# BANK RUOTATION RECORD 

## OCTOBER IN RETROSPECT

Commercial and Financial Events_. Page
Hides and Leather ..... Page

Cotton

Cotton
Iron and Steel Trade ..... $-9$
Course of the Stock Market Money Market- 8
Dividend Declarations …................. 13 New Security Issues ..... 13
Federal Reserve Bank-Brokers' Loans_ 17
Foreign Affairs
Petroleum and Its Products$-11$
Foreign Exchange
Rubber
Rubber ..... 9
17 Textiles ..... 8
Grain-Coffee-Sugar ..... $-10$
United States Treasury Financing_... 13
INDEX TO STOCK EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS
Baltimore Stock Exchange_............... 66 New York Curb Exchange ..... Page
44
Boston Stock Exchange ..... $-64$ ..... $-58$
Chicago Stock ExchangeNew York Stock Exchange-Bonds.
Cleveland Stock Exchange. New York Stock Exchange-Stocks ..... 34
Detroit Stock Exchange Philadelphia Stock Exchange ..... 63
Los Angeles Stock Exchange 74 San Francisco Stock Exchange ..... 75
INDEX TO GENERAL QUOTATIONS
Page
Banks and Trust Companies-
Domestic ..... 108
Municipal Bonds- ..... Page
Canadian ..... 119
Exchange Seats ..... -92
Federal Land Bank Bonds .....  99
Public Utility Stocks
Public Utility Stocks .....  87 .....  87Domestic99
Canadian ..... 101Foreign Government Bonds
Industrial Bonds ..... 90
Industrial Stocks
Insurance Stocks and Scrip. ..... -120
Investment Trust Securities. ..... -81
Joint Stock Land Bank-
Securities ..... 119
Mill Stocks-see Textile Stocks--
Mining Stocks ..... 93
Public Utility Bonds ..... 82
Railroad Bonds ..... 76
Railroad Stocks ..... - 80
Real Estate Bonds ..... 98
Real Estate Trust and Land Stocks... 94
Textile Stocks93
Title Guarantee and Safe DepositStocks$-94$
United States Government Securities_ 99United States Territorial Bonds99
Novermber 9, 1934
WILLIAM B. DANA COMPANY, PUBLISHERS
William Street, Cornar of Spruce Street, New York.

## Safe 恐eprosit and trust (Cor -OF BALTIMORE-

Capital $\$ 2,000,000 \quad$ Surplus and Profits $\$ 4,067,337$
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# BANK QUOTATION RECORD 

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## Bank and Quotation Record

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## REVIEW OF OCTOBER-COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL EVENTS

The most stirring event throughout the world during Octo ber was the assassination of King Alexander of Yugoslavia and Louis Barthou, French Foreign Minister. The assassination occurred a few minutes after the King had stepped ashore at Marseilles, coming on an official visit to France. The tragedy caused great anxiety and tenseness, and in inany quarters there were fears of grave complications, which, however, have since subsided.
The outstanding happenings at home were the addresses of President Rooserelt at Roanoke, Va., on Oct. 19, and at a general session of the American Bankers Association in Washington, on Oct. 24. In the address at Roanoke the President dedicated the new veterans' hospital and pledged that, in spending funds, "to eliminate the causes of depression," his Administration would have "due regard for the credit of the Gorernment of the United States." This statement was regarded as a definite reassurance to business that the Administration would pursue a sound financial course. The address in Washington, on Oct. 24, like the one at Roanoke, was also reassuring to business. In the latter the President made four points which were received with much satisfaction by the bankers. They were:

1. That the activities of Government emergency agencies now in the banking field should be curtailed in proportion to the taking up of the slack by privately-owned agencies.
2. That while necessity for large expenditures for relief of unemployment still lice before the Government, all should proceed in the expectation that the revival of business activity will steadily reduce that burden.
3. That he had been glad to note growing appreciation by other nations of arriving ae quickly as possible at a point of steadiness of prices and values, and that the objective of greater steadiness had been constantly adhered to as our national policy.
4. That a profit system, based on the theory that wealth should corme as
the reward of hard labor of mind and hand was the spit the reward of hard labor of mind and hand, was the spirit of American
institutions, its real fulfilment coming in the institutions, its real fulfilment coming in the general recognition of each
factor of the community. factor of the community.
Incidentally, in an address which prefaced that of President Roosevelt, Jackson E. Reynolds, President of the First National Bank of New York, urged that "an attitude of antagonism" be abandoned for one of co-operation.
President Roosevelt Prepares to Restore 5\% Federal Pay Cut
by Next July-Believes Anticipated Rise in Commodity Price
Level Will Justify Action
Levidont Roosere
President Roosevelt announced on Oct. 31 that in preparing the budget for the fiscal year beginning July 11935 he is including a provision for the restoration of the Federal pay cut of $5 \%$. The President indicated his belief that this action will be justified by the rise in commodity prices which he expacts to occur before next July, although he doubts that the increase in the price level will be sufficient to require a restoration of the pay reduction by Jan. 1. The President expressed his intentions at a press conference, at which he declined to discuss other particulars of the budget or of contemplated tax legislation.
President Roosevelt Directs Federal Housing Administration to Fix Interest Rate on Home Mortgage Loans at $5 \%$-Rate for Refinancing Fixed at $51 / 2 \%$
On Nov. 1 President Roosevelt directed the Federal Housing Administration to fix the interest rate on mortgage loans
for building new homes at $5 \%$, this to apply to the entire country. This was made known by Housing Administrator James A. Moffett, with the issuance of rules and regulations under which the Administration will insure mortgages for new construction. In a letter to President Roosevelt, under date of Oct. 31, Mr. Moffett stated that "because of the high interest rate existing in some areas as well as the variation in rates between States, it was my intention to follow the common practice which, for a long period of time, has been, and is now, in force." The President, in his reply, declares it his conviction "that every practical attempt at lowering the cost of homes to the great mass of our people is worthy of our best efforts," and he adds, "it is time to make these lower interest rates apply to every part of the country." The rate for the refinancing of mortgages is fixed at $5 \frac{1}{2} \%$.

## President Roosevelt to Press Housing Program at Next Congress

President Roosevelt revealed on Oct. 17 that he plans to ask the next session of Congress for emergency appropriations to enable the Government to participate in a new housing program, which would include both slum-clearance and rehabilitation work. The President said at a press conference that housing will undoubtedly be included in the public works program, and he stressed the importance of this work, stating that it not only reduced unemployment but also raised standards of living by giving under-privileged persons a chance to live decently. It was reported that the President for the first time showed an inclination to include in one discussion a large number of various projects which affect wellbeing as related to housing, thus linking this policy to the broad plan for social insurance now being studied by two committees, one of which was appointed by the President and the other by Secretary of Commerce Roper.
President Roosevelt in Message to United States Building and Loan League Expresses Hope That Associations Will Soon Be Able
to Relieve Government of Emergency Tash to Relieve Government of Emergency Task
President Roosevelt, in a message to the 42nd Annual Convention of the United States Building and Loan League at New Orleans on Oct. 24, expressed the hope that building and loan associations would soon be able to relieve the Federal Government of the task forced upon it during the emergency. In a letter addressed to Philip Lieber, President of the League, the Chief Executive said that the task properly belongs to private enterprise and initiative now that the crisis is being met. In his message President Roosevelt said, in part:
It is my sincere hope that such institutions as your own members may presently be in a position to resume their normal functions in behalf of thrifty investors and home owners alike. To that extent, the building and loan associations will relieve the Federal Goverument of a task which it was forced to assume during the emergency, but which properly, belongs in the hands of private enterprise and initiative, now that the crisis is being met.
President Roosevelt Consolidates Executive Council with National Emergency Council-Donald R. Richberg Receives Broad
Powers over Cabinet Members-Governor of Federal Reserve Powers over Cabinet Members-Governor of Federal Reserve
President Roosevelt made public on Oct. 31 an Executive Order consolidating the Executive Council and the National Emergency Council into a new body which includes every Cabinet member and head of the major permanent and relief agencies. Donald R. Richberg is named as head of the new organization, which is directed to serve "in an advisory capacity." The same Executive Order provides that the Industrial Emergency Committee of the National Recovery Administration be made a sub-committee of the National Emergency Council. This Order was interpreted as widening the authority exercised by Mr. Richberg, who will continue to receive an annual salary of $\$ 15,000$, the same as Cabinet members. It broadens the duties and functions of the National Emergency Council, and adds to its membership the Governor of the Federal Reserve Board and Joseph P. Kennedy, Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

President Roosevelt Hopes Industry Can Enforce, Its Own NRA
Provisions
President Roosevelt is anxious to have industry to police itself and enforce regulations against those who would violate codes and fair practice provisions, it was said at the White House on Oct. 15, after a series of conferences between the President and officials of the National Recovery Board. It was added that he and his advisers are formulating plans under which industry itself would enforce Blue Eagle regulations, although no definite program has as yet been drawn up. It was informally stated on behalf of the President on up. It was informally stated on behalf of the President, on Oct. 13 , that code enforcement
would be left in the hands of the Department of Justice and would be left in the hands of the Department of Justice and the Federal Trade Commission, although the work would be
expedited through greater co-ordination between the two agencies.
President Roosevelt Creates Work Assignment Boards for Cotton, Silk and Wool Textile Industries-Executive
President Roosevelt on Oct. 16 issued four Executive Orders appointing work assignment boards for the cotton, silk and wool textile industries, directed to study the "stretchout" or specialization system in a number of representative plants throughout the country, and to prepare recommendations for a permanent plan of work assignments in those industries. This action represented the final step in carrying out the recommendations of the Winant board of inquiry, whose report to "the President constituted the basis for the whose repor the ettlement of the natinal that some manufacturers were the workers had complained that some manufacturers were
using the "stretch-out" system in assigning work. The Presiusing the "stretch-out" system in assigning work. The President ordered the work assignment boards to rep
Jan. 11935 on proposed methods of regulation.
A permanent control system, based on the report of these three boards, is scheduled to go into effect Feb. 1. In the meanwhile each board was directed by the President to "freeze" existing work loads and to investigate any increases that may have been made since July 1 1933. Any assignment requiring "excessive effort" may be reduced by the boards.
President Roosevelt, in Letter to Robert Fechner, Indicates CCC Will Be Continued
The Civilian Conservation Corps will be continued indefinitely, it was indicated on Oct. 7 by President Roosevelt, in acknowledging a report from Robert Fechner, Director of the CCC The President wrote that he had been "greatly in terested and encouraged" by the reports of Mr. Fechner's visits to CCC camps in many parts of the country. He added: This kind of work must no on. I belle the the work the fits to the men themselves are so clear that the act
met without much opposition or much complaint.

Mr. Fechner, in his report, said that the CCC had proved of great value in fighting extensive forest fires during the drought of last summer. He said the morale of the 300,000 members of the CCC was of the highest.
President Roosevelt Lowers Work Week in Cotton Garment Industry-Order Provides for Continuance of Present Weekly Wage
President Roosevelt, in an Executive Order, dated Oct. 12, established a 36-hour work week in the cotton-garment manufacturing industry, effective Dec. 1. The order provides that the work-week be reduced from 40 hours, as at present, and that weekly wages be retained at their present level and piece rates be increased by $10 \%$. The change will affect approximately 200,000 workers in 4,000 plants in 42 States. The action was taken in accordance with recommendations of a committee which had been appointed to investigate conditions in the industry In consideration of the President's postponement of an earlier order reducing the work week to postponement of an earlier order reducing the work week to
36 hours, the industry had agreed to abide by his final 36 hours,
decision.

In making public the order at his press conference, on Oct. 12, the President indicated that he attaches much importance to it, but he declined to state whether the shorter work-week will also be made effective in other industries.
Monthly Report Issued by Treasury Department Showing Financial Position as of Aug. 311934 of Government
Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr. made public, on Oct. 24, a combined statement of assets and liabilities of governmental corporations and credit agencies of the United States as of Aug. 31 1934. The Treasury has previously issued similar reports, June 301934 and July 31 1934.

The report issued Oct. 24, Secretary Morgenthau announced, shows in the case of agencies financed wholly from Government funds a proprietary interest of the United States as of Aug. 311934 of $\$ 3,134,841,290$, which is an increase of $\$ 1.727,863$ over the proprietary interest shown as of July 31 1934. In the case of these wholly-owned Government agencies the proprietary interest represents the excess of assets over liabilities.
RFC Extends Leniency on Loan Repayments-Authorizes Exterision for Five Years from Jan. 31,
Suffer-Seeks to Expand Credit
Jesse H. Jones, Chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, announced on Oct. 15 that greater leniency will bre exercised with regard to repayments, affecting all borfowers. In a letter sent to the managers of the 32 RFC Loan

Agencies, Mr. Jones said that although partial payments are preferable to extensions of loans, "forced liquidation is not in the interest of recovery, and we wish to be as helpful as possible to our borrowers in meeting their obligations of citizenship, as well as to pay their debts to the Corporation." He therefore said that when security for loans would not suffer by giving extensions, they should be granted where desired, for as much as five years from Jan. 311935.
RFC to Cut Dividend and Interest Rates on Preferred Bank Stock
Purchases after Jan. 1-New Rate Will Be 3112\%-Action
Taken to Stimulate Credit Expansion
The Reconstruction Finance Corporation on Oct. 1 announced that dividend and interest rates on RFC purchases of preferred stock would be lowered, effective from Jan. 1 1935 to April 1 1939. Rates will be reduced to $31 / 2 \%$ from Jan. 11935 to April 1 1939, and after the latter date they will be fixed at $4 \%$ until the obligations have been retired. Jesse H. Jones, Chairman of the RFC, who made the announcement, said that the retirement provisions as now constituted will be changed to include the amount of the reductions. He said that the action was taken "to further encourage banks, trust companies and insurance companies to lend in aid of national recovery on as favorable terms as are consistent with sund practice" and added that the move was sistent win also intended to facilitate completion of the bank repair and
Comptralleriof Currency Issues Ruling Permitting National Banks
to Make Loans to Industry in Excess of Previous Limit of
$10 \%$ of Capital and Surplus
J. F. T. O'Connor, Comptroller of the Currency, on Oct. 31 made public a ruling that National banks making loans to industry may exceed the limitations imposed by earlier regulations, to the extent that the banks have obtained participation commitments from the Federal Reserve Banks or from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, under the Industrial Loan Act of June 19 1934. The previous limitation on such loans was $10 \%$ of capital and surplus. The Industrial Loan Act provided that the RFC and the Federal Reserve Banks might make loans to business enterprises through the medium of national banks, with the Government institutions assuming as much as $80 \%$ of the liability.
Associated Press Washington advices of Oct. 31 commented on the law and the new regulations as follows:
The Reserve banks and RFC also may make loans direct, the total The Reserve banks and RFC also may make loans ding, respectively, $\$ 280,000,000$ and $\$ 300,000,000$.
Banks also may take an entire loan after obtaining a commitment from either organization and be liable for only $20 \%$ of the loan.
Under today's ruling only that part of a loan for which a bank is liable is considered as governed by the $10 \%$ limit. Thus, a bank with $\$ 100,000$ capital and surplus could lend $\$ 50,000$ to one borrower, provided it had obtained a commitment for $\$ 40,000$ of the amount, even though the com mitment was not exercised.
Such loans, under the law, may be made for five years, but are to be extended only for working capital purposes.
Instructions as to Method to Be Pursued by Member Banks in
Including Industrial Loans in Report of Condition to Federal Reserve Bank
Because of misunderstanding as to the manner in which industrial loans should be included in reports of condition submitted to the Federal Reserve Bank, J. Herbert Case, Federal Reserve Agent at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, issued instructions under date of Oct. 8 to member State banks in the district. Among other things, Mr. Case says, "When your bank makes an industrial advance and obtains a commitment from a Federal Reserve Bank in regard thereto, the total advance should be included in the loans and investments of your bank in condition reports submitted to the Federal Reserve Bank, but the commitment obtained from the Federal Reserve Bank should not be shown in the balance sheet of your bank."
Treasury Segregates Seigniorage Arising from Issuance of Silver Certificates
Seigniorage resulting from the issuance of silver certificates by the Treasury against nationalized and open market silver will be listed by the Treasury as a special receipt in the same manner as increment resulting from devaluation of the gold dollar, according to an announcement by Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau, on Oct. 18. This statement was interpreted as indicating that the Government intended to follow a conservative policy in pursuing its silver program. The profit from the issuance of silver certificates will be acThe profit from the issuance of sil statement not under ordicounted for in the daily Treasury statement, not under ordinary receipts of general and special funds, but as a separate
figure under the same classification as trust funds and the figure under the same classification as trust funds and the
increment on gold. Seigniorage from silver totaled $\$ 3,171,296$ increment on g
as of Oct. 16.
Increase of $\$ 134,000,000$ in Money Circulation Following Inception of Administration's New Silver Policy-
Abroad About $35,000,000$ Ounces $\alpha$ Month
Associataed Press advices from Washington, Oct. 6, reported that an increase of $\$ 134,000,000$ in money in circulation was revealed on that day by Treasury and Federal Reserve figures for two months since the Administration announced its new silver policy. In part, these advices said:
Included in the total-a net figure representing money actually in the pockets of the public or the $\$ 77,351,000$ in outstanding Federal Reserve notes and Federal Reserve bank
notes. The
ar altogether, $\$ 80,393,000$ of these
ertificates have left the Treasury. of the latter figure, the unaccounted for $\$ 23,744,000$ presumably had gone no farther than the Federal Reserve
While the Treasury is issuing the new silver currency, it is buying huge stocks of the metal both here and abroad in an effort to carry out the mandate of Congress that it increase its silver holdings until its bullion reserve
Tonsists of $75 \%$ gold and $25 \%$ silver.
Treasury officicials announced to-day that foreign purchases of silver were being supervised in such a way as to aid foreign buyers of American goods in making necessary payments to this country. It was emphasized, however, that no definite purchasing system has been set up. All possibilities re being explored "experimentally," it was said.
Silver is being purchased abroad at a rate of about $35,000,000$ ounces a month. Officials have indicated around $240,000,000$ ounces have been bought here and abroad to date. Approximately $62,000,000$ ounces in adition were on hand from various other sources

## United States Treasury Buying Silver from Mexican Government

Purchases are being made by the United States Treasury of silver from the Mexican Government, Secretary Henry Morgenthau Jr. being quoted in the matter on Oct. 29 as stating that it is "a purely Governmental transaction." According to Associated Press accounts from Washington, Mr. Morgenthau refused to say how much Mexican silver had been purchased, but said that the Treasury was bidding on it when it was offered at "irregular intervals.'
Federal Court in San Francisco Upholds Government's Gold
Policy-Dismisses Suit for Injunction to Prevent Prosecution
for Hoar
Federal Judge A. F. St. Sure, of San Francisco, on Oct. 23 issued an order which, according to attorneys, was tantamount to an approval of the gold policy of the Federal Government. The Court dismissed without comment a suit brought by the Argonaut Mining Co. of California to enjoin Federal authorities from prosecuting it for alleged violation of the Gold Hoarding Act and the gold seizure order of President Roosevelt.
Federal Government Seeks Speedy Test of Act Suspending Gold
Payments-Asks Supreme Court to Review Suit Against The Federal Governtain Southern Ry
The Federal Government on Oct. 17 sought to bring before the Supreme Court a case now pending in the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals without waiting for that Court to pass upon it. This action was taken in order that the Supreme Court might consider this case simultaneously with the suit against the Baltimore \& Ohio RR., wherein the holder of a $\$ 1,000$ bond demanded that the coupons be paid in gold and not in currency. The case which the Government moved to bring before the Supreme Court arose out of the gold clause in bonds issued by the St. Louis Iron Mountain \& Southern Ry., which is now in the hands of receivers. Some of the bondholders of this road have also demanded payment of the bondholders of this road have also demanded payment pointed out that billions of dollars and "perhaps even the financial stability of the National Government" are involved in the question of the Act suspending gold payments.

## Exemption of Federal Land Banks Bonds and Intermediate Cred

Bank Debentures Under Securities Exchange Act of 1934
The Securities and Exchange Commission announced, Oct. 24, that the individual and consolidated farm loan bonds issued by the Federal Land banks and the debentures issued by the Federal Intermediate Credit banks had been designated exempted securities under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 by the Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to Section 3 (a) (12) of that Act. The Commission said that it has made the announcement because of numerous inquiries it has received despite a similar announcement by the Farm Credit Administration on Oct. 51934.
All P
urities Exchange Act Effective Oct. 15-
Margin Rules Operative
The Securities Exchange Act of 1984 became effective in its entirety on Oct. 15. At the same time the margin provisions embodied in Regulation $T$, issued Sept. 27 by the Federal Reserve Board, also became operative. At the time of the issuance of this regulation the Board stated :
The regulation becomes effective Oct. 1 1934. In order, however, that persons affected might have additional time to familiarize themselves with its provisions, the Securities and Exchange Commission, at the request of securities from the pertinent sections of the Securities Exchange Act. The exemption granted is for the period from 0ct. 1 to 0ct. 15.
Balance Sheet of New York Stock Exchange Indicates Net Loss Eor 1933 of $\$ 287,987$-First Report to Be Made Public by Exchange
aries at $\$ 43,846,054$
In the first report ever to be made public by the New York Stock Exchange (made available on Oct. 28, for publication Oct. 29), a net loss of $\$ 287,986.74$ is shown in the operations of the Exchange for the year ended Dec. 31 1933. A consolidated balance sheet covering the Stock Exchange, the New York Stock Exchange Building Co., the New York Quotation Co., the Stock Clearing Corporation, the New York Stock Exchange Safe Deposit Co. and 39 Broad Street Corp. lists their combined assets at $\$ 43,846,054.86$, including $\$ 2,111,738.72$ in cash and $\$ 1.262,537.50$ in securities. The complete figures covering the position of the Exchange and that of its wholly owned subsidiaries were made public by the Securities and Exchange Commission under authority of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.
In a letter to the Securities and Exchange Commission the Exchange reserves the right to request that future statements be held confidential. In the case of the Stock

Exchange the total income for the year is shown as $\$ 3,954$ 587.57 , whereas the expenses totaled $\$ 4,242,574.31$, result ing in a net loss of $\$ 287,986.74$. The consolidated statement of income and profit and loss of the Exchange and its subsidiaries indicates total income of $\$ 7,484,795.21$, with total expenses of $\$ 7,683,916.65-\mathrm{a}$ net loss of $\$ 199,121$ being shown.
New York Curb Exchange Makes Known Balance Sheet as of Dec.
31 1933-Assets of $\$ 3,929,736$ Shown-Surplus Listed at \$3,906,851-Profit During Year \$13,295
The Dec. 311933 balance sheet of the New York Curb Exchange, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Com mission, was made public on Oct. 29 by the Exchange. The statement, the first ever issued, showed total assets of the Exchange Dec. 31 at $\$ 3,929,736.06$, of which $\$ 2,838$, 281.45 represented a loan to its affiliates, the New York York Curb Exchange Realty Associates, Inc. The only liabilities chargeable against the Curb's assets of $\$ 3,929$,736.06 , it is pointed out in the New York "Times," were deferred credits and other minor items totaling $\$ 22,881.30$, leaving a total surplus of $\$ 3,906,850.76$. This latter figure was grouped by the Exchange into earned surplus of \$2, $395,965.21$ and contributed surplus of $\$ 1,510,885.55$. Cash in banks and on hand Dec. 31 totaled $\$ 343,807.19$; investin banks and on hand Dec. 31 totaled $\$ 343,807.19$; investments in United States, Government bonds, $\$ 150,000.00$; April 1934), $\$ 156,734.72$; accounts receivable, $\$ 4,498.53$, and furniture and fixtures, after deduction of $\$ 40,088.19$ for depreciation, $\$ 91,873.29$. An investment of $\$ 250,000.00$ in 2,500 shares of the New York Curb Exchange Securities Clearing Corp., Inc., is also shown.

The statement of income and expense shows additions to surplus during 1933 of $\$ 893,339.87$, against deductions of $\$ 880,044.39$, resulting in a net addition to surplus during the year of $\$ 13,295.48$. Dues paid by regular members during the year aggregated $\$ 274,985.21$ and by associate members $\$ 212,045.47$, a total of $\$ 487,030.68$. Initiation fees paid by regular members totaled $\$ 95,000$, and by associates $\$ 87,500$.
The Exchange's salary expenses included trading floor salaries of $\$ 222,053.65$; executive office salaries of $\$ 101,521.45$ and special officers-salaries and expense-of $\$ 16,778.89$. Rent paid for the Exchange building amounted to $\$ 297,027.52$ during the year. In addition the Exchange also paid $\$ 8,-$ 506.64 for rent on space occupied in the Trinity Building.
uspension of Trading by New York Mining Exchange-Securities
and Exchange Commission Had Called for Withdrawal of Its
Application for Registration by Oct. 12
Trading on the New York Mining Exchange was suspended on Oct. 6. The Exchange, which had its quarters in Jersey City, was on Oct. 5 called upon by the Securities and Exchange Commission to withdraw its application for registration before Oct. 12. The stipulation of the Securities and Exchange Commission, issued Oct. 5, read :

It is hereby stipulated between John J. Burns, counsel for the Securities Exchange Commission, and Abraham Rosenthal, counsel for the New York Mining Exchange, subject to the approval of the Commission:

1. That on or before Oct. 121934 the New York Mining Exchange shall
withdraw its application for registration. withdraw its application for registration.
2. That New York
failure to withdraw its application the Commission that in the event of its failure to withdraw its application the Commission shall enter an order deny-
ing registration. ing registration.
the registration, the New York Mining Exchange waives any or the denial of
Report of Senate Banking and Currency Committee on Its Inquiry into Stock Exchange Operations-Senator Fletcher, Complet-
ing Report, Indicates That Further Legislation May Be Neces-
sary to Effect Reforms
Senator Duncan U. Fletcher, Chairman of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, with the completion of the Committee's report on its inquiry into stock market and banking operations, issued a statement on Oct. 12 in which he said that "this Committee, actuated by a genuine desire to be helpful in solving our economic difficulties, has conducted, without animus, this comprehensive inquiry into our financial institutions. Legislation has been enacted," he said, "designed to eradicate those factors which may adversely affect our economic conditions. Further legislation," he added, "may be necessary to fully accomplish this purpose."

New York Savings Banks Cut Interest from 3\% to 21/2\%
The Savings Banks Association of the State of New York, in a statement issued on Oct. 26, announced that the mutual savings institutions in New York City had decided that they will declare dividends for the final quarter of 1934 at the rate of $21 / 2 \%$. Previously the rate of interest has been $3 \%$, although some banks have been paying $3 \%$ on small balances and only $21 / 2 \%$ on large ones.
Federal Mediation Aids in Solving Labor Dispute in Cleveland Stores of Great Atlantic \& Pacific Tea Co.
Federal mediation resulted in ending a dispute which had caused the Great Atlantic \& Pacific Tea Co. to close its 300 stores in Cleveland because union organizers in that city had demanded that the company adopt the closed shop, and had interfered with shipments of supplies from warehouses to stores when company officials refused to comply with those demands. The company closed its 300 stores in Cleveland on Oct. 29 , thus throwing 2,200 employees in that city out of work. Seven hundred of those employees had passed a resolution stating that they were satisfied and wanted no
union organization. Union members among the other workers were said to be few in number
Immediately after the outbreak of the dispute, the National Labor Relations Board intervened with a proposal for the reopening of the company's Cleveland stores. John A. Hartford, President of the company, on Oct. 31 recommended that the directors adopt the proposals of the NLRB. The plan provided for immediate end of the Cleveland strike and the reopening of the closed stores. The company would agree to reinstate its discharged employees without discrimination, and to meet with the unions for the purpose of collective bargaining. The unions on their part agreed that they would not resort to coercion or intimidation to compel workers to join the union. The agreement was to be effective until June 161935.

In addition to the dispute with the union representatives in Cleveland, stores of the company in Milwaukee and other cities were picketed this week by union representatives agitating for the closed shop among the company's employees. A statement issued by the company on Oct. 29 said that the principal reason for closing its Cleveland stores was the fact that they failed to obtain the necessary protection from the city.
The unions charged on Oct. 29 that the company had been conducting a "reign of terror" against union members in its employ.
Eastern Shippers Settle Employment Difficulties-Wage Rise to
1929 Level Granted Tugboat Workers-Longshoremen Sign
New Wage Agreement
A wage dispute between shippers and 3,000 workers employed on tugboats and self-propelled steam lighters in New York Harbor and tributary waters was settled on Oct. 26 when the New York Harbor Arbitration Board announced the signing of a new agreement which provides wage increases bringing the pay scale up to the 1929 level. The Board, which is composed of an equal number of employers and employees, increased the wages for the licensed men by $\$ 10$ a month and those of the unlicensed men $\$ 5$ a month.
Conclusion of this agreement by the shipping industry fol lowed the settlement of another employment problem, when, on Oct. 22, the International Longshoremen's Association notified the ship lines operating from Atlantic ports that they had decided to accept a new wage contract for the year ending Sept. 301935. The longshoremen accepted an hourly wage of 95 c. for a 44 -hour week, with $\$ 1.35$ an hour for overtime. They had originally demanded a 30 -hour week, $\$ 1$ an hour, and $\$ 1.50$ for overtime.
The wage agreement affecting the tugboat workers is retroactive to Oct. 15 and will be operative to Jan. 15 1935. Conactive to Oct. 15 and will be operative to Jan. 101935. Con-
clusion of this agreement was described as follows in the clusion of this agreement was described
New York "Herald Tribune" of Oct. 27 :
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James $G$. Conway, President of the New York Towboat Exchange, and James G. Conway, President of the New York Towboat Exchange, and
Captain William A. Maher, Secretary of the Associated Marine Workers, Captain william A. Haher, Secretary of the and respective employer and employ the negotiations headed their respective employer
which started almost a year ago.
Chich stain Maher pointed out that the agreement virtually eliminates overtime work, and he said that this arrangement will provide employment for as many as 400 men a day. The hours are fixed for 10 hours a day for a sixday week on single-crew boats and 12 hours a day for a five-day week on double-crew boats.

The new agreement applies to the big majority of the 110 private towboat and lighterage companies in New York Harbor and it is expected that all will become parties to the pact before long.

## Hearings Begun on Railroads' Proposal to Increase Rates 15\%

Public hearings on the petition of the railroads to the Interstate Commerce Commission for rate increases amounting to $\$ 170,000,000$ annually began Oct. 1 before Commissioner Clyde B. Aitchison, in Washington, D. C. The need for additional revenues to meet rapidly rising costs of operation was urged by Dr. Julius H. Parmelee, Director of the Bureau of Railway Economics, who appeared as the first witness when hearings opened before the Commission. Tracing the course of railroad traffic and earnings throughout the last five years, the witness said that in the first seven months of 1934 deficits were incurred by companies operating more than two-thirds of the total railway mileage of the country.
R. V. Fletcher, General Counsel of the Association of Railway Executives, told the Commission at the opening of the hearings that in asking for an increase in freight rates on certain commodities the railroads of the United States simply seek to be classified with industry generally and be permitted to advance the price of what they have to sell when costs which they cannot control make such a course imperative.
United States Supreme Court Refuses to Review Decision Against
TWA in Air Mail Case-Upholds Postmaster-General Farley
TWA in Air Mail Case-Upholds Postmaster
The United States Supreme Court on Oct. 15 refused to review a decision of the Second Circuit Court of Appeals, which had dismissed a suit brought by Transcontinental \& Western Air, Inc., in which the company had sought to nullify Postmaster-General Farley's suspension of its air mail contract last February. The company had asked the Court to restrain Mr. Farley and Postmaster J. J. Kiely of New York from canceling the contract or interfering with its right to bid for future mail contracts. The Federal Court for the Southern District of New York ruled that the suit was in substance against the United States, and denied the motion for a temporary injunction and dismissed the bill for lack of jurisdiction. The Court of Appeals also dismissed the case for want of jurisdiction, and the Supreme Court refused to review that decision.

Federal Mediation Averts Threatened Strike of Seamen on Ships
Sailing from Atlantic and Gulf Coast Ports-Ship Companies Sailing from Atlantic and
Agree to Recognize Union
A threatened strike of 40,000 seamen which might have paralyzed shipping on the Atlantic Ocean and the Guif coast was averted through the mediation of the National Labor Relations Board, it was announced on Oct. 2 by Lloyd Garrikela Chairman of the Poard. The strike call, effective Oct 8 son, Chaisily had originally Seamen's Union of America. Certain exceptions were made in the strike order. The principal grievances of the seamen were listed as wage reductions, long and unsatisfactory working conditions, and the reduction of man power. The union promised to call off the strike on condition that the shipping companies recognized its right to represent the seamen in negotiating a new contract covering wages and working conditions.
NRA and L. Greif \& Bros. Reach Agreement in Code DisputeCourt Dismisses Restraining Injunction
A court order restraining the National Recovery Administration from enforcing the clothing code at the plant of $L$ Greif \& Bros. of Baltimore was dismissed on Oct. 29 by Federal Judge William C. Coleman, after it had been announced that an agreement between the company and the NRA had been reached. Judge Coleman originally issued the restraining order last July 19 when the NRA forbade the Greif company, manufacturers of men's clothing, to use the Blue Eagle insignia pending the outcome of a controversy between the company and the Code Authority over minimum wages and piece work. An agreement which was later reached and piece work. An agreement which was later reached among the company's representatives, the NRA and the of the order.

NRA Code for Hawaiian Retail Trade Approved
A code for the retail trade in the Territory of Hawaii was approved on Oct. 15 by the National Industrial Recovery Board. The code will affect some 2,800 establishments employing about 15,000 people, it was stated, and became effec tive Oct. 29. The National Recovery Administration said that this is the first approved code to apply solely to the Territory. The Administration further announced, in part: Supplementary schedules appended to the code contain special phow Cor retailers of drugs and allied products; food, groceries and their allied products ; music and radio ; electric refrigeration; jewelry and allied prod ucts, and photography and photo-finishing.
The code for Hawaii follows the mainland retail code closely. The hours provisions are identical, estabishing a basic maximum work-week of 0 48 hours, depending on population and hours of store operati. Montin wages follow the same scale, but are lower for Hawaii th ranging from $\$ 9$ to $\$ 12$ a week.
Th average work-week in retail shops in the Territory has been 65 hours, and the code will bring about a substantial increase in employment.
Wages now paid in a large percentage of the establishments have been as low $\$ 5$ or $\$ 6$ a week. The minimum wage provisions of the code will double the payroll of many shops, it is estimated.
The Board's order approving the code specifically exempts members of the trade from the provisions of any other code, to the extent they are engaged in retail trade in Hawain. as to employees of retail drug establishvisions and $60 \%$ of their time delivering merchandise outside of ments wh.
the shop.
United States Supreme Court Voids Certain Price-Fixing Provi
sions in New York State Milk Control Law-Refus
voke Injunction Against Price Control Regulations
The United States Supreme Court on Oct. 15 handed down a decision involving the New York State Milk Control Law, in which it refused to set aside a temporary injunction against the enforcement of some of the minimum price provisions of the Act. The injunction had been granted to G. A. F. Seelig, Inc., by a Special Statutory Court in New York composed of Circuit Judge Hand and District Judges Bondy and Patterson. The case before the Supreme Court involved the authority of the Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets of New York to forbid the sale of milk bought outside the State at prices lower than those charged for milk produced under similar conditions within the State. The Court's decision was regarded as of particular importance because the fixing of minimum prices by the New York Milk Control Board resembles the fixing of minimum prices by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration under the Agricultural Adjustment Act.
Over 1,000,000 Direct Loans Made to Farmers in 15 Months to Sept. 1, According to FCA
W. Forbes Morgan, Deputy Governor of the Farm Credit Administration, said on Oct. 11 that more than $1,057,000$ direct loans were made to farmers under the agricultural credit recovery program in the 15 months to Sept. 11934. The announcement stated that in addition to the new extensions of credit, approximately 400,000 Federal Land Bank borrowers who had loans outstanding when the FCA was organized have obtained direct benefits through reductions of interest rates and postponement of principal payments for the next few years as provided under the farm credit recovery program.

Mr. Morgan pointed out that while there was some duplication in the number of direct loans due to the fact that in some instances a short-term production loan and a long-term real estate mortgage loan were made to the same farmer, only in exceptional cases have two short-term loans been made to the same borrower except in the severe drought areas. He said the emergency crop and feed loans, which are advanced from appropriated funds, are made only to
borrowers who have no other source of credit and thus are not in conflict with the financing of permanent short-term lending institutions, such as the production credit associalions.

## Currency Problems

International currency problems were debated with unremitting interest in a number of forums during October, notwithstanding the lack of any formal action toward clearing up the involved and complicated state of the current exchange relationships. The fear prevailed at all times that one or another of the countries in the gold bloc would relinquish adherence to the gold standard, with the possible result quish adherence to the gold standard, with the possione resule value. None of the member States of the gold bloc took action of that nature, but at the end of October the possibility still dominated all transactions of an international nature and affected many others. Governors of the principal European central banks, who comprise the directorate of the Bank for International Settlements, conferred on this problem at their usual monthly meeting in Basle, Switzerland, early in October. The members of the gold bloc held a conference of their own in Brussels, Belgium, to determine ways and means of protecting their positions. To such developments was added a Chinese protest against the American silver program. Europe was afflicted, moreover, by another war scare, resulting from the assassination at Marseilles of King Alexander of Yugoslavia and Foreign Minister Louis Barthou of France, while a minor rebellion in Spain was almost equally disconcerting. October, in short, was a month of continual uncertainty in almost all respects.
When the leaders of the principal European central banks gathered at Basle, Oct. 7, their main concern was that of additional defections from the gold bloc. The formal meeting of the directors of the Bank for International Settlements was a routine affair, reports said, but the informal discussions included such matters as a possible currency stabilization agreement between Great Britain and the United States, and the impending conference of the gold bloc countries at Basle. Trade questions also were studied, and in this connection the significant comment was made in Basle dispatches that dissatisfaction with the quota system of controlling imports has become well nigh universal. The gathering at Basle was attended, as usual, by such leading bankers as Montagu Norman, Governor of the Bank of England; Clement Moret, Governor of the Bank of France, and Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, President of the Reichsbank. "One gets the sharp impression," a dispatch to the New York "Times" remarked, "that those who are administering commercial and financial policy in the big European countries are find ing their task increasingly hard, vexatious and sterile."
The well-informed bankers at Basle were said to feel little optimism regarding an early stabilization agreement between Great Britain and the United States. The British were said to hold that Washington is not in the mood for any steps toward that end, while American views were described as pessimistic because the British are now so confident of their ability to manage a floating currency that it is impossible to discuss with them a stable ratio between the pound sterling and the dollar. Possibly it was in answer to the allegations about American policy that United States Ambassador Bingham later made a speech in England in which it was indicated rather definitely that the United States is ready to discuss the practical aspects of stabilization. The bankers at Basle, however, agreed that both countries are holding stub bernly to their positions, especially on the part war debts would play in any agreement on stabilization. "London," prepared than it was to settle the delicate ratio question between dollar and pound unless war debts are settled with it, and Washington remains unprepared to do that or to renounce its right to devalue down to $50 \%$." A weakening of the pound in the foreign exchange markets was explained by British bankers at the time as largely seasonal.
At the conclusion of the meeting, on Oct. 8, the bankers were said to be in general agreement on most important points. They were said to be skeptical regarding the meeting of the gold bloc at Brussels on Oct. 19 and 20, but less ikelihood was believed to exist of such countries deserting the gold standard than during last summer. Especially satisfactory was the waning of the campaign in France for deby a rising tendency in Holland and Belgium to insist upon by a rising tendency in Holland and Belgium to insist upon devaluation because of its real or imagined aid to trade. The
weakest point in the gold bloc was held to be Belgium, but weakest point in the gold bloc was held to be Belgium, but
it was considered significant that Emil Franqui, who attended the Basle meeting for Belgium has come out publicly against devaluation. "No one here, on or off gold, seems to rate the probability of a break in the gold bloc nearly so high as it seems to be rated in Washington, and New York," the correspondent of the New York "Times" said. "The fact that popular pressure for devaluation has lessened in the pound down to the old dollar parity, is cited as significant of the ebbing belief in this as a depression remedy."

## Stabilization Urged by Ambassador Bingham

To the international currency problem an interesting contribution was made on Oct. 23 by the United States Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, Robert W. Bingham. In an address at Edinburgh, Scotland, Mr. Bingham made pointed references' to the stabilization problem, and he suggested speedy action toward a set ratio between the pound and the
dollar. If possible, such measures should be taken in conjunction with other nations, the Ambassador said, but he held that joint action should be taken by Great Britain and the United States in any event. If this were done, he suggested, other nations, whether on or off gold standard, presently would find it to their best advantage to come into the stabilization agreement, which would be of benefit not only to the two countries but to the rest of the world as well "With proper understanding and co-operation," Mr. Bingham declared, "we may not only protect and further our own interests but may play a magnificent role in aiding a world ill nearly unto death." There is much in common, the Ambassador pointed out, in the recovery programs of Great Britain and the United States. No official comment on the speech was available in Washington, but it was pointed out in diplomatic circles that references to matters of such great moment hardly would have been made by the Ambassador without previous approval by the State Department. Note worthy, moreover, was the incidence of the statements with ican Bankers Avered by President Roosevelt before the Amer the President expressed pleasure over the "growing appreciation in other nations of the desirability of arriving as quickly as possible at a point of steadiness of prices and values."

## Gold Bloc Conference

Extensive preliminaries were followed on Oct. 19 and 20 by a meeting at Brussels, Belgium, of the seven nations that are usually regarded as members of the European gold bloc The two-day conference was held in an endeavor to find means for mutual protection of the currency systems of the countries through advantageous trade and other arrangements. The meeting was described, at its conclusion, as an unqualified success, chiefly because of the active and sympathetic interest taken in the proceedings by France. Poland also attended, although that country remained aloof from the preliminary consultations and negotiations, which rested in the hands of Henri Jaspar, Foreign Minister of Belgium, The seven nations which are described with varying degrees of accuracy as gold standard countries are France, Holland Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, Poland and Luxemburg. These countries reached formal agreement at Brussels for mainte nance of existing gold parities of their respective currencies and for examination of all trade possibilities. The findings were chiefly those proposed by France, and this was considered natural since France is the keystone of the gold arch.
An official report on the conference, made available by Foreign Minister Jaspar, indicates that the signatory governments continue to hold to the declaration in favor of monetary stability which they signed at the London Economic and Monetary Conference in July 1933. Such stability is one of the essentials for a return to normal economic conditions, the statement added. The seven countries affirmed their determination to maintain the present gold parities of their respective currencies and held that a common monetary policy ought to favor a development of trade between them. It was agreed, accordingly, to constitute a general commission composed of delegates from all seven countries, which is to meet at Brussels in three months and take account of the status of the work. This commission also will decide on continuation of the program, without, however, losing sight of the interests of third parties and the necessity for more extended collaboration on an international plane. The seven governments agreed further to study the possibility of increasing trade between them, and they suggested as desirable an increase of $10 \%$ this year in the global volume of trade as compared with that effected in the period from July 11933 to June 30 1934. With the increase of trade in view, bilateral negotiations are to be started immediately, and in this connection an international convention relative to trade propa-
agnda was foreshadowed. The group of nations also agreed to appoint two subcommittees which are charged with drawing up reports on the possibilities of developing "tourism" and transportation between the countries. "Complete unanimity" was said to have prevailed at the conference.

## Silver Policy Protested by China

A formal protest by the Chinese Government against the silver-buying program of the United States and its effects on Chinese affairs was lodged in Washington late in September and the details made available early last month. The incident proved highly interesting, since it stood in sharp contrast to the contentions of inflationists in the United States, who finally obtained the support of the AdministraChina would be benefited by any increase in silver quotations. The silver proponents declared stoutly that trade with the Far East would increase immensely as a result of increased prices for the white metal. Such claims never were countenanced in informed circles, and the falsity of the contentions soon was established. The Chinese protest reveals, however, that the effects of the silver plan not only are unfavorable to China, but are so decidedly adverse as to occasion strenuous representations. The notes exchanged by Nanking and Washington were made available Oct. 14 and 16. without comment. They evince a keen desire on the part of China to prevent the sharp advance in the price of silver noted on world markets as a consequence of American buying. Secretary of State Cordell Hull extended small coma-
fort to the Chinese, as he held that the silver-buying would be continued, although efforts would be made to avoid disturbances to the Chinese economy.

In a preliminary exchange of communications, China posed the question whether the silver purchases by the United States were in conformity with the spirit of the international silver agreement signed at London in 1933. That agreement was designed primarily to assure the stability of the price of silver, it was pointed out. Information was requested as to the probable policy of the United States in further purchases of silver, so that steps could be taken by China for safeguarding her currency, "which is flowing out of the country to a degree that is potentially alarming." It was pointed out by the United States Government, in reply, that an excessively high price for silver is not desired or contemplated. The Silver Purchase Act provisions calling for the accumulation of the metal until a ratio of one-fourth silver to threefourths gold is attained were quoted and assurances were given that the greatest care would be exercised in carrying out these provisions. China, in an informal rejoinder, contended that the rising price of silver has involved severe deflation and economic losses to China and has dislocated that country's balance of international payments. Chinese silver exports so far this year are more than three times those of any previous full year, and continuation of such tendencies might cause serious injury and possibly panic conditions, it was added. Assurances were asked that the United States will refrain from any action that might cause continued exports of silver from China, and it was reiterated that the London agreement contemplated stability. From China's viewpoint, the stabilized price should be somewhat lower than the present levels. The communication remarked that China is contemplating the gradual introduction of a gold base currency and the query was put, "in principle," whether the American Government is willing to exchange with the Chinese Government gold for silver.

In the formal notes exchanged thereafter by the two governments, little was added to the statements and declarations of the preliminary communications. Dr. H. H. Kung, the Chinese Finance Minister, remarked in a note of Oct. 2 that American co-operation to prevent a further rise in the price of silver and to maintain stability as contemplated in the London agreement is particularly vital to China. "In this connection it may be pointed out that the rise of silver discourages the export of commodities and thereby impairs China's purchasing power for imports," the Chinese note said. "Also a reply is desired to our inquiry regarding the exchange of silver for gold." Expressing a desire to avoid export restrictions, China asked the American Government to confine its silver purchases for the present to silver already in the United States. Secretary Hull replied on Oct. 12 that the silver purchases are mandatory under the American legislation, although ways and means of carrying out the objective are within the discretion of the President. "This Government," the American note stated, "is desirous of so carrying out the program as to produce the general beneof so carrying out the program as to produce the general bene-
fit that would result from the enhancement and stabilization fit that would result from the enhancement and stabilization
of the price of silver, and to avoid so far as possible disturbof the price of silver, and to avoid so far as possible disturb-
ances to the economy and public finances of China." Mr. ances to the economy and pundicated that close consideration would be given the Chinese contentions in further arrangements for purchases of silver. Direct intergovernmental transactions, such as China suggested, have not been undertaken, it was added, but readiness was expressed to explore at any time such larger problems.
After a series of protracted conferences at Nanking, the Chinese Government announced, Oct. 14, that a customs duty had been imposed on silver exports, effective Oct. 15, in order to safeguard China's economic interests and protect her currency. On silver dollars and mint bars this export duty is rency. On silver dollars and mint bars this export duty is
$\mathbf{1 0} \%$, less the $21 / 4 \%$ minting charge, or $73 \%$ net, while on $10 \%$, less the $21 / 4 \%$ minting charge, or $73 / 4 \%$ net, while on
other forms of silver the duty will be a flat $10 \%$, as against other forms of silver the duty will be a flat $10 \%$, as against
the former $21 / 4 \%$ export duty. "In addition," the announcethe former $21 / 4 \%$ export duty. "In addition," the announce-
ment added, "an equalization charge will be imposed upon ment added, "an equalization charge will be imposed upon
exports of silver equal to the deficiency, if any exists, between the theoretical parity of London silver and the rate of exchange officially fixed by the Central Bank of China after making allowance for the export duty." Finance Minister Kung issued a statement at the same time in which he pointed out that there is no reason to expect a cessation of American purchases. Although an embargo on silver exports was suggested by many of the leaders of business and finance consulted, this alternative was not adopted by the Chinese Government, which prefers a flexible duty "that will restrain ernment, which prefers a flexible duty that wired by the the exports of silver

## European Crisis

A diplomatic crisis of major proportions developed in Europe in October, as a consequence of the assassination at Marseilles, France, of King Alexander of Yugoslavia and Foreign Minister Louis Barthou of France. These officials were murdered on Oct. 9 by a Yugoslavian expatriate who carried a passport made out in the name of Petrus Kalemen, but who was later identified as a Croatian nationalist who was a member of a terrorist band with "camps" in Hungary and Italy. Several accomplices of the assassin were taken and Italy. Several accomplices of the assassin were taken into custody, but the perpetrator of the deed was killed almost instantly at Marselles, either by the police or the enraged spectators. King Alexander had just arrived at the which was intended to increase the friendship between France and Yugoslavia and pave the way for amity between the Balkan country and Italy. The visit had great significance, since Italo-Yugoslav relationships long have been
strained and have occasioned more than one war scare in curope. Yugoslavia is an ally of France, and after Chancellor Hitler came into power in Germany, France made great efforts to cultivate the friendship of Italy, and better diplomatic relations between Rome and Belgrade were one of the aims in new arrangements under consideration in France and Italy. All such matters were thrown into turmoil by the events at Marseilles, not only because of the new war fears that promptly developed, but also because the threads of the arrangements were all in the hands of the French Foreign Minister, who died while trying to shield the Yugoslavian monarch.
King Alexander was greeted at the quay in Marseilles as he stepped off the launch by Foreign Minister Barthou, and the two dignataries entered an automobile for a triumphal tour of the port. But they had proceeded only a few paces when the assassin jumped on the running board of the automobile and began firing rapidly from a new automatic gun Several shots were fired at the King and took effect, while more bullets hit M. Barthou as he leaned over and attempted to protect the King. Alexander slumped down in the car, and he died within an hour, while M. Barthou also succumbed within a very short period. French mounted officers struck down the murderer before he finished emptying his weapon, but the assassin kept on firing and the bullets hit several spectators, several of whom lost their lives. Eyewitnesses stated that the murderer gained a moment's time for his deed by lurching toward the car and shouting "Long live the King!" The police hesitated a moment, not knowing whether he was a drunken patriot or a madman, and before anyone could intervene the shots were fired
Intense diplomatic activity followed in Europe, as there were grave fears that the incident might turn out to be another Sarajevo and thus precipitate a world conflict. Every effort was made to prevent any exacerbation of national sentiments, and it appears that such endeavors were largely successful, although some fears of complications still persist. The news of the assassination was published in Yugoslavia rather belatedly and with the utmost care, but the disclosure was followed, nevertheless, by rioting in several cities. Such popular expressions were directed mainly against Italy, owing to mistaken rumors that the assassin was Italian. The Italian Government disregarded the riots and took care to prevent any similar developments in Italy. When it appreared that the Croatians had lived in Hungary and Italy peared that the croatians had lived in Hungary and Italy, new riots against both those countries developed in Yugo-
slavia, but here again the events were directed skilfully and slavia, but here again the events were directed skilfully and
international complications avoided. King Alexander was international complications avoided. King Alexander was
buried near the capital of his country on Oct. 18, with approburied near the capital of his country on Oct. 18, with appro-
priate rituals, while Foreign Minister Barthou was given a national fuls, while Foreign Minister Barthou was given a der, Peter was in France. The 11-year-old son Yugoslavia, and a regency council named by Alexander in his will as sumed control. The Council, under the leadership of Prince Paul, forced the resignation of the Uzonovitch Cabinet on Oct. 20, but Premier Uzonovitch formed another completely Serbian Cabinet soon thereafter and the internal affairs of Serbian Cabinet soon thereafter and the internal affairs of the assassination of the King. There were numerous reports, however, of rising nationalist aspirations among the Croatians and Slovenes, who were not represented in parliamentary activities for several years, and much apprehension was occasioned by the possibility of internal strife in Yugoslavia.

Sir John Simon, Foreign Secretary in the British National Cabinet, took occasion on Oct. 19 to indicate that no danger of war existed in Europe as a consequence of the assassination at Marseilles. Sir John declared at a political gathering in England that in his informed estimation there is no danger of a conflict and no parallel between the Marseilles events and the assassination at Sarajevo in 1914. There is events and the assassination at saraje in "ore now, Sir John remarked, a notable absence of "armed hostile, nations, straining at the leash, ready to jump at each others throats." The internal affairs of Yugoslavia, however, apparently received scant mention in the address made by the British Minister. He remarked merely, according to available dispatches, that the peoples of Yugoslavia show no wish for dissolution. In Paris there was a feeling that untoward events are unlikely as a result of the assassinations, since they took place on friendly soil and thus involved none of the countries that are inimical at present. Rome took the view that conversations on the long-desired French-Italian rapprochement should be resumed as rapidly as possible, and agreement was expressed with the French idea of resumption of the conversations by Premier Mussolini and the new French Foreign Minister, Pierre Laval.

Meetings of the Little Entente and the Balkan Entente were held at Belgrade, Oct. 19, to consider a course of action with regard to the assassinations, and identical statements were issued at the termination of these conferences. In these official documents the responsibility for the murders was attributed to the foreign policies of countries opposed to the "succession States," as created by the Treaty of Versailles, and a demand was made for an end of terrorist activities in such countries. The statements were couched in general terms, but the intent was obvious. It was held evident that the Croatian terrorists who killed King Alexander and M. Barthou lived in camps in Italy and Hungary with many associates, and the statements thus appeared to be directed rather definitely against those countries. If measures to prevent similar incidents in the future are not taken, the statements said, "the gravest conflicts will result." Notwithstanding these declarations, it was reported Oct. 22 that the

Italian Government had refused to deport two Yugoslavians who were known to be associates of the terrorists and who were arrested on Italian soil. In Hungary there was much perturbation regarding the "press campaign" started in Belgrade, but overt acts were avoided and the matter seems well on the way to amicable adjustment.

## Spanish Rebellion

A brief but sanguine rebellion flared in Spain early in October as Socialist, Communist and Syndicalist elements objected to Cabinet changes and attempted to engineer a widespread revolt. These activities marked the culmination of a long period of unrest in the new Spanish republic, occasioned in part by the distinct Conservative leanings of the Government and its failure to redeem the numerous promises for land reform and other measures made when the republic was formed. Conservative members Thave dominated the Cortes since the last election, in which the Conservatives consolidated while the more numerous' radical parties lost strength through dissension. The radical parties were fearful of the formation of an absolutist Government, and when Premier Ricardo Samper resigned on Oct. 1 a period of intense excitement prevailed. Senor Samper was defeated because of his attitude toward rebellious separatists in Cata lonia, and after several days of hesitation President Niceto Alcala Zamora requested the veteran statesman, Alejandro Lerroux, to organize a new regime. Senor Lerroux is a member of the Radical party, which is inclined toward moderation despite its name, and he quickly formed a Cabinet of Center and Right parties. This was construed by the Left groups as an acceptance of the enemies of the republic in the Cabinet, and the labor elements promptly joined and started a military sortee against the Government. Fighting developed at Madrid and other centers, and by Oct. 6 a strict censorship was established, while martial law was declared on the same day.
The radical elements anticipated support from the regular troops in Spain, but in this they were largely disappointed, as few members of the Civil Guard joined the radical and labor forces. In the chief industrial centers, however, the radicals were well organized, and they fought bitterly against the well-armed loyal troops. The problem was complicated, moreover, by secessionist movements in Catalonia, the moreover, by secessionist movements in Catalonia, the Basque Province and other sections of Spain. The well-
organized Socialists called a general strike which tied up organized Socialists called a general strike which tied up
most of the industrial centers of the country for some days, and food shortages resulted in the large cities. The most severe fighting took place at Barcelona, the center of the Catalan movement, and the loyal forces from Madrid conquered there only after shelling the Government buildings. In the northern part of Spain the struggle developed into pitched battles, and some towns were almost completely destroyed. Senor Lerroux was supported throughout these developments by President Alcala Zamora, and the revolt was finally put down, but only at the cost of thousands of lives and immense damage. Leaders of the rebellion went into hiding, but most of them were captured. The Cortes, or National Parliament, assembled on Oct. 9, and after passing several emergency laws the session was suspended indefinitely. The Left benches were empty as the members gathered, and Premier Lerroux declared that the absence of the Socialists and Communists was the best evidence of their guilt.

## Naval Armaments

Diplomatic and technical representatives of the British, American and Japanese Governments gathered in London, on Oct. 16, for preliminary studies of the naval armaments situation, with a view to determining the prospects for the formal naval conference tentatively scheduled for 1935. The discussion continued throughout the latter half of the month, with only a slim likelihood of agreement on the essentials of limitation. The land armaments problem was debated for several years by the General Disarmament Conference at Geneva, without a single notable achievement, and the naval talks at London last month indicate rather plainly that a similar failure impends in the attempt to prolong the limitation arrangements on warships. The Washington Government has made it plain on many occasions that it desires continuance of the Washington and London agreements, but modifications are desired by both Great Britain and Japan. The British modifications concern the small and fast cruisers which England desires in greater numbers, since they are peculiarly suited to the needs of a power with far-flung commerce and numerous naval bases. Of greater moment is the known Japanese demand for a higher ratio of British or American fleets than the $60 \%$ allotted that country in existing treaties. The preliminary conference was viewed with a good deal of concern in all informed quarters, owing to these circumstances, and the course of the discussions Thas been disheartening. The conferences were carried on bilaterally, but it is quite possible that a general gathering of all three countries will be held in the endeavor to reconcile the opposing viewpoints. The Japanese demands were taken up first at London, and it was made plain in dispatches from the British capital that an agreement is highly unlikely. Only the personal prestige of Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald, who is presiding over the meeting, is believed to have prevented an early breakdown of the negotiations.

## French Cabinet

Cabinet crises in France have been numerous in recent years, and there was ample evidence in October that further
political difficulties impend in that country. A Cabinet of Doumergue, who came out of retirement in order to unify the many conflicting forces and solve the troublesome budgetary and other problems of the Government. M. Doumergue's task has not been easy, as dissension is rife and appears to be mounting as a consequence of the high cost of living and the increasing incidence of the depression in France. De mands for relinquishment of the gold standard have been made on numberless occasions by some prominent leaders, and there is a great sentiment among some sections of the French people for a new devaluation of the franc. Against any such policy M. Doumergue and his associates have set their faces sternly, and it is easily possible that overthrow of the present Cabinet might signify the beginning of a new of the present Cabinet might signify the beginning of a new series of currency experiments. The events in France, ac cordingly, have been observed with the keenest interest in
all parts of the world, since it is well realized that French all parts of the world, since it is well realized that French
abandonment of the gold standard would probably force other members of the gold bloc off that base and lead to even greater international monetary uncertainty than now exists.
M. Doumergue surmounted a grave difficulty in mid-October, when several of the members of the National Union Cabinet resigned because of popular indignation over the assassination at Marseilles of King Alexander and Foreign Minister Barthou, as well as the conduct of the Stavisky scandal investigation. The murder of M. Barthou eliminated one of the strongest members of the Cabinet, and a rather widespread reorganization of the Government thus was necessary, The difficulties were overcome, however, through the appointment of Pierre Laval as Foreign Minister, while the vacancy in the Ministry of Colonies created by the elevation of M. Laval was filled through the appointment of Louis Rollin to the Colonies post. Albert Sarraut resigned as Minister of the Interior, owing to the political storm caused by the assassinations, and Paul Marchandeau was named as his successor. Minister of Justice Henri Cheron was forced to tender his resignation because the conduct of the Stavisky investigation was not held satisfactory, and his place was taken by Senator Henri Lemery. These changes, it was reported in Paris dispatches, were not of a nature to strengthen the Cabinet and apprehensions existed regarding the impending reassemblage of the Parliament early in November. The situation was made additionally dubious by a program of constitutional reforms proposed by $M$. Doumergue. These reforms would mean a vast strengthening of the authority of the Cabinet and a corresponding loss of power by the Parliament, and it was held obvious that the Parliament would not accept the plans without strenuous opposition. A majority group in the Senate considered the proposals late in October and decided to oppose them, so that a fall of the Doumergue regime will be hard to prevent.

## Germany Defaults

Commercial and financial relationships between Germany and the United States became more involved and increasingly unsatisfactory to American traders and investors as a result of two steps which the German Government took on Oct. 13 and 15. On the earlier date the German authorities denounced the existing trade treaties between the two countries, while on Oct. 15 the Berlin Government defaulted for mally on interest payments due in foreign currencies on its own external obligations. To American business men the former step is, perhaps, of no great immediate significance, since the German foreign exchange restrictions already had curtailed ordinary transactions and reduced them sharply. The treaty, moreover, does not lapse formally until Oct. 14 1935, and in the meantime another commercial treaty may well be negotiated. The investment community, however, was loath to believe until the last minute that the sovereign German Government would refuse to abide by its contractual German Government would refuse to abide by obligations, especially when avoidance of default would have entailed a relativ
Dr. Hans Luther, the German Ambassador, informed the State Department on Oct. 13 that the Berlin Government desired to bring about changes in Article 7 of the existing commercial treaty. That article provides for most-favorednation treatment. The German Government's intention was "not necessarily" to terminate the treaty, according to Washington dispatches, but a restatement of the article was held necessary by Germany because of the development of German trade along bilateral channels. At the State Department the German notification was accepted as a formal motice of termination of the agreement, since the treaty provides for such termination if either party notifies the other vides for such termination if either party notifies the other
of an intention of modifying, by change or omission, any of of an intention of modifying, by change or omission, any of
the provisions or any of the articles of the treaty. In Washington reports it was noted that the State Department gave a cool reception to Dr. Luther's suggestion for negotiations looking toward replacement of the pact. It was remarked briefly that American officials are not ready at present to negotiate.
The German Government's default occurred Oct. 15, when the authorities in Berlin failed to supply the funds necessary for meeting the payment in foreign currency on American holdings of the Dawes loan of 1924. Before the German moratorium was declared last June, three monthly payments out of the six necessary to meet the coupon due Oct. 15 were transferred, and half the required sum thus was available and was paid by the three trustees of the loan. Against the
remaining $50 \%$ of interest due, the German authorities made registered keichsmarks a a ailable, but such registered marks are a highly restricted form of German exchange and they are quoted in the foreign exchange markets at approximately half their nominal value. In effect, therefore, American holders of Dawes 7's received an aggregate of about $75 \%$ of the sums due them contractually, Oct. 15. Because of special arrangements made with Germany by the British, French, Netherlands and other governments, holders of the tranches of the Dawes loan floated in other countries than the United of the Dawes loan floated in other countries than the United States received full payments of Oct. 15 coupons in their own
currencies. It seems quite evident, therefore, that discrimicurrencies. It seems quite evident, therefore, that discrimi-
nation was exercised by Germany against American bondnation was exercised by Germany against American bond-
holders, even though the German Government is said to have holders, even though the German Government is said to have
given assurances to Washington that such discrimination would not take place. Officials of the Administration at Washington are studying this phase of the matter. Of the original $\$ 110,000,000$ American tranche of the Dawes loan approximately $\$ 60,000,000$ remain outstanding. The sum due American holders on Oct. 15 was somewhat more than $\$ 2,000,000$, of which half already had been transferred prior to the moratorium, so that transfer of only a little more than $\$ 1,000,000$ would have sufficed to prevent the formal default at this time.
Steel Production Gains-Scrap Prices Advance-Non-Ferrous Gains-Scrap Prices Adva
Metals Show Mixed Trend
The iron and steel trade suffered a setback early in the month, but toward the close showed an upturn in production, with the decline in scrap prices halted. Non-ferrous metal prices, with the exception of the copper group, were unsettled, lead moving higher, while zinc and tin closed lower than at the end of September. The American Iron and Steel Institute reported the steel mills of the country as operating at an estimated capacity of $23.2 \%$ for the week of October 1, which compared with $24.2 \%$ for the preceding seven days. For the week of October 8 operations were estimated at For the week of October 8 operations were estimated at
$23.6 \%$, for the next seven-day period at $22.8 \%$, for the week $23.6 \%$, for the next seven-day period at $22.8 \%$, for the week
beginning October 22 at $23.9 \%$ and for the following week at $25.0 \%$, the highest rate in over a period of about three months.

The "Iron Age," in its issue of Nov. 11934 announced that increased steel production, heavier pig iron shipments, enlarged demand from the automobile industry, and a further strengthening of scrap prices have given the iron and steel market added buoyancy. The sharpest gain in any producing center was registered in the ClevelandLorain district, where production rose seven points to $37 \%$ during the week ended Oct. 30. In that area most of the improvement was attributable to larger releases from motor improvement was attributable to larger releases from motor car makers, although part of it was ascribable to orders
from miscellaneous consumers for stock. At Chicago, heavier bookings came not only from automotive sources but also from farm equipment makers, who continued to expand their operations in anticipation of a heavy spring demand. Pig iron shipments have shown a gain in most markets but have increased most in the Great Lakes area, where the October movement exceeded that of September by $50 \%$ to $70 \%$, continued the "Age," which further reported that at Chicago, foundry coke shipments in October were the largest since March. St. Louis also experienced an appreciable gain in melt, this being especially true of stove plants, whose operations were $30 \%$ ahead of what they were a year ago. Total automobile output in November, according to estimates, will probably not exceed 70,000 units, as against about 125,000 in October. Steel scrap during the week ended October 23 advanced for the first time since March, the "Iron Age" composite price rising from $\$ 9.50$ to $\$ 9.58$ a gross ton. A further increase to $\$ 9.63$ occurred in the following seven-day period, as compared with $\$ 10.17$ a ton a year ago. The "Iron Age" composite for finished a toel and pig iron continued unchanged at 2.124c. a lb. for steel (against 2.003 c . on Oct. 31 1933) and $\$ 17.90$ a for steel (against 2.003 c . on
ton for iron (against $\$ 16.61$ )

With reference to the non-ferrous metals, "Metal and Mineral Markets" in its issue of Nov. 1 stated that "with the Copper Code functioning more smoothly because of a better understanding of what is required of buyers, resulting in a larger flow of domestic business, primary producers again agreed to suspend their sales quotas, and the general tone of the market has undoubtedly improved." E. T. Stannard, President of Kennecott Copper Co., following a meeting of the copper industry held Oct. 31, advised that the primary producers agree to continue the suspension of sales allocations to them for the month of November, during which time all current sales are to be allocated to secondary, custom and by-product copper, and only when these quotas have been filled will sales be allocated to primary producers. Under this plan primary producers waive their rights to give notice, under the sales plan of the Copper Code, as to the suspended allocations. This plan, he added, has been in effect since Sept. 15 1934, and sales since that date have been more than sufficient to cover the intake of the secondary producers. "Metal and Mineral Markets" reported that total copper sales for the month of October are understood to have been about 15,000 tons. Price structure of this metal continued unchanged at 9 c ., Valley. October sales of lead, which according to unofficial reports totaled 38,000 tons by producers, were larger than in September. Reports from the Tri-State district are to the effect that another curtailment period for the production of zinc will begin
there on Nov. 10, "providing co-operation is obtained." United States deliveries of tin during October fell to 2,925 long tons, against 3,850 tons in September. Stocks in this country increased from 4,243 tons at the close of September to 4,998 tons on Oct. 31 , concluded the afore-mentioned publication. Lake and electrolytic copper remained unchanged throughout the month at $9.121 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. and 8.75 c . a lb., respectively. Lead at New York rose from 3.60 c . to 3.65 c . on Oct. 17 and to 3.70 c . on the following day, closing the month at the latter figure. Zinc at New York dropped to $4.22 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$. from 4.25 c . on Oct. 3 and to 4.15 c . on Oct. 10 , reacted to 4.20 c . on Oct. 22 , then declined to $4.171 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. on Oct. 26, but returned on the following day to 4.20 c ., closing the month at the latter figure. Tin at New York, which closed on Sept. 29 at 51.50 c ., moved irregularly up and down, falling to a low for the month of 50.60 c . on Oct. 10 , the price thereafter showing a general upward tendency, rising to 51.25 c . on Oct. 23, which price remained in effect until Oct. 31, when it declined to 51.15 c . The price of copper declined steadily in the foreign markets during the week ended Oct. 3 , ranging from 6.45 c . to 6.75 c ., c.i.f., as compared with 6.80 c . and 6.90 c . in the preceding seven-day period, declined further to 6.425 c . on Oct. 17 , rose on period, declined further to 6425 c . on Oct. 17, rose on further increase ranging from 6.875 c . to 7.150 c .

Lumber Movement Lower-New Business Gains.
New business booked at the lumber mills during the week ended Oct. 27 1934, was heavier than during any of the three preceding weeks; production and shipments were lower than for any week since July, according to telegraphic reports to the National Lumber Manufacturers Association from regional associations covering the operations of leading hardwood and softwood mills. Orders showed appreciable increase over those of the corresponding week of 1933. Reports for the 1934 week were from 1,326 mills whose production was $162,334,000$ feet; shipments, $16 \mathbf{j}, 402,000$ feet; orders received, 178,309,000 feet. For the preceding week, production totaled 185,814,000 feet; shipments, 178,276;000 feet; orders, $171,593,000$ feet. In reviewing lumber operations for the week ended Oct. 27, the Association further reported in brief:
All softwood regions except California Redwood and Northeastern Softwoods reported orders above production. Total softwood orders were $12 \%$ above output. Hardwood orders were $7 \%$ below production, all regions except Northeastern reporting lower order figures than cut All regions except Northern Hemock and Sowne Tordwoods reported orders above those of corresponding week of 1933. Total orders as reported by gain of $23 \%$; hardwoods, loss of $26 \%$. Production was $7 \%$ below that of similar week of last year; shipments were $5 \%$ lower than last year's shipments.
Reports from 1,657 mills on Oct. 271934 give unfilled orders of 722,067,000 feet and gross stocks of $5,597,805,000$ feet. The 662 identical mills report unfilled orders as $509,190,000$ feet on Oct. 27 1934, or the equivalent of 20 days' average production, as compared with $447,211,000$ feet, or the equivalent of 18 days' average production on similar date a year ago.

## Textiles

Following the termination of the general textile strike, conditions in the industry resumed a more normal character although unsettled labor conditions in scattered fields continued to interfere with the orderly progress of business. Retail trade improved considerably, thanks to the advent of seasonally cool weather which resulted in stimulating the sale of heavy wearing apparel in many sections. Continued benefit distribution of public agency funds had an important share in steadying the purchasing power of parts of the population, particularly in the rural districts. In the wholesale trade some hesitation was at first in evidence. Later, however, merchants started to cover their requirements more freely. With inventories generally believed to have undergone substantial reductions, the approach of the holiday gone substantial reductions, the season served to exert a stimulating influence on the placing of orders. Price movements in the wholesale markets placked uniformity; while cotton goods showed an easier trend reflecting the further recession in raw cotton prices, other divisions, after initial weakness, held fairly steady. Raw cotton in October, following an easing of quotations during the earlier part of the month, recovered the larger portion of the loss. The Government report released Oct. 8 and estimating the cotton crop at $9,443,000$ bales was slightly below expectations but the continued poor demand on the parts of domestic mills and the very unfavorable showing of exports, had a depressing influence, notwithstanding the fact that producers, fortified by the Government 12c. loan offer are producers, fortified by the Government 12c. loan offer are reluctant in disposing of their crops. Rumors of new in-
flationary moves, later discredited, caused a temporary flationary moves, later discredited, caused a temporary
flurry but no real end of the present deadlock is foreseen until depleted supplies of domestic mills and the exhaustion of other growths through foreign mill purchases should necessitate a recourse to the American staple. However, while such a development may result in a temporary revival of the demand, the long-term outlook appears obscure, in view of predictions of a further sharp increase in foreign plantings, and of the possibility that a larger American acreage may be permitted for next season and that a change in the present prices pegging policies will be considered, in the present prices pegging policies will be considered, point. Spot cotton here in New York was 12.50c. on Oct. 1, and from this figure reacted to 12.25 c . Oct. 9 . Later the price rallied to 12.65 c . Oct. 11, and after some fluctuations
eased to 12;40c. Oct. 31. Print cloths at Fall River for 28 inch 64-60's was marked down Oct. 10 from $51 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. to 5 c . and on Oct. 31 a further reduction to $415-16 \mathrm{c}$. was recorded. The price of 27 inch cloth $60-64$ 's was $45 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. Oct. 31 as against 5 c. Sept. 29. Osnaburgs were $101 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. Oct. 31 as against $103 / 4$ to 11c. Sept. 29. The report of the Census Bureau issued Oct. 13, and covering the month of September, showed clearly to what extent the consumption of cotton in the United States was affected by the widespread textile strike which lasted through the major portion of the month. The amount consumed in September was given as only 295,960 bales of lint and 54,690 bales of linters, compared with 420,949 bales of lint and 61,228 bales of linters in August 1934, and 499,482 bales of lint and 74,666 bales of linters in September 1933.
The woolen goods market was at first adversely influenced by a series of price reductions for spring goods which, far from stimulating the demand, proved a disturbing factor and increased the existing uncertainty concerning the outlook for the industry. During the latter part of the month trading expanded considerably, following the announcement concerning founding of a corporation for the purpose of absorbing stocks of free wool that had been underselling Government offerings. The better movement of goods in retail channels also helped to improve sentiment.

Japanese double extra 13-15 deniers were quoted Oct. 31 at $\$ 1.16 @ \$ 1.21$, the same as on Sept. 29, 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 ; $\$ 1.45 @ \$ 1.50 \mathrm{Feb}$. 28; $\$ 1.55 @ \$ 1.60$ Jan. 31; $\$ 1.371 / 2 @ \$ 1.421 / 2$ Dec. 29 1933; $\$ 1.40 @ \$ 1.45$ Nov. 29; \$1.571/@\$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; $\$ 1.4712 @ \$ 1.521 / 2$ 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 ; $\$ 1.671 / 2 @$, $\$ 1.70 \mathrm{Feb} .29$; $\$ 1.871 / 2 @ \$ 1.90 \mathrm{Jan}$. 30, all in 1932 .

In the case of the $20-22$ deniers Japanese crack double extra were quoted at $\$ 1.10 @ \$ 1.15$ Oct. 31 , against $\$ 1.07 @$ \$1.12 on Sept. 29, and Aug. 31, against \$0.99@\$1.04 July 31; \$1.11@\$1.16 June 29; \$1.16@\$1.21 May 31; \$1.14@, $\$ 1.19$ April 30; \$1.25@\$1.30 Mar. 31; \$1.40@\$1.45 Feb. 28; $\$ 1.52 @ \$ 1.57$ Jan. 31; $\$ 1.35 @ \$ 1.40$ Dec. 29 1933; $\$ 1.30 @$ $\$ 1.35$ Nov. 29; $\$ 1.45 @ \$ 1.50$ Oct. 31; $\$ 1.671 / 2 @ 1.721 / 2$ 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; $\$ 1.121 / 2 @ \$ 1.171 / 2 \mathrm{Jan}$. 31, all in $1933 ; \$ 1,471 / 2 @$, $\$ 1.521 / 2$ Dec. 311932 .

## Secretary of Agriculture Wallace States AAA Will Continue

 Cotton Production Curtailment Program in 1935-Contract Signers May Plant $25 \%$ More Land Next YearThe Agricultural Adjustment Administration plans to continue its cotton production curtailment program in 1935, Secretary of Agriculture Wallace announced on Oct. 20. He said he was making public the intention of the AAA in order that more than 1,000,000 farmers who had signed contracts for 1934 and 1935 could proceed with their plans for the next season assured that the voluntary program would continue under the terms of the contracts.

## Loans of $4 \%$ Up to 12 Cents a Pound Authorized by Production

Credit Associations on Warehouse Cotton Con
Requirements of Commodity Credit Corporation
The Production Credit Associations in the Southern and Southwestern States have been authorized to make 4\% loans up to 12c. per pound on warehouse cotton stored in conformance with the requirements of the Commodity Credit Corporation, according to a statement issued Oct. 6 by S. M. Garwood, Production Credit Commissioners of the Farm Credit Administration. The announcement said:
Producers with such stored cotton may obtain loans or refinance their existing indebtedness to the associations in amount up to 12c. per pound staple, and up to 11c. per pound for stored cotton classed low middling or better in grade, and below $7 / 8$ inch in staple.
In obtaining such loans on cotton, borrowers will be required to own voting stock in the Production Credit Association which lends the money equal to $\$ 5$ for every $\$ 100$, or part of $\$ 100$, borrowed or refinanced, on the same terms as other borrowers. The stock, if not already owned, may be purchased with a part of the loan proceeds.
Cotton producers may apply for such loans at the Production Credit Association serving the applicant's county, and borrowers will be assisted in preparing the required application form and papers.

## Rubber

Crude rubber continued its downward trend, largely as a result of a weaker technical position and notwithstanding the further taking effect of the restriction scheme. A temporary rally was caused by the recurrence of inflation rumors and the advance in silver prices, but toward the end of the month prices resumed their sagging trend, in line with the easier tendency for other commodities. An unfavorable factor was the publication of the American consumption figures for September showing a decline of $10 \%$ as against August 1934, and of $14 \%$ compared with September 1933. While the outlook for tire sales is said to be encouraging,
manufacturers are buying sparingly at present and speculative interest is considerably reduced. On the last day of the month a sharp break ocuurred owing to news that the international rubber regulation committee had adjourned after failing to decide on export quotas for 1935.
Ribbed smoked sheets for spot delivery were quoted at 13 c . asked on Oct. 31 against $143 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. bid and 143 -16c. asked on Sept. 29, 153/4c. asked on Aug. 31, 14 11-16c. asked July 31, $141 / 8$ 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, $103 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. asked on Feb. 28, 10c. asked Jan. 31, 9c. asked Dec. 291933 , $91 / 8 @ 91 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Nov. 29, $73 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Oct. $31,81 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Sept. 30, $71 / 4$ c. Aug. 31, and 7c. on July 31. On Junf 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 $27 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. bid and 3c. asked March 31, 215-16c. asked Feb. 28, 27/8c. bid and 215-16e. asked Jan. 31, 3 3-16c. bid and 31/4c. asked Dec. 311932.
Automobile Tire Prices Given Average Increase of $18 \%$-Some
Tires in Certain Sections of Country Advanced as Much as Tires
$75 \%$
A general increase in tire prices, averaging $18 \%$, was announced on Nov. 1 by leading manufacturers in the Akron, Ohio, district. This action followed an announcement on the preceding day by the Goodyear Tire \& Rubber Co. that it would increase prices of tires 12 to $25 \%$, depending on type and brand and on "locally prevailing trade practices." The company said that this action had been necessitated by recent increases in costs of production, with cotton prices $135 \%$ above the low level of the depression, rubber prices more than $400 \%$ higher and wages $27 \%$ higher. Executives of rubber companies on Nov. 1 said that prices to consumers of rubber companies on Nov. 1 said the in some sections of the country would be on some lines in some sections of the country would be
advanced as much as $75 \%$. Associated Press advices from advanced as much as $75 \%$. Associated Press advices from
Akron, Nov. 1, added the following regarding the price increase:

As an example of what the increase means to retail prices, one executive said a $5.50 \times 17$ tire will sell now for $\$ 12.90$, whereas in some places the price had been as low as $\$ 6$.
F. A. Seiberling, President of the Seiberling Rubber Co., in a statemen sounded the keynote of the "new deal" in the rubber industry.
"The sa vagery of the past has been thrown into the waste basket and there appears to be a new, hopeful feeling in the industry," he said.
The move "hig cour" the big four, ane foring Firestone

The increase, effective to-day, averaged "from $12 \%$ to $25 \%$, depending on type, brand and locally prevailing trade practices.'

## Hides, Leather and Footwear

The First National Bank of Boston, in its "New England Letter" under date of Oct. 291934 discusses these markets as follows:
"The shoe industry is in a period of price readjustment. While production continues irregular, values are showing a little more stability at lower levels and sentiment is somewhat improved.
"The disturbance in both price and production schedules has been the result of an un larified hide situation, the sum mer slump in general business, a spotty retail demand, and an effort to broaden consumer purchases through volume production and price appeals. Manufacturers producing men's shoes to sell between $\$ 3$ and $\$ 3.50$ and women's footwear between $\$ 2$ and $\$ 3$ have received the bulk of the business. Those distributors operating in the South and Middle West, where higher crop and livestock prices and heavier Government expenditures havestimulated purchasing power are doing exceptionally well, while those in New England and the Middle Atlantic States find consumer buying slugand the Middle Atlantic States ind consumer buying sho gish and irregular. The time is approaching when more seasonable weather will turn consumers' attention to fall
footwear and the present improvement in general industrial sentiment is a sustaining factor.
'Recent events, however, have made the shoe manufacturer cautious. As his operations have been confined principally to fill-in orders for stock, his leather purchases have been made mostly for immediate needs. Moreover, with large chain distributors doing a volume business on a price appeal basis, the manufacturer has naturally sought concessions from tanners' list quotations. While there has been good inquiry for leather and some orders placed, notably in whites for spring wear, tanners are still finding bids unattractively low. Between $80 \%$ and $85 \%$ of the leather produced is made into shoes and the production of footwear has been running at record levels, with the past eight months $3 \%$ ahead of a year ago. Furthermore, sizable Government business is in the offing.
"During the month hide futures have revealed a more stable trend at slightly lower levels. Cash markets have held at 7c. for a greater part of the month, compared with 7 and $71 / \mathrm{c}$ in September. Question of the disposition of the drought-hide surplus is still an important factor and until this issue is clarified careful buying is expected. A deuntil this issue is clarified carefulbuying is expected. in the Government's buying program has been increase in the Government's buying program has been in dicated as a result of a lack of appropriated funds, a desire
to study the winter feed situation and fears of a serious reto study the winter feed situation and fears of a serious re duction in breeding stock. South American mats, tending to stimulate thermore, are above domestic levels, tending o sce price American hide exports as a greater degree of confidence is acquired by general business, the uncertainties brought about by a heavy visible supply of hides may be more comfortably withstood."

Grains
Domestic wheat markets during the past month trended downward, though there was a sharp rally from the low point reached the early part of October, after which prices again reacted. Active selling during the early part of the month was encouraged by a break in the Canadian market month was encouraged by a oreak in the Canadian market resulting from withdrawal of the Canadian Government
support. The purchases by the Canadian Government had support. The purchases an artificial market there. The supported price level caused an artificial market mere hedge for Argentine wheat as well as an excellent straddle between Liverpool and Winnipeg wheat, the Europeans knowing that the bulk of the wheat produced in Canada must eventually be sold for export. The downward trend was also helped by a sharp break in foreign markets under the influence of offerings of cheap Argentine and French grain. Subsequently, foreign markets developed a much steadier undertone and rallied, apparently under short covering and consumptive buying. apparently under short covering and The domestic cash position continued persistently strong, and milling interests were heavy buyers absorbing speculative offerings. The Government report issued on Oct. 10, which was und oubtedly very bullish as it indicated the poorest outlook in 30 years or more, also helped the rally. The preliminary estimate of the entire 1934 wheat crop in the United States was placed at $496,982,000$ bushels, while stocks on the farms on Oct. 1 were placed at only $234,284,000$ bushels as compared with 309,651,000 bushels last year. Conditions surrounding the new crop have not been altogether favorable as there has been very little moisture in Western Kansas, Oklahoma and parts of Nebraska and Texas, where liberal precipitation is parts of Nebraska and Texas, where liberal precipitation is needed, since the good rains of early September. Elsewhere The rally in prices prompted renewed selling, and the markets resumed their downward trend with the undertone more or less unsettled. Inflationary sentiment which recently played an important part in domestic markets, has been alternatively hot and cold, according to the nature of Washington press advices. Crop conditions in Australia and the Argentine have been favorable and especially in the latter country.

Corn, oats and rye also developed a downward trend and ended the month lower. In Chicago the December option for wheat closed on October 31 at $951 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. as against the opening of $1017 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. on Oct. 1. At Winnipeg the October option closed on Oct. 31 at 741/4c. as against an opening price of $813 / 8$ c. on Oct. 1. December corn in Chicago closed at 76 c . as compared with the opening price of $773 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. on Oct. 1. December oats closed at $497 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. as against an opening price on Oct. 1 of $511 / 2 \mathrm{c}$., while December rye closed at $67^{7} / 8 \mathrm{c}$. compared with $741 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. the opening price on Oct. 1.

## Farmers Vote by 2 to 1 to Continue Corn-Hog Production Control Program in 1935

Returns from balloting of 500,000 in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration corn-hog referendum showed a 2-to-1 vote of approval on the question of retaining the program in 1935, it was announced on Oct. 16. Secretary of Agriculture Wallace on the following day, however, expressed his disappointment over the fact that fewer than $50 \%$ of eligible farmers voted. The referendum was conducted in order to obtain from farmers co-operating with the AAA in its production-control programs an expression of their opinion production-control programs an expression of their opinion
regarding the desirability of continuing corn-hog control next year. Only 500,000 of $1,200,000$ contract signers replied to the questionnaire.

## Coffee

Coffee prices in the "futures" market developed a downward trend and ended the month lower reflecting inactivity in the cost and freight and spot markets and absence of stimulating news.
No. 7 Rio was quoted on Oct. 31 at $91 / 4 \mathrm{e} .$, against $95 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. Sept. 29, $91 / 2 @ 93 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Aug. 31, $93 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. July 31, $91 / 2 @ 95 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. June 30, $103 / 8 @ 101 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. May 31, $101 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. April 30, $101 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. March 31, 11c. Feb. 28, $91 / 2 @ 95 / 8$ c. Jan. 31, $83 / 8$ c. Dec. 29 $1933,71 / 2 @ 75 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. Nov. 29, $71 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Oct. 31, $71 / 2 @ 75 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. Sept. 30, $73 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. Aug. 31, and $73 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. July 31 -these figures comparing with 714 c . June $30,734 \mathrm{c}$ 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, 81/4c. Dec. 311932 .

No. 7 Santos was quoted on Oct. 31 at 105/8c., against $95 / 8 @ 93 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Sept. 29, $103 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Aug. 31, $101 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. July 31, $101 / 8$ @ 1014 c . June 30 , 11c. May $31,107 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. April 28 and March 31 , 1114 c . Feb. 28, $97 / 8 @ 10 \mathrm{c}$. Jan. 31, 9e. Dec. 29 1933, $81 / 2 @$ $85 / 8^{c}$. Nov. 30, 81/8@81/4c. Oct. 31, 81/4@83/4c. Sept. 30, 8c. on Aug. 31, $8 @ 81 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. July 31, 73 ¢ $@ 8 \mathrm{c}$. June $30,8 @ 81 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. May 31, and the same on April' 29 and on March 31, $81 / 4 @$ $81 / 2$. Feb. 28, 83 /4c. Jan. 31, 9 c . Dec. 311932 .

862,000 Bags of Coffee Destroyed by Brazil During October-Total Destruction Since June 1931, 32,781,000 Bags
The National Coffee Department of Brazil destroyed 492,000 bags of coffee during the last half of October, according to the New York Coffee \& Sugar Exchange, which compares with 370,000 bags during the first half and brings the total, since the start of the program in June 1931 to $32,781,000$ bags, or about 16 months supply for the entire world. Since July 1, 3,640,000 bags have been eliminated compared with $3,299,000$ bags during the first six months of 1934, the Exchange said.

World's Visible Supply of Coffee Nov. 1 Below Oct. 1-850,000 Bags Withdrawn During ${ }^{\text {M }}$
During October the world's visible supply of coffee, exclusive of restricted stocks in Brazil, decreased $1,238,374$ bags or $14.9 \%$, according to figures released Nov. 2 by the New York Coffee \& Sugar Exchange. Stocks on Nov. 1 totaled $7,063,593$ bags compared with $8,301,967$ on Oct. 1 and $7,179,224$ bags on Nov. 1, last year, the Exchange said, indicating that the withdrawal, during October, of 850,000 bags from Brazilian port stocks for eventual destruction was the principal reason for the sharp reduction in world supplies. The Exchange continued:

The United States visible supply decreased 58,374 bags from 1,579,967 on Oct. 1 to $1,521,593$ bags on Nov. 1, of which 630,200 bags were afloat to this country. European supplies were $3,376,000$ compared with 3,545,ports totaled $2,166,000$ bags on Nov. 1 compared with 3,177,000 bags on ports totaled $2,166,000$ bags on Nov.
Oct. 1, a decrease of $1,011,000$ bags.
Oct. 1, a decrease of Stat, United States stocks we
$2.774,000$ bags, while Brazilian port stoc

Sales of Cuban raw sugar during the month were reported as follows-all ex-store: On Oct. 1 at 2.98e.; on Oct. 2 at 3.00 c .; on Oct. 3 and 15 at 2.95 c .; on Oct. 17 at 2.91 c .; on Oct. 18 at 2.89 c .; on Oct. 22 at 2.85 c . and 2.80 c ., and on Oct. 29 at 2.82c. The wholesale price for refined sugar was quoted at 4.75 c . until Oct. 3 when all refiners reduced the price to 4.65 c . at which level it was maintained during the remainder of the month.

The "futures" market for sugar began the month with a steady tone, subsequently eased and later steadied. The long awaited sale by Cuban shippers to a group of American refiners was finally consummated on Oct. 4, and it was refiners was that in all 145,000 tons of sugar had been closed at 2.185 c . per pound c.\&f. New York. Following this the Cuban export committee announced a return to the 2.2963 c . minimum price previously existing, a price below which no sugars shipped from Cuba to the American markets could be sold. It was also announced that a refiner had purchased 15,000 tons of Louisiana sugars at the duty-paid equivalent of 3.085 c ., while further sale of Louisiana sugars were reported made to Gulf refiners at a price. The news was the signal for increased offerings in the "futures" market under which prices reacted. Sentiment was unsettled due to the anxiety of Cuban holders over the large unsold balance of anxiety of Cuban holders over the large unsold balance of
their 1934 quota. The Cuban minimum price is so far above current prices that refiners are seeking their supplies elsewhere and are purchasing as little sugar as possible from Cuba. The result has been that there are upwards of 360,000 tons of the present Cuban quota for which their is virtually no market, and the Cuban Sugar Institute is trying to work out a plan for a satisfactory adjustment of the problem. Reports that progress was being made in connection with the latter, caused a reversal in trend in the "futures" market with the December position leading. The principal support was in the way of hedge-lifting by operators and other trade and producing interests.
Carlos G. Garcia, President of the Cuban Chamber of Commerce in the United States, on Oct. 25 announced that Cuban raw sugar would not be offered in the American market at less than 2.185 cents a pound during the remainder of this year. His statement was based, it was said, on the recent action of the Cuban Sugar Institute of Havana in withdrawing its offer to sell Cuban raw sugar at a price concession. Mr. Garcia was further quoted as saying;
Having tried to induce refiners to purchase the entire balance of the 1934 Cuban quota at a price under 2.185 cents a pound and not having received a favorable response, the action of the institution in withdrawing its offer to sell and re-establishing the price of 2.185 cents a pound has prevented the tinuance of the sugar in the new reciprocity treaty
Pifiners will have to come to
 of their 1934 requirements, which will be 100,000 to 150,000 tons. Under have sold at lower prices.
Cuba's orderly marketing, when she alone has sugar to sell in the American market, should bring confidence to her competitors in the Philippines and Puerto Rico and lead these producing areas to follow her example in refusing to dump their products in the United States.
The Cuban plans were reported to be as follows:

1. To permit the shipment of the balance of the 1934 quota for storage in the United States, to be held until Dec. 31, duty paid.
2. Until Jan. 1 1935, these sugars will not be sold except to refiners for fixed by purposes only and at a price not lower than the minimum price fixed by the Cuban Licensing Committee.

## New Crop Adjustment Program for Sugar Growers

A crop adjustment program for United States sugar growers, conferring broad powers on the Secretary of Agriculture, was announced on Oct. 2 by Agricultural Adjustment Administration Administrator Chester C. Davis with the approval of Secretary Wallace. Washington dispatches on Oct. 2 stated that the program is unique in that it is the first to be undertaken by the AAA in which it is possible to assure the grower fair exchange value upon his full production; the new adjustment plan, it is said, is expected to increase 1934 income of sugar growers approximately $\$ 15,000,000$ over the usual return. If deemed necessary by Secretary Wallace, the program may be extended to cover the 1936 crop. The dispatches further went on to say:

This program is undertaken under authority of the Costigan-Jones amendment to the Agricultural Adjustment Act, in which Congress embodied the recommendations of the President last spring. The sugar beet program is being developed concurrently with the adjustment program for domestic can producers and with the programs forlippine Islands
nsular areas on Puerto Rico and the Philippine Islands.
in in 1035 a production in 1935 and in 1936 if the program is contiaued for that year. Also, growers who planted big year based on acreage planted and average yields. or upon their actual production, whichever is higher.
The Costigan-Jones legislation also specified that where imposition of the floor stocks tax on unsold beet sugar from the 1933 crop resulted in a decreased return to growers, refunds were to be made to growers who sign benefit contracts with the Secretary of Agriculture. This refund on 1933 sugar is estimated at $\$ 2,600,000$.
To effectuate the policy of Congress, as expressed in the Adjustment Act as amended, the contract contains provisions on labor and working con ditions in the beet fields. It prohibits employment of children under 14 years of age, and limits hours of children between 14 and 16 to eight hours a day in the fields. These provisions do not apply to the children of growers.

Under the provisions of the contract minimum wages for 1935 and 193 may be prescribed by the Secretary in districts where such action is deemed necessary.
The Secretary is also authorized to adjudicate labor disputes.
From available records on his past production, each grower will be given his choice of one of four options to determine what is known as his base acreage.
Federal Court Denies Government's Petition for Dissolution of Sugar Institute, Inc.
Federal Judge Julian W. Mack of New York City on Oct. 10 handed down a decision which denied the petition of the United States Government asking for the dissolution of the Sugar Institute, Inc., together with an injunction under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law. At the same time the court enjoined officers, members and promoters of the organization from further activities in connection with it. The decree, based upon Judge Mack's opinion of March 7 1934 granted an injunction against all of the defendants except William Henderson and George M. Rolph, both deceased, and W. W. Harper and Edgar H. Stone, who are no longer connected with the Institute.

Announcement of prices, terms and conditions of sales, discrimination between customers, restraints upon repricing of contracts and freight agreements before sales were among the violations alleged.

Concerted activities of the defendants on the adoption of a master tariff and in an improved scale of raw sugar polarization allowances were held "fair, reasonable and justified" by Judge Mack and should not be restrained.

In denying moves for dissolution of the Institute, Judge Mack said that as the organization "divorced from its illegalties, has fulfilled and may fulfill some lawful practices it need not be restrained."

## Petroleum and Its Products

Overshadowing all other developments during the month, the almost complete curtailment of "hot oil" production in the East Texas field by the Federal Oil Administration, through its newly-created Tender Board, was hailed in Administration and trade circles as a major constructive move toward stabilization of the industry.
Late in October uncurbed production of "hot oil" in this area had risen to an estimated daily average total of 125,000 barrels and presented a potent threat to the stability of both crude and refined price structures. Several small independents operating in the East Texas and Mid-Continent areas slashed crude prices, with the retail gasoline price level breaking quite sharply as almost nation-wide gasoline price wars broke out
Operations of the Federal Tender Board, however, which became effective Oct. 25, were credited with cutting "hot oil" production to a daily average placed at around 15,000 barrels. The complete stoppage of inter-State shipments of cheap gasoline refined from illegal crude was reflected in a strengthening tone in bulk gasoline markets which spread into retail motor fuel prices. No inter-State shipments of crude or refined products without Federal tenders were allowed.
The sharp reversal of conditions in East Texas staved off the general cut in crude oil prices that has been expected by trade circles for some time, the preliminary weakness as evidenced by the action of several smaller companies who cut to around 60c. a barrel for top grade crude in both areas being corrected with such swiftness that not only did the price weakness remain confined to these comparatively unim portant companies, but the original instigator of the lower price scale rescinded its cut and restored posted prices to their previous level of $\$ 1$ for top grade crude in East Texas.
Operations of the Federal Tender Board, patterned after a similar unit operated by the Texas Railroad Commission, to date have been chiefly centered upon checking shipments of refined products in inter-State trade. As Administration officials pointed out, "hot oil" producers, in the main, are dependent upon the quick sale of the illegally-refined gasoline for their financing needs.

The railroads operating out of the East Texas area served public notice of their willingness to co-operate $100 \%$ with the Tender Board with their announcement that all of their agents had been notified not to accept shipments of either crude or refined petroleum unless accompanied by Federal tenders certifying their legality. This is a change from the attitude shown toward the Texas Railroad ICommission by
some of the carriers, the former having to resort to court action to curb "hot oil" shipments

The "hot oil" branch of the industry is not taking the changed conditions "lying down," however, it would seem, although to date there has been no concerted attack upon the Federal Tender Board. A cargo of several hundred cars of gasoline shipped upon the Texas Pacific, in allegel violation of the Federal unit's orders, was halted by railroad officials upon complaint of the Tender Board.

Contending that the shipment was loaded before the Tender Board became effective, the shippees were successful in obtaining an injunction in a Federal Court in Texas ordering the road to release the cars. The matter will be settled in court hearing set for Nov. 17, at which an attack upon the Federal Tender Board by "hot oil" runners seems definitely in view.

Texas regulatory officials, who met news of the price cut for East Texas crude with the "threat" of a general order to shut down all oil fields in the State should the cut spread to all companies, co-operated with the corps of Government oil agents in the field, headed by L. R. Martineau, special assistant to Attorney-General Cummings, who was sent to the field to co-ordinate activities of the Federal groups
The move for introduction of a measure creating a new oil and gas regulatory body before the Texas Legislature, now in session, was reported to have gained additional powerful support. Reports late in the month indicated the measure, which is said to be strongly favored by the current State Administration, would be brought before the Legislature before it closed.

Developments in other major oil States throughout the nation were not very newsworthy, with the exception of the drive made by Oklahoma producers against shipments of cheap gasoline refined from illegal crude produced in East Texas into the Mid-Continent markets. Complaints made on this score to both Administator Ickes and President Roosevelt, citing the damage caused to both crude and refined markets in the Mid-Continent, were credited with exerting powerful pressure on the Oil Administration to curb hot oil output.

California, with its marketing program providing stable refined product markets, showed little effect of the unsettled conditions prevailing in other major oil producing States. Both crude and refined markets are firm along the Pacific Coast, and, to date, no major flaws seem to have developed in the marketing program.

Price changes follow:

## Crude Oil

Oct. 23-The Atlas Pipe Line Co. cut East Texas crude oil prices 40 cente a barrel to 60 cents flat
Oct. 25-The Globe Refining Co. and the Kanotex Refining Co. cut mid. continent crude oil prices to 54 cents from $\$ 1$, allowing a 2-cent differential for each degree in gravity with a top of 62 cents. The Ouachita Valley Refining Co. posted a similar sale for East Texas and Louisiana crude. Oct. 31-The Atlas Pipe Line Co. rescinded its price cut for East Texas crude, restoring prices to the $\$ 1$ a barrel level from 60 cents, retroactive to Oct. 27.

Cessation of the distress gasoline purchase plan by the major oil companies late in September was followed by an almost complete collapse in both bulk and retail motor fuel prices throughout the entire areas east of the Rocky Moun tains as low-price offerings of gasoline swiftly drove whole sale prices down under this sales pressure with the result of weakening of retail gasoline prices.
Price wars broke out throughout the Mid West, along the Atlantic Seaboard, and extended far into the South. Deal ers, fighting the normal seasonal dip in consumption with cut prices, found ample ammunition in the low-priced offer ings of "distress" gasoline. Major companies, faced with sharply declining gallonage, were forced to compete with the independent distributors on a price basis
The original weakness appeared in the Mid-West markets but, quickly spread, assuming its most virulent aspect in the areas served by the Standard Oil Co of New Jersey, where a drive by the latter for curtailment of the $11 / 2$ c. differential between advertised and non-advertised brands of gasoline brought prices in several sections down far below the New York Harbor wholesale level.
In fact, as the month ended Trenton service station prices of gasoline were posted at 6c. and 7c. a gallon, by indepen dents and major units, respectively, including 4c. taxes. In some areas, the major unit seemed to have accepted a 1c. differential, but officials of the company denied that this indicated any change in their attitude on the differentia question, and attributed it to purely local considerations.
Camden was another sore spot in the war area, prices here breaking to 8c. a gallon, taxes included, as almost daily cut brought prices far below normal levels. The war spread through the South, also into Philadelphia and in Pittsburgh Washington and Baltimore saw prices break quite sharply reduction following reduction as quickly as possible under code restrictions.
A bright spot in the situation, however, was the ending of the Boston gasoline war and the tacit acceptance of the independents operating in that area of the $1 / 2$ c. a gallon dif ferential. Long a weak spot in the New England marketin structure, advances of $31 / 2$ c. a gallon by independents late in the month to $111 / 2 c$. a gallon restored prices to the approximate levels prevailing before the start of the war. Majors posted at 12c a gallon

Dealers' discounts were ordered cut in Region 3 and in some sections of Region 4 by the Code Stabilization Com-
mittee for those areas, the new schedule being $31 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. for regular and premium grades and $3 c$. for third-grade, off $1 / 2$ c. a gallon from the previous level. The order also provided for further reductions of $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a gallon in "price war" areas.

A move to make similar reductions in the Atlantic Seaboard and Middle Atlantic marketing areas received serious consideration at month-end meetings held by representatives consideration at month-end meetings held by representatives
of the major companies in New York City, at which the of the major companies in New York City, at which the
questions of resumption of the distress gasoline purchasing questions of resumption of the distress gasoline purchasing advertised brands and of dealers' discounts came up for discussion
In the price war areas, dealers' discounts did not suffer very heavily, most of the loss being taken by the major companies. Slight reductions were posted, however, and dealers did not escape unscathed in what, in some areas, developed into the most bitter price war the industry has even suffered.

Weakness in other refined products was evident during the month, as shown by the following compilation of major changes in prices of motor fuel and other refined petroleum products posted during October:

## Refined Petroleum Products

Oct. 1-Advances of $1 / 2$ cent to 3 cents a gallon were posted in Maine retail gasoline prices as quotations were restored to their recent levels.
Oct. 1-Bunker fuel oil was cut 15 cents a barrel at Atlantic and Gulf Coast ports with bunker O listed at $\$ 1.15$ and bunker B at $\$ 1.25$, New
York. At Gulf ports, bunker C was posted at $\$ 1$ and bunker B at $\$ 1.10$.
Oct. 1-Low-octane gasoline broke to $21 / 2$ cents a gallion out of East Texas, although the going market held at 3 cents. Oklahoma and northern Texas offerings eased off slightly to $31 / 2$ to $33 / 4$ cents a gallon.
Oct. 2-Buk gasoline dropped to 7 cents a gallon, truck shipments in the East Texas area, off $11 / 2$ cents from last week.
Oct. 2-Retail gasoline prices in Dallas, Texas, were cut 5 cents to 9 cents gallon.
Oct. 3-Bulk gasoline dropped to $6 \frac{1}{2}$ cents a gallon, truck shipments In the East Texas area, off $1 / 2$ cent a gallon.
Oct. 3-Standard oil of Indiana posted a 1 cent a gallon cut in regular and $/ 2$ cent a gallon in third-grade gasoline prices at service stations in the Metrolpolitan Chicago area, effective Oct. 5.
Oct. 3-All marketers in the southern Indiana area cut gasoline service station prices 2 cents a gallon, posting regular at 13 cents and premium at 17.4 cents.
Oct. 3-Retail gasoline prices were reduced $1 / 2$ cent a gallon at Boston. Mass.
Oct. 3-Retail gasoline prices were cut $1 / 1 / 2$ cents a gallon at Providence,
R. I.
Oct. 3-A reduction of 6 cents a barrel in standard Diesel fuel oil at Atlantic ports to $\$ 1.89$ was posted to-day by all major companies. Gulf port prices were lowered 10 cents a barrel to $\$ 1.70$, while Tampico and
era Cruz quotations were cut 5 cents a barrel to $\$ 1$.
Oct. 4-A cut of $1 / 3$ cent in medium and heavy heating oil prices in the Metropolitan New York area was posted, bringi
grades to $61 / 2$
cents and 6 cents, respectively.
grades to $61 / 2$ cents and 6 cents, respectively.
Oct. 4-Bulk gasoline prices were advanced 1 cent a gallon in the East Texas area to $71 / 2$ cents, truck shipments.
Oct. 5-Bulk gasoline prices were advanced $1 / 2$ cent a gallon in the East Texas area to 8 cents a gallon, truck shipments.
Oct. 5-Service station prices of gasoline were cut $11 / 2$ to 2 cents a gallon in the metropolitan Chicago area as the $1 / 2$ to 1 cent a gallon cut posted by Standard of Indiana became effective,
Oct. 6-Reductions of $11 / 2$ to $21 / 2$ cents a gallon were posted in retail gasoline prices in the metropolitan Chicago area by all major companies.
Oct. 6-Reductions of 1 cent a gallon in retail gasoline prices were posted in southern Indiana by all major distributors on regular grade.
Oct. 8-Gasoline prices were cut 1 cent a gallon in Detroit and the lower Oct. 8-Gasoline prices were cut 1 cent a gallon in Detroit and the lower
Michigan peninsula by all major companies.' Michigan peninsula by all major companies.
Oct. 10-Standard of New Jersey, and its subsidiary, Standiard of Louisiana, posted reductions of 2 cents a gallon in retail and 1 cent a gallon in tank car gasoline prices, effective Oct. 11. The cuts included
俍 gallon. Independent distributors countered with further reductions of $3 / 2$ galion. Independe
Oct. 11.-Standard Oil of Indiana posted reductions of $1 / 2$ to 1 cent a gallon in retail gasoline prices affecting metropolitan Chicago, Minneapolis and $\mathbf{S t}$. Louis.
Oct. 11.-Standard Oil Co. of New York lowered tank-car gasoline $3 / 2$ cent a gallon at Atlantic Seaboard markets, with New York being cut to 6 cents a gallon. Other cities affected by the cutincluded Providence, Boston and Portland, Me .
Oct. 11.-Atlantic Refining Co. cut gasoline prices 1 cent a gallon in Pennsylvania and Delaware, effective Oct. 12.
Oct. 11.-Standard Oll Co. of Ohio posted a state-wide reduction of $1 / 2$ cent a gallon in retail prices of all three grades or gasoline, effective Oct. 13. Oct. 12-Service station gasoline prices were reduced 1.4 cents a gallon in Hudson Oounty and 2 cents in Camden by Standard of New Jersey. Independents cut prices 2.4 cents a gallon.
Oct. 13-Service station gasoline prices in Northern New Jersey and in Oamden were reduced 1 cent a gallon by Standard of New Jersey. Independents met the cut.
Pittsburgh. Service station prices of gasline were cut 1 cent a gallon in Oct 15-
Oct. 15-Standard Oll of Kentucky cut service station gasoline prices 1 cent a gallon in Oampbell, Kenton and Boone counties in northern entucky.
Oct. 15-standard Oil of New York cut gasoline service station prices , cent a gallon in the metropolitan New York area. The cut included all ${ }_{\text {Harbor }}$ of
Oct. $15-$ The fourth gasoline cut in the past five days was posted by all major distributora in the Richmond and Baltimore areas who cut prices 1 cont, making the net reduction 5.1 cents a gallon.
Oct. 18 -Standard Oil of New Jersey cut gasoline prices 1 cent a gallon in northern New Jersey and Camden.
Oct. 16 -Standard of Indiana advanced Millwaukee service station prices of gasoline from 2.2 to 2.7 cents per gallon.
Oct. 17-The Roebling Gasoline Co. cut Newark gasoline prices 4 cents gallon to 8.4 cents, taxes included.
Oct. 17-Standard of Indiana cut third-grade gasoline 9-10s of a cent a station respectively in the metropolitan Chicago area.

Oct. 17-standard Oil of Indiana reduced regular gasoline 1 cent a gallon at Indianapolis service stations.
Oct. 17-Independent distributors operationg in the metropolitan Chicago area cut service station gasoine prices $1 / 2$ cent a gallon below the cuts posted earlier in the day by standard of Indiana.
Oct. 17-Standard Oil of Indiana reduced tank-wagon prices of gasoline y2, cent a galion to 12.8 cents for regular and $9-10 \mathrm{~s}$ of a cent to 11.9 cents a effective thursday morning.
Oct. 17- All distributors operating in the Fitchburg, Mass., area advanced service station prices of gasoline $31 / 2$ cents a gallon to 9 cents. excluding 4 cents taxes, from the recent low of $51 / 2$ cents, excluding taxes,
Oct. 17-Standard Oil of New Jersey posted another cut in retall gasolline prices in Camden of 1 cent a gallion, effective October 18, making the new indep 4 cents a galion, excluding taxes, against $3 / / 2$ cents a gallon, postod br ndependents. A semiliar cut was made in northern New Jersey
service station prices of gasoline were lowered to 11.4 cents a gallon.
Oct. 18-The Socony-Vacuum Oil Corp. cut service station prices of gasoline $11 / 2$ cents a galion in Pittsburgh and 1 cent in Philadelphia.
Oct. 18-The Sun Oll Co. reduced service station prices of gasoline 1 cent a gallon in the Philladelphia area to 11.5 cents a gallon.
Oct. 19-SInclair Refining Co. cut Philadelphia service station prices of gasoline $21 / 2$ cents a gailon to 10 cents, exclusive of taxes. Other companies cut prices an additional 1 cent to $101 / 2$ cents a gallon, service station.
Oct. 19-The Atlantic Refining Co. cut service station prices of gasoline 1 to $13 / 2$ cents a gallon through Pennsylvania and Delaware extending the original cuts posted Thursday by Socony-Vacuum in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia.
Oct. 19-Standard of New Jersey cut Baltimore service station prices of gasoline $1 / 2$ cent a gallon to $131 / 2$ cents, excluding taxes.
Oct. 19 -standard of Louisana cut retall gasoline prices $3 / 2$ cent a gallon in Knoxville. Tenn., to 10 cents a gallon, excluding taxes.
Oct. 20-Gasoline service stations were cut 1 cent a gallon in Utica, N. Y. A similar cut was posted at Manchester, Vt .
ine 03 -standard line 0.3 cents a gallon throughout its entire marketing area.
Oct. $20-$ standard oil of Louisiana reduced service-station prices of gasolin
taxes.
Oct. 20-All major distributors cut servicestation prices of gasoline $11 / 2$ cents a gallon in the Pittsburgh area to 14 cents a gallon. taxes included Oct. 20-Sinclair Refining cut Philadelphia service-station prices of gasoline 1 cent a gallon to 13 cents with other majors posting at $131 / 2$ to $141 / 2$ cents. Independents are posting from 13 to 14 cents a gallon, meeting the majors' cuts.
Oct. 20-Independent marketers cut sorvice-station pisces of gasoline in northern New Jersey 1 cent a gallon to 9.9 cents, including taxes.
Oct. 20-standard Oil of New Jersey cut service-station prices of gasoline 1/2 cent a gallon in Washington, D. O., to 13 cents a gallon, taxes included Oct. 22-The Atlantic Refining Co. cut Philadelphia service-station prices of gasoline 1 cent a gallon to $131 / 2$ cents, taxes included, meeting price cuts posted by other distributors Saturday
Oct. 22-Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey reduced service-station prices of gasoline $1 / 2$ cent a gallon in northern New Jersey to 10.4 cents a gallon, taxes included.
Oct. 22-Standard Oll of Louisiana cut service-station prices of gasoline in Memphis and Knoxville, Tenn., 2.7 and 1 cent a gallon, respectively, Oct. 23-Atlantic Refining cut service-station prices of gasoline $1 / 2$ cent Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, to 15 cents, taxes included. Dealers' margins were cut $1 / 4$ cent to $3 \% / 4$ cents for company dealers and $33 / 4$ cents for "split" wealers.
Oct. 23-Independent distributors cut northern New Jersey service station prices of gasoline $1 / 2$ cent a gallon to 8.9 cents, taxes included. Oct. 23-Standard Oil of New Jersey cut northern New Jersey servicestation prices $3 / 2$ cent a gallon to 9.9 cents, taxes included.
Oct. 23-Atlantic City service-station prices of gasoline were cut $1 / 2$ cent a gallon by Standard of New Jersey to 12 cents, taxes included. A similar reduction was posted in Washington and Baltimore to $121 / 2$ and 12 cents a gallon, respectively, including taxes.
Oct. 23-Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., sun Oll Co. and the Standard Oil Co. of Pennsylvania cut service-station prices of gasoline $1 / 2$ cent a gallon in Philadelphia to 13 cents, taxes included.
Oct. 23-All distributors cut service-station gasoline prices in the Atlanta, Ga., area to 16 cents a gallon, independents cutting to $151 / 2$ cents.
prices to 12 cents a callon, raxes included. Other independents metion prices

Oct. 23-Socony-Vacuum advanced its dealer margins $1 / 4$ cent gallon to 3 cents for company dealers and $21 / 2$ cents for "split" dealers, the same as paid by other majors in Philadelphia.
Oct. 23-Philadelphia fuel oil prices were cut $11 / 2$ cents a gallon on No. 2 to $51 / 2$ cents and $11 / 6$ cents on No. 1 to $61 / 2$ cents.
Oct. 23-The socony-Vacuum Oil Co. cut service-station prices of gasoline 1 cent a gallon in the Bronx, New York City, to 16 cents, taxes included.
Oct. 24-All major companies cut service-station prices of gasoline 2 cents a gallon throughout Kentucky.
Oct. 24-All major companies cut service-station prices of gasoline 11/2 cents a gallon in the Pittsburgh area to $121 / 2$ cents, taxes included, the fifth cut in the past 10 days.
Oct. 24 -Service-station prices of gasoline were cut $11 / 2$ cents a gallon in Albany with other cities in up-State New York also reporting cuts. Schenectady quotations were lowered 1 to 2 cents.
Oct. 24-Standard Oll of New Jersey cut Norfolk, Va., service-station price of gasoline $1 / 2$ cent a gallon to 9.8 cents, excluding taxes.
$1 / 2$ cent a gallon to $121 / 2$ cents, taxes included, $1 / 6$ cent above ther prices po cent a gallo
pendents
Oct. 25-Independents reduced Camden service-station prices of gasoline 1/2 cent a gallon to 7 cents, taxes included, against 8 cents posted by Standard Oil of New Jersey.
Oct. 25-Standard oll of Kentucky reduced servicestation prices of gasoline throughout Kentucky, with the exception of the northern part of the State, 2 cents a gallon. A similar cut was posted yesterday.
Oct. 25-The Atlantic Refining Co. reduced gasoline prices 1 cent a gallon in Pittsburgh and Allegheny County to 12 cents, taxes included. Gulf Refining posted a similar cut which brings both units into line with the general market
Oct. 26.- Standard Oil of New York posted a reduction of $3 / 2$ cent a gallon in retail gasoline prices in Brooklyn and Queens, N. Y: O., effective Oct. 27. The cut also included the town of Freeport, L. I.
Texas, 1 cent a gallon on regular and premium grades and from 1 Houston.
on third-grade. Magnolia cut third-grade 5 cents to 9 cents, other companies holding at 14 cents.

Oct. 26.-Standard Oil of New Jersey cut service station prices of gasoline 1 cent a gallon in Bristol, Va., to 15. 4 cents a gallon, taxes included
Oct. 26.-The Sun Oil Oo. posted a reduction of $1 / 2$ cent to 12 cents, taxes included, in Philating 11 to 12 cents.
Oct. 26.-Retail gasoline prices were slashed 5 cents a gallon in Olean, N. Y. to $121 /$ cents a gallon, taxes included. Rochester prices were cut 1 cent by majors to $161 / 2$ with independents cutting to 14 cents.

Oct. 26. - The Sinclair Refining Co. cut Philadelphia service station prices 1 cent a gallon to 11 cents a gallon, taxes included. The company reduced dealer margins to 3 cents for company dealers and 2 有 cents for "split" dealers, the same as posted by other major units in Philadelphia.

Oct. 27 -Shell Eastern Petroleum Co. posted an advance or $3 / 2$ cent a gallon in Camden service station prices to 81/2 cents a gallon, taxes included. Oct. 27-Magnolia Petroleum and the Texas Co. advanced all grades of gasoline 2 to 5 cents a gallon at service stations throughout Texas to 16 , 18 and 20 cents a gallon for the three grades. Other major companies met the advance.
Oct. 27-All major companies met the $1 / 2$ cent a gallon cut in Philadelphia service station prices posted by Socony-Vacuum to $111 / 2$ cents, taxes included. A small independent cut to 10.9 cents, taxes included. Oct. 27-Standard Oil of New Jersey reduced service station 9 cents a gallon. gasoline in Washington, D. C., $/ 2$, Oct. 27 Standard of Jersey met the cut
Oct. 29-Independent distributors in the Boston area posted an advance of $31 / 2$ cents a gallon in service station prices of gasoline to $111 / 2$ cents a gallon, majors posting at 12 cents

Oct. 29-Service station prices of gasoline in Syracuse, N. Y.. and surrounding territory were cut 1 cent a gallon by all major units to $16 \frac{1}{2}$ cents, taxes included.
Oct. 29-Rochester, N. Y., service station prices for gasoline were cut
1 cent a gallon to $131 / 2$ cents, independents posting at $121 / 2$ cents.
Oct. 29-Further scattered scaling down of service station gasoline prices in the Buffalo, N. Y., area took place with the curren price scale ranging from 11.9 cents to 13 cents a gallon, taxes included.
Oct. 29-Standard Oil of Louisiana, Standard of Jersey subsidiary, cut Little Rock, Ark., service station prices of gasoline 1 cent a gallon to 7 cents, excluding taxes.
Oct. 31 -Wholesale prices of gasoline were advanced 5 cents a gallon in the East Texas market to 11 cents per gallon,
Oct. 31-Independent distributors ifted Pittsburgh service station prices of gasoline $1 / 2$ cent a gallon to 12 cents, taxes inder
Oct. 31-Standard Oil of New Jersey cut Washington, D. C., ser station prices of gasoline $1 / 2$ cent a gallon to $81 / 2$ cents, taxes excluded.

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

In October the principal developments in the realm of Treasury financing were, first, the closing of the subscription books on Oct. 11 for the $31 / 4 \%$ Treasury bonds of 1944 1946, and, second, the issuance on Oct. 12 of a call for redemption not later than April 151935 of approximately $1,870,000,000$ of Fourth Liberty Loan $41 / 4 \%$ bonds of 1933 1938.

The Oct. 11 closing of the books on the $31 / 4 \%$ Treasury bonds applied only to the exchange offer for Fourth Liberty $41 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$ called for redemption on Oct. 151934 . It was previ ously reported that $\$ 996,691,150$ of the Liberty Loan issu had been turned in for $21 / 2 \%$ Treasury notes, and that $\$ 514$, 126,000 of new $11 / 2 \%$ notes had been issued in exchange for $\$ 524,748,000$ of $11 / 2 \%$ notes maturing on Sept. 15 . It was stated on Oct. 10 that about $\$ 392,000,000$ of the Liberty Loan bonds had been tendered in exchange for the new $31 / 4 \%$ Treasury bonds.

Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, announced that the third call for $41 / 4 \%$ Liberty Loan bond redemption involved the bonds bearing serial numbers ending in the digit 5,6 or 7 , with these numbers in the case of permanent coupon bonds prefixed by the corresponding dis tinguishing letters E, F or G, respectively. The Secretary recounted the fact that a year ago $\$ 6,268,000,000$ of the Fourth $41 / 4$ s were outstanding, and that on April 151934 and Oct. 151934 one-half of the entire issue was redeemed. The first call came on Oct. 121933 . It applied to about $\$ 1,880$, 002,000 of the issue. On April 131934 about $\$ 1,250,000,000$ more of the issue was called in for redemption on last Oct. 15 The first call provided for the redemption of bonds ending with the digit 9,0 or 1 , preceded, in the case of permanent coupon bonds, by the qetter J. K or A, respectively; while the second call affected Liberty Loan bonds bearing serial num bers the final digit of which was 8 or 2 , with these numbers, in the case of permanent coupon bonds, prefixed by the dis tinguishing letter H or B. respectively. When the first call was issued, in October 1933, the Treasury offered bonds bearing interest at the rate of $41 / 4 \%$ to Oct. 151934 and $31 / 4 \%$ thereafter, and for the bonds called in on the second occasion the Treasury offered $31 / 4 \%$ bonds of 1944-1946 and $21 / 2 \%$ Treasury notes of 1938 . It was indicated that through re funding in the last year about $\$ 2,750,000,000$ of the called bonds had been exchanged for other interest-bearing obliga tions of the United States and about $\$ 380,000,000$ of the bonds in the first two calls were paid off in cash.

The average rate for the 182 -day discount bills improved in October. The $\$ 75,000,000$ bills sold under date of Sept. 26 attracted $\$ 194,266,000$ of tenders and brought an average rate of $0.29 \%$ on an annual basis. The average rate declined to
 next, $0.20 \%$ for the bills dated Oct. 24 , and $0.19 \%$ for the Oct. 31 offering.

On Oct. 22 public offering was made by a nation-wide banking group headed by Field, Glore \& Co. of $\$ 50,000,000$ of Home Owners' Loan Corporation 3\% bonds, due 1952. The bankers announced on Oct. 25 that by the close of business
on the previous day orders substantially in excess of the $\$ 50,000,000$ had been confirmed. It was the first time that investment bankers had ever been given an opportunity to distribute this type of security, guaranteed both as to principal and interest by the United States Government. Secretary Morgenthau said on Oct. 25 that approximately $\$ 53,-$ 000,000 of the securities had been sold, instead of the $\$ 50$,000,000 originally announced. He said that the bonds being sold were going to new groups, with not a single bond going to New York and Chicago banking houses. "The purpose of the present type of distribution," said the Secretary, "is to get a growing investing public, and to get the bonds off the speculative market" John H. Fahey, Chairman of the HOLC said on Oct 22 that more than $\$ 1,700,000,000$ in bonds of the pow bonds public. He declared that new bonds were being given in
exchange for mortgages at the rate of about $\$ 200,000,000$ a exchan

The details of the sales of Treasury bills sold on a discount basis are given in the following tables:

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Bills } \\ \text { offered } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Bills } \\ & \text { Dated } \end{aligned}$ | Malute |  | Amount of Offering | Subscriptions |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sept. 271934 | Oct. 31934 | April 31935 | 182 days | \$75,000,000 | \$243,169,000 |
| Oct. 41934 | Oct. 101934 | Apr. 101935 | 182 days | 75,000,000 | 232,204,000 |
| Oct. 121934 | Oct. 171934 | Apr. 171935 | 182 days | $75,000,000$ 7500000 | 205,632,000 |
| Oct. 181934 | Oct. 241934 | Apr. 241935 | 182 days | $75,000,000$ $75,000,000$ | 208,826,000 |
| Oct. 311934 | Nov. 71934 | May 81935 |  |  |  |
| Bllls Offered | Subscriptions | Amount Accepted | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Average } \\ & \text { Price } \end{aligned}$ | ield | To Redeem Maturing Issue of- |
| Sept. 271934 | \$243,169,000 | 875,038,000 | 99.857 | 0.28 | 50,096,000 |
| Oct. 41934 | 232,204,000 | 75,360,000 | 99.881 | 0.24\% | 50,225,000 |
| Oct. 121934 | 237,719,000 | 75,248,000 | 99.894 | $0.21 \%$ | $50,033,000$ |
| Oct. 181934 | 205,632,000 | 75,102,000 | 99.900 | 0.20\% | 50,040,000 |
| Oct. 311934 | 198,826,000 | 75,015,000 | 99.950 | 0.19\% | 50,173,000 |

NEW SECURITY ISSUES AND DIVIDENDS IN OCtober
New financing undertaken in the domestic market during October was larger than that of September with State and municipal offerings comprising the major portion of the month's emissions. The outstanding offering for the month was the $\$ 20,000,000$ issue of the Edison Electric Illuminating Co of Boston consisting of $3 \%$ coupon notes priced at 1001 Co. of Bost and interest to yiel $2.825 \%$ and due Nov. 2 1937. In the miscellaneous group, two offerings worthy of mention are the $\$ 9,000,000$ issue of the Shell Union Oil Corp. and the $\$ 8,000,000$ issue of the Scovill Mfg. Co. The former was placed privately through Hayden, Stone \& Co.; Lee Higginson Corp.; Edward B. Smith \& Co., and an associate, while the latter was offered to the general public and does not represent new financing inasmuch as the issue was originally purchased by the bankers from former stockholders of A Schrader's Sons. Inc., who received the debentures for their Schre interest when this company was acquired by the Scovil stock in 1930 The above issue is unique in the sense Mfg. Co in that it is one of the largest industrial offerings of its kind th
come upon the market in some time. Below we give the come upon the market in som

RAILROAD FINANCING
$\$ 2,000,000$ Bangor $\&$ Aroostook RR.-Brown Harriman \& Co Co Inc., and Lee Higginson Corp. offered $\$ 2,000,000$ stamped conv.
consol, ref. mtge. $4 \%$ bonds at 100 and interest. Stamped in part, at 110 and int., on any int. date on and after July 1
1935, upon not less than 60 days' notice 1935, upon not less than 60 days' notice.

> PUBLIO UTILITY FINANCING
$\$ 20,000,000$ Edison Electric Illuminating Co. of Boston-The compan on Oct. 29 made a public offering through a nation-wide group headed by the First Boston Corp. of a new issue of $\$ 20,000,000$ $3 \%$ coupon notes to be dated Nov. 21934 and maturing
Nov. 1937 . The notes are priced at $1001 / 2$ and int. to yield
$2.825 \%$. Included with the First Boston Corp. in the underwriting and offering of the First Botes are Lee Corp. Hig the under
F. S. Moseley \& Co.; Kidder, Peabody \& Co.; Burr. Ganneti F. S. Moseley \& Co.; Kidder, Peabody \& Co.; Burr, Gannett
Co.. Brown Harriman \& Co., Inc.; White, Weld \& Co.;
Goldman, Sachs \& Co.; Hornblower \& Weeks, Stone \& Webster and Blodget, Inc.; Estabrook \& o.; R. L. Day \& Co.; Blake
Bros. \& Co.: Hayden, Stone \& Co.; Paine, Webber \& Co.;
Jackson \& Curtis; Tucker, Anthony \& Co.; Coffin \& Bur,
Inc.; Whiting, Weeks \& Knowles, Inc.; Arthur Perry \& Co., Inc.; Whiting, Weeks \& Knowles, Inc.; Arthur Perry
Inc.; Newton Abbe \& Co.. and Spencer Trask \& Co.
INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS FINANCING
$\$ 9,000,000$ Shell Union Oil Corp.-The corporation has placed privately through Hayden, Stone \& Co. Le Lee Higginson Corp; Edward
B. Smith \& Co., and an associate, $\$ 9,000,000$ of its one, two Bnd three-year $21 / \overline{\%} \%$ serial notes. The serial notes will be
and $\$ 9,000,000$ principal amount
dated Nov. will be series the due Nov. $19335, \$ 3,000,000$ will
$\$ 3,000,000$ will be ser be series B, due Nov. 11936 , and $\$ 3,000,000$ will be series C,
due Nov. 1937 . The are unsecured and are not re-
deemable before maturity. Interest will be payable May and Nov. 1
$8,000,000$ Scovill Mfg. Co.- 15 -year $51 / 2 \%$ conv. debentures priced at 99
and int., to yield over $55 \%$ to maturity, Jan. 1945 . Public offering of the debentures was made by a banking group composed of
Inc.i Graham, Parsons \& Co.; St Stevenson, Gregory \& Co.;
Hartford, Putnam \& Co.; Hartford, Chas. W. Scranton \& Co.; New Haven; Hincks Bros. \& Co., Bridgeport, and the R. F. F . Griggs Co. . Waterbury The totar offing, and has $\$ 5.000,000$ under option. At the
of the offering price, the debentures yield over $5 \% \%$ to maturity, Jan. 11945 .. The issue was purchased by the bankers from the debentures for their stock interest when this company was acquired by Scovill Mfg. Co. in 1930.
250,000 shs. (C. H.) Graves \& Sons Distillers, Inc., Boston-Brown, Anthony \& Co., Boston, and associates, offered 250,000 shs. speculation.
O Security Corp., New York, offered 300,000 shs. of capital
stock at $\$ 1.30$ a sh. Stock offered as a speculation. MUNICIPAL FINANCING
$\$ 5,000,000$ Los Angeles Co. Flood Control District, Calif.-5\% bonds purchased at a price of par by the County Treasuer, after no burds had been received at the competitive offeri
The issue is due serially from 1935 to 1964 incl.


 to yield from $0.50 \%$ to $2.40 \%$.
 by the National City Bank of New York and associateased at
100.029, a net interest cost basis of about $3.17 \%$. The bankers

 on the maturities from 1935 to 1954 incl., and the 1955 to 1964
maturities were priced at 99 .
2,702,000






 reorfering of the two issuuses was made at prices to yield from
$0.50 \%$ to $3.20 \%$ according to maturity.
2,050,000 Passaic, No. J., 414\% water bonds, with maturities from 1935
to 1999 incl. were awarded to a syndicate headed by Blyth
\& Oo Tnc of Now
 from $2.50 \%$ to $4 \%$.
Buffalo N. Y., $3.10 \%$ work and home relief bonds. due Nov. 15 of New York, at 100.375, a basis of about $3.06 \%$. Publicly
reoffered at a price of 101.25 . to yield over $2.95 \%$.
1.500,000
 interest.
1.287,000 Minneapolis, Minn.; $3.40 \%$ sewage disposal system bonds. comprising issues of $\$ 885,000$ and $\$ 442,000$. maturing annually
from 1937 to 1964 incl
 about $3.37 \%$ Re-offered on a yield basis of from $2 \%$ to $3.37 \%$
1,000,000
Delaware River Joint Commission, N. J., 4i4\% Philadelphia
Camden Bridge bonds, due in varying amounts annually from 1938 to 1977 incl., purchased by y yroup managed by Dough erty, Corkran $\&$ Co. of Philadelphia, at 105.326, a basis of
about $3.92 \%$. Reoffered at prices to yield from $3 \%$ to $3.94 \%$,
1,000,000 Texas (State of of $33 / \%$ relief bonds, third series, due serially
from 1935 to 1943 incl., awarded to a syndicate headed by
 $3.74 \%$
to $3.75 \%$, offered on the market at prites to maturity.
Changes in dividend declarations
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
Ambassador Petroleum Co.-Div. of 2c. a sh. on the common stock,
payable oct.
Oct. 20 1901934. This is the first payment made on this issue since 1c. a sh. was distributed. merictan Chicle Co--Spec. div. of 50 c . a sh. in addition to the regular
quarterly distribution of 7 cc a a sh. on the no par common stock, both
payable Jan. payable Jan. 21935.
 American J. G. Chemical Corp. share, payable Nov. 11934.
American J. G. Chemical Corp.-Initial divs. of $\$ 2$ a share on the no
par common
payable Non. 8 stock and 20 c . a share on the common B stock, both
American Smelting \&e Refining Co.-Div. of $\$ 2.50$ a sbare on account
of accumulations and a regular quarterly div of $\$ 1.75$ a share

Amparo Mining Co-Div. on the capital stock increased from $1 \%$ a share
to $3 \%$, payabe Nov. 101934 . American Stores Co.-Extra div. of 50 c . a sbare in addition to the regular
quarterly div. of like amount on the no par capital stock, payable Dec. 1 1934.
(H. C.) Bohack Co., Inc.-Div. on the $7 \%$ cumul. pref. stock of $\$ 1.75$ a
share, payable Nov
N share, payable Nov. 11.1934 . This is the first distribution to be made
on this isue since Nov. 15 i93 when a regular quarterly payment of
$\$ 1.75$ a share was made. Boston Woven Hose \& Rubber Co.-Special div. of 75 c . a share on the
tommon stockr, payable Nov. 1 con
 Burroughs Adding Machine Co. Extra div. of 25c. a share,
Burroughs Adding Machine Co.- Extra div. of 25c. a share, in addition
to the usual quarterly distribution of 10c. a share on the no par common
stock, both payable stock, both payable Dec. 51934 .
Castle \& Co. (A. M.) - Extra div. of \$1 a share in addition to the usual
quarterly distribution of 25c. a share on the common stock, both Iayable Duarterly dist
Dec.
1934.
Caterpillar Tractor Co.-Extra div. of 50 c . a share, in addition to the
reguar quarterly div. of 25c. a share on the no par capital stock, both payable Nov. 301934.
Colgate-Palmolive-Peot Co.-Extra div. of 25 c . a share, in addition to the
regular quarterly distribution of $121 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a share on the no regular quarterly distribution of $121 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a share on the no par common
stock, both payable Dec. 11934 , Consumers Glass Co., Ltd.-In
common stock, payable Nov. 1 1 1934. Continental Can Co., Inc.-Directors declared a quarterly div. of 60c.
a share on the common stock payable Nov. 151934 The $50 \%$ stock a share on the common stock payable Nov. 15 1934. The $50 \%$, stock
div. recently declared was subject tho the approval or the stockholders at
a meeting held on Oct. 15 and was payable on Oct declarations applies to the new shares representing the stock div. as well
as to the haves as to the shares now outstanding.
 Cresson Consolidated Gold Miningrteriy div. of 15c. a share was paid Cresson Consoldated Gold Mining Co.-Extra div. of 1c. a share in
addotion to the regular quar. div. of 3c. a share on the capital stock,
both payable Nov. 15 1934. Crown Zellerabch 1
Crown Zellerabch Corp.-Divs. of 75c. a share on the $\$ 6$ cumul. series A
and B pref. stocks, both payable Dec. 1 1934. Quar. divs. of $37 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a and B pref. stocks, beth payable Dec. 1 1934. Quar. divs. of $371 / 1 / \mathrm{c}$. a
share were paid
Sept. 1, last. Duff-Norton Mfg. Co.-Extra div. of 10c. a share, in addition to the reg-
ular quar. div. of 15c. a share on the common stock. payable Oct. 101934. Eastern Telephone \& Telegrah Co., Maine This company, controlled
by the New England Tel.
ot Tel. Co. through ownership of around $53 \%$ of its stock has resumed divs. by a payment of 25 c a share ( $1 \%$ on $\$ 25$
par stock) for the quarter ended Sept. 30, last.

Enamel Products Co.-Div. of 10c. a share on the no par common stock
payable Oct. 15 1934. This is the first distribution to be made on this payable oct. 15 1934. This is the firrat distributhon to to be made on this
sissue since Dec. 30 193 Fedoral Knitting Mills Co.-Extra div. of $\$ 2.50$ a share on common stock, payabe
tribution of 621 thec. a share was declared payabie Nov, the reglar quar. dis Foreign Bond Associates, Inc.-Div. on the common
from 50 c a a share to 75 c . a share, payable Oct. 191934.
Fort Worth (Tex.) Stock Yards Co.-Extra div. of 50c. a share, in addition to the regular quar. div. of $31 / 2 \mathrm{cc}$. a share on the no par common
stock, both payable Nov. 1 i 934 .
Franklin Fire Insurance. Co. - Extra div. of 5 c . a share, in addition to the
regelur
Nov. 1 quar div. of 25 c a a share on the common stock, both payable Nov. 1934.
General Cigar Co., Inc.-Directors declared two extra divs. of $\$ 3$ a share
each, and two regular divs. of $\$ 1$ a share each. on the no par eatock. One extra and one regular payments is to be made on Nov. 1
sto 1934 and the other divs. are to be distributed on Feb. 11935.
General Stockyards Corp.-Div. on the no par common stock increased
from 25 c. a share to 50 c .a share, payable Nov. 11934 . Golden Cycle Co.- Extra div. of 60 c. a a share in addition to the regular
quar. distribution of 40 c a a share on the capital stock, both payable Duar. distribe
Gray Telephone Pay Station Co.-Div. of \$1 a share on the common
stock, payable Nov. 1 1934, as compared with 25 c . a share paid on Jan. 2 1934
Hooven \& Allison Co.-Semi-ann. div. of $\$ 4$ a share on the common stock,
payable Nov. 1 ; this compares with a div. of $\$ 3$ a share paid on May 1 last International Bronze Powders, Ltd.-It is announced that the company
 Jantzen Knitting Mills - Div. of 10.e. a share on the no par common stock,
payale Nov. payable Nov. 1 1934. This is the first distribution to be
Issue since May 1 1932. when three cents a share was paid
Jewel Tea Co.-Extra div. of 50c. a share in addition to the regular quar.
div. of $75 . \cos$ share on the no par common stock, payable Dec. 151934
and Jan. 1511935 , respectively.
Kalamazoo Stove Co. Extra div. of 25 c . a share, in addition to the usual
Kalamazoo Stove Co.-Extra div. of 25 c . a share, in addition to the usual
quar. distribution of 25 c a a share on the no par common stock, payable
Nov. 11934 Nuar. 1 distribut. Kerr Lake Mines, Ltd.-Dividend resumed on the common stock by the
declaration of 100. a share, payable Nov. 27 1934. The laty previous
disbursement was a semi-ann. div. of 6c. a share paid on Oct. 15 1927. McWilliams Dredging Co.-Spec. div. of 50 c . a share, in addition to the regular quar. div.
payable Dec. 11934
Mesta Machine Co.-The directors have declared a stock div. of 66 2-3\%
on the common stock, payable Nov. 30 1934. Midvale Co.-Div of, \$1 a share on the no par capital stock, payable
Nov. 7 1934. This is the first div. paid on this issue Nov. 71934 . This is the first div. paid on this issue since Jan. 1 1933,
when 50 c . a share was distributed. Monsanto Chemical Co.-Extra div. of 25c. a share, in addition to the
regular quar. distribution of like amount on the capital stock, both payable Dec. 151934 .
Moore Drop Forging Co.-Div. of \$1.50 a share on the class A stock of
no par value, payable Nov. 1 1934. This is the first distribution to be no par value, payable Nov. 1 1934. This is the first distribution to be
made on this issue since Feb. 2 1931, when a regular quar. payment of like amount was made.
Newmont Mining Corp.-Div. of 50 ac. a share on the common stock,
payable Oct. 311934 . A similar distribution was made on April 30 , last. Northwestern National Insurance Co., Milwaukee, Wis.-Extra div. , Co., Milwaukee, W,
Owens Hilinois Glass Co.-Quar. div. on the common stock increased Pacific Power \& Light Co.-D and $\$ 6$ cumul. pref. stock- by the desumed on thation of $\$ 1.75$ a share and $\$ 1.50$
a share, respectively, on these issues, both payable Nov. 11934 . Pacific Western Oil Corp.-Div. of 40c. a share on the no par capital
stock, payable Nov, 30 1934. An initial payment of 25 c a share was stock, payable Nov. 30 1934. An
made on Oct. 25 1933; none since.
Parker Rust Proof Co.-Extra div. of $\$ 1$ a share in addition to the regular
quar. div. or 75 c . a share on the no par common stock, both payable
Pender (David) Grocery Co.-Spec. div. of 50 c . a share on the no par class B stock, payable Dec. 21 1934. This is the first distribution to be and a regular quar. div. of 25c. were paid.
Reno Gold Mines, Led.-Initial div. of 3c. a share on the common stock,
payable Dec. 3 1934. Republic Petroleum C
Repubic Petroleum Co., Ltd.-Initial div. of 3c. a share on the capital stocl, payable Nov. 1 1934. It is stated in connection with the above
docclaration that it it the intention of the Board to declare monthly divs.
at m minimum ret at a minimum rate of 3 c . a share for the next six months
Riverside \& Dan River Cotton Mills, Inc.-Semi-ann. div. of $\$ 3$ a share
plus $6 \%$ int from its accrued date, July 1 , last, on the $\$ 6$ cumul. pref. plus $6 \%$ int. from its accrued date, July 1 , last, on the $\$ 6$ cumul. pref.
stock, payable Nov. 1934 This is the first payment to be made on
this issue sine Jan thisk, pasue sinece Jon. Jon. 1 1931, when a regular semi-ann. distribution of $\$ 3$
tashare was made. a share was made
Southeastern Massachusetts Power \& Electric Co.-Div. on the com-
mon stock increased from 50 c . a share to $\$ 1$ a share, payable Oct. 31 1934. Spiegel, May, Stern Co.-Div. of $\$ 1.621 /$ a share on the $61 / 2 \%$ cumul.
proef. stock, payable Nov. 1 1934 . This div. is for the period from July 16 to oct. 151934 and thus clears up all accumulations on the issue
St. Lawrence Flour Mills Co., Ltd.-Div. on the common stock increased
from $371 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ a a share to 50 c a share, payable Nov. 11934 . Standard Oi
of New Jersey-Extra div. of 25c. a share, in addition to the usual semi-ann. distribution of 50 c. a share on the capital stock. Sun Oil Co.b Philadelphia-Stock div. of $9 \%$ on the no par common
stock, payable Dec. 15 1934, in addition to a regular quar. cash distribustock, payable Dec. 15 1934, in addition to a regular quar. cash distribu-
tion of 25c. a share, payable on the same date.
Telephone Investment Corp.- Monthly div. on the common stock in-
creased from 20 c a a share to 25 c . a share, payable Nov. 1 1934. Timken Roller Bearing Co.-Extra div. of 25 c . a share and the usual
guar. payment of 25 c . a share on the no par capital stock, both payable Dec. 51934.
Twin Disc Clutch Co.-Company on Oct. 1 paid a div. of 25 c . a share on its no par common stock. This is the first payme
since April 1 1932, when $121 / 2$ c. a share was paid.
United States Playing Card Co.-Extra div. of 50 c . a share, in addition to the regular quar. div. of 25 c . a share on the common, stock, both
payable Jan. 2 1935.
位 Vogt Mff Co -
Vogt Mfg. Co.- Div. resumed on the no par common stock by the declara-
tion of 25 . a share. ment made on this issue was on April 11932 , when 15 c . a share was paid. Walgreen Co.- Stock div. of $5 \%$ or one share for each 20 shares outstanding.
in addition to the regular quar. cash div. of 25 c . a share on the common in addition to the regular quar. cash div. of 25 c a a share on the common
stock both payable Nov. 1934 竍
shares, thus not involving any increase in in capitailization.

## UNFAVORABLE CHANGES

American Enka Corp.-Div. ordinarily due at this time on the no par
common stock omitted. Distributions of 25 c . a share were made on common stock omitted
July 2 and April 2 last.
Arlington Mills-Directors took no action on the quar. div. on the no
par capital stock ordinarily due about this time. On July 15 last, a payment of 50 c . a share was made on this issue.
Brockton Gas Light Co.- Quar. div. on the common stock decreased
from 38c. a share to 25 c . a share, payable Oct. 15 1934. Champion Hardware Co--Quar. div. of 75c. a share on the capital stock
ordinarily payable at this uime, omitted.

Christman Brewing Co.-Directors have postponed action on the payment of the regular quar. div. on the convertible cum. pref. stock. The
last payment made on this issue was one of $5 \mathbf{c}$. a share on July 6 last. Courier Post Co.-Dividend on the no par common stock reduced from Courier Post Co.-Dividend on the no par com
$\$ 4$ a share to $\$ 2$ a share, payable Oct. 11934 .
Eastern Bond \& Share Corp.-Extra dividend of 5 c . a share in addi-
tion to a quarterly distribution of 15 c . a share on the capital stock, tion to a quarterly distribution of 15c. a share on the capital stock, distribution
Aug. 1 last.
Edison Electric Llluminating Co. of Boston-Quarterly dividend on the capital s.
Nov. 11934.
Emerson's Bromo Seltzer, Inc.-Quar. divs. on the class A and class B
stock of no par value reduced from 50 c . a share to 40 c . a share, payable stock of no par
Nov. 11934 .
General Baking Co.-Dividend on the common stock reduced from 25 c a Ghare to 15 c . a share, payable Nov. 11934.
General Investors Trust-Dividend on the shares of beneficial interest,
par $\$ 1$, reduced from 10 c . a share to 6 c . a share, payable Nov. 1934 . Gar \$1, reduced Greenfield (Mass.) Gas Light. Co.-Dividend on the comm
reduced from 75c. a share to 50 c . a share, payable Oct. 11934.
Griggs, Cooper \& Co.-Quar. div. of 50 c . a share due at this time on
the common stock, omitted.
Lincoln Telephone Securities Co.-Dividend on the no par common
stock reduced from 50 a a share to 25 a a share Midland Steel Products Co.-Dividend on the $8 \%$ cum. pref. stock
reduced from $\$ 2$ a share to $\$ 1$ a share, payable Nov. 11934 .
Mountain \& Gulf Oil Co.-Dividend on the common stock reduced from 25 c a share to 10 c . a share, payable Nov. 11934.
New Amsterdam Casualty Co.-Directors omitted the dividend due on the $\$ 5$ par capital stock. The last previous
was one of 40c. a share made on Feb. 11934 .
New York Steam Corp.-Directors on Oct. 25 failed to take any action
on the payment of a dividend on the no par par common stock. On on the payment of a dividend on the no par par common st
Ohio Electric Power Co.-Directors defined action on dividends due Oct. 1
on the $7 \%$ cum. pref. stock (par $\$ 100$ ) and on the $6 \%$ cum. pref. stock
 hiladelphia Nation. diladelphia National Insurance Co.-Directors took no action on the 30c. a share had been made from Jan. 151929 up to and including July 16

Sagamore Mfg. Co.-Directors decided to omit the dividend ordinarily payable at this time on the capit
paid Aug. 11934 on this issue.
Standard Wholesale Phosphate \& Acid Works, Inc.-Directors took no action on the payment of a dividend on the common st
time. On June 30 last a dividend of 60 c . a share was paid.
Stahl-Meyer, Inc.-Dividend of $11 / 2 \%$ usually paid at this time on the Washington oil Co. pref stoferred.
Washington Oil Co.-Dividend on the common stock decreased from $\$ 2$ Whiting to \$1 a share, payable Oct. 101934.
$61 / 2 \%$ cum. pref. stock due at this time. Regular quarterly dividend of \$1.621/2 a share have been paid up to and including Aug. 1 last. at this time on the capital stock omitted.

## COURSE OF THE STOCK MARKET DURING OCTOBER 1934

Trading on the New York Stock Exchange was less dull in October than in the preceding month, though activity was not half of that in October 1933, and the price level ended the month a tiny fraction higher. This net change of only .12 of a point in the stock index was achieved after a month of inordinately narrow fluctuations, with the high for the average only 5 points removed from the low. While there were times during the month when various groups of stocks were affected one way or the other, the great mass of issues was largely immobile. It can be said, though, that the rail stocks gave a poorer performance than did the industrials, for the former closed off 1.02 points for the month and the latter closed up 1.27 points.
The news developments of the month which might be counted on to have the most direct influence on the trend of stock prices included the momentary prospect in the first week that Upton Sinclair, the Socialist turned Democrat, might win the Governor's race in California; the assassination of King Alexander of Jugoslavia and Louis Barthou Foreign Minister of France, at Marseilles, on Oct. 9; an intimation by the President that he had not pushed completely aside price-raising schemes, and another by Donald Richberg that it was impossible to balance the budget now ; the opinion by the District of Columbia Supreme Court that the Railroad Pension Law was unconstitutional, and the dramatic "recon ciliation" between the Administration and the bankers on Oct. 24 during the annual convention of the American Bankers Association, when President Roosevelt and Jackson E. Reynolds spoke.
The election outlook for Upton Sinclair early in the month was a distinct price depressant, particularly among California stocks. While the lurid tales of flight of capital from California were doubtless overdone-deliberately overdrawn for campaign effect-the fact remained that issues like California Packing, Standard Oil of California, Pacific Gas \& Electric, \&c., shed a few points while the scare was on. The influence on the stock market of the Marseilles assassinations was more obscure. On the day the murders occurred a mild rally was nipped in the bud, but on the two succeeding days share prices had about as good an advance as they experienced all month. The truth was, as usual, that there were other factors competing with the assassinations for by the President that he had not given up the hone of getting commodity prices to higher levels, and the address of Mr. Richberg in which he paid a little lip service to the idea of a balanced budget and then said that the goal was unobtaina balanced budget and then said that the goal was unobtain-
able at present. The decision of the District of Columbia Supreme Court on railroad pensions had a prompt lifting effect on prices of rail stocks on Oct. 24, but all of the gains and more were given up in the following two trading sessions as doubt grew over the soundness of the decision. The truce between the Administration and the bankers, so ostentatiously arrived at, was judged by the stock market to be of scant economic and financial significance. at least just
now, and so prices had about their weakest days of the month on Oct. 25 and 26 , the two days immediately following the addresses of the President and Mr. Reynolds

Only by comparison with the previous month's showing could the share turnover in October be considered anything but unsatisfactory. The volume on the New York Stock Exchange was $15,659,921$ shares compared with $12,635,870$ in September and $39,372,212$ in October 1933. The total for the first 10 months was brought up to $279,377,161$ shares, a new low since 1924, and comparing with $586,293,330$ shares last year and the record high of $968,674,420$ shares in 1929. The low level of activity in stocks for the first 10 months contrasts sharply with the turnover in bonds on the New York Stock Exchange, which, at $\$ 3,203,268,700$, was at a new high since 1922. On the Curb Exchange the stock turnover was $2,824,557$ shares against $2,702,831$ in September and 5,911,809 in October 1933.
As measured by the New York "Times" index of 50 stocks, prices gained .12 of a point in October, the average moving up to 80.86 from 80.74. For the year to date the average shows a loss of 4.80 points. The 25 railroad stocks dropped from 28.53 to 27.51 in the month, and the 25 industrials rose from 132.95 to 134.22 . For the 50 stocks the month's high was reached on Oct. 25 and the low on Oct. 1.

As to the fluctuations in individual stocks, United States Steel was at its highest Oct. 11, at 35, and at its lowest Oct. 29, at $311 / 4$, with the close Oct. 31 at $31 \%$. Steel preferred was at its lowest Oct. 1, at 72, and at its highest Oct. 11, at 77, with the close Oct. 31 at 74 . American Tel. \& Tel. dropped from 1123/8 Oct. 11 to $1091 / 8$ Oct. 30 , with the close Oct. 31 at 1101/8. American Can rose from 97 Oct. 1 to 103 $7 / 8$ Oct. 17, with the close Oct. 31 at $1001 / 8$. General Electric moved up from $175 / 8$ Oct. 2 to $183 / 4$ Oct. 13, with the close Oct. 31 at $173 / 4$. Allied Chemical \& Dye was at its lowest Oct. 4, at 124, and at its highest Oct. 17, at $1321 / 2$, with the close Oct. 31 at 127. Westinghouse Elec. \& Mfg. dropped from $331 / 8$ Oct. 17 to $295 / 8$ Oct. 29, with the close Oct. 31 at $30 \%$. Consolidated Gas of N. Y. moved down from $291 / 2$ Oct. 5 to $25^{1 / 4}$ Oct. 30, with the close Oct. 31 at 26. In the railroad list, New York Central moved up from $201 / 2$ Oct. 1 to $241 / 8$ Oct. 24 , with the close Oct. 31 at 21. Delaware \& Hudson rose from 37 Oct. 1 to 44 Oct. 24, with the close Oct. 31 at $371 / 2$ bid. Union Pacific was at its lowest Oct. 2, at $981 / 2$, and at its highest Oct. 24 , at $1043 / 4$, with the close Oct. 31 at $1003 / 4$. Southern Pacific moved up from 17 Oct. 27 to $193 / 4$ Oct. 24 , with the close Oct. 31 at $171 / 4$. Baltimore \& Ohio rose from 143/4 Oct. 4 to $167 / 8$ Oct. 24 , with the close Oct. 31 at 151/4. Chesapeake \& Ohio was at its lowest Oct. 9, at $413 / 4$, and at its highest Oct. 25 , at $443 / 8$, with the close Oct. 31 at $421 \frac{1}{2}$. Southern Railway was at its lowest Oct. 1, at 151/4, and at its highest Oct. 24, at $191 / 4$, with the close Oct. 31 at $161 / 4$.
The bond market, as a whole, for October continued the advance begun in the latter part of September. This rising tendency was very marked in United States Treasury bonds and Government-guaranteed issues, and was stimulated by the announcement of a call for redemption on April 151935 of a further $\$ 1,870,000,000$ of Fourth Liberty bonds, repre senting three-fifths of the Fourth Liberty Loan issue now outstanding: Corporate and foreign bonds likewise displayed strength and rose one or more points in the general advance. 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 | $\begin{gathered} \text { First } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Sat. } 1 \end{gathered}$ | Ranoe During October 1934 |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Last } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Sat. } 31 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Low | Highest |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 10 | 3 | 3 |  |
| urth Liberty Lo | 10 |  | $1104{ }^{7} z_{3}$ Oct. | 104 |
|  | 1001 |  | $1{ }^{1012424}$ |  |
| 4\%48 (3rd called).... $19333-1938$ | 1099 $\mathrm{i}_{52}$ | ${ }_{1094{ }^{2} 2}^{10 c t .} 1$ | $112{ }^{10_{2} 2} 80 \mathrm{ct}$. |  |
| Treasury 43/8 sto Ct 1519 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Treasury 348 -.........1946-1956 | $1033_{39}$ | ${ }_{32} \mathrm{Oct} .2$ | $2106{ }^{18820}$ |  |
| easury 3\%/88...-...-1943-1 | ${ }^{1011_{38}}$ |  | ${ }_{1}{ }_{10}^{1031838}$ |  |
| sury | ${ }_{9811_{22}}^{981{ }^{3}}$ | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }_{2}^{1001}$ | 100 |
| asury 38-...-...- $19040-1943$ | $1013_{3}{ }^{3}$ | $10120_{3} 0^{3} \mathrm{Oct} .1$ | $11033^{32} \mathrm{OCt}$. | $1031{ }^{3}$ |
|  |  | $1013{ }^{3} 3_{2} \mathrm{Oct}$. | $21038_{82}$ Oct. 24 |  |
|  | ${ }^{-9} 90^{\circ}{ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  | 10 |
| Treasury ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | - ${ }_{98243}$ |  | 101 |  |
| - | \% |  |  |  |
| - |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ct. | 边 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Railroad and Industrial Bonds | $\begin{gathered} \text { Opening } \\ \text { Price } \\ \text { Oct. } 1 \\ 1934 \end{gathered}$ | Range for | October 193 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Cosing } \\ \text { Price } \\ \text { Otc. } 11 \\ 1934 \end{gathered}$ |
|  |  | Lowest |  |  |
|  |  | $60 \%$ Oct. 2 67\% Oct. 22 |  |  |
| Allegheny Corp coli tr $58 .-\ldots-1944$ | (1023/4 |  |  |  |
| Atch Top \& Santa Fe gen 48.1 |  | ${ }^{\text {Sal }}$ |  | ${ }_{993}^{103}$ |
| Balt \& Ohlo 1st gold 48...-.- 1 |  | 98\%\% Oct.53153170 cot. 30 | 1101 Oct. 24 | ${ }^{993}$ |
| Onvertible | 9993563 ${ }_{73}^{561}$ |  | ${ }^{15} 574$ |  |
| $t \pm$ Mane 18 |  |  |  | 9831/4 |
| Brooklyn Union Elev |  |  | ${ }^{1} 110414$ |  |
| Chesapeake Corp 5 | 102 | 102Oct.Oct. |  | lota |
| Chic Milw \& St P gen |  |  | $\begin{array}{lll}1 & 54 \\ 1 & 59\end{array}$ |  |
| Chic Milw St P \& Pac 5s A | 261/3 | 243 Oct.$234 \%$ Oct.O8,Oct. |  | $\begin{gathered} 51 \\ 246 \\ 261 \\ 71 \\ 7071 \\ 1076 \end{gathered}$ |
| Chic \& NW conv 4 48 ser A -1 |  |  | Oc |  |
| deb 68. | 185 | $1063 / \mathrm{Oct}$. | $1{ }^{107 \%}$ Oct. 4 |  |
| ref \& impt 5s of 1927 ..... 1967 | 651 | 63 Oc | 270 Oct. 25 |  |


change the official rate for call loans remained unchanged at $1 \%$ ，borrowers being interested chiefly in replacement of expiring obligations．

CALL LOANS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

|  | Low | High | Renewal |  | Low | Hioh | Renewal |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Oct．1－．－ | 1 | 1 | 1 | Oct．17．．． | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Oct．} & 2--- \\ \text { Oct．} & 3\end{array}$ | 1 | 1 | 1 | Oct．18．．．－ | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Oct．4－－－ | 1 | 1 | 1 | Oct．19－－－ | 1 | Saturday |  |
| Oct．5－－－ | 1 | 1 | 1 | Oct．21－－－ |  | Sunday |  |
| Oct．6－－－ |  | Saturday |  | Oct．22．．－ | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Oct．7－－－ |  | Sunday |  | Oct． $23-$－－ | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Oct．8－－ | 1 | 1 | 1 | Oct．24－－－ | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Oct． Oct． $10---$ | 1 | 1 | 1 | Oct． $25 .-$ | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Oct．11－－－ | 1 | 1 | 1 | Oct．27－－－ |  | Saturday |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } 12 \ldots \\ & \text { Oct. } \end{aligned}$ |  | Holiday |  | Oct．28．．． |  | Sunday |  |
| Oct．${ }_{\text {Oct．}} 14 .-\mathrm{-}$ |  | Stay |  | Oct．29．．－ | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Oct．15－．－－ | 1 | 1 | 1 | Oct．31－．－－ | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Oct．16．．．－ | 1 | 1 | 1 | Oct．31－－ | 1 | 1 | 1 |

Time loan rates on security collateral continued at pre－ vious levels with transactions largely confined to the renewal of older loans．Rates remained nominal at $3 / 4$ to $1 \%$ for loans running from two to five months and 1 to $11 / 4 \%$ 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 |
| Oct． $1--$ | 34 ${ }^{3}$ | 341 | 3／411 | $33^{3} 1$ | 34＠1 | 1＠11／4 |
| Oct．${ }^{2}--$ | 341 | 3＠1－ |  |  |  | 1＠114 |
| Oct． Oct． O－－ | 34＠1 | 34＠1 | 301 | $3{ }^{3} 181$ | $3_{34}^{4}$＠1 | 1＠11／4 |
| Oct．5－－ | 3401 | 301 | \％ $3_{1}^{1} 1$ | 84＠1 | 3！＠1 | 1＠114 |
| Oct． 6 |  |  | 4 Satur | day ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | 1（1）1／4 |
| Oct． 7 －－ |  |  | sun | day |  |  |
| Oct． 8 | $33^{1} 1$ | 34＠1 | 341 | 3191 | 3 ［131 | 1＠11／4 |
| Oct．${ }^{9}$ Oct． $0^{--}$ | 34＠1 | 3．3＠1 | 3： 31 | 3！＠1 | 34＠1 | 1（91／4 |
| Oct． $11 \sim$ | 3 31 | 34＠1 |  | 34＠1 | 3：©1 | $1 @ 1 / 4$ |
| Oct． $12=$ |  |  | ${ }^{4}$＠${ }^{\text {Holi }}$ | day ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |
| Oct．13－－ |  |  | Satur | day |  |  |
| Oct．14－－ |  |  | Sun | day |  |  |
| Oct． $16--$ | 4＠1 | 34＠1 | 341 | $3 / 41$ | 3＠1 | 1（1）1／4 |
| Oct． $17-$ | 年＠1 | 樃＠1． | 34＠1 | 年＠1 | 尔＠1 | 1＠1／4 |
| Oct． 18 －－ | 3 （1） | 3／411 | \％${ }^{(1) 1}$ | 34＠1 | 34（0） | 1（1）11 |
| Oct． 19 －－ | $3 / 41$ | 3181 |  | 3 ＠1． | $3 / 4$（1）1 | 1＠11／4 |
| Oct． $20--$ |  |  | Satur |  |  |  |
| Oct． $21--$ |  |  | Sun | day |  |  |
| Oct． $23--$ | 34 | 341 | 341 | 301 | 341 | 1011／4 |
| Oct． $24 .-$ | $3 / 41$ | 3\％1 | 3 31 | 3401 | 3401 | 1＠14 |
| Oct． 25 ．－ | 301 | 341 | 341 | 3（1）1 | 3 （1）1 | 1＠114 |
| Oct． 26 －－ | 3 ＠ 1 | 341 | 3／41 | 3 $3_{1} 1$ | 3／41 | 1＠114 |
| Oct． $27-$ |  |  | Satur | day |  |  |
| Oct． 29 －－ | 34 （1）1 | 34＠1 | 3 ［40 $1{ }^{\text {sun }}$ |  |  |  |
| Oct． 30 －－ | 341 | 34181 | 341 | 3191 | 3／＠1 | 1＠1／4 |
| Oct． $31 .$. | 3401 | 301 | 3／41 | 3／4（1）1 | 3／41 | 1＠14 |

Investment demand by the banks for commercial paper drawn by high－grade industrial and mercantile concerns remained active during the month of October and dealers quickly sold the new supplies of paper coming on the market． quickly sold the new supplies of paper coming on the market． paper market was about the same as in September，the turn－ over being limited by the comparatively small amount of accommodation sought by borrowers whose notes can be sold in the open market．Rates continued at a range of $3 / 4$ to $1 \%$ for average grade prime four to six months＇paper， although it was reported that more sales were made at $3 / 4$ than at the higher rate．Under date of Oct． 18 the Federal Reserve Bank of New York announced oct． 18 the Federal by the bank from commesial paper dealers showed a total of $\$ 192,000,000$ of open market commercial paper outstanding $\$ 192,000,000$ of open market commercial paper outstanding
on Sept．30，as compared with $\$ 188,100,000$ on Aug． 31 on Sept．30，as compared with $\$ 188,100$
1934 and $\$ 122,900,000$ on Sept． $30 \cdot 1933$ ．

RATES FOR MONEY AT NEW YORK

|  | Week Ended－ |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Oat． 6 | Oct． 13 | Oct． 20 | Oct． 27 | Nov． 3 |
| Call loans on Stock Exchang |  |  |  |  |  |
| Range for week（mixed and in－ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industrial collateral）－－－－－－－ | 1 （1）1 | 1 （1）1 | 101 | $1 \times 1$ | 1 （1） |
| Week＇s average（mixed and in－ dustrial collateral） | 1 |  |  | 1 | 1 |
| Time loans（mixed \＆indus．collat．） |  |  |  |  |  |
| Thirty days． | 341 | $3 / 4{ }^{3} 1$ | 341 | $3 / 4$＠1 | $34 @ 1$ |
| Ninety days． | 34（1）1 | 年近＠1 | 咱＠＠1 | 年＠1 | 34＠1 |
| Four months＿ | 3401 | 4＠1 | 倠＠1 | 34＠1 | 3／4＠1 |
| Five months | 3（＠1 | \％＠1 | 3／91 | $3 / 41$ | 3 （1） |
| Six months＿ | （1）1／4 | 1 ＠13／4 | （1）11／4 | 1 ＠11／4 | 1 ＠11／4 |
| Commercial paper－Double and single names： |  |  |  |  |  |
| Good 4 to 6 months | ${ }_{1}^{3 / 4}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3 / 4 \\ 1 \end{gathered}$ |  | 3／4 | 3／4 |

Rates for short－date bankers＇acceptances on Oct． 24 were cut $1-16 \%$ ，the first reduction since April 19，resulting in the lowest official rates in the history of the American bill market． The American Acceptance Council on Oct． 16 published its usual survey of the acceptance market and found that the customary employment of bankers＇acceptance credits to finance the seasonal requirements of staple crops was re－ sponsible during September for an increase of $\$ 19,417,668$ in the volume of bills．This increase was wholly due to the seasonal gain in the volume of bankers＇acceptances created for the purpose of financing goods in domestic warehouses． This total advanced $\$ 19,931,160$ during the month and represents in part，the shipment and storage of cotton，wool， wheat and other fall crops．The Sept． 30 total of $\$ 539,420,-$ 386 was $\$ 175,728,298$ less than the volume of bills outstand－ ing on the corresponding date in 1933．Outside of ware－ house credits，the only other classified gain for the month was in the volume of import acceptances，which total went
up $\$ 5,370,016$ ．Acceptances created for the purpose of fi－ nancing exports continued to decline as it has steadily since January，going off in September $\$ 2,104,249$ ．Acceptances created for the purpose of financing goods stored in or shipped between foreign countries went off $\$ 3,521,904$ ．This total of foreign acceptances now stands at $\$ 137,311,085$ ，or ap－ proximately $25 \%$ of the total outstanding in the spring of 1931．Domestic credit acceptances and acceptances for the purpose of creating dollar exchange were only slightly changed in volume during the month．Practically all of the increase in volume was reported by banks in the New York Federal Reserve District．The only other district showing any marked change was the Chicago District which reported a substantial drop of $\$ 4,100,000$ ．The bill market had slightly more activity during September with some promise of slightly firmer rates．The movement of bills was ac－ celerated，although at the month end the position of the accepting banks with respect to their bill holdings was practically the same as in the previous month On wat practically the same as in the previous month．On Sept． 30 ，reporting accepting banks were holding $\$ 267,773,137$ of their own bills and $\$ 235,358,730$ of other banks bils，a total of $\$ 503,131,876$ which was $\$ 20,000,000$ above the total holdings at the end of August or only slightly more than the total increase in the outstanding volume．Rates for bankers＇ acceptances were quoted at $3-16 \%$ bid， $1 / 8 \%$ asked for 30 ， 60 ，and 90 days，at $5-16 \%$ 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：
＂＇The bankers＇acceptance market was generally quiet dur－ ing October．Dealers＇sales of bills to investing institutions somewhat exceeded the small amounts of new bills coming into the market during the first three weeks，and portfolios of the discount houses consequently declined somewhat． On Oct． 24 the dealers reduced their rates by $1-16 \%$ on ma－ turities up to 90 days，the offering rate becoming $1 / 8 \%$ ，the same quotation that was in effect prior to the advance instituted toward the end of September．Following this re－ duction in rates，investment demand for bills slackened and dealers＇portfolios tended to increase slightly．

PRIME BANKERS＇ACCEPTANCES

| Oct． | Call Loans Secured by Accept ：ces | 30 Days Bud \＆Ask | 60 Days Bid \＆Ask | 90 Days $B i d$ \＆$A s k$ | 120 Days Bid \＆Ask | 150 Days | 180 Days Bid \＆A8： |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. | －．．－－ | $1_{1-20}^{10}$ | $3_{15}^{18}$ | 3／3， | ${ }^{3 / 63}$ | 3／2－3／6 | 3／2－3／6 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 3103 |  | 迷 |
|  |  | ／4－26 | 发－36 | Saturday | \％／8－1／4 | 2／2－3／8 |  |
|  |  |  | 14－146 | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Sunday } \\ 1 / 10 \\ \hline 10}}$ | 36－3／4 |  | 3／2\％ |
|  | － |  |  |  | 1／1／1／4 |  |  |
| 11. |  |  |  |  | \％ 3014 | 慟 | 䢒 |
| ${ }_{13}^{12}$ |  |  |  | Hollday |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Sunduy |  |  |  |
|  | －．．．． | 边 |  |  | 30，3／4 |  |  |
| 178．－． |  |  |  | 退 |  |  |  |
| 19 |  |  | 边 |  | 58－1／4 | 3／3－1／6 | 3／2 |
|  |  |  |  | Sunday |  |  |  |
| 22 | －－－－－ |  |  |  | 36－1／4 |  | 3／ |
|  |  | ${ }^{3}$ | 310－3／6 | ${ }^{3}$ | 510－3／4 | 湤 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{28}^{27}$ |  |  |  | Sunday |  |  |  |
| 29 |  | ${ }^{3} 10-1 / 6$ | ${ }^{3} 10-1 / 1$ | 310－1／6 | ${ }^{5}$ | 3 3 － $3 / 8$ | 12－3／3 |
| 31\％－\％ | －－．－－ |  |  |  |  |  | － |

the keturns of the federal reserve banks－ BROKER＇S LOANS IN NEW YORK CITY
The chief credit activity of the Federal Reserve System in October was in its new industrial advance department．This was the case in spite of the fact that the industrial advances of the 12 regional banks，from Sept． 26 to Oct．31，rose from $\$ 1,961,000$ to only $\$ 6,149,000$ ，or $\$ 4,188,000$ ，and their com－ mitments to make advances increased from $\$ 756,000$ to only $\$ 3,218,000$ ，or $\$ 2,462,000$ ．It was in this field alone that the System made any net addition to the credit volume employed by commerce and industry．So far as bills discounted for member banks were concerned，Federal Reserve credit was lower，for bank borrowings declined $\$ 9,000,000$ ，or nearly $50 \%$ ， the fall being from $\$ 20,000,000$ to $\$ 11,000,000$ ．Bills bought in the open market had the purely nominal increase of $\$ 270,000$ ，while the Government securities portfolio expanded only $\$ 38,000$ ，and other Federal Reserve credit was but $\$ 1,000,000$ higher，at $\$ 8,000,000$ ．Thus，from these ordinary contacts of the System with the market there resulted an $\$ 8,000,000$ decline in Federal Reserve credit．The one offset to the decline in bank borrowings was the $\$ 3,218,000$ increase in industrial advances and the $\$ 2,462,000$ increase in com－ mitments．

In still another way was the industrial advance depart－ ment the scene of interest in Federal Reserve affairs last month．In the week ended Oct． 31 three of the regional banks －Atlanta，Minneapolis and Kansas City－obtained $\$ 845,000$ payments from the Treasury in connection with their indus－ trial advance operations．The law allows the several Fed－ eral Reserve banks to obtain these payments from the Treas－ ury to enable them to conduct their industrial advance activi－ ties，but the law is obscure and does not reveal the will of Congress on the subject when the Reserve banks should apply
to the Treasury for these payments and when they should not．The Reserve banks were to make the industrial ad－ vances out of their surplus，and the surplus of the Atlanta， Minneapolis and Kansas City banks is far indeed from being exhausted．What this policy accomplishes，in one sense，is to enable the regional banks to risk the Treasury＇s money instead of their own in making the working capital loans．
The gold certificates deposited with the Federal Reserve by the Treasury increased only $\$ 8,000,000$ ，or $\$ 18,000,000$ less than the rise in the monetary gold stock．Currency in cir－ culation was up $\$ 51,000,000$ ，or from $\$ 5,403,000,000$ to $\$ 5,454$ ，－ 000,000 in the five－week period，with Federal Reserve notes $\$ 26,000,000$ higher and Federal Reserve bank notes $\$ 1,815,000$ lower．Treasury and National bank currency increased $\$ 25,000,000$ ，possibly on account of the paying out into circu－ lation of more of the new silver certificates．In spite of the seasonal rise in the circulation of money，member bank re－ serve balances increased $\$ 36,000,000$ from Sept． 26 to Oct． 31. The meeting of the increased demand for hand－to－hand money imposed no burden on the banks，because their reserve balances were being enlarged by the gain in monetary gold， the $\$ 25,000,000$ expansion in Treasury and National bank currency，the $\$ 31,000,000$ reduction in Treasury cash and deposits with the Federal Reserve，and the $\$ 14,000,000$ fall in non－member deposits with the System．The only change in the nature of the Federal Reserve＇s holdings of Govern－ ment securities was a $\$ 10,013,000$ decline in Treasury notes and a $\$ 10,014,000$ increase in certificates and bills．

In the week ended Oct． 24 the Federal Reserve made such changes in the form of the condition statement of the weekly reporting New York banks as to make further comparisons with previous brokers＇loan totals impossible．Instead of reporting，as in the past，New York bank advances to brok－ ers and dealers for own account，for account of out－of－town banks and for account of others，the banks now report their loans to brokers and dealers in New York and outside New York．At the month－end loans to brokers both in New York and outside New York totaled $\$ 614,000,000$ ，compared with $\$ 603,000,000$ of loans for own account on Sept．26．Street loans，as compiled by the New York Stock Exchange，were $\$ 4,496,031$ lower in October，at $\$ 827,033,416$ ．

## COURSE OF STERLING EXCHANGE IN OCTOBER

Sterling exchange and the entire foreign exchange market encountered many confusing cross currents in October．All currencies reflected the implications resulting from gold standard abandonment，trade restrictions，and business de－ pression．Foreign exchange trading was never more de－ moralized，although there was ample evidence that both internal and external trade showed noteworthy improvement in many countries．During the preceding nine months there was a marked improvement in business in Great Britain， Canada，Australia，South Africa，the Far East，and in the countries of South America．There was a hopeful advance－ ment toward emergence from depression in the United States，but even under the most optimistic view the improve－ ment apparent in each country was sporadic in character． Early in the month Neville Chamberlain，Chancellor of the British Exchequer，ventured to take credit for much of the improvement in British trade，while admitting that there was still much to be desired．
In the early part of the month sterling showed consider－ able weakness，in terms of both dollars and French francs． The pound was under decided pressure，due chiefly to opera－ tions on the other side which appeared to be centered in Paris．The pressure was in part seasonal，as London was meeting heavy payments for raw materials and foodstuffs from the United States，South America，and other primary producing countries．But this seasonal pressure in itself was not sufficient to account for the pronounced weakness in terms of French francs，or gold．One important factor was the sudden movement of short－term funds from London to Paris for investment in the new French Treasury issue which offered larger return than was possible in the London market．However，the pressure durnig the first weeks of October originated largely with European bear interests in sterling，which based their operations on the expectation that the dollar would be further devalued or otherwise impaired by inflationary measures which these bear specu－ lators felt would be only a natural consequence of the extraordinary Government expenditures here．Interests sharing this view seemed to be strongly of the opinion that the British authorities would allow sterling to follow the dollar in its anticipated downward course．

On Oct． 1 sterling was quoted in New York $\$ 4.911 / 2$ ． This was the lowest valuation since last Feb． 3 and the lowest gold value ever recorded for the unit．At the same time the London check rate on Paris dipped to 74.095 francs to the pound．At this level the pound was estimated to be worth slightly less than $\$ 2.901 / 4$ in terms of the old gold dollar．The lowest point ever touched prior to the American suspension of gold was $\$ 3.141 / 2$ ．The pressure against sterling in the early part of October was no more than a continuation of the trend which had been manifest through－ out September，when sterling dropped steadily from a high of $\$ 5.021 / 2$ on Sept． 5 to a closing rate of $\$ 4.97$ on Sept． 28 ．

The markets became most demoralized during the week beginning Oct．8．On Oct． 9 King Alexander I of Jugoslavia and．Foreign Minister Louis Barthou of France were assassi－ nated in Marseilles．Markets of every description were thrown into confusion by the grave international implication
of the tragedy. Trends were so mixed for the rest of the week that only the most necessary transactions could be effected. Sterling dropped as low as $\$ 4.891 / 8$. On Oct. 11 the mean London check rate on Paris worked down to 73.919 and the price of gold in the London open market shot up correspondingly to an all-time record high of 143s. 3d. Nevertheless the outward movement of funds from London to Paris was conspicuous, so that French Treasury bill rates were reduced to $23 / 8 \%$ from $23 / 4 \%$ as a consequence of the accumulation of short-term funds in Paris. The absence of positive authoritative announcements on American monetary and fiscal policies added to the market confusion and rumors were rife that London intended that sterling should fall to its former parity with the dollar of $\$ 4.8665$. The British Exchange Equalization Account, so far as traders could observe, took no decided steps to steady exchange.
Neville Chamberlain, in an address a few weeks earlier at the annual dinner of the Lord Mayor of London, took occasion to point out that England's monetary policy had three objectives: First, the preservation of London as the world's international clearing house and of the pound as the international unit, and hence the creation and maintenance of the sterling bloc; second, an ultimate return of the world to gold as international money; third, the maintenance during the interim of as much stability as possible in sterling exchange, while permitting the unit to seek a natural level, that is, the level which reflects England's price-cost levels in relation to those of other countries. He emphasized that it was no part of the Government's policy to intervene in order to manipulate sterling or any currency. In referring to the idea of another economic conference to effect stabilization of currencies or for any other purpose, the Chancellor was emphatic that it would be "better to confine ourselves at present to private discussion." This last remark was interpreted in many quarters to mean that informal discussions were taking place on the subject of exchange stabilization. Such an interpretation might very easily constitute an undue extension of the Chancellor's remarks.
On the subject of the operations of the Exchange Equalization Fund Mr. Chamberlain was careful to reiterate "we have never attempted and are not attempting now by means of that fund to fix the exchange at a given point or to maintain it even with a fixed limit of value in the face of and opposition to seasonal and other powerful influences."

The entire course of sterling reversed itself after Oct. 15 All pressure except seasonal commercial pressure ceased. The market became more active and sterling was in demand. The Continental currencies began to show greater ease in terms of both sterling and dollars and it became evident that anxiety was aroused in the minds of Continental holders of funds that all was not as well as might be desired in the gold bloc countries. The belga had been showing considerable weakness for some weeks and was in constant need of support by the Brussels authorities and apaprently by the financial powers of Paris. Some uncertainty was also entertained respecting the political future of the Doumergue National Cabinet. The gold bloc countries-Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Italy, Poland, and Luxembourgsent delegates to Brussels on Oct. 20 to draw up measures for their mutual economic defense. This apparently constructive course was not given a universally favorable interpretation. In fact in many quarters the necessity for such a conference was regarded as an evidence of weakness in gold bloc position and funds began to flow back to London.

Toward the end of the month the great London banks, which had been supporting bill rates for the past few years, ound it necessary to allow the discount market to follow ts natural trend. During the week ended Oct. 20 , twomonths' bills were $11-16 \%$ to $23-32 \%$, three-months' bills $25-32 \%$ to $13-16 \%$, four-months' bills $13-16 \%$ to $7 / 8 \%$, and six-months' bills $15-16 \%$ to $1 \%$. During the week ended Oct. 27 these rates were allowed to ease slightly, so that the six-months' maturities were $7 / 8 \%$ to $15-16 \%$. On Oct. 31 the London Clearing banks made another reduction in their buying rates for bills and the market went off to the west in the past few years. On Oct. 30 two-months' bills were $1 / 2 \%$, three-months $9-16 \%$ to $5 \% \%$, four-months' bills $5 / 8 \%$, and six-months' bills $3 / 4 \%$.
Sterling cable transfers closed on Oct. 31 at $\$ 4.987 / 8$. The low for sterling in October was $\$ 4.891 / 8$ on Oct. 11 and the high was $\$ 4.991 / 4$ on Oct. 24. Sterling cable transfers closed on Friday, Oct. 26, at $\$ 4.971 / 4$. On Oct. 1 the London check rate on Paris was 74.187 and the closing rate on Friday, Oct. 26, was 75.29, and on Oct. 31 was 75.544 . It may be recalled that during the greater part of August the London open market gold price ruled a few pence above 138s. an ounce, but that on Aug. 31 sterling weakened in terms of gold until the price advanced to a new record high of $140 \mathrm{~s} .111 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. A new high record was made on Sept. 3 at 141s. 7 d . On Oct. 11 an all-time high of 143s. 3d. was registered. Prior to the suspension by Great Britain in September 1931, the price of gold was normally around $84 \mathrm{~s} .91 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. to 84 s . 11 d . per ounce. The low for gold in October was 139s. 6d. an ounce. All the gold available in the London market during October, totaling approximately £9,011,500, was taken for unknown destinations, generally understood to be for account of private hoarders.

The following table gives the London check rate on Paris from day to day, the price 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 dollars:
london check rate on paris and price of gold in london

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \& London
Check Rate on Paris \& $$
\begin{gathered}
\text { Lon } \\
\substack{\text { open } \\
\text { Gold }}
\end{gathered}
$$ \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 2don } \\
& \text { Mrarket } \\
& \text { Price }
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \& London Check Rate on Paris \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { London } \\
\text { Open Market } \\
\text { Gold Price }
\end{gathered}
$$} <br>
\hline Oc \& 74.187 \& ${ }^{1418 .}$ \& ${ }^{60}$ d. \& Oct \& 74.11 \& 142s. \& <br>
\hline Oct. 2 \& 74.25

7430 \& \& 2 c 23. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ \& Oct. 1 \& 7. 7.1279 \& \& <br>
\hline \& 74.21 \& 142s. \& 1d. \& Oct \& 75.00 \& 141s. \& 21/2d. <br>
\hline \& 74.16 \& 142s. \& 4 d . \& Oct. 2 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Oct. 6 \& 74.187 \& 142s. \& 3d. \& Oet. 22 \& 74.71 \& \& 6 d . <br>
\hline Oct. \& \& AY, \& 6 \& Oc \& ${ }_{75}{ }^{\text {5.25 }}$ \& ${ }^{1409}{ }^{\text {120 }}$. \& <br>
\hline Oct. 9 \& ${ }_{7} 7.50$ \& ${ }^{1428 .}$ \& ${ }_{90}$ \& Oet 25 \& \& ${ }^{13993}$ \& <br>
\hline Oct. 10 \& 74.045 \& 142s. \& 8d. \& Oct. 26 \& ${ }_{75.324}$ \& 1408. \& d. <br>
\hline Oct. 11 \& 7.919 \& ${ }^{1438 .}$ \& ${ }^{31}$ d. \& Oet. 27 \& 75.25 \& 1408. \& 51/2d. <br>
\hline Oct. \& 74.218
74.00 \& ${ }^{1438 \mathrm{~s}}$. \& \& Oct. 28 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Oct. \& ${ }^{\text {SUN }}$ \& ${ }_{\text {14Y }}^{1428 .}$ \& 81/2. \& Oct. 2 \& -75.187 \& ${ }^{13989}$. \& <br>
\hline \& 73.90 \& 143 s . \& \& Oct. 3 \& ${ }_{75.544}$ \& 1398. \& 7 d . <br>
\hline Oct. 16 \& 74.16 \& 142s. \& 91/2d. \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

PRICE PAID FOR GOLD BY UNITED STATES (FEDERAL RESERVE

|  | $\underset{\text { Stotes }}{\text { United }}$ | London Prace Converted into Dollars |  | United | London Price Converted into Dollars |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Oct. | \$35.00 | \$35.07 | Oct. 17 | \$35.00 | \$35.21 |
| Oct. | 35.00 | 34.95 | Oct. 18. | 35.00 | 35.09 |
| Oct. | 35.00 | 35.02 | Oct. 19 | 35.00 | ${ }^{35.06}$ |
| Oct. | 35.00 | 35.01 | Oct. 20 | 35.00 | 35.02 |
| Oct. | 35.00 | 35.04 | Oct. 21 | Sunday | Sunday |
| Oct. | 35.00 | 35.03 | Oct. 22 | 35.00 | 34.99 |
| Oct. | Sunday | Sunday | Oct. 23 | 35.00 | 34.85 |
| Oct. | 35.00 | 34.98 | Oct. 24 | 35.00 | 34.81 |
| Oct. | 35.00 | 34.95 | Oct. 25 | 35.00 | 34.86 |
| Oct. | 35.00 | 34.95 | Oct. 26 | 35.00 | 34.79 |
| Oct. | 35.00 | 35.02 | Oct. 27 | 35.00 | 34.86 |
| Oct. | Holiday | 35.20 | Oct. 28 | Sunday | Sunday |
| Oct. | 35.00 | 35.14 | Oct. 29 | 35.00 | 34.88 |
| Oct. | Sunday | Sunday | Oct. 30 | 35.00 | 34.85 |
| Oct. | 35.00 | 35.07 | Oct. 3 | 35.00 | 34.82 |

In commenting on the foreign exchange situation during October the Federal Reserve Bank of New York said in its monthly review of Nov. 1 :
"Wide fluctuations in the foreign exchanges occurred in October as in the previous month. After declining sharply at the beginning of the second week, the gold currencies recovered and maintained a varying premium against the dollar until a resumption of the downward tendency in the second half of the month carried them to a discount and in some cases to the gold import points. Meanwhile, the sterling currencies, which had weakened in September and early Oictober, registered net gains for the month.
"The French frane held comparatively steady at a level somewhat below its end of September quotation for several days at the beginning of October, dipped to $\$ 0.06611 / 4$ on the 9 th, and then recovered to $\$ 0.0666$ on the 11 th. This higher level was maintained until the 16th, after which a steady decline developed which carried quotations to the estimated gold import point on the 29th. No gold shipments were reported, however. The belga, the Swiss franc, and the guilder moved similarly to the French franc; the belga which was the weakest of the four currencies, was quoted below parity consistently and fell below the gold import point on the 24th. Lire followed the same general trend.
"Argentine pesos and the Scandinavian currencies followed sterling, but the yen, which moved with the pound during most of the month, did not recover as much as sterling and closed the month with a net loss. Brazilian milreis held closely to a level of about $\$ 0.0825$. The silver currencies rose sharply on the 11th with the price of silver, but fel considerably after imposition of a duty and equalization charge on silver exports by the Chinese Government. The Shanghai dollar was quoted at 15 to $20 \%$ discount from its theoretical parity, based on current silver prices, during the latter part of the month. Canadian dollars, which had ruled above $\$ 1.03$ throughout most of September, fluctuated between $\$ 1.017 / 8$ and $\$ 1.021 / 2$ during October."
Only slight changes were reported in the gold holdings of the Bank of England in October. In the week ended Oct. 3 the Bank reported an increase of $£ 34,545$; in the week ended Oct. 10 an increase of $£ 27,692$; in the week ended Oct. 17 a decrease of $£ 3,828$; in the week ended Oct. 24 an increase of $£ 73,924$, and in the week ended Oct. 31 a decrease of $£ 8,237$. Total gold holdings on Oct. 31 stood at $£ 192,650,024$, which compared with $£ 191,757,691$ 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 Nov. 1:
"Actual shipments of gold during October were limited to imports of $\$ 3,400,000$ from Canada and $\$ 2,400,000$ from Mexico. The effect of these transactions on the monetary gold stock of the United States was supplemented, however by the release of $\$ 350,000$ of gold previously earmarked for foreign account at this bank and by the receipt by the mints and assay offices of newly mined domestic gold and scrap gold averaging about $\$ 2,600,000$ and $\$ 1,100,000$ a week,
respectively, so that the gold stock rose nearly $\$ 25,000,000$ during October. Additional transactions at New York that did not affect the gold stock were the receipt of $\$ 1,000,000$ from Colombia which was immediately earmarked on arrival
and the release from earmark of $\$ 1,000,000$ of gold for export to Chile."

Canadian exchange continued firm in terms of United States dollars, always at a premium. On Oct. 1 Montreal funds were at a premium of from $21 / 16 \%$ to $221 / 32 \%$, and on Oct. 31 at a premium of $25 / 16 \%$.

## CONTINENTAL AND other foreign exchanges

French francs were exceptionally steady in terms of the dollar throughout the greater part of October, ruling fractionally above new dollar parity. Around Oct. 26 the rate declined sharply to 6.5938 (new dollar parity 6.63), and it seemed as though a gold movement from Paris to New York was imminent unless the Pars authorities and the Treasury Department here should take steps to eliminate such a possibility. As noted above in the resume of sterling exchange, the frane was exceptionally firm in terms of sterling until during the week beginning Oct. 22 exchange turned in favor of sterling and funds began to flow from Paris and other Continental centers toward London. The chief features affecting the interrelation of sterling, the franc, and the dollar are outlined in the description of the sterling market during October.
Francs might have continued relatively firm against both London and New York throughout the month had it not been for the unfavorable atmosphere which developed after the assassination of the Jugoslav King and French Foreign Minister Barthou on Oct. 9. The economic situation of France, however, hardly justifies a firmer trend in francs this time. The National budget has not been balanced. French export trade has declined noticeably and the import balance is unfavorable. During the past season tourist raffic has fallen far below expectations and considerable uneasiness has developed with respect to the political situation. It was felt that the Doumergue National Cabinet was bound to face obstacles in its constitutional reform program when Parliament meets on Nov. 6. M. Doumergue s encountering opposition from French Senators in his program to amend the constitution. One of his leading proposals which is being most strenuously opposed would give the Government the right to dissolve the Chamber of Deputies with the sole assent of the President of the Republic, without the sanction of the Senate, as is now required.
Uneasiness arose at various times during the month on market rumors that the position of the gold bloc countries was weakening. It has been evident for the past few months that the Belgian position was weak and the belga on numerous occasions required support to such an extent that uneasiness prevailed in all the leading Continental centers. Throughout the month an agitation persisted in Belgium for the abandonment of the gold standard. A similar agitation was carried on in Paris and in Holland. The delegates to the gold bloc economic conference at Brussels drew up agreements on Oct. 20 looking toward expanding trade within the group and the strengthening of the members of the bloc against continued pressure from depreciated currencies. Among other objectives the signatory govern ments affirmed their determination to maintain the present gold parities of their respective currencies.
The market in general failed to place a favorable inter pretation on the outcome of the conference, but tended to view its agreements as a sign of weakness rather than of strength. For a few weeks before the conference it was carefully pointed out to the world at large that the countries comprising the gold bloc represented in Europe a com bined population of more than $100,000,000$ and embraced an unbroken extent of territory from the Adriatic to the North Sea, and comprising all of Western Europe except the Iberian Peninsula. Omitting Russia, the gold bloc countries represent $36 \%$ of the population and $37 \%$ of the international trade carried on in Eiurope. It was also carefully pointed out that several of these countries have vast colonial empires. Hence it was not surprising to find that their agreements provide for a general commission composed of delegates from the respective countries to study how at present it is possible to increase trade between the gold bloc countries. "They (the delegates) consider as desirable that an increase of $10 \%$ in the global volume of trade be effected above that from July 11933 to June 30 1934". Comments from London, Paris, and Amsterdam were on the whole implied rather freely that the trade projects of the gold bloc conference could not be carried out.

Press observers in Paris and Brussels reported that it was learned incidentally that one important subject under discussion was the possibility of the complete collapse of the German market. While nothing of this was said in the official statements, it was believed that the delegates kept this possibility in mind in their deliberations, and the view has been expressed that they consider their work as in part a preparation for the possible elimination of Germany from world trade.

The Bank of France statement for the week ended Oct. 5 showed an increase in gold holdings of $65,981,047$ francs; for the week ended Oct. 12 an increase of $60,000,000$ francs; for the week ended Oct. 19 an increase of $76,507,995$ francs, and for the week ended Oct. 26 a decrease of $7,242,947$ francs. This was the first decrease in gold holdings shown by the bank in 33 successive weeks during which time the bank increased its gold holdings by $8,554,849,226$ francs. The increased its gold holdings by 8,5 stood at $82,475,805,725$ francs, which compared with $81,032,035,444$ francs a year
earlier and with $28,935,000,000$ francs when the frane was earier and wth 28,935. The Bank's ratio stood on Oct. 26 at $80.29 \%$, compared with $79.11 \%$ a year ago and with legal requirements of $35 \%$. The high for the frane for the legal requirements of $35 \%$. The high for the rane for the
month was 6.665 on Oct. 17, and the low was 6.59 on Oct. 30 .
Italian lire were under pressure during the greater part of the month. Lire have been relatively weak in terms of dollars for some time. As a result of the pressure the Bank of Italy's total reserves have been gradually decreasing, except for sporadic increases. The principal reason for the decline in reserves appears to be the excess of merchandise importations into Italy over exports. The fact that the business depression has been so long and widespread has also business depression has been so long and extremely unfavorable effect on tourist traffic in Italy, as elsewhere. Tourist expenditures and emigrant remittances have always been a highly favorable influence on lire. Toward the end of October the Bank of Italy's gold reserve totaled $6,200,000,000$ lire, against $7,050,000,000$ lire a year earlier and the Bank's foreign bills and balances abroad were down to $27,000,000$ lire, whereas a year earlier they were $305,000,000$ lire. Despite the heavy decrease in eserves, the ratio of reserves to note circulation contimues well above the $40 \%$ required by law. Cable transfers on Rome had a range of 8.62 @8.643/4 during the first week of October. The range for the month was $8.541 / 4 @ 8.66$ The lower rate was touched in the last week of the month. Cable transfers closed on Oct. 31 at $8.55 @ 8.56$

The exchange situation in Germany is no better, and probably worse despite the current high quotations for free marks in New York and other markets. Restrictions have been further stiffened with regard to base metals in German manufactures, and Dr. Schacht has decreed that no foreign exchange will be issued for traveling purposes except on business. In this respect, however, a later agreement especially favors mark exchange for Italy. The high quotations for the "free" mark represent a scarcity value due to the artificial shortage of marks resulting from the prohibition against the export of German currency and the restrictions on transfers.

Despite the restrictions and practical elimination of mark exchange from the market, the Reichsbank increased its gold holdings during October. These gold holdings are due entirely to the same shortage and restrictions.

The German restrictions have the same effect on the international exchange markets as would the sudden reduction of German imports in time of unrestricted payments. Marks at times are almost unobtainable in Continental countries and sell temporarily at a premium. Consequently payment in gold yields a profit to arbitrage firms

The wide fluctuations in "free" marks in October are indicated as follows: For the week ended Oct. 5 the range was $40.39 @ 40.60$; for the week ended Oct. 12, 40.38@40.70 for the week ended Oct. 19, 40.48@40.72, and for the week ended Oct. 26, 40.27@40.55. The Reichsbank's statemen for the first quarter of October shows an increase in gold and bullion of $3,552,000$ reichsmarks, for the second quarter an increase of $1,276,000$ reichsmarks, for the third quarter an increase of $1,746,000$ reichsmarks, and for the last quarte a decrease of 980,000 reichsmarks. The Bank's gold and bullion on Oct. 31 stood at $82,564,000$ reichsmarks, which compares with $396,014,000$ reichsmarks a year earlier and with $817,314,000$ reichsmarks at the end of October 1932 The Bank's ratio on Oct. 31 stood at $2.26 \%$, compared with $11.6 \%$ at the end of October 1933 and with $26 \%$ on Oct. 311932.

Exchange on the countries neutral during the war was, of course, strongly influenced by the interrelation of sterling francs, and the dollar. The Scandinavian units, representing countries which are important members of the sterling bloc fluctuated in sympathy with sterling exchange. Swiss francs and Dutch guilders were firm throughout the greater part of the month, ruling generally above new dollar parity until toward the end of the month, when they moved down in sympathy with the easier tone of French francs. The Swiss frane was also firm during the major part of the month, likewise declining in terms of the dollar in sympathy with the French franc. Both the guilder and the Swiss franc were strong in terms of French francs during most of the month, so that small consignments of gold wen from Paris to both Amsterdam and Zurich, offsetting acquisitions by the Bank of France from private gold hoardings and transactions of the British and American equalization funds. The latest statement of the Bank of The Netherlands shows an increase of $4,000,000$ guilder in gold reserves, the total standing on Oct. 26 at $881,700,000$ guilders and the gold cover at $80.4 \%$

Guilder cable transfers on Amsterdam sold at 68.19@ 68.34 during the first week of October. The guilder ranged during the month between 67.64 and 68.54 and closed on Oct. 31 67.64@67.68. Swiss franc cable transfers were $32.56 @ 32.58$ on Oct. 31, against 32.83@32.89 on Oct. 1. Cable transfers on Sweden were $25.68 @ 25.73$ on Oct. 31, against 25.38@25.54 on Oct. 1 .

Exchange on the South American countries presented no new features of importance. For several months the South American exchanges have been showing a steadily improved position. This has been brought about by the great improvement in the export trade of the South American countries, which has resulted in a decided surplus in the trade balances of these countries. Largely owing to the
improved economic situation the exchange restrictions have been virtually abandoned, controls are now largely nominal, and the so-called unofficial or free markets are given greater scope. The National Statistical Bureau of Argentina reports that the favorable balance for the first nine months of 1934 was $48 \%$ higher than at the end of September last year. Exports totaled 1,100,000,000 pesos, an increase of $271 / 2 \%$. All other South American countries show correspondingly great improvement along these lines. The official quotation on Buenos Aires was between $327 / 8 @ 331 / 8$. The unofficial quotation ranged between $26 @ 263 / 4$. The official rate on Rio de Janeiro was $8.21 @ 83 / 8$, and the free market in milreis showed a range of $71 / 2 @ 73 / 4$.
Exchange on the Far Eastern countries is more or less demoralized by the influences affecting the major exchanges, especially sterling and the dollar, by the rise in world silver prices, by the placing of an export tax on silver by China, and by the lowering of the yen-sterling peg by the Japanese control. The Indian rupes of course fluctuated with sterling, to which it is attached at the fixed rate of 1s. 6d. per rupee. China, it is well known, in September and early October
 to the internal price stability of China. Chinese authorities pointed out that a rise in world silver prices was injurious to pointed out that a rise in world silver prices was injurious to was depleting the stocks at Shanghai to an unwarranted extent and at an alarming rate. Since the United States Government pointed out that its silver policies were mandatory, the Chinese Government on Sunday, Oct. 14, imposed a sliding tax of $10 \%$ on silver exports from Shanghai, whether in the form of bullion, sycee, or coin. The Chinese authorities feel that even the possibility of a further advance in the export duty will cause a cessation of Chinese offers of silver in the London market. Since the drain on the of silver in inghai silver stocks began on June 9 there has been a net reduction of $127,172,000$ ounces. China is in effect now off the silver standard and is one of the countries with a managed currency.

The London price for silver on Oct. 31 was $233 / 8 \mathrm{~d}$., against $227-16 \mathrm{~d}$. on Oct. 1. Shanghai checks were 33.08@ $337-16 \mathrm{~d}$., Oct. 31, against 36.11@36 9-16d., Oct. 1. The Hong Kong dollar was $40.14 @ 40$ 11-16d. on Oct. 31, against
39.95@403/8d. on Oct. 1. Yen checks sold at $28.91 @ 29.05 d$.


RATES OF EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTERS


For Rates of Exchange on Other Centers usually given here, see page 43.

# New York Stock Exchange 

MONTHLY AND YEARLY RECORD

# RANGE OF BOND PRICES DURING OCTOBER 1934. 

| Bond Sales | 1934 | 1933 | Stock Sales |  | 1934 | 1933 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| October | \$278,238,000 | \$232,922,600 | October | Shares | 15,659,921 | 39,372,212 |
| Jan. 1 to Oct. 31 | 3,203,268,700 | 2,776,528,000 |  |  | 279,377,161 | 586,293,330 |

NOTICE.-Cash and deferred delivery sales are disregarded in the month's range, unless they are the only transactions of the month, and when selling outside of the lar monthly range are shown in a footnote in the month in which they occur. No account is taken of such sales in computing the range for the year.
The tables on pages 21 to 43 furnish a complete record of the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange during October 1934 and the range since Jan. 1. They need no extended introduction, as they are self-explanatory. The tables embrace every security dealt in on the Exchange. We give bonds first, using the classification adopted in the official list. The black-faced letters in the column headed "Interest Period" indicate in each case the month when the bonds mature.

In accordance with the rule adopted by the New York Stock Exchange in 1909, all quotations for interest-paying bonds are at a price to which accrued interest must be added. The exceptions to the rule are income bonds and bonds on which 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


| Sales in OctoberValue． | BONDS <br> N．Y．STOCK ELCCHANGE． | Low from <br> July <br> to <br> oct <br> Ot <br> O1 | PRICES IN OCTOBER |  |  |  | RANGE SINCE JAN． 1. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Oct． 1 | Oct． 31 | Lowest． | Highest． | owest | Highest． |
|  | － |  |  |  |  |  | Sale Prices． | Sale Prices． |
| $\begin{aligned} & 6,000 \\ & 6,000 \end{aligned}$ |  | 693\％ |  | 997\％Sale | 937／8 Oct． | 964 Oct． 22 | 803／Jan． | ${ }^{14}$ Sept． 22 |
| 507 | Als | 78 | ate $\begin{aligned} & 944 \\ & 943 \\ & 903 \\ & \text { Sale } \\ & \text { Sale }\end{aligned}$ Sale |  | 94，Oct． |  | 83 l Jan． | Mar．${ }^{\text {Mar }}$ |
| 507,0 136,00 | Exteran el ${ }^{\text {che }}$ | 733／8 | Sale | ${ }_{98} 93$／Sale Sale | ${ }_{96} 893 / 2 \mathrm{Oc}$ | ${ }_{99}^{923 / 2} \mathrm{Oc}$ | ${ }_{911 / 8}{ }^{\text {J3an．}}$ Jan． |  |
| 205 | Austrian Goter |  | 70 70 Sale | ${ }^{74}{ }^{7}$ | ${ }^{66} \mathrm{O}$ | 761／4 Oc | 50 Jan |  |
| 192 |  |  | ${ }_{101}^{27}$ Sale | 30 ${ }^{30} 80$ | ${ }^{27} 313 \mathrm{Oct}$ | 101 Oct． | 954／Jan |  |
|  | Bxternal 18080 |  | 10014 Sale 107 Sale | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 993年 Oct． | 1003 Oct． 17 | ${ }_{99} 94 \mathrm{Jan}$ |  |
| ${ }^{1958} 8$ |  |  |  | 105\％年 102 Sale | 1001／Oct | Oc | $957 / 8$ Jan | 18 |
|  | Stamzanios |  |  |  | ${ }^{85}$ | ${ }_{83}^{95}$ | ${ }^{68}{ }^{\text {b／3／2 Jan }}$ |  |
|  | Bor |  |  | 8 | 22. | ${ }^{26}{ }^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }_{22}{ }^{2} \mathrm{Oc}$ |  |
| 223,0 | External | 2017 |  | 251／8 1818 | 2033 Oct |  |  |  |
| 129, | ${ }^{\text {Bogota（Cit }}$ | 17 ／ | $\stackrel{20}{\text { Sale }}$ | ${ }^{181 / 2}$ Slale | 183 | $19 \%$ | ${ }_{6}{ }^{3}$ | 6 |
| 120 | External | ， |  |  | Oc |  | Jun |  |
|  | Bxtt sink fu | $1{ }^{4} 1{ }^{4}$ |  | 1693／8 Sale | $169.0 c$ | 17134 | 149 |  |
|  | Braxil |  | 1 | 40 sale | $\mathrm{Occ}^{\text {O }}$ | 411 |  |  |
|  | Kxt e P 6 64，of 1926 ．．．．．．．． 1957 |  | 33 $351 / 4$ Sale | － $333 / 2$ sale | ll | ${ }_{36}{ }^{348}$ Oct． | 201／Jan | Sept． 21 |
|  |  |  | Sale |  | 337\％Oct． 26 | 38\％Oc | ${ }_{29}^{201 / 2} \mathrm{Jan}$ Aug． 31 |  |
|  | Bre | 68 | Sale | 36 Sale | ${ }^{3} 833^{8} \mathrm{Oct}$ | 8638 | 7314 Ja |  |
|  | Stining fu | 881 | Sale | 853／4 Sale | ${ }_{92}^{833}$ Onct．${ }^{\text {Oct．}} 11$ | 87 <br> 951 <br> 1 <br> Oct． <br> Oct． <br> 19 | ${ }_{83}^{73} \mathrm{Jan}$ |  |
|  | 20－year ifty | 29 | Sale | ${ }_{41}{ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | $42{ }^{4}$ Oct． 29 | 311／8 Jan． |  |
|  |  |  |  | 751／80 | ${ }_{81}^{2614}$ | O Oct． 29 | ${ }_{461 / 8}^{24}$ Jan． |  |
|  | External \＆P 664 geriee C－2APr 1960 |  |  |  | 78. | $833 / 4$ | 47 Jan． | 8383 Oct． 17 |
|  |  | 36 |  |  | 781／Ocm | 79 65 Oct． Oct． 15 | ${ }^{45} 50 / 4$ Jan． | ${ }^{80} 51 / 2 \mathrm{Sept}$. |
|  | Stamped（Prov）ret．erroros |  | 54 Sale | 54 Sale | $50 \% 8 \mathrm{Oct}$ | 55 Oct． | 2634 Jan． | 5656 |
|  | Extarnal 16 6／8－ 1961 P |  |  | 63 $53 / 5$－ 56 江 | 653／8 Oc |  | ${ }_{27}{ }^{\text {a }}$ J Jan |  |
|  |  |  |  | 17 | 24 1936 Oc Oc | 2438 Oct． 254 | ${ }^{187}{ }^{1 / 8} \mathrm{Jan}$ Sept． |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{23}^{193808080}$ Oct | 19\％8 Oct．${ }^{4}$ | ${ }_{\text {Aug }}$ |  |
| 28，000 | 73／3 May coupon on－．．－．．．－1968－－．－ | 161／8 |  | 18． 24. | Oct． | 2214 Oct． 24 | 161 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 102 | $153 / \mathrm{Oct} 11$ | $103 / 8 \mathrm{Jan}$ ． |  |
|  |  |  |  | 103／3 Sale | 102夝 Oc | 10 |  |  |
| 196, |  |  |  |  | 1035 | 043 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |
| ${ }_{2} 17.00$ | ${ }^{\text {Carlob }}$ |  |  | ${ }_{13}^{561 / 2}$ Sale | ${ }_{14}^{56 / 4} \mathrm{Oc}$ | $15^{5 / 8}$ | $1{ }^{564}$ | Feb． 5 |
| 37,000 | Cont Agric Ban | 293 | Sale | a40，Sale | 34 Oc | $10{ }^{\text {a }}$ Oct． 20 | 2933 Sep | Jan |
|  | arm Loan or ${ }^{\text {arm loan }}$ | 26 | ${ }_{\text {a }}^{32}$ ，Sale | ${ }^{303 / 4} 3{ }^{33}{ }^{3 / 4}$ | 3014 Oc | 33 \％Oct． 10 | $263 / 8$ | Jan |
|  | $m$ lo | $27^{1 / 8}$ | S | 33 375\％ | 3234 | 36 | Se | ${ }^{\text {Jan．}}$ |
|  |  |  | Sale | ${ }_{141 / 2}$ Sale | $14 / 2 \mathrm{Oct}$. | $16^{\circ}{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{Oct}$. ct． 13 | $71 / 8$ Jan． |  |
| 647 |  | $61 / 8$ 618 | Sale | 1433，sale | $143 / 2 \mathrm{Oct}$. | 16\％Oct．${ }^{3}$ | Jan | 1 |
| ${ }_{3588}^{592} \mathbf{0}$ | Ryy rer extis | 6 | ${ }_{16}{ }^{\text {a }}$ Sale | 143\％Sale | 148， | Oct． 13 | 73 Jan | Sept． 21 |
| 298 474 | Exti atinting | 61 | 16 ${ }^{16}$ Sale | 143，Sale | 14 | Oc | $7{ }^{1 / 3 / 3}$ Jan | 1 |
| 18 | Chile Mt | $7{ }^{3}$ | Sale |  |  | Oct． 13 | ${ }^{91 / 2}$ Jan | $171{ }^{1}$ Sept． 22 |
| $\begin{gathered} 76, \\ 89 \\ 89 \end{gathered}$ | Guar sf |  | Sale |  | ${ }^{214343}{ }^{13} \mathrm{Oc}$ | Oct | $101 / 8$ Jan | $17 \%$ Sept． 21 |
| 67 | Guaranteed | 75 | Sale | 1358 Sale | $13.3{ }^{\text {a }}$ | Oct | Jan． | $16 \%$ sept． 21 |
|  | ${ }^{\text {Chilean M }}$ |  |  |  | 32\％Oct． |  | $275 \%$ Jan． 11 | 8 Apr． 10 |
|  | Christiania（ | 75 | 93夏 |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}96 & \text { Oct．} 26 \\ 25 & \text { Oct．} \\ 31\end{array}$ | $22^{5 / 8}$ Jan． | $\begin{array}{ll}96 & \text { Oct．} \\ & 26 \\ 1\end{array}$ |
| 21 | Colopne（Germa |  | $213 / 4237 / 8$ | 25 Sale | $22 \quad \mathrm{ct} .$ | 25 Oct． 31 | 22 Oct | Feb． 1 |
| 318,0 |  | 18 | ale | Sale | 321 | $\begin{aligned} & 13 \\ & 11 \end{aligned}$ | 1／2 J |  |
| 171 | Colombla Mtise |  |  |  | 2314 Oct． 27 |  |  |  |
| 17，0 |  | 12 | 24 | $\begin{array}{ll}21 & 2413\end{array}$ |  |  | $151 / 2 \mathrm{Ja}$ | 263\％Sept． 20 |
| 257，000 | Copentagen | $601 / 2$ |  |  | 783 | Oct． | $631 / 3 \mathrm{Ja}$ |  |
|  | Gold 43／8．－－－－－－－－－－－－－－1953 M N | 55 |  |  | 75 | 7833 Oct． 26 | 59 | 7 |
|  | a（cits | 12 |  |  | 37 |  |  |  |
|  | External $\mathrm{fl}^{7}$ | ， | 488 |  | 48981 | $3{ }^{3}$ Oct．${ }^{2}$ | ${ }^{2950}$ | Oct． Oct． cta |
|  | Cordoba（Prov | 251／8 |  |  |  | Oct． |  |  |
|  |  | 26 |  |  |  |  | $12$ | $\begin{aligned} & 26 \\ & 22 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 78 Ma | $681 / 8$ |  | ${ }^{2913 / 2}$ Sale | ${ }_{23}{ }^{26 / 8}$ Oct． | 96 ．Oct． 11 | $783 / 8 \mathrm{Ja}$ Ja． | 993 July 9 |
|  | ${ }_{50}$ ext debt |  |  |  |  |  |  | 951／2 May 17 |
| 103,000 <br> 92 | 469 ext |  | ${ }^{841 / 2}$ |  | 72 Oct |  | $61 \%$ Ja | 4 |
| 179，0 | Pubil | 193／4 | Sale | 727 | 27 Oct． 1 | 291／2 Oct． |  | 5 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 1610 oct． 16 | 101／8 Jul | Feb．${ }^{6}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} 72, \\ 25 \end{gathered}$ |  | 77 |  |  | 9 | $\begin{array}{ll}963 / 2 & \text { Oct．} \\ \text { Oct．} \\ 81\end{array}$ | 90 Jan |  |
|  |  | 79 | Sale | ${ }^{99} 95 \%$ Sale | $963{ }^{\text {a }}$ Oct． | 100 Oct． 27 | 861／3 Ja． | ${ }^{100}$ Oct． 27 |
|  | ${ }^{\text {Exter }}$ | 75 | dale | 96 $\begin{array}{cc}\text { Sale } \\ 85 & \text { Sale } \\ \text { Sal }\end{array}$ | ${ }^{92}$ O2 Oct． | $\begin{array}{ll}961 / 4 & \text { Oct．} \\ \text { Oct．} \\ 31\end{array}$ | 71．Jan． | $87{ }^{\text {9／}}$－b． 17 |
|  | Deutsche Bank Stamped extd |  |  |  |  |  |  | Mar．${ }^{13}$ |
| 22,0 | Dominican P |  |  |  | Oct | 663 Oct． 60 Oct． | 433／4 Jan． | 70 Aug． 22 |
| 21，000 |  | 36 36 | 65 |  | 56 Oct | ${ }^{60}$ Oct．${ }^{\text {Oct．}} 5$ | 1／2 Jan | 67 Aug． 17 |
| 10,0 |  | 27 107 |  | 307／8 341／ | 32 Oct． | 33 Oct． 25 | 32 Oct | 581／3 Mar． 9 |
| 1，000 | Dutch East | 107 |  |  | 161 Oct． 4 | $161 \quad$ Oc | $1811 / 2$ | 60／2 Apr． 6 |
| 13,000 |  | ${ }_{35}^{36}$ | ${ }_{50}^{54 / 8}$ salale | 51 $54 / 845$ | 50 Oct． | $55 \cdots{ }^{-\cdots c t .-30}$ | 38，Ja， | 55 Mar .8 |
| ${ }^{7} 75$ |  | 483鲑 | $1{ }^{1 / 49}$ | ${ }_{80}^{801 / 89} 9$ |  |  | ${ }^{57}{ }^{1 / 1 / 3} \mathrm{Jan}$ an． | $\begin{array}{ll}80 & \text { Oct．} \\ 03 & \text { Oct．} \\ 31\end{array}$ |
| $\begin{array}{r}127 \\ 197 \\ \hline 10\end{array}$ | Finland（Rep of）© | ${ }_{77}^{69}$ | 909 ${ }^{9}$ Sale | 102 $\begin{array}{ll}103 & \text { Sale } \\ \text { Sale }\end{array}$ | 100 Oct． | 1024 Oct． | $861 / 3 \mathrm{Jan}$ | 1024 Oct． 26 |
| 285.0 | External simitin fund 6350 | 70 |  | 102 Sale | 993／8 Oct． | 10234 | 781／2 Jan | $4{ }^{4}$ Oct． 27 |
| 388，00 | Exta pinking | ${ }_{6}^{66}$ | 963／4 977 | \％Sale | $97 \quad$ Oct． | 003／Oc | 77 JJan． | 1004 Sept． 19 |
| 46,0 560 | Finnigh mun loan 6 Mo A．．．．．．． 1954 | 67 | ${ }^{100} 91 / 4$ Sale | ${ }^{100}$ | ${ }_{981} 98$ Oct． | 100 | $751 / 2 \mathrm{Jan}$ | 00 Sept． 19 |
| 125，000 | Frantiort（City cil of | ${ }^{20}$ |  | 24 25 | $213 / 4$ 180 18 Oct． Oct 10 | ${ }^{25}$ | $2501 / 6$ | ${ }_{88}^{48}$／Feb．Aug．${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| 121,000 89,000 | French Repubilic 20 －yr | ${ }_{1273 / 2}^{126}$ | ${ }_{183}^{182}$ S 4 Sale | ${ }_{181}^{181} \begin{aligned} & \text { Sale } \\ & \text { Sale } \\ & \text { Sale }\end{aligned}$ | 180 179 Oct． Oct． | 185 | 160 Feb． | 5189 Aug． 18 |
|  | German Gor＇t Interna |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $1,096,000$ 433,000 | Gorman ReDublic oxti | $\begin{array}{ll} 23 \\ 31 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | ${ }_{351 / 2}^{26} \text { Sale }$ | $\begin{aligned} & 27^{1 / 4} \text { Sale } \\ & \text { Sale } \end{aligned}$ | 231／3 Oct． | $\begin{aligned} & 287 / 8 \mathrm{oct} . \\ & \text { Oct. } \\ & 18 \end{aligned}$ | Oct． | $87 /{ }^{\text {deb．}} 3$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $104^{3 / 2} \text { Sale }$ |  |  |  |  |
| 310，000 | Gri Brit $\pm$ |  |  |  | 75 O／Oct． | 178 | $115 / 8 \mathrm{Fe}$ | Jan．${ }^{3}$ |
| 621,0 | ts\％fuad 8 op | 953／8 |  | 1163 Sale | 133 Oct ． | 16340 ct ． | 109 Fe | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Apr．${ }^{4}$ |
| ＋80，00 | Greek Govt secur | 165／8 | 7 | ${ }_{30}^{35 / 8}$ Sale ${ }^{-1}$ | ${ }_{27}^{31 / 2}$ Oct． |  | 183 Jan． | 31 Mar． 17 |
| 58.0 | Hatili ${ }^{\text {He }}$ |  |  |  | 797 Oct． 15 | 80 Oct． | 741／Jan |  |
| 6880 10 |  |  |  | 171 | 21 1818 Oct．${ }^{4}$ | ${ }^{251 / 3}$ Oct．${ }^{\text {Oct．}} 18$ | 158 | 44 Feb． 1 |
| 159，000 | Heldingfors（City）ext 6350．．．－． 1960 | $661 / 4$ | Sale | 99 | $94^{\text {Oct }}$ | 993 Oct． | 723 Jan． | Oct． 24 |
|  | Hungaring M |  | 41 |  | Oct | 3934 Oct． | ${ }_{25}{ }^{28 / 8 \mathrm{Jan} \text { Apr．}}$ | ${ }_{4}^{1 / \mathrm{May}}{ }^{\text {May }}$ |
| 15，000 | arnature 7 7s coupon |  | 395／8 | ${ }_{40}$ | 263 Oct | $3882{ }^{\text {Oct }}$ | 3056 | ${ }^{25}{ }^{\text {a }}$ Mar．${ }^{\text {M }}$ |
| 6，000 | 0 Unmatured coupons attached－－－－－ |  | $0^{\circ}$ |  | 2514 | 28 Oct． 25 | 25 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{501 / 8}{ }^{\text {\％May }}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 12 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6.000 8.000 |  | 8514 | 120 |  | 921 |  | $89 \%$ Se | $16{ }^{16}$ Jan．${ }^{\text {Feb．}} 6$ |
| 8.000 | Italy（Kingdom）external s f 7s． 1951 ， |  |  | 93\％Sale | 921／4 Oct． 1 | 96／4 ${ }^{\text {Oct．}}$ |  |  |












$r$ Cash sale, not included in year's range. a Deferred delivery sale, not included in year's
ange. Accrued interest payable at the exchange te of $\$ 4.8665$ to the $£$ sterling.
$\ddagger$ Companies reported in receivership.

- Cash sales, in which no account is taken in Cash sales, in which no account is
computing the range, are given below
ct. Ala. Gt. Southern 5 s, Oct. 24 at 10
Porto Alegre $71 / 2 \mathrm{~s}, \mathrm{Oct} .9$ at $251 / 2$.
Un. Steel Wks. $61 / 2 \mathrm{~s} 1951$, Oct. 19 at 39.

[^0]
## New York Stock Exchange <br> MONTHLY AND YEARLY RECORD

## RANGE OF STOCK PRICES DURING OCTOBER 1934.

| Stock Sales | 1934 | 1933 | Bond Sales | 1934 | 1933 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| October | 15,569,921 | 39,372,212 | October | - \$278,238,000 | \$232,922,600 |
| Jan. 1 to Oct. 31 | 279,377,161 | 586,293,330 | Jan. 1 to Oct. 31 | -3,203,268,700 | 2,776,528,000 |

lots except in the wase of stocks which sell Exchange, effective Oct. 3 1915, all stocks are now quoted dollars per share. Prices are on basis of 100 -share except in the case of stocks which sell only in a small way.
NOTICE.-Cash and deferred delivery sales are disregarded in the month's range, unless they are the only transactions of the month, and when selling outside of the
egular monthiy range are shown in a footnote in the month in which they occur. No account is taken of such sales in computing the range for the year.


[^1]

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{AGOREGATE SALES.} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{STOCKS} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{cc} 
Low from \\
July \& 1033 \\
oct. \& 191 \\
Oct \& 1934
\end{tabular}\(|\)} \& \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{PRICES IN OCTOBER} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Range since jan. 1.} \\
\hline \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Since } \\
\& \text { Jan. } 1 .
\end{aligned}
\] \& \& \& Oct. 1 \& Oct. 31 \& Lowest. \& Highest. \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& Highest. \\
\hline \multirow[t]{9}{*}{\begin{tabular}{r} 
Shares. \\
5,800 \\
1,500 \\
\(: \quad 6,500\) \\
26,600 \\
27,500 \\
4,000 \\
2,500 \\
1,200 \\
4,100 \\
1,800 \\
\hline 1,200 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Shares.
74,800} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Chicago Great Western- Par} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& Bid. Ask \& \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { Sale } \& \text { Prices. } \\
2 \& \text { Oct. } \\
41 \& \text { Oct. } \\
24 \& \text { Oct. }
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{ll}
\hline \text { Sale Prices. } \\
25 \& \text { Oct. } 25
\end{array}
\]} \& \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{Sale Prices. \(51 / 2 \mathrm{Feb}\). 117/8 Feb .19} \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \(21 / 8\) Sale
45 Sale \& \(\begin{array}{rr}\text { Ba } \& \text { Ask. } \\ 2 \& \text { Sale } \\ 47 / 8\end{array}\) \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 2 \\
\& 4 \\
\& 28
\end{aligned}
\] \&  \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \&  \& \& \[
\begin{array}{lll}
41 \& 0 \mathrm{ct} . \& 24 \\
23 \\
2 \& \mathrm{Occ} \& 13 \\
2 \& \text { Occ. } \& 0
\end{array}
\] \& \& 4 July 23 \&  \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{10 \% Sale} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& 4380 \& (6) \({ }^{5}\) \& \({ }^{21 / 2}\) July 26 \& \\
\hline \& 105,00
110,50 \& \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 451 \\
\& 88
\end{aligned}
\] \& \& \&  \& 12310 \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { 418 July } 26 \\
\& 814 \\
\& 81
\end{aligned}
\] \& \\
\hline \& \& Proferred - \& 14. \& 15 \% \(181 / 2\) \& \({ }_{14}^{4}{ }^{1}{ }^{5}\) \&  \& 18, \& 141/4 July 26 \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \({ }_{3}^{21 / 4}\) \& \({ }_{4}^{21 / 8}{ }^{\text {Sale }}\) \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 21821 / 4 \\
\& 31 / 8 \text { Sale } \\
\& 27 / 8 \text { Sale }
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \({ }^{21 / 800 c t . ~}{ }^{2}\) \& \& \({ }^{2}\) \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 2 / 4 \\
\& 11 / 8 \\
\& 31 / 4
\end{aligned}
\]} \&  \& \& \(2{ }^{3} / 2\) \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
\({ }_{2}\) July 23 \\
11/8 Sept. 2 \\
Oct
\end{tabular}} \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
384 \\
91 / 8 \\
15
\end{array}
\] \& \({ }^{10} 51 / 218\) \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{ll}
10 \\
25 \& 11 \\
51 / 25
\end{array}
\]} \& \[
\begin{array}{rlll}
4 \& \text { Oct. } \\
951 / 8 \& \text { Oct. } \& 24 \\
25 \& \text { Oct. } \& 29
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{l|l|l|}
101 / 8 \& \text { Oct. } \& 11 \\
\text { Oct. } \& 13
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{rlr}
11 / 8 \& \text { Sopt. } \& 25 \\
4 \& \text { Oct } \& 2 \\
91 / 8 \& \text { Oct. } \& 24 \\
1914 \& \text { Jan. } \& 8
\end{array}\right.
\] \& \\
\hline \& \& \& 1538 \& \({ }^{563 / 2}\) Sale \& \& \(\begin{array}{lll}25 \& \text { Oct. } 29 \\ 43 / 4 \& \text { Oct. } 1\end{array}\) \&  \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 303 \text { July } 25 \\
\& 104 \text { Aug. } 9
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \\
\hline ,600 \& 62 \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{3378 sale} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l} 
12 \\
32 \\
18 \\
18 \\
18 \\
Oct. \\
Oct. \\
Oct. \\
\hline
\end{tabular}} \& 173, Oct. 17 \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 263 \\
\& 143
\end{aligned}
\]
\[
63 \%
\] \& \& \& \& 1915 Oct. 13 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{171/4 Jan. \({ }^{5}\)} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \\
\hline \& \& \({ }_{\text {Prefer }}\) \& \& \& \(\begin{array}{ll}783 / 2 \& 795 \\ 37\end{array}\) \&  \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& C \& \& sale \& \({ }^{1}\) S \({ }^{44}\) Sale \&  \& \& \[
38
\] \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& 238 \&  \& 3 July 24 \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(71^{61 / 2}\)} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(\begin{array}{ll}13 \& 15 \\ 45 \& \ldots\end{array}\)} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
15 \text { Sale }
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{13 Oc} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{17} \& 83/4 Jan. \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \(71{ }^{8 / 4}\) Jan. 17 \& \({ }^{210 \%}\) Mar. July \({ }^{56}\) \\
\hline 60 \& \& Cleveland \& PittaburRh.... 50 Special \(\qquad\) \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 60 \\
\& 31 \\
\& 22
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \(1 / 2\) \& \(\begin{array}{ll}77 \& 81 \\ 431 / 2 \& \\ 4712\end{array}\) \& \& 733/4 Oct. 2 \& 701/2 Sept. 19 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{7673 July 17} \\
\hline \& \& \& \& 29 \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Oct. \({ }^{2}\)} \& \\
\hline \& \& oc \& 90 80 \&  \& 110,113 \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{}} \& \& \({ }^{\text {a }}\) \\
\hline \& \& C \& 8551/2 \& 56 \& \& \& \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\({ }^{503}\) Jan. \({ }^{\text {J }}\)} \\
\hline \& \& Colrate-Paimolive-Peet Co.-* \& \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{91 Oct.} \& \& 68 \% Jan. 8 \& \\
\hline \& 381,200 \& Colline \& Alkman ----.-- \({ }^{\text {Pro }}\) \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 66 \\
\& 10 \\
\& 72
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 901 / \\
\& 123 \\
\& 1218
\end{aligned}
\] \& 973) Sale \& \& 971
13
O/ Oct.
Oct.
13 \& 10 July 26 \&  \\
\hline \& \& \({ }^{\text {Pr }}\) \& \& 121/8 Sale. \& \({ }^{1} 318\) \& 76/8 \& \& Sept. 11 \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& d \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 18.12 \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \({ }^{15} \mathrm{Au}\) \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \(661 / 4\) Sale \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& 33\% \& 0 \& J \& \\
\hline \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
1,898 \\
38
\end{array}
\] \& \& \& \({ }_{23}{ }^{3}\) \& \& 62.0 \& 67 \& Ja \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& Oc \& \& 41 Jan \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& Oc \& 30 \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& Oc \& 49 \& Ja \& \\
\hline 610 \& \& \& \& \& 105 Sale \& \& \& Ja \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \(1{ }^{13 / 4}\) Oct. \({ }^{25}\) \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& 2,568, \& \& \& sale \& \(18 / 8\) sale \& 114. \& Oc \& 14 Oct. 31 \& \\
\hline \& 216,300
24,300 \& \& \&  \& \& 31
\(61 / 2\)
Oc

Oc \& 36 \& ${ }_{5}^{1 / 2} \mathrm{Ja}$ \& ${ }^{3}$ <br>
\hline 44,000 \& 427.400 \& Con \& \& $27{ }^{1 / 8}$ Sale \& 29.3 Sale \& 27 \& 30388 \& 22 Ju \& 8 <br>

\hline \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
16.600 \\
120
\end{array}
$$ \& \& \& 71 \& \& 71 \& 8 Oct \& 711 \& Mar <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 5 \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& $3{ }^{51 / 4} \mathrm{Jam}$ \& Mar 17 <br>
\hline 630 \& \& \& \& \& \& 50 Oct. 22 \& ${ }_{66}^{57}$ Oct \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& /2 $141 / 4$ \& \& \& \& Ja \& <br>
\hline \& 1, 83,300 \& Pref 55 \& \& $881 / 4 \mathrm{sa}$ \& \& 255 Oc. \& \& ${ }^{25} 5$ \& <br>
\hline \& \& Conaol L \& \& \&  \& 8, 13. \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& ${ }_{11}{ }^{7 / 8} \mathrm{Oc}$ \& 2 \& \& <br>
\hline \& 87,200
683,600 \& Consol Conso \& $23 / 8$ \& \& \& ${ }^{3}$ Oct \& $3{ }^{3}$ \& ${ }^{3}$ \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& $8{ }^{3 / 4} \mathrm{Oc}$ \& Oct \& ${ }^{3}$ \& 13\% Apr. 23 <br>
\hline \& \&  \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& Oct \&  \& ${ }^{\text {5 \% \% J July }}$ July 27 \& <br>
\hline 1,50 \& \& \& \& \& \& 501/4 Oct. 2 \& Oct. 13 \& $461 /{ }^{1}$ Jan. ${ }^{\text {d }}$ \& ${ }^{24}{ }^{2 / 8} \mathrm{Feb}$. 9 <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& 831/2 Sale \& \& $$
30
$$ \&  \& \& <br>

\hline - $\begin{array}{r}31,90 \\ 21,90\end{array}$ \& \& Con \& \& \& \& . 30 \& O \& \& <br>
\hline 23,9 \& \& \& \& ale \& \& Oct. \& $1{ }^{1}$ \& 23 Jualy 24 \& <br>
\hline 2,570 \& 退 \& Corn E \& \& \& \& Oct. \& ct \& 15 \& <br>
\hline 23.9 \& \& Corn \& \& \& \& $613 / 2 \mathrm{Oc}$ \& 68, Oct. 11 \& \% Au \& $841 / 2$ Jan. ${ }^{26}$ <br>
\hline \& \& \& 133 \& 1451/2 \& \& Oct \& \& , \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& ${ }_{32}{ }^{\text {a }}$ Saie ${ }^{\text {5 }}$ \& \& $3{ }^{4} \frac{8}{8} \mathrm{Oc}$ \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& 117 \& \& \& $\begin{array}{ll}125 \\ 20 \\ 20 & 14 \\ 221\end{array}$ \& \& 12 \& 143 \& 8 J Ja \& <br>
\hline \& 13,200 \& Prefe \& \& $\begin{array}{ll}20 & 223 \\ 38 & 38 \%\end{array}$ \& ${ }^{24} 9$ \& 2034 \& 243 Oc \& 35/2 \& <br>
\hline \& \& Crown \& \& \& \& 6335 \& 66 Oct. 29 \& 47. \& ${ }^{5}$ <br>
\hline \& 92,200 \& rucrib \& \& $183 / 2$ \& $183 / 4$ Sale \& $18^{3 / 8}$ Oct. 15 \& $20.3{ }^{4} \mathrm{Oc}$ \& $17^{3 / 8} \mathrm{Jul}$ \& 38\% ${ }^{6}$ <br>
\hline - $\begin{array}{r}1,700 \\ 3,900\end{array}$ \& \& \& \& \& \& 50 Oc \& 5315 \& 48 Jan \& $71.10 \mathrm{Apr}{ }^{\text {a }} 19$ <br>
\hline \& , \& Cuba \& \& sal \& Sale \& ${ }_{4}^{14}$ \% Oct. ${ }^{\text {Oct. }} 19$ \& ${ }^{8} \mathrm{Oct}.{ }^{\text {Oct. }}$ \& ${ }^{1} \mathrm{Ja}$ \& <br>
\hline 17,000
1,960 \& \& Cub \& \& \& Sale \& $5{ }^{5 \%}$ \% Oct. 24 \& O \& $3{ }^{3} \mathrm{~J}$ Ja \& <br>
\hline 76 \& $1{ }^{1} 100$ \& Cudahy Packink....... 50 \& \& \& 473 Sale \& \& ${ }^{58} 80$ \& 37 Ja \& <br>
\hline 7.60 \& 197,100 \& \& \& Sale
$801 / 4$
8010 \& $\begin{array}{ll}161 / 8 & 163 \\ 78\end{array}$ \& $1163 / 2 \mathrm{Oct}$. Of \& 8088 \& ${ }^{133} 13$ Ja \& <br>
\hline 37.60 \& 2,030,900 \& ur \& \& ${ }_{\text {sale }}$ \& Sale \&  \& 80 ${ }^{3}$ \& 23. \& <br>
\hline 21,100
60 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& ${ }^{8} 110$ Oct. 10 \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& $831 / 2 \mathrm{Oc}$ \& 6812 \& ${ }^{\text {91 }}$ <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 151/20ct. \& \& $211 / 2 \mathrm{Feb}$. 21 <br>
\hline \& 545.4 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& 66.50
239
2 \& \& 35 \& 12 \& 1338 \& $121 / 4$ \& 153/8 ${ }^{\text {O }}$ \& Ju \& 15 <br>
\hline 44,800 \& 902,200 \& \& 35 \& \& 177 \& \& 44 Oct. 24 \& ${ }_{14}{ }^{1}$ \& <br>
\hline \& 91,900 D \& \& \& 53 \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& 35,200 \& \& 55 \& $70.831 e$ \& 698141 \& $70^{\circ} \mathrm{Oct}{ }^{1} 1$ \& 7214 \& 63 年 Jan \& <br>
\hline \& ${ }^{7} 500$ \& $5 \%$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \% \& \& ${ }_{\text {Sale }}$ \& \& 10
$393 / 2$
Oct.

10 \& ${ }_{4611}^{11}$ Oct. 16 \& ${ }_{29}^{10}{ }_{29}^{\text {Ja }}$ \& $$
1 / 4 \text { June } 20
$$ <br>

\hline - 4.400 \& \& \& \& 110 21 \& 11243/3 Sale \& 110 Oct \& 113 \& \& <br>
\hline 29 \& \& \& \& ${ }^{30}$ St Sale \& ${ }^{31}{ }^{31}$ \& 21 \& ${ }^{251 / 4}$ Oct. 11 \& 2 \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& ${ }^{25}$ \& \& 391/ Sale \& $383 / 2$ Oct. 23 \& Oct \& 32 Jan . \& <br>
\hline \& 775,000 \& \& 14\%8 \& \& ale \& 143 \& ${ }^{15}{ }^{1888}$ \& 144/4 Jan. \& <br>
\hline \& 300 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& 4 \& \& \& \& \& 10 \& 7 Oct. 30 \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& ,500 \& III Int.-....------10| \& \& ${ }_{8}$ \& 6 Sale \& - \& 6\% \% 3 \%ct. 25 \& $3^{88}$ Sept. 15 \& 11\% Mar. 26 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}



| AgGREgate sales. |  | STOCKS <br> N. Y. stoce exchange | $\left\|\begin{array}{cc} \text { Low from } \\ \text { July } & 10 \\ \text { Oct. } & 1933 \\ \text { Oct } 31 & 1934 \end{array}\right\|$ | PRICES IN OCTOBER |  |  |  | RANGE SINCE JAN. 1. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| actober | Since Jan. 1. |  |  | Oct. 1 | Oct. 31 | Lowest. | Highest. | Low | Highest |
| $2,400$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Shares } \\ 80,700 \\ 1,660 \\ 24,000 \\ 26,400 \\ 14,800 \\ 2,760 \end{gathered}$ | - Part |  | $\begin{array}{ll} \hline B i d & A s k \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Bid Ask. } \\ 13 / 2 \text { Sale } \\ 101 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { Sale } & \text { Prices } \\ 11 / 29 \\ 120.1 & \text { Oct. } \\ 29 \end{array}$ | Sale Prices. 18 Oct. 13 221 Oct. 23 |  | Sale Prices. $31 / 2$ Feb. 8 $161 / 4$ Feb. 20 |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 7 \frac{3 / 8}{7 / 4} \\ & 7^{1 / 4} \\ & 12 \\ & 1534 \\ & 2514 \end{aligned}$ |  | 10132 | $\begin{array}{ll} 22 \% & \text { Oct. } \\ 53 \\ 504 & \text { Oct } \\ 15 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22 \% \text { Oct. } 23 \\ & 65 \text { Oct. } 25 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| 000 |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}16 & \text { Oct. } \\ 17 & \text { Oct. } \\ \text { Oct } \\ 15\end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 16 / 5 \mathrm{Feb} .20 \\ & 355 / 2 \mathrm{Feb} \\ & \hline 21 \end{aligned}$ |
| 600 30 |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Buli } \\ 7 \% \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{array}{ll}15 & 20 \\ 50 & 62\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}151 / 4 & 35\end{array}$ | ${ }_{55}$ Oct. 26 | $60^{1 / 8}$ Oct. 19 |  | 83 Apr 20 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 7,500 \\ 687,150 \\ 687,800 \\ 56,500 \end{array}$ | Hackensack Water-..--. | 197/8 | $\begin{array}{ll}23 & 23 \\ 29 & 3 / 4\end{array}$ | 25, ${ }^{293}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}23 & \text { Oct. } & \\ 29 & \text { Oct } \\ 29 \\ 47 & \text { Oct. } & 2 \\ 3\end{array}$ | 25 Oct. 31 |  | $1 /$ July ${ }^{6}$ |
| 70 |  | Preforced |  | $\begin{array}{lll}29 & 30 \\ 51 / 4 & 30 \\ \text { sale }\end{array}$ |  |  | 6 |  | 5294 Apr. 21 |
| ${ }_{6}^{57,70}$ |  | Habn Depart |  | 40 ${ }^{51 / 4}$ Sale | $3^{59} 4{ }^{5 / 8}$ | 3840 Oct | $431 / 2$ | $\begin{array}{rrr} 251 & \text { Jan. } & 9 \\ 3 & 8 \\ 35 & \text { Jan. } & 8 \\ 358 & \text { Jan. } & 26 \end{array}$ |  |
| 23,90 |  | Hall Printink |  |  | $71 / 8$ sale | 6\%4 Oct. 1 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}400 & 46 \\ 98 & 987 / 6\end{array}$ | ${ }^{44} 4{ }^{\text {4 }}$ | -39 oct. 10 | $\left\|\begin{array}{ccc} -42 & \text { Oct. } & 25 \\ 99 & \text { Oct. } & 4 \\ 90 & 0 & 0 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & 35 / 8 \text { Jan. } \\ & 25 \\ & \hline{ }^{35} \text { Jan. } 15 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 1,7 |  |  | $\frac{12}{12}$ |  | 141/2 100 | $\begin{array}{ll}15 & \text { Oct. } \\ \\ 90 \\ \text { Oct. } \\ \text { O4 }\end{array}$ | $5161 / \mathrm{Oc}$ | ${ }_{81}^{13}$ July $26.24 \%$ Feb. 21 |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,670 \\ 32,180 \end{array}$ |  |  | ${ }_{3}^{9} / 8$ Sale ${ }^{-1}$ |  | ${ }^{90}$ | 90 Oct | $1{ }^{1}$ \% July 26 |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 4,7200 \\ & 1,310 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $55_{1 / 2} 60^{3 / 4}$ |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{rr} 55^{1} \text { Oct. } & 4 \\ \text { Oct. } & 8 \end{array}\right\|$ | $66 \frac{1}{2}$ Oct. 26 |  | ${ }_{1}^{663 \%}{ }_{1}{ }^{3}$ Oct. ${ }^{\text {Jan. }} 23$ |
|  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 143 y_{1}^{1} \\ 3_{3}^{3} \end{gathered}$ | $4{ }_{4}{ }^{1 / 2}{ }^{6}$ |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{81 / 5}$ Apr. ${ }^{\text {cob. }} 19$ |
| 7.400 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 65 \\ 94 \\ 9420 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 50,000 |  |  |  | 120 125 |  | 150 Oct. 19 | $1233 / 2 \mathrm{Mar} .171$ | 1/2 Oct. 22 |
| $1,100$ | ${ }_{13,400}^{430}$ |  |  | 141/31488 | $1451 / 2$ 180 10 | ${ }_{1461 / 2}{ }^{\text {Oct. }}$ Oct. ${ }^{\text {Of }}$ | 10 Oct. 23 | $5{ }^{5} / 4$ |  |
|  |  |  | 1041/8 |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{111}^{59}$ Jan. ${ }^{\text {Jan. }}$ |  |
| 4,720 |  | Preferred $\qquad$ 100 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1, | ${ }_{12}^{22,800}$ |  | 44 $811 / 2$ | $621 / 865$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1984 |  |  | $1 /$ Sale Sale |  | ${ }^{51 / 8}$ Oct. ${ }^{\text {ct. }} 1$ |  |  |  |
|  |  | Homestake Mintins-----100 | ${ }_{200}^{51 / 8}$ | $400{ }^{\text {d }}$ | $360^{1 / 2} 400$ |  |  | 11 Jan. |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 19. |  |  |  |
| 21. | 269,300 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1072, | Hou | 12 | ${ }_{14}{ }^{4}$ 151/4 | ${ }^{14} 18.1538$ | ${ }_{14}^{45}$ Oct. $26.153 \%$ Oct. 11 |  | 123 July 26 | ${ }^{295}$ Apr. 6 |
|  | 919,200 |  |  | 50.3 | (er |  |  |  | ${ }^{57} 12$ J June ${ }^{28}$ |
|  | 64,900 12,300 |  |  |  |  | 4\% Oct. 30 | ${ }^{51 / 8} \mathrm{Oct}.{ }^{\text {Oct. }} 24$ |  | 1263 Fab. ${ }^{7}$ |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,351,000 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | $61 / 8$ 118 |  |  | 818 Oc | 2 | July 23 |  |
|  |  |  | 1/8 | 21/2 Sale |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 541,100 \\ 9,500 \\ \mathbf{I n} \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 843, Oct. 29 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 25\% Oct. 29 | 31. | 193 |  |
| 35,800 |  | Indu | 45 | 2534. Sale | 3 | 2494 | Oc | 43 |  |
|  |  | 6\% | 105 |  |  |  |  | 105 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{lll}38 & 391 / 2 \\ 3 & \\ \text { Sale }\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Insura |  |  |  | ${ }^{3} 3148 \mathrm{Oct}.{ }^{3}$ |  | 砍 | ${ }^{4} 5$ \% Apr. ${ }^{\text {Appt. }} 125$ |
| 34,200 |  |  |  |  | 10 |  |  | 2 | 12 Aug. 27 |
| 140 |  |  |  | 29\%-5 |  |  | Oct. 3 | A |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 11314 |  | 14.0 Oct. 19 | ${ }^{\text {Jan }}$ | $3214 \mathrm{mpr}{ }^{17}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{2} 388$ |  | Ja |  |
|  |  | nt |  |  |  |  | 9,1 | ${ }_{12}{ }^{2} \mathrm{Jan}$ Jan. 8 | 5 |
|  |  |  |  | 140 Sale |  |  | 9, |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 73. | $43 / 2$ |  |
|  |  | Intornat Cement-...-...-.:- |  | ${ }_{31}^{191 / 2} 201 / 2$ | ${ }^{21}$ 32, Sale |  | 35 ${ }^{1 / 8} \mathrm{Oc}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | 110 | $1147 / 8$ Sale | 125 \% Sale | $114 \%$ | $1251 / 8$ Oct. 31 | ${ }^{110} 10$ | 91 |
| 11;700 | $\begin{array}{r} 247,500 \\ 47,300 \end{array}$ |  | 31/44 |  | 31/4 ${ }^{31 / 4}$ | 3 ${ }^{34} \mathrm{O}$ Oct | ${ }_{2}^{4} / 2 \mathrm{Oct}$ | $23 / 4$ | ${ }_{6}{ }^{1 / 8}$ Jan. 24 |
| 5,4 | 3,028,600 |  |  |  |  |  | $251 / 8$ Oct. ${ }^{1}$ | 115 |  |
|  |  | Prefer |  |  |  |  | 27 |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }^{\text {nte }}$ |  |  | 14, ${ }^{\text {2 }}$ | $11 / 0$ | $11 / 2$ | ${ }_{136} \mathbf{3}$ Jul | 1 |
|  |  | C |  |  |  | \% Oct | 118 | Ju |  |
|  |  |  |  | Sale |  | 194.40ct | 22180 | ${ }^{3}$ Jan. 13 | Apr. 21 |
|  |  | ${ }_{\text {Pre }}$ |  |  |  | ${ }^{83} \mathrm{Oc}$ | 85 | $\begin{array}{llll}66 & \text { Jan. } \\ 21 & \text { Jan. } \\ 3\end{array}$ | 90 July ${ }^{\text {92 }}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{301} \mathrm{Oct}$ | ${ }_{42}^{313} 3{ }^{3} \mathrm{Occt}. \mathrm{Oct.}^{13}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | 19 40 |  |  | $21 / 5$ Oct |  | ${ }_{59} 19$ Juy ${ }^{\text {Jan. }} 27$ |  |
| 73 | 2,522, |  | ${ }^{431}$ | 10\%s sale | ${ }^{66}$ Sole | ${ }_{9}{ }^{\text {O Oct }}$ | Oct | 7313 | $17 / 3 \mathrm{Feb} .{ }^{6}$ |
|  | 205 |  |  |  | 101/2 Sale | 10 | 13 Oct. 11 | 3 Ja |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 63.48 |  |  | $5{ }^{5}$ Jan. 3 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 2935 Sale | ${ }^{283}{ }^{\text {O }}$ | 30 Oct | ${ }_{90} 24.4$ Jan. 29 | 7 |
| , 50 |  |  |  |  | 10 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Oct. 30 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |
|  |  | Joilet \&t Chic RR 7\% grd,-100 | 11 |  |  | 140 | 52 Oc | 5 Aug | 7 Oct. 11 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 210 \\ & 1,900 \\ & \hline, 000 \end{aligned}$ | 82,900 | Kansas City Le Lat pf Ser B Kanasas City Southern... |  |  |  | $7{ }^{7}$ | 955 |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 2,0 \\ & 3,44 \end{aligned}$ | 24,9018, |  |  |  |  | $11 \%$ | Oct. | 16. ${ }^{\text {July }} 26$ |  |
| 2,400 | 153 | Kays | 12 |  |  | 14 | $143 \%$ Oct. 16 | 20 Jan. 19 |  |
|  | 2, 2.300 | Keith |  |  | ${ }_{5}^{40}$ | ${ }^{35} 3$ Oct | (1) | $13 / 4 \mathrm{July}{ }^{26}$ | Aug. ${ }^{2}$ |
| 8.30 | 273,200 40 |  |  | Sale | ( $71 / 2$ | Ot | Oct. 11 | Jul | 20 Jan |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Oct | $163 / 8 \mathrm{cc}$ |  |  |
| 49,000 | 2.250 | ${ }_{\text {Kelv }}^{\text {Kend }}$ | ${ }_{5}{ }^{7}$ | ${ }_{86}{ }^{13} 8089$ | $143 / 8$ | ${ }^{121 / 3} \mathrm{Oct}$ | 163/8 Oct. | 651/8 Jan. 18 | , |
| 80, | 2,049 |  | 15 | ${ }^{86} 1848$ | 160 Sale | ${ }^{165}$ |  | ${ }^{16}$ | 231/ June 13 |
|  | 30, |  |  |  | $81 / 10$ $31 / 24$ | 1138 | 1135 Oct. | $1{ }^{3} 4$ Jan. 16 | 3 |
|  |  |  | 12 |  | $21^{4}{ }^{4}$ | $21 / 2 \mathrm{Oc}$ | Oc | Ja |  |
| 38,000 | 731 |  | 101 |  | $183 / 8$ sale | 17, | 19 | 101 Jan | Feb. ${ }^{5}$ |
| 500 | 12.54 |  |  |  |  | Oct | 4360 | 13 | Feb. 7 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 19 | ${ }^{58} 77 / 8$ Sale | 57\% | ${ }_{27}^{60} 1 / 4$ |  | 231/4 J | Apr. 2 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{32} 14$ Aun |  |
|  | 155 | Lam | 193/8 | ${ }_{10}^{243 / 2}$ Sale | ${ }^{251 / 5} 9$ | ${ }_{9}^{23}$ 江 Oct. ${ }^{\text {Oct. }} 3^{6}$ | 2798 Oct. 10 | 5 |  |
|  | 17 | Leo | $51 / 8$ | $81 / 2$ Sale |  | Oc | Oct | M |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $12 \quad 13$ | 12 Oc | Oc | Ma | 8 |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }_{12}{ }^{\text {a }}$ sale | 10\% ${ }^{\text {\% }}$ Sale |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 3 Oct. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 1234 Oct. 1 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 13 |  |  |  |
| 49,500 | 793 | 5 | 21 ${ }^{11 / 2}$ | ${ }^{\text {s }}$ Sale | ${ }_{24}{ }^{14 / 8}$ Sale | $24{ }^{180}$ Oct. 30 | 28\% ${ }^{\text {\% Oct. }}$ | 24 Oct. | 43\%\% Jan. 19 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^2]

Ne par value.


- No par value. $x$ Ex-dividend. a Optional sale c Cash sale. $\ddagger$ Oompanies reported in recelverahip.


* No par value. a Ex-dividend. a Optional sale. c Oash sale. © Compames reported in receivership.

* No par value, 2 Ex-dividend. a Optional sale.
c Cash sale $\ddagger$ Oompanies reported in recelvership.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON OTHER CENTERS
(Brought forward from page 20)


## New York Curb Exchange

## RANGE OF PRICES ON NEW YORK CURB EXCHANGE <br> 1933

| Stock Sales | 1934 |
| :---: | :---: |
| October | Shares 2,824,557 |
| Jan. 1 to Oct. 31 | 5,911,809 | 51,282,691 $\mid$ October.

Bond Sales $\qquad$ 1934
1933
89,357,445 Jan. 1 to Oct. 31 --........................
$\$ 65,696,000$
$62,560,000$
\$858,207,000
outside of the regular monthly range are shown in a footnote in the month in which they occur. No account is taken of such sales in computing the range for the year.





For footnotes see page 57.


[^3]

[^4]

For footnotes see page 57.


Wor footnotes see page 57.

| AGCREEGAT |  | NEW YORK <br> CURB EXCHANGE | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{cc} \text { Low from } \\ \text { July } & 1 \\ \text { ot } & 1933 \\ \text { Oct. } 31 & 1934 \\ \hline \end{array}\right.$ | PRICES IN OCTOBER |  |  |  | RANGE SINCE JAN． |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { San. } 1 . \end{aligned}$ |  |  | ct． 1 | oct． 31 | Lowest． | righe |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 8 \\ 37,000 \\ 2,420,000 \\ 385,000 \\ 608,000 \\ 1,000 \end{array}$ | BONDS |  |  | Bid．Ask． |    <br> Sale Prices．  <br> 99 Oct 23 <br> $653 / 4$ Oct． 4 <br> 78 Oct． 1 <br> $69 \%$ Oct． 2 | Sale Prices． <br> و9 Oct． 23 <br> 68 Oct． 26 <br> 82 Oct． 29 <br> $721 / 2$ Oct． 25 <br>   |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | － |  |  |  | Sale Prices 923／4 July 14 51 Jan． 2 |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 8631 / 2 \\ & 441 / 2 \\ & 55 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 80,000 |  |  |  | 72 Sale | 81年 sale |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 47 69 63 63 |  | $-90 \bar{y}$ |  |  |  |  |
| 66 263 | 789,000 $2,884,00$ |  |  | 103 | 105 Sale |  | －${ }^{\text {92 }}$ |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{2,88,5000}$ |  |  |  | 105 |  | 105 |  |  |
|  | 1，763，000 | Aluminum Led 5s．．．．．．．．．．1948 Amer Commonw Pow 6s． 1940 |  |  | 93 Sale |  |  | 72 Jan． 2 | 1034 Oct． 13 |
|  | 116 | Am Community Pow 535193193 |  |  |  |  | 楊 Oct |  |  |
|  | 776，000 |  | 788 | － |  |  | $2^{3 / 2}$ Oct |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ccc} 18 \% & 0 c t . & 23 \\ 90 & \text { Oct. } & 4 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
|  | 5，252，000 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 644^{8} \\ & 13 \end{aligned}$ | 888\％Sale |  | $11 / 3 / 8.0 c t$. 888 Oct． Oct． 16 |  |  |  |
| 115 | 3，123，000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 580，000 | 6, |  | $\begin{aligned} & 381 / 2 \\ & 97 / 4 \\ & 62 \\ & 40 \end{aligned}$ | 5014 Sale | 49 Sale | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{rrr} 481 / 4 & \text { Oct. } & 27 \\ 1031 / 3 & \text { Oct. } \\ 8713 & \text { Oct. } \\ 541 / 2 & \text { Oct. } & 1 \end{array}\right.$ | ${ }^{526}$ | 17 |  |
|  | 2，94，0 | Amer Radiator deb $41 / \mathrm{s}$ Amer Rolling Mills 5s＿．．． 1948 Amer Seating 6s．．．．．．．．． 1936 <br> Amer Seating 68．．．．．．．．．．．． 1936 |  |  | 901／2 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 255，0 |  |  |  | 0， |  | $921 / 4$ 58 Oct． Oct． 29 |  | AD |
| $\begin{array}{r} 353,000 \\ 44,000 \\ 22,000 \end{array}$ |  | Appalachian E1 Pr 5s＿．．． 1956 Appalachian Power 6s．．．． 2024 <br>  | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 5 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $98 \% / 4 \text { Sale }$ | 997／8 Sale | $\left\|\begin{array}{rll} 981 / 2 & \text { Oct. } & 2 \\ 81 & \text { Oct. } & 13 \\ 106 & \text { Oct. } & 2 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{lll} 1007 / 8 & \text { Oct. } & 18 \\ 861 / 2 & \text { Oct. } & 26 \\ 1071 / 2 c t . & 25 \end{array}\right.$ |  |  |
| 146，000 | 66 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 3 \overline{300} \overline{0} 000 \\ & 59,000 \end{aligned}$ | 4，112，000 | Associated Elec $41 / 3 \mathrm{~s}-\ldots-1953$ Assoc Gas \＆Elec 46 － | － 20318 | $\begin{aligned} & -3 \overline{5} 1 / 4 \text { Sale- } \\ & 18 \text { Sale } \end{aligned}$ | 36 $\overline{3} /{ }^{\text {arale }}$ | 1341 Oct．  <br> 161, Oct． 29 <br> 1713 Oct． 27  <br> $181 / 4$ Oct． 24  <br> 19 Oct． 24  | 377\％$\overline{3}$ |  |  |
| 487，000 | 6，563， |  |  |  |  |  |  | 10 Jan．${ }^{\text {1 }}$ |  |
| 71，000 | 1，043，000 |  | 113 | 181／2 sale |  |  | $22^{18 / 4}$ | $\begin{array}{llr} 13 & \text { Jan. } \\ 13 \\ 18 & \text { Jan. } \\ 18 & \text { May } 22 \end{array}$ |  |
| 5017 | 564 | Registered 416s series C．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 1949 |  | 16 | 163\％Sorale | 1 $\overline{6}-\cdots$ |  |  | ${ }^{19} 90$ May 18 |
| 83 | 1，105，0 |  |  |  | 20 Saie$17 \%$ Sale |  |  |  |  |
| 416，000 | ， 45,000 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 11 \\ & 11 \\ & 161 / 6 \end{aligned}$ | $19^{1 / 4}$ Sale |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 63,000 46,000 | 1， | Assoc Reyon Corp 5a <br> Assoc Telep Co Ltd 5m＿．．． 1965 <br> Assoc Tiel \＆Tel 5 1／2s A．＿． 1955 <br> Assoc Tel Util 515s＿＿．＿1944 <br> Certificates of deposit． <br> 2－year 6\％secured notes＿＇33 <br> Certificates of deposit．－ <br> Atlas Plywood 5 3／2．．．．．．．． 1943 | $\begin{gathered} 381 / 6 \\ 763 / 4 \\ 34 \\ 9 \\ 8 \\ 131 / 2 \\ 131 / 4 \\ 47 \end{gathered}$ | 685\％Sale | 673／2 Sale | $\begin{array}{llr} 66 & \text { Oct. } & 11 \\ 911 / 2 & \text { Oct. } & 5 \\ 50 & \text { Oct. } & 1 \\ 13 & \text { Oct. } & 8 \\ 131 / 2 & \text { Oct. } & 5 \\ 17 & \text { Oct. } & 2 \\ 17 & \text { Oct. } & 13 \\ 78 & \text { Oct. } & 5 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
|  | 1.7 |  |  | 50 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2， |  |  | 103 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 1835 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 00 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 641 / 4 \\ & 57 \\ & 98 \\ & 97 \\ & 971 / 2 \\ & 1181 / 2 \\ & 102 \end{aligned}$ | 112 Sale | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 661/2 Sale } \\ & 75 \text { Sale } \end{aligned}$ | 6 |  | $\begin{array}{lllll} 641 / 4 & \text { Oct. } & 29 & 137 & \text { Feb. } 5 \\ 57 & \text { Oct. } & 59 & 97 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |
| 190，00 | 2，006，0 |  |  |  |  | 1093 Oct． 1 1111 Oct． 31 <br> $1101 / 2$ Oct． 11 $1111 / 2$ Oct． 1 <br> 111 Oct． 16 112 Oct． 19 |  |  |  |  |
| 140 | 936，000 |  |  |  | $1111 /$ Sale  <br> 1112 Sale <br> 112  <br> Sale  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 765,000 43,000 | 30 |  |  |  | 1191／2 | i17 ${ }^{-1-7}$ | i19 9 \％Oct． $2 \overline{2}$ |  |  |  |
| 12 | 333，000 |  |  |  | 102 | 981／2 Oct． |  |  |  |
|  | 6165，000 |  |  | $5 \overline{1}^{-1}$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{40}{ }^{4} 1 / 2 \mathrm{~J}$ Jan．${ }^{2}$ |  |
| 229 | 1，323，0 | Broa |  | 74 | 77 |  |  | ${ }_{361} 104 \mathrm{Jan}$ Jan．${ }^{3} 1$ |  |
| 22 | 1,127 |  |  | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 1071／2 Oc | 081／Oct． 9 | 104名 Jan． |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Canadian Pactic Cy 6a－． 1942 |  | 110 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 183,00 |  | caro |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 37 佦July 27 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Ja |  |
|  | $1,392,000$ |  |  | 681／4 Sale | －70̄72 sale | 68 Oct． 1 | $9$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 991 Sale | 943／4 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | cent |  |  |  |  | 70 $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct．} \\ & \\ & \text { Oct．}\end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{57} 51 /$ Jan．${ }^{\text {J }}$ |  |
|  | 4. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3，490． | Cont St |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 274,000 \\ & 222,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 506,00 \\ 2,605,00 \end{array}$ | s |  |  |  | $3178 \text { Oct. } 22$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 935， |  | ${ }_{74}^{62}$ |  | 03／3 | $\begin{aligned} & 89 \\ & 997 / 8 \mathrm{Oct} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr} 91 & \text { Oct. } & 29 \\ 100 & \text { Oct. } & 9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} 62 & \mathrm{Ja} \\ 74 & \mathrm{Ja} \end{array}$ |  |
| 15,000 27 |  |  |  |  |  | Oc |  |  |  |
| 89 | ${ }_{93}^{32,00}$ | Chic ${ }_{\text {Con }}^{\text {Chat }}$ |  | 71／2 Sale |  |  | 73 62 Oct． |  |  |
| 11 | ${ }_{209}^{335,0}$ | ${ }_{\text {Cincln }}^{\text {cin }}$ |  |  |  | 6953 | $701 / 2 \mathrm{Oct}$. | 50 |  |
| 58，000 | 1，335 |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 751 \text { Sale } \\ & \text { 381: Sale } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 755 \% \text { Oct. } \\ & 367 \text { Oct. } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| －46，0 | 21，479，00 |  |  |  | 30］$\overline{1 / 4}$ Sale |  |  | Ja | 4 |
| 95，000 |  |  |  |  |  | a 4013 Oc | 4043 | Ja | June 29 |
| 95，000 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  | $1 / \mathrm{Ja}$ |  |
|  | 6，788，000 | Citiee Serr Gae |  |  |  | 78 Oct． 30 | －－＂ |  |  |
|  | 2，897 | 53／58 gold deb－Linel |  |  |  |  |  | Ja |  |
|  | 185，000 | 58 s |  |  |  |  | $121 / 2 \mathrm{Oct}$ | 06．Jan |  |
|  | 1，094，00 |  | 103 |  | 10 | $1061 / 4$ | 12 Oc | $5^{3 / 4} \mathrm{Ja}$ | July 19 |
|  |  | Bank |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1，126 | ${ }_{5 a}^{\text {Commonve }}$ |  | 100 |  | ${ }^{\text {Oct }}$ |  | ${ }_{82} 8$ Jan． |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{58}^{58}$ | 86 |  | 1073／4 Sale |  |  | d |  |
| 104 | ${ }_{1}^{1,611}$ | ${ }^{\text {Rex }}$ |  | 100 Sale | 102 2 | ${ }^{1063}$ Oct． | ${ }^{2} 25$ \％Oct． 31 | － |  |
| 857,0 | 8，964 | ${ }_{48}^{4888} 8$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{99} 91 / 2 \mathrm{Oc}$ | 0243 Oct． 25 | Jan | ${ }^{6}$ |
| 167，00 | 1, | 5\％／s series G－．．．．．．．－－1 |  | 1073／4 Sale |  |  | 948， | ${ }_{94} 723$ Jan． |  |
| 198 |  |  |  |  | 49 | 7834 | Oc | 563 Jan． | May 1 |
|  |  | co |  | 1173\％Sale |  |  | Oc |  |  |
| ${ }^{6}$ 6， |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 18，00 |  |  |  | $1073 / 2$ |  | 位 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Conn River Power 5s．．．－1 |  |  | 10514 Sale | Oc | Oc | ${ }_{91} 04$ Jan． 10 |  |
|  |  | Consol Gas of Balt 58．－－193 |  | 109等 Sale | 105／4 Sale | $1091{ }^{103}$ | ／4． Oc | $10^{104}$ \％Jan． 16 |  |
| 24 | 245，000 |  | 9918 |  |  | $111{ }^{1 / 4}$ Oct． | 111 Oct． | 102 Jan |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3，000 | 2，266，00 |  |  | 1037\％ |  |  | 07\％Oc |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $12,000$ | $178 \text {, }$ | $41 / 38$ stamped ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．1935 |  |  |  | 近 | 0138 | $3 / 4$ | $3{ }^{\text {\％}}$ |



For footnotee see pare 57.



[^5]


[^6]
## New York Produce Exchange MONTHLY AND YEARLY RECORD

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


* No par value.


* No par value.


## Chicago Stock Exchange MONTHLY AND YEARLY RECORD

## RANGE OF PRICES ON CHICAGO STOCK EXCHANGE




\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{AGGREGATE SALES．} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
\text { OHIGAGO } \\
\text { STOOEEXGANE } \\
\text { STOCKS }
\end{gathered}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\left|\begin{array}{l}
\text { Low from } \\
\text { July } \\
\hline \text { to } 1933 \\
\text { oct. } 31^{21} 1934
\end{array}\right|
\]} \& \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{PRICES IN OCTOBER} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{c|c|} 
RANGE SINCE JAN．1． \\
\hline Lowest． \& Hiphest． \\
\hline
\end{tabular}}} \\
\hline \[
\operatorname{In}_{\text {October }}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Since } \\
\text { Jan. } 1 .
\end{gathered}
\] \& \& \& \[
\text { oct. } 1 .
\] \& oct． 31 \& Lovesst． \& Hiphest． \& \& \\
\hline Shares． \& Shares \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Chic Nor Sh \＆Milw com＿ \(\begin{array}{r}\text { Par．} \\ \hline 100\end{array}\) Preferred} \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Bid．\({ }^{\text {Ask }}\)} \&  \& Sale Prices． \& Sale Prices \& \multirow[t]{5}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Sale Prices
Y／Mar． 21
\(3 / 8 \mathrm{Mar}\).
\(1 / 4 \mathrm{May} 12\)} \\
\hline \& \& \& \multirow{2}{*}{Bid．Ask．} \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{－} \& －－：－－－－－－－ \& \& \\
\hline \& \& Prior Hen preferred \& \&  \& \& \& 67／80 \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& Cartic certifs 2. \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& c \& Chle Riv \& \& \& \& \& \& Man \& \\
\hline 10,950 \& C \& \({ }^{\text {Cht }}\) \& \& sale \& 1 \& \& \& \(1 /\) \& \\
\hline \& \& Club Alum！ \& \& \& \& 14 \& \& \(13 \%\) July 30 \& \\
\hline 650 \& 94，100 \& Comman \& 32 \& 44 Sale \& 401／2 \& 401／8 Oct． 26 \& 451／2 Oct． 11 \& 34 Jan． \& 62 \\
\hline \& \({ }^{780} \mathbf{C}\) \& Community \& \& \({ }^{-12}\) \& －12－－19 \& \& \& 10 Aug． 16 \& \\
\hline \& \& Con \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \(1 / 2 \mathrm{Jan} .10\) \\
\hline 700 \& 15，000 \& \& \& \& \& \& \&  \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& 5 \& 5 \& 2 \& \\
\hline 4 \& \& Pros \& \& \& \& 5 \& 50.15 \& 4014 \& 5 \\
\hline \& 315，350 \& Cord \& \& \& \& \({ }^{3}\) \& \& 25\％ \& \\
\hline 650 \& \& \({ }^{\text {Gra }}\) \& \& \& \& 7 Oc \& \(54{ }^{7 / 8} \mathrm{Oc}\) \& 5 \& \\
\hline \& \& Gu \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline 100 \& C \& Cur \& 5 \& \& \& \& \& 5\％／3 Mar． 22 \& 6 \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \(\begin{aligned} 29 \& \text { Oct．} \\ 5 \& \text { Oct．} 18\end{aligned}\) \& \[
\left|\begin{array}{ccc}
30 \& \text { Oct. } \& 13 \\
51 / 2 \& \text { Oct. } \& 15
\end{array}\right|
\] \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& 5 Oct． 18 \& \& 51／2 Feb．\({ }^{5}\) \& Aprr， 20 \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \(11 / 8\) Oct． 22 \& 4 \& 5 \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \&  \& \\
\hline \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
7,850 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] \& \& ． 12 \& 16 \& 141／2 15 \& \(141 / 2\) Oct． 20 \& \(141 / 2 \mathrm{Oct} .20\) \& 12 May \& 181／4 Jan． 12 \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \(83 / 40\) \& 11． \(121 / 2\) \& \& \& \(43 / \mathrm{Mar}{ }^{\text {Oct．}} 31\) \& 9 \\
\hline \& \& RJ Houneh \& \& \& \& 13 \& \& \& \\
\hline \& 43,730 \& E1gin Nat \& \& \& 111／4 113／4 \& 111／2 Oct． 30 \& 121／2 Oct． 17 \& Sep \& 7 \\
\hline \& \& Fed \& \& 1 \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline 100
70 \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 3,400 \\
\& \hline
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\left\{\begin{array}{l}
\text { Fita Sime } \\
\text { \& Drede } \\
\text { Gardner De }
\end{array}\right.
\] \& \& \& 17. \& \& \({ }_{17}^{12} \begin{array}{ll}\text { Oct．} \\ 17 \\ \text { Oct．} \\ \text { Oct．} \\ 20\end{array}\) \& \({ }_{11}^{11} / 2 \mathrm{Oc}\) \& \\
\hline \& \& General \& \& \& \& 5 \& 53
88
8
O Oct．
Oct．
Oct \& \({ }_{5}^{4} /{ }^{\text {Jan }}\) \& \\
\hline \& 227,900
11,750 \& Gen \& \& 719 \& \({ }_{51 / 2}^{51 / 29}\) \& \(6{ }^{53 / 8}\) \& \(73 / 4\) \& \(33 / 4\) \& \\
\hline \& \& Class \& \& 10 \& \& 10
\(151 / 2 \mathrm{Oc}\)

Oc \& $10^{101 / 20 c}$ \& $10^{10}$ Jul \& <br>
\hline \& \& Goidblat \& \& 15 ，sale \& \& 姩 Oct． 26 \& \& $1{ }^{1 / 3}$ \& 1 <br>
\hline \& \& Grea \& \&  \& 163
$15 \%$
Sale
Sale
$161 / 2$ \& 143 Oct． 4 \& 18
$171 / 8$
Oct．
Oct，
11
24 \& 1384 July ${ }^{1 / 4}$ \& 22 <br>
\hline 750 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 25 July 28 \& 26 <br>

\hline \& 156, \& $$
\begin{array}{|l|l|}
\hline \text { Grief } \\
\text { rris }
\end{array}
$$ \& \& \& \& \& \& $1 / 4 \mathrm{Feb} .20$ \& 3／4 Jan 16 <br>

\hline 12，850 \& \& Hall \& － $0^{31 / 4}$ \& 61／8 61／2 \& 73／8 Sale \& \& 8 Oct． 16 \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& Hammer \& \& \& \& 4／30 \& 4／2 \& 1414 Oct． 29 \& Feb． 13 <br>
\hline \& \& Hart－Ca \& \& \& \& ${ }_{13}{ }^{4} \mathrm{Oc}$ \& \& ${ }_{10}^{4} 18 \mathrm{Jac}$ \& ${ }_{20}{ }^{9} \quad$ Feb．${ }^{\text {F }}$ <br>
\hline \& \& Hart \& \& \& \& ${ }_{25}^{13} \mathrm{Oc}$ \& \& ${ }_{25}{ }^{2}$ A \& ${ }_{30}$ Apre 3 <br>
\hline \& 3 3， \& Ho \& \&  \& \& 1914 \& \& ${ }_{11}^{16 .}$ May ${ }^{\text {Jan．}} 4$ \& Aug． 39 <br>
\hline 2，100 \& ${ }_{41,600}^{12,50}$ \& \& ${ }_{21}^{7}$ \& ${ }_{4}{ }_{4}{ }^{\text {Sale }}$ \& 181／8 ${ }^{\text {4 }}$ \& $3{ }^{3} / 8$ Oct．${ }^{\text {a }}$ \& \& 2334 July 25 \& $67 / 8$ Jan． 26 <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& $44^{1 / 4} \mathrm{Oc}$ \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& $25 \quad 27$ \& \& 26 \& ${ }^{64} \mathrm{O}$ \& $1{ }^{4} /{ }^{\text {J J Jan }}$ \& ${ }^{77}$ <br>
\hline 16 \& \& \& \& ${ }^{25} 51 / 2{ }^{27}$ \& ${ }_{83}^{26} 18$ \& 26 \& Oct．${ }^{\text {Oct．}}$ \&  \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& ${ }_{173}^{4} 4{ }^{\text {a }}$ \& \& \& 63／2 \& 11. Apr 21 <br>
\hline 35 \& 37,860

60 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ron } \\
& \text { Jef }
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \& $121 / 2$ 131／2 \& 17\％ \& $12 / 2$ \& \& 1014.4 \& <br>

\hline \& \& Sal \& \& \& $221 /$ sale \& \& \& ${ }_{21}^{18}$ \& <br>
\hline \& \& Katz \& \& \& ${ }_{31 / 24}^{345}$ \& $341 / 2 \mathrm{O}$ \& O \& ${ }_{21}^{1 / 2}$ Jan \& <br>
\hline \& \& Preferred． \& 18 \& \& \& $\begin{array}{rlll}18 & \text { Oct．} & 1\end{array}$ \& 18
$91 / 4$
Oct．

Oct．

10 \& 18 Oc \& <br>

\hline \& \& | Kentucky |
| :--- |
| Ken－RadT | \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline 1，650 \& 14，150 \& Keystone \& 653／3 \& 181818
7019 \& $\begin{array}{ll}193 \\ 77 & 203 \\ 70\end{array}$ \& \& \& $111 / 4 \mathrm{Jan}$ Mar． 28 \& 231／2 May 22 <br>
\hline 950 \& \& \& \& 7018 78 \& ${ }^{7} 11 / 2{ }^{80} 178$ \& ${ }_{1}{ }_{1}^{15}$ Oct． 6 \& 21／40c

Oc \& $11 / 2$ Sept． 11 \& ${ }_{931} \mathrm{Jan}$ ． 20 <br>
\hline \& \& Kirsch \& \& \& \& \& \& ${ }^{6}$ \％Apr \& ${ }_{12}{ }^{3 / 2} \mathrm{Apr} \mathrm{May}^{11}$ <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline 220 \& 2，9 \& Law \& － $21^{1 / 4}$ \& $3 / 8$ \& $20^{3 / 8} \quad 28^{3 / 2}$ \& $27{ }^{3} 38$ Oct．${ }^{\text {Oct．}} 30$ \&  \&  \&  <br>

\hline \& \& $$
0 \text { Coza }
$$ \& \& \& \& \& 58 \& $3{ }^{3 / 4}$ Apr． 28 \& $61{ }^{1}$ Aug． 24 <br>

\hline 10，250 \& 330 \& Libuy \& $21 / 2$ \& \& $61 / 8$ \& Oct \& Oct． 17 \& ${ }^{3}{ }_{1 / 4} \mathrm{Jang} .16$ \& ${ }_{1}{ }^{3}$ \％Aus．${ }^{\text {a }}$ Feb． 24 <br>
\hline \& \& Linco \& \& \& \& Oct \& ${ }^{\text {Oct．}} 1$ \& M \&  <br>
\hline 250 \& \& Mndosy Lisht \& \& 33188 ${ }^{1}$ \& \& 31／4 Oct． 16 \& 1 \& ${ }^{2} 144$ Apr． 27 \& <br>
\hline \& 7.2 \& Cindeay Nunn Pu \& \& \& \& \& ${ }^{3} 3 / 2$ Oct． 22 \& ${ }^{3} 18.0$ Oct． 25 \& ${ }^{53 / 4}{ }^{5}$ Feb． 6 <br>
\hline 20 \& \& Loudon Packing \& 22 \&  \& \& 22
$281 / 2$
Oct．
Oct．
18 \&  \& ${ }_{26}^{161 / 8}$ Jpriy ${ }^{\text {Jup }}$ \& ${ }^{251 / 2}$ Sept．${ }^{4}$ <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& 24 \& \& \& \& ${ }^{81}{ }^{1 / 4}$ Sale \& －830．0ct．－17 \& 161 \& ${ }^{3} 30 / 3 \mathrm{Jan}$ \& 103／May ${ }^{\text {cheb }}$ <br>
\hline \& \& Mc \& 逝 \& 22. Sale \&  \& ${ }^{411}$ Oct．${ }^{25}$ \&  \& $1433 / 4 \mathrm{Jan}$ \& ${ }^{461 / 2} \mathrm{Jan}$ ． 30 <br>
\hline \& 1，9 \& Mank \& \& 11／8 ${ }^{11 / 2}$ \& 1－1 \& ${ }^{11}$ \&  \& 30 \& ${ }^{2} 5 \mathrm{Feb}$ Apr． 28 <br>
\hline 3，450 \& \& Mapes \& \& \& $\begin{array}{lll}30 & 32 \\ 11 / 4 & 11\end{array}$ \& 313\％Oct．${ }^{25}$ \& $12 \%$ Oct． 10 \& ${ }^{81 / 2}$ Aug \& 193／2 Apr．${ }^{\text {a }}$ <br>
\hline \& \& Materital Service \& \& \& \& \& \& 3，${ }^{4} \mathrm{Ma}$ \& <br>
\hline \& ${ }_{10}^{45}$ \& Meer \& \& \& \& \& 13／40ct． 1 \& 10／33 \& 10 <br>
\hline ，350 \& \& Meer \& － $1^{3 / 4}$ \& ${ }_{10}^{11 / 2} 15$ \& $\begin{array}{lll}10 & 15 \\ 1 / 4\end{array}$ \& 11／4 Oct \& －15／2ct．－1 \& 10 \&  <br>
\hline 550 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \&  \&  <br>

\hline \& \&  \& \& \& \& \& $$
\begin{array}{rlll}
1 & 18 & 1 \\
8 & 80 c t . & 9 \\
8
\end{array}
$$ \& 爱 Jan \&  <br>

\hline $$
\begin{aligned}
& 650 \\
& 200 \\
& 200
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
18,030 \\
13,550 \\
1
\end{array}
$$
\] \& mis \& \& \& 1／8 \&  \&  \&  \& 2 <br>

\hline 10 \& 1，610 \& \& \& \& \& \％Oct． 19 \& \％Oct \& ． 1 \& <br>
\hline 20
30 \& \& Midian \& \& \& \&  \& 1 法 Oct \& ， \& <br>
\hline \& \& Preferred $6 \%$ A－．．．－－－－100 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& 2，660 \& Miller \& \& \& \& Oc \& 7 Oct． 1 \& 5 \& 10 谷 Fab． 5 <br>
\hline \& 4 ， \& Modin \& \& \& Sale \& 12 \& 13
11
118
Oct．
Oct． \& ${ }^{93}{ }^{3} \mathrm{O}$ \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& $\xrightarrow{\text { Oct }}$ \& \& $2{ }^{2}$ \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& Oct \& 37132 Oc \& 7 \& ${ }^{40} 101 / \mathrm{Apr}$ Apr． 27 <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 93.3 \& <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& $$
\begin{array}{ll}
16 \\
93 / 2 & 164
\end{array}
$$ \& ［10 11 \& 11 Oct \& 113／2 Oct． 22 \& $91 / 2 \mathrm{Jan}$ \& 41／2 Jan． <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& 201821 \& $201 / 2 \mathrm{Oct}$ ． \& $213 / 2$ Oct． 11 \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline $$
1,200
$$ \& 39，00 \& National Gypsum An－v com． 5 National Leather com． \& \& \％ \&  \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 7^{1 / 8} \text { Oct. } \mathrm{Oct.} \\
& \hline
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 4 \\
& 9 \\
& 9
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& 虞 Octi. \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 14 \mathrm{~s} \text { July } 14 \\
& 23 / \text { Feb. } 24 \\
& \hline
\end{aligned}
$$
\] <br>

\hline
\end{tabular}

[^7]

## PhiladelphiaStockExchange <br> MONTHLY AND YEARLY RECORD

## RANGE OF PRICES ON PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE



[^8]
## Boston Stock Exchange

## RANGE OF PRICES ON BOSTON STOCK EXCHANGE



[^9]| AGGREEATE SALES. |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { BOBTON } \\ \text { STOCEEKCAKGE } \\ \text { STOCKS } \end{gathered}$ | Low from  <br> July 1 <br> to 1933 <br> Oct. 31 1934$\|$ | PRICES IN OCTOBER |  |  |  | RANGE SINCE JAN. 1. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { In } \\ \text { October } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { Jan. } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | Oct. 1 | Oct. 31 | Lowost. | Highest. | Lonoest. | Highest. |
| 8 | Shat |  |  | d $d$ | Bid. Ask | Sale | Sale Prices | Sale Prices | Sale Prices. |
| 2,197 | 3,811 | Common $\qquad$ | $75^{1 / 4}$ | 331/4 Sale | 981/2 Sale | $92 \begin{array}{lll}3 / 8 & \text { Oct. } & 4 \\ \text { Oct. } & 3\end{array}$ | $99^{1 / 2}$ Oct. ${ }^{\text {Oct. }} 20$ | $83^{\text {K/4 May }}$ Jan. 21 | ${ }^{17 / 8}$ Feb. ${ }^{7}$ |
|  |  | New River Co common.... 100 |  | $\overline{5}^{-1}$ Sale | 52 Sale | $\overline{5}^{2}-\cdots \overline{\text { Oct- }}$ - $\overline{1} 1$ |  | 30 | 31/4 $\begin{gathered}\text { Feb. } 19 \\ \text { Oct. }\end{gathered}$ |
| 1,457 | 28,145 |  | $287 / 8$ | 101/8 Sale | $91 / 4$ Sale | $91 / 8$ Oct. 3 | 107/8 Oct. 1 | $87 / 8$ July 31 | ${ }_{24}^{55}$ Oct. ${ }^{\text {Feb. }}$ |
|  | 101,849 |  | 2 |  | $\overline{2} \overline{5}{ }^{-1} \overline{S a}^{\text {Sale }}$ | 210-0ct. 3 1 | 27] ${ }^{-1}$ | Oct | 18 |
| 2,126 <br> 12 | 101,905 |  | 79 | 101 Sale | 101107 | 101 Oct | 101 O | 87 Apr. 13 | 85c Jan. 26 |
| 20 | 153 | Norwich \& Worcester pf 100 | $931 / 4$ |  |  | 102 Oct. 11 | 102 Oct. 11 | 100 Feb. 5 | 122 July 11 |
| 1-89] | 4,497 | Olibway Mining Co.....-- 25 | 173 | $7{ }^{-7-}$ Sale | $75 \overline{3}$ Sale |  | $80-0 \mathrm{ct} .2 \overline{5}$ | 73 Oct. 3 | 1041/2 Jul |
| +105 | 11,919 |  | 30 c 1 | 50 c 65c | 25 c 60c | 50 c Oct. 16 | 50 c Oct. 16 | 50 c Oct. 16 | 13/8 Feb. 24 |
| 205 | 10,845 | Pactific Mills, | 19 | $221 / 2$ Sale | ${ }_{22}^{20}$ Sale | 1918 Oct. 30 | 23 24 24 Oct. Oct. 25 | 191/2 Oct. ${ }^{\text {dept. } 15}$ | ${ }^{34}{ }^{\text {a }}$ Feb |
| 2,010 | 10,966 | Pond Cr Pocahontae Co--- | 10 | 171/2 Sale | $205 / 8 \quad 211 / 2$ | $171 / 2 \mathrm{Oct}$. | $221 / 4$ Oct. 23 | 120 Jan. 16 | ${ }_{135}^{21 / 4}$ Oct. ${ }^{23}$ |
| -125 | 69 <br> 17 |  | ${ }^{115} 5$ | $5 / 8$ Sale | $75 \mathrm{c}^{-120}$ | 5/80ct. 1 | $1.0 \mathrm{ct}$. | 50 c Sept. | $1{ }^{2} 3 / 8 \mathrm{Apr}{ }^{\text {a }} 7$ |
|  |  | Ry \& Lt Sec Co com | $41 / 2$ |  |  |  |  | $51 / 2$ Juy | $13 / 2 \mathrm{Feb}$ Oct. ${ }^{3}$ |
| 197 | 1,666 | Reece Button Holo Mach_- 10 Reece Folding Mach Co .... 10 | 11/2 | 111/2 ${ }^{1 / 2}$ | $21 / 4$ Sale | ${ }^{103 / 4} \begin{array}{lll}\text { Oct. } & 4 \\ \text { Oct. }\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|lll\|}13 & \text { Oct. } \\ 21 / 2 & \text { Oct. } & 3\end{array}$ | 12 Jan. 13 | 3 May 7 |
|  | 12,369 | Shannon Copper Co....... 10 | 10c | 15c 22 c | $20 \mathrm{c} \quad 25 \mathrm{c}$ | 20 c Oct. 8 | 20 c Oct. 8 | 10c. July 23 | 22 c Apr. 30 |
| 1,658 | 18,878 | Shawmur Aben T C | $57 / 8$ | ${ }_{13} 1 / 48$ | 71/4 Sale | 7 Oct. <br> 1316  <br> 1 Oct. | $71 / 2$ <br> 13 <br> $131 / 2 c t$. <br> 11 | $12^{57 / 8}$ Jug. ${ }^{\text {July }} 26$ | 197\% Feb. 6 |
| 3 | 810 | Spencer Trask F'd cap stock * | 123 | 133/8 ${ }^{5 / 8} 8$ | $131 / 4$ $51 / 8$ Sale | 1314 Oct. <br> 5188  <br> 18 Oct. | ${ }^{13} 88$ Oct. 11 | $123 / 4$ July 26 | 1318 Feb. 7 |
| 1,794 | $\begin{aligned} & 32,452 \\ & 18,698 \end{aligned}$ |  | $11^{4 / 4}$ | 19.8. Sale | $18^{18} \quad 181 / 2$ | 17380 Oct .30 | 1988 | 14.3 Jan. 8 | $207 / 8$ Aug. 29 |
| 1,263 | 14,945 | Torrington | 35 | $601 / 4$ | $66, \quad 661 / 2$ | $621 / 2 \mathrm{Oct}$ |  | 491/4 Jan. |  |
| 111 | 2,799 | Union Twist Drili -.......... 5 | 87 | $1164{ }^{16}$ Sale- | 1/2 5 | 11810 | 916 Oct. | /is Oct. 31 | $11 / 2$ Feb. 2 |
| -959 | 18,386 | United Founders Corp com 1 |  | 65788 Sale | $70^{1 / 2} \mathrm{Sale}^{5 / 8}$ | $651 / 4$ | $711{ }^{16}$ Oct. 17 | 561 Jan. 2 | $711 / 4$ Oct. 17 |
| 8,724 | $\begin{array}{r} 64,951 \\ 8,476 \end{array}$ |  |  | 6368 | 37.38 | 63 Oct. 2 | 38. | 325 Jan. 5 | 38 Sept. 14 |
| 1,178 | 65,396 | Utah Apex Mining--......-- | 72 c | $1{ }^{13 / 8}$ Sale | $13 / 8{ }^{13} 11 / 2$ | $11 / 40$ | $\begin{array}{llll}11 / 2 & \text { Oct. } & 17 \\ 213\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cc}75 \mathrm{c} & \text { Jan. } \\ 1 & \text { Jan. } \\ 110\end{array}$ |  |
| 9,912 370 | 610,829 2,190 | Utah metal ${ }^{\text {Venezuela Holding Corp.----4 }}$ | 50 c | 80 c Sale | 75 c 1 | 75 c Oct. 2 | 80 c Oct. 15 | 50 c Sept. 14 | 3 Mar. 21 |
| 370 | 3,615 | Venezuela Mexican Oil Co-rpio |  | 111/8 $21 / 4$ |  | 1 Oct. 15 | Oct. 15 | ${ }^{1} 9{ }^{1} 18$ Oct. ${ }^{\text {Jan. }} 15$ | (185 Jan. <br> 18 17 <br> 10  |
|  | 2,309 | Vermont \& Masachusette 100 |  |  | $3 \frac{3}{6}{ }^{-41 / 8}$ | $37 / 80 \mathrm{ct}$. | 4 Oct | ${ }_{3} 78$ Oct. 25 | 85/8 Feb. 21 |
|  | 2,309 | Waltham Watch clase B com ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 23 | 23/4 |  |  |  | 113.4. Sept. 17 | ${ }_{3}^{6}$ Apr. 25 |
| 126 | 781 |  | 11 | $3{ }^{3}{ }^{--13}$ |  | $\begin{array}{ll}11 & \text { Oct. } \\ 33 & \text { Oct. } 24\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}131 / 2 & \text { Oct. } \\ \text { Oct. } & 27\end{array}$ | 30 Aug. 31 | 35 Mug. 4 |
| 606 |  | - |  | 6 Sale | 55/8 Sale | 53/8 Oct. 31 | 67\% Oct. 11 | 538 Aug. 8 | $133 / 9$ Jan. 24 |
| 25 |  | nve | 17 |  | $8^{--}$Sale | 8 Oct. 11 | 8 --0ct. 11 | $8_{8}^{1 / 2}$ Oan. 115 |  |

- No parvalue. $\mathbf{s} \mathrm{Hz}$-dividend. $\quad$ Oash sale.


# Baltimore Stock Exchange 

RANGE OF PRICES ON BALTIMORE STOCK EXCHANGE



[^10]
## Cleveland Stock Exchange <br> \section*{MONTHLY AND YEARLY RECORD}

## RANGE OF PRICES ON CLEVELAND STOCK EXCHANGE



No par value.

| Agoregate sales. |  | sTocis EiglandSTOCKS | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \text { Low from } \\ \text { July } & 10 \\ \text { to } 1933 \\ \text { Oct. } 31 & 1934 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | PRICES IN OCTOBER |  |  |  | RANGE SINCE JAN. 1. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| October | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Slnce } \\ & \text { Jan. } 1 . \end{aligned}$ |  |  | Oct. 1 | Oct. 31 | Lowest. | Highest. | Lowest | Highest |
| Shares. <br> 398 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Shares. } \\ 1,339 \\ 280 \\ 6,001 \\ 2,081 \\ 19,363 \\ 155 \\ 80 \\ 1,060 \end{array}$ |  | Bid. ${ }^{\text {A }}$ sks. | $\overline{\text { Bid }}$. Ask. |  | Sale Prices. $51 / 8$ Oct. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sale Prices. } \\ & 5 \% / 4 \text { Oct. } 30 \end{aligned}$ |  | 53/ Oct. 30 |
|  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{20}{ }^{-1}{ }^{-1}{ }^{-1-1}$ | 20.0 Oct. 25. | -2-------7 |  | $22^{3 / 8} \mathrm{Mar}$ Oct. 13 |
| 2,800 |  |  |  | $421 / 3$ sale | 46 Sale ${ }^{1}$ | ${ }_{41}^{13 / 4} \mathrm{Oct}$. Oct. 19 | $4{ }^{13 / 2}$ Oct. ${ }^{\text {Oct. }} 29$ | 38 ${ }^{1 / 2}$ Oct. ${ }^{\text {Oct. }} 15$ |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{lll}  & 1 \\ 21 / 2 \\ 21 / 2 & 7^{1 / 2} \end{array}$ | 3 |  |  |  |  |
| 470 | 11,084 |  | $10^{13 / 2}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}13 / 4 & \\ 2\end{array}$ | (1) ${ }^{17 / 8}{ }^{2}$ | 13/4 Oct. 222 Oct. 17 |  |  | ${ }^{51 / 4} \mathrm{Jan} .22$ |
|  | 3,519 |  | 163/4 | 21.18 | $\begin{array}{lll}121 & 12 \\ 21 \\ 61 / 2 & 30\end{array}$ | 10 Oct. 19 |  |  | 243/2 Apr. ${ }^{16}$ |
|  | 11,052 | Stion | 323 90 90 | ${ }^{66}{ }^{1 / 2}-7{ }^{\text {che }}$ | 61 $711 / 30$ 71 |  |  |  |  |
| 859 |  | P Preforrod.....-.....-109 | ${ }^{90} 9$ | ${ }^{106 \%} 8093$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | --\% |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Standard Textile... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 1 \\ 93 \\ 93 / 2 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | 1i ${ }^{-1}$ | i1 Oct. $2 \overline{3}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 111 / 4 \\ & 60 \\ & 30 \\ & 23 / 2 \end{aligned}$ | 103/8 115 | $\begin{array}{lll}11 & 113\end{array}$ | 87\%30-70-1 |  | $\begin{array}{cc} 13 & \text { Aug. } 30 \\ 71 & \text { Jan. } \\ 30 \\ 30 & \text { Jan. } \\ 23 \\ 2, & \text { Jan. } \\ \hline 12 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Unlon Metal..... |  |  | 21/2 $61 / 2$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | - ${ }^{500}$ | Vichek Toil.... | $\begin{gathered} \cdots \frac{1}{2} / 2 \\ 20 \\ 20 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{ccc} -101 / 2 & 113 \\ \hdashline-51 / 4 & 25 \end{array}\right\|$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3,882 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^11]
## Detroit Stock Exchange <br> \section*{MONTHLY AND YEARLY RECORD}

RANGE OF PRICES ON DETROIT STOCK EXCHANGE

| AGGREGATE SALES． |  | DETROIT stoce exchange STOCKS | $\left\|\begin{array}{cc} \text { Low from } \\ \text { July } & \text { to } 1933 \\ \text { oct. } 31 & 1934 \end{array}\right\|$ | PRICES IN OCTOBER |  |  |  | RANGE SINCE JAN． 1. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| October | $\begin{aligned} & \text { STnce } \\ & \text { Jan. } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | ct． | Oct． 31 | oest | Highe | Lowes | tiohess． |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { 8hares } \\ 5,848 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  | Auto City Brewing common Auto Fan \＆Bearing com Baldwin Rubber clases A Class A new $\qquad$ | Bid． |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 43／4 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Bendix Aviation Corp－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 1175 |  | 23／3 Ja |  |
|  |  | Briggo Mrg Co common．－．－： |  |  |  |  |  | 2／8 |  |
| 1，13 |  | Consoler Corp common．．．．．5 ${ }^{6}$ Continentel Motore com Crowley，Milner \＆Co com |  | 32 | 33 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 10,915 \\ 9,984 \\ 9,886 \\ 97686 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 4^{41 / 8} \\ 56 \\ \mathbf{2}^{3 / 1 / 2} \\ 322_{16} \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{array}{lll}73 \\ 214 & 715 \\ 23 / 8\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | 270，6 |  |  |  | 7 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1，39 | Class B $\qquad$ | ${ }_{y 13}^{y 34}$ | $14.141 /$ | 30714－39－1 | 14 | 15 ${ }^{\text {octe－}}$ | 32，Man． 31 |  |
|  | 11，678 |  |  | $14.6141 / 2$ | 15 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 84，7 |  |  |  | 1876 Sale |  |  |  | ${ }_{61}^{8} \mathrm{Feb} \mathrm{Feb}^{23}$ |
| 1,4810 $\mathbf{1 , 4 8 1}$ |  |  |  | $3{ }^{3} 104$ | $\begin{array}{ll}3 & 31 / 2 \\ 31 / 2 & 3\end{array}$ |  | $3{ }^{3}$ Oct． 22 |  |  |
|  |  | Pederal Motor Truck com－－＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊ | $\begin{aligned} & 23, \\ & 13, ~ \\ & 103 \end{aligned}$ |  | $2151{ }^{15}$ |  |  |  | $254 / 2 \mathrm{Feb} .23$ |
|  |  | Ford Motor of Canada el A－－：－ |  |  |  |  | 22－0ct． |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 391／6 June ${ }^{\text {Feb }}$ |
|  |  | Genoral | 2438 ${ }^{6}$ | 281\％10 | $\begin{array}{cc} 29 & 29 \\ 13 / 4 & 18 / 8 \\ 18 \end{array}$ | 13 Oct． 29 | $\left[\left.\begin{array}{rll} 801 / 2 & \text { oct. } \\ 304 \\ 2 & \text { Oct. } & 5 \end{array} \right\rvert\,\right.$ |  | 42 Feb. $101 / 2 \mathrm{Apr}$ ． |
|  |  | Gt Lakeam |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2，770 | 67，2 |  |  | 41／2 |  | 3／8 Oct． 22 | 414 Oct． 19 | $\left\|\begin{array}{rl} 3 & \text { July } 23 \\ 22 & \text { July } 26 \end{array}\right\|$ | 6\％\％Feb． 3 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 7,629 \\ & 2,543 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ccc}243 \\ 23 / 8 & 253 \\ 173\end{array}$ | $231 / 2$ Oct． 25 <br> 2 Oct．  <br> 18 Oct． 9 <br> 20 Oct． 16 <br> 4 Oct． 1 <br> $81 / 4$ Oct． 1 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $17 \%$  <br> 18 20 <br> 1  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 146，52 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1，763 | ， |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | －17－78 |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 1713 \\ \text { 䜃 Oct. } \\ \text { Oct. } \\ 24 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{rl} 19 \\ 5 / 8 \text { Oct. } 24 \end{array}\right\|$ |  |  |
| 10 | 10，18 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 100 |  | Mahon（R G）conv pref McAleer Mfs Co com Mesta Machine Common－ Michigan Sugar com．．．．．． Preferred－．．．－．．．．．．．．．．．．Motor BBankers Corp com． Motor Producta Corp com－ Motor Wheel com． Muller Bakeries cleese A com－：Murray Corp common． |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 41 / 8 & 61 / 2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}41 / 8 & 61 / 2 \\ 13 / 8 & 6\end{array}$ | $5 \frac{1}{2}$ Oct． 11 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{r} 51 / 2 \text { Oct. } 11 \\ \hdashline \mathbf{3 0} 9 / 8 \\ \hline \end{array}\right.$ |  | ${ }_{9}^{63 / 2} \mathrm{Feb} .6$ |
| 282 |  |  |  | $1 \quad 6$ | $13 / 8 \quad 6$ | 28\％ |  |  |  |
| 8 | 180 |  |  | 石 ${ }^{1 / 2}$ |  | － | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 3 / 7 \\ 2 \% \text { Oct. } 24 \end{array}\right\|$ |  |  |
| 60 | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{4}^{1 / 8}{ }_{4}^{1 / 3 J a n . ~}{ }^{\text {Jan．}}$ |
|  | 36 |  |  | －1734 $181 / 4$ |  |  | $211 / 80 c t .17$ |  |  11 䈐 Feb． 16 |
|  | 92，18 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | National Investort com． Narional 8teel Co com <br> Outboard Motors class B com＊ <br> Class A pref－ $\qquad$ <br> Parke Davis ${ }^{\text {R }}$ Co． <br> Pariter Rust Proof com $\qquad$ |  | 36 | 37172 Sale | －35\％Oct．－10 | 375\％－0ct－ 1 i | 34垎 Sept． 21 <br> 2／2 Aug． 29 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $y_{2}^{2} \frac{1}{3}$ |  | 3－1／2 |  | － 3 隹 |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{r}12,488 \\ \hline 809\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 39 / 2 \mathrm{~S}^{39 / 4} \\ & 491 / 2 \mathrm{Sale} \\ & 4 \mathrm{Sale} \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{rll} 31 / 2 & \text { Oct. } & 10 \\ 265 / 8 & \text { Oct. } & 3 \\ 46^{2} & \text { Oct. } & 15 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & 304 \\ & 50 \text { oct. } 8^{8} \text { oct. } 11 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1，8 | 22， |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 5，958 |  |  | （10\％ | $8{ }^{1}$ | ${ }_{95 / 8}$ Oct．${ }^{\text {Oct．}} 1$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 147\％June ${ }^{6}$ |  |
| 1，470 | $\begin{array}{r} 50 \\ 138 \end{array}$ |  | ${ }^{138}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ＋16 |  |  | 析 |  |  |  |  | $9{ }^{4}$ Feb． 19 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ā－oct．${ }^{\text {cou}}$ | ${ }_{1} 15^{3}$ Jan．${ }^{\text {Jan．}} 1^{3}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2，200 |  |  |  |  |  | 4 | 11／2 Oct． 31 |  | ${ }^{8} 2$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 143 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 6 哖 July | $17 / 6 \mathrm{Feb} .14$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | 2.2 | $23 / 2$ Oct． 5 | 5 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Mas 23 |
| 960 | 8，28 |  | 12 | 16 Sale |  | 16 Oct．i | Oct．ii | 13\％／4 July | Feb． 17 |
| 1，958 ${ }_{446}$ | 15，897 |  | 103 |  |  | 13 |  |  | eb．${ }^{5}$ |

＊No par value．a Option sale．$r$ Sold for cash．$x$ Ex－dividend $y$ Actual low price not including odd lot sales．

| AGGREGATE SALES. |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { DETROIT } \\ & \text { STOCE EXCEANGE } \\ & \text { STOCKS } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{\|cc\|} \text { Low from } \\ \text { July } & 1 \\ \text { to } & 103 \\ \text { oct. } 31 & 1934 \end{array}\right\|$ | PRICES IN OCTOBER |  |  |  | RANGE SINCE JAN. 1. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { In } \\ \text { october } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { Jan. } 1 . \end{aligned}$ |  |  | Oct. 1 | Oct. 31 | Lowest. | Highest. | Lowost. | Highest. |
| Shares | res | Par | Bid. Ask. | $\overline{\text { Bid. Ask. }}$ | Bid. Ask. | Sale Prices | Sale Price | Sale Prica |  |
| ${ }_{291}^{153}$ |  | $\underset{\text { Borden }}{\text { Borg Warner Cor }}$ |  |  | 23 S Sale | 243 20 Oct. Oct. | ${ }_{26}^{26}$ Octi ${ }^{\text {Oct. }} 17$ | ${ }^{20} 17$ Jan ${ }^{17}$ July 26 |  |
| 275 384 | 26,117 |  |  | ----- | 1388 Sale |  | 24/3 Oct. 24 | ${ }^{17} 17 / 3$ July ${ }^{\text {Sept. }} 14$ | 283, Feb. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| 1,374 |  | General Poode Corp......-.-. |  |  |  | 2936 Oct. 26 | $321 /$ Oct. 26 |  |  |
| 5 | 19,509 | Hupp Motor Car Corp.-.--10 |  |  |  | $23 / 3$ Oct. 26 | 23 Oct. 16 | ${ }_{2}^{29}$ July 23 | $71 / 3$ |
| 2,154 | 46,504 11 | Kelvin | $6^{61 / 8}$ | 131/2 Sale | 143/6 Sale | $12140 \mathrm{ct}.{ }^{2}$ | 164 | 113 Sept. 18 | 213 Mar. ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |
| 425 | 11,709 6,335 | Krozer Groc \& Bak | $19 \%$ | 28 Sale | 27\% sale | 1619\% Oct. 29 | $181 / 2$ 30 Oct. Oct. 18 | 23\% Jan. ${ }^{166}$ |  |
| 913 | 17.073 10.332 | National Dalry Prod Corp ${ }^{\text {N }}$ ( ${ }^{\circ}$ |  | 161/ Sale | ${ }^{163}$ 21/4 Sale | ${ }_{21}^{16}$ Oct. 18 | $\begin{array}{ll}17 & \text { Oct. } 25 \\ 24 & \text { Oct. } 24\end{array}$ |  | $18 \%$ June 16 |
|  |  | PYucty Bakalkea Corp-...-.-. |  |  |  | $2{ }^{1} 950$ Oct. ${ }^{4}$ |  |  | 18 Feb. ${ }^{16}$ |
| 574 | 11,947 |  | 1739 | 19\%\%\% Sale |  | 12\% Oct. 19 | 14\% Oct. ${ }^{2}$ | ${ }_{17}^{12} / 3 / 2 \mathrm{July} 26$ | 19\%/ Feb. ${ }^{5} 5$ |

[^12]
## San Francisco Stock Exch. MONTHLY AND YEARLY RECORD

RANGE OF PRICES ON THE SAN FRANCISCO STOCK EXCHANGE


[^13]
*No par value. $\dagger$ Removed on Sept. 22.

## Los Angeles Stock Exch.

RANGE OF PRICES ON THE LOS ANGELES STOCK EXCHANGE


# Pittsburgh Stock Exchange 

## MONTHLY AND YEARLY RECORD

## RANGE OF PRICES ON PITTSBURGH STOCK EXCHANGE

| Octob <br> Jan. 1 | ock Sales | $\begin{array}{r} 1934 \\ 8 \quad 97,665 \\ -1,367,223 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 99,036 \\ 125,168 \end{array}$ | er |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1934 \\ & \$ 1,000 \\ & 39,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 4,000 \\ & 94,000 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Agaregate Sales. |  | PITTBBORGBGTOCEEEOBANGEBONDS | $\left\|\begin{array}{cc} \text { Low from } \\ \text { suly } & 1 \\ \text { to } & 1933 \\ \text { oct. } 31 & 1934 \end{array}\right\|$ | PRICES IN OCTOBER |  |  |  | ANGE SINCE JAN. 1. |  |
|  | Jan. 1. |  |  |  | Oct. 31 | $\left\|\begin{array}{c}\text { Lowost } \\ \text { Sale Pricas. } \\ 100^{-0 c t .-~}\end{array}\right\|$ | Etiohest. | Lovest. | Highest: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{s}, 000 \\ & 32,000 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  | Sala Prices. <br> ion oct.- <br> 10 |  |  |
| 000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Shares. |  | $\begin{gathered} 16 \\ 90 \\ 9 \\ 1 \\ 5 \\ 7^{3 / 6} \\ 1^{2} \\ 1^{3} 3 / 8 \end{gathered}$ | 8 S | 16 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{lll} 18 & \text { Oct. } & 1 \end{array}\right.$ | 18 Oct. 1 |  | 223/2 Feb. 17 |
|  |  |  |  |  | $16$ |  | 18 Oct. 1 | $\begin{array}{ll} 16 & \text { Sept. } 21 \\ \text { On } \end{array}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 13 |  |  |  | ${ }^{9} \text { June } 20$ |  |
|  |  |  |  | --- | $18{ }^{1 / 2}$ | $\begin{gathered} 23 / 0_{4} \text { Oct. } 20 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1 / 4 \text { Jept. }{ }^{5} \\ & 14 \text { Jan. } 4 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  | $0^{-}$ |  |  | 183\% Oct. ${ }^{2} 5$ |  |  |
|  |  | Blaw.Knox Co | $5^{61 / 4}$ | 3/6 71/2 |  | 61/8 | 7\% Oct. 17 | 61/6 Sept. 15 57 Apr. 12 |  |
|  |  |  | 90c, 914 |  |  |  | -- |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | - |  |  |  | 90 C Sept. 19 21/4 Apr. 18 |  |
|  | ${ }_{2}^{2}+\dot{2} \cdot 6$ |  |  | 3i/2-5 | -3--71/6 | - ${ }^{-1000.15}$ | - | ${ }^{20}{ }^{2} /{ }^{2}$ Aury 28 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 3 4/8 | --.-.-. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 10 | $4{ }^{-1}$ | - 4 ----- |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{17.895}$ | Devonian Oll. <br> Duff Norton Mfe $\qquad$ |  | $11 \quad 13$ |  | 11 Oct. 25 121/2 Oct. 11 |  | $\begin{array}{cc}9 & \mathrm{Jan} . \\ 10 & \text { Jab. } \\ 16\end{array}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} 8,755 \\ 18,737 \\ 697 \\ \mathbf{0} \end{aligned}$ |  | ${ }^{2} 3$ |  |  | 21/ |  | ${ }^{10} 10$ Feb. 16 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 438 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Pol } \\ \mathbf{F O O} \end{array}\right.$ | ${ }^{2} 5$ |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{5}^{21 / 4 J J a n . ~}{ }^{\text {May }}$ |  |
|  |  |  | $13 / 2$924734454 | $11 \% 817 / 8$ |  |  |  | 14/4/ Jon. ${ }^{5}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 9.138 \\ 592 \\ 59 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | - 80 | 17/8 21 | $\begin{array}{lll}  & & \\ 75 & \text { Oct. } & 15 \\ 75 & \text { Oct. } & 18 \end{array}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \\ & 783 / 2 \text { Oct. } \\ & 7 \end{aligned}\right.$ |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 592 \\ 3,368 \end{array}$ | Jonee CODD |  |  | Sale |  |  |  |  |
| 12,10 | 137 |  | ${ }_{1}^{13}$ | 5 Sale | $51 / 681 / 2$ | $43 / 4$ Oct. |  | 43/8 July 27 | ${ }^{81 / 2} \mathrm{Feb} \mathrm{Mar} .14$ |
| 4,173 | 10,032 | Meata Machine |  | $28^{-7}$ Sale |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 300 \text { Oct } 6 \\ 1 \% \text { Feb. } 8 \end{array}$ |
|  | 1.527 |  |  | ----- | ---:- | $\text { oct is } \left\lvert\, \frac{1}{2}\right. \text { oct. } 18$ |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 47,200 \\ 2,300 \\ 2,351 \end{array}$ |  | 5 | ---- | $4 \mathrm{c}^{-\cdots}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \mathrm{c} \\ & 4 \mathrm{c} \\ & 24 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{cc} 23 / 2 & \text { Sale } \\ 181 / 221 / 4 & 22 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|cc\|ccc}  & 21 & & & \\ 21 & \text { Oct. } & 26 & 31 & \text { Oct. } \\ 2131 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  | ${ }^{4} \mathbf{c}$ Aug. 27 <br> $21 /$ Sept. 19 |  |
| $20$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.571, \\ & 7.551 \\ & \hline 50 \end{aligned}$ | Pitteburs Brewins Preferred | $\begin{aligned} & 24 \\ & 1818 \\ & 118 \\ & { }_{30} 18 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 10,839 | Pittsburgh Coal Co common |  | --.----.--- |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2\% Oct. ${ }^{6}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 393 |  |
|  |  | Pltt |  |  |  |  |  | $4 \%$ 2 2 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9,0 | 9, 121,800 |  |  |  | 1136 | 113 | ${ }^{116 / 460} \mathrm{Oct}$ |  |  |
| 9,0 | ${ }_{121,800}^{12}$ | ${ }_{\text {San }}$ |  | 4\% |  | 2c ${ }^{2}$ | ${ }^{2 \mathrm{c}}{ }^{20}$ Oct. ${ }^{15}$ | Se |  |
| 50 | 12,530 | Stan |  | 19/8 |  | 12 後 Oct. | 1234 |  |  |
|  | 11,933 | Unit | 15 |  |  |  |  | 15 Jun |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \mathrm{c},{ }_{9}^{9} \\ & 11 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 151 / \mathrm{M} \\ & 90 \mathrm{~m} \\ & 112 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  | eriy Oil |  |  |  | 133/ Oct. ${ }^{1}$ |  | $3{ }^{11 / 3}$ |  |
| 9 |  |  |  |  | 24 | 183\% Oct. ${ }^{18}$ | 2634 Oct. ${ }^{22}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - | Feb. ${ }^{\text {Mar. }} 8$ |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 170 \\ 85 \end{array}$ |  |  | 780 | 75 88 | $\begin{array}{ll}70 & \text { Oct. } \\ 89 & \text { Oct. } \\ 27\end{array}$ | 74 Oct. <br> 89 Oct. <br>   |  | $\begin{gathered} 75 \quad \begin{array}{l} \text { Feb. } \\ 89 \\ 89 \\ 3 \% \text { ect. } \\ \text { Jan. } \\ 27 \end{array} \end{gathered}$ |

[^14]
# General Quotations <br> OF BONDS AND STOCKS 

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


Quetations for all securities are as near as poseible for the closing day of the month preceding the date of tssue．Ae the New York Soeck Exchange began with Jan． 21909 to quote all bond pricen＂and interest．＂we have adopted the same method and no longer empley a deaignating mark to indicate the fact except whare there is a deviation from this rule．The reader will underatand，therefore，that unlese the letter＂f＂＇is prefixed tothe price，he must pay accrued intereat in addition to the price．This，however，doee not apply to income bonde or bonds in default．In which case price inciudes the interest，should there be any
The leblef herefore the purchaser does not have to provide for it aeparately in making payment．As already atated in the case of income bende and bende in Cefault，the price is always＂flat．＂and no deaignating mark is employed to Indicate the fact

Quotations for equipment bonds are baeed on average maturities．
Quotations for guaranteed etocize are＂and dividend＂；that is，the accrued difldend must be paid in addition to the price．
1t ahould be borne in mind in the use of these tablen that the quotations for tamy Inactive and unliated securitien are merely neminal．butinall the ingures are obtained from sources which are considered rellable．
＂保

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

| Bonds． | Bid． | Ask． | Bonds． | Bid． | Ask． | Bonds． | Bid． | Ask． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| RAILROAD BONDS | 97 |  |  |  |  | Boston \＆Maine（new）5s Sept＇41 | $\begin{aligned} & 82 \\ & 76 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Akron \＆Barb Beltg 4a 1942＿J\＆D | 98 |  |  | 3.75 | \％． $3 \%$ | 5s Apr 1944 | 79 | $811 / 2$ |
| Alrron Oanton \＆Youngatown－0 |  |  | tlantic Ooast Lne of ${ }^{\text {S O－－}}$ |  | 3\％ | 58 | 78 |  |
| Gen \＆ref On 1945 ser $A_{\text {－}}$ | 46 | 50 | Gen 1at gam July 1948 －－．J\＆J | 96 | 97 | os Jan 194 | $771 / 2$ | 80 |
| Gen \＆ref $51 / 21945$ ser B Ad |  |  |  | 37 $31 / 8$ | 393／8 | 5s May 194 | $791 / 2$ | $84^{811 / 2}$ |
|  | 103 | 108 | Atlantic Leased $\overline{\text { L }}$ 4\％mige perp． | $76^{3 / 8}$ | 81 | 58 Mar 1942 | 80 |  |
| 1at cons 481943 ser B | 981／2 | 991／2 | Atlantic \＆Yadkin－ |  | 5413 | 5 s May 194 | 83 | 7 |
|  | 102 | 107 |  | 45 103 | 541／2 |  | 651／8 | 717 |
| ＂B＂deb g 5a＇ 40 red ＇10－M8N | 102 | 107 | Austln \＆Northwes |  |  | 1st m 4Ka 1961 zer JJ．－－AdO | 6 631 |  |
| abama Tennemsee \＆Northern－ |  |  |  | 83 | 90 | W， $41 / 5 \mathrm{e}$ 1935－1943（yr）－－A\＆O | 4.25 | 3．80\％ |
|  | $f \quad 5$ | 10 | Auguata Onion Stat 4s 1953－J\＆J | 81 | 84 | Equipment trust 5 s | 4.25 | 3．80\％ |
| Alabama \＆Vickuburg Ry－－ |  |  |  | 103 |  | oat \％Maine（old） |  |  |
| let Mg 50 1974 seriee | 9 | 95 | Baltimore \＆Ohlo－ |  |  |  | 7412 | 77312 |
| Albany \＆Susg 31／50 g 1946．A＊O | 991／2 | 100 | 1st M 4a g July $11948 . . .480$ | 100 | 1003 | 39 July 1950 |  |  |
| Alleghany Oorp－ |  |  | 1st M 5a July 1948 ＿－A\＆O | 106 | 1061／4 | Equip 51／28 $1935 \cdot 1937$（yr） F 2 | 4.50 | \％ |
|  | ${ }_{56}^{623 / 4}$ | 65 59 | 5 －yr sec notes 41／2s 1939 －F\＆A | $921 / 3$ |  | Eq tr 641935.38 （year） | 3.75 | 3\％ |
|  |  | 26 |  | ${ }_{71}{ }^{1 / 2}$ |  | Boston \＆N Y Air Line | 5 |  |
| Oertificates of de | 24 | 25 | Ref \＆gen 681995 meries 0 －J\＆D | 81 |  |  | 4 | 557／8 |
| Allegheny Val gen 4a 194\％ | 105 |  | Ref \＆gen 5e 2000 ser D．＿M\＆S | 691／4 | 70 3／ | 1st m 4 \％\％July 151947 J\＆J | 40 |  |
| Allegheny \＆Western－ |  |  | Ref \＆gen 5 s series F 1996．M\＆S | 6915 | 71\％ | Gen m 6s＇33 extd to＇38－J\＆J 15 | 32 |  |
| 1 nt mige guar 481998 | 8 | 58 | Eq tr 4140．1935－40（yr）－－M\＆N | 3.75 | $3.40 \%$ | Brooklyn \＆Montauk－ |  |  |
| Eqq tr 6a 1935 （ $\mathrm{n}-\mathrm{a}$ ）－－J⿳J 15 | 95 | 100 |  | 3.75 | $3.40 \%$ | 2d（now 1st）gold 5s 1938＿J\＆D | 105 |  |
| Ark \＆Mem Ry Brge \＆Term－ 1at M 5s 1964 |  | 85 | Eq tr $581935-38$（rr）$\cdots$－Fot | 3.75 | 3．40\％ | 1st mtge gtd 4s 1938 | 99 |  |
| Aroontoox Nor 58 g 1947－－－－Adt |  | 85 |  |  |  | Buffalo Ureek 1st 6s 1941．．－J J J J | 102 | $9{ }^{-9}$ |
| Atchison Topelka \＆Santa Fo－ Gen mige gold 481995 |  |  | Refund gold 4al 1941 ．．．M\＆N | 987／8 | 99 | Buffalo Rochester |  |  |
| Gen mtge gold 4s 1995 | 103 | $1031 / 2$ |  | $943 / 4$ | 95 | General 50 g 1937－－－．．．－－M\＆ | 1043／8 | 1058／4 |
| Stamped | 987 | ${ }_{99}{ }^{972}$ | Toledo \＆Oin Div 4s 1959－J\＆J | 79 |  | Con g 41／31 1957 ．．．－－－－M\＆N | $661 / 2$ |  |
|  | 965 |  |  | $1073 /$ | 1085\％ | 1et 4s Dec 30 1963．－．．．．J\＆J | 88 |  |
| Oonv g 48 of＇05 due 10K5．J\＆D Oonv 8 4s of＇ 10 due 1960．J\＆D | $961 / 2$ | 97 | Oonk refund g $481951 .-$ J\＆J | 97\％ | 983／4 | Burl Oedar Raplde \＆North－ |  |  |
| Oonv deb $41 / 5 \mathrm{~s} 1948$ | 1051／6 | 106 | Medrord | 103 | 104 | Oon 1st 8 coll tr 58 g g 34－－A\＆0 |  | 32 |
| Trana 8 I 1etg 401958 －J\＆J | 10518 | 1061／4 | St Johna R1v Ext gu 5m＇39－F\＆A | 102 | 1031／2 |  | 88 | $891 / 2$ |
|  |  |  | Van Bur Ext 5a ${ }^{\text {g Jan }}$＇43－A\＆O | 102 | 104 | Oam \＆Clear－1et 5 g g 1941－J\＆J | 100 |  |
|  | $991 / 4$ | 105 | Waahburn Ext 19 dit 58 ＇39．．F\＆A | 102 | 1031／2 | Gen M g 4e 1955－3 M\＆A | 98 | 997／2 |
| Athena Terminal Ry－ |  |  | 1stile Creek \＆Sturgis－ |  | 73 | Oambria \＆Ind 1st $41 / \mathrm{S}^{\text {＇} 68}$－J\＆J | 102 |  |
|  | 27 |  | Bedford Belt 1at 50 1938．．．．J\＆J | 80 |  | Oanada South 5019 | 107 |  |
| Atl \＆Birm．Sev Seab＇d Air Line |  |  | Beech Or 1ut 48 g gu 1936．．．J J J |  |  | Oan Nat Rys 41／8 gu 19 | 1051／8 |  |
| Atlanta \＆Oharlotte Air Line |  |  | 2d guar gold 501936 | $991 / 2$ | 101 | 4163 guar 195 | 1093 | 110 |
|  | $101 / 2$ | 10312 | Beech Oris Ext 31／s 1951 －A8O | 90 |  |  | $1071 / 4$ | 1073 3／4 |
| Atanta Knoxvile \＆${ }^{\text {a }}$ Northern |  |  |  | 50 | 60 |  | 11 | 1113 |
| $18 t$ mtge gold 5s 1946．．．．J\＆D | 102 | 1101／2 | 1 tat ref gold 4e 1939－．men | 99 |  |  | 114 |  |
| tlanta \＆Stindidrew Bay－ |  |  | Bolvidere Dil lat 31／5 1943＿．J\＆J | 101 |  | $40-\mathrm{yr} 5 \mathrm{~s}$ guar 1970－－－．．．－P\＆A | 1163 | 116 |
|  | 60 |  | Big Sandy Ry 1st g 4n 1944－JdED | $102^{1 / 8}$ |  | 5 g guar July $11969 . . .-\ldots . .-$ J\＆J | 11436 | 1143／3 |
| Atlantic Oity gu 40 1951．．．－ | $90^{--}$ | ${ }_{96}^{104}$ |  | 83 | 86 | 5 ssuar Oct 119 | 16 | 1161／4 |
| 18t M 51／8 1999 extd an $5 \%$ |  |  | Boaton \＆Albany ba Oct＇63．J\＆J | 101 |  |  |  |  |
| to May 1954－－－7\％－MEN | 1011／2 |  |  | $1011 / 2$ | 102 捁 |  | ． 10 to | $3.80 \%$ |
| tlantic Ooamt Line RR－M |  |  | 5．July 11938 －－－－－－－－－－J J J | 102 |  | Equipment trust | ． 10 | 3．80\％ |
| 1at cons 4a July 1 1952＿－M\＆8 |  | 97 76 | 41 ¢ July 1937－－－－－－－－－－J\＆J | $1001 / 3$ | 101 | － |  |  |
| Oonv deb $4 \mathrm{a} 1939 \mathrm{op} 1916 \mathrm{M} \& \mathrm{~N}$ |  | 76 |  | 861 | 88 |  | 1081／8 | 10883 |
| Ten unlf ser A 43G 1964－J\＆D | 831／2 |  | 4s May 11935 gu N Y O．man | ${ }^{1001 / 2}$ | 101 |  |  | 1208 |
| Equipment trust $41 / 58$. | 3.50 | $3 \%$ |  | 81 | 82 | Winnipeg Term 40 1939．．．J\＆J | $95 \%$ |  |
|  | b 3.25 |  |  |  |  |  |  | －－＊ |

[^15]NOTICE-All bond prices are "and interest" oxcopt whore marked 'f" and income and dofaulted bonds.
Quotations for all securites are as near as possible for the closing day of the month preceding the date of ssue.


[^16]



b Basis. f This price Includes accrued interest. k Last aale. $\boldsymbol{l}$ In London. $n$ Nominal. s Sale price. *egotiablity impalred by maturity

Notice.-All bond pricet are "and intorost" oxceopt where marked "fy" and income and defaultod 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


## Public Utilities

（Includea street and electric rallways，gas，electric power，water，telegraph，telephone and bridge companies．）
NOTICE．－All bond prices are＂and interest＂oxcept where marked＂ff＂and income and dofaulted bonds．
Quotations for all securities are as near as possible for the closing day of the month preceding the date of issue．

| Bonds | Bid． | Ask． | Bonds． | Bld． | Ask | Bonds． | Bid． | Ask． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 973／4 | 99 | tlanta Nor Ry－See Ga Ry \＆Et tlanta Wat，E1 \＆Pr 5： 1943 J\＆， |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 97／4 | 99 |  | 1051／2 | $10 \overline{67} 3$ | erien ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 92 |  |
|  | $813 / 2$ | $82^{1 / 2}$ |  | 105 | 1031／2 | gold | ${ }^{501 / 2}$ | 744 |
|  |  |  | Atiantic Oity（ N ）Gpa－－－－M |  |  | ding 6ys $1942 \ldots$－－－mat |  |  |
|  | $711 / 2$ | $721 / 2$ |  | 99 |  |  | － |  |
| labama Water Sorvice Oo－Js | 763／3 | 771／2 | Auguata RY \＆E1 1st 581940 J\＆D | 101 |  |  | 3 | 66 |
| Albany Ry－Aee Tilter Trar | 7612 | 12 | B flu Anas L－see Md El ky |  |  |  | 3 | 05 |
| AlbuquerqueNatGas61／${ }^{\text {d }}$＇ 40 M | $f 16$ | 21 | B sp Pt \＆Ones－See Un Ry \＆EJ |  |  | maen＊sub Ry－sie Pr Oorp | $51 / 2$ | 961 |
| Allogh beliey |  | 12 | Bangor ${ }^{\text {B }}$ | 106 | 108 | anadian L ${ }^{\text {\％}} \mathrm{P} 5 \mathrm{~s}^{\prime \prime} 49 \mathrm{op}$＇14 J\＆J | ${ }_{93}$ | 93姩 |
| Cortificates | f $101 /$ | 12 | $16 t$ | 105 | 107 | 8 |  | 27 |
| ${ }_{\text {Allentown－Bethl }}$ | 07 |  |  | 101 |  |  | 10414 | 27 |
| Allance Power ist ${ }^{\text {bis }} 1952$－M |  |  | Bar Harbor \＆Onl |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 102 |  |  | $1001 / 2$ | 102 12 | Oarbondale Ry 58 |  | － |
|  | 57 | 60 |  |  |  |  | 1／ | 7713 |
| Amer Oommonwealtha Power－A |  |  | lat mtge $51 / 81954$－ | ${ }^{1001 / 2}$ | 102 99 |  |  | 112\％ |
| Deb g 6s 1952 ser A．．．．．．．．．$\& A$ <br> Deb <br> $51 / 5$ |  | ${ }_{2}$ | Bear Mt Hud Riv Bdge Oo－ |  |  | lst metge 581960 J\＆ | 4 | 87 |
| ${ }_{0} \mathrm{OO}$ |  | ${ }_{2}^{136}$ | Beauharnois L H \＆P $51 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$＇73 J J \＆ | 1021／2 | $\begin{array}{r} 78 \\ 104 \end{array}$ | Ist ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | 62 |
| Secured notes 53／5s 1931－M8N |  |  |  |  |  | Cent Dist Telep 1et 5e 43－Jstn | 109312 | 1097／8 |
|  |  |  | Coll trust 19 | 71 | 581／2 |  | 53 | 54i\％ |
| Amer ar |  | 52 |  |  |  | Hrrat lie | 51 | 523 |
| Amer Fuel |  |  | lit lien \＆ref 5s 1960＿－．M\＆N | 741／2 |  |  | f $10311 / 2$ | 1043／2 |
| Amer G \＆ C |  |  | 1at g 5 El 1955 ser A | 110 | 1111／8 | Oent H |  |  |
| secured deb 6a 1939．－．JJd |  | 29\％6 | 1stg 581957 ser B－．．．．－．J8D |  |  |  | 3／4 |  |
| American Natural Gaa Corp－ Deb 61／6 1942 with war．．．A\＆O |  |  | Bell Telep Oo of Pennsylvania－ |  |  | 1 tat \＆ref 5 B 1951.100 | 1／8 | 673 |
| Ampow or deb 6n 2016－．M 88 | 483／4 | 4975 |  | 1151／3 | 1123 | （entral Ilinoin Public Service－ |  | 1071／2 |
| Amer Stater Public Ser lat $151 / 51948$ mer A． |  | 47 | Belolt Water，Gaa \＆Eliec Oo－ | 102 | 1031／3 | 1et \＆ref 5 s 1956 |  |  |
| mer ${ }^{\text {Deb }}$ |  |  | Bellows Falls |  | 103 2 | 18t \％ref 5019 |  | $71^{--}$ |
| Oonvg 4 | 10334 | 10418 | Bergen Tu | 94 69 | 95 | lst \＆ref 436198 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 30 | 35 3 䂞 | ent India | 65 | 68 |
|  | 11 | 11 | Sink fund deb 6 \％1959－．F\＆A | $311 / 8$ |  |  |  |  |
| Oonv deb 41／1939．．．－－J Jo | 107 | 108 |  | 281／8 | $2913 / 2$ |  | 431／2 | 45 |
| $\pm{ }_{\text {amer }}$ | ${ }^{110} 8$ | 11094／4 | $18 t$ mtge f 61501956 ． | 307／8 | 35 | lut \＆gen 681942 ser B．－JJJ | 104 | 1051／2 |
| 2 nd convertible 8s 1945．．A\＆O | 97 | 98 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { nghamton (N } \\ & \text { lst } 5 \mathrm{~s} 1938 \end{aligned}$ | 101 |  | lat \＆gen |  |  |
| American Utilitiea Uo－ <br> let lien \＆ref 6s 1945. |  |  |  |  |  | 1st | $103 /$ | $1041 / 3$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | 6476 | Oent |  | $5{ }^{5}$ |
| mer Water Works \＆Electrio | 1001／8 |  | Birmingham | 2． | －78 | Oent Pow \＆Litist 5s i 956 ．．．F\＆ | 812 | 593 |
| Deu ba 1775 ser A－ | 76 | 761／2 | Birmingham Term－ |  | 40 | Oent |  |  |
| Deb 581975 ser B－．－JıD | 66 | 67 | Brimmngham Water Worka do |  |  | Without warran |  |  |
| 1at 8 Al 1948 － | 102 |  |  | $10{ }^{103}$ | 102\％ | Cent Public U |  | ， |
| Ang\＆Pot R RR－SoeWashRy\＆El |  |  |  | 99 | $1001 / 2$ | Cent States Edis $51 / 5 \mathrm{~s}$ A 19 |  |  |
| 1 10t 6 s 1945 ． | 68 | 71 | Blackstone Val |  |  | Deb 6s ser A w |  |  |
| Appalachian Elec Po |  |  | Mige st colt tr $5 s^{\circ} 52$ | 105 |  |  |  |  |
| lat \＆ref 5e 1956－－ | 1095／8 | $\begin{gathered} 997 / 8 \\ 10716 \end{gathered}$ | Bleecker st\＆Ful | 10．5／2 |  | Deb | 3014 | 31／2 |
| apalachian |  |  | Blooming |  |  | Oent States Pow |  |  |
| Des | 82 先 | 8881／4 |  | 57 | 60 | 1st M \＆18t lien 53／3s 1953＿J\＆J | 4714 | 48 |
| Opalach |  |  |  | 1061／4 | $10^{7}$ |  | 15 | 16 |
| Oonv |  |  | Boston Elev Ry 4a 1935．．．M\＆N | 101 |  | Oent |  |  |
| Ardmore St Ry－Soe Phila $\mathbf{O}$ o |  |  | Deb g 4 1／8 Oct 1 1937．－As\％ | 101 | 1013 | 1 st \＆ref 5819 | 01 | 1021／2 |
| $\triangle$ rizona Edison 1st 5 s | 32 | 34 |  | 1013／3 | 102 | lentral col |  |  |
|  | $2{ }^{361 / 2}$ | 38 32 | 10－year deb 5s 1937－．．．．．．．F\＆A | $102{ }^{\text {12 }}$ |  | $53 / 58$ series $\mathbf{B} 1956$ | 9 | 20 |
|  | 5 | 32 | 10－year deb 5s 1940．．．．．．JJ | 101 | 101 | 58 series ${ }^{\circ} 1933$ |  | 20 |
| Ark dib Mo Pow lat is 1953－Joud | $361 / 2$ | 37 | Weot tind |  |  | Oharlest |  |  |
|  |  | $251 / 2$ | Ws March 1944．．．．．．－M M－ | 1011／4 |  | Chatta |  |  |
|  | 68 | 4016 | 78 8ept 1947－－．－．－．－．M M | 111 |  | lit \＆refg 581956 |  |  |
| Arckansae Western Gas |  |  |  |  |  | Ohea \＆Pot Tell of | 107\％ | $\begin{gathered} 73 \\ 108 \% \end{gathered}$ |
|  | 48 | 50 |  | 100 | 103 | Oheater Water Service |  |  |
| Arkansaw Water lst 58 1956－A\＆\＆ | 1001／2 |  | British Col Power 53／38 $1960 \mathrm{M} \& \mathrm{~S}$ | 103 | 104 | 1 tot 41／6 1958 serlea A－－．．mess | 97 | 98 |
|  | 100 | 101 | British Col Tel $5 \mathrm{~A} 190 \overline{0}-\cdots-\cdots-\mathrm{J} \& \mathrm{D}$ | $1011 / 4$ | ${ }_{102}^{1024}$ | Ohic Aurora \＆Eligin RR－ |  |  |
| Ashtabula Water co 1958．－．A\＆${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  | British Hol Tel |  |  |  |  | 6 |
|  | 38 | 39 | 1at \＆ref 5 F 1954 Ser A．．．M M | 751／2 | 77 | Colltor Ofg 5 San 11 |  | 4 |
| Assoclated case |  |  |  |  | 951／2 | cap |  | O |
| Oonv |  | 1／2 |  | 107 |  | Ohicago chy Ry lat so 27－．－EA |  | 59 |
| Oonv |  |  | Bklyn Borough Gas 5s 1967－F\＆A | 107 | 108 | Ohic Dift Elere Generating |  |  |
| Oons re | 173 | 17 | Bklyn City \％Newton RR－See |  |  |  | ${ }_{99}^{90}$ | 91 |
| Oonv de | 17 | 17\％ | Bklyn Oity te lat 501941 ．．J\＆J | 1／8 | 85 | 18t 6s series B1961．．．．．．．M8N | 101 | 102 |
| Oonv ref deb 43－1／8－1958－M8N |  |  | Brooklyn Ediso |  |  | Ohic Gas L\＆O see Peoples G L\＆C |  |  |
| Conv deb $5 \%_{2} 81$ | 39 |  |  | 109\％ | 1101／4 | Uhic North shorest M11w |  |  |
| Conv deb， | 34 | 35 |  |  |  |  |  | $51 / 3$ |
| Conv deb ${ }_{\text {Conv }}$ deb 4881973 | 31 | 32 | －P bs 196R ner A－．．．．．JRJ | 1031／2 | 1035 | \％ |  | 4 多 |
| Oonv deb 4s 1973 | 30 | 32 | Sink fund ser A | 99 | 103\％ | hlcako Rallwaya do－－－－－Ad |  |  |
| Income deb 41981978．．．F\＆A |  | 19 | Brooklyn Oits＇\＆Newton RR |  |  | 1st 5s 1927 stpd as to $25 \%$ dt |  |  |
| Income deb 33／481978－．－M\＆N | 14 | 15 |  | 75 | 80 | red and pay Aug 1933. |  | $611 /$ |
| Income deb 313 s 1978 －－M - M | 14 |  | Broorlyn yueent oo kd |  |  | Otre of deposit． |  |  |
| Corp particlipating 8s $40-\mathrm{M} 8 \mathrm{~S}$ | 65 | 68 |  | $6 \overline{3}$ |  | Oons Merse ser A Fer | 15 | 17 17 |
|  |  |  | Bklyn Un Elev 58 1950．－F\＆A |  | $981 / 2$ | Series B Feb 1927．．．jed | 63 | 8 |
| letlien 581947 ser A．．．．．J\＆J <br> deb 6 series A 1958. $\qquad$ | 45 35 | 47 37 |  |  |  | Pur Cortificates of deporit－ | ${ }_{9}^{61 / 2}$ | ${ }_{8}^{8}$ |
|  |  |  |  | 1 | 541 100 | Pur mon 4 4－5s Feb＇27 | 9 | 12 |
| Amaoc Telap Otildeb | 94315 |  | Bklyn Un ctasist conasag＇ 45 M 发 | 11 | 11478 | Adj 1 |  |  |
| Certificates of deposit－Mes | 121／2 |  |  | 110 | $11^{--}$ | 0 Repid Trani |  | 1／2 |
| Conv deh 6s 1941 desil－M\＆ | 13 |  | Oonv deb 5 5／ |  |  | lst \＆ raf （ $14 / \mathrm{s} 1944$ |  |  |
| Oertificates of dep | 14 |  |  | 1047 | 1074 | Certifates or depos |  | 7 |
|  | 14 |  | Buff Gen Eliec 1st 5s 1939．．r\＆A | 108 | 109 | 1 st \％ref 681953.3 |  |  |
|  | $171 / 2$ |  | Gen \＆ref 501956 ser A－－ISA | $107 \%$ | 109 |  |  |  |
| －Oeoclated Telep or Teleg | 171／2 | 181／2 |  | 109 | 10916 |  |  |  |
| Deb $51 / 181955$ ser A | 54 | $3 / 4$ | Burf gold 50， 1942 |  | 110 | ippewa power 6 | 100 | 10032 |
|  | 8 | 100 | Buffalo Trac－see İ̄̄erater Ry． | 108\％2 | 110 | ${ }_{\text {lat M }} 4 \mathrm{~s} 1968 \mathrm{se}$ | 1023／4 | 102\％ |
|  | 98 | 100 | Bur |  |  | O |  |  |
|  |  |  | Butler Water 581957 A．－Ȧ－A |  |  | 1at ref 6s 1947 eeriea A．．．．J\＆J | 97 | 99 |
| Athors ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 971／2 |  | Butte E1 \＆P 1st is P 5 1951．J\＆D Oalifornia Electric Generating－ | 10214 | 104 | nc |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 41／3s ext at $6 \%$ to 1934 ．． | 93 | 94 |  | 96 | 97 | Oitios Sery deb $5 \mathrm{~s} \mathrm{Jan}^{-1} 66=-\mathrm{M} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | 381／2 | 38\％\％ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | \＆rerg 5e 37 op it－－M\＆N | 108 | 108\％／4 |  | 38 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 391／8 | 397／8 |




[^17]

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


[^18]


NOTICE.-All bond prices are "and intorost" oxedpt whore marked "fo" and income and dofaulted bonds


NOTICE.-All bond prices are "and interesi", ooceept where marked "f"p and income and dofaulted bonds.



## Industrial and Miscellaneous Securities

Under the heading "Industrial and Miscellaneous Securities" we include all issues which do not appear under the previous two headings, namely "Railroads" and "Public Utilities." In the case of stocks, however, we put "Textile Manufacturing," "Insurance," "Mining," "Real Estate and Land," "Title Guarantee and Safe Deposit Companios" under soparate 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.
Quotations for all securities are as near as possible for the closing day of the month preceding the date of issue:


NOutato-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.


Basis. fThis price includes accrued interest. k Last sale. n Nominal. s Sale price. * Negotlability impaired by matanaty.

INDUSTRIAL \& MISCELLANEOUS BONDS
NOTICE.-All bond prices are "and interest" exxecept where marked "f" and income and defaulted bonds.

${ }^{b}$ Basis. ${ }^{f}$ This price Includes accrued interest, $k$ Last sale. $n$ Nominal. $r$ Canadian price. $s$ Sale price. $u^{u}$ There are 470 memberships-of which 53 are held as dividend seats, 27 held by the Exchange, learing 390 active memberships outstanding, 4 Sale July 5 1932. of Prices of Wheeling Oottun Exchange is limited to 90 . Exchange buys certificates in order at $\$ 450$ when funds art available. 90 Seats, 67 outstanding. $y 80$ Seats, 70 members. $z_{\text {Auction sale. }}$ * Negotiability impaired by maturity. $\ddagger$ Bonds being exchanged for preferred stock.

## 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.


[^19]Quotations for all securities are as near as possible for the closing day of the month preceding the date of issue

| Stocks．Par | Bid． | Ask． | Stocks Par | id． | Ask． | stooks．Par． | Bid． | Ask | stooks．Pat | Bid． | Ask． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Per | share． |
| Bomeatake Min＿ 10 <br> Hewe Sound $\overline{\mathrm{t}} \mathrm{c} .5$ <br> Budson Bay Min | $73 / 4$ | 400 48 | MIDOSTRIALAND |  |  |  | 14／2 | －－57 | Beneficial Industrial <br> Loan common＿（t） <br> Preferred． | ${ }_{43}^{14786}$ | $151 / 4$ |
| Budson Bay Min | 115／8 | 117／8 | MISCELLANEOUS |  |  | Am\％conv pree－ 1000 | 142 | $7{ }^{14}$ | Benson \＆Hedges（ $\dagger$ ） |  | 44 |
| Idaho Maryland | ${ }^{1}$ | $31 / 2$ |  | 52 | 53 | Amer News ${ }^{\text {Amerer }}$ | 24 | 28 | Berghorf Brew | $351 / 2$ | 35 |
| Imperial Eagle Min－ | 2 | $33 / 2$ | Abiter ${ }^{\text {Abboterred }}$ | 82 |  | ${ }_{\text {Amer }}^{\text {1at preferred }}$ Prerv | $10^{1 / 2}$ |  | Bethlehom stei－（ ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 25 | 25 |
| napiration cons |  |  | Abercrombie a Fitch | 2 |  | Preferred． | 3／8 | 414 |  |  |  |
| Internatil Mīning－${ }^{\text {O }}$－ 1 | 1176 | $12^{31 / 8}$ | Abitibl Prew |  | $281 / 2$ | Amer Potash |  |  | Billugs ADED－－－25 |  |  |
| Warrants $-\cdots-10$ |  | ${ }_{5}$ | A\％\％prep－．．．－－100 | $13^{2 / 2}$ |  | Amer Radiaior | 11 | 15 | Bing \＆Bing |  | 6 6 ${ }_{6}$ |
| Iron 1 Iland Oreol |  | $293 / 4$ | A brabam a outrauk ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }^{13} 51 / 2$ |  | 8tand Bnnite－${ }^{(+)}$ | $124{ }^{14 / 8}$ | 1414 | Preferred． |  |  |
| Preferred－${ }_{\text {a }}$ | 10 | 108 | 7\％preferred－－100 | $107^{3 / 2}$ | 108 | Am Republics come（ + ） |  | 264 | Blauner ${ }^{\text {B }}$ |  |  |
| Kennecott Oopper－1 |  | 16 | Acetol Prod A．－－（t） | $37{ }^{23} 14$ | 383 |  | 16658 | 55 | Blisa（E，W）O． |  |  |
| Kerr Lake |  |  | Acme Wire vtc－${ }^{\text {Ade }}$ |  |  | Am Salamandra＿ 10 |  |  | ${ }_{2 d}{ }^{\text {d }}$ preferred ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |
| Kirkland Lakegoio |  |  | Adams express－： $1+0$ |  |  | American screvv－100 |  | － |  | 213 | －22 |
| Loke th Minee Lid | 55 | 55 | Adams Mililis．．．．${ }_{\text {a }}^{\text {A }}$ | 2991／2 | 100 | Amer shlp blds－ |  | 20 | Blumenthal（ $\mathrm{S}^{\text {O }}$ 二 |  |  |
| Am dep retsfor pf． |  |  | Addressograph M Mul－ |  | 100 | ${ }_{\text {Amer Shid \＆}}$ |  | $35^{3 / 4}$ | Common |  |  |
| Louisiana L＇d \＆e ${ }^{\text {chx }}{ }^{\dagger}$ | 1885 | 3 3 | Advance－Rumely（ ${ }^{\text {tig }}$ | $7{ }^{7818}$ | 83 | $7 \%$ preferred－ 100 | 118. | 119 | Boeing Airplane |  | 先 |
| Magnawer |  |  | Advance－Rumelv（t） |  | 43／8 | Am\％${ }^{6 \%}$ suff |  | 98 | Bohack（H）Com |  | $7{ }^{13}$ |
| McintyrePorcupinet | 43i3／2 | 4 |  | ＋1／2 | 1 | $6 \%$ non－cum | 123 | 127 | Bohack Reality p ？ | 60 |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }^{\text {Class }}$ A |  |  | ${ }^{\text {am siteel }}$ | － 69 | 14 |  |  |  |
| Mother Load Coali＇n |  |  | Olass B－C．－．－（1） |  |  | Ameri | 42 | 42 | Bohn Refricioprafico ${ }^{5}$ | $1 / 2$ | ${ }^{52} 5$ |
| New Jersey | 56 | 588 | Aetna |  |  | Amer sto | ${ }_{59}^{22}$ |  | $\mathrm{Bag}^{\text {Amil com }} \mathbf{A}$ |  |  |
|  | 481／2 | 52 | Afflilated Prod．－（t） |  |  | 7\％preferred 100 | 117 | 119 | Borden O |  |  |
| N $\mathbf{Y}$ \＆Honduras | 481／2 | 52 |  | 12 | $13^{51 / 2}$ | Am Sumatra Tob（ $\dagger$ ） | 2014 | 2058 | Borg－W arnerdorp 10 |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Rowner mont Mining－it }}$ | k $\begin{array}{r}40 \\ 38\end{array}$ |  | Air Reduction－c－${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | 104 | Am Tobacco com－ 25 | 7712 | $8{ }^{4 / 8}$ | Borne prefe－imer－100 | 06 | 107 |
| Niplssing Minpe |  |  | Apdilance－cile（t） | 11／2 | 158 |  | 125 | 801／2 | Boston－Heral | ， |  |
| Noranda Mines（ ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ） | $321 / 2$ | 33 | Alaska Pack Assn100 |  |  | Am |  |  | Bosto | 22／4 | 31／4 |
| North Butte．．．． 10 | 20 c | 25 c | Algoma Consol Ltd－ |  |  | Am Type Found＿（ 7 ） | 10 | 476 | ${ }^{8}$ Pubber | 15 | 17 |
| Old Domplon | $2 \overline{5}$ | 60 c | Allexh Steel com ${ }^{\text {a }}$（ ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 16 | $2 \overline{0} 1 / 8$ | Amer Wind |  | 101／2 | Preferred－ <br> Botany Cons M． <br> M |  |  |
| Pacific ${ }_{\text {Pin }}$ | 241／2 | 25 | Allen Indus pref－（ ${ }_{\text {A }}$ A |  | 36 |  | 13 |  | Bourjoss，Inc．．．－${ }^{\text {B }}$（ + ） |  |  |
| Parko | 31／4 | 33／8 | Allisad Brewing ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 7／8 | $1 / 4$ | AmWoor（Mana）＿（ ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 785\％1／8 | ${ }_{40} 81 / 4$ | －\＄2．75 cum prep |  |  |
| Patino Mine |  |  | Allieg Ohem \＆Dyt |  |  | Amer Wrager $-\ldots(t)$ |  |  | Bowm Bilt Hoters（t） |  |  |
| Ploneer Gold，L | 11\％ 12 | 114 | $7 \%$ preif－－ | 1251／4 | 126 |  |  | 3 | － $\begin{aligned} & \text { First yrearred } 100 \\ & \text { Second preferred（t）}\end{aligned}$ |  | 行 |
| ${ }^{\text {Pond }}$ Pocah |  |  | Allied Kid Co－－ |  |  | Aanaconda W |  |  | BridgeportMach＿（t） |  |  |
| Premler Gold M－－：－ |  | 218 |  | 7 | ${ }_{7} 71 / 2$ |  | ${ }_{99} 15$ | $10^{161 / 8}$ |  |  | ${ }_{20} 17$ |
| Ouincy Antelope Min |  |  |  |  |  | Anchor P \＆Fence（ + ） |  | 1 | Brighton M |  |  |
|  | 231 | 2434 | Alpha Portiöö | $13^{12 / 8}$ | 127888 | Andian Nat Corp（t） | 37 | 40 | Brill Uorr ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | i1／8 |
| St An | $15^{16}$ | 15\％ | Preferred ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | 5－－－ | mann Corp | $35 / 4$ | － |  |  |  |
| San Toy Minin | 15／2 | 15 |  | 65 | 651／2 | Anheuser－Busch＿10 | 9514 | 100 | $\underset{\text { Bristol }{ }^{\text {Cla }} \text { Arami }}{\text { a }}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | Alum Goods Migg－（t） |  | 10 | Apponang Co－．．－+ （ + |  | 28 | B\％praf ．－．．．－100 | 95 | 251／2 |
| Blaturk |  | 25 c |  | 55 | 2014 | A P W Paper |  | ${ }_{3}^{4}$ |  | 33 | 41／8 |
| 8ilver King Coal－．－5 |  |  | Class O warrants－ |  |  | $7 \%$ preferred－－100 |  |  | Coupon．．－－－（t） |  |  |
|  |  | 2 | ${ }_{\text {Amal Leather }}{ }^{\text {Clasa }}$ D warrants |  |  | Arcturus Rad | 18 | $58$ | Registere |  | 4\％\％8 |
|  |  |  | A ${ }_{\text {a }}$ | 27. |  |  |  |  | Brit－Amer TO |  |  |
| Sunshine |  | $10^{1 / 8}$ | Amerada Corp（ $\dagger$ ） | 41 | ${ }_{418}{ }^{318}$ | $7 \%$ guar pref－ 100 <br> Armour \＆U．（IIl） | $971 / 4$ | 971／2 | Ordinary bearer 21 |  | 295\％ |
| Teck－Hughes G M． 1 |  | ${ }_{45}$ | Amer Agr |  |  | Common－ |  |  | Amer dep rcts -1 |  | 5 |
| Tonopah Belmont－1．$k$ |  | 45 c | Amer Agric | 45 | 46 | （ ${ }^{\$ 6}$ conv prep | ${ }_{76}^{64}$ | 65 79 | Brownco ${ }^{\text {B }}$ Brown |  | $1 / 2$ |
| Tronopah Mining－1 |  | 75\％ | （Conn）\＄6 pref－（t） | $4{ }^{43}$ |  | Armatrong Cork -.5 |  | 183 | Distillery－＿$(t)$ | $81 / 2$ | 91／2 |
| Treadwell Yukon－̈̈ |  | 75 | American Arch－－（） | 143／8／ |  | Arnold，Oonatable． 5 |  | $61 / 4$ | Brown Fence \＆Wire |  |  |
| Otah－Apex meat |  |  |  | ${ }_{411 / 2}$ | $44^{12} 3$ |  |  | 6 | Class A－．．．－－－（t） |  | 1 |
|  | 12 | 64 |  | $41 / 2$ |  |  |  |  | Com B ${ }_{\text {cown }}$ |  | 15 |
| Utab Metal \＆Tun |  | 2 | Angd to Am Orystal |  |  | Art Metal Works |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ventures |  | 95c |  |  |  |  |  | 2 2／2 |  | ${ }^{1 / 2}$ |  |
| Talke |  |  | 7\％conv pre |  |  | Industri （t） $\qquad$ | $3 / 4$ | 1 |  |  | ， |
| ${ }_{\text {Wrenden }}^{\text {Wright H }}$ |  | －3／16 | American B Bok－ | $561 / 2$ | 58 | Assoc Breweries－．－（t） |  |  | Collender |  |  |
| Wright Hargreaves |  |  | ${ }_{\text {am }}^{\text {ammmon }}$ |  |  | ${ }^{\text {assoc }}$ Dry ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }^{105}$ | $111 / 2$ | Preferred－．．－100 |  |  |
| Yukon Gold |  | －976 | 7\％preferred＿－100 |  | 107 |  | ＋61388 | ${ }_{4712} 6$ | Buckeye Pipe L－ 50 |  |  |
| Zenda Gold Mining－ | 15 c | 29c | Amsjan．${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 100 |  | Assoc El l idus．Ltd |  | 47122 | Bucy |  |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {a }}^{\text {a }}$ 7\％preferred＿－100 | 144 | 1473垁 | Am dep rets ord |  |  | \％ con |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Aregister |  | $55 / 8$ | （7）Mipg－（t） |  |  |
| LESTATI TR |  |  |  | 15 | 155 | Assoclated Rayon（ $\dagger$ ） | 1 | ， | Budid Wheel．－－．$(t)$ |  |  |
| ND 8TOCER |  |  | A ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Oar |  |  | ${ }^{\text {Atl Coaid }}$ |  | $81 / 2$ | Bu\％prara |  |  |
|  |  | re | Preferr |  | 15 | ss Line |  | 6 | Bulova Wa |  |  |
|  | a | 15 | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ \％$\%$ proferred－－ 100 | 21 | 27 | （ $5 \%$ non－cum priou | $23^{3 / 4}$ | 237 | （ $\$ 3.50$ conv |  |  |
| Beogr＇d R＇T Tr（ ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ，${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | 25 | Am Onicle－－－－－1 ${ }^{\circ}$ | 64 | 6514 | Ablantic Rerí | $23 / 4$ | ${ }_{6} 237$ | Bunte Bros com＿10 |  |  |
|  | $a$ | 23 |  | 140 100 |  | Atas Powder－－－\％ | $4{ }^{4}$ | 44 | Purcoerred．－．－－100 |  | 11／2 |
| Bostor Whart（\％）．la ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { a } & 49 \\ a & 52\end{array}$ |  | A Preferred（ ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 100 | $\overline{3} 5$ | 6\％preferred．－100 | 103 | $7^{--}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}\text { Brateferred．－．－．} \dagger \dagger \\ \text { Warrants }\end{gathered}\right.$ |  | 35 |
|  |  |  | Amer Colortype－10 | $21 / 2$ | ${ }_{3}$ |  | $23 / 4$ | $235 / 8$ |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{\text {a }}$ | 210 | Amer Oommercial | $21 / 2$ |  | Austin，Nich \＆${ }^{\text {Aum }}$ | 11\％ | 12 | Burma Corp ${ }^{\text {amp }}$ dep receipts ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 8 |  |
| Congress St Associ－ |  |  |  | 26112 | ${ }_{2}^{27}$ | Prior A－－${ }^{\text {a }}$ | $11 / 8$ | 58 | Burns Bros com A ${ }^{\text {a }}$＋ | 8 |  |
| Derosh Bldan）${ }^{\text {arib }}$ a |  | 16 | ${ }^{\text {Preferred．－－}} 100$ | $56^{1 / 2}$ | $561 / 2$ | Aviation Corp（Del） 5 | 41／28 | ${ }_{3}^{51 / 8}$ | Vot tr ctif－－（t） |  |  |
|  |  |  | Amer Oyanamid A10 | ${ }^{20} 15$ | \％ | Aviation Sec of $\mathrm{NE1}$ | 5 | 3\％ | Oom class B－．－（ $\dagger$ ） Vot tr ctfs．－（ |  |  |
| East Boston Co（B）．a Factory Bldg $\operatorname{Tr}(B) i a_{a}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{ll} a & -1 \bar{y} \\ a & 3 \end{array}\right\|$ |  |  | 151／4 | $5 \overline{3}$ | Axton－Fish Tob A 10，k | 57 |  | $7 \%$ cum pref．＿100 |  |  |
| Factory Bldg $\operatorname{Tr}(B) i a_{a}$ Fifty Absociates（B）．a | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & a \\ & a \\ & a \end{aligned}\right.$ |  | Amer Encaus |  | ， | Babcock ${ }^{\text {a }}$ W11 1000 | 23 | $2 \overline{4} 3$ | Burradd Machine（ $t$ ） | $1{ }^{3} 3$ |  |
|  |  | ＋ 60 | Tiling Ltd ${ }^{\text {a }}$－${ }^{-(\dagger)}$ |  | 214 | Baker Ohemical－－（ $\dagger$ ） | 6 | 10 | Bush TermCocom（t） |  |  |
| Kimuall Blds $\operatorname{Tr}\left(\underline{\text { B }}\right.$ ）${ }_{\text {a }}$ | a | 15 |  | 10812 |  | Balaban \＆¢refatz ${ }^{\text {Prem }}$ |  |  | Bush debenture－100 | 2／4 | 4 |
|  |  |  | Amer Har |  |  | ITw Loc Whiolt |  | 5114 | Bushdgs pref ct |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\mathrm{Am}_{4 \mathrm{Hardware}}$ |  |  | ${ }^{7 \%}$ profeferred． | 18 |  | Butier Bros－ |  |  |
| TITLE GOARANT ${ }^{\text {S }}$ |  |  |  | 124 | 13 5 | Batimore rubeioü | 2 | $3{ }^{3}{ }^{3} / 4$ | Preferred．－－－100 |  |  |
| SAFE DEPOSIT $8 T$ O |  |  | $7 \% \text { preferred } 100$ | 18 | $20^{534}$ | Bamberger | 25 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Amer | 31122 | ${ }_{35}^{32}$ | Bancroft（J） | 1011／8 | $1021 / 2$ | 7 | 40 |  |
|  |  | $71^{1 / 8}$ | Amer Ice ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | － $731 / 2$ |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Bancrort（1）\＆} \\ & \text { Preferred } \\ & \text { Barker } \\ & \end{aligned}\right.$ | 15 |  |  |  | $11 / 4$ |
|  |  | 11 | Amer non－cum prin ${ }^{6}$ |  | 27 |  | ${ }_{2}^{21 / 2}$ |  | Cache La Poudre－ | 校 | 16\％\％ |
| Fldeitty \％D（Md） 20 | 35 | 36 | Am Intern Oorp－－（ $)$ | 6314 | 63／8 | 6arnsdall Corp－100 | 23／4／8 | 6 63 | Oalir Pack Orp（t） | 373／2 | 377／8 |
| HomeTitle Ins（NY） |  |  | Amer－La |  |  | Baumann（L）pfi－iō | $16^{1 / 8}$ |  | Oamben Fyant ${ }^{\text {O }}$ |  |  |
| Lawyers Mitle ${ }^{\text {Lex }}$ |  | 7／8 | Foamite $7 \%$ prefers＿ （ |  | $45 \%$ | bsauk Ulga | ${ }^{41}$ | 43878 | Oanada Oement－100 |  | 6洺 |
| Guaranty－－．－－ 100 <br> Lawyers Weatchester | 3／4 | 13／2 | Amor preferred－－100 |  |  |  | 103 17 | ${ }^{105} 178$ |  | 1／2 |  |
| Lawyers Westcheater Mtge．\＆Title 100 Maryland Cas On 2 |  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{cc} \text { Machinery } & 20 \\ \text { Amer Locometive } \end{array}\right\|$ | 䍃 | ${ }_{15}^{13} 78$ |  | 179 64 | 908 |  |  |  |
| Maryland Cas ${ }_{\text {M }}$ | 15／8 | 18 | $7 \%$ preferred＿－1 |  | 7／8 |  | 64 | ${ }^{67} 121 / 2$ | Preferred ${ }^{\text {nada }}$ Wire－－100 ${ }^{\text {a }}$／r | 3 | 5 |
| Mtge Bond \＆Titit |  |  | Amer Mach＊ |  | 181／8 | Belding H Bellanca |  |  | da Wir |  |  |
|  |  | $1 / 2$ | Am Mach \＆Met <br> Vot trust ctfs． |  |  |  | $25^{5}$ |  | Clase B－－．．．－－$\dagger$ |  |  |
| Casualty（Balt） New York \％itle | 1／4 | 61／2 |  |  | $8 / 2$ | Bendix Aviation．．－5 | 113 | 11 | Canadian Bronze（t）${ }_{\text {O }}$ | $10^{25}$ | 28 |
| New York Title \＆ |  | 15 c |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tithe（uar at Trust |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| USFIdel\＆Gu（Md） 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Preforred－${ }_{\text {and }}$ |  | 121 |


hast sale. $n$ Nominal.: $r$ Canadian price, Sale price. $x$ Ex-dividend. $\dagger$ Without par value.

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

$\boldsymbol{k}$ Last sale, $n$ Nominal. $r$ Oanadian price. $s$ Sale price. $x$ Ex-dividend $\dagger$ No par value

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.

$\uparrow$ No par value, $k$ Last sale. sale price. $r$ Canadian price.

Real Estate Bonds


## United States and Municipal Bonds


howerer, is to quote municippal securrites on the basis or the return they yield per annum. Therefore fin mosest cases it will be bound that ine custome actual prices we have inserted din the column headed "To Not certain rigures to indicate thill interest rate at which business in the bonds is beilig

 higher tigure of the range is given first-thus. "5.00 to $4.77^{"-}$-then the higher yield is meant to be the bid price and the lower yield the asked price







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


[^20]Quotations for all securitles are as near as possible for the closing day of the month preceding the date of issue.




[^21]Quotations ror all securities are as near as possible for the closing day of the month preceding the date of issue


[^22]

Quotations for all securitles are as near as possible for the closing day of the month preceding the date of issae.


Quotations for all securitles 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.


[^23]
## 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.




| National BanksJune 30 |  | IOWA | State InstitutionsJune 30 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Captial. | Surplus \& Profits. | $\underset{\text { Deposits. }}{\text { Gross }}$ | Par. | Bid. | Ask. |
|  | \$0,000 | \$5,014 | ${ }_{1,020,353}$ | 100 | $\mathrm{Nomi}_{\mathrm{Per}}$ | nal. share. |
| Frrst National Bank. | 100,000 | 34,041 | 1,655,868 | 100 |  |  |
| Cedar RapidaMerchants Nat Bank | 500,000 | 1,004,081 | 21,971,732 | 100 |  |  |
| People's Bav Bank.- | 250,000 | - 43,211 | 2,968,861 | 20 |  |  |
| United States Bank -- | 50,000 | 22,588 | - 432,616 | 100 |  |  |
| Oouncil BluffsOity National Bank- | 150.000 | d 101,884 | 2,695,041 | 10 |  |  |
| Ooun Bluffe sav Bk- | 150.000 | d 192,973 | 3,935,058 | 10 C |  |  |
| First National Bank. Common |  |  | 1,145,292 | 100 |  |  |
| Preferred | 50,000 | 119,465 | 1,145,292 | 1.00 |  |  |
| Btate Baving Bank. | 100.000 | d 79,188 | 1,120,550 | 100 |  |  |
| Davenport- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Davenport Bk \& TrDes Moines | 600.000 | b 490,982 | 15,968,571 | 100 |  |  |
| Bankers Tr. Co Bk- | 250.000 |  |  |  |  | cent |
| Preferred A | 650,000 | 301,437 | 10,891,309 | 100 | a |  |
| Preferred B-...-- | 100,000 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oap Oity State Bank Cent Nat Bk \& Tr Co | 150,000 | 103,302 | 1,234,525 | 100 |  |  |
| Oommon.-- | 250,000 | d 244,360 | 16,746,834 | $\{100$ |  |  |
| Preferred- ${ }_{\text {a }}$ | 850,000 |  |  | $(100$ |  |  |
| Bank \& Trust Co: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Common-........ | 1.000.000 | 6 609,394 | 33,152,899 | 10 |  |  |
| Preferred ------- | $1,500,000$ 100,000 | i52,782 |  | (no |  |  |
| University State Bk- | 50,000 | 13,311 | $1,414,437$ 231.839 | 100 |  |  |
| Valley Sar Bank Dubuque--- | 150.000 | d 194,138 | 2,781,860 | 100 |  |  |
| First National Bank- |  |  |  | 100 |  |  |
|  | 250,000 | 29,259 | 1,862,926 | 106 |  |  |
| First National Bank | 400,000 | 160,386 | 6,145,249 | 10 |  |  |
| Live Stock Nat Bank $h$ | 400,000 | 167,885 | 6,196,572 | 210 |  |  |
| Toy Nat Bank | 200,000 | 244,375 | 6,748,837 | 100 |  |  |
| Security Nat Bank- Weodbury On Bav Bk | 250,000 | ${ }^{\text {d }} \begin{array}{r}112,285 \\ 29,753\end{array}$ | $3,987,802$ $1,285,725$ | 10 |  |  |



| $\begin{gathered} \text { Nutional Ban } \\ \text { June } 30 \end{gathered}$ | KENTUCKY |  | State InstiuctionsJune 30 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Oovington- |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Vomi } \\ & \text { Por } \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{\text {nalare. }}$ |
| Oitisens' Nat Bank. First Nat Bk \& Tr Co | 200,000 d | d 427,404 | 3,830,291 |  |  |  |
| Common-------- | 200.000 | d 94,725 | 3,244,468 | 10 |  | ent |
|  |  | 150,669 |  |  |  | ss |
| OovingtonTr\&BkgOo | 200.000 | 40,053 | 1.424 | 100 |  |  |
| xingto |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bank of Commer |  | 153,327 | 1,814,127 | 00 | 70 |  |
| Preferred | 150,000 |  | 1,814,127 | 100 | 70 |  |
| Citizens Bk \& |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Common | $200,000\}$ | 62.669 | 936,329 | 25 |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {First Nat }}^{\text {Preferre }}$ - | 350,000 $1.000,000$ |  |  | 100 |  |  |
| Becond Nat Ba | 150,000 | 812,977 | 2,731,536 | 100 | 250 |  |
| Union Bank \& Tr | 150,000 | 108,533 | 1,927,305 | 100 | 140 |  |
| Becurity Trust Oo..-Loulsvillo- | 500.000 | 226,912 | 4,329,331 | 10 | 250 | 275 |
| Bank of Oommer | 100,000 | 100 | 1,493,771 | 10 |  |  |
| Oitizens' Union N B | ${ }^{1,000,000} 2$ | d2,430,005 | 48,157,445 | 100 |  | 400 |
| Frat National Bank- | 1,000,000 d | d1, 681,256 | 29,768,215 | 100 |  | 300 |
| Liberty Bk \& Tr Oo. | 2.000000 | 253,916 | 16,920,217 | 10 |  | 54 |
| Security Bank- | 31,000,000 | $\begin{aligned} & 45,620 \\ & b 1,326,122 \end{aligned}$ | 1,807,705 | 100 |  |  |
| Lincoln Bank \& Tr | 1,250,000 | -349,194 | 9,450,970 | 10 n |  | $20^{-7}$ |
| Btock Yards Bank | 100,000 | 84,220 | 867,195 | 100 | 175 |  |
| Loulsville Trust Co- | $2.000,000$ | 718,135 | 9,273,266 | 10 |  |  |
| United States Tr Oo-Newport- | $525,000$ | 96,663 | 1,003,330 | 100 |  | 265 |
| American Nat Bank- | 100,000 | 125,975 | 1,187,286 | 100 |  |  |
| Newport Nat Bank ${ }^{\text {O }}$ | 100.000 65.000 | d $\begin{aligned} & 404,724 \\ & 116,027\end{aligned}$ | 3,096,230 $1,133.426$ | 100 |  |  |


| National BanksJune 30 $\quad$ LOUISIANA |  |  | State InstitutionsJune 30 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Capital. | Surplus <br> Profits. | Gross Deposits. | Par. | . | Ask. |
| Baton Rouge- |  | \$ | \$ |  | $\underset{\text { Per }}{\text { Nomi }}$ | nal. share. |
| Uity National Bank Common | 300.000 | d 91,246 | 3,371,998 | 10 |  |  |
| Preferred-------:- | 300,000 | - 91,246 | 3,371,998 | 10 |  |  |
| Louisiana Nat Bank |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Preferred--- | 300.000 3000 | 8,845 | 5,969,614 | $\left\{\begin{array}{r}100 \\ 80\end{array}\right.$ |  |  |
| New Orloans- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| American Bank \& Tr | 1.000,000 | 530,512 | 18,073,342 | 100 |  | 130 |
| Hibernia Natl Bk Oommon. | 1,200,000 | d 624,408 | 33,226,398 | 20 |  | 117 |
| Preferred Nat Bk of | 1,500,000 |  |  | 20 |  |  |
| Oommon-...------ | 1,200,000 | d 543,921 | 29,251,985 | 20 |  | 110 |
|  | 1.500 .000 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2,800,000 | d4,924,583 | - 206,783 | 20 |  | ${ }^{147}$ |
| Shrevoport- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| First National Bank. | 1.000,000 | d 347,806 | 18,626,443 | $10 \times$ |  |  |
| Oommercial Nat Bk- | 1,000,000 | d 266,655 | 12,254,514 | 100 |  |  |
| Cont'l-Am B \& Tr Co | 700.000 | 272,682 | 5,904,752 | 100 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |




## $\boldsymbol{N}_{\substack{\text { Nationai } \\ \text { oct. } 17 \\ \text { Rnks }}}^{\text {MASSACHUSETTS }}{ }^{\text {State }}$ June 30

|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\left.\right\|^{\text {nal. }} \begin{aligned} & \text { nhare } \\ & \text { share } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $44.500,000$ $3.000,000$ |  | 75.021,021 | 100 |  | ${ }^{2851 / 8}$ |
| Nat Rock Bk of Bos | 1.500.000 | 2,833,031 | 24,497,669 |  |  |  |
| Nat Shawmut mank- | 20.000 .000 | e10801 403 | 167,051,129 | 25 | 18 |  |
| Second Nat Bank- ${ }_{\text {Web }}$ |  |  | 69 |  |  |  |
| Common-.....-- | $\begin{aligned} & 500.000 \\ & 500 \end{aligned}$ | 375,643 | 10,886,950 |  | 24 | 28 |

## * Sale price. 12103

$a$
$b$
$b$
September 291934.
1934.
$c$ West Maryland Trust Co. of Frederick, Md., opened for business on
Aug. 9 1934. d Oct. 171934.
é June
Oitizens Union
Ufidelity unified certificates.
Afiliated with the First National Bank of Louisville.
0 Affiliated with the First National Bank
March 51934 .
$l$ Last sale.
O Operating on a restricted basis.
2 Ex-dividend.


| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Natunul Banks } \\ & \text { June } 30 \end{aligned}$ | MISSISSIPPI |  | ${ }^{\text {State }}$ Insine ${ }^{\text {Intutions }}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 | Capital. | Surplus \& Profis. | Ioposits. | Par. | Bid. | Ask. |
| Jackson | - 5 | \% | \$ |  | ${ }_{\text {Nomi }}^{\text {Per }}$ | nal |
| Capital National Bk- | 150,000 | i 126,221 | 5,009,655 | 30 |  |  |
|  | 200,000 | 54,480 | 5,561,500 | - 100 |  |  |
| Jackson-State N Prs- | 300,000 | 193,426 | 5,633,955 | 100 |  |  |
| Mitizens Nat Mank |  |  |  |  |  | cos |
| Oitizens Nat Bank Firat National Bank- | 300,000 ${ }^{300}$ | ir ${ }^{56,942}$ | 2,543,145 | 100 |  | les |
| Mer \& Farmers Bank | 100,000 | 65,695 | 2,049,007 | 50 |  |  |
| VicksburgMerch NatBk\&TrÖo | 700,000 300,000 | i $\begin{array}{r}149,998 \\ 238\end{array}$ | $4,368,778$ 4,186999 | 100 |  |  |







* Sale price.
a June 30 1934. Coast Trust Co. of Asbury Park, N. J., reopened for business on Oct. 151934.
d Owned by the Transamerica Corp., San Francisco, Calif
Northwest Bancorporation
Mncludes reserves.
$i$ Oct. 171934.
$k$ March 51934.
${ }_{o}$ L Last sale 30 1933.
$r$ April 10 1934.
$s$ Member of the Guardian Detroit Union Group, Inc., Detroit, Mich.
$u$ Dec. 3 I 1933.



| Natitana Ranks | NEW YORK |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |



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##  <br> M

Common_-........

| 700.000 t | $t \quad 252,256$ | 6,653,268 | 100 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 750.000 | 88,925 | 5,037,897 | 100 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 200,000 \\ & 500,000 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{j}^{1 t} 454,136$ | 8,443,506 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}100 \\ 100\end{array}\right.$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 600,000 \\ & 500,000 \end{aligned}$ | It 312,471 | 9,047,867 | $\left\{\begin{array}{r}100 \\ 80\end{array}\right.$ |  |
| $\begin{array}{r} 1500,000 \\ 300,000 \end{array}$ | $1 k 352,352$ | 6,001,045 | \{ 50 |  |

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$$

## Ohe Ohe Fire Fir Fir

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\end{tabular} Ban

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- Pound in our trust
Rai
Amale Bank Amalg Bank of $N \mathbf{N} \mathbf{V}$
Bk of the Manh Common_-........
Capital notes......
Bank of Yorktown.-
Chase Nat Bank: Chase Nat Bank:
Common--.--
 Fifth Ave Bank-Common-.Capital notes
Pirst Nationa1 Bank
Grace Nat Bk of N. Grace Nat Bk of N. Y
Harbor State Bank.-
Merchants Bank. Merchants Bank
Nat Bk of Yorkvilie
Nat Bronx Rank
* Sale price. $a$ Dec. 301933 . $b$ Includes security stock. $c$ In process
of reorganization. d Stockholders of the approved on ort. 23 Savings Investment \& Trust Co., East Orange, N. J.
$\$ 500,000 \mathrm{~B}$ pref. stock and to decrease the the $\$ 1,500,000$ A pref. stock and to $\$ 300,085$. Capital of the Farmers' Trust Co. of Mt. Holly, N. J., reduced from $\$ 200,000$ of $\$ 100$ par to $\$ 100,000$ of $\$ 50$ par value.
$h$ Affiliated with the Trust Co. of New Jersey, Jersey City.
$i$ Controlled by Marine Midland Oorp.
${ }^{k}$ Controlled by 29
l Last. sale.
pointed.
$r$ March 31 Dec. 311934 1932. o June 30 1933. $p$ Conservator aps The Peoples' National Bank of Newark, N. J., capitalized at $\$ 300,000$,
went into voluntary liquidation on Sept. 18 1934 and was absorbed by the West Side Trust Co. of the same city. $\quad u$ Oct. 171934 . $\quad u$ Dec 311033.
 v Stockholders of the Federal Trust Co, of Newark, N. N. on Oct. 30
1934 approved a reduction in capital from $\$ 4,056,250$ to $\$ 1,622,500$ and the
par value of the shares from $\$ 25$ to $\$ 10$.







## Joint Stock Land Bank Bonds and Stocks

| Bonds. | Bid. | Ask. | Bonds. | Bid | Ask. | Bonds and Stocks. | Bid. | Ask. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Atlants-5s 1952 opt 1932 -J\&D | $\begin{aligned} & 79 \\ & 79 \end{aligned}$ |  | Fletcher 41/5s 1954 opt 1934 MsN |  |  | Pennsylvania 5 s '53 opt '33_M\&N | 87 | 90 90 |
| 601967 opt 1937 . | $\begin{aligned} & 79 \\ & 79 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 83 \\ & 83 \end{aligned}$ | $41 / 21950^{\circ} 1935-\ldots-M \& N$ | $\begin{aligned} & 92 \\ & 92 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 95 \\ & 95 \end{aligned}$ | 58 Feb 1955 opt $1935 \ldots$ F\&A | 87 87 | 90 90 |
| Si 1956 Opt 1936--------MM | 79 | 83 |  | 94 | 97 | 5 s 1967 opt 1937-------M\& | 87 | 90 |
| Atlantic- 581954 opt 1934--M\&8 | 83 | 86 | $51 / 5 \mathrm{NOv} 19510 \mathrm{pt} 1931-\mathrm{M} 8 \mathrm{~N}$ | 94 | 97 |  | 88 | 91 |
|  | 83 | 86 | Fremont- 581953 odt ${ }^{\text {c }} 33 . \mathrm{J} \& \mathrm{D}$ | 75 | 78 | 581961 optlonal 1941-J.-J\& | 91 | 94 |
|  | 83 83 | 86 86 | 5s 1952 opt $1932 \ldots \ldots-\ldots$ | 75 73 | 78 | Potomac 581954 opt 1934-J J \% | 84 | 88 |
| 581957 opt 1937-...-----M8S | 83 | 86 | 43 s 1966 opt 1936........A\&O | 73 | 77 |  | 84 | 86 |
| 8 l 1953 opt 1933------M8 | 83 | 86 | Greensboro(NO) $5 \mathrm{~s}^{\prime} 53$ Op 33 A 80 | 82 | 85 |  | 84 | 86 |
| Burlington 41/8 1957 opt 37 | 83 | 87 | 5 s Dec 1955 opt 1935. | 82 | 85 | St Louls-58 1953 opt $33-\mathrm{J} 4 \mathrm{D}$ | 46 | 48 |
|  | 83 | 87 90 | Greenbrier 58 1964 0pt 1934_A\&O | 87 | 90 | S8 1952 opt 1932_-....-M M ${ }^{\text {Ss }} 1943$ opt 1928 | 46 | 48 |
| 5. Dec 1953 opt 1933 ....J\&D | 85 | 90 |  | 87 | 90 | 5 s Mar 1954 opt 19334----M\&s | 46 | 48 |
| Oallfornla-5s1951 0pt $1931-\mathrm{M} \mathrm{\& N}$ | 93 | 96 | Es 1968 opt 1938 | 87 | 90 | 5 s 1955 opt 1935 --------M8 | 46 | 48 |
| 58 July 1956 opt 1936 .-.J\&J | 93 | 96 |  | 74 | 77 | $41 / 181956$ opt $1936-\ldots-$--Jd | 46 | 48 |
| 53/ Nov 1951 opt 1931 M M N | 93 | 96 | 5 Sc 1954 opt 1934------- J\&D | 74 |  | San Antonlo- on $33 \quad$ Ms N |  |  |
| Ohicago Joint 53s ${ }^{\text {S }}$ 51 opt'31M\&N | 26 | 28 |  | 74 | 77 76 |  | 86 86 | 89 89 |
|  | 26 | 28 | $4{ }^{\text {4 }}$ | 72 | 76 | 5 B 1954 opt 1934-------M-M | 86 | 89 |
| ${ }_{58} 1063$ opt 1933.......-M\& | 26 | 28. | Iowa 41481955 opt 1935-a, A\& | 78 | 81 |  | 86 | 89 |
| $44^{\text {S }} 1952$ opt $1932-\cdots-\cdots-\cdots$ M | 26 | 28 | $41 / 81956$ opt 1936 ---- F\&A | 78 | 81 |  | 86 | 89 89 |
| 4 1963 opt 1933.-...-M\&N | 26 | 28 | 5 B Nov 1951 opt 1931--M\&N | 80 | 83 |  | 86 | 89 |
| 438 1952 opt 1932-.--M\& | 26 | 28 |  | 94 | 96 | So Minn 53, ${ }^{\text {c }} 51$ opt $31 .-\mathrm{MzN}$ | 36 | 39 |
| 3\% 1964 opt 1934.....-M | 26 | 28 28 |  | 94 94 | 96 96 |  | 36 | 39 39 |
|  | 85 | 88 | Lafayette-5s 1953 opt $33 . \mathrm{M} \& \mathrm{~N}$ | 77 | 80 | 5 s 1964 opt 1934 --- | 36 | 39 |
| 5a 1954 opt | 85 | 88 | 43 Nov 1957 opt 1937-M\&N | 75 | 78 | Southwest (Little Rock, Ark.)- |  |  |
|  | 85 | 88 | Lincoln-58 1951 opt 1931-M\&N | 80 | 83 | 58 May 1956 opt 1936 ---M\&N | 74 | 77 |
| 68 1965 opt 1935---------J\&J | 85 | 88 | 58 1943 opt 1928 5. | 80 80 | 83 | Tennessee 5857 opt 1937...M\&N |  |  |
| 651966 opt 1936 | 85 | 88 |  | 78 | 81 | 58 Aug 1955 opt 1935.--FFA | 83 | 87 |
| 61/3s 1951 opt 1931-FTō-M\&N | 85 | 88 | 4381966 opt 1936------J | 78 | 81 | Union (Det) 58.54 opt $34-\mathrm{M} \mathrm{\& N}$ |  |  |
| Denver-58 1954 opt 1934-J\&D | 80 | 82 | 431881967 opt 1937-.J.JJJ | 78 | 81 |  | 80 | 83 |
|  | 80 80 | 82 82 | Louisville-5s 1952 opt 1932M\&N | 85 | 89 | 5s 1957 opt 1937--------Jts | 80 | 88 |
| 5315 Nov 1951 opt $1931-M 8 N$ | 80 | 82 |  | 87 | 90 | 43681955 opt 1935 ------- J $\& 3$ | 78 | 82 |
| Des Moines-58 '52 opt '32-M\&N | 93 | 96 | 5 s 1956 opt 1936 | 87 | 90 | 43 s 1956 opt 1936--.----J\&J | 78 | 82 |
| 5 May 1953 opt 1933_-M\&N | 93 | 96 | 5s Apr 1957 opt 1937 .-...-A\&O | 87 | 90 | 43881957 opt 1937-.---.-Jd3 | 78 | 82 |
|  | 93 | 96 |  | 65 | 70 | 5s 1952 opt 1932 |  |  |
|  | 82 | 85 | Mississippl 58 '55 opt'35--F\&A | 83 | 87 |  | 85 | 89 |
| \% 1954 opt 1934-------A\&O | 82 | 85 | 51/3 Nov 1951 opt '31...-M\&N | 83 | 87 | 5 s 1957 opt 1937---- P\&A | 85 | 9 |
|  | 82 | 85 | New York 5s '52 opt '32-n--J J J J | 82 | 85 |  | 81 | 5 |
|  | 88 | 85 |  | 88 | 85 | 58 May 1957 opt 1937---M\&N | 81 | 85 |
|  | 86 | 89 | 5 s 1956 opt 1936------M M | 82 | 85 | 581956 opt 1936_....... | 81 | 85 |
| 5 Nav 1953 opt 1933 - -M - ${ }^{\text {cN }}$ | 86 | 89 | No Oaro-58 '53 ppt $38 .-\mathrm{M} \mathrm{\& S}$ | 78 | 81 |  | 82 | 86 |
| 418 May 1957 opt 1937-M\&N | 86 | 89 | $5 \mathrm{5s} 1952$ opt 193 , ------MEN | 78 | 81. | 5s Nov 11951 opt 1931_-M\&N | 8 | 86 86 |
|  | 86 74 | 89 | 58 1955 opt $1935 \cdots$ | 78 | 81 |  |  |  |
| 5 s 1966 opt 1936 | 74 | 77 |  | 78 | 81 |  |  |  |
| 6 Apr 1967 opt 1937--..-A A 8 O | 74 | 77 | Oregon-Wash 5 '5200t 32 -M\&N | 73 | 76 | STOCKS Par |  |  |
|  | 74 | 87 | $5 \mathrm{5a}$ Oct 1953 not $1933 \ldots . . .4 \& O$ | 73 73 | 76 | Atlanta_---------------------1000 | 3 |  |
| First Texas-5s ${ }^{\text {che }} 42$ opt 32 M M N | 84 | 88 | Saclfic Ooast Jt ste Land Bk---- | 73 | 76 | Dallas | 18 | $\overline{20}{ }^{-9}$ |
| Ss 1943 opt 1933.......-M 8 N | 84 | 87 | Portland, Ore-5s'53od'33 J\&J | 85 | 88 | Denver-------------------------100 | 11 | 15 |
| 581965 opt 1935 | 84 | 87 | 5 s 1954 opt 1934-...--M\&N | 85 | 88 | Des Moines---------------100 |  |  |
|  <br> First Truat of Ohicago- | 84 | 87 | 5 s 1955 opt $1935-\cdots-\cdots$. $\mathrm{M} \& \mathrm{~N}$ 5 s 1956 ont 1936 | 85 85 | 88 | First Oarolinas ---------100 |  | $5{ }^{-1}$ |
| $4 \times$ Feb 1958 opt 1938 _._F\&A | 78 | 81 | Los Angelea- $58 \cdot 53$ opt 33 J\&J | 93 | 96 |  |  |  |
| 43 Dec 1955 opt 1935-. A\&O | 78 | 81 | 58 Mar 1957 opt 1937 --Mest | 93 | 96 | North Oarolin | 2 | 5 |
| 4M8 July 1954 opt 1934-.-J\&J | 79 | 82 |  | 93 | 96 | Pennsylanla. | 11 | 17 |
| Firgt Trust of Dallas- 58 Sept 1954 opt 1934....M\& 58 Feb 1957 opt $1937 \ldots$ | $\begin{aligned} & 81 \\ & 81 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 84 \\ & 84 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 93 \\ & 93 \\ & 93 \\ & 93 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 96 \\ & 96 \\ & 96 \\ & 96 \end{aligned}$ | Potomac <br> San Antonio <br> Virginia <br> Virginia-Carolina | $\begin{gathered} 24 \\ 40 \mathrm{c} \\ 4 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 28-4 \\ 70 \mathrm{c} \end{array}$ |

[^24]
## Insurance Stocks

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

|  | ar | Capttal. | NetSurplus Dec. 31 1933. | Unearned Premium Reserve. | Bid. | Ask. |  | Par | Capital. | $\begin{gathered} \text { NetSurplus } \\ \text { Dec. } 31 . \\ 1933 . \end{gathered}$ | Unearned Premium Reserve. | Bid. | Ask. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fire \& Marine- | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | Per | shars | Fire \& Marine- |  | \$ | \$ | \$ |  | Shars |
| Aetra Insur (Harti) | 10 | 7,500,000 | 15,078,767 | 16.140.779 | 391/2 |  | Nort |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Agricultural (Watet'n) | 25 | 3.000 .000 | 1,754,923 | 4,848,487 | 57 | 59 | (Milwaukee) | 25 | 2,000,000 | 5,859,908 |  |  |  |
| Amer Alliance (N Y Y - | 5 | 3.000.000 | 2,054,829 | 1,545,062 | 188/4 | 193 | Oxedental lna (8 Fi) -- | 10 | 1.000.0nt | 1,892,101 | 4,990,781 | 116 | ${ }_{22}$ |
| Amer Equitable ( $\mathbf{N}^{\text {Y }}$ ) | 5 | 1,000.000 | $2,558,062$ | 4.109,190 | 19 | 22 | ${ }_{\text {Pama }}$ | 111 | 1,000,000 | . 681 | $2,690,313$ | 74 | 77 |
| Amer Fire (Wash'ton) | 100 | 100000 | †400,278 | +64,654 |  |  | Phoenix Ing (Hart | 10 | 6.000,000 | 17,826,321 | 8,103,451 | $631 / 2$ |  |
| Amer Homa Fire(N Y |  | 1.000 .000 | 767,772 | 360,963 | 6 | 73 | Providence - Washling- |  | 6.00,00 | 17,826,321 | 8,103,451 | $631 / 2$ | 6513 |
| amer Insur (Newark) |  | 3.343 .740 $1.000,000$ | 5,582,938 | 12,993,359 | $19^{3 / 8}$ | 11388 | ton (Providence) ---- | 10 | 3,000,000 | 2,647,154 | 4.048.531 | 28 |  |
| Amer Salamandra-- | 10 | c459,950 |  | 1, |  | 10 | Rellable Fire (Dayton, | 10 |  |  | 250.784 | 18 | 19312 |
| Automobile Ins (Ha | 0 | 5.000.000 | 4,996,3 | 4.504 | 203/4 | $221 / 4$ | Ohio) ------ | 20 | 250.000 | 780,785 | 310.489 |  |  |
| Balikers \& Shipp ( N Y) | 25 | 1,0 | ${ }^{4499,175}$ | $2,314,241$ | 63 | $6711 / 2$ | Repubic (Dallas) ${ }^{\text {Rhode Island ( }}$ (Prov) | 15 | 2.000 .000 10000 | 1,931,662 | 1,603,668 |  |  |
| Boston (Bostom) | 100 | 3.000.000 | $8,149,390$ | 4,599,582 | 498 | 506 | Rochester American | b | .000 | 711,927 | 1,247,457 | 5 | 6 |
| Buffalo Ing Oo (Buff) | 100 | 1,000,000 | 1,830,627 | 2.062 .698 | 160 | 175 | (Rochester) | 10 | 1.000 .000 | 786,177 |  |  |  |
| Oamden Fire(Oamden) | $\delta$ | 2.000.000 | 2,490,162 | 4,314,879 | 181/4 | 191/4 | Ronsla Ins (Hartford)- | 5 | 1,500.000 | 1,352,632 |  | $8{ }^{1 / 2}$ | 915 |
| N.O.) | 10 | 500,000 | 627,171 | 507,225 | 20 |  |  |  | 4.000.00n | 11,248,871 | 9,061,533 | 8 | 163 |
| Oentral Fire (Balte)-- | 10 |  | 1 | 5 |  |  | SecurityIns(New Hav ) | 10 | $2 . \mathrm{mm}$ mm | 2,403,880 | 3,840,226 |  |  |
| Veting trust c | 100 | 1.000 .000 1.500 .000 | 953,307 | 1,051,725 | 1797- | 184 | Southern Fire ---M-- | 10. | 1,000,000 | 2,772,135 | $3,840,226$ 651.234 | 2014 | 21 暽 |
| Oommonwealth ( N Y ) | 100 | 1.000 .000 | 2,702,091 | 2,064,330 |  |  | - ${ }^{\text {Sppringfleld, }}$ | 25 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oenilnental Ins (N Y | 215 | 4,873,989 | 32,335,352 | 20,619,050 | 30 | 31 | Stuyvesant Fire ( N ) ${ }^{\text {) }}$ | 10 | 1,000,000 | $\mathbf{6 , 8 8 5 , 6 8 1}$ | 11,107,301 | 98 |  |
|  | 60 | 100.000 200.000 | +342,373 | †31,800 |  |  | Travelers Fire (Hartf) | 100 | 2.000.000 | 1,946.903 |  |  |  |
| Elagle Flre (Newark) | $21 /$ | 815.000 | +590.136 | 1.30 |  | 2 | U | 8 | 2.000 .000 | 9,840,096 | 9,387,467 | 39 | $401 / 2$ |
| Pederal Ins (Jer OIty) |  | 2.000 .000 | 9,088,761 | 1,518,888 | $631 / 2$ | 67 | Victory Ins (Phlla | 10 | 1.000 .000 | 74.355 | 306,947 |  | 11 |
| Plidelity-Phenix (NY) | $21 / 5$ | 3.46482 | 24,228,788 | 16.491,942 | $261 / 2$ | 31122 | Virginla F \& M (Ric |  |  | 74,355 | 177,233 | 812 | 91/2 |
| Fire Ansoc of Phila <br> Fireman's (Wash'ton) | 10 | 2.000 .000 | 4,817.199 | 8,187,906 | 48 | 49 | \% | 25 | 500.000 | 726,666 | 702.839 |  |  |
| Firemans Fund (8 F) | 25 | 7.500 .000 | 1,859,678 |  | 65 | -6-- | chester Fire(NY) | 21/2 | 1.000.000 | 5,482,412 | 5,883,770 | $261 / 4$ | 27 |
| MiremansIns (Newark) | , | 9,397.690 | 6,321,473 | 13,99 |  | 6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Franklin Fire (Phila). | 5 | 3.000 nom | 4,762,009 | 5,114,255 | $231 / 4$ | 243/4 | Casualty \& Surety | - |  |  |  |  |  |
| Georgia Home_---7-- | 10 | 0,000 | 712,018 | 462.102 | 2014 | 211/2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (Glen Falls ${ }^{\text {en }}$ N X ).. | 5 | 2,500,000 | 4,916,600 |  | 291/2 | 311/2 | Aet |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Globe a Republic | 5 | 1.000.000 | 1,101,254 | 2,642,395 | $83 / 4$ | $11 / 4$ | Amer Reinaur ( ${ }^{\text {N }}$ Y) | 10 | 1,000,000 | 7,605,046 | 8,756,651 | 49 | 51 |
| Globe \& Rutgers Fire- | 25 | 2,000,000 | 7,458,200 | 19,100,961 | 40 | 44 | Amer Surety ( N Y) | 25 | 7,500,000 | 2,145,391 | 7,280, | 2539 | 27 |
| Greal Amer 14 c | 5 | 8.150 .000 2.000 .000 | 3,104,070 | 13,775 | 18 | 18 | Oonsol Ind \& Ins (NY) | 5 | 800.000 | +1,336.511 | $\dagger 1,382,779$ |  | 27/4 |
| Hamilton Fire (N | 25 | 0.000 | 1,100,395 | 90,659 | 17 | 28. | (Hammond | 5 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hanover Fire ( ${ }^{\text {Y Y }} \mathbf{Y}$ ) | 10 | 4.000.000 | 3,652,071 | 4,303,873 | 3216 | $341 / 2$ | Exceon Ina ( N ( Y ) | 5 | 1.750.000 | 2,964,987 | 7,199,804 | 113 | 123/4 |
| Harmonia Fire (Buff)- | 10 | 1.000 .000 | 804,915 | 752,528 | 2114 | 223 | Employerore-Ina (ĖO) | 10 | 1,500,000 | 1,457,999 | 1,691,033 | 125 |  |
| Hartford Fire (Harti) - | 10 | $12.000 .000$ | 26,198,623 | 30,509,531 | 53. | 55 | Fidelity \& Dep (Balt) | 20 | 2.400,000 | 1,322,849 | 6,082,452 | 35 | $361 /$ |
| Home (New York) --- | ${ }_{10}^{5}$ | 12.000 .000 1.000 .000 | 27,492,598 $1,151,531$ | $35,789,411$ $2,046,547$ | $251 / 2$ | 261/2 | General Alliance (New |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Home Fire Security-- | 0 | 4.932.000 |  |  |  |  | Gr Amer Indemnity | 1 | 3,200.000 | 1,571,448 | a | 7\% | 9 |
| Homestead Fire (Bait) | 10 | 0.000 | 286,441 | 439,372 | 1814 | 193/4 | (New York) | 1 | 750.000 | 1,528,190 | 2,600,834 | 51/4 | 7 |
| Hudmon ingur Hud non ( N Y) | 10 | 1,000,000 | $\dagger 214.432$ |  |  |  | Hartford Steam Boller (Hartford) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Importers \& Exporters |  |  |  |  |  |  | Manufacturera' Oan'ty |  |  | , 62 | 6.627.478 | 63 | 65 |
| (New York) $\qquad$ <br> Imarance Oo of stat | 10 | 1,000,000 | 398,336 | †533,490 | 1/2 | 81/2 | (Phila) |  | 0 | 1,253,879 |  |  |  |
| of Pa (Philadelphia) | 100 | 1,000,000 | 1,260,468 | 1,158,711 | 5 |  | Mass Bonding \& Ins |  |  | 4,256,027 | 8,108,402 |  | $21 / 2$ |
| Imaur Oo of Nor amer (Philadelphia) | 10 | 12 |  |  |  | 50 | (Boston) --7 | 25 |  | 1,402,145 | 4,080,460 | 1416 | 151/2 |
| Inter-Ocean Re-Insur |  |  |  |  | 481/8 |  | National ${ }^{\text {National Surety }}$ ( N ( $)$ |  | 750.000 000.000 | 500,000 $3,000,000$ | $\begin{aligned} & 498,007 \\ & 4,107,807 \end{aligned}$ | 63/4 | 8 |
| ance (Cedar Rapids) Enickerbociser ( $\mathbf{N} \mathbf{Y}$ ). | 5 | 1,000.000 | 1,015,936 |  |  | 93 | New Amsterdam Oas |  |  | , 7005 | 4,107,807 |  |  |
|  | 10 | 200.000 | 1,445,176 | 1,424,564 | 84 | 9 | Preferred Acoideñt | 5 | 2.500.000 | 2,795,275 | 5,808,727 | 612 | 71/2 |
| Liberty (Loulsp Ky) | 5 | 250000 | 105,839 | 63,596 |  |  | (New York) | 5 | 875.000 |  |  | 73 |  |
| Lucoln Fire ( N ( Y Y $)$ - | 25 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 412,468 \\ 1,098,961 \end{array}$ | 512,896 | $65^{23 /}$ | $30^{31 / 2}$ | Seaboard Sure | 10 | 1.000 .0 mf | 250 | $1,336$ |  | $11^{1 / 2}$ |
| Mechanics Ins (Phila) | 2 | 600.000 | +739,475 | +1,963,252 | 75 | 80 | O \& Fidelity | 20 | 56. | 1,571,779 | 4.755,529 |  |  |
| Mercantile Ins ( N Y) | 100 | 1.000.000 | 2,584,227 | 2,148,554 |  |  | anty (Baltimore)... | 2 | 2.000.000 | 5,278,105 |  |  |  |
| Merch Fire Assur (New York) | 0 | 750.000 1.000 .000 | 4.782,778 | 3.706,869 | $291 / 2$ |  | -uy | 2 | 2.000.000 | 5,278,105 | 12,183,684 | 41/2 | $51 / 2$ |
| Merchants \& Mifrs Fire |  |  |  |  |  |  | Life- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Merchants ( ${ }^{\text {Newarks }}$ | 5 | ,000,000 | 503.415 | 1,347,930 |  | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| M(Providence) - ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | $\pm$ | 1.000,000 | 706.4 |  | $1 / 2$ | 51/2 | Aetna Life (Hartiford) Oalifornia-Weat. |  | 15,000,000 | 9,031,705 | 364,929,873 | 143/4 | 161/4 |
| Michigan Fs M ( ${ }^{\text {Met) }}$ | 50 | 1,000,000 | 13.624 .9 | 14 |  |  | Life (Sacramento)-- | 10 | 1.741.656 | +1,000,000 | $\dagger$ +38,594,008 | \% | 10 |
| Nat'l Llberty ( $\mathrm{N} \mathbf{Y}$ ) | 1 | 4.0000 .000 | 13,7881,048 | $\begin{array}{r} 14,182,715 \\ 6,410,052 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 521 / 2 \\ 61 / 2 \end{gathered}$ | $5419$ | Oentral State LIPe (St Louis) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nat'l Union (Wash)-- | 0 | 100.000 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1102,306 \\ \hline 116.380 \end{array}$ |  |  | Columblan Nat̄l Life |  |  | †419,527 | +14,504,624 | 1 | ---- |
| Nat Union Fire(Plttg) | 20 | $1.100,000$ | 3,272,299\| | $6,116,881$ | 103 | 106 | (Boston) | 100 | 2,000.000 | 1,054,067 |  |  |  |
| New Brunswick Fire (New Brung. | 10 | 1.000 .000 | 942,057 | 60, | 231/4 | 243/4 | Oonn Gen Life (Hartf) | 10 | 3.000 .000 800.000 | 3,812,762 | 135,117,903 | 24132 | $251 / 2$ |
| Now England Fire |  |  |  |  |  |  | Kansas City Life (Kan |  |  |  | $\dagger 15,054,842$ |  |  |
| New Hampshire Fire | 10 | 400.000 | †259,294 | †369,162 | 13 |  | cas Ol | 100 | 1,000,000 | 6,689,717 | 59,803,145 | 350 | 400 |
| (Manchester, N H) | 10 | 3.000.000 | 5,927,671 | 4,313,419 | $391 / 2$ | 4012 | Wayne. Ind) |  | 2.500.000 |  |  |  | 25 |
| New Jersey Insurance (Newark N J) |  |  |  |  |  |  | Mo State Life ( St L ) | 10 | 5,000.000 | +1,245,341 | +132934599 |  | 25 |
| New York Fire | 20 | 1.000 .000 | $\begin{array}{r} 500,174 \\ \mathbf{1}, 575.292 \end{array}$ | 1,477,877 | $321 / 2$ | 36 | Occidental Lifo ( ${ }^{\text {L A A }}$ ). | 100 | 1.000 .000 |  | 18,780,708 |  |  |
| North River Ins ( ${ }^{\text {N }}$ - $\mathbf{Y}$ ) | 23/4 | $2,000.000$ | 7,883,094 | 1,953,075 | 218 | 2214 | Pan-Amer Life (N O) | 10 | 1.000 .000 | 2,01,460 | 24,722.183 |  |  |
| Northern Ins Oo (NY) | , | 1,000,000 | 2,728,960 | 3,673,646 | 65 | 68 | Sun Life Aas'nce (Ȯan | 10 N | 3,342.547 |  | +11 |  | $21 / 2$ |
| North weat Fire of Mar (Minneapolis) | 10 | 1,000,000 | 584,141 | 543,690 | 18 | 20 | Travelers Ins (Hartf) Weat Coast Life (S F). |  | 23,000,40\%. | 16,288,985 |  | 384 | 394 |

[^25]
[^0]:    Deferred delivery sales, in which no account is
    taken in computing the range for the year, are given below:
    Adriatic Elec. 7s, Oct. 16 at $971 / 2$.
    Amer. Beet Sugar 6s 1940 , Oct. 13 at $927 / \mathrm{s}$. Argentine 5 s 1945 , Oct. 15 at $981 / 2$, Atch. Top. \& S. Fe 4s, Oct. 11 at $943 / 4$, Berlin City Elec. $61 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, Oct. 10 at $331 / 2$
    Cent. Bank of Germany 6s, Oct. 2 at $291 / 4$. Chile Mtge. Bk. $63 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, Oct. 3 at $141 / 2$.
    Cuba $41 / 28$ 1949, Oct. 4 at $823 / 8$.
    Cuba 58 of 1904, Oct. 31 at $911 / 2$
    Cuba 5 s of 1904, Oct. 31 at $911 / 2$.
    Dominican $51 / 2 \mathrm{~s} 1942$, Oct. 23 at 6.
    Dominican $51 / 2 s$ 1942, Oct. 23 at. 31 at 493 .
    General Electric 7s, Oct. 3 at 37 Good Hope 7 s, Oct. 20 at $351 / 2$.
    Hansa SS. 6 s . Oct. 20 at 4178 .
    
    
    Montecatini 7s, Oct. 4 at 9134
    Ore. Short Line 5s, Oct. 3 at 109.
    Otis Steel 68, Oct. 26 at 55.
    
    Vanadium Corp. 5 s, Oct. 22 at $841 / 4$
    Vienna unmat. coups. 6 s, Oct. 9 at 70 .

[^1]:    No par value. a Optional sale, $x$ Ex-dividend CCash sales $y$ Ex-rights, Companies reported in recelverghip.

[^2]:    No par value. a Optional sale. c Oash sale. $x_{\Delta}$ Exx-dividend. I Companies reported in receivership

[^3]:    For footnotes see page 57.

[^4]:    For footnotes see page 5

[^5]:    For cootnote mee page 57

[^6]:    * No par value. $n$ Sold under the rule. a Deferred delivery sales. $r$ Sold for cash. $x$ Ex-dividend.

    Abbreviations. Used
    "n-v" Non-voting.
    Utc" Deferred delivery, under the rule, and cash sales, in which no account is taken in computing the range, are given welrants.
     1978, Oct. 30 at $781 / 2$; Utah Power \& Light' 6 s A 2022, Oct, 8 at $50 \%$.
    ander the rule: Mtge. Bank of Bogota 7s issue of Oct. 1927, Oct. 11 at $25 \%$; Seiberling Rubber, Oct. 3 at 21/8; Syracuse Lighting 5 s ser. B 1957. Oct. 15 Cash: No sales.

[^7]:    －No par value．

[^8]:    - No par. $x$ Ex-dividend.

[^9]:    No par value. uAsseament paid. $x$ Ex-dividend $r$ Oash sale.

[^10]:    No par value.

[^11]:    - No par value.

[^12]:    * No par value. a Option sales. $r$ Sold for Cash. $x$ Ex-dividend

[^13]:    - No par valuo

[^14]:    - No par value. $x$ Exi-dividend.

[^15]:    

[^16]:    - Negotiability impaired by maturity, b Banis. f This price includes accrued interest. $k$ Last sale. l London. s Sale price.

[^17]:    ${ }^{6}$ Hasis. $f$ This price Includes accrued interest. $k$ Last aale. $n$ Nominal. $s$ Sale price. * Nogotiabilty Impaired by maturity.

[^18]:    Basis. $f$ This price Includes accrued interest $k$ Last sale. $\boldsymbol{l}$ In London. $n$ Neminal. $\boldsymbol{s}$ Sale price *egotiability impaired by maturity.

[^19]:    In liquidation $k$ Last sale $l$ Par value $\$ 100, n$ Nominal $r$ Canadian price $s$ Sale price $x$ Ex-dividend, $t$ Without par value

[^20]:    $b$ Basis. $f k$ Last sale. lin London. n Nominal. s Sale price. u Dollars per 1.000 lire flat.: * Negotlability Impaired by maturity.

[^21]:    aftory hat date by municipal corporations are tax-oxempt. e Less 1

[^22]:    gonds issued after that date by munleipal corporations are tax-exempt,

[^23]:    $b$ Basis. $f$ Flat price. $n$ Less 3

[^24]:    F Flat price.

[^25]:    
    Statement of the Ownership, Management, \&co., required by the Act of March 3 .
    1933, of Bank \& Quotation Record, published monthly at New York, N. Y., 1933, of Bank \& Quo
    for October 11934 .
    State of New York, County of New York, ss.: Before me, a notary public, in
    and for the State and County aforesald, personally appeared Herbert D. Seibert, who having been duly sworn according to law, deposed and says that he is the editor of and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, \&c., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of March 3 1933 embodied in Section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the revers of this lorm, to wit:
    (1) That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor and

    Publisher, William B. Dana Company, 25 Spruce St., New York.
    Editor, Herbert D. Selbert, 25 Spruce St., New York.
    Managing Editor, Herbert D. Seibert, 25 Spruce St., New York
    Business Manager, William D. Riggs, 25 Spruce St., New York.
    (2) That the owner is (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be
    stated, and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding $1 \%$ or more of the total amount of stock. If not owned by a
    corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If
    owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address Owner, William B. Dana Company, 25 Spruce St., New York.
    Owner, , Wiliam B. Dana Company, 25 Spruce St., New York.
    Stockholders: Estate of Jacob Selbert, 25 Spruce St., New York
    (3) That the known bondholders, mortgagees and other security holders owning or holding $1 \%$ or more of the total amount of bonds, mortgages or other securities
    are: (If there are none, so state.) None. (4) That the two paragraphs next None.
    holders and security horagraphs next above giving the names of the owners, stocksecurity holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company
    as trustee or in any other fiduclary relation or whom such trustee is acting, is given also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstancestand conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear unon than that of a bona fide owner: and this affiant has no reason to belleve that any other person, association or corporation has any interest, direct or indirect, in the
    said stock, bonds or other securities than as so stated by him. (Signed) Herbert D. Seibert, Editor. Sworn to and subscribed before me this 26th day of September 1934. Thomas A. Creegan, Notary Public, Kings County New York County Clerk's No. 105. New York County Register No. 5C60. (My
    commission expires March 30 i935.)

