ }^{\text {c-J }}$ |  | 9914 |  | ¢ 50 Highway 1938-48.J\&J 30 | 2.00 | to 4\% |  | $44^{6} \mathrm{scch} 1934-36$ |  |  |  |
| 4 3 \% 1953 opt 19 |  |  |  | $4{ }^{4} 81935$ |  |  |  | $4{ }^{\text {4 }}$ 8 Sch 193 |  | to 3.50 | \% |
| 43101956 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4 y sch 1950 |  |  |  |
| 5 s 1941 opt 1934 | 100 | 100\% |  | 418 | 1.50 |  |  | - |  |  |  |
| 1941 opt 1934...-M\&N |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 50 | \% |
| TERRITORI | SSES | SION | S | 4 418194 |  |  | 4.00 |  |  |  | \% |
| Honolulu (Ulity \& (Vounty, |  |  |  | ${ }_{40}^{40}$ Harb Im |  |  |  | 4 4/8 March |  |  |  |
| 6a Jap $15.35-56$--. Jd |  | 107 |  | 48 Jan |  |  |  |  |  | 75 | \% |
| mail Terr 416949 | 103 | 107 |  | Alameda 48 i934 $601941 . J d 0 \mid b$ | b 1.00 | to 3.50 | $\%$ | Hat Water June $35 \cdot 39$ J\&D |  |  | \% |
|  | or 3.85 | to 3.70 | \% |  | 50 | to $4 \%$ |  | 4s Water 1940-4 |  |  | $\%$ |
| $4{ }^{\text {che }}$ Nov 15 |  | to 3.70 | \% | Alta rrrig |  | to 10040 | \% |  |  | to 2.50 | \% |
| 4 CBNov | 3.85 | to 3.70 | \% | Berciey 58 1942-1951 | 3.50 |  |  | -4158193 |  |  | \% |
| May ${ }^{\text {ang }}$ |  | to ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | \% | 5e 8chool 1935-1955---Jtu | b 1.50 | to 4\% |  | 441981939 |  |  |  |
| hilin Inls 4 | 98 | ${ }_{10} 10$ | \% | Brentwood Irrig District 6s | 8 | 60 35 |  |  |  |  |  |
| CKe 1950 | 98 | 100 |  | East Bay Mun Util Dist- |  |  |  |  |  |  | \% |
| 0 HEP 1957 | 98 | 100 |  | $5^{59} 1935-1974$ …. -J8.J | 1.50 | to 4.40 | \% | 84 S South Sept $195 \overline{\text { E M M }}$ - |  |  | \% |
| ${ }_{60} 4 / 8 \mathrm{P}$ Wkt | 98 | 100 |  | tmperial Irrig Dist 6a 38_J\&J | 45 | 47 |  | 4 4 Southwest 19 |  | to 2.75 | \% |
| $6_{2}$ Impt 1936 o | 99 | 101 |  | Los Angelen 43 Ks 1935.51 .J | 2.00 | to 4.80 | \% | $4{ }^{1 /}$ Weat Middle 1937 . F\& |  |  |  |
| 58 April 19 | 100 | 101 |  | 48 Water 1934 to 1945. M\& | 1.50 | to 4.65 |  | Kilinhly (Town)419:35 56J\&J |  | to 3.75 | \% |
| S8 Feb 1952 |  | 102 |  | ${ }_{48}^{48} 1940-194$ |  |  |  | Litchfield 4 4 Se 1935 |  | to 3.\% |  |
| Puerto Rice 41/38 1987-40 J | - 4.40 | to 4.25 | \% | ${ }_{81}{ }^{\text {d }} 1946 \mathrm{Wat}$ |  |  | \% ${ }^{\text {\% }}$ | Mancnouttr |  |  |  |
| 4K8 Fundins 1935-40-J | b 4.40 | to 4.25 | $\%$ | 438 Water 1934-'40 ...A8 | 1.00 |  | $\%$ | Manchester yth school Dlat |  |  | \% |
| mon jan 1944-1950...- | b 4 | to 4 | \% | 43/ Water 18 | . 40 |  | \% | 4 $48.19351951 \ldots \ldots$ M\&N | b 1.50 | to 3.50 | \% |
| As gold 1935-1960 | b ${ }^{\text {b }} 4.40$ | toto <br> to 4.25 | \% |  |  | to | \% | Merid 1935.1949.......M*N ${ }^{\text {M }}$ | 50 | 3.25 | \% |
| - AKABAMĖ |  |  |  | 4481935-1969---7--M | 2.00 | to 4.90 | \% | Merim1935-1943_........J\&J |  |  |  |
|  |  | 87 |  | 5: Municlpal 1935-61-F |  |  |  | Meriden (T) 48 1935...-Men ${ }^{\text {M }}$ | $b 1.00$ | to 1.50 | \% |
| 41/5 Harbor imp Tune 1 '35:73 E1/s Highways 1952......M\&S | $\begin{aligned} & 90 \\ & 90 \end{aligned}$ | 955 |  | Los | .50 | to | $\%$ | Middlettrwo $4 * 1935-\cdots \mathrm{M}$ | ${ }^{b}$ | to 1.50 | \% |
| $1956 \text {, 1959 }$ | ${ }^{96}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \\ & \text { to } 435 \end{aligned}$ | \% | Log A OS D $5188 \cdot 3454 \mathrm{M}$ | 2.50 | to 5.10 | $\%$ | New Britain (Oounty)- |  | to 3.50 | $\%$ |
| (36, $4246.49-20-M 88$ | b 4.50 | to 4.35 | $\%$ | 581935-19845-6.-...-. | b 2.50 | to 5.25 | \% | 4e Munic Bldg 1948 | $\begin{aligned} & b 4.00 \\ & b \\ & b \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | to 3.50 | $\%$ |
| Pub Eighway 1949-51-M8s | 50 | to 4. | \% | 4s 1935-1936-7.------ J d | 2.25 | to 4 |  | $4{ }^{4} 40$ school $1935{ }^{-} 40$ - F\&A | ${ }^{\text {b }}$ b 1.50 |  |  |
| nniston ref \% 51/s Dec 11939 | 90 90 | 96 |  | 4a 1937-1945-...----- JdD | 4.00 |  |  | 4410 School 1940-52-Fse |  | to 3.75 | \% |
| emsemer 8 Hub Imp 10334-38 | ${ }^{\circ} 52$ | 60 |  |  |  |  |  | 4 ${ }^{\text {4 }}$ Watar Ang 1941..F\&A |  |  |  |
| 5s Funding Dec 11947 . | f 52 | 60 |  | Merced Irrg Dist 6s..... J\&J | 37 |  |  |  |  | to 3.10 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 101 |  | $4{ }^{4}$ Park 19351943 -Fd |  | to 3.10 | \% |
|  | 92 | 95 |  | Oakdale Irrig D Oakland 513 E | 11. | to 43 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 92 | 95 |  |  |  | to 4.2 | $\%$ |  |  | to 2.5 |  |
| (1942-1961--A8OC | 92 | 95 |  | 4151935 -1905 |  |  |  |  |  |  | \% |
| 1314 Pub Imp 1934-3 | 92 | 95 |  | Oskland S $0481935-44$-J\& | 1.50 | to $4 \%$ |  |  | b 3.00 | to $2 \%$ |  |
| 33.1935-1936......- | 92 | 95 |  | Orange Oo 5s 1935-45.-mdicis |  | to 4. |  | $41 / 69 \mathrm{Mch} 15193$ |  | to 1.50 |  |
| 50 1437-1960 - | 92 | 95 |  | Pagadena 48 Jan 1935-42 |  | to | \% |  |  | to |  |
| S Pub Imp Dec ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | ${ }_{92}^{92}$ | 95 |  |  |  | to 3. | \% |  | b 1.50 | to 3.60 | \% |
| Gaioden $6 \% 1 \mathrm{mpt} 1034-38$ | 60 | 70 |  | Riverside $581935.53 .-\mathrm{Jd}$ |  | to 4. |  |  |  | 1 |  |
| Sy Schonla 1934 40. A\&O | 60 | 70 |  | Rivaraide 0 ¢ 58 | b 2.00 | to 4.60 |  |  |  |  |  |

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


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




[^28]Quotation s for all securities are as near as possible for the closing day of the month preceding the date of issue.


Badis, f Flat price.

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


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


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

$b$ Basis. Flat price.

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

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

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



## - Sale price. a Dec. 301933.

$b$ The Bank of America National Trust \& Savings Association (head office San Francisco) acquired the First National Bank of Cucamonga ${ }^{1}$ Calif., and will operate it as a branch, according to an announcement made
on Aug. 251934 by Dr. A. H. Giannini, Chairman of the Bank of America's Generai Executive Committee.
c March 51934.
$f$ Par $\$ 40$ Hong Kong money.
$k$ All owned by the California Bank, Los Angeles, Calif.
${ }_{n}^{l}$ Last sale price. $n$
$\boldsymbol{p}$ Far vally paid up stock 100 yen.

CANADA (paner 119 )

| National Banks June 30 | COLORADO |  | State Instrtutions |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Capital. | Surplus d Profits. | Gross Deposits. | ar. | Bid. | Ask. |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\underset{\mathrm{Per}}{\mathrm{Nomi}}$ | nal. share |
| Oolorado Sav Bank.- | 50,000 | 203,139 | 1,280,020 | 100 |  |  |
| Colorado Spgs Nat B |  |  | 1,407,365 |  |  |  |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Oommon }}$ Preferred class ${ }^{\text {a }}$--- | 100,000 100,000 | a40,062 | 1,407,365 |  |  |  |
| Exchange Nat Bank- | su0,000 | 303,117 | 6,226,947 | 100 |  |  |
| First National Bank- | 300,000 | 347,749 | 6,728,241 |  |  |  |
| DenverAmerican Nat Bk- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Common-- | 250,000 | 193,342 | 5,011,806 |  |  |  |
|  | 300,000 500.000 | a63,317 | 2,517,081 |  |  |  |
| Colorado Nat Bank |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Common $\qquad$ | $1,000.000$ 1.500 .000 | 415,993 | 32,051,830 |  |  |  |
| Oolorsdo State Bank | ${ }^{50.060}$ | 94,377 | 812,998 | 100 |  |  |
| Denver Nat Bank- | 700,000 | 1,136,171 | 22,313,883 |  | N | - |
| Preferred--------- | 700,000 | 1,136,171 |  |  |  |  |
| Plrat Nathonal Bank- | 1.500 .000 | 2,333,661 | 44,649,243 | 100 |  |  |
| Union National Bk- | 100.000 | 1,900,214 | 19,367,628 |  |  |  |
| Guartional bank-: | 550.000 | $1,900,214$ <br> 23,198 | -19,367,058 | 100 |  |  |
| International Tr Co | 500.000 | 1,765,502 | 14,921,068 | 100 |  |  |
| Pueblo- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| First National Bank | 500.000 30.000 | 1,007,878 | $\begin{array}{r} 17,093,892 \\ 1,321,017 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| Weatern Nat Rank-: | 100,000 | 80,656 | 1,472,658 | 100 |  |  |
| Pueblo Sav \& Tr Co Common <br> Preferred | 100,000 200,000 | 55,633 | 3,110,807 | -- |  |  |

National Banks
June 30 CONNECTICUT ${ }^{\text {Slate }}$ Inntitutions

Bridgeport
First Nat Bk \& Tr Co Preferred Black Hock Bk E-T Fairfold Trust Tr Oo airfild Trust
North End Bk $\&$ Tr
Common Common-1.-..2nd preferred Common_--...--

## Hartford-

 Oapitol Nat Bk \& Tr Giran Ration Bky BankGlastonbury Bk \& ${ }^{2}$ TrHartford Nat Bk Industrial Bank- ${ }^{\text {Pr }}$ East Hartford Tr Tr
Hartford-Oonn Tr Park Stroet Tr $\mathrm{O}_{0}$ imebury $\mathrm{Bk} \& \mathrm{Tr}^{2} \mathrm{O}^{-}$ 0 End Bk \& Tr Co-
Preferred --...---


Moriden-
Home National Bank
Merlden Nat Bank-


## New Haven-

 Common----Conv preferred.Hecond Nat Bank. Oommon
On\& N Haven Tr゙OO
Now hondon-
at Bk of Commerce
ew London Oity
Unlon Bk \& $\mathrm{Tr} \mathrm{O}_{0}-$
Norwich -
Thames Bk \& \& Tr
Uncas-Merch Nat 8tamford-
Bank orst-Stamford Na.t Eldellty Titlestrio -
Otis \& MPra Nat Bk
Waterbury Nat Bk-
Creferred.-.-.-.
Oolonial Trust
Waterbury Truet





| National Banks <br> June 30 |  | GEORGIA | State $\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Institutrons } \\ \text { June } 30 .\end{array}\right]$. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Capital. | Surplus \& Profits. | Gross Deposits. | Par | Bid. | Ask |
|  | \$ | \$ | \$ |  | $\underset{\mathrm{Per}}{\boldsymbol{N o m s}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { nal } \\ & \text { share } \end{aligned}$ |
| eorgia RR Bk \& Tr Common | 750,000 | 549,443 | 7,418.544 | $\{100$ | 150 | 155 |
| Oitz Debentures Nat Bank: | 500,000 $r 5,00000$ | 2,775,522 | 65,073,487 | +10 |  |  |
| Nat Exchange Bank- | - 400,000 | 2,95,008 | 2,634,051 | 100 | $81^{124}$ | 90 |
| Columbus Bk \& Tr.-- | 850,000 | 1,068,027 | 4,898,521 | 100 |  |  |
| Fourth Nat Bank --- | - 300.000 | 1,129,625 | $1,480,316$ | 100 | N |  |
| Home Savings Bank | 150.000 | 32,106 | 1,069.014 | 100 | re | cent |
| Merch \& Mech Bank | 200,000 | 315,018 | 1,854.131 | 100 | sa | les |
| First Nat Bk of Col.- | 200,000 | 97,421 | 1,074,033 | 100 |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Macon- } \\ & \text { Citis \& So Nat Bank } \end{aligned}$ | r5,000,000 | 2,775,522 |  | +10 | 1214 |  |
| Oity Bank \& Tr Oo-- | 110,000 | 2, 51,309 | 6513,605 | 100 |  | 100 |
| First Nat Bk \& Tr Oo | e 500,000 | 364,542 | 6,014,378 | 10 |  |  |
| Savannah- <br> Culte so Nat Bank | r5,000,000 | 2,775,522 |  |  | 121 | 13 |
| Liberty Nat Bk \& Tr | , | 2,775,522 |  |  | 1214 | 13 |
| Common----.--- | e300,000 | 43.999 | 3,564,988 |  |  |  |
| Preferred | 300,000 |  |  | 100 |  |  |
| Savannah Bk \% | 700,000 | 210,696 | 2.340,829 | 100 |  |  |
| Common. |  | 67,503 | 1,001,340 | 00 |  |  |
| Debentures. | 150,000 |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\substack{\text { National Banks } \\ \text { June } 30}$ IDAHOState <br> Institutions <br> June |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Boise City- <br> First NatBk of Idaho Common Preferred. $\qquad$ $\qquad$ First Becurity Bank. Bolse Trust Oo. | $\begin{array}{r}  \\ 500.000 \\ 3000.000 \\ 1,250.000 \\ 150.000 \end{array}$ | $\}$138,667 <br> 924,657 <br> 21.722 | $\begin{array}{r} 8,041,578 \\ 15,901,785 \\ 52,190 \end{array}$ | 100100100 |  | nal. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |





| Nationat Banks | KANSAS | State | Institutions |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| June 30 |  |  |  |


| National Bank June 30 | s KENTUCKY |  | State Institutions |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Covington- |  |  |  |  | $\overline{\text { Nomt }_{\text {Por }}}$ | nal. <br> hare. |
| Oitisens' Nat Bank - | 00 | 363,585 | 3,441,688 | 100 |  |  |
| Common.-------- | 200,000 | 21 | ,208,172 | 10 |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Preferred }}$ | 250,000 |  |  | 10 |  | es |
|  | 650.000 200.000 | 150,669 40,053 | $\begin{aligned} & 5,235,024 \\ & 1,424,386 \end{aligned}$ | 0 |  |  |
| Lexington- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Comk of Com |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Preferred |  | 153,3 | 1,814,127 | 100 | 70 | 100 |
| Citizens Bk \& |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Common | 200,000 | 62,669 | 936,329 | 25 |  |  |
| Frat Nat Bk ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Tr | 1.000 |  |  | 100 |  |  |
| Bocond Nat Bank | -150,000 | 312,977 | 2,731,536 | 100 | 200 | 25 |
| Union Bank \& Tr Oo | 150,000 | 108,533 | 1,927,305 | 100 | 20 |  |
| Security Trust Co..- Louisville- |  | 226,912 | 4,329,331 | 100 | 250 | 275 |
| Bank of Commerce | 100,000 | 100,591 | 1,493,771 | 10 |  |  |
| Oitisens Union N B | 1,000.000 | 2,353,377 | 43,670,854 | 100 |  | 400 |
| FYdelity \% | 2,000,000 | 1,680,305 | 27,429,773 | 100 |  |  |
| Liberty Bk \& Ti | 2.000 .000 | - 253,916 | 16,920,217 | 10 |  | 54 |
| Security Bank | 300,000 | 45,620 | 1,807,705 | 100 |  |  |
| KentuckyTitle Tr | 01.000.000 | 1,344,769 | 3,951,982 | 100 |  |  |
| Lincoln Bank | 1,250,000 | 349.194 | -9,450,970 | 100 | 5 | 200 |
| Louisville Trust ${ }^{\text {co- }}$ | 2.000,000 | 718,135 | 9,273,266 | 10 |  |  |
| United States Tr Co Newport- | 525.000 | 96,663 | 1,003,330 | 10 |  | 265 |
| American Nat Ba |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nowport Nat Bank | 100.000 | 384,193 | 3,012,366 | $1{ }^{1}$ |  |  |
| Central Sav Bk \& Tr | 65.000 | 116,027 | 1,133,426 | 100 |  |  |


|  | Capital. | ${ }^{\begin{array}{c}\text { Surplus } \\ \text { Profits. }\end{array}}$ | Gross Deposits. | Par | Bid. | Ask. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Baton Rougo- |  | \$ | \$ |  | $\underset{\mathrm{Per}}{\mathrm{Nomi}}$ | nal. share. |
| Common--.----- | 300.000 | 85,685 | 3,336,208 | 10 |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Louisiana Nat Banj- }}$ | 300,00n |  |  |  |  |  |
| Common-.------ | 300.000 | 228,845 | 5,969,614 | 100 |  |  |
| New Orloang- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| American Bank \& Tr | 1.000.000 | 530.512 | 18,073,342 | 100 |  | 130 |
| Oommon --. | 1,200,000 | ) 617,921 | 30,817,301 | 20 |  | 117 |
| Nat Brefor of Commerce | 1,500.000 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oommon..........- | 1,200,000 | 528,762 | 26,417,299 | 20 |  | 110 |
|  | 1.500 .000 208.000 | 57,948 | 206,783 | 20 | 18 |  |
| Whitney Nat Bank.. | 2,800,000 | 4,897,538 | 84,019,675 | 25 | 18 | 150 |
|  | 1.000.000 | 332.769 |  |  |  |  |
| Oommercial Nat Bk- | 1,000,000 | 337,732 | 11,743,601 | 100 |  |  |
| Oont'l-Am B \& Tr Co | 700.000 | 272,682 | 5,904,752 | 100 |  |  |


| National Banks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| June 30 |$\quad$ MAINE $\quad$| StateInstitutwons <br> June 30 |
| :---: |


| Augusta- <br> First Nat Granite Bk | 1,100,000 | 310.178 | 7,188,801 |  | $\xrightarrow[\text { Nomer }]{\text { Per }}$ | inal. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Depositors' Trust Co | -611,425 | 326,116 | 5,694,996 | 25 |  |  |
| Bango |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Merchants' Nat Bk- | 600.000 | 240.750 | 8,617,904 | 100 |  |  |
| Eastern Tr \& Bkg Co | 200,000 | 1,091,952 | 7,627,370 | 100 |  |  |
|  | 600,000 000,000 | 345,699 | 12,721,218 | 20 |  |  |
| Portland- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oanal National Bank | 600.000 | 414,009 | 7,774,154 | 100 | 80 | 90 |
| Casco Bk \& Tr Co..- | 200.000 | 118,414 | 2,206,775 | 25 |  |  |
| First National Bank. | 400.000 | 135,085 | 3,219,375 | 40 | $\overline{3} 5$ | $40^{-0}$ |
| Nat Bk of Commerce | 400,000 425,000 | 124,260 | 13,323,649 | 5 | 17 40 | 20 50 |
| Portand Nai Bank. | 425,000 | 798,48 | 13,233,502 | 60 | 40 | 50 |


| National Banks June 30 | MARYLAND sto |  |  | - June 30 Instions |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Baltimore- <br> Balt Oomm'l Bank. | 500,000 | $303,343$ | $3,383,909$ |  | Nomi$P^{\prime \prime}$$47 / 8$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { nal } \\ \text { share } \\ 6 \end{gathered}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oommon-- | 500,000 | 572,892 | 19,848,750 |  |  |  |
| Oalvert Bank | . 4000.000 | 365,876 | 6,115,907 | 50 |  |  |
| Oanton Nat Bank | 100.000 | 121,427 | 2,997,640 | 100 |  | 100 |
| Carrollton Bk of Balt | 80.000 | 73,207 | 1,066,130 |  |  |  |
| Oommonw'lth Bank- | 400.000 | 6 197,998 | 142 562,876 | 10 |  |  |
| Nat Nant Bk of Balt. | $4,000,000$ 490.000 | 6,317,645 | 142,689,278 | 100 | 140 |  |
| Nat Marine Bank. | 600.000 | 500,000 | 5,214,155 | 3 | 27 | 30 |
| Western Nat Bank. | 750,000 | 485,215 | 11,061,283 | 20 | 26 | 9 |
| Oolonial Trust Oo. | 400.000 | 340,677 | 1,608,937 | 22 | 23 | 28 |
| Equitable Trust ${ }^{\text {Ex }}$ | 1.250 .000 | 1,436,724 | 18,462,280 | 100 | 12 | 兂 |
| Maryland Trust ${ }^{\text {co }}$ | 1,000,000 | 606,002 | 17,660,178 |  | 65 | 70 |
| Oommon- | 1,000,000 | 1,109,281 | 28,361,168 | 10 | $101 / 2$ | 13 |
| Mercanile Tr OO | 1,500,000 | 3,699,625 | 19,473,453 | 0 | 200 | 210 |
| Real Estate $\operatorname{Tr} \mathrm{Co}$ | 600.000 | 164,517 | 1,210,657 | $10 \times$ | 45 | 55 |
| Safe Dep \& Trust Oo | 2.000 .000 | 4,313,066 | 9,774,662 | 110 | 555 | 565 |
| Oommon_-.....- Oapital notes...- | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 2,500,000 \\ 500,000 \end{array}\right\}$ | ${ }^{1,716,531}$ | 28,980,318 | \{ 10 | 11/4 | 5 |
| Oumberland- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| First Nat Bank... | 200,000 | 378,851 | 4,481,597 | 100 | 300 |  |
| Peoples Bank---- | 100,000 | 185,437 | 937,121 | 20 | 35 | 200 |
| Liberty Trust Co |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Common Capital notes | $\begin{aligned} & 150,000 \\ & 300,000 \end{aligned}$ | 83,802 | 2,484,416 |  | 30 | 35 |
| Frederick- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oitizens' Nat Bank | 100,000 | 976,211 | 7,656,334 | 100 |  |  |
| Comm Bank of Md | 200.000 | 114,873 | 1,992,969 | 20 |  |  |
| Froderick Co Nat Bk | 125.000 |  | 3,858,020 |  |  | 35 |
| Common-..------ | 75.000 | 175,683 | $1,211,141$ |  |  |  |
|  | 150.000 | 249,569 | 3,196,815 | 100 |  |  |
| West Maryland Tr | 100,000 |  |  | 1 |  |  |
| National BraksJune 30 $\quad$ MASSACHUSETTS stute'nstititions <br> June 30 |  |  |  |  |  |  |



## * Sale price.

a September 121934.
$f$ Citizens Union Fidelity unified certificates.
$o$ Affiliated with the First National Bank of Louisville.
$h$ Member Northwest Bancorporation.
$i$ March 51934.
$r$ Last sale.


| National Banks June 30 | MISSISSIPPI |  | State Institutions |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Capital. | Surplus $\&$ Profits. | Gross Ioposits. | Par. | Bid. | Ask. |
| Jaokron | \$ | \$ | \$ |  | $\underset{\text { Per }}{\text { Nomi }}$ | nal share |
| Oapital National Bk- |  |  | 4,271,817 |  |  |  |
| Preferred | 200,000 | 95,575 | 4,271,817 |  |  |  |
| Depor Gu Bk \% TrOo | 665,000 | 54,480 | 5,561,500 | 100 |  |  |
| Jackson-State N Bk_ | 300,000 | 193,426 | 5,633,955 | 100 |  |  |
| Moridian- |  |  |  |  | re | ${ }_{\text {cont }}$ |
| Oitizens Nat Bank | 150,000 | 166,097 | 2,432,139 | 100 | $s \mathrm{~A}$ | les |
| Mer \& Farmers Bank | 100,000 100,000 | 123,157 | $2,400,467$ $\mathbf{2 , 0 4 9 , 0 0 7}$ | 100 50 |  |  |
|  | 700.000 $\mathbf{3 0 0 . 0 0 0}$ | 149,998 $\mathbf{2 2 0 , 2 7 4}$ | $4,368,778$ $4,024,070$ | 100 |  |  |




| LincolnCont Nat BankCommon Preferred | $\left.\begin{array}{r} e 200,000 \\ 300,000 \\ 500,00 \end{array}\right\}$ | 90,295 | 7,914,792 |  | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{N o m i}_{\text {Per }} \end{gathered}$ | nal. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 7,914,792 |  |  |  |
| Firdt National Bank, |  | 360,440 | 15,871,813 |  | $100^{-}$ | $125^{-}$ |
| Nat Ble of Oommerce | 300.000 | 326.685 | 8,778,343 |  | 150 | 200 |
| ${ }_{\text {First Nat Bank- }}^{\text {Omaha }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Commonank- | 250.000 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Preferred A-........ | 1,000,000 | 562,232 | 26,375,814 |  |  |  |
| Preferred B---- | 500,000 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Live Btock Nat Bank Omaha Nat Bank- | 450.000 | 180,668 | 8,833,948 |  |  |  |
| Oommon -.-...-- | 1,250.000 | 319,642 | 38,447,060 |  |  | cen |
| Preferred ---- | 1,225.000 |  |  |  |  | les |
| Common.-.....-- | 100,000 | 20,054 | 2,457,925 |  |  |  |
| Preferred | 100,000 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stock Yards Nat Bk Common | $e 250,000$ | 190,154 | 7,380,470 |  |  |  |
| 0 <br> S Nat BankCommon Preferred $\qquad$ | 1,000,000 |  | 7,380, |  |  |  |
|  |  | 541,293 | 21,731,167 |  |  |  |
|  | 200,000 |  |  | 1100 |  |  |
| Natumal Ban |  | VADA |  |  |  |  |


| Reno- <br> First Nat Bly in Reno | d 200.000 | $203,888$ | 8,488,051 |  | $\begin{gathered} \begin{array}{c} \text { Nomi } \\ \text { Pr } \end{array} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | nal. sharo. $-\infty-\infty$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Merchants Nat Bank | 200.000 | 114,677 | 2,766,757 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 300.000 300.000 | 545,478 274,491 | $4,981,648$ $6,429,966$ | 100 100 | re | cen |
| Portsmouth - |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| First National Bank. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Common. | 250.000 ) | 77,054 | 2,775,479 | 1100 |  |  |
| vew Hamp ${ }^{\text {Preferred }}$ | 250,000 <br> 2000 | 61,526 | 1,161,982 | 1100 |  |  |






a March 51934.
b Oct. 251933.
c Member of the BancOhio Oorp.
d Sept. 261934.

- Dec. 301933.

1 Last eale.
o March 311934.
s Dec. 311932.

- Oct. 101933.





| National Ranks <br> June 30. |  |  |  |  |  |  | WYOMING |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: |

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

NOVA SCOTIA

|  | Captal | Reserve Fund. | ${ }_{\text {Deposils }}^{\text {aross }}$ |  | Bid. | Ask. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Halifax- | .000.000 | 24.0ก5 0 . 00 | $\stackrel{\text { ¢ }}{\text { ¢ } 202.238}$ | $100{ }_{250}$ |  |  |
| ONTARIO |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## QUEBEC




- Sale price.
b Dec. 301933
d Unit of the Wisconsin Bankshares Corp.
- Member of the Northwest Bancorporation

Last sale. x Hx-dividend.

## Joint Stock Land Bank Bonds and Stocks

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


Flat price

## Insurance Stocks

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

|  | ar | Capital. ${ }^{\text {N }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Neatsurplus } \\ \text { Dec.31. } \\ 1933 . \end{gathered}$ | Unearned Premium Reserve. | Bid. | Ask |  | Par | Capital. | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Netsurplus } \\ \text { Dec. } 31 \\ 1933 \end{array}\right\|$ | Unearned Premium Reserve. | Bid. | Ask |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fire \& Marine | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | P6r | she | Fire \& Mar | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | er | Share |
| Aetra Insur ( Wartf )-- | 10 | 7.500 .0001 | 15,078,7 | 16,140,779 | 59 | 51 | NorthwesternNatlonal (Milwaukee) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Agricultural ( ${ }^{\text {atetm }}$ ) | 25 | 3.00 | 1,754,923 | 4,848,487 | 17\% | 55 |  | 12 | 1.000 .000 | 5,859,908 | 4,990.781 | 113 | $201 / 2$ |
| Amer Oolony ( ${ }^{\text {am }} \mathbf{Y}$ ) | 5 | 200.000 | + $+384,744$ | ${ }^{1} 1112.932$ |  | 6 | Pacific Fire (N Y) -- | 25 | 1,000,000 | 1,053,688 | 2.690.313 | 63 | 67 |
| Amer Egultable (NY) | 5 | 1.000 .000 | 2,558,062 | 4,109,190 |  | 20 | Palla Nat (Phlla)- | in | 6.000.000 | 17,826,321 | 8.103.451 | ${ }_{64}^{16}$ | ${ }_{663 /}^{17}$ |
|  | 10 | 1,000,000 | 767,772 | 360,963 | 61/4 | 87 | Providence - W ashing |  | 0,000,00 | 17,826,321 | 8,103.451 |  |  |
| Amer Insur (Newark | 236 | 3,343,740 | 5,582,938 | $12.993,359$ | 10 | $11 \%$ | ton (Providence)-- | 10 | 3.000 .000 | 2,647,154 | 4.048.531 | 27 |  |
| amer Reserve ( $\mathbf{N} \mathbf{Y}$ ) | 10 | 1.000 .000 | 1,006.642 | 1,911,169 | 19 | 193/8 | Rellance Ing (Phila).. | 10 | 1,000,000 | 325,843 | 250.784 | 91/4 | 91 |
| Amer 8alamandra--7\%) | 10 | 5.000,000 | 4,996.387 | 4,504.948 | 193/4 |  | Ohio) | 211 | 250.000 | 780,785 |  | 57 | 63 |
| Baltimore Amer (BIt 2 | 216 | 1.500.000 | +449.175 | 2,082,198 | 41/8 | 4 | Republic (Dal | 1 | 2.000000 | 1,931,662 | 1. |  |  |
| Bankers \& Shipp ( | 25 | 1.000 .000 | 949,200 | 2.314 .241 | 52 | 55 | Rhode Island (Prov) | 5 |  | 711,927 | 1,247.457 | 5 | 6 |
|  | 100 | 1.000 | 8.149,390 | 2.062.698 | 155 | 170 | (Rochester) --. | 10 | 1.000000 | 786,177 |  | $163 /$ |  |
| Oamden Fire (Oamden) | 5 | 2.000 .000 | 2,490,162 | 4,314.879 | 19 | 20 | Rosala Ins (Har | 5 | 1.500 .000 | 1,352,632 | 2,523,555 | 68 \% | 7112 |
| Oarolina (Wlimington |  |  |  | 507,22 | 19 | 201/2 |  | 10 | 4,07n on | 11,248,871 | 9,061,533 | 149 | 52 |
| Oentrai Fire (Balto | 10 | 600,000 | 627.17 | 507,22 | 19 | 2012 | Security Ins(New Hav | in | 2.000100 | 2.403 .880 |  | 28 | \% |
| Voting trust c | 10 | 1.000.000 | 953,307 | 1.05 |  | 17 | Southern Fire | 10 | 1,000,000 | 772,135 | 651,234 | 19 | 201/2 |
| Olty of New Y ork | 100 | $1.500,000$ 1000 | 812.127 | 1.4 | 167 | 17 | Springrield Fires Ma) (Springfleld: Masa) | 25 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oommonwealth (NY) ${ }^{\text {Ofenctinental Ins ( }}$ | $21 /$ | 4,873,989 ${ }^{1}$ | 22, 33 | 20,619,050 | 28 | 291/4 | Stuyvesant Fir | 10 |  | 1 | 11,107.301 | 2 |  |
| Oorcoran (Wash'ton) | 50 | 100.000 | +342,373 | †31,800 |  |  | Travelers Fire (H) | 10 |  | 1,946.903 | 10.774.326 | 399 | 409 |
| Oosmopol'n | 10 | 200.000 | †590,136 |  |  |  | U 8 Fire (New York) | 4 | 2.0000 .000 | 9,840.096 | 9,387.467 | $37 \frac{3}{4}$ | 393/4 |
| Eagle Fire (Newa | $21 / 5$ | 8.815.000 | 199,543 | 1,301,413 | 60 |  | Universalins (New | 11 | 1.0000000 |  |  |  | 11 |
|  | 21: | 3.4 | 9,2888 | 16.491,942 | $271 / 2$ | 28 | Virginla F \& M (Rich |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fire Aseoc of Phila-- | 10 | 2,000.000 | 4,817,199 | 8,187,906 | 46 | 48 | mond) | 2 2! | 0 | 6 | 702,839 | 37 |  |
| Fireman's (Wash'ton | 20 | 200.000 | 217,070 |  |  |  | Weatchester Fire(NY | 23/2 | 1.000.000 | 5,482,412 | 5,883.770 | 25312 | $261 / 2$ |
| Fireinang Fund (\%) Firemans | 25 | 7.500.000 | 6,321.473 | 13,995,657 | 4 | 51/4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grankilin Fire (Phila). | ${ }_{6}^{6}$ | 3.000.000 | 4,762,009 | 5,114,255 | 22 | 24 | Casualty \& Surety |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Georgia Home - | 10 | 500,000 | 712,018 | 462,102 | $191 / 4$ | 21 |  |  |  |  | , |  |  |
| Glen falle insuranct (Glen Falls. N Y).. |  | 2.500 | 4,916,600 |  | 29 |  | (Hartfo | 10 | 3.000.000 |  |  |  |  |
| Globe \& Republic | 5 | 1.000 .000 | 1,101,254 | 2,642,395 | 8 | 11 | Amer Reinsur ( $\mathrm{N} \mathbf{Y}$ )- | 10 | 1,000,000 | 2,680,033 | 01.558 | 42 | 441/2 |
| Globe \& Rutgers Fire- | 25 | 2,000,000 | +7.458.200 | +19,100.961 | 36 | $391 / 2$ | Amer Surety (N Y) | $2{ }_{5}$ | 7.500.00 | 2,145,391 | 7,280,886 | $251 / 2$ |  |
| Greal amer lins (N) | 5 | 8.150 .000 | 13.104.070 | 13,775.091 | 1934 | 21 | Ooneol Ind dins (Ny) | 6 |  | +1,336,511 | +1,382,779 |  |  |
| Halrax (Halifax | 25 | 2.500 .000 | 1,100,395 | 90,659 | 22 | 28 | (Hammond, Ind). | 5 | 1.750 .000 | 2,964,987 | , 1 | $111 / 2$ |  |
| Hanover Fire ( N ) -- | 10 | 4.000 .000 | 3.652,071 | 4,303,873 | 32 | 34 | Exceon Ins ( N Y) | 10 | 50.020 | 919,828 | ,041.684 | 12 |  |
| Harmonia Fire (Buff), | 10 | 1.000 .000 | 804,91 | 752,528 | 191/2 | 203/4 | Employerore-ing(KO) | 10 | 1.500000 | 1,457,999 | 1,691,033 | 25 | 2713 |
| Hartford Fire (Hartf). | 10 | 12.000 .000 | 26,198,6 | 30,509,531 | 51 | 53 | Fidelity \& Dep (Balt) | 20 | 2. | 1,322,849 | 6,082,452 | 35 | 36 |
| Home F\& M (S F) | 10 | 1.000 .000 | 1,151,531 | 3,046,547 | 281/2 | 30 | York). | 1 | 3.200.000 | 1.57 | $a$ |  | 83/2 |
| Home Fire Security | 10 | 4,932.000 |  |  |  | 17 | Gr Amer Indemnits | , |  |  |  |  |  |
| Homestead Fire (Balt | 10 | 500.000 |  |  | 16 | 17 | (Nartford Steam Boiler | 1 |  |  | 2,600,834 | 51/4 | 7 |
| Eudson Inour | 10 | 1,000,000 | $\dagger 214.432$ | 26,791 | 71/4 |  | (Hartford) | 10 | 8,000.000 | 5.132.682 | 6.627.478 | 60 | 62 |
| Importers \& Exporters <br> (New York) | 10 | 000.000 | 398,336 | 533,490 | 514 | 7 | (Phila) | 10 | n | 9 |  |  |  |
| Lmurance Oo of state |  |  |  |  |  |  | Maryland Cas (Balt) |  | *2,500,000 | 4.256.027 | 8.108.402 | 5/8 | 18/4 |
| Pa (Philadelphia Of of Nor Amer | 100 | 1.00 | 260 | 1,158 | 140 |  | (Boston) | 25 |  | 1,402,145 | 4.080,460 | 8 |  |
| (Phlladelphla) | 10 | 12.000.000 | 33,168,159 | 21,034,463 | 45 | 47 | National Cas (D | 11 | 50.000 | 500,000 | 498.007 | $71 / 4$ | $81 / 2$ |
| Inter-Ocean Re-Insur |  |  |  |  |  |  | National Suret New Amsterda | 10 |  | 3,000,000 | 4.10 |  |  |
|  | 5 | 1.000.000 | 1,016,785 | 1,435,609 | 8 | 11 | (Baitimore) | 5 | 2,500.000 | 2,795,275 | 5,808,727 | 63/2 | 7\%/4 |
| Lafayette (New Grl). |  | 200.000 | $\begin{aligned} & 445,176 \\ & 105,839 \end{aligned}$ | - 24,564 |  |  | Preforred Acoident |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Liberty (Loulsv Kix). |  | 800,000 | $\begin{aligned} & 105,839 \\ & 412,468 \end{aligned}$ | 512,896 | 13 | $3^{--}$ | Seaboard Sur | 10 | 1.000 Ocm | 1,244,999 | 1,336,868 | 8 | 91/4 |
| Lumbermen's (Phila) | 25 | 1.000.000 | 1,098,961 | 1,618,006 | 60 |  | Stand | 20 | 1,356,680 | 1,571,779 | 4,755,529 |  |  |
| Mechanice Ing (Phlla) | 25 | 600000 | +7739,475 | +1,963,252 | 10 | (g) | U 8 Fidelity \& Guar | 2 | 2.000,001 | 5.278,105 | 12,183,684 | 1 | 3 |
|  |  | 1.750,000 | 4,782,778 | 3.706,869 | 31 | 34 |  | 2 | 2.000,00 | 5,278,105 | 12,183,684 | , | \% |
| (New York) pref | 100 | 1,000,000 |  |  |  |  | fe |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (Newark. N J) | 5 | 1,000.000 | 503,415 | 1,347,930 | 2 | 51/2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Merchants Insurance |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 10 |  | 9,031,705 | ,929,873 | 151/2 | 171/2 |
| Michigan F \& M ( ${ }_{\text {Pet }}$ ( ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 60 | 1.000,000 | [624.943 | 1,306.637 |  |  | 1 Lfe (Sacramento)-- | 10 | 1.741,656 | +1,000,000 | †38.594.008 | 101/2 | 11 |
| Natlonal Fire (Hartf) | 10 | 5.000 .000 500.000 | 13,708.048 | 14,182,715 | 51 | 53 | Oentral Statee Life (st Louis) | 5 | 00,00 | †419,527 | 4. | 1 |  |
| National F \& M ( J Nat'l Liberty (N Y)- | 50 | 4.000 .000 | ( $\mathbf{4}, 481.120$ | 6.4107 .052 | 5\% | 63\% | Oolumblan Natil Life | ${ }^{\circ}$ | ,0.00 | 1419,527 | 14,0 |  |  |
| Nat'l Union (Wash). |  | 100.000 | +289.075 | +102.306 |  |  | (en) | 100 | 2.000 .000 | 1,054,067 | 99 | 87 |  |
| Nat Union Fire(Pitta) | 20 | 1.100.000 | 3,272,299 | 6,116,881 | 93 | 95 | Oonn Ge | 10 |  | 3,8 |  | 24 | 251/2 |
| New Brunbwick Fire | 10 | 1.000.000 | 942,057 | 1,160,504 | 223/4 | 241/4 | Kansaa City | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| New England Fire |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 100 | 1.000 .000 | 6,689,717 | 59,803,145 | 375 | 425 |
| (Pittifield, Mass)- | 10 | 400,000 | †259,294 | 62 | 13 |  | n Nat' Lire ( F <br> Wayne. Ind) | 10 | 2.600 .000 | 4,176,987 | 97,181,613 |  | 25 |
| New Hampshire (Manchester, H) | 10 | 3,000,000 | 5,927,671 | 4,313,419 | 41 | 431/4 | Mo state Lufe (st | 10 | 5.000 .000 | $\dagger 1.245,341$ | +132934599 |  |  |
| New Jereey Ingurance |  |  |  |  |  |  | Occidental Life (L ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ) |  | 1.000 .000 | 762.286 | 18,780.708 |  |  |
|  |  | 1.000 .000 1.000 .000 | $\begin{array}{r} 500,174 \\ 1,575,292 \end{array}$ | 1,477,877 | $281 / 2$ | 313/2 | Pan-Amer Life (N O) | 10 | $1.000 .000$ | 2.001 .460 +377.901 | 24.722.183 |  | $21 / 2$ |
| North River Ing | 4 | 2.000000 | 7,883,094 | 5,914,550 | 21. | $22^{1 / 2}$ | Sun Life Aes'nce (Oàn | 100 | 3.342.547 | 5.951.751 | 532.953.545 | $323{ }^{1 / 2}$ | $340{ }^{\text {2 }}$ |
| Northern Ins Oo (NY) | 218 | 1,000,000 | 2,728,960 | 3,673,646 | 57 | 60 | Tra | 10 | 29.090 | 16.28 |  |  | 412 |
| Northwest Fire \& Mar (Minneapolia) | 10 | 1,000,000 |  |  | 171/4 | 18 | Weat Oosit Lire (8 F) | new | 750.00 n | , 305 | 18,866.72 |  |  |

[^29]
[^0]:    NOTE.-State and City Securities.-Sales of state and City securities occur very rarely on tae New York Stock Exchange and unsualy olers in these Intervals, dealings in such securities being almost entirely at private sale over the counter. Bid and Asked quotat
    securities will be found on a subsequent page under the general head of "United States \& Municipal Bonds."

    For footnotes see page 33.

[^1]:    * No par value. a Optional sale. $x$ Ex-dividend. c Cash sales. $y$ Ex-rights. $\ddagger$ Companies reported in receivership.

[^2]:    - No par value. x Ex-dividend. a Optional sale. © Oompanies reported in receivership b Name changed from American Beet Sugar Co.

[^3]:    － 0 par value， $\mathbf{s}$ Ex－dividend．Optional sale $c$ Cash sale．I Companies reported in recaiverahip．

[^4]:    - No par value. x Ex-dividend. c Oash sale. © Optional sale \& Companies reported in recelverahip.

[^5]:    ＊No par value．$x$ Ex－dividend．a Optional sale．－vash sale．\＆Oompaniea reported in recelvership

[^6]:    For footnotes see pase 57.

[^7]:    For footnotes ree. Dage 57.

[^8]:    For footnotes see page 57

[^9]:    Forscotnote see page 57

[^10]:    * No par value. $n$ Sold under the rule. a Deforred delivery sales. $r$ Sold for cash. $x$ Exx-dividend.
     Deferred delivery, under the rule, and cash sales, in which no account is taken in computing the range, are given below:)
     Under the rule: Kansas Power \& Light 5s B 1957, $\$ 3.000$ at $951 / 2$, Sept. 14; Kentucky Utilities 5 s 1961, $\$ 4,000$ at $57 \%$, Sept. 4.
    

[^11]:    ? par value Seller. b Cash sale.

[^12]:    * No par value

[^13]:    No par value. $x$ Ex-dividend

[^14]:    －No par value．

[^15]:    - No par value. $x$ Ex-dividend. $\quad$ Cash sale.

[^16]:    - No par value. $x \mathrm{Ex}$-dividend. r Cash sale.

[^17]:    * No par value.

[^18]:    No par value. a Option sale $r$ Sold for cash $x$ Eix-dividend

[^19]:    - No par valuo.

[^20]:    No par value $\dagger$ Removed on Sept. 22

[^21]:    No par value. a Odd lot

[^22]:    - No par value. $x$ Ex-dividend.

[^23]:    Negotiability impaired by maturity. b Baris. f This price includes accrued interest. $k$ Last sale. $l$ London. $s$ Sale price.

[^24]:    b Basis. $\boldsymbol{f}$ This price includes accrued interest. $k$ Last sale. $n$ Nominal. $s$ Sale price. *egotiability impalred by maturits.

[^25]:    o Basis 1 This price includes accrued interest. $k$ Last sale. $n$ Nominal. s Sale price. Negotiability impaired by maturity

[^26]:    $b$ Basis. fThis price includes accrued Interest. $k$ Last male. $n$ Nominal. s Sale price. Nefotiability impaired by matimety.

[^27]:    $k$ Last sale. $n$ Nominal. $r$ Canadian price. $s$ Sale price. $x$ Ex-dividend. $\dagger$ Without par value.

[^28]:    Boads issued after that date by muncipan corporations are tax-exampt.

[^29]:     figures. $\ddagger$ No par value.

