# BANK QUOTATION RECORD 

## SEPTEMBER IN RETROSPECT

| 1 Hides Page |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
| Cotton...-...-......................-...- 10 | Iron and Steel Trad |
| Course of the Stock Market............ 15 | Money Market ........................... 17 |
| Dividend Declarations .............-. 12 | New Security Issues.................... 12 |
| Federal Reserve Bank-Brokers' Loans - 17 | Petroleum and Its' Products ........... 10 |
| Foreign Affairs.-.......-......-.-.-.--- 5 | Rubber .-...-........-................. 10 |
| Foreign Exchange..............-.-. -- 16 | Textiles |
| Grain-Coffee-Sugar................- 9 | United States Treasury Financing...-11 |
| INDEX TO STOCK EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS |  |
| Page | Page |
| Baltimore Stock Exchange............. 57 | New York Curb Exchange.............. 41 |
| Boston Stock Exchange............-. 58 | New York Stock Exchange-Bonds.... 18 |
| Chicago Stock Exchange................ 54 | New York Stock Exchange-Stocks_... 31 |
| Cleveland Stock Exchange............ 61 | Philadelphia Stock Exchange...-...-. 60 |
| Detroit Stock Exchange...........- . . 62 | Pittsburgh Stock Exchange..........- 63 |
| Los Angeles Stock Exchange .......... 66 | San Francisco Stock Exchange......... 64 |
| INDEX TO GENERAL QUOTATIONS |  |
| Page | Municipal Bonds- Page |
| anks and Trust Companies - <br> Domestic $\qquad$ 100 | Municipal <br> Domestic |
| Canadian $\qquad$ |  |
| Exchange Seats.......................- 84 | Public Utility Bonds.................... 74 |
| Federal Land Bank Bonds............ 91 | Public Utility Stocks................... 79 |
| Foreign Giovernment Bonds......... . 92 | Railroad Bonds.-.-...-.................. 68 |
| Industrial Bonds....................... 82 | Railroad Stocks .-..........-....-.....- 72 |
| Industrial Stocks........................ 85 | Real Estate Bonds...................-112 |
| Insurance Stocks .............-...-...- 99 | Real Estate Trust and Land Stocks_.-85 |
| Investing Companies Securities ...... 73 | Textile Stocks .-.-.-.-...-...-.....-. 85 |
| Joint Stock Land Bank- <br> Securities $\qquad$ | Title Guarantee and Safe Deposit <br> Stocks $\qquad$ 85 |
| Mill Stocks-see Textile Stocks- | United States Government Securities . 91 |
| Mining Stocks ......................... 85 | United States Territorial Bonds |

## October 9, 1936

WILLIAMB. DANA COMPANY, PUBLISHERS William strmet, Corner of Sproce Street, New Yore.

## Safe Beposit and trust ©o. -OF BALTIMORE-

## Capital \$2,000,000 <br> Surplus and Profits $\$ 4,182,157$

SINCE 1876 this Company has devoted itself exclusively to the management and conservation of estates-specializing the whole effort of its highly trained organization in this business. It is one of the few trust companies in the country which has never engaged in general banking, selling securities, etc. Its Directors are:

Edwin G. Baetjer_...- Venable Baetjer \& Howard
Charles H. Babcock _- Reynolds \& Co.
William G. Baker, Jr_-Baker, Watts \& Co.
Howard Bruce........ . Chairman of Board of Baltimore National Bank
George C. Cutler.....-President of Safe Deposit and Trust Co. of Baltimore
E. Asbury Davis ..... President of United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co.
Lyman Delano . ...... Chairman of Board of Atlantic Coast Line R. R. Co.
Robert Garrett.-.-.-. Robert Garrett \& Sons
Norman James . . . . . . President of James Lumber Co.
J. Edward Johnston.-. Capitalist

Blanchard Randall.... Gill \& Fisher
Charles E. Rieman_..-Pres. of Western Nat. Bank

# BANK $\mathfrak{r}^{\text {Q }}$ QUOTATION RECORD <br> - 

Copyright in 1936 by WILLIAM B. DANA COMPANY, in office of Librarian of Congress, Washington, D. C. Entered as Socond Class Mattor, March 9 1928, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 31879.

VOL. 9

## Bank and Quotation Record

The Bank and Quotation Record is one of the companion publications of the Commercial \& Financial Chronicle and is issued monthly.
Term. for the Chronicle are $\$ 15$ per annum within the United States and U. S. Possessions and Territories; $\$ 16.50$ in Canada; $\$ 18.50$ in South and Central America (except Argentina). Spain, Mexico and Cuba, and $\$ 20$ in other forelgn countries.
The subscription price to the Bank and Quotation Record is $\$ 1000$ a year. Postage outside of United States extra. Single copies are sold at $\$ 1.00$ per copy.
CHICAGO OFFIOE-208 South La Salle Street.
LONDON OFFICE-Edwards \& Smith, 1 Drapers' Gardens, E.O.
WILLIAM B, DANA COMPANY, Publishers,

## REVIEW OF SEPTEMBER-COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL EVENTS

As governmental activities continued to be of rather routine character during September, public interest was centered more or less on outside developments. These included the Presidential campaign, the opening of the Third World Conference in Washington, and the devaluation of the French franc. President Roosevelt opened his campaign for reclection with a vigorous speech in Syracuse, N. Y., on the night of Sept. 29 , in which he denied with the greatest possible emphasis that his Administration had fostered a spirit of communism, and bluntly stated that the New Deal had stopped a drift toward radicalism fostered by Republican policies. Governor Landon extended his activities and speech-making to various Mid-Western States. According to indications, President Roosevelt will concentrate his campaign for reelection almost exclusively in the industrial centers east of the Mississippi River. In the Presidential campaign, while President Roosevelt is upholding the policies of the "New Deal," Governor Landon is offering solutions for national problems such as relief, social security and unemployment. Whether a majority of the voters of the country are satisfied with things as they are being conducted by the present Administration remains to be seen, but it is to be noted that in the recent Maine election the Republicans won a substantial victory.

On Sept. 7 Secretary of State Hull opened the Third World Power Conference, in Washington, which was attended by 3,000 delegates representing more than 50 countries, with an address in which he declared that "another general war would set loose uncontrollable forces which might easily bring about a veritable shattering of our civilization." Mr. Hull further stated that responsibility of governments and peoples in preserving peace has never been so great as at present, and warned that any war would be fought not alone by uniformed armies and navies, but by the entire populations of the nations involved.

President Roosevelt addressed the Third World Power Conference on Sept. 11. In his remarks he described this country as "relatively a young nation, facing now the problems of a matured national life," and stated that "we have a strong conviction that any success we may have in organizing the household of this Nation, now come of age, will depend in large measure on the degree to which and the manner in which we make available the natural energies which have been given us in great abundance. "Natural security," said the President, "requires that we have new points of view, and that we do some things in different ways." Incident to his address extending greetings to the delegates to the conference, the President at the conclusion of his remarks pressed an electrical button starting the generation of power and the flow of water through the needle valves at Boulder Dam.

On Saturday, Sept. 26, word was received from Paris that under cover of an international monetary stabiliza-
tion agreement, the gold content of the French franc would be reduced from 65.5 milligrams of nine-tenths fineness to a figure that would be controlled between 49 and 43 milligrams, or a reduction of about one-third. This means that henceforth one franc will equal between $41 / 2$ and $5 c$. instead of as during the last three years, $62 / 3 \mathrm{c}$. In announcing that it had joined France and Great Britain in the plan to link the franc, the pound and the dollar on a stable basis of exchange, the United States Government, speaking through Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau, evinced the feeling that it had taken the most direct and effective step possible to promote economic properity and the peace of Europe.
With much of the Western drought broken by copious rains, it is now estimated that jobs and other relief for the drought-stricken farmers will involve a cost to the Government greater than was originally believed would be necessary. Administration officials are said to have drafted plans to support more than half a million families until the spring planting season. The resulting expenditure, which Harry L. Hopkins, the Works Progress Administrator, recently said would require a new relief appropriation before this fiscal year ends, June 30,1937 , has been estimated at least $\$ 20,000,000$ per month.
Developments in Drought Situation During September-President Roosevelt Acts to Complete Long-Term Farm Program
Taking steps toward the completion of the Government's long-term drought and land use program, to be put into operation "at the earliest possible moment," President Roosevelt on Sept. 20 appointed a Crop Insurance Committee under the chairmanship of Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, to prepare a report and recommendations for legislation providing a plan of "all risk" crop insurance. At the same time the President named Morris L. Cooke, Administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration, as Chairman of a special committee appointed to report "not later than Jan. 1 on a long-term program for the efficient utilization of the resources of the Great Plains area." Mr. Cooke was Chairman of the Great Plains Drought Area Committee which on Aug. 27 submitted a report to President Roosevelt at Bismarck, N. Dak., at the start of his recent tour of the drought area, containing recommendations for a long-term program to rehabilitate the Great Plains area. This committee, which made a 2,000-mile trip throughout the stricken area, has been disbanded.
In addition to Secretary Wallace, the Crop Insurance Committee consists of Dr. A. G. Black, Chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture, who will serve as Chairman in the absence of Mr. Wallace; H. R. Tolley, Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration; Wayne C. Taylor, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and Ernest G. Draper, Assistant Secretary of Commerce. In a letter, Sept. 19, to Secretary of Agriculture Wallace advising him of the formation of the committee (similar letters were also sent to the other members), President Roosevelt proposed that the committee's final recommendations for crop insurance legislation "should be formulated with the advice and assistance of national farm organization leaders so that the plans can be submitted to Congress with the approval and support of the representatives of the farmers." He suggested that during the first year the plan be limited to one or two major crops as a start. In offering several suggestions, President Roosevelt said that "crop insurance and a system of storage reserves should operate so that the surpluses of fat years could be carried over for use in the lean years."

At an organization meeting of the Crop Insurance Committee, held in Washington, Sept. 22, it appeared that defi-
nite data for the crop insurance program will be ready when Congress convenes in January, it was noted in Associated Press advices from Washington, Sept. 22.
Drought-stricken farmers were assured on Sept. 16 of adequate supplies of seed corn for planting in 1937 when Secretary of Agriculture Wallace announced the inauguration of a $\$ 10,000,000$ seed corn loan program. The funds to carry out the program will be advanced; as needed, by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and will be distributed through the Commodity Credit Corporation. The program, which was recommended by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and which received the approval of the CCC on Sept. 16, provides two types of loans on farm stored corn, as follows:

1. Loan of $\$ 1.75$ per bushel on field selected corn which meets proper germination and storage requirements.
2. Loan of 55c. per bushel on good quality and properly stored cribbed corn which can be sorted for seed at a later date.
Secretary Wallace said that each loan agreement will carry an option for purchase by the government "at a rate considerably above the loan value rate."
That the effect of the drought on crops was less severe than had been earlier anticipated was reflected in the Sept. 1. estimates of the grain crops of the Crop Reporting Board of the United States Department of Agriculture, in which the Board states that "considering the country as a whole, recent rains appear to have been sufficiently widespread to prevent further deterioration of crops from drought this season." The Board, which in its report of the previous month forecast that the current corn crop would be the smallest since 1881, said in its report for Sept. 1 that be the smallest since 1881, said in its report for sept. 1 that
the corn crop would be the smallest in 55 years. The crop was estimated by the Board at $1,458,295,000$ bushels, an increase of $1.3 \%$ over the earlier estimate.
On Sept. 4 Sweetwater County, Wyoming, one of the largest counties in that State, was removed from the list of "emergency drought counties," the first since the United States Department of Agriculture Drought Committee began on July 7 designating the official drought territory. However, additional counties were added to the list by the committee, and up to Sept. 24 the national total was 1,155 counties in 24 States.
Secretary Wallace Approves Range-Improvement Program for 11
Western States-Benefit Payments to Be Paid by AAA to Stockmen
Approval by Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace of range-building practices and the rates of payment which stockmen may earn for performing them in the rangeimprovement program during the remainder of the calendar improvement program during the remainder of the calendar year 1936, was announced on Sept. 27 by the Agricultural
Adjustment Administration for 11 western States. The Adjustment Administration for 11 western States. The Arizona, California, Colorado, Kansas, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Utah, Washington and W yóming. Approval of practices for Idaho and Oregon is expected soon, the AAA indicated.
"This program is open to all stockmen in the States concerned," said George E. Farrell, director of the Western Division of the AAA, which will administer the rangeimprovement proeram in the western States.
Mr. Farrell emphasized that the program is limited to range building practices and that it is not a cattle or sheep reduction program. Stockmen intending to participate in the range program should make certain that the practices they plan to perform receive prior approval by the local committees which will administer the local phases of the program, Mr. Farrell said.
Utility Executives Confer with President Roosevelt-Hold First
Meeting to Discuss Pooling of Public and Private Electrical Resources
Executives of government and private utilities conferred on Sept. 30 with President Roosevelt in Washington in a move toward pooling public and private electrical resources, particularly in the Tennessee Valley area. Other similar conferences will be held in the future. No announcement was made regarding the result of the first meeting, but it was reported that a good start toward a general agreement had ported that a good start toward a general agreement had of the conferees by Frank R. McNinch, Chairman of the Federal Power Commission, and Wendell L. Willkie, President of the Commonwealth \& Southern Corp.:
It appeared from the discussion of experience here and abroad that there might be savings made in the pooling of transmission which would
be beneficial to the public and to investors. Conseguently it was agreed be beneficial to nhe pubilic and to investors. Consequently it was agreed
that during the next few weeks there would be explored further and in detall these possibilities.
In the meantime the TVA and the Commonwealth \& Southern Corp. are to see whether they could not agree on an extension of the present agree ment between them.
The meeting held on Sept. 30 was called by President Roosevelt on Sept. 19.

Insurance Executives Confer with President Roosevelt
Six executives of insurance companies who conferred with President Roosevelt on Sept. 15 later announced that between Jan. 1, 1933, and June 30, 1936, the combined assets of all life insurance companies in the country increased more than $\$ 3,000,000,000$. It was said at the White House that the conference had been arranged on Aug. 24, but public interest was concentrated on the meeting as the result of
remarks made by Colonel Frank Knox, Republican Vice Presidential nominee, who said at Allentown, Pa., on Sept. 5 that as a result of the policies of the Administration "today no life insurance policy is secure, no savings account is safe." Colonel Knox amplified that assertion on Sept. 14, when he said that it referred solely to the value of the money in which insurance is paid and savings are kept, and that life insurance policies and savings accounts are unsafe "because the present spending policy leads straight to inflation."

The insurance executives who conferred with the President on Sept. 15 were:
Charles F. Williams of Cincinnati, President of the Western \& South western Life Insurance Co.; Michael J. Cleary of Milwaukee, President of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co. ; Thomas A. Bucknor, President of the New York Life Insurance Co.; Leroy A. Lincoln of New York, President of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.; L. Edmund Zacher of
Hartford, President of the Travelers Insurance Co., and Guy W. Cox of Hartford, President of the Travelers Insurance Co., and Guy W.
Boston, President of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co.
President Roosevelt Hopes Next Senate Session Will Ratify Pact Providing St. Lawrence Waterway
President Roosevelt believes that the Senate at its next session will ratify a new treaty with Canada providing for the construction of the St. Lawrence waterway, he indicated on Sept. 16 in a letter to Fred J. Freestone of the National Seaway Council. The Council in a letter to the President had expressed the hope that the Senate at its January ses sion would ratify the treaty to permit the project to proceed without delay. In replying to this communication, the President said:
I have received your letter of this date in which you advise that the National Seaway Council gives unqualified and active support to the St. Lawrence Seaway Project. Your statement that "the peace of the world will ultimately be determined by the capacity of great neighboring nations to cooperate in the constructive development and use of their fron-
tiers, tiers," is particularly timely, and I am glad indeed that you give it such emphasis.
I subscribe wholeheartedly to this declaration of the Seaway Council and to all other particulars set forth in your letter. It is my very earnest hope that negotiations for the St. Lawrence project may be carried forward within the coming year to a successful and final conclusion.
The United States Senate on March 14, 1934, rejected the treaty and the Canadian Government took no further action in the matter. The present Canadian Government is understood not to desire the conclusion of such a pact.
President Roosevelt Asks HOLC and Similar Agencies to Adopt
Merit Requirements in Selecting Future Personnel
President Roosevelt has instructed the Federal Home Loan Bank Board and its subsidiaries, of which the Home Owners' Loan Corporation is the largest, to apply "the standards and practices" of the civil service to future personnel requirements, it was announced in Washington on Sept. 4. In letters sent on Aug. 25 to John H. Fahey, Chairman of the Home Loan Bank Bodrd, and to Harry $B$. Mitchell, Chairman of the Civil Service Commission, the President asked them to cooperate in applying the rule of merit to the home loan workers, pending legislative action which he said would be required to bring them fully within the classified service. These instructions followed the Executive Order of July 20, in which the President directed ecutive Order of July 20, in which the President directed
that all postmasterships be filled in the future solely on the basis of competitive civil service examinations, except those filled by reappointments, where a non-competitive examination was permitted.
President Rosevelt Names Three of Five Member of Maritime
Commission to Administer Ship Subsidy Law
Three of the five members of the United States Maritime Commission, authorized by Congress to administer the new Ship Subsidy Act, were appointed by President Roosevelt at Hyde Park, N, Y., on Sept. 23 as a temporary organization, to start functioning immediately. Those named by the President are:
Rear Admiral Henry A. Wiley of Haverford, Pa., U. S. N. (retired).
Rear Admiral Harry G. Hamlet of Chevy Chase, Md., commandant of the Coast Guard in the Treasury Department.
George Landick Jr. of Kensington, Md., chief of the planning section of the procurement division of the Treasury Department.
The Ship Subsidy Act. which provides for the creation of the five-man commission, was passed at the last session of Congress, and was signed by President Roosevelt the latter part of June.
In advices from Hyde Park, Sept. 23, a correspondent of the New York "Times" stated:
The Maritime Commission will have authority over the merchant marine comparable to that exercised over land transportation by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and in addition will control many conditions such as ship subsidies, which are peculiar to ocean transport
The Commission will set the size and terms of subsidies granted to shipping companies, taking over both the direction of building subsidies, once handled by the United States Shipping Board, and operations subsidies, heretofore granted in the form of ocean mail contracts by the Post Office Department.
In addition, it will have authority to establish regulations for wages and working conditions of seamen and will enforce new laws governing the proportions of American personnel which must be included in the crews of American ships operated with government assistance.
H. H. Woodring Appointed Secretary of War by President Roosevelt President Rooscvelt on Sept. 25, at Hyde Park, N. Y., appointed Harry H. Woodring to the post of Secretary of War to succeed George H. Dern, who died on Aug. 27. Mr. Woodring, formerly assistant to Mr. Dern, has been Acting

Secretary since the latter's death on Aug. 27. An announcement issued on Sept. 25 from the summer White House in Hyde Park, said that Mr. Woodring was appointed "temporarily" to the post.
Following his appointment, Mr. Woodring made known that he will carrs out, as Secretary of War, the pledges inaugurated by Mr. Dern for "an adequate national defense in the interest of peace for our Nation," it was stated in Associated Press advices from Washington, Sept. 25.
J. G. Winant Resigns as Chairman of Social Security Board
J. G. Winant, former Republican Governor of New Hampshire, tendered his resignation to President Roosevelt on Sept. 28 as Chairman of the Social Security Board, so as to be free to defend the Social Security program against Republican criticism. In his letter of resignation to the President, Mr. Winant said that the statements made by Governor Alfred M. Landon of Kansas, Republican Presidential candidate, in Milwaukee on Sept. 26, that the provisions of the Social Security Act as "a fraud on the working man" and "a cruel hoax", are, in his opinion, untrue. He said that both the Republican platform and candidate "have definitely rejected the constructive provisions of the Social Security Act, only to fall back upon the dependency dole." While stating that he had never assumed that the Act was without fault, Mr. Winant said that he hoped that time and experience would bring about many and important changes

In a letter dated Sept. 30 President Roosevelt accepted Mr. Winant's resionation, and declared that he did so because it would leave Mr . Winant more free "to defend the cause work which you have an well begun He sid the great work whe he, also, appreciated that there were faults in the Social Security Act and that he assumed that "tim
might dictate many important changes,"
Carter Goodrich Appointed Commissioner of Labor at Geneva by Secretary Perkins
Appointment of Carter Goodrich, Professor of Economics at Columbia University, as United States Commissioner of Labor at Geneva, Switzerland, was announced on Sept. 18 in Washington ly Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins. Mr. Goodrich succeeds William G. Rice Jr., who resigned recently to return to the University of Wisconsin as Assistan Professor of Law.

## Boulder_DamIOfficially Placed in Operation Sept. 11 by President

Roosevel
In the early part of October the first of the 15 giant generators of Boulder Dam will begin turning, producing 115,000 horsepower of electrical energy. The dam, located near Boulder City, Nev., on the Colorado River, was of ficially placed in operation on Sept. 11 by President Roose velt, when, at the close of his address before the Third World Power Conference, in Washington, he pressed a button starting the generation of power and the flow of water from the valves of the dam.
Construction of Boulder Dam, to bring the Colorado River under control, was started in 1931. The dam backs up water in a natural reservoir forming the greatest lake made by man. The reservoir began filling last Feb. 1 when the gate on the last remaining open tunnel was closed. The project which was authorized by Congress in 1928, was turned over to the Federal Government on Feb. 29 by the construction companies, to which the government paid $\$ 54,500,000$

As to the initial operation of Boulder Dam, Associated Press advices from Boulder City, Sept. 11, said:
Compared to its ultimate energy of $1,850,000$ horsepower, today's production of the power plant was akin to the twitching of a finger.
A mere 3,500 -horsepower generator started humming, just a house gen erator to supply neede at the dam and the Federal construction city here

A great stride will be taken on Oct. 9 when one of the 15 giant generators, producing 115,000 horsepower each, starts turning. That will send power some 300 miles to Los. Angeles. In addition to these ther
will be two 55,000 -horsepower generators in the ultimate installation,

Chicago Court Upholds HOLC but Thinks Act Is Illegal
It was stated in the Chicago "Daily Tribune" of Sept. 17 that, although he expressed his belief that the Home Owners' Loan Corporation is unconstitutional, Judge George Fred Rush in the Circuit Court refused on Sept. 16 to dismiss on that ground a foreclosure suit brought by the government against Simon and Eppy Kovalsky. From the paper indicated we also quote as follows:
The government alleged that the Kovalskys, who own a tailor shop at 1802 South Lawndale Ave., had defaulted on a loan of $\$ 4,225$ they obtained on the property on Nov. 5, 1934. The defendants asked dismissal of the suit on several grounds, the chief one being that the government, by deaing in real estate mortrages, is exceeding the powers expressly granted to it.
think that the HOLO Act is unconstitutional," Judge Rush told counsel for the defendants, "but I am going to overrule you. I am not going to overturn an Act of Congress. I'll leave that to the Supreme

## Federal Court Upholds Contract Providing Rental Payments in <br> Gold-Kansas City Judge Decides Lessee Must Pay Equivalent

 in DollarsA ruling that a rental must be paid in gold under an original contract to pay gold was handed down on Sept. 19 by Federal Judge Merrill E. Otis of Kansas City, who held that the Emery Bird Thayer Dry Goods Co. must pay the Boston Ground Rent Trust $\$ 10,158.75$ quarterly ground rent under a clause of a 99 -year lease stipulating quarterly payment of 139,520 grains of gold. During the suit it was
testified that the rent was paid by checks, each for $\$ 6,000$ until the dollar was devalued. The lease was made on April 11, 1890. Associated Press advices of Sept 19 from Kansas City summarized the court's opinion as follows:

Judge Otis held that when, by operation of law, it became impossibl for the dry goods company to deliver gold, it became its duty to delive to the com an amount equivalent in value to the amount of cold specified in the lease or "give up possession" of the property.
dry goods conpany had sought to enjoin the Boston trust from attempting to collect more than $\$ 6,000$ in United States currency a quarioly the "Any the
sessor sovereign or out effect," Judge Otis's opinion said

Sult Challenging Constitutionality of Commodity Exchange Act Dismissed in Chicago-Permission to Appeal Granted-Othe Suits
Following the dismissal on Sept. 11 by Federal Judge James H. Wilkerson, in United States District court in Chicago, of an injunction suit to restrain the Chicago Board of Trade and Federal officials from enforcing the Commodity Exchange Act, Federal Judge John P. Barnes sitting in the absence of Judge Wilkerson, on Sept. 12 granted an appeal of seven members of the Chicago Board of Trade to carry their case to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. Judge Wilkerson did not pass upon the constitutionality of the Act on Sept. 11, but dismissed the suit on the grounds that the plaintiffs had not made a case The suit was filed on Sept. 5 in behalf of four Chicago futures commission houses and three floor brokers, all mem bers of the Board of Trade, who, besides seeking the in junction, also sought to have the Act declared unconstitu tional.

Judge Barnes also figured in another suit against the Commodity Exchange Act, brought by a member of the Chicago Mercantile Exchange. In this case Judge Barnes on Aug. 25, denied a plea for an injunction to restrain en forcement of the Act, but later (on Aug. 28) granted a petition of the plaintiff to bring his case to the highe Federal Circuit Court of Appeals.

On Sept. 11 Federal Judge Albert L. Reeves, in the United States District Court of Kansas City, denied an application for a temporary injunction sought by the Kansas City Board of Trade to prohibit the enforcement of the Commodity Exchange Act. Regarding Judge Reeve's de cision we take the following from the Kansas City "Star" of Sept. 11:
The decision was made by Judge Reeves in a written memorandum opinion. In reaching the conclusion, Judge Reeves said:
"Without going into further details, it must be ruled that the Act challenged by the plaintiffs (Kansas City Board of Trade) is constitutional and that the plaintiffs are not entitled to any order predicated upon the invalidity of the Act."
New Commodity Exchange Act in Effect-Trading in "Privileges" on Foreign Commodity Markets Prohibited by Ruling-Ex on Foreign Commodity Markets Pro
The, new Commodity Exchange Act, passed at the last session of Congress, became effective on Sept. 13. Besides grains, the Act extends Federal control of futures trading on commodity exchanges to cotton, butter, eggs, Irish pota toes, and rice. Regulation of grain futures trading wa provided under the Grain Futures Act, which the new Com modity Exchange Act amends. The title of the Grain Futures Act is changed to that of the new Act

Seven commodity exchanges have been designated con tract markets under the terms of the Act in orders issued by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace. The first designa tion as a contract market for cotton was accorded the New tion as a contract market for cotton was accorded the New Department of Agriculture made known on Sept. 12 that the New York Cotton Exchange had been designated as a contract market for cotton, the New York Mercantile Ex change as a contract market for butter and eggs, the Chicago Mercantile Exchange as a contract market fo butter ergs and Irish potatoes, and the St Louis Merchants Exchange as a contract market for mill feeds in addition to its present designation as a contract market for grain under the Grain Futures Act. On Sept. 15 the Department announced the designation of the Chicago Board of Trade as a contract market for cotton and the Kansas City Board of Trade as a contract market for mill feeds ; these designa tions are in addition to the previous designations of both these markets as contract markets for grain under the Grain Futures Act.
The Act requires the registration with the Secretary of Agriculture of futures commission merchants and floor brokers accepting and executing orders for commodity futures. A Commodity Exchange Administration, consist ing of the Secretary of Agriculture, Secretary of Commerce and Attorney Geveral, was created to carry out the provisions of the Act.
The Commodity Exchange Administration, the Depart ment of Agriculture noted, is authorized to issue "cease and desist" orders against any commodity futures exchange officer or agent who violates the Act.
Responding to a request of the Commodity Exchange Ad ministration for legal opinion as to whether or not a futures commission merchant in Chicago might lawfully solicit or
accept orders for trading in privileges to be executed upon the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, the Solicitor of the Departthe ment of Agriculture, Mastin G. White, on Sept. 11 gave ment of Agriculture, Mastin G. White, on Sept. 11 gave of Section 4-c of the Commodity Exchange Act.

Judge Martin in Memphis Federal Court Upholds Validity of
Securities Act of 1933
The penal provisions of the Securities Act of 1933 were upheld on Sept. 12 by Judge John D. Martin in the Federal District Court at Memphis, Tenn. Judge Martin's ruling, it is stated, was given on opinion overruling a demurrer to indictment of Benjumin A. Bogy, Thomas J. Coyne and J. 0. Spalding on charges said to allege violation of the Securities Act, and the alleged use of the mails to defraud. From the Memphis "Commercial Appeal" of Sept. 13 we take the following;
In addition to attacking constitutionality of the Securities Act, Mr. Bryan's demurrer maintained that there was no completed sale of stock, and that the Securities Act therefore did not apply; that there was duplicity in the counts in charging violations of both the Securities Act and postal laws, and that no conspiracy to violate the Securities Act was shown.
Holding that the Securities Act by its terms covers attempts and offers to sell securities, and is not limited to completed sales; and the other contentions to be unfounded in law, Judge Martin overruled all allegations of the demurrer before turning to the question of constitutionality.
On this question Mr. Bryan maintained that the Constitution gives Congress no express power to regulate securities, and that Congress could not do "so under the interstate commerce powers because securities in themselves are not inlerently part of interstate commerce. The States, Mr. Briyan maintained, through "blue sky laws," have power to regulate sale of securities and action by Congress in this field is usurpation of State powers; he said.
United States Supreme Court to Be Asked to Pass on Validity of Federal Social Security Act
With a view to bringing before the United States Supreme Court an action to determine the validity of the Federal Social Security Act, a bill to appropriate $\$ 25,000$ for a suit by the State of New Jersey to enjoin payment of the tax in that State has been drawn up by the New Jersey Social Security Commission. The Act would be contested on the ground that it invades State rights. Stating that the bill to provide funds for the suit was made public by the State Commission on Sept. 10, it was made known in a dispatch from Newark to the New York "Times" that the Commission at the same time made available a companion bill which would provide a State system of unemployment insurance. Hearings on the bills at the State House in Trenton were scheduled for Oct. 16.
Walsh-Healey Government Contracts Act in Effect-Regulations Issued by United States Labor Department
Secretary of Labor Perkins on Sept. 15 issued the first of a series of regulations under the Walsh-Healey Government Contracts Act, which became effective Sept. 28. The law provides that persons obtaining contracts to supply the Federal Government and its agencies with materials and services must comply with certain standards as to wages, hours and working conditions. The regulations apply to all purchases by, the government under contracts exceeding $\$ 10,000$. They were summarized, in part as follows, in a Washington dispatch of Sept. 15 to the New York "Journal of Commerce":
Although primarily for the guidance of contracting officers of the government, the regulations are of particular interest to industry because of the definitions of statutory exemptions, the meaning of the manufacturer or regular dealer clause, overtime provisions and definition of classes ing requests affected. The regulations also deal with procedure for bringof employment records and procedure for publishing decisions.
Under terms of the law and regulations of the Secretary there apparently is not to be any deviation permitted from the strict requirements of an eight-hour day and a 40 -hour week, unless it can be shown to the eatisfaction of the purchasing officer and the Secretary that inclusion of the stipulation in
Government business.
The regulations said that, until the Secretary of Labor has 'determined minimum wages for particular industries or groups of industries prior to the invitation of bids, the provision covering that part of the Act will be inoperative.
United States Supreme Court Asked to Pass on Constitutionality of
Railway Labor Act in Appeal Filed by Virginian Ry. Co.
In an appeal filed on Aug. 31 by the Virginian Ry. Co., the United States Supreme Court is asked to pass on the constitutionality of the Railway Labor Act. In United Press advices from Washington, Aug. 31, it was stated that the request makes possible a ruling this fall on validity of the law, close counterpart of the Wagner Labor Relations Act. These advices further stated:
The appeal was brcught by the railway from a ruling of the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals, which had upheld the law in a suit between the carrier and its American Federation of Labor employees.
The suit grew nut of an election ordered by the National Mediation Board in 1934, after which the Board found that the Federation group had been chosen by the mechanical department employees of the company for collective bargaining. The company had previously recognized an employees' association
The Federation orgarization brought suit on May 2, 1935, in the Eastern District Federal Court in Virginia to bar the company from interfering with its employees in choosing their collective bargaining representatives.
The injunction was granted and upheld by the Circuit Court on June 18.
According to Associated Press accounts; the railroad, in challenging the Act, told the Supreme Court that compulsory provisions of the legislation compel it "to recognize a
labor union as a factor in the conduct of its business and deny to it its inherent right to deal directly, or through other representatives, with such of its employees as desire so to deal."

Illinois Joins with New York in Seeking Rehearing by United St;tes Illinois Joins with New York in Seeking Rehearing by
Supreme Court of Minimum Wage Law
Joining with New York in petitioning the United States Supreme Court for a rehearing of its decision holding the New. York State minimum wage law unconstitutional; the State of Illinois, in a petition filed in Washington on Aug. 28 by State Attorney General Otto Kerner, asked, as a friend of the court, that a rehearing be granted. The decision of the Supreme Court was handed down on June. 1.
It was pointed out in the New York petition that the Supreme Court had declared the New York law unconstitutional in accordance with a decision in the Adkins case, in which a District of Columbia minimum wage law had been invalidated 13 years ago. The petition stated that the court decision held that New York State had not asked to be heard on the question of whether or not the Adkins case would be overruled, and these statements, the petition continued, made it doubtful whether the determinations of the Adkins case are actually reaffirmed. "In any event," said the brief, "the doubts created as to the present force of the Adkins case should now be set at rest. To that end this petition is directed."

Unemployment Insurance Lav of State of Washington Ruled Invalid by State Supreme Court
The unemployment insurance law of the State of Washington was held invalid on Sept. 15 by the State Supreme Court by a 5 -to- 4 vote, in which it upheld a lower court decision declaring the Act unconstitutional. In its conclusions the State Supreme Court said:
After careful consideration of the case, we hold that, in view of the legislation as finally enacted by the Congress, the law never became oper-
ative, and that the Superior Court rightly enjoined the State authorities from putting the State law into operation.
Olympia, Wash., advices (Associated Press) to the San Francisco "Ohronicle" stated:
The 1935 State law was designed to prevent unemployment and, under certain conditions, to compensate those who lose their jobs.
Adolph Johnson of Seattle, an employee of the Petroleum Navigation Co., originated the suit in Thurston County Court against the State, the State Treasurer and his own company.
Mr. Johnson contended the State law was invalid because it was to become operative upon passage of the Wagner-Doughton bill in Congress. This measure failed to pass, the present Social Security law receiving approval instead. Mr. Johnson said this law differs from the Wagner-
Doughton bill and therefore the State law, being based upon a law which Doughton bill and therefore the State law, being
was not approved by Congress, is unconstitutional.

Associated Press Challenges Constitutionality of Wagner Labor Relations Act
The Associated Press on Sept. 14 filed with the Supreme Court an appeal from an order by the National Labor Relations Board directing it to reinstate Morris Watson, a discharged employee of its New York office, and contending that the Wagner Labor Relations Act is unconstitutional, in that it seriously jeopardizes the freedom of speech and the freedom of the press. Mr. Watson asserted that he had been discharged because of his activities in behalf of the American Newspaper Guild, while the Associated Press deAmerican Newspaper Guild, while the Associated. Press de-
clared that he was discharged for cause. The petition filed with the Supreme Court said that the Wagner Act is "arbitrary, unreasonable and capricious," and represents "an attempt utterly to destroy the freedom of individual employers and employees to bargain with each other equally and individually in regard to their own private relations and private occupations."

## Strike of Editorial Employees on "Wisconsin News" Ended

A strike of editorial employees of the "Wisconsin News," a Heart publication in Milwaukee, which had lasted for seven months was settled on Sept. 1, under an agreement that both the management and the strike leaders termed satisfactory. The publishers agreed to certain minimum wages and the establishment of a five-day week, and striking employees returned to work on Sept. 2. The strike was originally called on Feb. 17, and the paper has been picketed since that time, but has continued to publish daily. John H. Black, manager of the paper, said that two points for which the strike was declared, recognition of the American Newspaper Guild and employment contracts with the staff, wewspaper Guild and employment.
were not involved in the settlement:
Ten C. I. O. Unions Out of A. F. of L.-William Green Says They Have Withen
Ultimatum
William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, said officially on Sept. 5 that the 10 unions belonging to the Committee for Industrial Organization had "with drawn" from the Federation as of that date. These unions have about $1,000,000$ members, or approximately one-third the A. F. of L. membership. Mr. Green maintained that because they refused to withdraw from the C. I. O. in accordance with the 30 -day ultimatum of the Federation's Executive Council they were no longer connected with the Federation, although they had not been suspended. The 10 unions are led by John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers.

## Repealed Kerr-Smith Tobacco Act Ruled Unconstitutional by

Hayes in Federal District Court in Greensboro, N. C. In an opinion signed on Sept. 17 District Court in Greensboro, N. C. the Kerr-Smith Tobacco Act was declared un, Corton Control cond Potato Con last session of Congress following the decision of the United States SuCongress following the decision of the United States
preme Court holding the Agricultural Adjustment Act. unpreme Court holding the Agricultural Adjustment Act. un-
constitutional, to which the three measures were auxinary. ated Press advices from Greensboro, that day, appearing in the Raleigh "News and Observer," said:

Judge Hayes's opinion was promulgated in the action of James $P$. Taylor of Staley, a tobacco farmer, against Collector of Internal Revenue Charles H. Robertson. Under the decision the plaintiff will recover the sum of $\$ 314.32$, the amount paid by Mr. Taylor as a Federal tax on fluecured tobacco grown on his Randolph County farm.
Pier Workers in Port of New York Win Wage Increase-New Agreement Effective Oct. 1
A compromise agreement was signed on Sept. 18 by the Wage Scale Committees of the Atlantic Coast division of the International Longshoremen's Association and of the New York Shipping Association, providing an increase in wages for longshoremen and freight checkers employed on piers of "deep water" lines operating out of the Port of New York, but continuing the 44 -hour week as under the contract which expired on Sept. 30. Under the new agreement, which became effective on Oct. 1, the longshoremen will receive $\$ 1$ an hour for the regular 44 -hour week as against 95 c . an bour under the present agreement, and $\$ 1.50$ an hour for overtime, an increase of 15c. The union had demanded, in addition to the wage increases, a 40-hour week. Freight checkers holding membership in the I. L. A. will receive, under the new agreement, $\$ 7.75$ a day, an increase of 50 c ., and will receive $\$ 1.50$ an hour for all overtime in excess of the 44 -hour week.
The new agreement was announced on Sept. 18 by Joseph P. Ryan, President of the I. L. A., and A. J. MeCarthy, President of the New York Shipping Association, who is also Vice-President of the International Mercantile Marine Co.
New York Truck Drivers Win $\$ 3$ Weekly Wage Increase-Strike of 15,000 Averted
Settlement of a threatened strike of approximately 15,000 truck drivers in New York City was reached on Sept. 17 by representatives of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs and the Merchant Truckmen's Bureau of New York, it was announced at the City Hall by Mayor La Guardia, who the week previous had intervened in the dispute, serving as a mediator. The terms of the settlement provide for a $\$ 3$ weekly wage increase for the drivers.

The new two-year contract was signed by both sides on Sept. 23. Ted Ficke Jr., President of the Merchant Truckmen's Bureau, and Hugh E. Sheridan, Chairman of the Wage Scale Committee of the truck owners, signed for the truck owners of New York. The three locals of the union also signed the agreement.

## Milk Producers' Strike in New York State Called Off

A threatened strike of dairymen in New York State, which had been scheduled to begin at dawn on Sept. 24, was called off on the preceding day by Stanley $A$. and Felix Piseck, leaders of the New York Milk Producers' Federation, Inc. They postponed the strike for 30 days, and said that they would use the intervening time to perfect their organization and to revamp its leadership. The dairymen are seeking higher prices for their milk, but many of their leaders said that they were convinced that the organization was not strong enough to win a strike at this time.

The strike was threatened unless farmers were granted $\$ 3$ per 100 pounds for their milk, and all classifications for milk were discarded. In the "Knickerbocker Press" of Albany, Sept. 19, it was stated:

With the approval of Governor Lehman, the State Milk Control Board has increased the price to be paid producers for fluid milk to $\$ 2.90$ a 100 pounds. It is a boost of 20 c .
The order, effective Sept. 25, also has reduced the number of milk
classifications from nine to six, a cut of three. classifications from nine to six, a cut of three.

It leaves the door open for dealers and distributors to absorb the increase themselves or pass it on to consumers.

## End of the Gold Bloc

Monetary affairs of the world reached a new phase on Sept. 26, when the French, Swiss and Netherlands Governments announced successively that they would devalue their respective currency units and thus end the system of gold payments everywhere in the world. France took the first step in this long-anticipated process, and the pressure on the Swiss franc and the guilder immediately became so acute that the other countries had no alternative and had to take protective measures. Heavy and continuous gold losses by France apparently tipped the scales in favor of devaluation there, but it is obvious that many other causes also contributed to the same end. It had been considered evident that the members of the gold bloc would have to devalue ever since Britain started on that road in 1931 and the United States followed in 1933-34. Budgetary problems, economic inequalities, political factors and other elements
entered into the question. It was stated in France that long entered into the question. It was sotional negotiations preceded the actual devaluation move, but it seems more probable that the decision was move, but it seems more probable that the decision was
reached hastily as a consequence of the recession of French reached hastily as a consequence of the recession of French
gold holdings below the $50,000,000,000$-franc mark, which gold holdings below the $50,000,000,000$-frane mark, which
lately has come to be considered the . minimum for the French "war chest."
Althoughany and all currency tampering must be considered an evil, there is a considerable measure of justification for the French action and the obviously unwilling measures by Holland and Switzerland. 'Tremendous gold losses were suffered by France in the endeavor to maintain the system of free gold payments, for French capital moved steadily out of the country ever since Britain and the United States devalued, while the movement was accelerated by the internal difficulties of the Socialist regime of Premier Leon Blum. Fears of war in Europe also contributed greatly to the outflow, much of which found refuge in the United States. "Nervous money" from Continental Europe flooded both the London and New York markets in recent years, and the restless capital has occasioned problems of a peculiar nature for both markets. After the gold bloc capitulated the question immediately arose as to whether a' heavy repatriation of the funds might take place, with unsettling effects. Most observers soon reached the conelusion, however, that any outflow will be slow and of no great importance.
Perhaps the best aspect of the whole currency incident on Sept. 26 was the disclosure by the Governments of France, Britain and the United States that collaboration was agreed upon to a certain degree in money matters, before the French announced their decision. The sense of all three Governments, as expressed in statements issued at Paris, London and Washington, is that competition in currency devaluation would be deplorable. It is necessary to note carefully that none of the three Governments committeed itself to mainnone of the three Governments committeed itsel to maintenance of the currency ratios now current. biberty of action was reserved in every case, but it also is obvious definite stabilization of currencies which is indispensable for general economic welfare. The French statement indicated that the gold content of the franc would be reduced from 65.5 milligrams of nine-tenths fineness to a figure within the range of 49 and 43 milligrams, or by 25.2 to $34.3 \%$. Finance Minister Vincent Auriol disclosed that extensive three-Power negotiations had preceded the step, and he declared that the moves "constitute a start in monetary and economic peace, both of which lead to humanitarian peace." He made the surprising statement, not everwyhere credited, that three months of negotiations preceded the French decision. The earnest hope was expressed by M. Auriol that would follow.

The British and American statements were couched in general but hopeful terms', and for the most part they were identical. They affirmed a "common desire to foster those conditions which safeguard peace and will best contribute to the restoration of order in international economic relations, and to pursue a policy which will tend to promote prosperity
in the world and to improve the standard of living." In all in the world and to improve expressed the need to take into instances, the Governments expressed the need to take into account the requirements of international prosperity and
of internal prosperity, but they also indicated that due consideration would be given the aim of maintaining the greatest possible equilibrium in the system of international exchange. The French decision to revalue was welcomed by the British and American Governments in the hope that it will establish more solid foundations for the stability of international economic relations. All three statements deinternational econome relato clared that the respective governments would use appropriate available resources so as to avoid as far as possible any disturbance of the basis of international exchange resulting from the proposed (French) readjustment." The three governments further were agreed that the success of the policy set forth is linked with the development of international trade, and the greatest importance was attached to action being taken without delay to relax progressively the present system of quotas and exchange controls, with a view to their abolition. Other countries were invited to cooperate, and the hope was expressed that no country will cooperate, and to attain an unreasonable economic advantage and attempt to attain an unreasonable economic advantage and
thereby hamper the effort to restore more stable economic relations.

One unfortunate incident quickly was permitted to mar this statesmanlike utterance, but as it was made by our own Secretary of the Treasury, Henry Morgenthau Jr., obviously on his own responsibility and perhaps for political reasons, not too much importance should be attributed to the occurence. Mr. Morgenthau made the bombastic statement on Sept. 26 that the American. Stabilization Fund had come to the rescue of sterling exchange by buying $£ 1,000,000$ to the rescue of sterling exchange by buying $£ 1,000,000$ offered in the New York market at best by the Soviet State Bank. The Secretary permitted the impression to
prevail that the Soviet Government was trying to hammer prevail that the Soviet Government was trying to hammer down sterling, although it is obvious that Soviet Russia would have nothing to gain and much to lose by such measures. The Soviet State Bank, after waiting a brief period for a retraction on the part of Mr. Morgenthau, declared on Sept. 28 that the declaration about the desire of the State Bank to depress sterling "is absolutely without foundation and a nonsensical invention." The Russian bank officials
carefully explained that their transaction, which was unimportant in any event, related to an obligation that had to be met in Stockholm, which was liquidated as a matter of course through their surplus of sterling holdings.

## Devaluation Procedures

Methods utilized by the French, Swiss and Dutch in their currency devaluations indicate that the British and American procedures were used as precedents. The French Government announced not only that the gold content of the frane would be reduced from 65.5 milligrams of nine-tenths fineness, to a level between 49 and 43 milligrams, but also that a stabilization fund of $10,000,000,000$ francs would be set up under the management of the Bank of France. A moratorium on all payments in gold was proclaimed. It was indicated also that the Government would requisition gold in the hands of French nationals and pay for it at the rates existing before devaluation. Stock exchanges and other rates existing before devaluation. Stock excening enactment of the necessary legislation by Parliament. When suitable bills were presented to the hastily assembled Parliament on Sept. 28, it appeared also that France desired to cortinue payments in the contractual gold equivalents on its own external obligations. The Chamber of Deputies voted all the measures without delay, even though riders were attached to the bills providing for sweeping government powers to regulate wages and prices. The Senate found some of the riders objectionable, and the progress of the legislation was halted until Oct. 1, when separate measures were made of the price and wage control bills. After this was done, the devaluation measures were rushed quickly through the Chamber and the Senate, and the entire legislative incident thus adjusted. On Oct. 2 the Bank of France reduced its rate to $5 \%$ from $5 \%$, an increase to the latter figure having been made in September to halt the outflow of gold. In order to prevent advances in the prices of imported goods, the French Government reduced its quota restrictions and eliminated some of them entirely, on Oct. 3 .

Soon after the French aims were proclaimed on Sept. 26, Switzerland followed suit, but with a less sweeping program. Parliament was ordered to meet on Sept. 28 and it then was presented with a measure for devaluing to a scale between
190 and 215 milligrams of gold, or by 26 to $34 \%$. The Swiss National Bank was instructed to maintain the Swiss franc between such limits. Approval of the measures was obtaiined Sept. 30, all Swiss financial markets remaining closed in the meantime. The Netherlands Government, always sharply opposed to currency tinkering, took equivalent steps beginning Sept. 26. Premier Hendryk Colijn outlined the proposals on Sept. 28. He declared that no definite international value for the guilder would be fixed for the time being, as it seemed more suitable to permit that unit to "seek its own level" in the markets. He urged the public to take the situation calmly, and made the surprising statement that "practically nothing has changed." The Government bills, rushed through Parliament on Sept. 28, provided for the establishment of a $300,000,000$ guilder stabilization fund, to be raised through the sale of Dutch Treasury obligations. Within a week after the steps were taken, all three currencies once again were quoted freely in the markets, but at greatly reduced levels. In the Paris, Amsterdam and Berne securities markets large advances Amsterdam and Berne securities mas

The measures thus taken by the members of the gold bloc promptly introduced the question as to consequent action by Germany, Italy and other countries. Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, German Minister of Ecomomics and President of the Reichsbank, made it plain on Sept. 30 that the Reich will not engage for the time being in any formal devaluation of the mark, but rather will intensify the current system of exchange and foreign trade controls. When the time arrives for genuine freedom of international trade and payments, the Reich may take suitable steps, he hinted. In Italy the devaluations caused obvious perturbation and the financial markets were ordered to close pending determination of the official attitude. The Czechoslovakian Government was reported on Oct. 3 as having decided upon a further devaluation of the crown. Latvia made a downward adjustment of its currency by pegging it to sterling, while the Greek Government joined the sterling group and devalued slightly in doing so. Belgium announced on Sept. 28 its adherence to the monetary declaration of the French, British and United States Governments.

## War Debts

There were a few signs of growing concern in Europe during September regarding the war debt defaults, principally because the default status makes access to the American financial markets impossible in any open and direct manner. Italian authorities quite clearly explored the whole problem in connection with their decision to offer an external loan. Rome disptaches indicated, in mid-September, that a readjustment of the Italian debt to the United States Government will be sought, in connection with the possibility of floating a new loan here. Fulvio Suvich, the newly appointed Italian Ambassador to the United States, is to undertake discussions in Washington, it was hinted. The Rome reports make it quite clear that Italy has no faintest intention of resuming payments on the basis of the current agreement, but hopes the possibility of payment." Even the "reasonable figure"
that the Fascist regime is said to have in mind doubtless would be paid only if prospects appeared favorable for raising here an even larger amount than would be paid in the form of war debts. The Italian desire to raise funds for the exploitation of Ethiopia is clearly at the bottom of the whole matter. But other countries have displayed some perturbation regarding the war debt problem, as well, since the Johnson law would prevent borrowing here in the event of a European war.

European Peace
Never a week goes by without fresh indications of the rapidly changing, political atmosphere of Europe, and usually there are signs also of still greater increases of armaments. Diplomatic conversations are in progress in a dozen directions at once, and throughout September these discussions occupied a foremost place in the consideration of everyone who realizes that "domestic affairs mean your pocketbook, but foreign affairs may mean your life." Germany now has gained complete political equality with other sovereignties, and the prestige of the Reich has increased immensely in Eastern and Southern Europe. Italy creased immensely in Eastern and Southern Europe. Italy
has succeeded in the Ethiopian adventure, but at a great has succeeded in the Ethiopian adventure, but at a great
cost. These Fascist countries plainly have made some sort cost. These Fascist countries plainly have made some sort
of agreement for collaboration in diplomatic affairs, for the actions of one now are supported almost invariably by the other. It is customary to group the Fascist States, such as Germany, Italy, Austria and Hungary; in one alignment and the Socialist States of Russia, France and some of the satellites of the latter country in a second coalition. Whether such groupings are entirely correct may be questioned, and it also is a problem whether they are destined to face each other in conflict, as so many observers believe likely. It is true, however, that vast new alignments are being fashioned true, however, that vast new alignments are being fashioned
in Europe, with a contest for power and for allies bitterly in progress.
Adding measurably to the worries of Europeans were the incidental disclosures of aid rendered the Spanish Fascist rebels by Germany and Italy. Such disclosures, made both formally and informally, show clearly that airplanes and military supplies of other descriptions reached the Spanish rebels in large amounts, at the very moments when the French and British Governments were trying their hardest to effect a neutrality agreement as between the two factions in Spain. Portugal appears to have been the siphon through which the supplies reached the rebels most readily, which is in itself a curious thing, for England usually has been able to influence Portugese foreign policy readily.
The French Cabinet, perturbed by the prolongation of the German conscription term announced in August, took steps on Sept. 7 to offset the steady and rapid increases of German military strength. In utter disregard of the crowding financial difficulties of France, Premier Leon Blum and his associates voted still further to strengthen French military forces on land, sea and in the air. The announcement was accompanied by an earnest plea for an international armaments conference, but that part of the French declaration received little attention. It was indicated that $14,000,-$ 000,000 francs would be added to the appropriations for the defense services during the next four years, with 4,200 ,-
000,000 francs to be 000,000 franes to be laid out in 1937 alone, largely for doubling the air force and for strengthening the border fortifications. This move by France appeared to arouse no concern whatever in Berlin, where the contention in recen years steadily has been that the Reich has no territoria ambitions across the Rhine and desires only peace with her Western neighbors.

French moves also were made in several other spheres to offset the increase of Germany's influence. An attemp plainly was in progress to regain some of the friendliness tha usually marked the relations between France and Italy since the World War. French authorities took the lead in a maneuver to prevent the League of Nations from seating Ethiopian delegates at the Geneva sessions late in September They received British aid at first, but when it appeared that the smaller countries of Europe had combined to defeat the Anglo-French intentions of making continued Italian attend ance at the League sessions possible, Britain appeared to lose interest in the project. Also significant was a series of visits exchanged during Steptember by French and Polish authorities, with the aim of reviving the alliance between the two countries and thus diminishing German influence in Poland. The Polish Dictator, General Rydz-Smigly, concluded a visit to Paris on Sept. 6, and it was indicated as he left France that a new Franco-Polish understanding had been reached. Precise terms of the agreement were not made available, but all accounts agreed that they include a reaf firmation of the existing military alliance and closer collaboration between the general staffs. It was understood also that France agreed to extend financial aid to Poland to the extent of about $2,000,000,000$ francs, in order to improve the trade position and enable. Poland to modernize the military establishment. Somewhat interesting, but unexplained, is the fact that General Rydz-Smigly proceeded to Italy after his Paris conversations.
Some reason exists for the belief that Germany has been able to alienate some of the sympathy that the three members of the Little Entente previously have shown for France, and even to attract one of the members into her own sphere of influence. Rumania is the latest country to effect changes
that suggest an extension of German influence in Europe. Nicolas Titulescu, who held the post of Foreign Minister in numerous Rumanian Cabinets, suddenly was dropped and other changes were made that likewise indicate a leaning by Rumania to the Nazi ideas. The three countries-Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Yugoslavia-met at Bratislava in Czech territory on Sept. 12 for one of their customary surveys of the international scene. Dispatches regarding this meet ing indicated plainly that the unanimity which marked the Little Entente foreign policy in the post-war years now is lacking. Czechoslovakia appeared determined to stick by its French and Russian allies, but Rumania was more pucertain on this point, while Yugoslavia was said to be unking longingly poward German markets for her aoricultural produce The communication issued at the end of the meeting was largely perfunctory, as it merely protested the Austrian disregard of the treaty of St. Germain

British diplomatic pressure was employed skilfully and persistently throughout September in an effort to bridge some of the current troubles in Europe and prepare the way for the long proposed Locarno conference. Early in the month the suggestion was made that the Locarno conferee meet in the second half of October. But this was countere immediately by Germain which protested that the proposed date did not afford sufficient time for the extensive diplomatic conversations held necessary as a preliminary. In this attitude the German Government promptly was supported by Italy, and the effort to bring the five Locarno Powers together thus was defeated. It was reported that the German attitude was based in good part on British inviting Russia into the second part of the proposed parley. Germany and Russia remained in their now-customary state of open animosity, and it is quite possible that AngloFrench insistence upon Russian participation in any conference actually served to defeat the entire project, for the time being. Also somewhat perturbing were indications, on Sept. 22, that a new strain has developed in Anglo-Italian relations. Sir Samuel Hoare, First Lord of the Admiralty, issued a statement in London that Britiain would defend her Mediterranean interests against all comers. The statement was considered an official counter-blast to fresh anti-British declarations in the Italian press.

## League of Nation

The League of Nations Council gathered on Sept. 18 and the Assembly on Sept. 21 for the customary fruitless debates of the Geneva organization. Council sessions were colorless, they usually are before the Assembly meets. In the larger body, however, some interesting occurrences developed, chiefly with respect to the Italian conquest of Eithiopia and the Spanish charges of Fascist aid to the rebels there. Animated by a strong desire to insure the continued attendance of Italy at the League sessions, Britain and France tried hard but vainly to prevent the seating of the Ethiopian representatives, whose status is rather difficult to define. The Anglo-French fight was made in the credentials committee, but so much opposition was manifested by small States that the question had to be referred to the Assembly itself. In the general debate the Ethiopians were supported by a great majority of countries, including the French and British, and the Ethiopian delegates thus were admitted. This meant, however, a complete withdrawal by the Italians from all League activities, and it would surprise few observers if Italy soon resigned from the League entirely.

Of some importance, also, was the detailing by Spanish representatives of the aid received by Fascist rebels in that country from Germany, Spain and Portugal. Legaue authorities adopted their usual hush tactics and tried to prevent the disclosure of this embarrasing information, but the Spaniards made the documents public independently and later discussed the question on the Assembly floor. The League likewise capitulated on the question of Danzig, where its high commissioner, Sean Lester, had been made the subject of a strenuous Nazi attack. With the obvious intention of placating the German Nazis, the League recalled Mr. Lester and named him Deputy Secretary General. Problems of League reform were supposed to dominate all the September gatherings of the League, but the proposals for changes in the statutes made by 20 nations have received hardly any consideration. In the meantime, Geneva shows signs of degenerating still more into a forum for harsh and bitter statements of policies and aims of some of its members. The Russian spokesman, Maxim Litvinoff, made a typically Communist speech on Sept. 28 in which he declared that Fascism is the "deadly enemy of all working people and civilization itself."

## Spanish Cioll War

Fighting continued in Spain throughout September, between the loyalist forces of the duly elected Government at Madrid and the rebel troops of General Francisco Franco, who appear to range in their affiliations from Monarchists to Fascists. Progress of a substantial order was made by the rebels, and by the end of the month it was apparent that forces were being arranged for a desperate struggle centering about Madrid. Rumors usually outran the marches of the Fascists, but there is no doubt that Franco's marches of the Fascists, but there is no doubt that Franco's
troops are remarkably well equiped and ably commanded. The rebels appear also to have full supplies of munitions and airplanes, and it was made fairly clear by the Spanish Government and a number of neutral observers that Ger-
many, Italy and Portugal furnished the supplies. Whether the rebel's obtained their airplanes and other supplies before virtually all European nations agreed to observe a neutrality pact is: a matter that is still somewhat uncertain. But dis patches from the Portuguese capital, Lisbon, suggest tha theneutrality pact is being observed only toward the loyal ists in Spain and not toward the rebels. All of which introduces a new "neutrality" doctrine, and also supplies further materials for the general European conflagration which a good many acute observers now believe to be in evitable.
Neutrality toward both sides in Spain was pushed first by the French Government, and British support was added quickly. Under this powerful impetus, all the arms manu facturing countries of Europe agreed by the end of August to observe the pact, which was subject to the regulations of a London committee presumably to be attended by delegates from all participating countries. After much preliminary maneuvering, the London committee actually began to hold meetings on Sept. 9, but Portugal refused to send a representative. Later, it developed that the small semiFascist country was the siphon through which supplies were reaching the rebels in enormous quantities. A Portuguese delegate finally appeared at the London sessions on Sept. 28 and it is significant that every effort then was made to prevent any discussion of Portugal's part in supplying arms to the Spanish rebels. At Geneva, meantime, Spanish repre sentatives declared openly that the rebels enjoyed extensive aid from Germany Italy and Portugal After a rebuff from the pendently a series of formal protests made to those countries by the Madrid regime, and never answered. The Spanish
charges were well documented and the evidence is damaging charges were w
in the extreme
In the first days of September, the fighting in Spain centered along the northern coast where the Basque allies of the Madrid regime held out grimly against General Emilio Mola and his rebel contingents. A fierce battle raged for 10 days for the possession of the key city of Irun, on the Franco-Spanish frontier, and the town finally fell Sept. 4, after having been put to the torch by its defenders. The northern rebel armies thereupon turned their attention to northern rebel armies thereupon turned their attention the other cities on the coast, and they quickly took San
Sebastian. But Bilbao proved a more difficult problem and one that the rebels were not able to solve in September. Nevertheless, the threat to their rear was diminished, and General Franco, to the south, was able to turn his attention to the encircling movement about Madrid. The struggle turned in the middle of the month to the area just south of the capital, and especially to the City of Toledo, where aroup of rebels was bottled up in the old Moorish castle of a group or rebels was bothed up in the old to hash castle of a force of 175,000 men for the attack on Toledo and Madrid, and he advanced slowly but steadily. Toledo was taken and the rebels in the Alcazar relieved on Sept. 27, permitting the rebel command to turn its attention to Madrid. A strenuous and bitter struggle was expected to develop for possession of the capital.

## Nazi Congress

The annual Nazi Congress of the German Fascists was held at Nuremberg, in September, and the gathering was treated to the usual violent verbal attacks on Communism and anything savoring thereof. The meeting ended Sept. 14 with extensive and impressive military displays, in which the newly augmented forces of the Reich took the leading part. More than ever before, Chancellor Adolf Hitler made plain his utter abhorrence of Bolshevism and what he prefers to regard as its Jewish origin. Because of the vitriolic attacks on Russia, the meeting has considerable international importance. It ended as it began on Sept. 8, with assurances that the German Nazi leaders desire only peace, but there were incidents which indicate that something else is expected. Chancellor Hitler pleaded at great length the poverty of the German nation and its lack of natural resources. The picture he painted would hardly lead anyone to suppose that the Reich might be attacked by envious nations. But all references by "Der Fuehrer," nevertheless, bristled with defiance of the Russian Jewish Bolshevism, and declarations that a Soviet attack on the Reich will find it well prepared. Formal measures were taken to enlist German women in the struggle against the alleged spread of Communism. Huge military demonstrations in the two final days of the meeting gave evidence of the rapidly increasing armaments of the country. "The Congress has shown," said a dispatch to the New York "Times" at its conclusion, "that the prestige of success has completed the national welding process. There can be no doubt among the hundreds of thousands who have looked on here that Herr Hitler speaks for Germany and that Germany is solidly behind him.
The most notable utterance by Chancellor Hitler at this gathering was made Sept. 12, when he described as ridiculous failures "the Bolshevik Jews who hold 18 times as much territory as we, but cannot feed the Russian people." Germany, on the contrary, must struggle desperately to wrest a few square kilometers from the ocean and from the swamps, he declared. "If I had the Utal Mountains, with their incalculable stores of raw materials, Siberia with its vast forests and the Ukraine with its tremendous whea fields, Germany and the National Socialist leadership would
swim in plenty," the German dictator declaimed. In the official version of this speech, which subsequently was made available, Chancellor Hitler was made to say, "If I had within Germany" the Russian possessions mentioned. The speech, nevertheless, created a sensation, as it reminded the world inevitably of the "Drang nach Osten" which appears to emerge invariably as the long-run policy of German leaders. It increased the apprehension within Russia of attacks by Germany and Japan, and reports from London suggest that some of the sympathy recently shown in England toward German aspirations was alienated by the address. In all his addresses, Chancellor Hitler dilated at length upon the Bolshevist menace and declared over and over again that the Reich never will be permitted to fall under the influence of the "international Bolshevist Jews." Oddly enough, this coupling of the Chancellor's personal Oddy enough, this coupling of the Chancellor's

## China and Japan

Adding its ominous note of warning to the world was the Far Eastern situation, for China and Japan appeared during September to be verging once again upon an armed clash. september to be verging once again upon an armed clash.
Intense bitterness against the Japanese has been occasioned in China by the relentless encroachments of the Japanese militarists upon northern Chinese territory. Endeavors by the Japanese to set up an "autonomous" State composed of the five northern-most Chinese provinces have been countered so far mainly by the passive resistance that is the peculiar weapon of the people. But a more active form of opposition is developing, owing to the many individuals in China who cannot very well brook the position. In various parts of China, Japanese citizens and soldiers have been murdered of late. Six of these incidents took place in rather rapid succession, and the final one aroused the Japanese authorities to new fervor, for it consisted of an attack in Shanghai on three Japanese sailors, one of whom was killed and the others severely injured. Huge landing parties were sent ashore late in September, and for a time another battle for Shanghai was feared. But more suavity than has been customary in Sino-Japanese relations developed, possibly as a screen for the delicate and long-drawn diplomatic negotiations which are common in the East.
Japanese spokesmen made the usual demands for some adjustments to take care of the new situation occasioned by the murders of their citizens, and there is reason to believe that a series of "demands" upon China finally reached the negotiations stage. War or peace were the alternatives posed in most Japanese utterances on the subject, the peace to be preserved, of course, by complete Chinese submission to Japan. Shanghai reports of Sept. 28 made it plain that Japanese officials had presented the Nanking Government with a set of "mild general principles," intended to guide Nanking in its relations with Tokio. Some of the items would strip China of all pretensions to sovereignty and make the country a virtual satrapy of Japan. The Chinese Government, for instance, was reported to have been urged to
permit the brigading of Japanese troops with Chinese forces permit the brigading of Japanese troops with Chinese forces
in the struggle against Communistic armies in China. in the struggle against Communistic armies in China. China was asked to agree, it was further stated, to accept
Japanese advisers in all branches of Government, including the defense forces. The Japanese also are said to have pushed vigorously their project for the establishment of an autonomous area embracing the five Chinese territories of Hopei, Chahar, Suiyuan, Shansi and Shantung. Chinese officials showed little inclination of acceding to these "general principles," and they were reported to have submitted some requirements of their own to the Japanese, such as the requirements of their own to the Japanese, such as the
abolition of demilitarized zones and the suppression of abolition of demilitarized zones and the suppressi
smuggling through areas now in the control of Japan.

## Steel Trade-Non-Ferrous Metals

Supported by fresh waves of heavy buying, steel production advanced during the month to new high levels for the year, with steel scrap making additional sharp price gains. According to the "Iron Age" of Sept: 21 "further gains in steel output are likely to be limited by physical factors at the mills and not by the volume of business. Owing to restricted supplies of pig iron, scrap and coke and the fact that many open-hearth furnaces are still in disrepair, there is a scarcity of raw steel that is retarding operations of finishing mills. However, steel companies are straining, to eliminate production bottlenecks insofar as possible." The "Iron Age" composite price for finished steel was advanced on Sept. 29 to 2.197 c . a pound (from 2.159c., a gain of $\$ 2.26$ a ton over the low of this year and the highest average level since April 1934. A year ago the quotation for finished steel was 2.130c. The "Iron Age" composite price for pig iron remained unchanged during the month under review at $\$ 18.73$ a gross ton, which compares with $\$ 17.84$ in effect a year previous. The "Iron Age" composite price of steel scrap gyrated to new high levels, viz. To $\$ 16.00$ a gross ton Sept. 1 (from $\$ 15.58$ in effect a week previous); to $\$ 16.25$ on Sept. 9 ; to $\$ 16.50$ on Sept. 15 , and to $\$ 16.75$ on Sept. 22, where it is only $\$ 1.93$ below the pig iron composite price, the narrowest differential that has existed between these two basic commodities in more than 20 years. The price of steel scrap remained unchanged at $\$ 16.75$ on Sept. 29 , which compares with $\$ 12.83$ on the corresponding date a year ago.
The "Iron Age" in its issue of Oct. 1 stated that steel companies booked from 25 to $50 \%$ more tonnage in Sep-
tember than in August, establishing the past month as tember than in August, establishing the past month as been stepped up in nearly all districts, the average for the country being estimated at $75 \%$, highest since the spring of 1930. Sharp gains in output occured in the Cleveland"orain district and at Pittsburgh and Youngstown. The "Age" further stated in part:
Large booldngs of sheets, with the automobile industry again a leading buyer, have placed sheet mills in virtually a sold-up condition for the
fourth quarter. On some grades deliveries now cember, and automobile companies have made quoted extend into Derolling, with price in effect at that time to govern. Some mills are out of the market on light gauge hot-rolled annealed sheets for the fourth quarter and are turning down proffered business. Hot-rolled bars have also been in large demand. Some of the buying of these products has been to escape the $\$ 2$ a ton price advance in effect Oct 1, but a good deal of tonnage has also been taken at the new quotations.
In addition to an active domestic business, mills are enjoying a spurt in export demand, which has been brought about largely because of the inability of British and German mills to make deliveries short of three months or more. Business has come not only from our usual sources of export trade-south America and Central America-but also in increasing amounts from shapes and plates have been increased and are now \$4 a ton above quotations rulng earkets in A factor that has strongly inf plus fred sheol and other charges.
is a more widespread realization among users of the sold pub fow weeks the mills and the fact that steel will not be so easy to obtain within able time as has been the case in recent years
The American Iron and Steel Institute estimated the steel mills of the country as operating at $71.5 \%$ of capacity for the first week of September (as against $72.5 \%$ for the previous seven-day period). For the week beginning Sept. 7 operations fell off to $68.2 \%$ of capacity, due to shutdowns for Labor Day. Thereafter operations increased to $72.5 \%$ of capacity for the week beginning Sept. 14 , to $74.4 \%$ of capacity for the week beginning Sept. 14 , to $74.4 \%$ of
capacity for the following seven-day period and to $75.4 \%$ of capacity for the week beginning Sept. 28. At the close of September last year the mills were reported to be operating at $50.8 \%$ of capacity.
As to non-ferrous metals, "Metal and Mineral Markets" reported in substance during the month as follows: "Activity in the domestic market for non-ferrous metals in the week ended Sept. 9 centered in lead and tin, with the demand in lead being well above the average and consumers' purchases of tin being on a larger scale than in some time past, the price of the latter metal advancing sharply; the domestic copper market remained quiet, zinc was inactive after the rush of business booked in the preceding week. The domestic copper situation reached a tight position at the close of the week ended Sept. 16, the foreign price rising above the domestic level. Following the release of August statisties or copper, all producers on Sept. 16 limited their sales of this metal to important customers only, and in some cases in but small quantity. Heavy sales of lead continued a feature during the Sept. 16 week, while zinc was in moderate demand and tin was inactive. Lead statistics for August, released on Sept. 22, were favorable, the decrease in ore production coupled with the great increase in metal shipmroduction coupled with the great increase in metal she the last six years) showing how refined stocks, now the lowest since February, 1934, are passing from producers' into customers' hands. Most of the lead was for shipment in October, although frequent calls for September delivery were a feature, an appreciable amount of prompt lead being sold. The tenseness in copper eased during the week ended Sept, 23 as consumers were assured from various directions of no immediate price change; zinc consumption continued at satisfactory levels. On the latter date, the International Tin Committee met in London and decided to continue the export quota of $90 \%$ of standard tonnages for the final quarter of the current year. During the week ended Sept. 30, copper and lead were regarded as firm; zine was quiet; while tin business increased in volume with higher prices." The price of copper remained firm throughout the month at 9.75 c ., Connecticut Valley. Lead also held at its previous price level, viz.: 4.60c., New York. Zinc at New York was increased on Sept. 1 from $5.171 / 2$ to $5.221 / 2 \mathrm{c}$., at which latter price it continued firm during the remainder of the month. Tin prices at New York moved upward and touched 46.00 c . on Sept. 18 , the highest quotation for this metal since May 26 last; while during the rest of September tin moved irregularly up and down, closing on the last day at the latter price, which compares with
$43.121 / 2$ c. on Sept. 1 . $43.12 \frac{1}{2}$ c. on Sept. 1.

## Lumber Movement

The lumber industry during the four weeks ended Sept. 26,1936 , stood at $69 \%$ of the 1929 weekly average of production and $68 \%$ of 1929 shipments. Shipments during the Sept. 26 week were heaviest of any week to date, partly due to anticipated marine labor trouble on the West Coast in October; while orders received during this seven-day period exceeded production for the first time since the week of Aug. 29. Reported national production during the Sept. 26 week of $6 \%$ fewer mills was $6 \%$ below the revised output figures of the preceding week; shipments were $0.8 \%$ above and new orders $6 \%$ below that week; according to reports to the National Lumber Manufacturers Association from regional associations covering the operations of important softwood and hardwood mills. Production in the week ended Sept. 26 was shown by reporting softwood mills
as $4 \%$ above the corresponding week of 1935; shipments, $22 \%$ above, and orders, $20 \%$ above.

During the week ended Sept. 26, 1936, a total of 569 mills produced a total of $251,939,000$ feet of hardwoods and softwoods combined; shipped $265,871,000$ feet, and received orders for $252,340,000$ feet. For the preceding week production from 604 mills totaled $269,076,000$ feet; shipments, $263,667,000$ feet, and new business, $267,874,000$ feet. For the week ended Sept. 12 reports from 581 mills showed production of $243, S 06,000$ feet; shipments of $228,441,000$ feet, and orders received of $230,046,000$ feet. For the week ended Sept. 5 a total of 500 mills produced $266,174,000$ feet; shipped $245,418,000$ feet, booked new business of $266,135,000$ feet.

Southern Pine, West Coast and Northern hardwoods reported orders above production in the week ended Sept. 26. These three regions and California redwood reported shipments aboye output. All reporting softwood regions but Southern Cypress reported orders above the corresponding week of 1935; all but Northern pine and Northern hemlock reported shipments above the same week last year, and all but Western pine reported production above the 1935 week.

## Hides, Leather and Footwear

The First National Bank of Boston, in its "New England Letter," under date of Sept. 30 discusses these markets as follows:
"Supported by a consistently active consumer demand, shoe production has been well maintained at high levels. Retail price trends in the recent past have been somewhat confusing but, generally speaking, the tone of manufacturers quotations has since been steadied by the strength in hide values.
"Output of footwear in July attained a record for that month, rising $8 \%$ above July 1935. The $20 \%$ gain over June was heavier than the usual seasonal increase, reflecting not only the spirited pace of retail demand and of general industry, but also the holding of the mid-summer shoe fair in June instead of July. Unofficial estimates of August production are impressive and quite consistent with the feeling, now fairly general win the trade, that output this year may equal and possibly exceed the record set last year.

Demand for leather is more active and broader. Call for grain finishes, especially from manufacturers of women's shoes, is much better and whites for last quarter delivery are moving well. The total volume is described by tanners as satisfactory, but the price situation leaves much to be desired. Some advances in leather prices have taken place but are still incommensurate with the rise in raw stock, the strength of which has made tanners wary of future commitments at current price levels.
"Trading in hides is heavy and the demand from tanners has been keen for all selections. Sales have about absorbed current production and prices of both light cows and native steers exceed previous 1936 highs."

## Grains

Wheat prices in domestic wheat markets advanced during the greater part of the past month and after reaching new high levels for the year reacted toward the close. The world demand for the article was the outstanding feature, but while domestic markets scored sharp advances they failed to keep pace with the gains in Liverpool and Winnipeg. The United States markets were held back to some extent by the labor difficulties in the Minneapolis milling area, and the receipt of wanted rains in numerous sections of the winter wheat belt. Another stimulating factor was the report that Italy was buying soft winter wheat on the Pacific Coast in addition to making large purchases of Canadian wheat. Demand coming from this source at such an early date after harvest of native crops, was construed as highly significant. It was also indicative of the dwindling Danubian supplies, inasmuch as Italy had heretofore been making the bulk of her purchases of wheat in the Danubian countries Another indication of the tightening supplies in these nations was the reported embargo placed by the Roumanian Government on further exports of wheat. There was also heavy buying of Canadian wheat for export by other European countries. European crops are not, in many instances, coming up to expectations, with the quality generally poor. Argentina and Australia have only moderate quantities left and their new crops will not be available until after the first of the year. According to reports, Russia will have little if any to export, so that Canada is left as the only major source of supply. It is estimated that the United States will probably have to import between $75,000,000$ and $100,-$ 000,000 bushels from Canada this season. On Sept. 10 the United States Department of Agriculture predicted a yield of but $630,241,000$ bushels of all wheat in the United States, or a supply barely adequate to meet normal demands. On the same day the Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimated the Canadian crop as of Sept. 1 at 232,973,000 bushels, compared with an output of $277,399,000$ bushels last year. Toward the end of the month, reports of beneficial rains in the Argentine and Australia, together with precipitation in the American Southwest prompted increased offerings under which prices reacted. Owing to the improved soil conditions, seeding of winter wheat in this country made rapid progress, and reports indicated a much larger acreage than was seeded last fall. Selling, however, was not aggressive.

The devaluation of the French franc and the probable stablization of the world's leading currencies were regarded by the grain trade here and abroad as removing one of the great hindrances to a large international trade, especially in wheat

Corn, oats and rye followed the trend of wheat. Trading in September corn came to a close without the fireworks that many had expected would take place. On Sept. 10 the United States Department of Agriculture estimated the crop as of Sept. 1 at $1,458,295,000$ bushels, compared with $1,439,135,000$ bushels indicated on Aug. 1, and 2,244,834,000 bushels on July 1. However, beneficial rains during the latter part of the month were said to have helped the late crop. Considerable Argentine corn arrived in this country during the month with more on the way. These imports, however, will play only a small part in making up the deficiency in the domestic yield. In Chicago the December option for wheat closed on Sept. 30 at $1113 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. as against an opening price of $1081 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. on Sept. 1. At Winnipeg the October wheat option closed on Sept. 30 at $1067 / 8 \mathrm{c}$., as against an opening of $953 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. on Sept. 1. December corn in Chicago closed at $891 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. on Sept. 30 , compared with an opening of $923 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. on Sept. 1. December oats closed at $415 / 8 \mathrm{c}$., as against the opening of $423 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. on Sept. 1. December rye closed at $801 / 4 \mathrm{c}$., as compared with the opening price of $791 / 8$ c. on Sept. 1.

Sugar "futures" developed a downward trend during the past month and particularly the nearby position. Indicaticns that consumption was runn ng considerably under that of a year ago made it evident that the recent increase in the quota assured supplies for the year somewhat in excess of requirements. Holders of raw sugars abandoned their firm attitude, and offered more freely, while refiners were only interested in their own price-ideas. As a result, prices for raws eased and prompted selling in the "futures" market. The combined domestic crop of apples, peaches, pears grapes, cherries, apricots, plums and cranberries, was re ported $26 \%$ below the 1935 yield. Therefore, the demand for refined sugar for canning purposes has been considerably less. Heavy Cuban hedge selling and trade liquidation were also depressing factors. Sales of Cuban raw sugars during the month consisted of the following, all c.\&f. exclusive of duty: On Sept. 16 prompt at 2.70 c.; on Sept. 17 first half October shipment at 2.70 c ., and October shipment at 2.70 c.; on Sept.18, October shipment at 2.60 c.;on Sept. 22 October shipment at 2.55 c .; and on Sept. 23, October shipment, at 2.50 c ., and 1937 quota January shipment at 2.45 c . and 2.50 c . The wholesale price for refined sugar was quoted at 4.75 c . by all refiners for immediat shipment with the exception of Arbuckle. The latter quoted prompt at 4.65 c . These prices continued until Sept. 14 when all refiners including Arbuckle quoted prompt at 4.75e

## Increased Beet Sugar Production in European Countries, Excep England, Indicated

Increased production of beet-sugar in every important producing country in Europe except Great Britain is indicated in a report to the United States Commerce Department from the American Consulate-General, London, made public by the Commerce Department, on Sept. 22, which said:
Unofficial estimates place beet-sugar production in Europe cexcluding Russia) during the coming season at $6.762,000$ metric tons, a total $4.03 \%$ in excess of the $6,500,000$ tons produced in 1935-36. Russian productio in the 1936-37 season $5.08 \%$, it was stated
The estimated production in Germany during 1936-37 of 1,775.000 tons the report states, Indicates an addition to the reserve stocks during the next season of approximately 75,000 tons provided there is no furthe

Dere in the woid export markets for bain is becoming a more prominen not altogether surprising when it is realized that that country promises to have a surplus of approximately 300,000 tons during 1936-37, according to the report.

## Coffee

Weakness prevailed in the market for coffee "futures" during the past month. Hedge selling and liquidation by tired holders were largely responsible for the lower prices American roasters continued to follow a very cautious buying policy, and Brazilian shippers were forced to lower cost and freight offerings. The coffee market is entering the three months' period when Brazilian shippers' sales are usually the montist of the year as roasters propare for the large winter heamand Hower this teas nd from roaster has been comparatively poor with buyers unwilling to pay the general asking prices. Consequently, the market has assurances that the coffee program, which calls for the destruction of over $11,000,000$ bags, will be carried out without modification. No. 7 Rio was quoted on Sept. 30 at $8.081 / 8 \mathrm{c}$ against 8c. Aug. 31; 81/8c. July 31; 7e. June 30; 67/8@7c May 29; (May 30 a holiday); against $65 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. April 30; $61 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. March 31; 63/4c. Feb. 29; 67/8@7c. Jan. 31; 61/2c. Dec. 31; 61/2@65/8c. Nov. 30; 61/2@6334c. Oct. 31; 63/4@7c. Sept. 30 $612 @ 6$ sug. $31 ; 61 / 4 @ 3 / 8$ c. July $31 ; 61 / 2 @ 65 / 8$ c. June 29 ; $67 / 8 @ 71 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. May $31 ; 67 / 8 @ 7 \mathrm{c}$. April 30; $71 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. March 30, all in 1935

No 7 Santos was quoted Sept. 30 at $8 @ 81 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. against $8 @ 81 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Aug. 31 ; the same as on July $31 ; 71 / 4 @ 71 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. June
30 , the same as on May 29 ; against $71 / 2 @ 733 \mathrm{c}$. April 30 , the
same as March 31; 8@81/8c. Feb. 29; 8@81/4c. Jan. 31; $75 / 8 @ 73 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Dec. 31 , unchanged from Nov: 30; $75 / 8 @ 77 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. on Oct. $31 ; 71 / 8 @ 81 / 8$ c. Sept. 30; 71/2@75/8c. Aug. 31; $71 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. July 31; 75/8@78/4c. June 29; 73/4c. May 31; 77/8c. April 30; 81/20. March 30, all in 1935.

## 309,000 Bags of Coffee Destroyed by Brazil During First Half of

 SeptemberDestruction of coffee in Brazil during the first half of September totaled 309,000 bags against 529,000 during the last half of August and 331,000 during the first half of that month, the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange announced Sept. 24. Since July 1 this year, 1,772,000 bags have been burned the Exchange said, adding:
A sharp step up in rate is revealed by the fact that but $1,467,000$ bags were eliminated during the 12 months ending June 30, 1936. Since the start of the program of destruction in June, 1931, 38,360,000 bags have been turned into ashes by Brazilian authorities in an attempt to eliminate 00000 and represents over 18 month's consumption of all at over $\$ 225$, by world coffee drinkers.

Rubber
Crude rubber started the month in rather quiet fashion, and prices moved in a narrow range. A fair-sized advance around the middle of the month, was mostly due to technical readjustments. The market received substantial support when the August consumption figures were published, showing only a slight decrease from July but an increase of $20.3 \%$ over a year ago. Factory buying, however, remained rather limited. Following the upset in the gold bloc currencies prices, at first, broke sharply. It was held imperative that the Dutch Government immediately increase its export taxes, lest native rubber production and exports gain sharply. Factory buying increased substantially at the lower quota tions, and, in consequence, the market steadied. Further support was caused by the report that no action was taken at the meeting of the International Rubber Regulation Committee, leaving the export quota unchanged at $65 \%$. On the last day of the month the Government of the Dutch East Indies raised the export duty on native rubber from 37 to 47 guildors, thus more than offsetting the currency depreciation.
Ribbed smoked sheets for spot delivery were quoted at 169 -16c. asked Sept. 30 against $163 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. asked Aug. $31 ; 161 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. asked July $31 ; 161 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. asked June $30 ; 1511-16 \mathrm{c}$. asked on May 29 (May 30 a holiday) against 157/8c. asked April 30, the same as on March 31; against 158/4c. asked Feb. 29; 15c. asked Jan. 31; 131/2c. Dec. 31, 1935; 131/4c. asked on Nov. 30; $133 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. asked on Oct. 31; 11 15-16c. asked on Sept. 30; $117 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. asked on Aug, 31; 121/8c. asked July 31; 12 7-16c. asked June 29; 12 3-16c. asked on May 31; 115/8c. asked April 30, and $111 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. asked on March $30,1935$.

## Textiles

The textile trades showed sustained activity during the past month, and prices continued very firm. Although retail trade did not measure up to expectations, chiefly due to adverse weather condition in many part of the the country, the outlook continued cheerful. Wholesale business gave a very satisfactory account. Steadily rising prices and growing delivery difficulties as well as depleted stocks of goods in retailers' hands, prompted the latter to place a large amount or re-orders. Some initial purchases of holiday goods were also reported. Wholesalers, on their part, for goods were also reported. Wholesaiers, on their part, for
similar reasons, covered eagerly against their requirements. similar reasons, covered eagerly against their requirements. The raw cotton market started the month with an upward
trend, mainly under the influence of crop developments, but partly also for technical reasons, following the steady decline of previous weeks. A somewhat depressing influence was exerted by fears as to the increasing competition of foreign crops. Following the Government crop report which, with its estimate of $11,121,000$ bales, remained far below general expectations, the market took a sharp upturn, and trading broadened considerably. The brisk activity in cotton goods, as well as the sustained domestic consumption of the staple, lent further support to the market. Later in the month, an increase in the amount of new crop hedgings, caused the market to move irregularly downward at times, and this trend was accentuated to a certain extent by the strikes in the French textile industry. Subsequently, however, reports to the effect that rains had damaged much of the unpicked crop in Texas, favorable cotton movement statistics, and increased buying by European interests lifted the pressure, and the market again followed an upward trend. The upheaval in the gold bloc currencies did not affect prices very considerably, inasmuch as hopes were general that the concurrent tri-partite exchange agreement would lead to ultimate international stabilization measures. Spot cotton here in New York was 11.87c. Sept. 1. After some irregularity, it moved to 11.91c. Sept. 5, the last trading day before the issuance of the Government crop report. Follow ing the latter, the price jumped to 12.54 c ., but subsequently reacted to 12.16 c . Sept. 21 , from which point, however, another rally carried it to 12.63 c . Sept. 30. Trading in print cloths expanded sharply after the release of the Government crop report. Previous slight price concessions quickly disappeared from the market, and most mills raised their disappeared from the market, and most mills raised their asking prices, while others withdrew from the market en-
tirely. Subsequen ly, activity subsided to a normal level, but mills maintained their advanced quotations, reflecting their sound statistical position. In the closing days of the
month, another buying spurt developed, that lifted un filled orders on print cloths to somewhat better than three months of current high production, placing the industry in the strongest position in many years. Print cloth at Fall River for 28 -inch 64-60's was quoted at $48 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. Sept. 1. On Sept. 8 it advanced to $41 / 2 \mathrm{c}$., and a further markup occurred on Sept. 30, when it was quoted at $41 / 2$ to $45 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. The price of 27 -inch $64-60$ 's was $43 / 8$ to $41 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. Sept. 30 , as agains $41 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Aug. 31. Osnaburgs were quoted at $97 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. Sept, 30, as compared with $91 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Aug. 31. Cotton consumption in the United States during the month of August proceeded at a very active pace. As reported by the Census Bureau on Sept. 14, the amount consumed reached 574,289 bales of lint and 65,382 bales of linters, as against 603,203 bales of lint and 70,246 bales of linters in July, 1936, but only 408,325 bales of lint and 59,102 bales of linters in August, 1935.

The woolen goods markets remained quiet throughout the month. A few mills received some fair-sized orders on spring goods, but clothing manufacturers in general refrained from placing the bulk of their orders, although selections were made in most instances. Top coatings moved in fairly good volume, but business in overcoatings was slow Stocks in clothing manufacturers' hands were said to be sufficient to take care of their immediate requirements, as reports from retail elothing centres indicated a slow movement of goods due to adverse weather conditions. Trading in women's wear made a somewhat better showing, with coatings and dress and sport materials moving fairly well.
In the case of the 20-22 deniers Japanese crack double extra were quoted at \$1.63@\$1.65 Sept. 30, against $\$ 1.60 @$, $\$ 1.65$ Aug. 31; \$1.65@\$1.70, July 31; $\$ 1.63 @ \$ 1.68$ June 30; 1.44@\$1.49 May 29; \$1.61 @\$1.66 April 30; \$1.84@\$1.86 March 31; \$1.63 @\$1.68 Feb. 29; \$1.89@\$1.94 @an $\$ 2.03 @ \$ 2.08$ Dec. 31, 1935; $\$ 1.891 / 2 @ \$ 1.941 / 2$ Nov. 30; $\$ 2.08 @ \$ 2.13$ Oct. 31 ; $\$ 1.93 @ \$ 1.98$ Sept. $30 ; \$ 1.70 @ \$ 1.75$ Aug. 31; $\$ 1.51$ @ $\$ 1.56$ July 31 ; $\$ 1.30 @ \$ 1.35$ June 30 Aug. 31; \$1.51@\$1.38 May 31; \$1.32@\$1.37 April 30, and \$1.31@, $\$ 1.33 @$ March 30 , all in 1935 .
$\$ 1.36$ May

Japanese double extra 13-15 deniers were quoted Sept. 30 at $\$ 1.71 @ \$ 1.76$, against $\$ 1.68 @ \$ 1.73$ Aug. 31; $\$ 1.69 @ \$ 1.74$ July 31 ; $\$ 1.59 @ \$ 1.64$ June 30; $\$ 1.49 @ \$ 1.54$ May 29 (May 30 a holiday); against $\$ 1.66 @ \$ 1.71$ April 30; $\$ 1.83 @ \$ 1.88$ March 31; \$1.61 @\$1.65 Feb. 29; \$1.87 @\$1.92 Jan. 31; $\$ 2.04 @ \$ 2.09$ Dec. 31, 1935; \$2.111/ @, \$2.151/2 Nov. 30; $\$ 2.20 @ \$ 2.25$ Oct. 31; $\$ 2.05 @ \$ 2.10$ Sept. 30; $\$ 1.72 @, \$ 1.79$ Aug. 31; $\$ 1.50 @ \$ 1.64$ July $31 ; \$ 1.36 @ \$ 1.41$ June $30 ; \$ 1.35 @$ $\$ 1.40$ May 31 ; $\$ 1.36 @ \$ 1.41$ April 30, and $\$ 1.32 @ \$ 1.37$ March 30, all in 1935.

## Petroleum and Its Products

A controversy between the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue and the Texas Railroad Commission over the planned sale by the former of alleged "hot oil" owned by W. E. Pope, of Texas, to satisfy income tax claims against Mr. Pope was amicably settled after the State had secured a temporary injunction forbidding the Internal Revenue Bureau from disposing of the oil until the State's claim on it had been acted upon by the courts.

Following the winning of the temporary injunction, Texas representatives held a conference in Washington with officials of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, the Treasury and the Department of Justice. The outcome of the conference was an agreement by which the Bureau of Internal Revenue would hold off until the court had acted upon the Texas claim upon the oil in return for which officials agreed to withdraw the injunction suit against the Bureau.

The Texas action was based upon the contention of State officials that inasmuch as the oil in question was allegedly produced in violation of State proration rulings, it automatically under Texas laws, became the property of the State. In protesting the planned sale of the oil, AttorneyGeneral McCraw pointed out that completion of the sale might have resulted in serious impairment of the Texas proration structure.
Mr. McCraw contended that if the Bureau had gone through with the sale and turned the difference between the amount needed to satisfy its income tax claims and the amount received for the oil over to the owner, dozens of similar cases probably would result. The practical result of planned sale would be that the Federal government would be placed in the position of selling oil which was under process of confiscation by Texas control authorities as pro duced in violation of State laws and therefore was the property of the State.

In commenting upon the injunction suit early in the month Laten Stanberry, of the Railroad Commission, said in com menting upon the proposed tax sale of the oil that "if such procedure is adopted generally, there is nothing to preven the holder of "hot" oil from transferring it to any person against whom the Federal government has a tax claim and having it marketed that way. Then they can again fill up the pits or tanks from which that oil was taken and repeat the process."

Ignoring the United States Bureau of Mines' estimate of October indicated market demand, the Texas Railroad Com mission set the State's daily allowable for the month at 1 ,179,948 barrels, or 73,048 barrels above the Bureau's figure for the State. The daily allowable was set at $1,125,674$ barrels on Sept. 1 but was lifted, through the completion of new wells, to a daily quota of $1,173,613$ on Sept. 28 .
E. O. Thompson, in commenting upon the wide difference, protested against the fact that the Bureau cut the Texas allowable for October by 17,000 barrels while granting substantial increases to New Mexico and Louisiana. Mr. Thompson pointed out that the national supply is equivalent to only an 86 -day stock and further contended that the policy of continued restriction of domestic crude production was encouraging the building of South American plants to use foreign oil.

The October allowable for Oklahoma was set at 559,900 barrels by the Corporation Commission, off 3,100 barrels from the September total, but in line with the recommedation of the Bureau of Mines. The Wilcox in Oklahoma City was given a small percentage increase but the pool allowable held unchanged at 117,084 barrels daily. Under the October schedule, wildcat pools are lifted 1,150 barrels daily while unprorated areas are cut by 4,250 barrels daily. The total in other field classifications remained unchanged. The new allowable was in accordance with recommedations of Oklahoma oil men and W. J. Armstrong, chief conservation officer of the Commission.
California, despite the fact that several producers have ignored the agreed-upon allowables, has set the same quota for October of 544,000 barrels as ruled in the two previous months. The new quota is substantially above the Bureau of Mines recommendation for that State for October. The new schedule was set by the California Petroleum Producers Central Committee.
October market demand for crude oil was estimated by the Bureau of Mines early in September at 2,842,300 barrels daily, 288,100 above the amount estimated for the corresponding 1935 month. Compared with October a year ago, however, the recommended quota ${ }^{\circ}$ was 21,700 barrels lower. Recommended production for the entire month was set at $88,110,000$ barrels.
"The decline from the previous month," the Bureau said, "reflects chiefly a small normal seasonal decline in gasoline consumption, not quite offset by lower recommended levels from motor fuel stocks."
Daily average crude oil production for the United States during September held above $3,000,000$ barrels for the entire month, the first time in the history of the industry that such a high rate of output has been sustained this long. It such a high ral 1030 unt the industry saw 3000,000 . 1 was not uncit daily production totals but in recent months such rates have been the rule rather than the exception.
There were three crude oil price reductions during September but none possessed any general market significance. The first cut was in Michigan on Sept. 17 when Pure Oil lowered its posting from $\$ 1.42$ to $\$ 1.32$ a barrel. The South Penn Oil Co. cut Corning grade crude oil 10 cents a barrel the following day to $\$ 1.32$. The Ohio Oil Co. on Sept. 22 lowered its posting for Lima grade crude oil 10 cents to $\$ 1.15$ a barrel.
Crude oil changes posted during September follow:
Sept. 17-Pure Oil reduced Michigan crude oil 10 cents a barrel to $\$ 1.32$. Sept. 18-South Penn Oll cut Corning grade crude 10 cents a barre to $\$ 1.32$.

2pt. 22. The Ohio Oil Co. cut Lima grade crude 10c. to $\$ 1.15$.
Demand for gasoline in the domestic market during October will show a $2 \%$ increase over the corresponding 1935 month, according to forecasts of the United States Bureau of Mines. The Bureau set indicated daily average demand at $1,362,000$ barrels, or an aggregate of $42,230,000$ barrels for the month. In announcing the estimate, the Bureau commented that "the record of gasoline consumption in recent years indicates that the proportion consumed in October is steadily increasing. However, in reckoning the increase over a year ago, this factor is obscured because the demand in October last year was abnormally high." Export demand during October was set at $2,400,000$ barrels, the 200,000-barrel dip from September being due to seasonal factors. The Bureau said it believed that motor fuel stocks at the close of the month would be approximately $52,000,000$ barrels.

Refinery operations during the second week in September came within fractions of passing the record high of $81.7 \%$ set in August at $81.3 \%$ of capacity. The abnormally high operating ratio ruling during September was due to the desire of refiners to build up gas and fuel oil stocks in anticipation of heavy winter demand. Gas and fuel oil stocks, incidentally, showed their first decline this year in the week ended Sept. 26 when they dipped 614,000 barrels to $112,-$ 504,000 barrels. Gasoline stocks on Sept. 26, at $56,472,000$ barrels were the lowest in six months.
Seasonal adjustments in the refined products branch of the oil industry were confined mainly to markups in fuel and heating oil prices as winter weather approached. Gasoline reductions were sporadic and fewer than normally develop at this time of the year. Major spot hit by seasonal weakening was the mid-continent area where bulk gasoline eased fractionally under pressure of cut-rate offerings from smaller refiners seeking to move stocks.

## Representative price changes follow:

Sept. 1-Standard Oll of New Jersey cut kerosene tank car prices $3 / 8-\mathrm{c}$. a gallon to $45 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. at Bayonne, effective immediately. Reductions of $8 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. were made at Balt
Sept. 2-Standard Oll of New Jersey increased tank car prices of No heating oil Y/c. at New York and Baltimore to 4c. a gallon, effective Sept. 1.

Sept. 3-Standard Oil of Indiana cut normal service station and tank wagon prices of all grades of motor gasoline 0.3c. a gallon in Michigan Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri, Kansas and the Dakotas and cut tank wagon and dealer prices in Yowa the same amount, effective Sept. 4. The company also cut normal kerosene by 0.9 c. a gallon in the same areas at the same times. Where prices are 0.3 c . or more under the normal level, the new schedule will not be effective.
Sept. 10-Low octane and regular grade gasoline have sagged $1 / 4$ cent a gallon.
Sept. 18-Standard of Ohio lowered tank-car prices of all grades of gasoline $3 / 8$ cent a gallon to 8.25 cents for third-grade, 8.50 for regular and 10.50 for premium, respectively.

Sopt. 23-Atlantic Refining and Sun Oil cut fuel oil $3 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a gallon in metropolitan Philadelphia. New prices are $6 \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{c}$. for No. 1 grade, $5 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$ c or No. 2, and 5c. for No. 4
Sept. 28-standard of Louisiana lowered tank car, tank wagon and service station prices of gasoline $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a gallon in Louisiana; Arkansas and Tennessee. New Orleans, Bristol and Knoxville were not affected by the increase.
THE SEPTEMBER FINANCING OF THE U. S. TREASURY
The Treasury carried out another of its quarter date financing operations in September and, with a regularity that has all but become a habit, it was able to obtain funds at the cheapest rate on record for a comparable maturity and type of security. There had been a real question in the mind of the money market whether the Treasury would seek to raise any new money at all on the quarter date since its cash balance looked rather comfortable and repayments of RFC borrowings were running to substantial figures.
Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr. resolved all doubt on this score on Sept. 3 when he declared that $\$ 400,000,000$ of new money would be raised in addition to refunding the $\$ 514,066,000$ of $11 / 2 \%$ notes maturing on Sept. 15. In discussing the necessity of borrowing $\$ 400,000,000$ in new money, Mr. Morgenthau pointed out that the Treasury was financing certain Home Owners Loan Corporation securities and that the collection of the windfall tax was postponed from Sept. 15 to Dec 15 . He said that the Treasury planned to maintain a rround situation developing in Europe, the result of which might be situation developing in Europe, the result of which might be a tightening of the American money market and a rise in interest rates on Treasury borrowing. He reiterated the statement of President Roosevelt that new Treasury borrowing in the 1937 fiscal year would not exceed $\$ 750,000,000$.
Formal announcement of the Sept. 15 offering by the Treasury came on Sept.8. It was disclosed that the Treasury was placing on the market an issue of 20-23-year $23 /$ bonds of 1956-59. A total of $\$ 400,000,000$ of these bonds whose coupon was the lowest ever placed on so long a maturity by the Treasury, was offered for cash and in addition they were offered in exchange for the $\$ 514,066,000$ of maturing $11 / 2 \%$ notes. The bonds were dated Sept. 15 , with interest payable semi-annually, and were to mature on Sept 15, 1959, but might be redeemed at the option of the Treasury on and after Sept. 15, 1956. The Treasury also offered 23 $4 \%$ bonds on June 15, but then the maturity was five years less, making them $15-18$ year obligations.
The offering went so well that the subscription books for the bonds to be paid for in cash were closed on Sept. 8, the day of the offering. The exchange subscription books were closed on Sept. 10. "I do not know any better way of judging the soundness of the government's fiscal policy;" said Mr. Morgenthau on Sept. 8, "than the doubling of the maturity of Treasury bonds from 10 to 20 years over the last year. Just a year ago we offered 10 to 12 -year bonds at $23 / 4 \%$. In March we offered 12 to 15-year bonds at 23/4\%. In June we offered 15 to 18 -year bonds at $23 / 4 \%$, and now in September we are offering 20 to 25 -year bonds at the same rate."

Final figures as to the success of the offering were made available on Sept. 15. They showed that subscriptions, both cash and exchange, totaled $\$ 5,641,583,500$, of which $\$ 981$, 826,050 was allotted. Cash subscriptions amounted to $\$ 5,129,722,700$, while exchange subscriptions totaled $\$ 511,-$ 860,800 out of a possible maximum of $\$ 514,066,000$. Cash subscription allotments, it will be seen, were roughly $9 \%$ of total cash subscriptions received. Exchange subscriptions, as usual, were allotted in full.

Secretary Morgenthau said on Sept. 20 that, as a result of the substitution of bonds for notes in the Sept. 15 offering, the proportion of long-term obligations of the government increased to $55.3 \%$ of the entire interest-bearing public debt, exclusive of special issues, compared with $48.6 \%$ on June 30 1935, and $44.7 \%$ on June 30, 1934. Since June 30, 1933, he said, the percentage of debt maturing in less than one year has been reduced from $15.6 \%$ to $11.6 \%$ and the percentage maturing in 15 years or more has been increased from $18.5 \%$ to $27.9 \%$.

The Treasury, during September, continued to offer \$50,000,000 of bills on a discount basis every week to take care of bill maturities of a like amount. The average rate on the bills dipped slightly in the forepart of the month and afterward firmed up a bit.

The Treasury Department stated on Sept. 24 that sales of United States Savings bonds had passed the $\$ 600,000,000$ mark, $1,650,000$ bonds having been purchased by 600,000 purchasers since the securities were first offered on March 1, 19:3.

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

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Bills } \\ & \text { offered } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Bills } \\ & \text { Dated } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | Amount of Offering | Subscrip- <br> tions |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Aug. 271936 | Sept. 21936 | June 2193 | 273 days | \$50,000,000 | \$176,162,000 |
| Sept. 41936 | Sept. ${ }^{9} 1936$ | June 91937 | 273 days | 50,000,000 | 140,137,000 |
| Sept. 101936 | Sept. 161936 | June 161937 | 273 days | 50,000,000 | 104,697,000 |
| Sept. 171936 | sept. 231936 | June 231937 | 273 days | $50,000,000$ | 132,397,000 |
| Sept. 241936 | Sept. 301936 | June 301937 | 273 days | 50,000,000 | 141,680,000 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Subscrip- | Amount | Average |  | Matur |
| Aug. 27193 | \$176,162 | 0.012 |  | 0.14 | 50,045,000 |
| Sept. 41936 | 140,137,000 | 50,147,000 | 99.901 | 0.130 | 50,000,000 |
| Sept. 101936 | 104,697,000 | 50,022,000 | 99.889 | 0.146\% | 50,215,000 |
| Sept. 171936 | 132,397,000 | 50,022.000 | 99.881 | 0.156\% | 50,070,000 |
| Sept. 241936 | 141,680,000 | 50,121,000 | 99.859 | 0.186\% | 50.000,000 |

NEW SECURITY ISSUES AND DIVIDENDS IN SEPTEMBER The volume of new financing in the domestic market for September showed a moderate increase over that of August but was slightly under the total for September one year ago. Bond offerings were in a large degree responsible for the improvement, with State and municipal issues playing an important part. Outstanding among the offerings for the month was the $\$ 55,000,000$ issue of the Bethlehem Steel Corp., followed by the emission of the Kansas City Power Electric Co. of Kentucky issue in the amount of $\$ 28,000,000$. Below we give the larger offerings in September:

## RAILROAD FINANOING

$\$ 20,000,000$ Union Pacific RR. - Kahn, Loeb \& Oo, on sept, 18 offered
at $991 / 2 \%$ and interest. to date of delivery $\$ 20,000,00034$

3,075,000 New Yort New Haven \& Hartford RR, - A banking group
headed by Whiting, Weeks \& Knowles, Inc., and including also Estabrook \& Co.: Stone \& Webster and Bnodget, Inc.;
Coffin \& Burr, Inc.; Jackson \& Curtis and Stroud \& Co. Inc Core offering an issue of $\$ 3,075,0003 \%$ and 3 equment trust cortifi: cater, due $\$ 205,000$ each sept. $1,193 \%$ to 1951, incl. at prices
to yierd $0.75 \%$ tor the one year maturity to $3.25 \%$ for the to yiod $0.75 \%$ tor
15 -year maturity.
400,000 Central of Georgia Ry--Johnson, Lane, Space \& Co.
Inc., Savannah, Ga., offered $\$ 400,0004 \%$ equipment trust certificates, series 8 of 1936 at $1011 / 2$ and int. Daipment trust 1936, due serially $\$ 22,000$ Oct. 1.1937 and $\$ 27,000$ each PUBLIO UTILITY FINANOING
$\$ 38,000,000$ Kansas City Power \& Light Co.-The company has placed privately an issue of $\$ 38,000,000$ 1st mtge. bonds, $33 \% \%$
series, dated Sept. 1, 1936 and due 1966 Proceeds will be series, dated
used to pay otf $\$ 35,200,000$
due 1st mtge. gold bonds, $41 / 2 \%$ sis
ditics, due 1961, and $\$ 2,275,000$ 1st mtge. bonds, 4 , $\%$,
28,000,000 Louisville Gas \& Electric Co. (Ky.)-Bancamerica-Blair Corp.; H. M. Byllesby \& Co.; Schroder Rockefeller \& Co., Inc.; Boston Corp.: Blyth \& O... Inc. Kidder Peabody \& Co.: Inc.; $E$. H. Rolins \& Sons, Inc.; F. S. Moseley \&'Co.: Central Repubinc Co.: J. J. B. Hilliard \& Son; Almstedt Brothers;
Henning Ohambers \&
\&. and $W$. L. Lyons \& Co., on Sept. 2 , offered at $1023 / 4 \mathrm{and}$ int. $\$ 28,000,000$ 1st \& ref. mtge. bonds
$31 / 2 \%$ series due Sept. 1, 1966. $31 / \%$ series due sept. 1, 1966.
21,300,00 Stone \& Webster and Blodget, Inc., on Sopt. 23 offered $\$ 17$.-
300.000 . 300,000 1st mige. \& ref. bonds. sories O. $4 \%$, due Oct. 1 . 1946. The bonds, priced at 103. and the debentures at 102 $132^{\prime}$., were sold the day of offering. Associated in the offering were
the First Boston Corp.; Brown Harriman \& Oo., Inc.; Blyth \& Co., Inc.; Bonbright \& Oo., Inc.i Kidder, Peabody \& Co.; Glore \& Oo.. Hayden, Stone \& Co.; W. O. Langley \& Co.; Bosworth, Chanute, Loughridge
Co., Inc., and White, Weld \& Co.
20,000,000 Detroit Edison Co. Public offering by means of a prospectus of 1 , 060 , was made metge. bonds, series $G, 31 / 2 \%$, due Coffin \& Burr, Inc. The bonds were priced at 105. Others
making the offering besides Coffin \& Burr, Inc. were spencer making the offering besides Coffin \& Burr, Inc. were Spencer
Trask \& Co.; the First Boston Corp.; First Michigan Corp.; Brown Harriman \& Co., Inc.; Harris Hall \& Co., Inc.:. Edward B. Smith \& Co.; Blyth \& Co., Inc.: Bonbright \& Co.., Inc.; Higginson Corp.
White, Weld \& O.
4,080,000 Rochester Gas \& Electric Corp.-First step in a preferred stock refunding operation for the corporation took place Nept. 30 with the offering of 40,000 shares of series $\mathrm{E} 5 \%$ comprising the First Boston Corp.; Edward B. Smith \& Co.; Goldman,
Rutty \& Steele. $\&$ The shares were priced at $\$ 102$ and interest.
2.750,000 Commonwealth Telephone Co. (Wis.)-Bonbright \& Co.. Sept. 24 offered at 100 and int. $\$ 2,750,000$ first mortgage bonds, series A, $4 \%$, due Sept. 1, 1966. The issue has been scribed.
nderwrzters-The name of each principal underwriter and underwritten are as follows: Bonbright \& Co., Inc.. New York.
 Mitchum, Tully \& Co., Los Angeles, Calif.--...-.-.
Alabama Gas Co.-Public offoring of an issue of $\$ 1,500,000$ Alabama Cas Co.-Public offoring of an issue of $\$ 1,500,000$
first mortgage bonds, $41 / 2 \%$ series due Aug. 1,1951 , was made Sept. 16 through an underwriting groug headed by E. H.
Rollins \& Sons, Inc.; Central Republic Co.; Chandler \& Co., Rolins \& Sons, Inc.; Central Republic Co.; Chandler \& Cor $\dot{\text { of }}$
Inc.; Stroud \& Co.. inc.: Bond \& Goodwin, Inc., and Bur Co., Inc. The bonds wore priced at 981/2 plus int., to yield about $4.64 \%$ to maturity.

## MISCELLANEOUS FINANCING

$\$ 55.000,000$ Bethlehem Steel Corp.-Offering was made Sept. 15 of an issue of $\$ 55,000,000$ consolidated mortgage 30 -year sinking writing group headed by Kuhn, Loeb \&' Co. and Edward B Smith \& Co. and including Mellon Securities Corp.; Brow man \& Co.; G. M... - Murphy \& Co. and oiner associates.
The bonds were priced at $981 / 2 \%$, to yield over $3.83 \%$ to The bond
maturity.
2,808,690
Universal Corp. -Offering of voting trust certificates for tion, wnich in April last acquired controlling interest o Universal Pictures Co. Inc. and he Big "U Film Exchange,
Inc., was made Sept. ii. The certificates, priced at $\$ 10$ each, Inc., was made Sept,
were offered by Hammons \& Co.. Inc., New York, and I) ealin \&
Co., Los Angeles. The certificates were offered as a speculaCo., Los Angeles. The cortificcates were offered as a specula-
tion. This financing constitutes part of a program of general tion. This financing constitutes part of a program
revision in the capital structure of the corporation.

6,090,000 National Bond \& Investment Co.-Public offering was made Sept. 21 of 60,000 shares of $5 \%$ cumiulative preferred stock series A, and 200,000 shares of common stock. The preferred
was offered at $101 / 2$ and the common at $283 / 4$. The preferred was offered at
carries warrants for purchase of common at stock, exercisable to
Iis Oct. 1, 1939; at prices ranging from $\$ 30$ to $\$ 38$ per share. The i4 ${ }^{4}$ ) underwriting group was headed by A. G. Becker \& Co. Inc. and included Halligarten \& Co.; Ladenburg, Thalmann \& Co.
$\mathrm{E} . \mathrm{H}$ Rollins \& Sons; Inc;; Bancamerica-Blair Corp.; Central Republic Co.; H. M. Byllesby \& Co.; Inc.; Burr \& Co., Inc.j
Otis \& Co., Inc., and Blair, Bonner \& Co. Only the preferred Otis \& Co., Inc, and Blair, Bonner \& Co. Only the prefferred
stock included in the present offering represents new financing, proceeds
1,500,000 Ohio Finance Co.-An offering of \$1,500,000 15-year $5 \%$ prospectus by an underwriting group headed by Mitchall prospectus by an underwriting group headed by Mitchell
Herrick \& Co.; Mc Donald-Colidge \& Oo; Ritter \& Co,
Whitaker \& Oo: and Stevenson; Vercoe Fuller \& Lorenz, Whitaker \& Oo: and Stevenson; Verc
$1,050,000$ Compressed Industrial Gases, Inc.-A. G. Becker \& Co..
Inc., New York on Sept. 22 offered at $\$ 42$ a share 25,000 shares of capital stock (no par). shares of common stock was made Sept. 24 (by means of a prospectus) by a syndicate headed by Jackson \& Ourtis, and Stein Bros. \& Boyce; Brumheller, Ehrlichman \& Whit;
Coburn \& Middlebrook; E. R. Jones \& Co.: McDonaldCoolidge \& Co.; Murphey, Favre \& Co.; Ball, Cons \& Co.;
Glenny, Rotn \& Doolittle; 'Miller \& George and Wadsworth \& Co. The stock was offered at a price of $\$ 25$ per share. Of the 72,345 shares offered, only 33,315 shares represent

750,000 Barium Stainleas the corporation with additional resources and working capital
was carried out in the public offering sept. 25 by J. A. Sisto \& Co. of 200,000 shares ( $\$ 1$ par) common stock, priced at $\$ 3.75$ the net proceeds to the corporation from this issue will be $\$ 600,000$, less expenses of the issue estimated at about $\$ 25,000$. Shares were offered as a speculation.
700,000 Cook Paint \& Varnish Co.-Lehman Brothers: Stern Hutchins \& Co. Offered on Sept. 4, last, 50,000 shares of common stock at $\$ 14$ a sbare.
683,200 (W. H.) Barber Co., Minneapolis-A banking group neaded and Bacon, Whipple \& Co. Of Chicago offered at Minneapolis offering, 10,000 shares represent new stinancing the present pany, the balance having been purchased from stockholders. Bastian-Blessing Co.-Public offering of 6,500 shares of
$\$ 5.50$ cumul. pref. stock, with common stock purchase warrants attached, was made on. Sept., 15, last by sills, Troxell \&
Minton, Inc., and Harrison, O'Gara \& Co. of Chicago. The 000,000 Dairyland, Inc,-B. E. Buckman \& Co. of Madison, Wis.,
announced the offering of $\$ 600,000$ 1st mtge. bonds, $5 \%$,
due March 1.1946 , at 97 anu interest. 600,000 Wolverine Tube Co.-Pubuinterest. 140,000 shar s of common stock through an underwitic 22 of comprising Laurence M. Marks \&. Co.; Reynolds \& Co, Inc., and Crouse \& Co. The shares were priced at \$12. Oif the shares being offered, 50,000 are being sold oy the company, and additional cash working capital made necessary by an increase in its vusiness. The remaining 90,000 shares are being sord by individual scockholders who will receive the
proceeds from taeir sale. The issue has been oversubscribed
570,000 Darling Stores Corp.-Public offering of 20,000 shares of
$\$ 2$ cumul. partic. preterred stock was made on Sept. 29, last $\$ 2$ cumul. partic. preterred stock was made on Sept. 29, last,
by Leach Bros., new New York by means of a prospectus. MUNICIPAL FINANCING
$\$ 55,000,000$ New York (State of) $11 / 2 \%$ emergency unemployment reliep awarded to the $\$ 000$ annually from 1937 to 1946, incl.,
 the bankers at prices to yield from $0.25 \%$ to $1.50 \%$ according
to maturity. to maturity.
19,952,000 D Detroit, Mich., non-callable refunding bonds, comprising 238, all maturing at various, dates annually from 1937 to 1962 , incl., awarded to arious large banking group under the joint \& Co., Inc., both of New York, at par plus a premium of $\$ 100$,
the net interest cost to the city being 317 . the various issues, the bankers priced the $\$ 16.533,00031 / 5$ to
yield from $0.70 \%$ to $3.25 \%$, according to maturity $\$ 2600$, yield yield $0.70 \%$ to $3.25 \%$, according to maturity; $\$ 2,600,000$
ws to $3.20 \%$ on all maturities, and the $\$ 819,000{ }^{3} / 4 \mathrm{~s}$ 3s to yield $3.20 \%$ on all maturities, and the $\$ 819,0002 \% / 8 \mathrm{~s}$
were offered on a yield basis of from $0.60 \%$ to $2.70 \%$.
11,680,000 Virginia (State of) "Century" refunding bonds were placed
by the State as $18 / 4$ s and $21 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$ on a net interest cost of $2.17 \%$. Of the entire loan, $\$ 10,019,600$ bonds were taken at public sand the balance of $\$ 1,660,400$ were taken by holders of that
amount of the old bonds, as provided for in an exchange offer amount of the old bonds, as provided for in an exchange offer
made by the State. The entire issue is due serially from 1937 to 1966 . incl. Of the $\$ 10.019,600$ taken by the banking group the $\$ 2,768,00018 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, maturing serially from 1937 to 1946 , incl., were reoffered on a yield basis of from $0.25 \%$ to $1.70 \%$.,
according to due date, and tae balance of $\$ 7.247 .00021 / \mathrm{s}$, due from $2.25 \%$.
5,595,000 Cincinnati, Ohio, bonds, including $\$ 4.595,000214 \%$ Cin-
cinnati Southern Ry. refundings, due in 1956 , and $\$ 1,000.000$ cinnati Southern Ry, refundings, due in 1956 , and $\$ 1,000.000$ 1962, incl., purchased by, an account headed by Lehman
Bros. of New York at a price of 100.03 , net interest cost to the city of about $2.38 \%$. In marketing the bonds the bankers priced the $\$ 4,595,000214 \mathrm{~s}$ at 98.75 and placer the $\$ 1,000,000$
8 erial $3 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$ on a yield basis of from $0.60 \%$ to $2.50 \%$.
5,000,000 Buffalo, N. Y., bonds, comprising $\$ 2,500,00021 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$. due from
1907 to 1956 , incl.. and $\$ 2,500,0003.10 \mathrm{~s}$, maturing each year
from 1937 to 1946 .incl weve sold to 1907 to 1956, incl. and $\$ 2,500,0003.10 \mathrm{~s}$, maturing each year
from 1937 to 1946 , incl., wele sold to Edward $B$. Smith \& Co of New York and associates at a price of 100.029 , a basis of
about $2.69 \%$ In reoffering the $\$ 2,500,00021 / \mathrm{y}^{8}$, the bankers
fixed the yield on the 1937 to 1945 maturitios to $2.55 \%$, and priced the 1937 to 1945 maturities at from $0.60 \%$ to 96.50 , and priced the 1946 to 1956 maturities at from 99.50
yield basis of from $\$ 2,500,0003.10 \mathrm{~s}$ were offered 0 an Louisville from $0.60 \%$ to $2.65 \%$.
4,400,000 Louisville, Ky., $3 \%$ bridge revenue cefunding bonds, due of call, at any time Deginning in 1937, were taken by an date count managed by Blyth \& Co., Inc., of New York, at a price
of 101.68 , a hasis of about $2.89 \%$.
4,000,000 Mi 000 each year from 1948 to 1951 , incl., purchased by a syndicate under the leadership of the Bankers Trust Ca. of New York on a bid of 100.341 for $21 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, a basis cost of about $2.22 \%$.
Reoffered at prices to yield from $2.10 \%$ to $2.20 \%$, according to
3,800,000 maturity. County; Ohio, $33 / 4 \%$ refunding bonds awarded Cincinnati at a price of Field, Richards \&t Shepard. Inc., of Due semi-annually from 1942 to 1951 , incl,, and callable on

3,392,000 Buffalo Sower Authority, N. Y., 31/2\% bonds, due serially from 1940 to 1964 incl, , were purchased privately
Van Ingen \& Co., Inc. ${ }^{\text {or }}$ New York and associates. and pub. licly reoffered by' the bankers at prices to
to $3.40 \%$ according to date of redemption.
2,900,000 Maine (State of) $2 \%$ bonds were sold as follows: $\$ 1.525,000$ mprovement, due serially from 1937 to 1956 , incl., and canable
 bonds were taken by an account managed by Hay aney, stuar
 ncl.. were awarded to a group headed by
Inc.; of New York at a arice of 102.419.
2,490,000 Ogden, Utah, $412 \%$ light and power plant revenue bonds reported sold to Brown, Schlessman
Due serially in from 2 to 20 years.
2,000,000 Missouri (State off $13 \%$ building bonds purchased privately
 The bankers resold the bonds to yield from $0.70 \%$ to $1 \%$.
1,265,000 Milwaukee, Wis. $4 \%$ water works mortgage bonds a warded
to salomon Bros. 8 Hutzler of New York ata a price of 103.71, callable on any interest date after three years from date
issue. issue.
$1,200,000$ Rhode Island (State of) $3 \%$ public works bonds; due serially rrom 1944 to 195 , incl., awarded to the Chemical Bank
Trust Co. of New York and associates at a price of 112.157, a basis of about $1.825 \%$.
1,142,000 Mount Verron, N. Y., bonds, comprising $\$ 860,00021 / 8 \mathrm{~s}$, maturing serially in from 5 to 20 years, and $\$ 282,000$ 3s, du
annually over a period of 10 years, purchased by a grou managed by the Chase National Bank of New York at a price
 bonds at prices to yleri
interest rate and maturity.

Changes in dividend declarations in September are numerous and are mostly of a favorable nature. The following list, divided into two sections, namely, "Favorable Changes" and "Unfavorable Changes," gives the more important of the changes:
$\overline{A c m e}$ Steel Co.-Extra dividend of $121 / \mathrm{c}$ c. a share in addition to the regular quarterly div
payable Oct. 1 next.
Administered Fund Socond, Inc--Special dividend of 7 cents a share in addition to the regular quarterly divide
mon stock, both payable Oct. 20, 1936 .
Air Reduction Co--Extra dividend of \$1 a share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 25 c . a share on the no par common stock,
both payable Oct. 15,1936 .
Akron Brass Mfg. Co., Inc.- Fixtra dividend of 71 c.c. a share in addition
to the regular quarterly dividend of $121 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a share was paid on the no to the regular quarterly dividend of
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.-Dividend on the no par common stock in-
creased from 25 c . creased from 25c. a share
Aluminum Co. of America-Dividend of $\$ 1.50$ a share on account of accumulations on the $6 \%$ cum, pref. stock, payable Oct. 1. 1936. Pre
viously regulaf quarterly dividends of 37, a c. ahare were distributed from April 1 . 1933 to and incl. July 1
American Box Board Co.-Extra div. of 5 cc . a share in addition to a
div. of 20 c. a share on the common stock, both payable Dec. 7 , next. American Cities Power \& Light Corp.-Initial quarterly div, of $683 / \mathrm{c}$. a share
Oct. 1.
American Crystal Sugar Co.-Initial dividend of 50c. a share on the American Crystal Suar
common stock, payabo Oct.
i, next.
Amorican Discount Co. (Ga.)-Dividend on the no par common stock Ancreas
1936.
American Enka Corp.-Extra dividend of 50c. a share in addition to
the eregurar quartery dividend of 25 c a share on the no par common the regular quarterly divid.
stock. ooth payable Oct. 1 .
American Metor Co.-Dividend of 75c. a share on the common stock payable Oct. 15 next. This will be the firrst dividend to be paid on this
issue since April 30, 1932, when 25 c . a share was distributed.
Amorican Products Co-D Dividend of $373 / \mathrm{y}$ c. a share on the $\$ 1.50$ cum. partic. pref. stock of no par value, payabie oct. Thext. Tnis will be the
firsti payment to be made since Jan. 2, 1936. When a regular quarterly
of like amount was distributed of like amount was distributed.
Amorican Steamship Co.-Extra dividend of $\$ 1$ a share in addition to
the regular quarterly dividend of like amount was paid Oct. 1,1936 on the reguar quarte.
the common stock.
American Stove Co.-Extra dividend of 50 c . a share in addition to the regular semi-annual of $\$ 1.50$ a share on the common stock, both payable
Oct. 1. Oct. 1.
American Thermos Bottle Co.-Extra dividend of $\$ 1$ a share in addition
to the regular quarterly dividend of 25 c , a share on the class A common to the regular quarterly dividend of 25 c a a share on the class A common
stock of no par value. The extra will be paid on Oct. 10 and the quar-
terly disbursement terly disbursement on Nov. 1 next.
Anhouser-Busch, Inc.-Extra dividend of $\$ 2$ a share on the common stock, payabie Oct. 15 next.
Art Metal Construction Co. - Dividend on the common stock was in-
creased from 25 c . a share to $\mathbf{3 5 c}$. a share and became payable Sept. 30 crease.
Asnazu Gold Dredging Cot, Ltd.-Initial dividend of 5 cents a share payable Oct. 20, 1936 on the common stock.
Atlantic Steel Co. Dividend on the no par common stock increased from Automobile Finance Co- Extra dividend of $51 /$ /c. a share in addition
to an initial quarterly dividend of 4yc. a a share on the larger amount of no par common stock now outstancing, both payable Oct. 15, 1936. Bangor Hydro-Electric Co.-Directors voted that in lieu of a dividend a
distribution of 25 c a a share on the common stock, par $\$ 25$, be declared, payable on Nov. 2; 1936. out of the premium on the company's common stock as it appeared on the books on Aus. 31 . 1336 . Distributions of
20c. a share. were made on July 10 and on May 1 last. 20c. a share were made on July 10 and on May 1 last.
Beatrice Creamery Co.-Initial quarterly dividend of $\$ 1.25$ a share on the
$\$ 5 \mathrm{cum}$. pref. stock, no par value, payable Oct. 1, 1936 .
Bliss \& Laughlin, Inc.-Extra dividend of $371 / \mathrm{cc}$ a a share in addition to
the regular quarterly dividend of like amount on the common stock was paid on sept. 30 last.
Borg-Warner Corp.- Declared an extra dividend of 75 c . a share and a
regular quarterly of regular quarterly of similar amount on the common stock, payable Borne-Scrymser Co.- Special dividend of 75c. a share on the capital
stock, payable Oct 15 , next. This compares with a special of 50 c . a stook, payabere
share paid on A pril 15 last.
Brantford Cordage Co., Ltd.-Initial quarterly dividend of $321 / \mathrm{c}$. a
share on the $\$ 1.30$ first pref. stock of no par value, payable Oct. 15,1936 .
Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit-Dividend on the no par common stock

Buffalo Insurance Co.-Extra dividend of $\$ 1$ a share in addition to the
regular quarterly regular quarte
Sept. 30 last.
Building Products, Ltd.-Dividend of 35 c . a share in addition to an extra Building Products, Ltd.- Dividend of s stock of no par value, all payable
of 2ct a share on the class A and clas
Oct. next. Previously regular quarterly dividends of 25 c . share were distributed.
Burco, Inc.-Initial dividend of 50 c . a share was declared on the common
stock, payable Nov. 2, 1936. Ca
Cannon Mills Co.-Increased the aividend on the no par common stock
from 50 c a share to $\$ 1$ a share, payable on Oct. 1 . Celotex Corp.-Dividend of \$5 a share on the $5 \%$ cum. pref. stock, the date new corporation began operations following reorganization the date new corporation began operations forlowing re.
to Nov. 1, 1936. The dividend is payable Nov. 10, 1936.
Central Ohio Steel Products Co.-Extra dividend of 25 c . a share in addition to a quarterly dividend of 35 c . a share on the common stock both payable No.. Central Power \& Light Co.-Dividends of $\$ 1.31 / 4 \mathrm{a}$ a share on the $7 \%$ payable Nov. 2 next. Dividends of $873 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a share and 75 c . a share respectively, were paid on the above issues on Aug. 1 last.
Certain-teed Products Corp. Initial quarterly dividend of ${ }^{\$ 1.50}{ }^{2}$.
share on the new $6 \%$ cum. prior pref. stock was declared. payable 0 oct. 1 . Cherry-Burrell Corp.-Quarterly dividend on the no par common stock increased from 50 c , a share to $62 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$. a share, payable Nov. 1 next. Chicago Railway Equipment Co.-Dividend of 871 1/c. a share on account of accumulations on the $7 \%$ cum. pref. stock, payable Oct. 1 next. A
dividend of $43 \%$ c. a share was paid on July 1 last. this latter being the divdend of $43 \mathrm{3yc}$ a share was paid on July 1 last. this latter being the
first dividend paid on this stock since Oct. 1, 1932, when $21 / \mathrm{c}$. a share
was distribut was distributed.
Clark Controller Co.-Special dividend of \$4 a share on the no par common stock, payable Dec. 15 next. This com,
18 last and 25 c. a share in previous quarters.
Cloveland Graphite Bronze Co.-Dilidend on the common stock in-Coca-Cola Bottling Corp. (Del.)-Extra dividend of $\$ 1.25$ a share in Cocadition to the regular quarterly dividend of $621 / \mathrm{c}$ c. a share on the class A
and B common stocks of no par value all payable Oct. 1 snd B common stocks of no par aue, all payable Oct. 1 .
Columbia Baking Co.- Dividend on the common stock increased from
 the 81 cum. partic. pref. stock of no par value, both payable Oct. 1 . Consolidated Aircraft Corp.-Initial dividend of $371 / \mathrm{c}$ c. a share on the
$\$ 3$ conv. cum. pref. stock became payable on Sept. 30 last. 53 conv. cum. pref. soct
Consol. Chemical Industries, Inc.-Dividend on the class B stock inConsolidated Oil Corp.-Extra dividend of 25 c . a share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 15 c . a share on the common stock, both
pazable payable Nov. 16 next.
Continental Baking Corp.-Dividend of $\$ 2$ a share on account of ac-
cumulations on the $8 \%$ cum. pref. stock, payable oct. 1 . Divicumulations on the $8 \%$ cum. pref. stock, payable Oct. 1 .
dends of $\$ 1$ a share were paid in each of the 15 preceding quarters.
Continental Oil Co. of Del.- Extra dividend of 25c. a share in addition
to a regular quarterly dividend of like amount on the common stock of to a regular quarterly dividend of 11 ke an
no par value, both payable Oct. 31 next.
Creamery Package Mfg. Co.-Special extra dividend of 10 c . a share in
addition to to re regular auarterly addition to the regular quarterly dividend of noc., a share on the no par
value common stock, both payabbe Dec. 10 next. Diamond Shoe Corp.-Dividend on the common stock increased from Dolese \& Shepard Co.-Dividend of \$1 a share was paid Sept. 30 last on
the common stock. This was he first payment made since Jan. 2,1932 . when a regular quarterly dividend of $\$ 1$ a share was distributed. Early \& Daniel Co.-Dividend on the no par common stock increase
from 25 c a share to $\$ 1$ a share and became payable on Sept. 30 last. Eastern Steel Products, Ltd.-Dividend of $\$ 1$ a share on the no par comEastern stock, payable Nov. 2 , Wha6. This, will be the first distribution to
mon sen
be made be made esince July 1,1932 , when a semi-annual dividend of 50 c , a share
was paid was paid.
Electric Auto-Lite Co.-Dividend on the common
30c. a share to 60c. a share, payable Oct. 15 next.
Electric Power Associates, Inc.-Dividend of 10 c . a share on the class A and common stocks, of no par value, both payable. Oct. 1, 1, 1936. This
be the first be the first payment made since May 1, 1935, when dividends of 8c. a sinis
Elizabethtown Consol. Gas Co.-Dividend on the capital stock increased
from $\$ 2$ a share to $\$ 2.50$ a share Fafnir Bearing Co.-Dividend on the common stock increased from Fanny Farmer Candy Shops, Inc. Extra dividend of $121 / \mathrm{cc}$. a share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of like ame Fedders Mfy. Co.-Dividend on the no par common stoc
371/2. a snare to $871 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a share, payable Oct. 10 next.
Ferro Enamel Corp.-Dividend on the no par common stock increased from 25c. a share to $\$ 55 \mathrm{c}$. a share and became payable on sept. (William) Filene's Sons Co.-Dividends of 40c. a share in addition to an
extra dividend of 20 c a share were naid on the no par common stock on extra dividend of 20 c . a share were nald on the no par common stoce
Sept. 30 last. This compares with 30 c a a share paid on June 30 last.
Finance Co. of America (Balt.)-Extra dividend of 50 cents each on the
common $A$ and $B$ stocks, payable in $6 \%$ cum, sinking fund pref. stock of the Baltimo re Pure Rye Distilling Co. ( 825 par value), at the rate of 1 sh of Baltimore stock for each 50 shs. of the Finance CO. Class A or class B
common stock held by tne Finance Co. stockholders. The regular quar-
 First .
increased from 20c, a share to 25 c . a share, payable Oct 1 . Foster \& Kleiser Co.-Initial quarterly dividend of
$6 \%$ cum. class A pref. stock, payable Oct. 1, 1936. Fundamental Investors, Inc.-Dividend on the capita
from 25c. a share to 60 c . a share, payable Oct. 1, 1936.
 stock and a stock dividend payable at
held were distributed on Sept: 25 last.
General Baking Co.-Extra dividend of 10c. a share in addition to the reguar quarterly divid
payabie Nov, 2 next.
General Fireproofing Co.-Extra dividend of 10 c . a share in addition to a regular quarterly
payable Oct. 1.
General Outdoor Advertising Co.-Dividend of $\$ 6$ a share on account of accumulations on the $6 \%$ cum, pref. stock; payable $\$ 3$ on Oct. 15 and
$\$ 3$ on Nov. 15 next. These will be the first payments made on this issue $\$ 3$ on Nov. 15 next. These will be the first payments made $\$ 1.50$ a share since May
was distributed.
General Printing Ink Corp.-Dividend on the no par common stock increased from 50 c . a share to $\$ 1$ a share, payable oct. 1, 1936
General Time Instruments Corp.-Dividend of 25 c . a share on the no par common stock, payable Oct. This will be the first dividend p $p$
on this issue since April 1,1931 , when $20 c$ a a share was distributed. (A.. C.) Gilbert Co.-Dividend of $\$ 1.75$ a share on account of accumula-
tions and the regular quarterly dividend of $873 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a share ordinarily due at this time on the 83.50 cumulative preference stock, no par value both payable
on this issue
Goodall Securities Corp.-Difidend on the no par common stock was Goodall Securties
increased on Sept. 1 last from 50 c . a share to 60 c . a share.
(B. F.) Goodrich Co.- Quarterly dividend of $\$ 1.25$ a share on the new $\$ 5$
cumulative preferred stock. The dividend, the first paid by the company cumulative preferred stock. The dividend, the first paid by the company
in six years, became due on Sept. 30 last. Gorton-Pew Fisheries Co., Ltd. - Dividend of $\$ 1$ a share on the no par
common stock, payable Oct. 1, 1936. This compares with 75 c a share cold on June 29 last.
 $\$ 2.25$ a share to $\$ 3$ a share, payable Oct. 1 .
Hathaway Mfg. Co.-Dividend on the capital stock increased from $\$ 1.50$ 1 last
Haverty Furniture Cos., Inc.-Dividend on the common stock increased
from. 10 c . a share to 15 c . a share and was payable Sept. 25 last. Hawaiian Sugar Co.-Dividend on the common stock increased from 90c.
(Walter E.) Heller \& Co.- Coxtra dividend of 5c. a share and a regular
quarterly
dividend of 10c. $a$ share were paid on the common stock on quarterly divid.
Hickok Oil Corp.-Extra divldend of 50c. a share was pald on the class A
common stock on Sept. 15, last. common stock on Sept. 15, last.
Holly Sugar Corp.-Extra dividend of 75 c . a share in addition to the
regular quarterly payable Nov. 2 next.
Hook Drugs, Inc.- Extra dividend of 123/c. a share in addition to the regular quartery.-Extra divand of of il
par value, payable Oct. 1 1 1936 .
Horder s, Inc.-Extra dividend of 30c. a share in addition to the regular quarterly div.
Horn \& Hardart Baking Co.-Dividend on the com
from $\$ 1.25$ a share to $\$ 1.50$ a share pack increased Howe Sound Co -Extra
Itee Core paid Sept. 30 last on the $\$ 5$ par common stock. deal Cement Co.-Extra dividend of 50c. a share and a regular quarterly Oct. 1. a share were declared on the no par common stock, both payable
Independent Pneumatic Tool Co.-Extra dividend of 50 c . a snare in adition to the reumatic quarterly dividend of $\$ 1$ a share on the no par
common stock, both payable Oct. 1. Indiana Pi pe Line Co--Extra dividend of 20 cents a share In addition to a seml-annual dividen
Insuranshares Certificates, Inc.-Dividend on the common stock in creased from 9 cents a share to 11 cents a share, payable Oct, 15, 1936. nter-Island Steam Nav. Co.. Ltd.-Dividend of 50 c . a share paid
on the capital stocs on the capital stock on sept. 28 ,
distributed in previous quarters:
Interlake Steamship Co.-Extra dividend of 50 c . a share in addition to a regular quarterly dividend of 25 c . a share on the common stockic, both
payable Oct payable
International Printing Ink Corp.-Quarterly dividend on the no par
common stock increased from 45 c . a share to 50 c a a share, payable common stoc
Nov. 1 next.
Interstate Department Stores. Inc.-Difidend resumed on the common
stock by the declaration of 50 c a share amount was distributed on Doc. 29,1331 , but none since.
Jamaica Public Service Ltd.-Dividend on the no par common stock
increased from Jenkins Bro
 quarterly dividends of $121 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ a a, share were paid on the common stock and
 Kale Brethech
Kable Brothers Co.-Dividend on the common stock increased from Kalamazoo Stove Co.. Extra dividend of 25 c . a share in addition to the regular quarterly. dividend of like amount on the capital stock, both
payable No
Kelley Island Lime \& Transport Co.-Dividend on the no par common
 Kollogg Switchboard \& Supply Co.-Extra dividend of 40c. a share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of dividend of en ex. a share in
common stock, both payable on the no par
Kelvinator of Canada, Ltd.-Initial dividend of $\$ 1.25$ a share was pald
on the common stock on Sept. 25 last.
Ken-Rad Tube \& Lamp Corp. -Dividend of 371, ${ }^{\text {Ge. a a share on the class A }}$
common stock, payable Oct. 10, next. This will be the first payment common stock, , payable Oct. 10 , next. This will be the first payment
made on the common stock since made on the con
King Seeley Corp. (Ann Arbor, Mich.)-Initial dividend of 40c. a share \& 1 par common stock, payable Oct. 12 next.
(F. \& R.) Lazarus Co-Dividend on the no par common stock increased Lehman Corp:-Declared a special dividend of \$1 a share and a regular
quarterly of 75 c . a share on the capital stock, both payable Oct. 9 . A quarterly of 75 c . a share on the capital stock, both paryable
special distribution of like amount was made on July 10 last.
Lincoln Printing Co.-Dividend resumed on the common stock by the
declaration of 25c. a share, payable Oct. 15 next. This will be the first disbursement to be made on this stock since Feb. 1, 1932 when a regular arner Stores Cor regular quarterly Cividendra dividend of 50 . a share in addition to the
both payable 0 ct. 15,1936 . $i$ ive amount on the no par commion stock, ion Oil Refining Co.-Dividend of 50 c . a share on the common stock payable oct. 1as, 1936 . Resumption of dividends comes arter a a lapse of
Bix years the last provious dividend of 50 c. a share having been paid in
October 1930.
Lit Brothers, Philadelphia-Dividend of \$2 a share on account of accumulations on the $6 \%$ cumulative preferred stock, payable Oct. 10 .
1136 . This wil be the first payment made since $J$ an. 2,1933 . when
Loew's, Inc.- Declared an extra dividend of 50 c. a share and a regular quarternc. of like amount on the no no par compeno a share and a regular
sect, both payable
Sept. 30 On Dec. 31,1935 a similar extra disbursement was made on
this
Los Angeles Industries, Inc.-Initial dividend of 20c. a share on the
McKay Machine Co.- Extra dividend of 35c. a share in addition to a
quarterly dividend of 25 c . a share on the com Ouarterly dividend of 25c. a share on the common stock both payable
Ot. 1 Priviously regular quarterly dividends of 20. a share were paid, McLellan Stores Co.-Initial dividend of 20c. on Aug.
common stock, payable Nov. 1, 1936.
Manning, Maxwell \& Moore. Inc.-Dividend on the com. stock increase
from $\$ 1 \mathrm{a}$ share to $\$ 1.50$ a share and became payable on Oct. 1 , last.
Meadville Conneaut Lake \& Linesville RR.-Dividend on the common stock increased from 50 c . a share to $\$ 1.25$ a share and became payable
Merck \& Co., Inc.-Dividend on the common stock increased from 10c. a
share to 20 c . a share, payable Oct. 1 .
Middlesex Products Corp.-Extra dividend of $\$ 2$ a share in addition to
the regular quarterly dividend of $\$ 1$ a share on the common stock, both the regular quart
Midland Steel Products Co.- Dividend of $\$ 1.25$ a share on the no par
common stock payable Oct. 1 . Dividends of 25 c a share were naid on July 1, April 192 and Jan. 1, 1ast, the latter being the first payment made
since Jan. 1,132 when a dividend of 75 c . a share was distributed.
Minneapolis Brewing Co.-Initial dividend of 25 c . a share, payable
Oct. 5 , 1936 .
Minn. 1 .
 no par common stock. Both dividends were paid on Sept. 30 last.

Missouri Portland Cement Co.-Dividend on the common stock increased from $12 \frac{1}{2}$ c. a share to 25 c . a share, payable Oct. 31 next. (H. A.) Montgomery Co.-Initial dividend of 25 c . a share and three
additional quartery dividends of like amounts on the $\$ 5$ par, common
stock. All were paid on Sept. 30 last.

National Baking Co.-Initial quarrerly dividend of $\$ 1.50 \mathrm{a}$ share on the
$6 \%$ cumulative preferred stock, payable Oct. 1.
National Standard Co.-Extra dividend of 50 c . a share in addition to a
quarterly dividend of 75 c . a share on the common stock, both payable
 July 1 and April 1 last.
Nehi Corp.-Dividend of $\$ 5.15$ a share on account of accumulations on the
$\$ 5.25$ dividend 1 st preferred stock of no par value, payable Oct. 15 , $\$ 5.25$ dividend 1st preferred stock of no par value, payable obt. 15 ort.
next. This payment will clear up all arrarages on the 1 st preferred stock. New York Shipbuilding Co.-Dividend of \$7 a share on account of
accruals and the regular quarterly dividend of $\$ 1.75 \mathrm{a}$ share ordinarily accruais and he regular quarterly dividend of $\$ 1.75$ a share ordinarily
due at this time (or $\$ 8.75$ a share) on the $7 \%$ cumulative preferred stock
 on this issse the last previous distribution being
dividend of $\$ 1.75$ a share made on July 1, 1935 .
New York Transit Co- Cxtra dividend of 5 c . a share in addition to the
regular semi-annual dividend of 15 c . a share on the capital stock, par $\$ 5$, regular semi-annual dividend of 15 c . a share on the capital stock, par $\$ 5$,
both payable $\mathrm{Oct}$. . 15,1936 . Noblitt-Sparks Industries, Inc.-Dividend on the no par common stock
increased from $37 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ a a share to 50 c . a share, payable Oct . 1,1936 . North American Rayon Corp.- Extra dividend of 25c. a share in addi-
tion to the regular quarterly dividend of like amount on the class A and
North \& Judd Mfy. Co. -Dividend on the common stock increased from
25c, a share to $37 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a share and became payable sept. 30 , 1936 . Northwestern Beel Northwestern Bell
increased from $\$ 1$ a share to $\$ 1.50$ a a share and became payable on
ind increased lrom
Northwestorn Electric Co.-Dividend of $\$ 5.25$ a share on account of
accumulations on the $7 \%$ cumulative first preferred stack payable accumulations on the $7 \%$ cumulative first preferred stack payable Oct. 1 .
This will be the first dividend paid since San. 3, 1933 when 88c. a share
was distributed.
Nunn-Bush Shoe Co.-Dividend on the no par common stock increased

Ohio Wax Paper Co.-Extra dividend of 25c. a ghare in addition to the
revular quarterly dividend of like amount on the no par common stock,
both payable Okonite Co.-Dividend of 81.50 a ssare paid on account of accumulations on the $7 \%$ cumulative preferred stock on sept. 1 last. This was the the
first payment made since Dec. 1,1932 when a regular quarterly of $\$ 1.75$ ${ }^{\text {a }} 8$
Ontario. Mf g . Co.- Regular quarterly dividend of 25c. a share, payable
sept. 30.1936 and two additional dividends of 25 c . a share each on the nopt.
no par common stock, payable Oct. 30 and Nov. 30 , 1936 , respectively. Pacific Lighting Corp. Extra dividend of 300. a share in addition to
the regular quarterly dividend of 60c. a share on the no par common the regular quarterly dividend of
stock, both payable Nov. 16, 1936.
Pacific Southern Investors, Inc.-Dividend of $\$ 1.50$ a share on the
 on initial distribution on the class A stock.
Pacific Telephone \& Telegraph Co.-Declared a dividend of $\$ 2$ a share
on its $\$ 100$ par common stock, payable Sept. 30 and compare with on us sur quarterly disbursements of $\$ 1.50$ a share made compares wit (J. C.) Penney Co.- Dividend on the no par common stock was increase
from 75 c a share to $\$ 1$ a share and become payable on Sept, 30 , last.

 pionable Oct. 1. Pioneer Mill Co, Ltd.-Extra dividend of 20c. a share in addition to the
reguar monthy dividend of 15 c a share on the common stock, both
payable Oct. 1 . Plume \& Atwood Mfg. Co.-Dividend of \$1 a share paid on the common
stock on Oct 1, last and compares with 50c. a share previously dig
tor stock on occ. 1, last and compares with 50 c . a share previously dis Pratt \& Lambert, Inc. - Dividend on the no par common stock increased
from 25c. a snare to 50 c . a share, payable Oct. 1 . Prudential Investors, Inc.- Initial dividend of 20 c . a share on the no
par value common stock, payable Oct.
publ
Pun
non
non-voting common stock was paid of 50 c . a share on the voting and

Reed Roller Bit Co.- Extra dividend of 55 c . and a quarterly dividend of
20 c . a share were paid on Sept. 30 last; on the new no par common stock. Anc. a strare were paid on Sept. 30 last, on the new no par common stock.
An oxtr of 10 . in adition to an initial quarterly dividend of 20 c . a share was distributed on June 30 last.
Republic Investors Fund, Inc.-A Aividend of 5c. a share on the com-
mon stock, par 25 c ., payable Oct. mon stock, par 25c., payable Oct. 1 . This c
$1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a s sare paid on July 1 and April 1 last.
Republic Steel Corp.-Dividend of $\$ 4.50$ a share on account of accumulations on the $6 \%$ cumulative priror preference serise A stock, payable
Oct. 23, next. This payment will clear up all accumulations on the issue. Ritter Dental Mfg. Co.--Dividend of 55 c . a share on the common stock, payable Oct. 15 next. This will be the first dividend paid on the com
mon stock since 0 Oct. 1,1931 when $371 / \mathrm{c}$ a share was sistributed. Ross Gear \& Tool Co. - Dividend on the no par common stock increased
from 30c. a snare 10 San Carlos Milling Co., Letd.-Extra dividend of 30c. a share in addition to the regular monthly dividend of 20 c . a share on the common stock, Sang Electric
regular quarterly dividend of 50 c . a snare on the no par common to the
bot both payable Oct. 1 .
Sayers \& Scovill Co.-Dividend on the common stock increased from $\$ 1$ (Bernare to $\$ 1.50$ a share, payable Oct. 1, 1936.
(Bornard) Schwartz Cigar Cor p.-Dividend on the no par common stock
increased from 30c. a share to 75 c . a share and was paid on Sept. 25 last. Scovill Manufacturing Co.-Dividend on the $\$ 25$ par, common stock increased from 25c. a sbare to 75 c . a share, payable 0 ct. 1 .
Seaboard Commercial Corp.-Dividend of 60c a a share was paid Sept. 30
last on the class B common stock. This was the first payment made on last on the class B common stock. This was the firrst payyent made on
the above issue since March 1, 1933 , when 20c. a share was disbursed. Securities Investment Co. of St. Louis-Special dividend of 75 c . a share in addition to the regular dividend of 50c. a share was paid on the
no par common stock on Oct. 1 last Silver King Coalition Mines Co.-Dividend on the capital stock in-
creased from 10c. a share to 15 a . a share, payable Oct. 1. Skelly Oil Co.-Dividend of $\$ 6$ a share on account of ac the $6 \%$ cumulative preferred stock. payable Nove of accumulations on
$\$ 1.50$ was paid on Aug. 1 last, and' was the first disburs idend of company since May 1, 1931, when a similar amount was distributed. (L. C.) Smith \& Corona Typewriters, Inc.- Dividend on the common
stock resumed by the declaration of 25 c . a share, payable on Oct. 1 . This will represent the first distribution to be made on tnese shares since Smy. 1931, when a like amount was paid.
share too $i$ i a s.-Dare in addend on the common stock increased from 75 c . a
payable Oct. 1 .
Soss Manufacturing Co.-Initial quarterly dividend of 123/6. a
share on the new capital stock of $\$ 1$ par value, payable Oct. 15, 1936. a Spencer Trask Fund, Inc.-Dividend on the capital stock increased
from $12 / / 2$. a share to 15 c . a share and was paid on sept. 30 last.

Spicer Mfg. Co.-Dividend of \$1 a share on the no par common stock payable Oct. 16 next. This will De first disbursement on common stock
since Aug. 1,1920 when an initial distribution of 50 c , a share was made. Square D Co.-Dividend on the class B stock of no par value was increased
from $121 / 2$ c. a share to 25 c a a share and became payable on Sept. 30 last. St. Paul Union Stock Yards Co.-Dividend on the no par common stoc
increased from 25c. a share to $371 / 2$ c. a share, payable Oct. 1, 1936. increased from 25c. a share to $371 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a share, payable Oct. 1, 1936. Standard Products Co.- Initial
stock, par $\$ 1$, payable Oct. 1 .
Standard Screw Co.-Dividend on the common stock increased from (L S) Starrett Co reqular quarterly dividend of 35 c . a share on the no par common stock were paid on sept. 30, last.
State Street Investment Corp-Dividend of 75c. a share on the com-
mon stock mon stock, payable Oct. 15 , 1936 . This c Sterling Brewers, Inc.-Dividend on the \$1 par, common stock increased
from 15 c. a share to 20 c . a share, payable Oct. 10,1936 .
Stewart-Warner Corp.-Extra dividend of 50 c . a share in addition to the regular semi-annual dividen
both payable Pec. $1,1936$.
(S.) Stroock \& Co., Inc,-Dividend on the common stock increased Sun Ray Drug Co. Cirtra dividend of 10c. a share in addition to an
initial dividend of 20 c . a share on the $\$ 1$ par, common stock, both payable Oct. 1. An initial quarterly dividend of 371 sc. a share on the $51 / 2 \%$ Superheater Co.-Dividend on the common stock increased from 121/2c. Superheater Co.-Dividend on the common st
a share to 20 c . a share, payable Oct. 15, next.
Swiss Oil Corp., Inc.-Dividend of 10c. a share on the capital stock, payable Oct. 1., An extra, dividend of 5 c . a share in addition to a regular quarterly dividend of 5 c , a share was paid in each of the three preceding Taylor-Co
Taylor-Colquitt Co.-Quarterly dividend on the no par common stock
increased from 50 c . a share to 75 c . a share, payable Oct. 1 . Tilo Roofing Co., Inc.-An extra dividend of $71 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 12 攺c. a share was declared on the $\$ 1$ par, common stock, both payable Oct. 1.
Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corp.-Initial dividend of $\$ 1$ a share on
the common stock, payable Oct. 23,1936 . Union Investment Co.-Dividend of $\$ 1$ a share on the common stock, Were distribu
July 1, last
(The) United Carbon Co.-On Sept. 3 increased the dividend on its no
par common stock from 60c. a share to 75 c , a share, payable Oct United-Carr Fastener Corp.-Dividend on the no par common stock increased from 30c. a share to 50c. a share and became payable on
Sept. 15, last. sept. 15, last.
United Drug Co.-Declared an initial dividend of 50 c. a share on the
$\$ 5$ par common stock, payable Oct, 1
tion to the regular quarterly dividend of $71 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a share on the no par value, common stock, both were payable on Sept. 23 , last.
Universal Products Co., Inc.-Dividend of 75c. a share was paid Sept. 30,
last on the no par common stock and compares with 25 c , a share paid last on the no pa
on June 30 , last.
Upson-Walton Co.-Initial dividend of 30c. a share was paid on the common on Sept. 30 , last.
Utah Copper Co.-Dividend on the common stock increased from 65 c .
a share to 75 c . a share and was payable on sept. 30 , last. a share to 75c. a share and was payable on Sept. 30, last.
Waldorf System, Inc.-Dividend of 30c. a share in addition to an extra
of 10 c a share on the no par common stock both payable Oct. 1. This compared with 20 c . a share paid on July 1 last.
Warren Foundry \& Pipe Corp.-Extra dividend of $\$ 1$ a share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 25 c . a share on the no par common stock, both payable Nov. 2, 1936.
Waukesha Motor Co.-Dividend on the $\$ 5$ par, common stock increased
from 15c. a share to 25 c , a share, payable Oct. 1 .
Western Electric Co.-Dividend on the no par capital stock increased dividend of 50 c . Was paid on June 30 , last, being the first payment made
since June 30 , Weyen berg Shoe Mfg. Co.-Extra dividend of 75c. a share in addition
to a quarterly dividend of 25 c . a share on the common stock of no par to a quarterly dividend of 25 c . a share on th
value, both were payable on Sept. 30,1936 .
Wilcox-Rich Corp.-Dividend on the class B stock of no par value wod Woodward \& Lathrop Co.-Extra dividend of $371 / \mathrm{cc}$ a share in addition
to the regular quarteriy dividend of like amount were paid on the common to the regular quarterly d
stock on Sept. 30, 1936 .
Yukon Gold Co.-Dividend of eight cents a share on the capital stock,
payable Oct. 21 , next. This will be the first dividend to be paid on this payable Oct, 21, next. This will be the first dividend to be paid on this
stock since June 29,1918 , when $21 / 2$ c. a share was distributed.

## UNFAVORABLE CHANGES

Bandini Petroleum Co.-Dividend of one cent a share on the common stock was paid on Sept. 20, last. Previously, regular monthly dividends of five cents a share were distributed
Chickasha Cotton Oil Co.-Directors notified the New York Stock
Exchange that in order tp preserve and maintain the financial condition of the company no dividends will be declared at the present time. The company distributed special dividends of 50 c . a share on July 1, last,
and in each of the 10 preceding quarters. and in each of the 10 preceding quarters.
Hussman-Ligonier Co.-Dividend on the common no par value stock
decreased from 30c. a share to 25 c . a share, payable Nov. 1 . Philadelphia Co.-Dividend on the no par common stock decreased from 20 c a share to 15 c . a share, payable Oct. 26 , next.
United Grain Growers, Ltd.-Dividend of 75 c . a share was paid on
the capital stock on Sept. 15 , last and compares with $\$ 1$ a share paid on the capital stock
Sept. 15,1935 .

COURSE OF THE STOCK MAR KET DURING SEPTEMBER, 1936
The range of stock prices in September was narrow and the result of the movement of prices was indecisive. The see-saw course of trading saw stocks rise, in the first ten days of the month, to a level just under the five-year high point reached in August, then lose all of their gains and finally rally to close less than a point away from the price plane for the last day of August. Taking the index of 50 stocks compiled by the New York "Times" as a guide, one finds that the September variation n stock prices was a net advance of .94 of a point, following a 1.17 point recession in August and a 6.74 point gain in July. The rail and industrial stock averages showed almost precisely the same advance, the former being up .93 of a point and the latter .96 of a point.
The September market was a little more active than that in August. The turnover amounted 30,872,559 shares, compared with $26,563,970$ shares in August and $34,726,590$
shares in September, 1935. As Septembers go, it was the smallest volume of trading, with the exception of the 12,635 ,870 share turnover in 1934, for more than ten years. There were no spectacular days, the volume of dealings holding rather consistently at over $1,000,000$ shares for a full five hour session, with the largest day of the month coming on Sept. 21 with $1,765,570$ shares changing hands.
Stock prices showed no prompt response to any of the large assortment of favorable news items from the domestic industrial front. The development in September on which the market vibrated most noticeably was the long-delayed departure of the French franc from the 1928 parity. This news was partly anticipated on Sept. 25 when prices slumped 2.00 points. Announcement of the proposed devaluation program came late that day, but on the next day prices regained 1.34 points of their losses. The most laggard of all the large stock groupings was the utilities, which were becalmed at a point well under the high for the year, reached in July.

Stocks had to compete for investment and speculative interest with the bond market to a considerable extent. Most significant, from the standpoint of the stock market was the pronounced rise in a variety of medium grade bonds particularly in railroad bonds of this grade. The substantially improved showing which the railroads were making attracted more interest to their sub-prime fixed interest bearing obligations, and on these securities relatively more buying attention was centered than on railroad common stocks. Domestic corporation bonds, including all classes and grades, advanced during September, and numerous issues of government bonds reached the highest prices on record.

The progress made by business recovery considerably exceeded the upward trend of the stock market. The reasons for the failure of stocks to mirror more vividly the betterment in business indexes were not clear, but the indication were that the national election campaign was restraining speculative enthusiasm in some quarters and that the dark clouds over Europe, including the civil war in Spain and the uncertainties attaching to the difficulties of the gold bloo nations, were obscuring the speculative outlook.
Reports from producers and distributors of goods were uniformly good, with some indexes in September attaining new high levels for the year. Steel mill activity climbed to $75 \%$ of capacity, a new high not only for this year but since May, 1930, as well. It was possible that part of the orders coming to steel mills were at the expense of future business, for it appeared that some buying was stepped up because of the announcement of the price advance on semi-finished steel, effective after October 1 ; the general firmness of the price structure and the fear of labor troubles in coming months. Automobile production declined further as preparations were made for bringing out new models, but there was no shortage of optimism in the automobile industry. Cotton textile mills continued very active, electric power production increased slightly and bituminous coal output rose sub stantially. Shoe production was at the highest levels on record. Shipments of merchandise and miscellaneous freight over the railroads increased more than the usua seasonal amount, reaching the highest point, after seasonal adjustment, since the summer of 1931. Third quarter divi dend declarations, according to one New York bank's com putations, amounted to $\$ 861,000,000$, compared with $\$ 649,000,000$ a year earlier. Many corporations, it was pointed out, were increasing dividends in order to avoid the surtax on undistributed income

As to the fluctuations in individual stocks, United States Steel was at its lowest Sept. 1 at $693 / 8$, and at its highest Sept. 8 at $731 / 8$, with the close Sept. 30 at 70 . Steel, preferred was at its highest Sept. 3 at $1403 / 4$ and at its lowest at $1351 / 2$ Sept. 16 with the close Sept. 30 at 139 . American Tel $\&$ Tel. fell from $1797 / 8 \mathrm{Sept} .11$ to 172 Sept .30 , with the close Sept. 30 at 172. American Can moved up from 1223 Sept. 1 to 127 Sept. 5 with the close Sept. 30 at $1241 / 2$ General Electric fell from 48 Sept. 2 to $443 / 8$ Sept. 25, with the close Sept. 30 at 45. Allied Chemical \& Dye was at its highest Sept. 8 to 233 and at its lowest Sept. 18 at 222, with the close Sept. 30 at 224. Westinghouse Elec. \& Mfg. moved down from $1441 / 2$ Sept. 12 to 138 Sept. 16 , with the close Sept. 30 at 1403 . Consolidated Edison of N, Y. fell from $443 / 4$ Sept. 3 to 41 Sept. 16, with the close Sept. 30 at $423 / 4$ In the railroad list New York Central was at its lowest Sept. 1 at $423 / 4$ and at its highest Sept. 22 at $461 / 2$, with the close Sept. 30 at $441 / 8$. Delaware \& Hudson rose from $451 / 2$ Sept. 1 to $491 / 2$ Sept. 8, with the close Sept. 30 at $45 \frac{1}{4}$ Union Pacific fell from $1407 / 8$ Sept. 2 to $1351 / 4$ Sept. 25, with the close Sept. 30 at $1361 / 2$. Southern Pacific was at its lowest Sept. 16 at $411 / 8$ and at its highest Sept. 28 at 451/4, with the close Sept. 30 at 43. Baltimore \& Ohio rose from with the close Sept. 30 at 43 . Barimore close Sept. 30 at $231 / 2$ Sept. 1 to $263 / 8$ Sept. 10, with the close $651 / 8$ Sept. 17 to $681 / 2$ Sept. 21, with the close Sept. 30 at $671 / 4$. Southern Railway was at its highest Sept. 8 at 24 and at its lowest Sept. 15 at $213 / 4$, with the close Sept. 30 at $221 / 8$.

The bond market in September witnessed a general improvement in all classes and grades of domestic corporation bonds. Medium grade railroad issues, particularly, enjoyed the greatest measure of the advance extending their gains beyond the high levels reached earlier in the year. However, they continue to sell below the price levels of other com-
parable grades of industrial and public utility bonds. Foreign bonds were greatly influenced by the uncertainty regarding the devaluation of the French franc and closed at garding the devaluation of the French ranc and closed at month. In the following table we show, as usual, the fluctuations for the month in the different issues of United States obligations, and a considerable number, likewise, of domestic corporate and foreign government bond prices:

| Government Bonds |
| :---: |
| Treasury 43/8........-1947-1952 |
| Treasury 31/48-.-.-.-.-1943-1945 |
| ssury |
| easury 33/8-.------1946-1956 |
| Treasury 3\%/8_-...---1943-1947 |
| Treasury 3s-....-.---1951-1955 |
| Treasury 38---------1946-1948 |
| Treasury 388 --.----1940-1943 |
| Treasury ${ }^{\text {a }} 8$ 8---------194-1943 |
| Treasury |
| Treasury 388 ------- 194 |
| Teasury |
|  |
|  |
|  |
| Treasury 23/8.......- 1951-1954 |
|  |
| ed'l Farm Mtge 34/4. 1944 -1964 |
| ---- |
| 7 |
|  |
| me Owners' L 'n 38 Ber A |
| 248 serles B-...-.-1930-1949 |


| Foreton Bond |
| :---: |
|  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

## Rallooad and Industrial Bonds

Alleghen Corp ooll trust 5s-1944


 | Convertible 41/8s gold $48-1948$ |
| :--- |
| Bost \& Mal |

 Ches \& Ohlo. gen 41/2s. Chesapeake Corp 58.
 Chic \& N W 43/8 series A.-1978
 Great Northern gen 411
 nternat Paper 5 s ser A \& B.

Kan City Sou ref \& impt 58 Lehlgh Valley (Pa) cons 4s-. 2003 Liggett \& Myers Tobacco | Mo Kan Tex cum adj 58 . |
| :--- |
| New York Central conv |

 N Y NH\& H 1st ret $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$.
N Y Ont \& Western ref 4 s Northern Pacific 4s




VOLUME OF BUSINESS ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE

|  | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 | 1933 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Month of Soptember- Stock sales (No |  |  |  |  |
| Stock sales (No. of shares) | 30,872,559 | 34,726,590 | 12,635,870 | 43,333,974 |
| Bond sales (par value)- |  |  |  |  |
| Railroad and misceil | 250,571,000 | 158,239,000 | 111,726,000 | 44,938,000 |
| State, munic. \& foreign | $\begin{array}{r} 23,569,000 \\ 30,875,000 \end{array}$ | $27,134,000$ $\mathbf{6 4 , 4 2 2 , 0 0 0}$ | $\begin{array}{r}44,678,000 \\ 128,605 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $52,338,500$ $34,076,900$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Total bond sales | 305,015,000 | 249,795,000 | 285,009,000 | 231,353,400 |
| Jan. 1 to Sept. 30- |  |  |  |  |
| ond sales (par value) |  | $2$ | $3,717$ | $546,921,118$ |
| Ralliroad and miscell | 2,119,361,000 | 1,579,111,000 | 1,770,660,000 | 1,635,582,900 |
|  |  | 285,983,000 | 476,841,000 | 577,194,000 |
| Unlted States Govt | $230,931,000$ | 582,231,000 | 677,529,700 | 330,828,500 |
| Total bond | 2,592,381 | 2,447,325,000 | 925,030 | 2,543,605,40 |
| VOLUME | USINESS | ON THE CU | B EXCHANC |  |
|  | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 | 1933 |
| Month of September |  |  |  |  |
| Stock sales (No. of shares) <br> Bond sales (par value) - | 6,937,475 | 6,005,215 | 2,702,831 | 6,372,012 |
| Domestic. | $50.515,000$ | 65,405,000 | 45,246,000 | 54,010,000 |
| Foretgn Governmen | 1,517,000 | 996,000 | 2,990,000 | 2,263,000 |
| Foreign corporate | 804.000 | 981,000 | 1,224,000 | 2,994,000 |
| otal | 52,836,00 | 67,382,000 | 49,460,000 | 59,267,000 |
| Jan. 1 to Sept. 30- |  |  |  |  |
| Stock sales (No. of shares) | 96,322,393 | 46,105,871 | 48,458,134 | 83,445,636 |
| Bond sales (par value)- | 660 |  | \% ${ }^{\text {S }}$ |  |
| Domestio.--.-.---.--- | 618,660,000 | 872,121,000 | 742,416,000 | 686,366,000 |
| Foreign Government..- Forelgn corporate | $\begin{array}{r} 13,814,000 \\ 9,574,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12.378,000 \\ 9.564,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 29,087,000 \\ & 21,008,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 32,165,000 \\ & 31.423,000 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total bond sales .... | 642,048,000 | 894,063,000 | 792,511,000 | 749,954,000 |

## THE MONEY MARKET DURING SEPTEMBER, 1936

Overshadowing all other developments in the money markets was the announcement of the French Government on Sept. 26 that a law would be submitted to the Parliament providing for a reduction in the gold yalue of the franc by about $25 \%$ to $34 \%$. This step was followed by reports that the gold value of the Swiss franc would be reduced accordingly and that the Dutch guilder would be allowed to find its appropriate level in relation to other currencies. Simultaneously with the French decision came an announcement that the governments of the United States, Great Britain and France would cooperate by using their resources to avoid as far as possible any disturbance of the basis of international exchange resulting from the present readjustment. Prior to these momentous developments, the influx of gold to this country chiefly from France, had increased rapidly until, on Sept. 25 gold engagements in Paris reached a peak of over $\$ 56,000,000$ Actual gold imports during September totaled $\$ 107,000,000$ and the monetary gold stock of the country rose $\$ 130,000,000$ Excess bank reserves early in the month continued to increase until they approximated the sum of $\$ 2,000,000,000$ on Sept. 9. Subsequently, however, due to tax collections and to payments for the new Treasury issues, a decline in excess reserves of almost $\$ 300,000,000$ occurred, but later in the month heavy gold arrivals from abroad and Treasury pay ments to meet Government expenditures resulted in a renewed expansion of excess reserves, to a total of $\$ 1,840,000,000$ Sept. 30. A feature of the month's developments was the continued rise in commercial loans the total of which is now $\$ 527,000,000$ larger than a year ago. The quarterly fin ancing program of the Treasury was announced on Sept. 8 when about $\$ 400,000,00023 / 4 \% 20-23$ year bonds were offered for cash subscription and an offer was made to exchang $\$ 514,066,000$ Treasury notes maturing Sept. 15 for the new bond issue. Cash subscriptions to the new bonds amounted to $\$ 5,129,722,700$ on which sum $\$ 469,965,250$ were allotted allotments in exchange for the notes amounted to $\$ 511,860$, 800 , leaving only $\$ 2,205,200$ of the latter to be redeemed in cash. Treasury bill issues during September included five weekly sales of $\$ 50,000,000$ of 273 -day bills to replace maturities of equal amounts. Discount holdings of the 12 Reserve banks increased from $\$ 7,238,000$ Aug. 26 to $\$ 9,451$, 000 Sept. 30, while bills bought in the open market again remained virtually unchanged at $\$ 3,098,000$ Sept. 30 , as compared with $\$ 3,095,000$ Aug. 26 . Total member bank reserves first continued their advance from $\$ 6,331,502,000$ Aug. 26 to $\$ 6,471,333,000$ Sept. 9; later their total declined to $\$ 6,205,735,000$ Sept. 16 but on Sept. 30 a recovery to $\$ 6,356,982,000$ was registered. Average rates on 273-day Treasury bills rose from 0.17 to $0.19 \%$, while average yields on Treasury bonds running more than five years increased from 2.30 to $2.33 \%$. On the Stock Exchange the official rate for call loans remained unchanged at $1 \%$.


Time loan rates on security collateral continued at their previous level. Again few new accommodations were sought and nominal rates held at $11 / 4 \%$ for all maturities
daily record of time loan rates

|  | Rates on Mixed Collateral |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 30 Days | 60 Days | 90 Days | 4 Months | 5 Months | 6 Month |
| Sept. 1-- | $11 /$ | 11/4 | 14 | 13 | 13 | 1/4 |
| $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Sept. } & 2 \\ \text { Sept. } & 3 \\ \text { Sor }\end{array}$ | 1 | 1144 | 114 | 11 | 111 | 11 |
| $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Sept. } & 4- \\ \text { Sept. } \\ 5\end{array}$ | 18 | $11 / 4$ | 1 | 1/4 | 13/4 | $1 / 4$ |
| Sept. $6 .-2$ |  |  | Sur |  |  |  |
| Sept. $7-$ |  |  | Hol | day |  |  |
| - | 113 | ${ }_{1}^{13}$ | $11 /$ | 11/4 | $11 / 4$ | 11. |
| Sept. $10-$ | 1 | 111 | 114 | $1 /$ | 11 | 1 |
| Sept. 12 |  |  | Satur |  |  |  |
| Sept. ${ }^{\text {Sept. }} 13-\mathrm{l}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sept. $15-{ }^{\text {de-- }}$ | 114 | 11 | 114 | $1{ }^{1}$ | 13 | $1 / 1$ |
| Sept. $16-$ | 114 | 114 | 114 | 11 | 113 | 1 |
| Sept. $18-$ | 1/4 | 11/4 |  | 1/4 | 114 | $1 / 4$ |
| Sept. $19-\mathrm{Z}$ |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Satur }}$ |  |  |  |
| Septt. 21. | 114 | 114 |  | 14 | $11 / 4$ |  |
| Sept. ${ }^{\text {S }}$ - $23-1$ | 11 | 114 |  | 114 | 1114 | 114 |
| Sept. $23 .-$ | 11 | 11 | 13 | 14 | 11 | 1 |
| Septit $25 .-1$ | 1 | $11 / 4$. | 114 | $11 /$ | ${ }_{11}^{114}$ | $11 / 4$ |
| Sept. $26 .-$ |  |  | Satu |  |  |  |
| Sept. $28 .-$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sept. $29 \%$ Sept. $30-$ | 114 | 1 | 11 | 114 | 114 | 1 |
| - |  |  |  |  | $1 / 4$ | 4 |

Commercial paper continued in good demand while a certain decline in the available offerings was noted. Although there was some indication of a slightly firmer trend in rates, quotations for average grade prime 4 to 6 month paper remained at $3 / 4 \%$. Under date of Sept. 15 the Federal Reserve Bank of New York announced that returns received by the Bank from commercial paper dealers showed a total of $\$ 205,200,000$ outstanding on Aug. 31, 1936, the highest figure since October, 1931, and comparing with $\$ 187,600,000$ July 31, 1936 and \$176,800,000 Aug. 31, 1935.

RATES FOR MONEY AT NEW YORK

|  | Week Ended- |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Sept. 5 | Sept. 12 | Sept. 19 | Sept. 26 | Oct. 3 |
| Call loans on Stock Exchange Range for week (mixed and industrial collateral) | 161 | 161 | $1 巴 1$ | 101 | 1 (1) 1 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Week's average (mixed and industrial collateral) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Time loans (mixed and indus. collateral): | 11/4 |  | 11 |  |  |
| Thirty days.- |  | 1114 | $11 / 4$ | 114 114 | $11 / 4$ |
| Sixty days.-. | 1111 | 114 | 114 | 114 | $11 / 4$ |
| Four months | 111 | 111 | 114 | $11 / 4$ | $11 / 4$ |
| Five months. |  | 1114 | $11 / 4$ | $111 / 4$ | 114 |
| Six months | 11/4 | 11/4 | 11/4 | 11/4 | $11 / 4$ |
| Double and single names: Prime 4 to 6 months. | $3 / 4$ | $3 / 4$ | 3/4 | $3 / 4$ | $3 / 4$ |

Trading in bankers' acceptances cuntinued quiet, and rates remained unchanged for all maturities. During August the total of outstanding acceptances, according to the usual monthly survey of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York issued Sept. 14 , declined to $\$ 308,112,141$ compared with $\$ 315,528,440$ July 31,1936 and $\$ 321,807,411$ Aug. 31, 1935. Increases against last year were shown by bills based on imports and on domestic warehouse credits while decreases were revealed by export credits and by bills based on goods stored in or shipped between foreign countries. Rates for bankers' acceptances throughout the month continued to be quoted at $1 / 4 \%$ bid and $3-16 \%$ asked for 30-day, 60-day and 90 -day bills, at $5-16 \%$ bid and $1 / 4 \%$ asked for 120 -day bills and at $3 / 8 \%$ bid and $5-16 \%$ asked for bills running 150 and 180 days. The New York Federal Reserve Bank, in its "Monthly Review" discussed conditions in the market for bankers' acceptances as follows:
"Trading activity in bills increased slightly for a short time around the middle of September but for the month as a whole the acceptance market continued quiet. No change occurred in rates. Bills outstanding at the end of August totaled $\$ 308,000,000$, a decrease of approximately $\$ 8,000,000$ from July. Export bills showed a decrease of $\$ 5,000,000$ and bills based on goods stored in or shipped between foreign countries declined by a similar amount. Accepting banks and bankers at the end of August held $\$ 279,000,000$ of bills, or roughly $91 \%$ of all bills then outstanding."

PRIME BANKERS' ACCEPTANCES

| Sept. | Call Lonns ccured bu Acce $t$ ces | $\left\|\begin{array}{ccc} 30 & D & y s \\ \text { tid } & \& & A s k \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} 60 \text { Days } \\ \text { Bid \& Ask } \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & 90 \text { Days } \\ & \text { Bid \& Ask } \end{aligned}$ | 120 Days Bid \& Ask | 150 Days Bid \& Ask | 180 Day. Bid \& Ask |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1/4-316 | 1/4-316 | 1/4-3/16 | $5_{16} 6^{-1 / 4}$ | 3/8-5, 16 | 3/8-5/16 |
|  |  | $14_{14}{ }^{316}$ | 114-316 | ${ }^{1 / 4} 4^{-36}$ |  | 338-516 | \% 765 |
|  |  |  | $1 / 4{ }^{-3,36}$ $1 / 316$ |  | $516-1 / 4$ $5_{15} 5^{-1}$ |  | 3/8-516 |
|  |  | 1/4-36 | 1/4-316 | Saturday Sal ${ }^{1 / 36}$ | $516^{-1 / 4}$ | 3/8-5 ${ }^{\text {c/ }}$ | $318-516$ |
|  |  |  |  | Sunday |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Holiday |  |  |  |
| 9 |  | 1/4-316 | ${ }^{1 / 3}-3.16$ | 1/4-3/16 | $5_{16} 6^{-1 / 4}$ | 1/3-5 |  |
| 10 |  | 1/4-316 | 114-316 | 1/4-316 | ${ }_{5} 16^{-1 / 4}$ | $3 / 8-5$ | 88 |
| 11 |  | $1 / 4-316$ | $1 / 4{ }^{-316}$ |  | ${ }^{5} 16^{-1 / 4}$ | $3 / 8-5$ | 3/8-516 |
|  |  |  |  | Saturday |  |  |  |
| 15. |  | 1/4-316 | $1^{1 / 316}$ | 1/4-316 | ${ }_{5}^{516-1 / 4}$ | 3/3-516 | $3 / 8-516$ |
| 16 |  | 1/4-316 | ${ }^{1 / 4-316}$ | 退 ${ }^{1 / 316}$ |  |  | 3/8-516 |
|  |  |  | ${ }^{4 / 4{ }^{-316}}$ |  | ${ }_{516-1 / 4}^{5}$ |  |  |
| 19. |  |  |  | Saturday |  |  |  |
| 20. |  |  |  | Sunday |  |  |  |
| 22 |  | 1/4-16 | ${ }^{4} 4{ }^{-316}$ | -1/3-36 | ${ }_{516} 5_{16} 1 / 4$ | cos |  |
| 23. |  | 1/4-36 | $1_{4}{ }^{-36}$ | 1/3-36 | ${ }_{5}^{16} 6^{-1 / 4}$ | 3/6-5.56 | 38-5 16 |
| 24. |  | ${ }^{1 / 4} \mathbf{4}^{3} 16$ |  |  |  | $\underbrace{3 / 6,516}$ | ${ }^{3 / 8-516}$ |
| $25 .$. |  | 1/4-316 | ${ }^{1 / 4}{ }^{-316}$ |  | $516-1 / 4$ | 3/8-516 | $3 / 8^{-5}$ |
| 27. |  |  |  | Saturday <br> Sunday |  |  |  |
| 28. |  | 1/4-3/16 | 1/4-316 | -1/3-316 | $5{ }_{5}^{16-1 / 4}$ | 3/8-516 | $3 / 8 /{ }^{5} 16$ |
| 29 |  |  | $1 /{ }^{-316}$ $1 / 43_{16}$ |  | ( $\begin{aligned} & 5_{16} 6^{-1 / 4} \\ & 5_{16}-1 / 4\end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| $30 \ldots$ | 1-2.- | $1 / 4-316$ | 1/4-316 | 1/4-36 | $5_{16} 6^{-1 / 4}$ |  | 1/8-516 |

RETURNS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANKSBROKERS' LOANS IN NEW YORK CITY
Three main influences were brought to bear on the banking position in September, namely, an increased demand experienced by member banks for commercial loans and loans on securities, the quarter date financing and tax-paying operations and the continuation of the influx of gold from Europe that began in August.

The net result of the sale for cash on Sept. 15 of $\$ 469$,965,250 of $23 / 4 \%$ Treasury bonds, payment of $\$ 155,000,000$ in interest by the Treasury and payment of income taxes by the public was a drop in member bank reserve account, in the week ended Sept. 16 , from $\$ 6,471,333,000$ to $\$ 6,205$,735,000 and a simultaneous reduction in excess reserves of member banks to $\$ 1,710,000,000$ from $\$ 2,000,000,000$ on Sept. 9. The other side of the equation showed the Treasury's deposit balance with the Reserve banks rising, in the week ended Sept. 16 , from $\$ 54,683,000$ to $\$ 417,924,000$.

In the two weeks from Sept. 16 to Sept. 30 gold imports and the decline in the Treasury's deposit with the Reserve

System*helped to raise member bank surplus reserves to a
total of $\$ 1,840,000,000$. The extent to which bank reserves total of $\$ 1,840,000,000$. The extent to which bank reserves
benefited by the gold inflow can be gauged from the fact that the monetary gold stock, in the period from Aug. 26 to Sept. 30, increased by $\$ 150,000,000$ to a new all-time high of $\$ 10,845,000,000$. In this five-week period, actual reserves of member banks increased $\$ 25,450,000$, but excess reserves, owing to an expansion in deposits of member banks, declined $\$ 50,000,000$ to a total of $\$ 1,840,000,000$. The latter total for excess reserves was $\$ 130,000,000$ above the Sept. 16 low.
From Aug. 26 to Sept. 30, bank reserves were enlarged $\$ 56,385,000$ through a decline in other deposits with the $\$$ Reserve banks, while non-member deposits and other Federal Reserve banks, while non-member deposits and other $\mathbf{R}$ ederar Treasury currency outstanding increased by $\$ 10,000,000$ in these five weeks. Over the five-week period the Treasury's balance with the Reserve banks expanded by $\$ 109,-$ 313,000 . The volume of currency in circulation, continuing to run far ahead of the previous year's figures, increased by $\$ 82,000,000$.

Over the quarter financing date the holdings of Treasury notes by the Federal Reserve banks declined by $\$ 53,356,000$ and the System's investment in Treasury bonds rose by a precisely equal amount. These were the only changes in the Reserve banks' portfolio of Government securities during the five-week period, the holdings of Treasury bills remaining unchanged at $\$ 608,787,000$. The Treasury deposited $\$ 110$, 651,000 more gold certificates with the Reserve banks, as compared with the $\$ 150,000,000$ expansion in the monetary gold stock. Owing to the substantial amount of funds which it received at the quarter tax date, the Treasury was under less compulsion to recompense itself immediately for its outlay in buying gold.

The demand for commercial credit which member banks experienced was quite substantial. From Aug. 26 to Sept. 30 the other, or commercial loans, of the reporting New York banks increased by $\$ 110,000,000$, while other loans of the weekly reporting banks in 101 cities, in the five weeks from Aug. 19 to Sept. 23, increaesd by $\$ 174,000,000$. Total loans and investments of the New York reporting banks from Aug. 26 to Sept. 30 were higher by $\$ 218,000,000$ in spite of the decline of $\$ 16,000,000$ in their holdings of Government securities. It is principally through the medium of Government securities that the New York, as well as other reporting banks have been putting out more credit in the last two and a half years. Reporting New York bank holdings of Government guaranteed securities were up $\$ 27,000,000$, but other securities were $\$ 3,000,000$ lower. Total loans and investments of all weekly reporting banks showed an increase, from Aug. 19 to Sept. 23, of $\$ 354,000,000$, with other loans up $\$ 174,000,000$, Government securities up $\$ 45,000,000$ and Government guaranteed securities up $\$ 20,000,000$.
As for brokers' loans, the Federal Reser ve statistics showed that loans of reporting New York banks to brokers and dealers in New York City were up $\$ 35,000,000$ from Aug. 26 to Sept. 30 and to brokers and dealers outside New York City were up $\$ 2,000,000$, making the total increase $\$ 37$,000,000 . Loans on securities to non-brokers (except banks) were $\$ 13,000,000$ higher in the five weeks to Sept. 30 . Street loans, as compiled by the New York Stock Exchange, were $\$ 2,253,340$ lower on Sept. 30, 1936 than a month ago. The total of these loans on Sept. 30, 1936 having amounted to $\$ 971,531,244$, which compares with $\$ 973,784,584$ on Aug. 31, 1936 , and with $\$ 781,221,869$ on Sept. 30, 1935.

COURSE OF STERLING EXCHANGE DURING SEPTEMBER
Sterling exchange was exceptionally firm in September as uneasy money from many centers continued to flow to London for safety. The entire foreign exchange market was overshadowed by general fears that the French franc was moving toward a final crisis. On Sept. 22 sterling cable transfers in New York sold as high as $\$ 5.071 / 4$.
The crisis in the franc was reached on Sept. 25, when a little after $8 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. in New York ( 1 a. m., Sept. 26, in Paris and London) official announcements were made of a tri-partite currency agreement between France, Great Britain and the United States. The French Cabinet made known its plan te devalue the franc from $25 \%$ to $34 \%$. At the new value the franc would be worth between 4.34c. and 4.96 c ., as compared with the former Poincaire franc of 6.63 c . and with the pre-war value of 19.30 c .

The French Parliament was to have met some time in October, but a special call for its assembly on Sept. 28 was issued by the Blum Government. The sanction of Parliament was required to give effect to the government's devaluation plans.
The substance of the American and British agreements to the devaluation pact consisted simply in a tentative agreement to refrain from further devaluation of the pound and the dollar at this time to prevent a competitive race for trade advantage through currency manipulation. Both Great Britain and the United States in their published announcement of the agreement and by verbal statements of
(Continued on page 113)

## New York Stock Exchange

# RANGE OF BOND PRICES DURING SEPTEMBER 1936 



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 reg
the range for the year

The tables on pages 18 to 40 furnish a complete record of the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange during Sept., 1936, 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 190y, 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. This method of quoting bonds became effective Jan. 2, 1909. Quotations after decimal point represent one or more 32 ds of a point.

fior fuotnotes see page 30.













[^0]$n$ Under the rule sales, only transactions of the
current month, and not included in year's range. $r$ Cash sales, only transactions of the current
month, and not included in year's range
month, and not included in year's range
The following cash sales were transacted
during the current month and are not included in the monthly or yearly range:
Bulgaria $71 / \mathrm{s} 1968$, Sept, 14 at $221 / 2$,
Greak Govt. 6s 1968, Sept 29 at 321/2.
Phila. Balt. \& Wash. 5s B 1974, Sept. 10 at 126.

## New York Stock Exchange

# RANGE OF STOCK PRICES DURING SEPTEMBER 1936 




[^1]

| AgGREGATE SALES |  | N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE | $\begin{gathered} \text { Price } \\ \text { Jan. } 2 \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ | PRICES IN SEPTEMBER |  |  |  | RANGE SINCE JAN. 1 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| September | Since |  |  | Sept. 1 | Sept. 30 | Lowest | Hiohest | Low | Highest |
| $\begin{array}{r} 700 \\ 0,100 \end{array}$ | Shares12,80066,70084,000203,1001,36049,900160,100397,900346,00071,300145,60057,15077,000113,60065,50093,400251,7002,470$4,088,800$ |  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{cc} 11 / 2 & 17 / 8 \\ 414 & \text { sale } \\ 105 & 17 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { 5/8 } & 51 / 4 \\ 17 / 8 \\ \text { 17ale }\end{array}$ | 4isis Sept.. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Sale Prices 2 Sept. 16 578 Sept. 21 2\% Sept. 10 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sale Prices } \\ & 110 \text { Apr. } 23 \\ & 27 / 3 \mathrm{Jan} .4 \\ & 11 / \mathrm{Anr} . \end{aligned}$ | Sale Prices 3 $/$ Jan. 13 $6 y / 4$ Jan. 15 $25 / 8 \mathrm{Feb}$. 5 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 10,100 \\ & 22,100 \\ & 74,600 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 230 \\ & 11 / 3^{2} \text { sale } \\ & 41 / 4 \text { Sale } \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{138}{ }^{1 / 8}$ Sale ${ }^{1 / 8}$ | 17/8 | $71 / 3$ Sept. ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 12 | $\begin{aligned} & 27 / \mathrm{Jan} . \\ & 10 \\ & 1 / 4 \mathrm{Apr} . \\ & 28 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 41 / 4 \text { Sale } \\ 6 \end{gathered}$ | 8 8, Sale |  | $\begin{array}{r} 81 \\ 281 / 2 \\ 28 \\ \hline 15 \\ \text { Sept. } \\ \text { Sept. } \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 28.5 Sale |  | (138 Sept. 10 |  |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }^{3} 18$ Sale | $1{ }^{13}$ | 3y\% Sale |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 731 Sale |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 28 \text { Sept. } \\ & 278 \text { Sept. } \\ & 788 \end{aligned}$ | (e) | $\begin{array}{ll} 2 & \text { Apr. } 29 \\ 68 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |
|  |  |  | 201/ Sale | 175\% sale | ${ }_{59}^{17 / 2}$ Sale | 7\%\% Sept. 16 | 60 \% Sept. 9 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{2} 51 /$ Sale | $5 \%$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 40^{3} \mathrm{May}_{4}^{4} \\ 11 / 3 \mathrm{Apr} \\ 33 \\ 33 \mathrm{Apr} \\ 33 \\ 3 \end{array}$ | 60 Sept. 9 |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | ${ }^{5} 5$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 20.18 Sale | 253 20 20 3 3 | 298 | $25 \%$ $17 \%$ Sept. 175 Sepu. 19 | $29 / 2$ Sept. 29 | 1938 | ${ }^{3}$ Apr. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
|  |  |  | $283{ }^{293}$ | (8388830 |  |  |  | $25 \text { Jan. } 8$ |  |
|  |  |  | 26. Sale |  | $\begin{gathered} 91 / 8 \\ 32 \\ 1211 / 4 \\ 33 \\ \hline 1010 \end{gathered}$ |  | 36/ Sept. 19 |  | 336.1 Aug. 13 |
| 8 , |  |  |  |  | $1211 /$ Sale | 11114 Sept. $161241 / 2$ Sept. 28 |  |  |  |
| 17,00 |  |  |  | ${ }^{\text {85 }}$ | 82\% Suale93\% SaleSale | 821/4 Sept. 114 | 850 85 Sept. Sept. 1 |  |  |
|  |  |  | 5614 |  |  | ${ }_{33} 7$ \% $/$ Sept. ${ }^{\text {Sept. }} 18$ | 988\% Sept, 29 |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{r} 21,200 \\ 110 \end{array}$ |  |  | 26 |  |  | ${ }^{37}$ S/8 Sept | Se |  |  |  |
| $300$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{cc} 111 & 113 \\ 39 & \text { Sale } \\ 87 & - \end{array}$ | $1111 / 4$ Sept. 2 $1111 / 4$ Sept. 2 <br> $361 / 2$ Sept. 1 $40 / 8$ Sept. 22 <br> 87 Sept. 9 87 Sept. 9 |  | 1071/4 Jan. 4  <br> 33 July <br> 82 Feb. 66 <br> 48 Mar. 30 |  |
|  | 80.6 |  |  | 539/4 Sale- |  | 53- sept. ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 120 Sale |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 873 \text { Sale } \\ & 553 / 56 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | 55\% |  |
|  |  |  | 193) Sale | 14\% | $151 / 4 \mathrm{Sale}$ | 1144 Sept. 1 | $153 / 2$ Sept. ${ }^{\text {O4t }}$ | 100 Aug. 14.1063 z Feb. 28 |  |
|  | 601 |  |  | (112 |  |  | $583 / 4 \mathrm{Sopt}$. | 391/ Apr. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | - | $\left\|\begin{array}{ccc} 111 & \text { Neput. } & 1 \\ 1105 / 8 & \text { Sept. } 24 \end{array}\right\|$ |  | Jan. |  |
|  |  |  | -5 --9 <br> 42 Sale <br> 32 Sale | $\begin{aligned} & 27^{5 / 8} \text { Sale } \\ & 66^{1 / 2} \text { Sale } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | Jan. |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 343383388 Sept. 28Sept. 26 | 23\%\% Sept. 2 |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{cc} 29 & \text { Sale } \\ 29 & \text { Sale } \\ 285 / 8 & 30 \end{array}\right.$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 26\% sept. 16 | 2991/2 Sept. 24 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 125\%/4 Sale |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $4{ }^{1}$ |  | ${ }^{40} 48$ Sale | ${ }^{37} 43 / 2 \mathrm{Se}$ | 48 | 423/2 M |  |
|  |  |  | 143/6 Sale |  |  |  | S | ${ }^{12}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 100 Sale |  |  | 80\% Jan |  |
|  |  |  | - |  | ${ }_{117}^{84} 3$ Sale |  | $118{ }^{84 / 8}$ Se | Jan |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $81 / 2$ sale |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{r} 41,9 \\ 4,5 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | an. |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | A |  |
|  | 1.87800 |  |  |  | $72 \quad{ }^{4} \mathrm{sal}$ | 66 | 74 | 59\% ${ }^{\text {Ap }}$ |  |
|  |  | Preferred | 693/8 Sale |  |  |  | $83 /$ | A |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Ja | 8 |
|  |  |  | 16 |  | 15 Sale | 15 Sep | 17 | 15 Aug |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 691/2 $711 / 2$ | $70^{\circ} \mathrm{Se}$ |  | $65^{3 /}$ Ju |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $81 / 8$ Sep |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{17}$ Sept. 3 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 10 |  | 105\% Sale |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Co |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{31 / 3} \mathrm{App}$ |  |
|  | 85 |  |  |  |  | 105 | 15 | $101 /{ }^{1}$ Apra. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |
|  |  | on |  |  | Sale | $51 / 2$ | 7 \% Sept. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Sept. 11 |  | 5 |
|  |  |  |  | 退 |  |  |  | ${ }^{2}$. |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 191/2 Sep |  | 121/. June 18 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 16 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sale } \\ 681 / 2 \end{gathered}$ | $94^{1 / 8}$ Sale | $100^{2 / 4}$ Sale | $90^{1 / 8}$ Sep | 2\%, Sep |  | 17 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 273 Sop |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 |  | 28.1 |  |
|  |  | Cont |  |  |  | 30 sep |  | 27. |  |
|  |  | Corn |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | corn Prod |  | 160 | 1603 Sale |  |  | Jut |  |
|  |  |  | 83 |  |  | $4{ }^{3} / 4$ Sept. 22 |  |  |  |
|  |  | cra |  | 3415 Sale | sale | Sep |  | ${ }^{3} 55$ \% Ma |  |
|  |  | cros | 469 | ale | Sale | 51 |  | 43 / Ja |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 108109 | 10834 Sep |  | $102{ }^{2}$ |  |
|  |  | Cror |  |  | . 11 \% 1 Sale | 47 | 56 | ${ }_{28} 8^{1 / 4} \mathrm{Map}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  | 11614120 | 12238 Sale |  |  | 951/ AD |  |
|  |  |  |  | $1{ }^{15 / 8}$ Sale | $10^{11 / 4}$ Sale $101 / 2$ | ${ }_{9}^{13 / 4}$ | $1{ }^{1} 12 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ Sep | ${ }_{9}^{11 / 4}$ Se |  |
|  |  |  |  | $111 / 4$ Sale | $995 \%$ Sale | 993 | 11.4 | \% Ja |  |
|  |  | d |  | ${ }_{367 / 6} 105$ Sale | 99\%退 | ${ }_{36} 9$ | 109 | ${ }^{635} 3$ |  |
|  |  |  |  | ale | 20\% Sale | 108 | 215 Sept. 24 | J |  |
|  | 887 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | , |  |  | sale | $19 \%$ sale | 18 | 20 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{74}$ St | ${ }^{59}$ S Sept. 9 |  |
|  |  |  | Sale | Sal | $4741 / 4$ Sale | $\begin{aligned} & 40 \\ & 63 / 2 \\ & \text { Sep } \\ & \text { Sep } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ept } \\ & \text { Sep } \end{aligned}$ | Jan |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Sale | 81, 893 Sale Sale Sale |  | ${ }^{84}{ }^{\text {84 }}$ Se |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{24}^{293 / 4}$ Sale | 29 | 3014 | ${ }^{27} 193 / 5 \mathrm{Jan} .2{ }^{2}$ | 7 |
|  | 625 |  |  | - | Sale | 19 |  | , |  |
|  | 879.000 53,200 |  |  | 193 | 19\%\% Sale | 15 |  |  | $\checkmark \mathrm{Fob}{ }^{1}$ |
|  |  |  | Sa | $146 \%$ 150 | $14{ }^{\circ}$ S Sale | 145 Se | 50 | 8 M | - Feb. 17 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 24\% Sale | 23/4 Sept. 2 | $\begin{aligned} & 263 / 8 \text { Sept } \\ & \text { 201/4 Sept } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{Sale}- \\ 83 / 4 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 58 \text { Sale } \\ & 103 / 8 \text { Sale } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5614 \\ & 93 / 4 \text { Sale } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 553 \\ 9 \% \text { Sept. } 26 \end{array}$ |  | $\mathrm{pr} \text {. }$ | ${ }^{61}$ 1/3 Jun. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |


| AGGREGATE SALES |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { STOCKS } \\ \text { N. X. STOCE EXCHANGE } \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Price } \\ \text { Jan. } 2 \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ | PRICES IN SEPTEMBER |  |  |  | ANGE SINCE JAN． 1 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Septemb | Since |  |  | Sept． 1 | Sept． 30 | Lovost | Hiohest | Lowest | Highes |
| Shares42,9004,0007,00040040022,5008002036,8003,900 | Shares$1,639,800$27,103,1008,70013,400100.800430378,60027,0004,030750183,100 |  |  | Bid Ask | Bid Ask |  |  |  | Sale Prices |
|  |  |  | 575 Sale <br> $291 / 3$ $301 / 2$ <br> 165 17 | B11 | $763 / 8$ Sale 45 Sale | 70 Sept， 4014 40 Sept： 1 | $\begin{gathered} \text { save prices } \\ 8058 \text { Sept. } 22 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
|  |  | Douglas Aircraft Co Inc．－ Dreseer（8R）MPE conv cl A． Clask B－．．．－－7．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．． Ouluth soukh sia ar Ati．． 100 |  | ${ }^{43}$ 结 Sale |  |  | 23 \％Sept． 10 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Dunhill Int．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | $63 / \text { Sale }_{1}^{11 / 8}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{\|cc\|} 15 \% & \text { saie } \\ 1143 & 153 / 8 \end{array}\right\|$ |  | 113120 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Du Pont de Nem \＆Co（EI）－ 20 $6 \%$ non－roting deben 10 IJuquesne Lidht 1 at pref．．． 104 |  |  | $1617 / 8$ Sale |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{cc} 10378 & 13010 \\ 1141 / 8 & 1311 / 2 \\ 1145 \end{array}\right\|$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Ourham Hos Mills pref＿．．． 10 n Nantern Rolling Mills－ <br> Eaetman Kodak Co．of N．J．＊ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{cc} 1141 / 2 & 15 \\ 20 \\ 736 & 261 / 2 \end{array}\right.$ |  | ${ }_{16}{ }^{6}$ ，Saliē |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Eaetman Kodak Co．of N．J＿＊ Preferred． | 155 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | katon Mfg．Co． ＂tingon Schild．．． | 293／Sale | 341年 Sale |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 03 | Electric Auto－Lite（The）＿－． 5 <br> Preferred． <br> tlectric Boat |  | 112 sale |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 948 |  |  | 10 | 13 Sale | $125 / 8 \text { Sept. } 24$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1101 / 4 \mathrm{Jan} \\ & 10 \mathrm{Apr} \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | 412 | Electric Boat． 3 <br> Eioc \＆Musical Ind－ $\qquad$ <br> American shares． $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Elec Power \＆Lidht $\square$ | 63 Sale <br> 33 ל／8 Sale <br> 301／2 Sale |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 271 | ${ }^{36}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | tEIk Horn Coal Corp Preferred$\qquad$$\qquad$ | $\begin{gathered} 301 / 2 \text { Sale } \\ 54548 \\ 5 / 8 \text { sale } \end{gathered}$ |  |  | 45.48 |  | I |  |
|  |  |  |  | $2^{2 / 8}{ }^{\text {Sale }}$ |  |  | $25 / 8$ Septet． 21 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 1093\％ 1157 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $1121 / 2115$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{lll}473 / 2 & \text { Sale } \\ \text { 46 } & 501 / 6 \\ 53 & 56\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}78 & 79 \\ 78 \\ 88 & 80 \\ & 85\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}83 & 84 \\ 91 & 841 / 8\end{array}$ | 80 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 16 |  | ${ }^{51 / 4} \mathrm{Apr}$ Apr． 30 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }^{40} 48 / 85$ | $\begin{gathered} 14 \% \text { Sale } \\ \text { 3018 Sale } \\ 5 \% / 8 \text { Sale } \end{gathered}$ | （er | 18， | 6 Sept． 8 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 231/8 July. } \\ & \text { 41/8 Jan. } \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  | Talrbanks Co $\qquad$ 25 <br> Preferred $\qquad$ <br> Pairbanka Morse at Co 100 <br> 6\％conv preferred $\qquad$ <br> Fajardo Sug Co Porto Rico． 20 | $\begin{array}{rl} 31 / 4 & \text { Sale } \\ 13 \\ \text { Sale } \\ 381 / 4 & \text { Sale } \\ 121 & 130 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 25 / 6 \text { Sale } \\ & \text { 13 Sale } \\ & 621 / \text { Sal Sale } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 25 / 8 \text { Sept. } 25 \\ 1215 \\ x 561 / 4 \text { Sept. } \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{rr} 3 & \text { Sept. } 4 \\ 14 & \text { Sept. } \\ 6212 & \text { Sept. } 30 \end{array}$ | $28 / 8$ June <br> $81 / 2$ Apr． 2 <br> 342 Jan | $\begin{aligned} & 25 \\ & 25 \\ & 20 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 199. |  |  | 174 Sale |  | $x 5614$ Sept． $173^{1 / 8}$ Sept． 18 |  | 1221 Jan． <br> 122 Jan ． |  |
|  |  |  |  | 174 d ${ }^{\text {Sale }}$ | 182 454 Sale | $1731 / 2 \text { Sept. } 18$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 253 / 4 \\ & 98 \\ & \text { Sale } \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{94}^{23 / 2}$ Sept．${ }^{\text {S }}$ Sept． 14 | 21 | 18\％Apr． 30 |  |
|  |  | Pederal Minine \＆Smelt＿－100 | 60808088 | 381／8 Sale | $\begin{array}{ll} 98 & 99 \\ 41 & 423 \end{array}$ |  | $i^{4}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{91}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Sa |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Federated Departm＇t Storea＊ Fidellty Phenix Pire Ins．2．50 | ${ }^{2} 21 / 3$ sale |  | 38 Sale |  |  | ${ }_{20}^{21 / 2}$ Jan．${ }^{2}$ |  |
|  |  |  | 203／3 sale |  |  |  | 40 418 Sept． 11 | 2014 Jan． 27 |  |
|  |  |  | （105／ $111 / 2$ |  |  | 343 Sept．${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | ${ }_{x 241}^{110}$ Jan．${ }^{2}$ |  |
|  |  |  | （eay | （104 | $\begin{aligned} 105 & \text { Sale } \\ 47 & \text { Sale } \end{aligned}$ |  | 11938188 Sept． 30 | 1003 Feb． 26105 Juby 17 |  |
|  | 13 |  |  |  |  |  | 483 gept． 8 |  |  |
|  |  |  | $29 \overline{9}^{-}, \quad 29 \overline{9} / 8$ | 371／Sale | $331 / 8$ Sale | $30^{31 / 2}$ Sept． Sept． 25 | $37 / 4$ Sept． 1 |  |  |  |
|  |  | trollanabee BrosFood Machinery Corp new 10 | ${ }^{40} 4$ Sale |  | cosk Sale |  | $51 / 2$ Sept． 28 | 42 sevt． 1 |  |
|  |  |  |  | 387／8 Sale |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | －3－－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 30\％ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}87 & 943 \\ 25 & \text { Sale }\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Sal |  |  | 33 Jan ． |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Gen Amer Transp Cord．．．．．．． 5 |  |  | 10 |  |  | ${ }^{97} 1{ }^{1} \mathrm{Ja}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 161／Sale |  |  | $15^{5 \%}$ Jam |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 14 |  | $155{ }^{55 / 4} \mathrm{Se}$ |  |  |
|  | ． 469 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 343／5 ${ }^{\text {ap }}$ | 83／Aug． 10 |
| 40,00 103,3 | 696 |  |  | ${ }^{2 / 8}$ sale | 40 | se |  | ${ }^{3}$ 结 Jan．${ }^{\text {Jabs }}$ |  |
| 1，990 |  |  |  |  | 5 |  |  | Jan |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | － |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 | ． 78 |  | 11 | 67 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 118 |  |  |  |  | 118 Ja |  |
|  |  |  | 55\％Sale | － | 493／2 Sale |  |  |  | 1 |
|  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{56}{ }^{1071 / 571 / 5}$ | 55 sep | 57 Sept． 17 <br> 09  <br> 0  |  |  |
|  | 124.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 323 Ap | $63 / 6 \mathrm{Feb} .5$ |
| $120$ | $\begin{array}{r} 124,700 \\ 1 ; 140 \end{array}$ |  | 107108 | （1）${ }^{113}$ | （12 41181 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Salo | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 35 Sale } \\ & \text { 45\%/ Sale } \end{aligned}$ |  | 333 Sept． 10 |  | 33， |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | ， |  | $323 / 4$ Apr． 30 |  |
|  |  |  |  | － | 26 sal sae | ep |  | Ju |  |
|  |  |  |  | $75^{1 / 3} \mathrm{Sa}$ | 76589 | 74 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 73 sale | $758 / 8 \mathrm{Sal}$ | 18 sale | 1 |  | $63 / 3 \mathrm{Ja}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  | 108 sale | $1071 / \mathrm{Sa}$ | $105^{\text {／}} \mathrm{Se}$ |  | ${ }^{69} 3{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{J}$ |  |
|  |  | $41 / 2 \%$ conv preferred．－．．．．． 50 |  | 54 | 52 | 423 Sep | 544 sept． 2 | 2 |  |
|  |  | abet |  |  |  | 4 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 144 Sale |  | $13 \%$ Sep |  | 12.6 | 6 |
|  |  |  | 14 |  | Sal | 21 |  | 13\％Ja |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{74} 48$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | ， |  |  |  |  |
| 74，200 |  |  | sale | $\begin{aligned} & 914 \\ & 21 / 5 \\ & 929 / 4 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{93}$ 25 Sale |  |  | ${ }_{27}{ }_{2}$ Jan |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Grasd |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | N Normaly ore drop． |  |  |  |  | $221 / 4$ Sept． 8 |  | Sept． 8 |







\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{AGGREGATE SALES} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
STOCKS \\
N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE
\end{tabular}} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Price } \\
\text { Jan. } \\
1936
\end{gathered}
\]} \& \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{PRICES IN SEPTEMBE} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{RANGE SINCE JAN. 1} \\
\hline \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { In } \\
\text { September }
\end{gathered}
\] \& Since
Jan. 1 \& \& \& 1 \& Sept. 30 \& Lowest \& Highest \& Lowest \& Highest \\
\hline Shares 241,200 \& Shares
\[
2,427,000
\] \& Warnor Broa \(\mathbf{P}\) \&  \& \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Bid Ask } \\
1314 \\
\text { Asale }
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Bid } \\
131 / 4 \\
\text { Sale }
\end{gathered}
\] \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \[
\begin{array}{r}
41,200 \\
1,700 \\
\mathbf{1}, 7
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 127,000 \\
\& 13,400
\end{aligned}
\] \& Warnor Bros Pi \& 503/4 Sale \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 131 / 4 \\
\& 51 \frac{1}{4} \\
\& 56
\end{aligned}
\] \& \(131 / 4.81818\) \& \(123 / 4{ }^{3}{ }^{\text {Sept. }}\) Sept. 10 \& \(141 / 8\) Sept. 10 \& \& \(145 / 8 \mathrm{Feb}\). 19 \\
\hline 17,500 \& 257.100 \& \#Warner-Oulnis \& \(11 / 8\) Sale \& (\% \& \({ }^{11 / 4}\) Sale \& 56 3/ Sept. \({ }^{\text {3 }}\) \& 138 \({ }^{13} 8\) Sept. 22 \& \({ }^{44}\) 1/2 Juner. 29 \& 231/8 Mept. 22 \\
\hline 34,600
5,100 \& 518,400 \& Narr \& 16\% Sale \& 疗 Sale \& \({ }_{261 / 2}\) Sale \& 831/4 Sept. \& 9\%\% Sept. \({ }^{4} 1\) \& Jan. \& 1014 Mar. 31 \\
\hline 20,600 \& 103,100 \& Warren Fdry \& 2434 Sale \& 28188 \& \(301 / 3\) Sale \& 273 Sept. \& 3218 Sept. 30 \& \({ }^{151 / 8} \mathrm{Jan}\). Apr. 30 \& 2714 Sept. 29 \\
\hline 13,500
3,800 \& 167,000
137,600 \& Waukesha Moto \& \(7{ }^{291 / 4}\) Sale \& \({ }_{65 / 8}{ }^{\text {a }}\) Sale \& \({ }^{251} 18\) Sale \& 223
612
Sept.
Sept \& 26 Sept. 22 \& 19313 Apr .28 \& 2913 Jan. 2 \\
\hline \& , 2 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \(83^{61 / 3}\) June \& \(111 / 4\). Feb. \({ }^{6}\) \\
\hline \[
\begin{array}{r}
140 \\
13,700
\end{array}
\] \& 13,320
169,400 \& Wells Fargo \& Co--------1 \& 1613 Sale \& \(41^{11 / 3}\) Sale \(^{13 / 8}\) \& \(39^{1 / 4}\) Sale \(^{11 / 2}\) \& 38 \& 9 \& 1 Aug. \& \(23{ }^{3}\) Jan. 13 \\
\hline 1,200 \& 21:300 \& \& 8018 Sale \& \& \(\begin{array}{lll}39 \& 811 / 2\end{array}\) \& 81 \(81 / 2\) Sept. 29 \& \(83^{3 / 4}\) Sept. 11 \& 35\% June \& Jan. 7 \\
\hline \& 787 \& Weat Penn \& 911/4 \(941 / 4\) \& 05 \(1061 / 2\) \& \(1021 / 4104\) \& \(x 1021 / 4 \mathrm{Sept} .16\) \& 107 Sept. 9 \& 3/2 Jan. \& \(831 / 2\) Aug. 11 \\
\hline \& 12,6 \& 7\% preferred \& 96 Sale \& \(1073 /{ }^{3}\) Sale \& \(1051063 / 4\) \& 106 Sept. \& 108 Sept. 8 \& 96 Jan. 2 \& 107 Sept. \({ }^{9}\) \\
\hline \& 10,090
6,620 \&  \& 87, 89 \& 1001/2 Sale \& 991/4 Sale \& 99 Sep \& 02, Sept. 10 \& 87 Feb. 20 \& 102 Sept. 10 \\
\hline 220 \& 3,210 \&  \& 1.3 \% Sale \& \& \(1141 / 4\) Sale \& \(12141 / 4\) \& 8 \& Jan. \& 241/2 Sept. 18 \\
\hline 40,200 \& 289,230 \& -astern Ma \& 9. Sale \& 101/4 Sale \& 10 \% Sale \& 10 Sep \& \(115 / 8\) Sept. 11 \& 838 Apr . \& \(121 / 8 \mathrm{Feb} .21\) \\
\hline 14,000 \& 39,600 \& Second \(p\) \& 167/8 Sale \& \(17.183 / 4\) \& \(203 / 4\) Sale \& \(177 / 8\) Sep \& 2314 Sept. 11 \& \(15^{1 / 8} \mathrm{Apr}\). \& \\
\hline 17,900 \& 51.500
175,500 \& Westera Paci \& \({ }^{214}\) S Sale \({ }^{1 / 2}\) \& 21/8 Sale \& \({ }_{6}{ }^{1 / 8}\) S Sale \& 21 \& \(21 / 3\) Sept. 9 \& 2 Apr. \& Feb. 7 \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& g. \& Feb. 7 \\
\hline 57,100 \& 502.200 \& Weatingh \& Salo \& Sale \& \(43 \%\) Sale \& 42 Sept. 17 \& 45 \% Sept. 8 \& Jan. \& \({ }_{48}^{95}\) Feb. \({ }^{\text {Mar. }}{ }^{13}\) \\
\hline 55,600 140 \& 789.600
3.060 \& Westinghouse Et \& Mig--5t \& 123\% Sale \& 1393 Sale \& \(1403 / 4\) Sale \& 138 Sept. 16 \& \(1441 / 2\) Sept. 12 \& Jan. \& 47 Aug. 10 \\
\hline 12,200 \& 84.130 \& W \& 123 - \({ }^{\text {a }}\) \& \(14{ }^{1}\) \& Sale \& \(1421 / 8\) Sept. 21 \& Sept. 10 \& 123 J Jan. \& 1/6 Aug. 10 \\
\hline \& 1.830 \& Clat \& \& 373/8 \& \(\begin{array}{lll}\text { 37 } \& 381 / 2\end{array}\) \& \(371 / 2\) Sept \& 371/2 Sept. 19 \& 36\% June \& \(39^{3 / 4}\) Jan. 25 \\
\hline \& 131.600 \& \& \& 25 Sale \& \& 24 多 Sept. 17 \& 27. Sept. 24 \& 1934 June \& \\
\hline \[
16,2
\] \& . 600 \& Wheel'g \& Lake Erie Ry Col00 \& 33 \({ }^{-\cdots}\) \& \(7{ }^{-1}{ }^{-1}\) \& 343/4 Sale \& \({ }^{32} 38\) Sept. 17 \& 351/8 Sopt. 24 \& 323/8 Sept. \& \(351 / 8\) Sept. 24 \\
\hline 120 \& \& 51/2\% conv pref.-...... 100 \& 33 \& \(1018 / 4\) \& 102120 \& 105 Sept. 1 \& \(\begin{array}{ll}80 \& \text { Sept. } 11 \\ 06 \& \text { Sept. } 24\end{array}\) \& \({ }_{99}{ }^{3}\) J Jan. 14 \& 80
06
June
Sept. 24 \\
\hline 22,200 \& 112,300 \& \& \(311 / 4\) Sale \& \(28.3 / 4 \mathrm{Sale}\) \& 311/2 Sale \& \(281 / 2\) Sept. \& \(351 / 4\) Sept. 11 \& 213/2 July 2 \& \\
\hline 43 , \& 1,064,500 \& \& 1984 Sale \& 96
\(221 / 4\)

Sale
Sale \& 100
$21 / 1 / 2041 / i$
Sale \& 96 ${ }^{93} 8$ Sept. \& 105 a/ Sept. 19 \& 84.4 \& 091 Feb. 9 <br>
\hline 6,100 \& -73,800 \& White Rock Min Spgse ctfs.-* \& $151 / 3$ Sale \& 14.4 Sale \& 1418 Sale \& 14 \& Sept. ${ }^{3}$ \& $18{ }^{\frac{3}{8}}$ Feb. \& <br>
\hline 16,700 \& 104,700 \& White Sewing \& 48 Sale \& $31 / 2$ Sale \& 41/2 Sale \& 131/2 Sept \& 514 Sept. 25 \& 131/4 Apr \& <br>
\hline \& 189,900 \&  \& 19 2\% Sale \& 1818 Sale \& 27. Sale \& $181 / 2$ Sept \& 2938 Sept. 25 \& $16{ }^{31 / 4} \mathrm{Apr}$. \& $293 / 8 \mathrm{JSopt} .25$ <br>
\hline 49,300 \& 1,156,300 \& \&  \& ${ }^{3 / 4}$ Sale \& Sale \& 18 Sep \& Sept. 11 \& Jon \& Mar. 30 <br>
\hline 3,200 \& 56,900 \& W \& 78.788 \& 7519 Sale \& 79.15 Sale \& $751 /$ Sept. \& $79 \%$ Sept. 19 \& 70 June \& 87 Jan. 14 <br>
\hline 71,100
10.000 \& 743.600
146.700 \&  \& 553/ Sale \& 54, Sale \& 5319 \& $531 / 8$ Sept \& 561/4 Sept. 9 \& $443 / 1 \mathrm{Apr}$. \& 56 \%/8 Feb. 5 <br>
\hline 4 \& 36,130 \& - \& 5788 \& 76 Sale \& 73 Sale \& 73 \% Sept. 2 \& 81 \& 231/3 Apr. 30 \& 351/2 Mar. 23 <br>
\hline 11,3 \& 56 \& Wright Aerongu \& 48 S7 Sale \& 6534 Sale \& 661/4 Sale \& $65^{1 / 2}$ Sept \& 72 Sept. 8 \& $47 \mathrm{Jan}$. \& 72 Sept. 8 <br>

\hline 15,20 \& 54. \& Wright ( Wm ) Jr.......---: \& $$
\begin{array}{cc}
673 / 4 & \text { Sale } \\
781 / 4
\end{array}
$$ \& $\begin{array}{ll}921 / 4 & 96 \\ 641 / 2\end{array}$ \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
131 \\
661 / 4 \\
\text { Sale }
\end{array}
$$
\] \& 96 Sep \& 1403/4 Sept. 16 \& $625 / 8$ Jan. \& 1403/4 Sept. 16 <br>

\hline \& \& Ye \& 3413 Sale \& 411/4 Sale \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline 149,800 \& 2,499.9 \& proferred - 100 \& 878 Sale \& 143 Sale \& $191 / 2$ Sale \& $18 \%$ \& 203/4 Sept. 28 \& $83 / 4$ \& $427 / 8 \mathrm{Aug} .4$ <br>
\hline 13,500 \& 139,600 \& proferred.------.-. 100 \& 8731/2 Sale \& 1431/ Sale \& 145 Sale \& 13714 Sept. 16 \& 145 Sept. 30 \& 8313 Jan. \& 145 July 29 <br>

\hline 98,000 \& 909.600 \&  \& 46 \&  \& 79 Sale \& 78 Sept. 25 \& 543/8 Sept. 11 \& $$
4213 \text { July }
$$ \& \[

853 / 8 Apr. 6
\] <br>

\hline 1,300 \& 9,400 \& \%\% preferred.......- 100 \& 1061/2 110 \& $1191 / 2121$ \& 1163/4 118 \& $1171 / 4$ Sept. 24 \& $1211 / 2$ Sept. 5 \& \[
105 Jan.

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
843 / 8 \text { sept. } 9 \\
122^{84}
\end{array}
$$
\] <br>

\hline $$
\begin{aligned}
& 67,400 \\
& 29,800
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 722,600 \\
& 356,300
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& Zonith Radio Corp-.........-: \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
138 / 8 \text { Sale } \\
78 \text { Sale }
\end{array}
$$

\] \& $351 / 2$ Sale 615 Sale \& | 383/8 Sale |
| :--- |
| $\cdot 75 / 8$ Sale | \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{rr}
343 / 2 & \text { Sept. } \\
61 / 2 & \text { Sept. } \\
1
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
401 / 4 \\
8
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
111 / 3 \text { Jan. } 28 \\
53 / 4 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
401 / 4 \text { Sept. } 23 \\
98 \text { Jan. } 4
\end{array}
$$
\] <br>

\hline
\end{tabular}

[^2]
# New York Curb Exchange 

## RANGE OF PRICES ON NEW YORK CURB EXCHANGE



[^3]

| AGOREGATE SALES |  | NRW YORECURB EXCHANGE | $\begin{gathered} \text { Price } \\ \text { Jan.2 } \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ | PRICES IN SEPTEMBER |  |  |  | RANGE SINCE JAN． 1 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\frac{\text { In }}{\text { September }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { Jan. } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | t． 1 | Sept | Lowest | Highe | Lowest | Highest |
| $1,500$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Shares } \\ 3,500 \\ 26,575 \\ 335 \\ 84,600 \\ 4,400 \end{array}$ | STOCKS (Contsnued) Par | $\|$Bid $A s k$ <br> $\overline{1}^{-1}$ Sale | $\overline{\overline{B i d}} \begin{array}{ll} 13 / 8 & 13 / 4 \end{array}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{cc} \hline B i d & A s k \\ 11 / 2 & 13 / 4 \\ 44^{2} & \text { Sale } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sale } \\ \begin{array}{c} \text { Prices. } \\ 11 / 2 \\ \text { Seppt.14 } \\ \text { Sept. } \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | Sale Prices $15 \%$ $46 \%$ Sept． 80 48 | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \hline \text { Sale Prices } \\ 13^{11 / 3} & \text { June } \\ \hline 1 & \text { Jan. } \end{array}$ |  |
|  |  | Community Public Service Stk tr ctís for com． Community Water Sery | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 123 \\ & \hdashline 12 \% \\ & \hline \text { Sale } \\ & \text { Sale } \end{aligned}\right.$ | －${ }^{-1}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 281 / \text { Sale } \\ 15 \text { s Sale } \\ 15 / 2 \\ \text { Sale } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} 28 \\ \begin{array}{c} \text { Sept. } 22 \\ 14 / 8 \\ 14 \\ \text { Sept. } \\ \text { Sept. } \\ \hline \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 285 \text { Sept. } 88 \\ & 25 \% \text { Sepp. } 19 \\ & 15 y_{8} \text { Sept. } 25 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| 6，400 |  | Compo Shoe Machiner Conn Gas \＆Coke Secur |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $30,6 \overline{0}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 125 \\ 346.900 \end{array}$ |  | 17\％\％Saie | －183／4 | 191／4 sale | 18\％\％sept． | 20\％／8 Sept． 22 | $\begin{aligned} & 463 \text { May } 12 \\ & 14 \% \text { July } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 31,0,000 \\ & 5,500 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,800 \\ 43,500 \\ 77,400 \\ \hline 140 \\ 0 \end{array}$ |  |  | ${ }^{\text {91／4／Sale }}$ | $8^{84}$ Sale | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} -4 i / \text { sept. in } \\ 89 \\ \text { Sept. } \end{array}\right\|$ | $923 \text { Sept. } 9$ |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 6,140 \\ 44,100 \\ 44 \\ 1820 \end{array}$ |  | ${ }^{5}-{ }^{\text {a }}$ | －8－sale |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 166 \text { Mar. } \\ 606 \text { Mop. } 23 \\ 808 \end{array}$ |
|  |  | Cohs Retall Storen Inc com ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | －－－－－－－－－－ | 2－1／8 ${ }^{-1 / 3}$ | $-\overline{2} \overline{1}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{cc} 90^{3 / 8} & \text { Man } \\ 2 & \text { May } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 100,2 \\ 15 \% \text { sale } \\ 10 \% \text { sale } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 993 / \text { sepp. } \\ & 99 \\ & 90 \\ & \text { Sept. } \\ & \text { Sept. } 28 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 88 \\ & \text { Man. } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $;$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | 15 㝦 Sept． 29 | ${ }^{11}$ |  |
| 27.70 | 189. | Conthontal Socur common－： Cooper Besemer Corp com－－ | 343，sale |  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{ll} 912 & \text { Sept. } \\ 20 & \text { Sept. } \\ 50 & \text { Sept. } 4 \end{array}\right\|$ | 25 Sept． 16 <br> $521 /$ Sept． 30 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 50 Sept．${ }^{1 / 2}$ Sept． $4^{4}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 52 \\ & 5 \text { sept. } 30 \\ & 7 \text { sept. } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 4，Sale |  |  | 43\％Sept．${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $653 / 8$ Jualy．${ }^{6}$ |  |
| ${ }^{2} \mathbf{1 , 5}$ | 585.700 81.000 |  |  |  | 121／2 $133 / 4$ |  | 14／3／Sept：${ }^{3}$ | ${ }_{6} 13 / 3$ Jan．${ }^{2}$ |  |
|  | 5，100 |  |  |  |  | 121／8 Sept． 28 | $135 / 8$ Sept． 9 | 117／May 19 | 9 |
| $\begin{array}{r} 300 \\ 44,709 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7,200 \\ 309 \\ \hline 2,7500 \\ \hline 10750 \end{array}$ |  |  | 36\％／4／Sale | －397\％Sale | $\begin{array}{r} 5 / 8 \text { Sept. } 15 \\ 361 / 8 \text { Sept. } 77 \\ 137 \\ \text { Sept. } 26 \end{array}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} 7 / 8 \\ 39^{7 / 8} \\ \text { Sept. } \\ \text { Sept. } \\ \text { Sent } \end{gathered}\right.$ |  |  |
|  |  | Gre |  | $\overline{1}$ Sale | $\begin{aligned} & 25 \text { Sale } \\ & 11\} \text { sale } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | 715,760 1644,500 6 |  |  | 11 1\％Sale |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 19 \text { Jan. } 6 \\ 9 \end{array}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $6{ }^{1 / 8}$ \％Sept． Sept． |  |  |  |
|  |  | Crown | 23 Sale |  |  | 13 14 Sept． 16 |  |  |  |
|  |  | （isuwn Cork Internat ci A ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | $141 / 8$ sale | le |  | 43 Sepl． | 118 | July 20 |
|  |  | Crown Dras common．．．－25c ${ }^{\text {25 }}$ |  |  |  | $223 / 8$ Sept． 30 | ${ }^{2336}$ Sept． 15 | 22，June Aus． 27 |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 10,90 \\ 20.50 \\ 9.800 \\ 9.80 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  | 硅 |  | ${ }^{4}$ Aus． 12 |  |
|  |  |  | 391\％Sale | $438331 / 4$ | $47^{1 / 871 / 2}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 43 & \text { Sept. } 2 \\ 108 & \text { Sept. } 24 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
|  | 346.40 |  | －1／4 Bale | \％Sale | $5 / 8$ Sale | $147 / \mathrm{SNO}_{20}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  | Darby Petrol Corp． Dayvenport Hoblery：－ $\square$ | ${ }_{11} 11$ |  |  |  | 1／2 Sept． 28 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Dennison Mfe $7 \%$ pref．．．．． 100 <br> Derby Oll \＆Ref com |  |  |  |  |  | $50$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | （17） |  |  |  |
|  | 120 |  |  |  |  | $16^{19 / 2}$ Sop |  | 19 Aug． 27 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{lll}85 & \text { Sept．} \\ 35 & \text { Sept．}\end{array}$ |  | 73 Aug． 27 |  |
|  |  | Diam |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 118 |  | 11 Sep |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $8,2$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9,1,100 \\ 77,100 \end{array}$ | Am dep rets ord res |  | ${ }^{27 / 4}$ Sale | ${ }_{35}{ }^{\text {d }}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{9,20}$ | Dominion Bridge Co Ltd．．－${ }^{*}$ |  | 47\％${ }^{\text {－}}$ 5／8 | 5\％\％${ }^{\text {\％}}$ Salie－ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 46 \\ 53 / 4 \\ \text { Sept. } \\ \text { sept. } \\ 8 \end{array}\right\|$ | 56 \％Sopt． 21 | $1$ | $461 /$ sept． 21 8 July 20 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Dow |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 177 / 8 \\ 75 \end{array}$ | x941／Apr． |  |
| 2，9 |  |  |  | 7\％ | 28 | $267 / 8 \mathrm{se}$ | 75 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 10 | 这 | Jan |  |
|  |  |  |  | $77 \text { Sale }$ |  | $76{ }^{3}$ Sept． 16 | 这 | ${ }_{\text {Feb．}}{ }^{\text {Jan．}} 26$ | ar．${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| 6，80 | 1 | Durham Hosiery cl B com Duval Texal Sulphur | $e^{1 / 6}$ | $13 / 4$ |  | sep | －71／8 Sept． 16 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } 18 \\ & \text { July } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | an． 14 |
| 34,60 18,20 | $\begin{aligned} & 179,2 \\ & 198,2 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | $103 / 4 \text { Sept }$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 42 4 S Sale | $631 / 8$ sale |  | 593 Sept |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 6032 | 72.7278 | 72 | $723 / 5 \mathrm{Sep}$ 263 | 74. |  |  |
|  |  | Lemern | 5 | 27 |  | 2 | ${ }^{2} 26 \%$ | 233）July 23 |  |
|  |  | 56 |  |  |  | 373）Sep | 415 | 24314 JJan Jan |  |
|  |  | Easy Waehtne Mach ciajeie B，： |  | Sale |  | $143 \%$ Sept |  | $63 / 3$ Jan |  |
|  |  |  |  | $551 / 3951 / 4$ |  | $57{ }^{\text {\％}}$ | 5 | 36 Jan． |  |
|  | 184 | Eta | Sale | 23 3／8 Sale | 22 | ${ }^{3}$ 3 Sep | 34\％Se | $15^{5} \mathrm{~F}$ Feb． 20 | 3 |
|  |  |  | 781 | 硅 | 83 |  | 24 | 15\％Frob． 20 |  |
|  | 59 ， | ${ }_{\text {lectren }}^{35}$ proferrod |  |  | $743 / 8 \mathrm{sa}$ | ${ }_{11}{ }^{1}$ | 743\％Sept． 30 |  |  |
|  | 117 | Ter | 890 Sale | 9318 Sale | 933／8 Sale | 885\％Sep | 9 | 63 Apr： 30 | $97 /{ }^{\text {July }} 20$ |
|  | 50， | 10 | $183 / 3$ Sale | 6\％818 | 61\％sale | $531 / 4$ septi． 17 | 6315 | $183 / 2 \mathrm{Jan}.{ }^{2}$ |  |
| 2.5 | $\begin{array}{r} 49,6 \\ 9,9 \end{array}$ |  |  | $971 / 4$ sale ${ }^{67 / 6}$ | ${ }^{67}{ }^{6}$ Slale | ${ }^{6} 61 / 2$ Sept．${ }^{\text {Septi } 23}$ | $973 / 3$ Sept． | $\begin{array}{lll}58 & \text { May } \\ 88 \\ \text { May }\end{array}$ | ${ }_{8} 9 / 4$ Fan．${ }^{17}$ |
|  |  |  | 11 Sal |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 181／4．Sale |  | 381／2 Sep | 393／Se | Jan |  |
|  |  | ${ }^{\text {Em }}$ |  |  |  | $60^{3 / 2}$ Sep | $62{ }^{\text {d }}$ | Jan． | 9 |
| 1，4 | 23 | Emplre G \＆F 7\％profo－－100 | 451／Sale |  | ${ }^{62}$ 62／Sale | 59 63 63 Sep | 63 Sep | $43^{31 / 2}$ Jan． |  |
| 200 |  |  |  |  |  | 56 Sept | 61 Sept． | $\begin{array}{lll}\text { l7 } & \text { Jan．} \\ 43 & \text { Jan．} \\ 44 & \text { JJan．}\end{array}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{21}^{44}$ Jan | $\text { July } 288$ |
| 47,900 27,300 | 5118 | Emact |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} 283 \\ 183 \\ 13 \end{aligned}$ |  | ${ }_{15}{ }^{15}$ J／Jun．${ }^{\text {Juny }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. } \\ & \text { Fob. } 17 \\ & \text { Fob } \end{aligned}$ |
| 27，30 | 512 | Equity | $37^{21 / 2} 89$ | $41 / 2{ }^{1 / 8}$ | $41^{17 / 2}$ Sale | $4_{1} 13 / 8 \mathrm{sep}$ | ${ }_{41}{ }^{2}$ Sept | $\begin{aligned} & 17 / J_{5} \text { July } 24 \\ & 385 \\ & \text { July } \\ & 16 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 12 |  | raft |  | ale | $18 \%$ Sale | $10 \%$ Sep | 19／8 Sep | ${ }_{14}^{5} / 4 \mathrm{~A} \mathrm{Aapr}$ ． 30 | $23 \%$ Jan． 14 |
| 5，80 |  |  |  | 51／2 | Sal | 43／2 Sept． | 61／8 Sep |  |  |
| 12，900 | 84 |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} 43 \\ 45 \\ 105 \end{aligned}$ | $593 / \mathrm{Feb} .21$ 93 Sept． 10 |
|  | 29，${ }^{\text {\％}}$ | Pa | 13 年 ${ }^{2} 41 / 8$ |  | 19\％S Sale | 15 多 Sept． 1 | $\begin{aligned} 1939 \\ 19 \end{aligned}$ |  | 19 復 Sopt． 29 |
|  | 12，30 |  |  | 12 |  | Sep |  | 23，${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | ale | Se |  | ${ }^{283}{ }^{3 / 7}$ Man．${ }^{\text {May }} 11^{3}$ |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }^{-1}$ | \％ | \％6 Sale |  |  | 1 |  |
|  | 2,7 | Fire Aesoc of Phila | 11 |  | 31／2 | se | $\begin{aligned} & 1 / 2 \\ & 3 / 20 \\ & \text { Se } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 742_{8}^{\mathrm{Ju}} \mathrm{Ju} \end{array}$ | $7^{3} \text { Jan. }$ |

[^4]

| AGGREGATE SALES |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { NEW YORK } \\ & \text { CURB EXCHANGE } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Price. } \\ \text { Jan. } \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ | PRICES IN SEPTEMBER |  |  |  | RANGE SINCE JAN. 1 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Since <br> Jan. |  |  | Sept. 1 | Sept. 30 | Lowest | Highes | Lowest | Hiohe |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Shares } \\ 330 \\ 5,500 \\ 33,600 \\ \mathbf{K} \\ \mathbf{5 0} \\ \mathbf{K} \\ 88,900 \\ 162,700 \\ 16.400 \\ 14,500 \\ 7 \\ 13,900 \end{array} \mathbf{K}_{\mathbf{K}}^{\mathbf{K}}$ |  | $\overline{\text { Bid } \quad \text { Ask }}$ | Bid Ask |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | --1--1/4 | Sale | 2 23/4 Sale | $141 / 8$ Sept. 1 | 2y <br> 2 Sept. <br> Sept. 25 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 95 & \text { July } 18 \\ 74 & \text { Jan. } \end{array}$ | $9$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 11,80 |  | Kingston Products_-.....-. - 1 <br> Kirby Petecleam. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{2}$ | $21 \operatorname{sept.}^{2}$ |  |  |
|  |  | Kieinert (J B) Rubber ...... 10 |  | ale | 103/4 |  | $101 / 2$ Sept. 11 | 1 | ${ }_{9}{ }^{1 / 2}$ Sept. 24 |
| $00$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,075 \\ 5,600 \\ 89,000 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Koppers Gas \& Coise6\% preferred. <br> Kress (S H) \& Co apec pi <br> Kreuser Brewing Co.......... |  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{rr} 1031 / 2 & \text { sale } \\ 1133 / 8 & 121 / 8 \\ 23 \frac{8}{8} & 241 / 2 \end{array}\right\|$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 961 / 2 \mathrm{Apr} \\ & 16 \\ & 108 / 2 \mathrm{May} \\ & 14 \\ & 14 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 8 & \text { Feb. } 26 \\ 107 & \text { Febr. } \\ 125 & \text { June } & 1 \end{array}$ |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 80 \\ 194,800 \\ 140,400 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} \overline{5} 2-\underset{6}{3} \text { Sale } \\ \text { Sale } \end{array}$ | 5533 3 Sale ${ }^{-1}$ | $\mid-55 \overline{3} / 4 \text { sale } \mid$ | $\begin{array}{rr} 75 & \text { Sept. } 10 \\ 55 & \text { Sept. } 29 \\ 51 / 4 & \text { Sept. } 18 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 75 \\ & \begin{array}{ll} \text { Sept. } 10 \\ 57 \% & \text { Sept. } 18 \\ 6 \% & \text { Sept. } 19 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{l\|ll} 9 & 78 & \text { Mar. } \\ 7 & 60 & \text { Mar. } 29 \\ 8 & 85 / 8 & \text { Mar. } 12 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\text { Lane Bryant } 7 \% \text { pref }$ <br> Langendorf Un Bak cl A |  | 6\%/8 sale | 6 Sale |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 70 \\ 11 \\ 11 \\ 3 \end{array}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{ll} --2 & --- \\ - \hdashline 1 / 8 \end{array}\right\|$ | --...-..- | ${ }^{2}$ |  | $31 / \text { Aug. } 19$ |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 243 \\ 168 \\ 8, ~ s a l e \\ 0 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{cc} 23 / 8 & 2788 \\ 15 & 19 \\ 101 / 8 & \text { sale } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ \text { Sept. } \\ 1514 \\ 81 \\ \text { Seppt. } \\ 3 / 4 \\ \text { Sept. } \end{array}$ |  | $11 \%$ | $4{ }^{3} /{ }^{\text {a }}$ Jan. 6 |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 15 & 19 \\ 101 / 8 \\ \text { /4 } \end{array}$ |  | $10 \frac{18}{18}$ Sept. 10 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} 108 \\ 1414 \end{array}$ | $13$ | 15\% $\overline{5}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | B stock |  | 13930 Sale | 133/ Sale |  | 10 |  |  |
|  | 179.700 <br> 272.400 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 327.500 |  | (ex Sale | $\left\|\begin{array}{cc} 91 & 92^{4 / 2} \\ 80 & 81 \\ 65 / 8 & 68 / 4 \\ 13 & \text { Sale } \end{array}\right\|$ | $92{ }^{\text {a }}$ Sale | 91. |  | $\begin{array}{cc} 723 / 2 \\ 64 & \text { Jan. } 14 \\ 6 & \text { Sapt. } 24 \end{array}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 80 Sept. 26 | $\begin{aligned} & 82 \\ & .65 / 8 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  | 887,700 | Louislana Land \& Expl com 1 Louisiana Pr \&c Lt \$6 pref_..* | 103/2 |  |  | $1{ }^{13 / 2}$ Sept. 30 | 133 | 94 May 14102 Sept. 15 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Lucky Tiger Comblantion 10 |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 38 & 39 \\ 71 / 8 & 73 / 4 \\ 68 & \text { Sale } \\ 23 & 247 / 8 \end{array}$ |  | 394\% Sept. 16 | 42 Sept. 21 |  |  |
|  | 2,60222 |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{lll}85 & \text { Sale } \\ 22 / 8 & 24\end{array}$ |  | 85. Sept. 25 |  | ${ }_{27}^{85} / 8$ Seb. ${ }^{\text {Sept. }}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $21^{4}$ July 30 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 23 |  | ) 6 | 61/ Jan. 24 |
|  |  |  | 13$83 / 4$sale$623 / 2$Sale | $\begin{gathered} 15 \\ 934 \\ 90 \\ 90 \\ 258 \\ 258 \\ \text { Sale Sale } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 89/4 Sale | 853\% Sept. 16 | ${ }^{15} 13$ Sep | 21/ Jan. $21003 / \mathrm{Mar} .5$ |  |
|  |  |  | -6\% Sale | $\begin{aligned} & 25 / 8 \text { Sale } \\ & 4 \\ & \text { Sale } \\ & 145 \\ & \text { Sale } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{lr} \hline 441 / 4 & 43 / 4 \\ 14 & 14 / 4 \\ 53 & 541 / 8 \end{array}$ |  |  | 143/2 Sept. 1 | $\begin{array}{r} 47 / \mathrm{Jan} . \\ 16818 \\ \times 64 \mathrm{Aug} . \\ \times 10 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 143/2 Sept. ${ }^{\text {S }}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 59\% Sale |  |  | 1/4 Sept. 4 127/8 Sept. 29 |  | ${ }^{59} 91 / 2$ Sept. 18 | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} 50 & \text { sept. } \\ 137 / 2 \\ 90 \text { Apr. } 6 \\ 905 \text { July } 30 \\ 431 / 2 & \text { Sept. } 8 \end{array}$ |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 119,200 \\ 61,600 \\ 2,100 \end{array}$ | $\mathrm{Mc}$ |  |  | 40 411/4 | 399\% |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 19,700 \\ 117,000 \end{array}$ | Mead Johneon \& Co com Memphis Nat Gas com $\qquad$ | ${ }_{571 / 2}^{87}$ Sale | 104, 106 |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{\|c\|c\|c\|} 104 & \text { Sept. } 25 & 1067 / \\ \text { 5 \%/8 } & \text { Sept. } 14 \\ \text { 6/4 } & \text { Sept. } 30 \\ \hline \end{array}\right.$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Memphis P \& L $\$ 7$ pref <br> Mercantlle Stores Co $\qquad$ <br> $7 \%$ preferred Co---ت0 | 200年-27\% | $3{ }^{-1}$ | 311/4 ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | $201 / \mathrm{Jan} .2336$ July 29 891/3 Feb. 1105 Sept. 19 |  |
|  | 58.650 | Merchants \& Mfrs clas Partic pref |  | 67/8 | Sale | ppt | $1{ }^{1 / 4}$ Sept. 29 |  |  |
|  |  | P |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | , |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Het |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\$ 6 \mathrm{pr}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Michi |  |  |  | \% ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Sep |  | ${ }^{2} 13$ \% Aug. |  |
|  |  | Micht |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 900 |  |  |  | $51 / 2$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5,600 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 9 10\% | 103/8 |  | 97/.Sept. | 9/8/8 Sept. 21 | 97/8 Sept |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 8,400 |  |  |  |  | $21 / 4 \mathrm{Se}$ |  |  |  |
| 1,825 | 16.0 |  | 223 |  | 35 | 31 | 351/4 Sept. 30 |  |  |
|  |  | nisa R |  |  |  | $1141 / 8 \mathrm{sep}$ | 115 - Sept. 18 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Non | 8i- sale | $981 / 2$ Sale | 1408 |  |  |  |  |
| 15,6 |  |  |  |  |  | 71 | 8 | July | 13 多 Feb. 10 |
|  |  | Mon |  |  |  | 15 | 1638 | ${ }_{143}^{31 / 2}$ Au |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 1443/2 Sale |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $77 / 8$ |  | $413 / 4$ sale |  | $42^{\text {S }}$ Sept. 11 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $72^{1 / 2}-{ }^{-17 / 8}$ |  |  | $73 / 8$ |  |
| 10,600 |  | Mt |  |  | $5 \frac{1}{2}$ Sale ${ }^{\text {Sal }}$ | Sep |  |  |  |
| 20, |  |  | 28 Sale |  | $39^{-1}$ sale | 35 $\overline{1 / 4}$ Sept. | 40 | 23 | 403/2 sept. 12 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $113 / 6 \mathrm{Jan}$ |  |
| 3, <br> $\begin{array}{l}\text { 3,000 } \\ 3\end{array} 0.400$ |  |  |  | 7 |  | 34, Sep | 893 Sept. 18 |  |  |
| ,70 |  | Na |  |  |  | 7 , Sep | 88 Sept. 18 | $1{ }^{1}$ |  |
| ,00 |  |  |  |  | 491/8 51/4 | 501/2 Sept | 52 Sept. 4 | 423/ May |  |
|  |  | at |  |  |  |  |  | , |  |
|  |  | Nationa |  |  | ${ }_{20}^{36}{ }^{\text {a }}$ Sale ${ }^{-1}$ | 19 |  | ${ }_{17}{ }^{3} \mathrm{~s} /{ }^{\text {Ap }}$ |  |
| 10,3 2,6 | 128.200 | Nationa |  |  | ${ }_{49}^{20}$ Sale |  |  | Ma |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $13 / 3 \mathrm{Sep}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 263/4 Sopt. 16 | Ser | July | 28.4 Sept. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3 3/8 June |  |
|  | 12 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 1/8 Sale |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2,300 |  |  |  | 307/8 Sale | 26\%\% Sa | sep | 3018 Sep |  |  |
| 10,300 | 56 | National Tea Co 5 | 10\% 8ale | --- | i1\%\% Sale | sep | 12--sept. | $9 \%$ June | $5153 / 2 \mathrm{Fab}$. |

[^5]

[^6]

For footnotes see page 53.

| AGGREGATE SALES |  | NEW YORK CURB EXCHANGE |  |  | PRICES IN | $N$ SEPTEMBE |  | RANGE NCE JAN． 1 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { In } \\ \text { September } \end{gathered}$ | Since $\text { Jan. } 1$ |  |  | t． 1 | 30 | Lowest | Highes |  | Highest |
|  |  | STOGKS（Continmed） Taggart Cord com <br> Talcott（J）Inc 51／2\％pref 50 | $\begin{array}{\|ccc} B i d & A s k \\ 61 / / 2 \text { sale }^{\prime} \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  | Sale Prices |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{cc} \text { Bid } \\ 93 / 4 & \text { Askale } \\ 521 / 2 & \text { Sale } \\ 39 & 40 \\ 30 \end{array}\right.$ | Sale Prices <br> 518 Sept． 30 <br> 38 Sept． | Sale Prices <br> 103 Sept． 21 523 Sept． 30 |  |  |
|  |  | Tampu Eloctric $4 \%$ prec．．． | 351／8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $3 / 2$ | $\begin{array}{ll}373 / 4 & 38^{3 / 4}\end{array}$ <br> $21 / 2$ Sale | 27.1 Sale |  | $\begin{array}{r} 283 \text { Set. } 24 \\ 48 \% \text { Sept. } 8 \end{array}$ |  | $393 / 4$ Sept． 26 41／8 Mar． 23 |
| 11， |  | reck H | 1813 | 273\％Sale |  | 461／3 Sept． 17 | 9 | 174 Jun． | $323 / 3{ }^{6}$ May．${ }^{16}$ |
|  |  | Tenn E1 |  |  | 7914818 | $71{ }^{4} 4$ | $791 / 3$ Sept． 29 | $\begin{aligned} & 4, ~ M a n . \\ & 66 \text { May } 13 \end{aligned}$ | $32 \%$ $60 \%$ Mar． 50 |
| $\begin{array}{r} 1,500 \\ 80,000 \\ 10 \end{array}$ |  | Tenn | 41／8 Sale | $4{ }^{3 / 4}{ }^{3}$ Sale ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\square^{-\cdots}$－${ }^{\text {sala }}$ | $-\overline{5}{ }^{3}-\cdots$ | $\square_{51 / 2}$ Sale | 111.8 |  |  | $3111^{3 / 2}$ Fept．${ }^{6}$ |
|  |  | Thew Shovel Coat Co com．．．＊ |  | $\begin{array}{ll}77 \\ \\ 26 \\ 125 / 8 & \text { Sale } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cc}77 \\ \\ 37 & \text { Sale } \\ 31 \\ 123 & \text { Sale }\end{array}$ |  |  | $52^{5 \% / 8}$ June 29 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{24} 28$ Sept． 12 | ${ }_{13} 31$ 年 Sept．${ }^{\text {Sept．}}{ }^{4}$ |  |  |
|  |  | Tishman Reatity \＆Cons－rit |  |  |  | 78，Sept． 15 | $131 /$ Sept． 21 |  |  |
| 8，900 | 150，000 | Tobacco Prod Exporta <br> robec Secur Trust Co Lito <br> Am dep rets ord red sho．．$\Sigma 1$ <br> rodd Shipyards Corp． |  | $4 \overline{4} 3 / 8$ Sale | $\cdots$ |  |  | ${ }^{61 / 2}$ Mar． 14 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 330 \\ & 300 \\ & 550 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,900 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 2,100 \\ 8,700 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 197 \text { Sept. } 10 \\ & 44 \text { So Sept. } 10 \\ & 46 \text { Sept. } 30 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2058 \text { Sept. } 16 \\ 4 \% \text { Sept. } 10 \\ 501 / 2 \\ \text { Sept. } 11 \end{array}$ | 1934 Mar． 11 $4^{3 / 4}$ Aug． 26 <br> 32\％Jan． | $\begin{aligned} & 217 \% \text { Feb. } 3 \\ & 50 / 3 \mathrm{Jan} .30 \\ & 501 / 2 \text { Aug. } 28 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | Toledo Eaieon $6 \%$ pref．－ 100 $7 \%$ preferred A．－．－．－． 100 Tonopah Belmont Develop．． |  |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 1031 / 2 \text { Sept. } 9 \\ & 1083 / 2 \\ & \text { Sept. } 12 \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} 104 \\ 1081 / 2 & \text { Sept. } 28 \\ \text { Sept. } 12 \end{array}$ |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} 25,200 \\ 31200 \\ 31590 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & -\bar{j}-1 \\ & 3 \text { sale } \\ & \text { 3 sis sale } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
| 6，700 | 3153,700 10 | ？ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 3,000 \\ 100 \\ 500 \end{array}$ |  | －．．．．－－．．－ | －－．－．－．－－ | －－．－．－．－－ | 30 Sept． 16 | 3014／4 Sept． 23 | $211 / \mathrm{Mar} .31$$11 / 4 \mathrm{Mar}$.148 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $7{ }^{3} \frac{1}{4}{ }^{-10}$ | $\overline{8}$－sept． $1 \overline{8}$ |  |  |  |
| 36，000 | $\begin{aligned} & 150,900 \\ & 50,300 \\ & 107,433 \\ & 43,900 \\ & 158,700 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 61 / \text { Sale } \\ & 231 / \text { sale } \\ & 12 \\ & 14 \% \text { Sale } \text { Sale } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1178 Sept. } 21 \\ & 48 \text { Sept. } 21 \\ & 148 \text { Seb. } 24 \\ & 168 \text { Fob. } 24 \\ & 16 \% \text { Mar. } 20 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4,100 18,500 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 8,700 \\ 58,900 \\ 38,160 \\ 250 \\ 300 \\ 30 \end{array}$ | Ulen \＆Co 73 \％pref－ Unexcelied Mig coinc． Inton Gao of Canada Union Str Yds of Omaha．－ Union Traction Co． United Alrcraft at Tranap－ Warranta | $3^{-\cdots}$－Sal－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\left\lvert\,-\frac{1}{2} \overline{2}-\cdots \overline{2} / 4\right.$ | 2 $\overline{1} / 2$ sept． 17 |  |  | $\begin{array}{lc} 6 & 71 \text { June } 28 \\ 8 & 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  | 9 | $11^{378} \quad 11 / 4$ | 119\％Sale | 10 | 3715 125 $5 / 8$ Sept． 8 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $4 \mathrm{4} / 4{ }^{-1}$ | $4{ }^{4}$ | $\overline{4} / 4 / 4$ sept | $43 / 6$ Sopt． |  |  |
| 3，40 | 00 |  | B sale | 17 Sale | 161／4 $17 \% /$ | 161／2 Sept． 25 | 18 Sept． 8 | $12 \quad \text { Apr } 30$ | 30 |
| $\begin{array}{r} 100 \\ \hline 6,900 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 300 \\ & 200 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{cc} 80^{85 / 6} & 95^{93 / 4} \\ 1 / 8 & 2 \end{array}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{cc} 88 / 8 & 93 / 6 \\ 50 \\ 13 / 4 & \text { sale } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{rr} 8 & \text { Sept. } 10 \\ 51 & \text { Sepp. } 14 \\ 1 \text { S } & \text { Sept. } 15 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rr} 83 / 8 & \text { Sept. } \\ 51^{5} \\ 5 & \text { Sept. } \\ 2 & \text { Sept. } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 71 / 4 \mathrm{Apr} .29 \\ 3514 \\ 13 / 4 \mathrm{Apr} . \\ \hline 69 \end{array}$ |  |
| $13 \overline{5}, 70 \overline{0}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,944.200 \\ 238,200 \\ 522,500 \\ 50 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{r} -71 / 8 \text { Sale } \\ 1195 \text { Sale } \\ 15 \% \text { Sale } \end{array}\right.$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | － |  |  |  |  |  | 8 July <br> 4  <br> 4  <br> 81 Jan． <br>   | 衡 Mar． 10 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{lll} 13 / 80 p . \\ 92 & \text { Sept. } 21 \\ 8 & \text { Sept. } 2 \end{array}$ | 863 Jan． 10 |  |
|  | 1，053，300 456 ${ }_{615}$ |  |  |  | －－－ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | － 3 İ／Sale |  |  |  | $81 / 2$ Sept． 1 | 294 Ja |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ag |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | United |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Unit Pr |  |  |  | 1013 Sep | 113 |  |  |
|  |  | United |  |  |  | $1{ }^{1} 103$ Sep | 10／3／ |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{r}3,850 \\ \hline 90\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  | 89 Sale | 873 $37 \%$ Sept． 12 Sept． | 895\％Sep |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | －Class B com．．－．－．．．－．．．－： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 23／4\％Sept． 9 | 3 詻 Sept． 23 | July |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }^{17} 7_{1}^{2}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 . \\ & 88, ~ s a l / 4 \\ & 8 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 225 <br> 92 <br>  <br>  <br> Sept． <br> Sept． 140 | $7{ }^{13} 4 \mathrm{Jan}$ May 27 | $\begin{aligned} & 3 i, ~ F a n . ~ \\ & 92 \\ & 92 \\ & \text { Sept. } 30 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | U 8 Linee Inc proi | ${ }^{113 / 3}$ | 21／8 Sale | ${ }^{2} 28$ Sale | 261／8 Se | 233／Sept． 24 | ${ }^{1} 1 / 1 / \mathrm{Jan}$ Japt． 35 | 3 56 Feb． 10 |
|  |  |  |  | \％ | ${ }_{36}{ }^{3} 3^{3 / 8}{ }^{37 / 6}$ | $271 / 8$ Se | ， | $3{ }^{3}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  | 27／8 | ${ }^{36}$ 4／8 Sale |  |  | 19 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | sept． 19 |  |  |
| 5，700 | 102，100 | United Stores Corp com vic＊ |  | 1 Sale | 13／6，Sale | Sept | $1-$ sept．${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | $\text { еb. } 10$ |
| 13 | 11 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{2}$ | Univ |  |  |  |  | 16 | ${ }^{\text {Jan．}}$ | 18 |
|  |  | Unversal | $2{ }_{5}^{21-8}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}21 \\ 81 / 2 & 231 / 2\end{array}$ | ${ }^{2018}{ }^{10} 10$ | 21／3 Sopt． 14 9 S Sept． 19 |  | ${ }_{18} 18$ Jan． | 27 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $251 / 2 \mathrm{Sep}$ | $28^{4}$ Sen | 22 待 Apr an． |  |
| 3，150 | 18，8 |  |  |  |  | $1{ }^{1} 4$ Sept． | $75^{12 / /}$ Sept． | $46{ }^{3 / 4}$ Jan．${ }^{\text {Jan }}$ | 27／8／8 Aug． 7 |
|  |  | tat |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Utica |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Prior |  |  | 1. | $80^{\circ / 4}$ | 85. | 73 May |  |
|  |  | Conv preferr |  | Sale | Sale | Se | $11 / \mathrm{Sop}$ |  | 213 Jan． 28 |
|  | 308 | Utill Pow \％Ligh | 18.8 |  |  | Sept． 25 | $1{ }^{1}$ | $1 /{ }^{\text {Jan }}{ }^{\text {Jan．}}$ |  |
| 4，050 | 93 |  | 18－－Sale | $26 \%$ Sale | 23 Sal | $\begin{aligned} & 115 / 8 \text { Sopt. } 28 \\ & 21 / 28 \\ & \text { Sept. } 26 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 214 \\ & 27 / 2 \text { Sept. } 16 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{ll} 15 \\ 18 & \text { sent. } 28 \\ \text { Jan. } \end{array}\right\|$ | $331 / 2$ July 29 |
| $\begin{array}{r} 100 \\ 30 \\ 400 \\ 400 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 43,300 \\ 30,00 \\ 12,700 \\ 5 \end{array}$ | Venezuela Venezuela Vogt Mfg |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 31 / 2 \\ \text { Sept. } 18 \\ 18 \\ { }^{15 / 2} \text { Sept. } 28 \\ 27^{3 / 2} \text { Sept. } \\ \text { Sept. } 9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}81 & \text { Apr．} & 27 \\ 18 & \text { May } & 20\end{array}$ |  |
| 800 |  | Wahl（The） | ，Sa |  |  | Se | 61／4 Sept． 15 |  | 10 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 8,300 \\ & 7,800 \\ & 7 \end{aligned}$ |  | $8 \overline{10} 10$ |  |  | 8 |  | M Mar | 10 |
| 1，600 | 47 | Walker Mini | 1314 $13 / 1$ |  |  | 13 | ${ }_{2} 13 / 2$ Sept | 1／4 Jun | $2{ }^{3}$ Mar． 6 |
|  |  | Wayne Pu |  |  |  | 3158 | 343 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Sept | 19 | 361. |
|  | 91,100 | We |  | 193 | 19 198 Sale | ${ }^{1815}$ 73，Sep | 203 8 | $181 / 3 \mathrm{se}$ | 1 |
| 250 | 14，010 | We |  | 5934 Sale | 57／3 Sale |  | 59\％3 Sept | 4 | 10 $59 \%$ Sept． 1 |
|  | 200 |  |  |  |  | 1023／4 Sopt． 2 | 102\％ 4 Sept． 29 |  |  |
| 1，090 | 690 |  |  | 82 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1，300 | 000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Westmoreland |  |  | 26\％／427／2 | 26 | 271／8 Sept． 8 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 545 |  |  |  |  | 801／2 Sept |  | 64 | 414 Sopt． 25 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $1451 / 8$ | 14318 |  | 15 |  | 1 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $73 / 2 \mathrm{Sale}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | 9，800 | Wison Jones Co com | ${ }_{31}$ Sale | $33^{\text {Sal }}$ | $33^{1 / 2} 841 / 2$ | ${ }^{3} \mathrm{~s}$ Sept． | 34 | 6，4 |  |

[^7]| Gregate sales |  | CURB EXCHANGE | $\begin{gathered} \text { Price } \\ \text { Jan. } \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ | IN SEPTEMBER |  |  |  | RANGE SINCE JAN． 1 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| In September | Since <br> Jan． |  |  | Sept． 1 | Sept． 30 | Lowest | Hiohest | $\frac{\text { Lowest }}{\text { Sale Prices }}$ | Highest |
|  |  |  | $\overline{\text { Bid } \quad ~} \quad$ Ask | B | Bid Ask | Sale Pric | Sale Prices |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 300 41,200 |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} 361 / 2 & \text { Sept. } 11 \\ 7 \% & \text { Sept. } 30 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 361 / 2 \text { Sept. } 11 \\ & 8 \text { Sept. } 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18 \\ & 13 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 26 \\ & 17 \end{aligned}$ |
| 38，100 |  | Youngstown Steel Door＿－．．－＊ Yution Gold Co BONDS | －173－2－ | －$-\overline{\%} \%$ sale ${ }^{-1}$ | 391／3 Sale | 361／Sept． 23 | $40 \quad \begin{gathered} \text { Sept. } 30 \\ 358 \\ \text { Sept. } 17 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 361 / 8 \text { Sept. } 23 \\ 15 / 8 \text { June } 4 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} 40 & \text { Sept. } 30 \\ 41 / 2 & \text { Feb. } 20 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $1051 / 107$ | 105109 | 107. Sept． 18107. Sept． 18 |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{ccc} 104 & \text { Arr } & 28 \\ 791 / 4 & \text { Mas. } \\ 96 & \text { Feb. } \\ \hline 9 \end{array}\right.$ |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{cc} 89 & \text { Sale } \\ 1015 / 102 \\ 95 / 3 & \text { Sale } \end{array}\right.$ | 101 方 sale |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} 87 & \text { Sale } \\ 1031 / 8 & \text { Sale } \\ 981 / 2 & \text { Sale } \end{aligned}\right.$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 96 \\ 84 & \text { Fab. } \\ 84 & \text { Mar. } 18 \end{array}$ |  |
|  | ${ }_{2}^{1}$ |  |  | $106 y^{\prime}$ Sale102 Sale107 SalSale |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 983／2 Sale |  |  |  | 1061／2 Sept． 30 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 96_{3}^{3} \text { Feb. } 27 \\ & 105 \% \text { May } \\ & 16 \end{aligned}\right.$ |  |
| 146000 |  |  | iōuis Sale |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 04／2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 30 | 2，967，000 |  |  | $\left.\right\|_{1075} ^{223 / 8} \text { sale }$ |  | $1077^{1 / 2}$ Sept． 1 |  |  |  |
|  | $\boldsymbol{1}^{\mathbf{A}}$ | American Power \＆Light | 92 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ S Sale | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{ll} 101, & \text { Sale } \\ 1023 / 4 & 1033 / 4 \end{array}\right.$ | 1014 Sale | 4 Sept． $3011011 /{ }^{\text {a }}$ Sept．${ }^{2}$ |  | ${ }^{102} 123 \mathrm{Jan}$ Jug． $\mathrm{l}^{2} \mathrm{C}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{cc} 1023 \\ 1033 & 103 / 4 \\ 105 & \text { Sale } \\ 1063 / 4 & \text { Sale } \end{array}\right.$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | AmericanAppalachian k1 Fr So．DPD | 106\％$\overline{\text { \％Sale }}$ |  |  |  |  | 03 |  |
|  | 1，216，0 |  |  |  |  |  | 8， | $\begin{array}{ll} 104 \\ 113 & \text { Apr } \\ 101 \\ \text { Feb } \\ 19 \end{array}$ |  |
|  | ${ }_{4}^{104}$ |  |  | （er ${ }^{1073} 108$ | 108 108 \％ 110 | 10734．Sept． 21084 Sept． 26 |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{4,09}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { gaje } \\ & 561 / 2 \\ & \text { Sale } \end{aligned}$ |  | cte |  |  | 551／2 May 12 |  |
|  |  |  |  | （1） |  | $\begin{aligned} & 5818 \\ & 50 \% \text { Sept. } 18 \\ & \text { Sopt. } 22 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{50} 543$ Sept． 29 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 52 Sale <br> 73 Sale | $72 \quad 731 / 2$ |  |  |  | 5 July |
|  |  |  | 35\％Sale |  | 493\％Sale |  | $\begin{aligned} & 73 \\ & 72 \\ & 501 / 2 \text { Sepp.t. } 29 \\ & 59 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{27} / 4 \mathrm{Mar} .13$ |  |
|  |  |  |  | $-77-$ Sale <br> $5723 / 2$ Sale <br> $944 /$ sale <br> 873 sale <br> $1031 / 4$ 104 <br> 102 104 |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{566}$ | 6 |  | － |  |  |  | 28 |  | 59. |
|  | 6．357． |  | 3013／2 Sale |  |  |  |  | Mar． 13 |  |
|  | 1．522： | Atlanta Gas Light 41／2s＿．＿1955 | $783 / 18$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 104 / 8 \mathrm{Sopt.} 22 \\ & 1041 / 2 \\ & \text { Sopt. } 29 \end{aligned}$ | 1001／2 May 12 |  |
|  |  |  | Sale |  | $116 \mathrm{I19}$ | $1101 / 2$ Sept． $11201 / 2$ Sept． 8 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $74 \overline{3}{ }^{\text {a }}$ Sale ${ }^{-1}$ | 隹 1104 sale |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | （15） | 1091083$115 / 3$ Sept．115Sept．1 | 1193 Sept． 8 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 116\％Sept． 18 | 1145／8 Jan |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 13 $\square^{-\cdots}$ Sale |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 5 |  | 134 Sale |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{\text {Bir }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $961 / 8$ $95 \%$ 973 sale | 9 | 95\％ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $10 \overline{7}^{-1-2-p t .-8}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 331 |  |  |  |  | 通 |  |  |  |
|  | 410.000 | Cent |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{8571.000}$ | Cent |  | Sa |  |  |  | － |  |
|  | 1, |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{993} 93 \%$ Jan． |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 554， | 5，200，000 |  |  | 94 多 sale | 96 \％sale | $943 / 2 \mathrm{sept}$ | 97 Sept． |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 375 | $\begin{aligned} & 8.27 \\ & 4.79 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 76 \％${ }^{2}$ Sept． 31 | $\begin{aligned} & 623 / 4 \mathrm{Jan} \\ & 65 \\ & \text { Apr. } \\ & 30 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  | 108 | $1051 / 4106$ |  |  |  |  | $1063 / 4 \text { Jan. } 7$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 86，000 | 1，353 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1，201，000 | 21.330 .0 |  | －1e | $80 \overline{3} \%$ | $7 \overline{6}$ | 7513 Sep | 8 ī |  |  |
|  |  |  | 97\％ |  |  |  |  | 97\％ | ${ }^{7}$ |
| 22，000 |  |  |  | 103多 Sale | 102\％ | 102 Sept． 21 | 103／8 Sept． 1 |  |  |
|  | 12 | aties |  |  |  | 74 |  | ${ }^{105} 65$ Man． 2 |  |
| 187，000 | $\begin{array}{r} 63.000 \\ 5.000 \end{array}$ | ${ }^{5196}$ |  | 774／Sale |  |  |  | 781／2 July | 883／2 July 24 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 25.00 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | d |  |
|  | 31 |  |  | i11i | i100\％${ }^{\text {ajaie－}}$ $110 \%$ Sale |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | sale | 1113／ | ale | 位 | 112 Sept． 11 |  |  |
| 29.00 | 594 |  |  | i12 ${ }^{-1}$ | iiij | $1113 /$ | $1123 / 8$ Sept． 10 |  |  |
|  |  |  | 1055\％Sisalo | $107{ }^{-7}$ Sale |  | 10 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1113 \text { May } \\ & 105 \\ & \hline 102 \\ & \hline 105 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  | 105\％${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 106 Sale |  | 1057／8 Sept． 4 |  | 103 鹪 Jan． | 3 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1023／Ap |  |
|  |  |  | 63／2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 39.000 | Comn Leg \％Pow 78 ＾．．．． 1931 |  |  | 1273130 | 1265 | 12635 Sept． 14 | 124. | ${ }^{0}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | 10 | 1061／2 Se |  | 1063／5 M |  |
|  |  |  | 112 Sale |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16,0 | 134.0 |  |  |  | $123^{1 / 4} 1241 / 2$ | ． |  | $120 \text { Jan. }$ | 241／3 July 10 |
| $\begin{array}{r} 60,000 \\ 5,000 \end{array}$ | $518.000$ |  |  | 107\％Sale | 107107 | $\begin{aligned} & 107 \mathrm{Sel} \\ & 1063 / 4 \mathrm{Sel} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0107^{1 / 2} \\ & 81 \\ & \text { Sept. } \\ & \text { Sept. } \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{106}^{106 / 2 \mathrm{Mar}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \text { Feb. }{ }^{5} 51 / 2 \text { Aug. } \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 28 Sept |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 964／Sept． 23 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 73／2 Sept．${ }^{3}$ |  |  |
| 19. |  |  | iō5\％Saie |  |  | $105^{7 / 2}$ | 003／8 Sept | 105 Sept． 29 | 5 |
| 35.000 58,000 | $\begin{aligned} & 253,00 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Dallas P \＆LL So series C．－． 1982 60 serles A．．．．．．．．．．．． 1949 |  | $1051 / 1051 / 2$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 3/2 Sale } \\ & \text { Sale } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 105 \\ & 107 \\ & \\ & 107 \\ & \text { Sept } \\ & \text { Sept } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 105 \frac{1}{2} \text { Sep } \\ & 108 \text { Sep } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 105 & \text { Sopt. } \\ 106 & \text { apr. } 13 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 108 & \text { May } \\ 110 & \text { Jan. } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |

Fer footinoter see maze 53.

NEW YORK CURB EXCHANGE


[^8]


| AGGREGATE SALES |  | CORB EXCHANGE | $\begin{gathered} \text { Price } \\ J_{\text {Jnce }} \\ 1936 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | PRICES IN SEPTEMBER |  |  |  | RANGE SINCE JAN. 1 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { In } \\ \text { September } \end{gathered}$ | $\mathrm{S}_{\text {Sance }}$ |  |  | Sept. 1 | Sept. 30 | Lowest | Hiohest | Lowest | Highest |
| $\bigcirc$ | 8 | FOREIGN GOVT. AND | Bid | Bid Ask | k | Sale Prices | Sale Prices | Sale Prices | ale Pric |
| 20,000 | 361,000 | Caco Valley (Dopt on Rep ${ }^{\text {Cot }}$ |  | Sale | 9 Sale | Sept. | ept. | 7\% May 15 | 11 Feb. 1 |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 157,000 \\ 97,000 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Crit Bk of German 8tatio ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | 28 ${ }^{28} 80$ | 25 -1 <br> 25  <br> 9  |  |  | 243/ May 22 | ${ }_{34}^{331 / 2} \mathrm{Mar}$ Jan 27 |
| $\begin{gathered} 25,000 \\ 38,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 97,000 \\ 250,000 \\ 217,000 \end{array}$ |  | 89 \% Eaio | ${ }^{100} 1 / 2{ }^{1007 / 8}$ | ${ }^{99} 1 / 1 / 200$ |  |  | 959\% Jan. 18 | $\begin{array}{ll} 302 \\ 102 & \text { Jan. } \\ 100 \\ 10 \end{array}$ |
|  | 226.000 | danzie |  |  | ${ }^{603}$ / Sale | $60 . \mathrm{Sep}$ | $603 / 3 \mathrm{Sept} .1$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | 28 \% ${ }^{3}$ | 25.25 | 25 ${ }^{25}$ S sale | 243\% Sept. | 2505 Sept. | 18\% May ${ }^{18}$ | ${ }_{28} 880$ |
| 7,00 | 100,000 120,000 |  |  | 234/ $261 / 4$ | ${ }_{23}^{24} 58$ | 24.3 Sep | ${ }_{24}^{245}$ | ${ }^{21} 193 / M^{\text {May }} 26$ | ${ }_{26}{ }^{260}$ Jan. ${ }^{\text {Jan. }} 27$ |
| 26,00 | 184,000 |  |  | 12 m 13 | $11{ }^{2} 12{ }^{2} 12$ | 11/5\% Sopt. | ${ }_{13}{ }^{24}$ Sept. | 193/2 May ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }_{13}^{26 \%}$ Sappt. 2 |
| 38,000 28,000 | 197,000 369,000 | Meder | 102 | $\begin{array}{ll}17 \\ 12 & 1 / 4 \\ 174\end{array}$ | ${ }^{17} 18 / 8121 / 8$ | 17 Sept. 8 | 17 $42 \%$ Sept. 5 | 1331/3 Jan. | $173 /{ }^{1 / 3 a n g . ~}{ }^{29}$ |
| 6,000 81,000 | $\begin{array}{r} 25,000 \\ 623,000 \end{array}$ | 7 l | 71行 Bale | ${ }_{79}^{88} 318$ |  | ${ }^{89} 1 /$ Sept. | $95 \quad$ Sept. 24 | ${ }^{711 / 2}$ Feb. 27 | $\begin{array}{lll}95 & \text { July } \\ 88 & \text { July } \\ 8\end{array}$ |
| 11.00 | 71,00 |  |  | 20414 | $\begin{array}{ll}20 & 218\end{array}$ | $201 / 8$ Sept. | $201 / \mathrm{sep}$ | 18.3 Jan. 10 | 201/2 July 13 |
| 11.000 24.000 | 71,00 293.00 | 7t ietue of Oct 1927.-.-1947 |  |  | ${ }_{12}^{20} 5$ sale $^{-1}$ | 20 \% Sept. ${ }^{5}$ | 204 Sep |  |  |
| 10.000 | 10.000 | ${ }^{688}$ |  | - | ${ }^{12} 9815$ | 12\% | 12.8 Sept. | 12 l Sapit. 10 | ${ }^{0}$ |
| 31,000 30,000 | $\begin{aligned} & 234,000 \\ & 2,525,000 \end{aligned}$ | Mte Bank of Denmark Sn1972 Parana (State of), Brax 70_'bs | 103/2 Sale | 981/20 $20 \%$ |  | ${ }^{98} 81 / 2$ Sept. ${ }^{1}$ | 1993/ Sept. | ${ }^{92} 1023$ Jan. ${ }^{20}$ | ${ }^{9} 31 / 8$ Appr. 8 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $434.000$ | $\begin{array}{r} 855,000 \\ 1,475,000 \end{array}$ | Rusgan Govt 61/10-1919 |  | 1洮 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 18 / 8 \text { Sept. } 8 \\ & \text { Sept. } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 15 sept. 10 Sopt. Sept. | $\begin{gathered} 1 / 201 \\ \text { May } 18 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| $\begin{array}{r} 754,000 \\ 158,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} 1.7658 \\ 6627 \\ 627 \end{aligned}$ | doposit-. | 2\% Sale | $\begin{array}{lll}13 & 10 \\ 1 & 12\end{array}$ | 11\% Sale |  |  |  | $22{ }_{2} 2$ JJan. ${ }^{\text {J Jan. }}$ |
|  |  | Santa Fe( (City) Arcentina |  |  |  | ept | 651/6 Sept. 22 | 6 | 1 |
|  |  |  | 54-3 Sale | 120, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }^{12} 31216$ | $121 /{ }^{\text {Sept }} 3$ | 121/ Sept 16 | ${ }_{49}{ }^{4} 11$ June 19 | ${ }_{10}^{60}$ Apr. ${ }^{13}$ |
| 52,000 <br> 3,000 | 430.000 97 |  |  | 12\%\% $12 \%$ | 12\% ${ }_{1}$ |  | $12{ }^{1 / 2}$ Sept. 16 | $113{ }^{3}$ | $12 \%$ Jan. 13 |
| * No par value. <br> sold under the rule. <br> a Deferred dellvery sale. <br> $f$ Bold for cash. <br> $\$$ Ex-dividend. |  |  | Abbreviations Used Above (Cont.)- <br> " $\mathrm{n}-\mathrm{F}$.". non-roting. <br> vtc, voting trust cartificates. <br> "W . 0 <br> "W-W," With warrants. |  |  |  | nUnder the rule sales, in which no account is taken in computing range, are given below: Canada Northern Pow. 5 s 1953, Sept. 28 at 106. |  |  |
|  |  |  | Deferred dellivery sales, in which no account is |  |  |  | r Cash sales, in which no account is taken in computing range, are given below: |  |  |
| Abbreotations Used Above: "cod," certificates of depoait "cons" coneolldated. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| "coun.". cumulative. |  |  | a Deferred dellivery sales, in which no account is taken in computing range, are given below: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | No sales. |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Chicago Stock Exchange

## MONTHLY AND YEARLY RECORD

RANGE OF PRICES ON CHICAGO STOCK EXCHANGE


[^9]

For footmotes see page 56.


No par value, $a$ New stock. © $60 \%$ stock div. paid Aug. 15, 1936. $x$ Ex-dividend $y$ Ex-righte.

## Baltimore Stock Exchange

## MONTHLY AND YEARLY RECORD

RANGE OF PRICES ON BALTIMORE STOCK EXCHANGE


- No par value.


## Boston Stock Exchange

MONTHLY AND YEARLY RECORD

RANGE OF PRICES ON BOSTON STOCK EXCHANGE

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Sep } \\
\& \text { Jan }
\end{aligned}
\] \& \& \[
401
\] \& \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 47 \\
\& 27
\end{aligned}
\] \& September \& Bond Sale \& \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
43,150 \\
04,350
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
\$ 204,600 \\
730,650
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{agaregate sales} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{STO BOSTON STOCK EXCHANGE BONDS} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Price } \\
\text { Jan. } \\
1936
\end{gathered}
\]} \& \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{PRICES IN SEPTEMBE} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{ANGE SINCE JAN． 1} \\
\hline Septemb \& \({ }_{\text {Since }}^{\text {San．} 1}\) \& \& \& ept． 1 \& Sept． 30 \& Lowest \& Highest \& \& Highest \\
\hline \& \multirow[t]{5}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
5,0,00 \\
349,000 \\
108,450 \\
10,000 \\
23,650 \\
1,000 \\
2,000 \\
\hline \hline
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{5}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{5}{*}{} \& \& id \(A\) \& Sale Prices \& Sale Prices \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \&  \& 89 \& \& \& \& \\
\hline ， 30 \& \& \& \& 973－－－－： \& 973 \& \({ }_{9} \overline{3}^{-\cdots}\)－\({ }^{\text {sepp }}\) \& 97\％\(\overline{8}\) Sept． 21 \& \[
91
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& y \\
\& t .21 \\
\& t .20
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \[
{ }_{81 / 2} \mathrm{Ju}
\] \&  \\
\hline \& \multirow[t]{16}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{8}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{} \& 11／2 13／4 \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\(13118 \mid 18 /\)} \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{11／4 July} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
28 / \text { Apr. } 15
\]} \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& 13／Sept． \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 1493 \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& sa \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& 27 S \& \& \(1731 / 2 \mathrm{Jan}\) \& \\
\hline \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Class A 1ot proé atamped 100 1st preferred class A ．－－ 100 Class B 18 t prof atamped 100} \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \(103 / 2 \mathrm{se}\) \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& Class G 1st pref stampediod lst pref clase \(C\) \& \({ }_{7} 7\) \& \(10^{4}-113\) \& \& s \& \(\begin{array}{llll} \\ 13 \& \text { Sept．} 24 \\ 15 \& \\ \text { Sept．} 21\end{array}\) \& \& \\
\hline 50 \& \& Lst pref clase \(C\) 1st pref class D Atamped 100 \& \& \& \& \& \& June \& \\
\hline \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Boston Personal Prod Tr－－ioe Brown \＆Providence Bra a Durrel Co common} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\({ }_{146}^{13} 1{ }^{\text {a }}\)} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{141／4 Sale} \& \& \& \multirow[b]{3}{*}{} \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Calumet \＆Hecla Ciri Mining Co
\(\qquad\)
\(\qquad\) \\
Conn
\end{tabular}} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{11．} \& \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{97／8 Sept． 2 90 c Sept． 1} \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
26,177 \\
\mathbf{1}, 336
\end{array}
\] \& \& \& \& \[
\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{cc}
934 \& 1014 \\
908 \& 11 / 4
\end{array}\right.
\] \& \&  \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{57／3 Jan \({ }^{\text {a }}\)} \\
\hline －2，620 \& 44，805 \& \& \(\cdots \overline{6}\) 彦 Sale \& 70c \(71 / 8\) \& \(71 / 2\)
Saxale

50 c
Sale \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& 8－sept－${ }^{\text {a }}$ \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} <br>
\hline \& ${ }_{13,667}^{7,92}$ \& Easterat Gas 8 F Fuel Ausion com＊ \& ${ }^{-3}{ }^{3}$ Sajale \& 60c Sale \& ${ }^{50 \mathrm{c}}$（1／4 Sale \& \& 65c Sept． 19
$81 / 8$
Sept． 25 \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} <br>

\hline \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 11,667 \\
& 17,630 \\
& 17
\end{aligned}
$$ \&  \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{411 sale} \& 72 ${ }^{63 / 8}$ Sale \& \& \& 74 788 Sept． 22 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{${ }^{60} 41$ Jan．${ }^{\text {a }}$} \& ${ }^{115}$ <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{633／2 sale} \& $\begin{array}{ll}59 & 60 \\ 2 & \text { sale }\end{array}$ \& \& ${ }^{631 / 9}$ Sept．${ }^{\text {Sept．}} 9$ \& \&  <br>

\hline \& \& \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 158{ }^{21 / 6} \\
& 341 / 2)^{216}
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{${ }^{47}{ }^{47}$ S ${ }^{50}$} \& \& $\begin{array}{ll}50 & \text { Sept．} 29 \\ 14 & \text { Sept．} 11\end{array}$ \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{${ }_{8}^{31 / 5} \mathrm{Feb}$ Feb} \& <br>

\hline \& \&  \& \& 121／2 14 \& \& \& $14^{51 / 4}$ Sept．${ }^{\text {Sept．}} 1$ \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{}} <br>
\hline \& \& 2d preferred \& $54{ }^{5}$ \& \& $\begin{array}{lll}51 / 8 \\ 123 / 4 & 13\end{array}$ \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{55 Sopt． 16} \& \& <br>
\hline 2，08 \& \&  \&  \& （1743 Sale \& $\begin{array}{ll}17^{-17} \\ 163 & \text { Sale }\end{array}$ \& $162{ }^{16 / 2}$ Se \& \& ${ }_{10}{ }^{16}{ }^{6}$ June ${ }^{\text {May }} 29$ \&  <br>

\hline \& \& Reshts mumination＿100 \& ${ }^{156}$ 1－16 Sale \& \& \& － 162 Se \& $166 \frac{1}{2}$ Sept． 1 \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{$$
\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{ccc}
15 y & \text { Jan. } & 2 \\
52 & \text { Jon. } & \text { Jan. } \\
150 \\
20 & \text { Jan. } & 16 \\
20 & \text { Apr. } & 29
\end{array}\right.
$$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{${ }_{2} 169$ M Mar .20} <br>

\hline \& \& Rets for \＄150 pd on neww stk \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{23i／4 Sale} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{22 立／sale} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{}} \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& ${ }_{23}{ }^{-}$Sale \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& General Capital Corp Georgian Inc \& 36 \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{$\begin{array}{ll}411 / 1 & 413 \\ 11 & 13 \\ 1014 \\ 14 & 11 \\ 50 & \text { Sale }\end{array}$} \& \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{$411 /$ Sept． 2242 Sept． 30} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{363／4 May 12 42 Sept． 30} <br>
\hline \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Gilchrist Co． Gillette Safety Razor Co} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{${ }^{173}{ }^{53}{ }^{5}$} \& \&  \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{${ }_{1143}^{11}$ Sept．${ }^{\text {Sept．}} 12$} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{11夝 Aug． 17} <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 141 / 4 \text { Sale } \\
& 50
\end{aligned}
$$ \& 133

53
53
Sept．
Sept．
4 \& \& \& <br>

\hline \& \& Hathaway Bakeries cl A Hathaway＇Baterien pref \& | 35 |
| :--- |
| 27 | \& ${ }_{40}^{70} \mathrm{Sal}_{2}^{73 / 8}$ \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
50 & 55 \\
10 & 103 \\
50 & 52
\end{array}
$$
\] \& ${ }_{40}^{81 / 2}$ Sept．${ }^{\text {Sept．}} 1$ \&  \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& 17\％ 2 \& \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
17 / 8 \text { Sept. } 14 \\
1^{14} \\
\text { Sept. } 1
\end{array}
$$ \& \& \& <br>

\hline \& \& Int＇l Button Hole Mach Co． 10 lale Royal Copper．．．．．．．．．．． \& \[
$$
\begin{aligned}
& 163 / 2
\end{aligned}
$$-i^{-1}

\] \& | 23 | 27 |
| :---: | :---: |
| $1 / 2$ | $13 / 4$ | \& ${ }_{13}^{23}{ }^{1 /-13}$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
231 / 2 & \text { Sept. } 22 \\
11 / 2 & \text { Sept. } 17
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& 23 3 Sept． 22 \& \[

{ }^{163 / 3} J Jan. 218

\] \& \[

{ }_{24}^{24} Aug. Apr. 18
\] <br>

\hline \& \&  \& $\begin{array}{cc}93 / 2 & 10 \\ 7^{18} & 79 \\ & 19\end{array}$ \&  \& \[
$$
\begin{aligned}
& 13 \text { Sale } \text { Sale } \\
& 123 / 4 \text { sale } \\
& 36 \\
& \text { Sale }
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& $12 \frac{3}{4}$ Sept． 22 $261 / 2$ Sept． \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 131 / 2 \\
& 131 / 2 \\
& \text { Sept. } 28 \\
& 37 \\
& \text { Sept. } 10 \\
& \text { Sept. } 19
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
95 \mathrm{Jan} \text { Jan. } \\
\text { 7\% Jis Jan. }
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 131/2 Sep. } 28 \\
& \begin{array}{l}
18 \\
45 \\
4 \operatorname{Mar} . \\
\hline
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$
\] <br>

\hline \& \& \multirow[t]{9}{*}{| Mass Util Associates $\boldsymbol{\nabla}$ t Margenthaler Linotype New Fasiland Tol se Tel c． New fusland Tel a New River Co com Preferred |
| :--- |
| N I NH \＆H Hartiord North Butte． |
| Cld Corn RR（N H） |
| （wid Dominion Co Pacific Mills． |
| Ponnsylvanla $\mathbf{R} \mathbf{R}$ |
| Pond Cr Pocahontien $\mathbf{C o}$ |} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{6}{*}{\[

\left\lvert\, $$
\begin{array}{cc}
256 & \text { Sale } \\
451 / & \text { Sale } \\
130 & \text { Sale } \\
10 & \text { Sale } \\
75 & 80 \\
33 / 4 & \text { Sale } \\
35 \mathrm{c} & 37 \mathrm{c}
\end{array}
$$\right.

\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{gathered}
31 / \text { sale } \\
49 \text { sale } \\
\text { sale } \\
128 \text { salion }
\end{gathered}
$$

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

$$
\begin{array}{rrr}
25 \% & \text { Sept. } & 1 \\
45,5 \\
8 \mathrm{Septr} & \text { Sept. } 25
\end{array}
$$

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

$$
\begin{array}{r}
\text { 31/ Sept. } 28 \\
\text { 4978 Sept. } 30 \\
\text { 49 Sent. }
\end{array}
$$
\]} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{}} <br>

\hline \&  \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{} \& \& \&  \& \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& \& $$
\left|\begin{array}{cc}
128^{1 / 8} & \\
721 e^{916} \\
77^{0} & 141 / 2 \\
31 & 80
\end{array}\right|
$$ \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} <br>

\hline \& 9，569 \& \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& 2314 Sept．${ }^{1}$ \& $$
\begin{gathered}
75 \\
43 / 8 \text { Sept. } \\
36 \mathrm{~S} \text { Sept. } 15 \\
3
\end{gathered}
$$ \& \& <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{} \& \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{} \& 58 C Fan．${ }^{5}$ <br>

\hline \& \& \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{$$
\begin{array}{ll}
221 / 231 / 2 \\
70 c^{250} & 850 \\
18 & 191 / 3 \\
39 & \text { Sale } \\
213 / 2 & 223 / 4
\end{array}
$$} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[

\left|$$
\begin{array}{ll}
22^{2 / 2} & \text { saile } \\
800 \\
211 & \text { sie } \\
218 & 23 \\
38 \\
21 & \text { sale } \\
23
\end{array}
$$\right|
\]} \& \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} \& \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline \& \& \multirow[t]{6}{*}{| Ouincy Min＇Co As＇tunp＇d＿ 35 Reece Button piol－Macin－．－．io Reces Folling Mach Co．．．－10 Shawmut Asen T G |
| :--- |
| Stone \＆．Webster Inc cap atk 2d preferred． |
| Texla Oil．－．．．－ |} \& \multirow[t]{6}{*}{} \& 90c Sale \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& 18 Sep \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline 1,759 \& 10，869 \& \& \& ${ }^{-1}$ \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

ror footnotes see page 59.

| AGGREGATE SALES |  | BOSTON <br> STOCK EXCHANGE STOCKS | $\begin{gathered} \text { Price } \\ \text { Jan. } \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ | PRICES IN SEPTEMBER |  |  |  | RANGE SINCE JAN. 1 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\frac{\text { In }}{\text { September }}$ | Since <br> Jan. 1 |  |  | Sept. 1 | Sept. 30 | Lowest | Highest | Lowest | Hiohest |
| Shares ${ }_{4,000}$ | Shares 4,700 |  | Bid $\quad$ Asc | Bid  <br> 30 c 40 c <br> 23  | Bid 35 c Sale | Sale Prices 30 c Sed. | ${ }_{\text {Sale }}$ Prices ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Sale Prices 15c Jan. 22 | Sale Prices 35 c Sept. 25 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 4,000 \\ & 1,045 \\ & 1,0 \end{aligned}$ | 4,700 6,721 | Union Copper Ld \& Min Co 25 | $\begin{array}{lll}1521 / 4 & 2513\end{array}$ | ${ }_{23}^{33}$ sale |  | 23 Stept. 14 | 26.5 | $211 / 2$ June 20 | 281/ Mar. 9 |
| , 602 | 9,060 | United Gas Corp--.-.--- 1 | 4 Sale | $88{ }^{67 \%}{ }^{7}$ Sale | $891 / 2$ Sale $^{7 / 8}$ | 888 Sept. 14 | 893/4 Sept. 29 | 83 Jan. 16 | 90 任 Feb. 19 |
| 5.143 | 56,568 | United Shoe Mach Corp-..-52 | 89 Sale | 38, Sale | $39^{\circ}$ Sale | $371 / 2$ Sept. 4 | 39 Sept. 18 | 371/6 Aug. 29 | 42 Feb: 25 |
| 858 8.645 | 17,165 186,385 |  | $53 \mathrm{c}^{8 / 8}$ Sale $^{1 / 8}$ | ${ }^{11 / 4}{ }^{1 / 8}$ Sale ${ }^{11 / 2}$ | ${ }^{1}{ }^{1} \mathrm{c} \mathrm{S}^{11 / 8}$ | 90c $\begin{array}{cc}1 & \text { Sept. } \\ \text { Sept. } 29\end{array}$ | $1{ }^{13 / 8}$ Sept. ${ }^{1 / 8}$ Sept. 1 |  | 1 1484 Aug. 3 |
| 40 | 1,654 | Venezuela Holding Corp.- |  | Sale | 50 c 75 c | 40c Sept. 1 | 40 c Se | 30 c Apr. 15 | 1 Feb. 10 |
| 10 | 475 | Venezuela Mexican Oril ${ }^{\text {crpio }} 10$ | 4 -... | $1341 / 2$ |  | Sept. 29 |  | 124 Jan. 24 | 135 May 13 |
|  |  | Vermont \% Massachusetts 100 | $93 / 8$ Sale- | $161 / 8$ Sale | $131{ }^{5} \%$ Sale- |  | 181/8- Sept. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | $1241 /$ Jan. 4 | $181 / 8$ Sept. 3 |
|  | 13,035 34,715 |  | 4\%\% Sale | 818 Sale | 9118 Sale | 8388 Sept. $\frac{1}{2}$ | 9\%\% Sept. 4 | $2^{45 / 8} \mathrm{Jan}$. ${ }^{2}$ | ${ }_{2013}^{30}$ Apr. 23 |
| 2,010 | ${ }^{34} 9$ | Warren (S D) \& Co com ----* | 28 Sale | $21 \quad 25$ | $23 \quad 25$ | 22 Sept.22 | 22 Sept. 22 | 21 Mar. 31 | 291/4 Jan. 28 |

* No par value. $\ddagger$ Company in bankruptcy, recelvership or reorganization.


## PhiladelphiaStock Exchange MONTHLY AND YEARLY RECORD

RANGE OF PRICES ON PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE

$x$ No par value.

## Cleveland Stock Exchange

MONTHLY AND YEARLY RECORD

RANGE OF PRICES ON CLEVELAND STOCK EXCHANGE


# Detroit Stock Exchange 

## MONTHLY AND YEARLY RECORD

RANGE OF PRICES ON DETROIT STOCK EXCHANGE

| Septen |  | Shares＿ 423 |  | $567,241$ | an． 1 to Se |  | a | $\begin{gathered} 1936 \\ 5,322,224 \end{gathered}$ | $\stackrel{1935}{3,282,123}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AGGREGATE SALES |  | DETROIT STOCK EXCHANGE STOCKS | $\begin{gathered} \text { Price } \\ \text { Jance } \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ | PRICES IN SEPTEMBER |  |  |  | RANGE SINCE JAN． 1 |  |
| Septemb | Since ${ }^{\text {Sanc }}$ |  |  | Sept． 1 | Sept． 30 | Lovest | Hiohest | pest | Hiohest |
|  | shar | Par |  | Bid Ask |  | $\begin{array}{c\|} \hline \text { Sale Pricas } \\ 13 / \\ 10 \\ \text { Sept. } 24 \\ \text { Sept. } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sald Prices } \\ & 2 \\ & 11 \% \text { Sept. } \\ & 11 \% \text { Sept. } 11 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sale Prices } \\ & \text { 13 S Sept. } 24 \\ & 91 / 3 \mathrm{July} \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\text {Sale }}$ Pricos ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
|  |  | Baldwlin Rubber common ${ }^{\text {Branm }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2.76 | 15，＇ | Briges Mis Co common．．．．．－ |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 46 \text { June } \\ & 25 / 6 \text { May } 13 \\ & 13 \\ & 13 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{63}$ 63 Mar．${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| 17. |  |  | 263／26\％ | 2614．271／2 | 30\％sale |  | ${ }^{-1} 3$ |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{r}1395 \\ 1385 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {Capla }}$ | 2i－Bale |  |  | 149\％Sept． 12 | $\begin{aligned} & 145 \text { Sept. } 9 \\ & 25 \\ & \text { Sopt. } 29 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 63 / 2 \text { Aug. } 24 \\ & 14 \\ & 16 \\ & \text { Aug. } \\ & 18 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 1，385 |  | Casco |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1，175 | EE 31 |  |  |  | ${ }_{120}^{14} 412148$ | 137／7 Sept． 26 | 141／6 Sept． 29 |  |  |
| 9000 |  | Chryder Corp common．．．－－is |  | ${ }_{22}$ Sale | ${ }_{23}^{12 \%}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{210}^{720}$ |  | Continental Motora com．－．．． 1 |  | $\begin{array}{rl} 65 & 7612 \\ 20 \end{array}$ |  | sept． | 7 Sept． 25 |  |  |
|  | d 4 | Doisel Wemmer Glibert comid | ${ }_{231 / 6}^{23}{ }^{\text {8ale }}$ |  | 23 24洛 |  |  | 22，May ${ }^{5}$ |  |
|  | ax | Detroit 8 Cliovel Nav Com．－${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 25 \\ 27 / 5 \text { sale } \\ 1020 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | 14732 | $128{ }^{12}$ Jang．${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }^{25} 31 \mathrm{Jan}$ Heb ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
|  | 2， | Detrot |  |  | 146 sale |  | $71 /$ Sept． |  |  |
|  | 139 | Detroit Mich Stove com | $\begin{aligned} & 23015 \\ & 83 \\ & 83 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 68 \text { sale } \\ & 818 \text { sale } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $103 / 8$ | ${ }_{2} 9 / 6$ Jan．${ }^{3}$ |  |
|  | $24,9$ |  |  |  |  | 19 Sept． 30 |  |  | 1979 |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{cc}6 & \text { Sale } \\ 1 & 13 / 8\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ \text { Sept. } 30 \\ 13 / 8 \\ \text { Sept. } 24 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 68 \text { Sepu. } 30 \\ & 11 / \text { Sept. } 15 \end{aligned}$ | $53 / \mathrm{May}^{\text {Feb. } 14}$ | ${ }_{12}{ }^{2} \mathrm{Mar} .5$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{lll}37 & 383\end{array}$ | 353／Sept． 15 | 381／Sept． 29 |  |  |
|  |  | Baton Manufac＇s Co comEureka Vacuum Cleaner Ex－Cello Aircraft \＆Tool－ Federal Mogul common． Federal Motor Truck com Frankenmuth Brewing com Gemmer Mig Co class A． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{lll}161 / 2 & 20 \\ 22 & 23\end{array}$ | 180 Sept． 21 | $\begin{aligned} & 18-\text { sepep. } 21 \\ & 223 \\ & 24 \\ & \text { Sept. } 28 \end{aligned}$ |  | 23 3 Jan． 14 223 Sept． 28 |
|  |  |  | 10358 |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{ll} 22 & 2 \\ 881 \end{array}\right\|$ |  |  |  | 223／4 Sept． 28 |
|  |  |  | 4／4 Sale |  |  |  |  | $1{ }_{4}^{1 / 4}$ Jung． 28 |  |
|  |  |  | 211治 |  | 35／9888 | $35 \%$ Sept． 25 |  |  |  |
|  | 4，793 | General Motora com．．．．－．－．－10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{4} 3$ 3 Fub． 21 |
|  | 148,400 | Grand Valley Bre |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 59,5 |  | 14.10 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 53/ Sale } \\ & 133 / 141 / 2 \\ & 133 / 481 / 2 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} 57 / 8 & 61 / 8 \\ 12 & 141 / 2 \\ 133 / 4 & \text { sale } \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Hoorer Steel |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Hoskins Mre |  |  |  |  | 57 Sept． 30 303 Sept． Sel |  |  |
|  | 138 | Hudeon | 30\％sale $16 \%$ sale | 173 Salex4\％Sale27 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2858 Sept． 25 | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \\ & 2015 \text { Auly } \\ & 23 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  | Lakey Pdy \＆Mach common．${ }^{\text {L }}$ | ${ }^{6} 3 / 4{ }^{\text {sale }}$ |  |  |  | 41／Sept． 22 |  |  |
| 31，772 |  | McClanahan |  |  |  | 3 3 s sept． 21 |  | $2{ }^{2 / 4} \begin{aligned} & \text { Sept．} 16\end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | 22 | Mich S |  |  |  | 17 ，Se |  | $16{ }^{2}$ Apr． 29 |  |
|  | 121 | Michisan Su |  | 込 |  | Sep | 1 | 研 |  |
|  |  | Micromatic Hone Corp－．．－${ }^{\text {M }}$ |  | Sale ${ }^{3}$ | 31／8 | － |  | Aug． 14 |  |
|  |  | Motor Products Co |  |  | $\begin{array}{lll}38 \\ 38 & 39\end{array}$ | 40.3 Sep |  | 32. |  |
| 7，787 | 26，93 | Motor Wheel com．．．．．．．．．－ Murray Corp common．．．．． | ${ }_{19}^{15 / 3}$ Sale |  |   <br> 19 $21 / 7$ <br> 18  | ${ }^{/ 8}$ Sep | $21 \%$ Sept． 9 | ${ }_{\text {Ap }}$ |  |
|  | ${ }^{2} 450$ | Na |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Packara motor Co com．．．．－： | 44：\％Sale | 415 Sale | sa | $41 \%$ |  | 415 |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 15,76 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Parker Rust Proof com．．．．．．2．50 Parker Wolverine Co com．．．＊ |  | ${ }_{13}^{25} 15$ |  | $25^{\circ}$ Se | $\begin{aligned} & 275 \\ & 163 \\ & 163 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{233}$ Mu |  |
|  |  | Peninsular Meta |  | ${ }_{2}{ }^{\text {诸 }}$ |  | Sep |  | 1534 |  |
|  | 1 | Pfeiffer Brewing Cocom．－－1， | 163 | 113123 | 1045 | 1043 Sep | 11.15 | 104 |  |
|  | 102，590 | Reo Motor com |  |  | ${ }_{5}^{65} 5$ | $4{ }^{6} 4$ Sep | 63 |  | $8{ }^{6} \mathrm{y}$ Mart． 25 |
|  | 135 | Rickel（H W）\％\％Co | ${ }^{5}$ | Sale |  | ${ }_{5}^{43}{ }^{\text {a }}$ S Sept． 30 |  | M |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sale } \\ 30 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 28_{28}^{538} & \text { Sale }_{23}^{53 / 8} \end{array}$ | $28^{5 / 8}$ Sept． 30 | 291／8 Sept． | 25.4 |  |
|  | 1，3 | 9quare D class A | 2930 |  |  |  |  | 30\％May 15 | $\begin{aligned} & 331 / 8 \text { Feb. } 25 \\ & 23 \end{aligned}$ |
| 260 | 44,99 5 5 |  | 415 | Sale | 4 40 20 |  |  | 31／6 ${ }^{\text {Apmam }}$ | Apr． June Feb． Fen |
|  | 5 |  | 仡 |  |  |  |  | 17\％Jan |  |
|  | 45，466 |  |  |  | 2114 213／4 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 376 |  | $57 / 6$ Sale |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2，4 |  | Union Investment Co com－－＊ | －5\％／8－815 | $\begin{array}{lll}0 \\ 81 / 2 & 22 \\ 81 / 8\end{array}$ | $22.231 / 2$ | 22 Sopt． | 24 Sept． | 18 July | $9$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | 314 |  |  | ${ }^{32}{ }^{2}$ Juay |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ，Jan | Jan． 21 |
|  | 26，98 | Universal Coo | 676 |  | 4\％Sale | 73／3 Sep | 8 | 67／Jan． | Ar |
|  |  | Unive |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Wa | 18 |  |  |  | ${ }_{13}^{88} / 8 \mathrm{Sep}$ | ${ }^{23}$ 3，Jan． | 2 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1，680 |  | （ | $15^{3 / 4}$ Sale |  | \％ 72 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Preferred－－．－－－－．－－－－100 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\stackrel{4}{2,936}$ |  | $461 / 4$ | 481／2 $491 / 2$ | 50 | 通 |  | $44 \% \mathrm{Ju}$ | $541 / 3$ Apr．${ }^{2}$ |
| $\begin{array}{r} 1,139 \\ \mathbf{3 4 4} \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 17,964 \\ 3,838 \end{gathered}$ | Amertcan Radiator－－－ | $24 \%$ Sale | $\\|_{174 / 8}^{23} \text { Sale }$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 22 \\ 171 / / 3 \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Sale } \end{array}\right\|$ |  |  | 1／8 Apr． | $\begin{aligned} & 271 / 3 \text { Jan. } 8 \\ & 79 \\ & 79 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |


| AGOREGA | SALES | DETROIT STOCK EXCHANGE STOCKS | $\begin{gathered} \text { Price } \\ J a n=2 \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ | PRICES IN SEPTEMBER |  |  |  | RANGE SINCE JAN. 1 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| September | $\begin{gathered} \text { Since } \end{gathered}$ |  |  | Sept. 1 | Sept. 30 | Lowest | Highest | Lovest | Highest |
| $\begin{gathered} 644 \\ \hline 101 \\ \hline 101 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Shares } \\ 4,136 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Bid }}^{\text {Bid }}$ Ask | Bid Ask | Sale Prices | ${ }_{\text {Sale Prese }}^{\text {Saptices }}$ | 26 Apr. 30 | ${ }^{\text {Sale Prices }}$ |
|  |  |  | - |  |  | 78. | $793 / 8$ Sopt. 30 |  | ${ }^{32}$ 3 Mar. 25 |
| 6,309 1,551 | 126,702 15,486 | Commonw \& Southern Corp ${ }_{\text {Coneor }}$ | $12^{3 / 3}$ Sale | $12 \%$ Sale | 4 $41 / 2$ Sale Sale | 2\% ${ }^{2}$ Sept. 17 | $1{ }^{4}$ \% Sept. 30 |  | ${ }^{5} 51 / \mathrm{Feb} .17$ |
| 768 | 774,833 | General Poode Corp | ${ }^{34}$ 3 Sale | ${ }^{2} \overline{1}$ \% ${ }^{\text {sale }}{ }^{-1}$ |  | 38\% Sept. 3 |  |  | ${ }_{3} 431 /{ }^{\text {Juneb }}$ N22 |
| 1,615 | 56,783 | Kenvp Mator Corp ${ }^{\text {Korp- }}$ | 15 ${ }^{15}$ S Sale 294 sale | 20 ${ }^{2}$ |  | 1938 |  | 14 \% Jan. 2 | 25 Mar. 20 |
| 1.405 | 14,810 14 | Kennecott Copper Corp. Krozer Groc \& Bak |  | ${ }^{40} 5$ | ${ }^{4} 80 \%$ Sale | 473 |  |  |  |
| 1,541 | 10,264 15928 |  | 27 ${ }^{2}$ | 28 Sale |  | 2518 Sept. 25 |  |  |  |
| 1.510 |  | Purty Bateriee ${ }^{\text {OTorp }}$ |  |  |  | 16 16 Sept. | 18 Sopt. 21 | $9{ }^{\text {a }}$ May | $1818{ }^{\text {4, }}$ Sept. 21 |
| 1,660 | 17,445 |  | ${ }_{15} 15$ sale | ${ }_{15}{ }^{\text {Sale }}$ |  | ${ }_{14} 148$ Sept. 18 | $15 \%$ |  | 181/6 Feb. 24 |

## Pittsburgh Stock Exchange

## MONTHLY AND YEARLY RECORD

## RANGE OF PRICES ON PITTSBURGH STOCK EXCHANGE

| Ja |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { es_ } 236, \\ & --\quad 1,086, \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 173,073 \\ & 498,227 \end{aligned}$ | eptember Jan. 1 to S | Bond |  | 936 $\$ 5,000$ | $\$ 86,000$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AGGREGATE SALES |  | PITTSBCRGH STOCK EXCHANGE BONDS | $\begin{gathered} \text { Price } \\ { }^{2 a n .2} \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ | PRICES IN SEPTEMBER |  |  |  | RANGE SINCE JAN. 1 |  |
| Septem | ${ }_{\text {Sance }}$ |  |  | pt. 1 | Sept. 30 | Lowest | High | Lowest | Highest |
| \$ | , 00 | Pittsburgh Brewing 6s _-1949 |  |  | Bid Ask | P | Sale P | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sale Prices } \\ 107 \text { Jan. } 24 \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 36 | 12 |  | $\text { 275/6 July } 1$ | 381/6 Mar. |
|  |  |  | 1iī*-----7 | 1141/4 $=-\cdots$ |  |  | 5 |  |  |
|  |  |  | --..---..-- | -3/2-93/4 |  | 938 | 5 | 7 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Se | 1924\% Sep |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 | $19 \%$ See | 2 Jul |  |
| 3,038 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 促 |  |
| $\cdots$ |  |  | --:-:-14 |  |  |  |  | 140c Ap | 7 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $21 / 3$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 18 Se |  | $17{ }^{161 / 2} \mathrm{Jan}$. |  |
| 14,184 |  |  | 74 7 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | ${ }_{19}{ }^{-7}$ - Bale | 131/8 Sept | 197/8 Sept. 24 | 17 Jan |  |
| 2,650 |  |  | 4\% Sale |  |  |  |  | 3 Apr. |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{cc}29 & \text { Sale } \\ 1\end{array}$ | ${ }^{26} 18.37$ | $261 / 5 \mathrm{Se}$ | 30 Se | 1 Jul |  |
| 1,70 |  |  | 13/811/4 |  |  | $11 \%$ | 47 \% Se | 1 July |  |
|  |  |  | $983 /{ }^{\text {a }}$ Sale |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 126 \text { June } \\ & 80\end{aligned}$ | 6 4 Sune Sept. 29 |
|  |  |  |  | $10 \overline{6}$ |  |  | $1441 / 2$ | 6 | $\begin{aligned} & 141 / 2 \\ & 50 \text { sept. } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 200,407 \\ 20,951 \\ 16,003 \\ 1150.407 \\ 10,937 \\ 22,297 \end{array}$ | Lone Star Gaa. McKInney Manufacturing | 10 Sale | ${ }^{135}$ | $135 / 8$ Sale | $131 / 2 \mathrm{Sept}{ }^{13}$ | 14.4 | $10{ }_{1} \mathrm{Jan}$ Apr. 23 | 14 |
|  |  | 3 Mesta Mathina ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  | 59\%\% Sept. 24 | $64 \%$ S\%ept. 8 | ${ }_{41}^{1} \quad \stackrel{\text { Ap }}{ }$ |  |
|  |  |  |  | (1) |  | ${ }^{6}$ S Sep | ${ }^{7}$ | 40\% ${ }^{\text {J J }}$ | 7 |
| 4,239 |  |  |  |  | 107/8 sale | Sep | $1{ }^{1 / 2}$ Sept. 2 | 2 | $101 / 2$ Sopt. 28 |
| 17 | 43,143 |  | -21/6 ${ }^{-1}$ |  |  | $2 \overline{5}^{-\cdots-\overline{l o p t}} \mathbf{1 7}$ | $2 \overline{2}^{-1}$ sept. 17 | $113 / 2$ Jan. 16 | 1  <br> ${ }_{25}$ Apr. <br>  Sept. <br>  17 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 5,800 \\ & 7,330 \end{aligned}$ | $10 \text { Pr }$ | 3c --.-- | 251/ 26 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | -260 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pitap } \\ & \text { Pitst } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 3131 | ${ }^{25} 5$ | 31 sept. 28 | $21 / 2$ | 31 Sept. 28 |
|  |  | ( |  |  | -1i $1 / 811 \%$ | $551 /$ Sept. 26 <br> 113 Sept. 11 | $\begin{array}{ll}51 & \text { Sept. } 24 \\ 12 & \text { Sept. } 21 \\ & \end{array}$ | ${ }^{55}{ }^{1 / 3}$ S Sept. ${ }^{\text {S }}$ Jan. 26 |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{rl} 32.974 \\ 0.007 \\ 0.007 \\ 0 & \mathbf{p}, 239 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | (1) |  | $\begin{array}{lll}131 & 134 \\ 12 & 12 \\ & 12\end{array}$ |  |  | 988 Jan. 3 |  |
| 7,568 | $\begin{array}{r} 68,826 \\ 7,639 \\ 19 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{\|cc\|} \hline 981 / 2911 / 2 \\ 10 & \text { Sale } \\ 3 & 31 / 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{cc} -10 & 5 \\ 8 & \text { sajie- } \\ 55 & 11 / 4 \end{array}\right\|$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 111 \text { Aug. } 13 \\ & 50 \text { July } 13 \\ & 17 \text { Aug. } 28 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | Prtaburgh Steel Foundry-:* Preferred <br> ymmouth Oil Co |  |  | $\mathrm{T}^{6}{ }^{--}$sale | $15 \cdots$ |  | ${ }^{3} 17$ Jan. 10 |  |
|  |  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{cc} 3 & 31 / 2 \end{array}\right\|$ | 55 …- |  |  | 17 ${ }^{-\cdots}$ sept. $\overline{8}$ | 1785 |  |
| 5,500 200 | $\begin{array}{r} 36,218 \\ 3,65 \\ 93,445 \\ 230,385 \end{array}$ | Renner Brewling Co Ruad Toy Miñine Sham mock Oll \& Gua |  | $\begin{array}{rr} 15 / 8 & 134 \\ \hdashline 2 \mathrm{c} & -3 \mathrm{~s} \\ 3 / / \mathrm{c} \\ 3 \mathrm{c} \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 163 / 2 \\ 16 \text { Sept. } \\ \text { Sept. } 14 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $17^{1 / 4}$ Sept. ${ }^{\text {S }}$ St. ${ }^{2}$ |  | $\begin{array}{cc} 20 & \text { June } 15 \\ 20 & \text { Apr. } \\ 4 \mathrm{c} & \mathrm{Jan} . \\ 50 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{\text {6\% }}$ |  | ${ }^{26}$. Jan. 14 |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \mathrm{c} \text { ch sale } \\ & 46 \\ & 46 \\ & \text { Sale } \\ & -4 \end{aligned}$ |  | ${ }^{25} 18$ Sept. 23 |  |  |
|  |  |  | 30- Sale |  |  |  | 481/2 Sept. 1 |  |  |
|  |  | a | ${ }^{-100}{ }^{\text {cos }}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 42 \\ 95 \mathrm{c} & 50 \\ 215 & 50 \\ 210 \end{array}$ | 13/8 Sale. | $\begin{array}{ccc} 411 / 8 e p t . & 1 \\ 11 / 8 & \text { Sept. } & 9 \\ 45 & \text { Sept. } & 9 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 5c Sept. <br> $21 / 4$ Sept. 21 $421 / 8$ Sept. 17 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Mfe | 35 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Lone Star Gas 6\% pref_-. 1006\% \% proferred Pennroad Corp vtc .- | $\begin{array}{\|cc\|} \hline 101 & 105 \\ 109 & 110 \\ 13 & \text { Sale } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 1001 / 8102^{\circ} \\ & 113 \\ & 43 / 8 \text { saie } \end{aligned}\right.$ | 1̄3̄3.... |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

* No par value. $x$ Ex-dividend.


## San Francisco Stock Exch.

MONTHLY AND YEARLY RECORD

RANGE OF PRICES ON THE SAN FRANCISCO STOCK EXCHANGE


[^10]| AGGREGATE SALES <br> In Since <br> September Jan. 1 |  | SAN FRANCISCO STOCK EXCHANGE STOCKS | $\begin{gathered} \text { Price } \\ \text { Jan. } \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ | PRICES IN SEPTEMBER |  |  |  | RANGE SIN | JAN. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Sept. 1 |  | Sept. 30 | owo | Hiohest | Loewst | Highest |
| $\begin{aligned} & 5,982 \\ & \hline, 327 \\ & \hline, 4,400 \\ & 9,034 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 15,496 \\ 213,2640 \\ 131,949 \\ 131,990 \end{array}$ |  | Le Tourneau Inc commonar 1 Loslie-Calif Salt Co capltal.* Libby McNeill \& Libby. Lock Heed Aircr Corp com.-I |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{cc} \text { Bid } & \text { Ask } \\ 46 & \text { sale } \\ 399 & 411 / 2 \\ 81 / 2 & \text { sale } \\ 9^{2} \overline{0} \overline{3} \overline{3} & \text { salie- } \end{array}\right.$ |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sale Prices } \\ 46 \text { Sept, } 29 \\ 421 / \text { Sept, } 21 \\ 11 \text { Jan. } 6 \\ 111 / 2 \text { Jan. } 28 \\ 10 \mathrm{May} 25 \end{gathered}$ |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 131,990 \\ 13,841 \\ 15,738 \\ 11,534 \end{array}$ |  Lyons-Macnus Inc B. |  | $\begin{gathered} 10 \overline{0} 8 / 4 \\ 8 \\ 233 \\ 2 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { t. } 4 \\ & \text { t. } 14 \\ & \hline \text { t. } 16 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 195 \\ & \hline 435 \\ & 837 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19, \\ & 9, \\ & 17, \end{aligned}$ |  Magnin \& $\mathrm{Co}_{0}$ (I) common. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 107.17 | Marcherred | 173/2 Salē- | 24 ${ }^{4} 5$ | $263 /$ Salo | $233 \overline{3} / 8$ Sept. 1 | 27 $\overline{1 / 2}$ Sept. 26 |  |  |
|  |  |  | 12 |  | 17 1/8 21 | 208 | - | 20 Jan. |  |
| $\begin{array}{r} 635 \\ \hline 65 \\ \hline 5) \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{cc} 20^{1 / 2 / 2} & 21 \\ 6 & 8 \\ 2 & 8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} 29^{\circ} & \text { Sale } \\ 8 & \text { Sale } \\ 2 & 5 \end{array}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{cc} 27 & 2815 \\ 7 & 5 \\ 2 & 5 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{lll}28 & \text { Sept. } \\ 8 & \text { Sept. } \\ 1\end{array}$ | $291 / 4$ Sept. 8 | $\begin{array}{ccc} 20 & \text { Jan. } & 14 \\ 83 / & \text { Sept. } \\ 23 & 1 \\ \text { Jan. } & 11 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 291 / 4 \text { Sept. } 8 \\ \text { Sept. } \\ \text { 21/2 May } 25 \end{gathered}$ |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nat Au } \\ & \mathbf{A c o m} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{llll}341 / 2 & 35 \\ 11\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}37 & 38 \\ 11 & \text { Sale }\end{array}$ | 3 | 381/2 Sept. 22 | 321/3 Aug. 21 | ${ }_{13}^{47 / 8 \mathrm{Mar} .} \frac{11}{23}$ |
|  |  | Natomas Co caplt North Amer Inv Co |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} 192 \\ 35 \\ 225 \\ \hline 225 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{2 , 9 9 2} \\ 1,078 \\ 10^{1,990} \\ 02,990 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 161 / 2 & 20 \\ 87 \\ 861 / 95 \\ 14 & 89 \\ 14 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 18 & 181 / 2 \\ 86 & 92 \\ 83 / 8 & 88 \\ 14 & \text { sale } \end{array}$ | $171 / 2$ Sept. ${ }^{3}{ }^{3}$ $863 / 4$ Sept. 1 <br> 14 Sept. 17 | 181/2 Sept. 11 <br> 91 Sept. 23 <br> 15 Sept. 19 |  |  |
| 5.902 | 93,518 | North Amer Oil Consol cap_10 Oclidental Inaurance cap-10 | $\begin{aligned} & 1545 \text { sis sol } \\ & \text { sale } \\ & 288 \text { sade } \end{aligned}$ | 1414 143 | 14 $281 / 2$ 29 | $\begin{aligned} & 14 \\ & 28 \\ & 28 \\ & \text { Sep } \\ & \text { Sep } \\ & \text { So } \end{aligned}$ | 151/4 Sept. 19 | ${ }^{14}{ }^{14}$ June | 1933 Mar. 11 |
|  | 21,385 | Oliver United Filt | 29\%告 12 13 | ${ }^{24} 7 \begin{array}{ll}\text { Sale }\end{array}$ | ${ }^{21} / 1 / 8$ Sale |  | 24 Sept. ${ }^{24}$ Sept. $\frac{1}{3}$ | $197 / 8$ Aug. ${ }^{26}$ | ${ }_{14 /}^{32 \%}$ Jan. ${ }^{24}$ |
|  |  |  | 133/3 13\% |  |  | 183/ Sept. 15 |  |  |  |
|  | 11 |  |  | \% sale |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Pacific Gan | ${ }^{39}$ | Sale | 36 | ${ }^{36}{ }^{3}$ Sep | 3883 Se | ${ }_{21}{ }^{\text {a }}$ / Fa |  |
|  |  | ${ }^{6 \%}$ | 26 |  | 288 Sale | 28ig Sep | 293 Se |  |  |
|  | 31 | - | ${ }^{51} 515838106$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 196,\% | ${ }_{36} 6$ Pu | 105, 106 |  | $163 \%$ sale | $1{ }^{6} / 2 \mathrm{se}$ |  | 183 |  |
|  | 111.0 | Mcrat proforred |  | ${ }_{129}{ }^{25}$ |  | ${ }_{128} 24 / 4 \mathrm{Se}$ | $142{ }^{26 / 3} \mathrm{~S}$ | 1193/ Jan | 1/8 Sept. 8 |
|  |  | ne Tel \& Tel Co |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 150 \\ & 150 \\ & 1541 \\ & \text { Bale } \\ & 77 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $1313931 / 2 \mathrm{Jan}$ | $\text { K Apr. } 22$ |
|  |  |  | 80 Sale | $\begin{array}{\|cc} 77 & 82 \\ 106 & 1071 / 2 \end{array}$ | $1 \begin{aligned} & 743 \\ & 103 / 27 \\ & \hline 106 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 77 \\ 105 \\ 100 \end{array}$ | $80$ |  |  |
|  | 124 | Ris | 399-- ${ }^{-10}$ | $423 / 2331 / 2$ | $401 / 2413$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Pid'n Whitio Corp partic pi ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  | 581/ Sep | ${ }^{6}$ S Sept. 17 | 80 |  |
|  |  | 5\% preferred.-.-.-.-.-. ${ }^{\mathbf{1 0 0}}$ | ${ }^{80} 819819$ | $\begin{array}{ll}863 / 4 & 89 \\ 19\end{array}$ | 833 \% Sale | 88 819 | $231 / 2$ Se | ${ }^{\text {86, }}$ 163. July |  |
|  | 9,58 | Retinior $P$ | ${ }_{34}^{343} 83$ Sale |  |  | 3 | ${ }^{45}$ Sep | ${ }^{39} 1$ |  |
| 19 |  | Republic $P$ |  | ${ }^{83}{ }^{3}$ | 17/4 | 18 | 1015 | 731 June | $133 /{ }^{3}$ July 29 |
| ${ }^{4} 48$ | $r_{23}$ |  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 2668 \\ 1061 / 89 \\ \hline 289 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left.6\right\|_{102} ^{27} \quad 281 / 2$ | $\begin{aligned} & 281 / 2 \text { Sep } \\ & 107 \\ & \text { Sep } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 281 / 2 \\ & 107^{2} \\ & \text { Sept. } 22 \end{aligned}\right.$ | 1043/3 Jan. ${ }^{29}$ | $110^{29 / 2}$ Feb. ${ }^{4}$ |
|  | $1, \mathbf{2}_{2}^{2}$ | Safeway Stores Inc common.* san Joaq Le at Pr prior pi. 100 |  |  |  |  |  | 303/ |  |
|  |  |  |  | Sale | 11/8 sale |  |  | \% | $127 /{ }^{\text {Feb. }}{ }^{4}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 93/3 Sep |  | ${ }^{2} 51 / \mathrm{y}$ M |  |
|  |  | S3\%\% cumm conv prof ${ }^{\text {com }} 10^{\circ} 0$ | 10918 1103/2 |  |  |  |  | 10 | 1 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1,24 \\ & 1,53 \end{aligned}$ |  | Signal Oll \& Gas Co class A.* Soundview Puly Co |  | $\begin{aligned} & 27 \quad 28 \\ & 71 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 28 & 291 / 2 \\ 73 & \text { sale } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 28 & \text { Sep } \\ 70 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 295 / 8 \text { Seput }_{7} \text { Sept. } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  | 74 | Sou Pactific |  | 42--425\% | $\overline{4} \overline{3} \overline{3}$ sajale | 419 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Sou Pac |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $81 / 8$ | 83 sep |  | Jan. 14 | ${ }_{9}{ }^{2 / 6}$ Man. ${ }^{\text {Mar }}$ |
| 9.4 | 115,592 | Stand Oil Co of Calif capital* | $401 / 2$ Sale | 35\%\% sale | 36 Sale | 351/ Eept. | $371 /$ Sept. | 35 Aug. 21 | $14 . \mathrm{Feb}$. 8 |
|  |  | T |  |  | $461 / 30$ | 463/ Sep |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $153 / 2$ Sale |  |  |  |  | 14 |  |
|  |  | Proferred.- ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | 1043 Sale |  | 1023 Se |  | 101 | 7 |
| 6,8 |  | Transamerice Corp capital. ${ }^{\text {Union }}$ | 13 2/8 Sale | 21.8 | ${ }_{215}^{13}$ \% Sale |  | Se | 203/ Aug. 26 |  |
|  |  | Union |  | ${ }_{35} 4$ S Sale |  |  |  | 23 Ja |  |
|  |  | United | ${ }_{13}^{23}{ }^{2}{ }^{2} 48$ |  |  |  | 168/5 Sept. 24 |  |  |
| 12,8 | 138,593 | Univer | $10^{3 / 1} 184^{81 / 4}$ | 177 | ${ }^{13} \mathrm{Sal}$ | 107/6 Sept |  |  |  |
| ---1009 | 672 |  | 298305 | $298 \quad 3007$ | 300. 310 | $\overline{30}^{-\cdots-}$ sep |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 1290 & \mathrm{Map} \\ \mathrm{Apr} \end{array}$ | $327 \quad$ Apr: 18 |
| 5,47 | $\begin{gathered} 79.78 \\ 67 \end{gathered}$ |  | 27 Sale | $\begin{array}{ll} 37 & 371 / 6 \\ 6216 & 63 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 37 & 38 \\ 60 & 61 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 37 & \text { Sept. } 24 \\ 60 & \text { Sept. } 15 \end{array}$ | 383 Sept. | $265 / 3$ Jan. 3 | $381 / 2$ Sept. 4 63 Aug. 27 |
| 78 | 14,4 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { rellow Mo Ghacker Gab Co } \\ & \text { (Coneoldated) ol A cer 1.So } \end{aligned}$ | 4\% 27 | 541/2 Sal |  | 53 Sept. | 54\%/ Sept. | $231 / 3$ Jan. 16 | 56\% Aug. 28 |

## Los Angeles Stock Exch. MONTHLY AND YEARLY RECORD

RANGE OF PRICES ON THE LOS ANGELES STOCK EXCHANGE



## General Quotations

## OF BONDS AND STOCKS

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

| Page | Pago | Page |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Joint Stock Land Bank Securitios＿－．．－－ 111 | Railroad S |
| Foderal Land Bank Bonds－．．．－．－．－．．．．．．．． 91 | Mining Stocks． | Real Estate Bond |
| Foreign Government Bonds＿．．．－．－．－．－．－．．． 92 | Municipal Bonds－Domestic．．－．－．．．．－．－．－． 91 | Real Estate Trust and Land Stocks－．．－－．． 85 |
|  |  | Textile Stocks |
|  | Public Utility Bonds．．．．．．－．．．．－．．．．－．－．－ 74 | Title Guarantee and Safe Deposit Stocks＿－． 85 |
| Insurance Stocks |  | United States Government Securities．．．－． 91 |
| Investing Compani | Railroad Bonds | United States Territorial Bonds |

Quotations for all securities are as near as possible for the closing day of the month preceding the date of issue．
The letter＂$f$＂prefixed to bond prices denotes that the quotation is a flat price－that is，that the accrued interest forms part of the price，and therefore the purchaser does not have to provide for it separately in making payment．In the case of income bonds and bonds in default，the pricels lways＂flat，＂and no designating mark s employed to indicate the fact

Quotations for equipment bonds are ase＂and on average that is the accrued dividend must be paid in addition to the price．
It should be borne in mind in the use of these tables that the quotations for many inactive and unlisted securities are merely nominal，but in all cases the figures are obtained from sourcos which are considered reliable．
The following abbreviations are often used，viz．：＂$M$＂for mortgage，＂$g$＂for gold，＂gu＂for guaranteed，＂end＂for endorsed．＂cons＂for consolidated conv＂for convertible，＂s f＂for sinking fund，＂l g＂for land grant，＂op＂for optiona．

The black－faced type in the letters chowing the interest period indicates the month when the bonds mature．
NOTICE－All bond prices ar＂and interest＂except where marked＂f＂and ncome and defaulted bonds

| Bonds $\quad$ Bid | Ask | Bonds | Bid | Ask | Bonds | Bid | Ask |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| RAILROAD BONDS |  |  |  |  | Boston \＆Maine（new） |  |  |
|  |  | Gen 1st g 4s July 1948－－－－J\＆J | 61 | $62 \overline{7 \%}$ | $5 \mathrm{5s}$ April 19 | 89 | $91 / 4$ |
| Akron \＆Barb Belt g 4s 1942＿J\＆D 103 |  | $2 \mathrm{~d} \mathrm{~g} \mathrm{4s} 1948$－－－－－－－－－－－J J J | $553 / 2$ |  | an 19 |  |  |
| Akron Oanton \＆Youngstown－ 0 |  |  |  |  | 58 May 1 |  |  |
|  | 7818 |  | $1151 / 2$ | 75 | 5 S March | 11／2 | 94 |
| Alabama Great Southern－－ |  | ustin \＆Northwestern－ |  |  | 5 s May 1940 | 94 | 95 |
| 1st cons g 5 s 1943 ser A $\ldots$ J J D D 111 \％ |  |  | 1051／4 | 100 | 1st mim ms 1967 ser AC | 85 | 8583 |
| 18t cons 4 s 1943 ser B．．．．．J\＆D 10714 | 1．00\％ | Augusta Union Sta 4s 1953－J\＆J | $1001 / 2$ | 100 | 1st masis | $80^{3 / 6}$ |  |
| Alabama Tennessee \＆Northern－ |  | 1st M West ext 5 5 1938－M\＆N | 105 |  | Equip trust | 3.50 | 2．00\％ |
|  | 5 | altimore \＆Ohio 1948 ＿A\＆O |  |  | Eq 41／s 1937 | 3.75 3.75 | 3．00\％ |
| Alabama \＆Vicksburg |  |  | 1123 | $113 / 8$ | Boston \＆Ma |  |  |
| $1 \mathrm{lt} \mathrm{Mg} \mathrm{5s} 1974$ series A＿＿M\＆N $1033 / 4$ |  | $5-\mathrm{yr}$ sec notes $41 / \mathrm{s} 1939 .-$ F\＆A | 1011 | 101 | 4 s Feb $11937-\ldots-\ldots-{ }^{\text {－}}$－$\& A$ |  | 1011／6 |
| Albany \＆Susq $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ g 1946＿．A\＆O $1023 / 4$ | $1037 / 8$ | Conv g 41／2s 1960－．．．－．P\＆A | 793 |  | 4 s Aug 1942－－－－－－－－－－－－F\＆A | 84 |  |
| Alleghany Corp－1 |  | Ref \＆gen 5 s 1995 series A．JJ\＆ | 10218 | 102 |  | 2.00 | ． $000 \%$ |
| Coll \＆conv 5 s 1949－－－－－J\＆D |  | Ref \＆gen 5s 2000 ser D－M\＆${ }^{\text {R }}$ | $91 \%$ | 9178 | Eq tr 6s 1937－38（year）－－－J\＆D | 3.00 | 2．00\％ |
| Coll \＆conv 5s 1950 |  | Ref \＆gen 58 series F 1996－M\＆S | 913 | 92 | Boston \＆N Y Air Line－ |  |  |
| 58 stamped |  | Eqtr 41／5s 1937－40（yr）－－M\＆N | 2.00 | 1．25\％ | 18t mtge gu g 4s 1955＿－FF\＆A | 19 | 24\％ |
| Allegheny Val gen 4s 1942．．M\＆S 11012 | 1111／4 |  | 2.35 1.50 | $1.50 \%$ | Bost \＆Prov deb 5s July $11938 . .-$ |  |  |
| 1st mtge guar 4s 1998．．．．A\＆O |  |  | 1.75 | 1．00\％ | 1st m $43 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$ July 151947 ．－J\＆J15 |  | 60 |
| American Refrig Transit－ |  | Pittsb Lake Erie \＆W Va |  |  | Gen m 6s 1938．－．－．－ | 8 | 30 |
| Equip 6s series D 1937 | 1．25\％ | Refund gold 4s 1941 $\ldots$－M\＆N | 1041／8 | 1051／4 | Boston Term Co 315s 1947．＿F\＆A |  |  |
| Equip 53／sseries E $1939-5 M 4$ |  |  | 105\％ | 106 | Brooklyn \＆Monta 2d（now 1st）gold | 3 | 104\％ |
|  | 7312 | Bangor \＆Aroostook |  |  | Brunswick \＆Western |  |  |
| Ark \＆Mem Ry Bridge \＆Term－  <br> 1st M 5 s 1964 $1031 / 8$ |  | 1st M 58 g Jan 11943 Cons refund g 4s 1951 |  | 116 \％／8 | 1st mtge gtd 4s 1938 | 103 | 1041／2． |
|  |  | 195 | $114 \%$ | 11573 | 1 lst ref 5 s 1961. | 103 |  |
| Atchison Topeka \＆Santa Fe－ |  |  | 111 |  | Buffalo Rochester |  |  |
|  | 1151／8 | St Johns Riv Ext gu 5s＇39．F | 109 |  | General 5 s g 193 |  | 1 |
| Adjustment 4s July 11995 Nov $1118 / 1$ | $11 \overline{15}$ | Van Bur Ext 5 s g Jan＇ 43 A\＆ A 0 Washburn Ext 1st $5 \mathrm{~s}^{\prime} 39$ ．－F\＆A | 111 |  |  | 9188 | 1．00\％ |
| Oonv g 4s of 09 due 1955．J\＆D 1093 |  | Battle Creek \＆Sturgis |  |  | Burf \＆Susquehanna RR Corp－ |  |  |
| Conv g 48 s 05 due 1955－J\＆D |  | 1st guar g 3s 1989－－－J J\＆D | 77 | 78 | 1st 4s Dec 301963 | 32 | 100 |
| Oonv g 4s of 10 due 1960．J\＆D <br> Oonv deb $41 / 8 \mathrm{~s} 1948$ | 111 | Bay Oity \＆Battle Crk 38 ＇89 J\＆D | 98 | $\overline{9} \overline{6}^{--}$ | Burl Cedar Rapids \＆North－ |  |  |
| Trans S L ist g 4s 1958－J\＆ 112 \％ |  | Beech Orik Ext 315151951 | 1031／8 |  | Oertificates of deposit．－ |  |  |
| Cal－Ariz 1st\＆ref ${ }^{1 / 2} \mathrm{~s}^{\prime} 62$ opM\＆S $1111 / 2$ | 112 | Bellefonte Central 1st 6s ${ }^{\text {a }}$ 4－F\＆A | 85 | 97 |  | 05 | 105\％ |
| Rocky Mt Div 4s 1965．．．J\＆J 105\％／8 |  | Belt RR \＆Stk Yds（Indplis） |  |  | Cambria \＆Clea |  |  |
| Athens Terminal Ry－ |  | 1st ref gold 4s 1939－．．．m\＆N | 105 | 107 | 1st 58 g g 1941 | 16 |  |
| 1st g 5s 1937 $\qquad$ J\＆ |  | Belt Ry of Ohatt 1st $58 \cdot 45 .-\mathrm{J} \& \mathrm{~J}$ | 1073／4 |  | Gen ${ }^{\circ}$ | 3／2 |  |
| Atlanta \＆Oharlotte Air Line |  | Big Sandy Ry 1st g 481944 －－J\＆D | 1101 |  |  | 2.25 | 1．50\％ |
| 1st M 4 $1 / 2 \mathrm{~s} 1944$ ser A．．．．．JJJ $1081 / 2$ |  | Birm Term 1st g 4s $1957 \mathrm{gu} \mathrm{M}^{\text {MSS }}$ | 100\％ | 1013／4 | Canada Atl Ry 1st 4s 1955－J\＆J | 86 | 17 |
| 1st M 5s 1944 ser B |  | Bluff Point Land \＆Imp 1st 4s |  |  | Canada South 5 s 1962 ser A＿A\＆O | 117 | 11716 |
| Atlanta Knoxville \＆Northern－ 118 |  | Boonville St L \＆Sou 5s＇51．F\＆A | 10936 |  | Oanadian National Rys－ |  |  |
| 1st cons 4 s Mar $120020-\mathrm{M} \mathrm{\& S}$ |  |  | 1073先 |  |  | $113 \%$ | 115 |
| Atlanta \＆St Andrews Bay－ 08 |  | 58. | 104 |  |  | 114 | 1183 |
|  | 100 |  | 101 |  |  | 118 | 118俊 |
| Atlantic Oity gu 4s 1951－．．－J\＆J $1011 / 2$ |  |  | 106 | $1063 \%$ |  | 118 | 1187㐾 |
| 1st M $51 / 2 \mathrm{~s} 1929$ extd as $5 \%$ men 106 |  | 315s Jan 1951－－ 19 | 93 | 106 | 5s guar Oct 11969 | 119 | 120 |
|  |  | Reer 31／88 1952 gu N Y O－＿A\＆O | 93 |  | 5s guar 1954 |  | $1203 /$ |
|  | 102\％ |  | 86 |  | Guaranteed 3s 1944－－－－M8 | 1053／4 | 105 |
|  |  |  |  |  | Guaranteed 28，1938－（gu） |  |  |
| 10－yr coll tr 5s May 1：45－M\＆N 102 3 | 102 |  |  |  | Eq tr 41／3s 1937－45（ann）．J\＆D | 2.85 |  |
| Lou \＆f ashy 4s Oct $1^{\circ} 52 .\left.\mathrm{M} \mathrm{\& N}\right\|_{0} 96$ |  |  |  |  | Equipment tru | 85 | 2．25\％ |
|  | 1．00\％ |  |  |  | Canadian Northern- | 127\％ | －＊＊ |

[^11]




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


NOTICE-Al bord pricos are "and interost" oxcept where markeo dif" and income and def aultod bonds


## Investing Companies 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

| Stocks and Bonds Par | Bid | As | Stocks and Bonds Par | Bid | A | Stocks and Bonds Par | Bid | Ask |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} \mathrm{Per} \\ 18.12 \end{array}$ | share |  | $\begin{array}{r} P e r \\ 24.04 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { share } \\ 25.58 \end{gathered}$ | Prudential In | $\begin{gathered} P e r \\ 101 / 4 \end{gathered}$ | share 101/2 |
| Administered Affiliated Fu | $18.12$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19.18 \\ & 11.07 \end{aligned}$ | Fundamental Investors Inc |  |  | $\$ 6$ prefer |  |  |
| Air Investors Inc | $27^{3 / 4}$ | 3 | Class A | 5. | 7.00 | Pub Util Sec $7 \%$ preferr | -3072 |  |
| Convertible prefe | $27_{3} /$ | $7 / 8$ | General American | 11. | 1113 | Quarterly Income Shares. | 1.74 2184 | ${ }_{22}^{1.91}$ |
| Warrants - ${ }^{\text {Wldred }}$ Invest (rust ${ }^{\text {a }}$ (Mass) |  | 68 |  | $1017 / 8$ | 1031 | Railway \& Light Securities com_* Conv coll tr 4 $4 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$ series " 11 ". | 2134 |  |
| Deb $41 / 8 \mathrm{~s}$ with com shs 1967 --- | 65 | 68 | Ceb 5s Feb 11952 withor | 158 |  | -1955--゙̄ | 10918 ${ }^{13}$ |  |
| Aldred Investment Corp (Can)Deb $41 / 2$ s with com shs 1968 | 64 | 67 | $\$ 6$ preferred | 7415 38 | $\begin{aligned} & 79 \\ & 49 \end{aligned}$ | Railway \& Uti Preferred.- |  | 18 |
| Aliliance Investment com....-.... | $9^{21 / 2}$ | 101 | $\$ 3$ prior p |  | 42 | Reliance Internat Corp co | 184 | 42 |
| Allied Int Investing Corp com.-* |  |  | General Investors Trus | $21 / 8$ | 7.574 | Reliance Mgt Corp 5s '54...F\&A | 99 | 101 |
| \$3 convertible pref | 18 | 1.12 | Gen'l Realty \& Utilities com...-- ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 338 | 35 | Representative Trust S | 13.51 | 14.01 |
| Amer Bankstocks Corp | 1.11 | 1.12 | German (redit \& Investment--- | 33 |  | Republic Investors Fund | 4.90 | 5.20 |
| American British \& Con Common | 103/8 | 3/2 | German Oret ctf $25 \% 1$ 1st | 16 | $181 / 2$ | Reynolds Invest 5 s 1948 - | ${ }^{9015} 2$ | 918 |
| \$6 preferr | 36 |  | Gleneagles Invest 5 s |  |  | \$6 | 86 | 90 |
| Debg 581953. | 100.88 | 131 |  | 84 | 86 | Royalties Mana | 50 c | 65 c ] |
| Amer Business Shares........-50c <br> Amer Capital Corp A.......... 10 c |  |  | Group Securities Inc- |  |  | Schoellikopf Hutton and | 51/4 | 61/ |
| Amer Capsital Corp A.-...---.-10c | $3{ }^{18}$ |  | Agricultural Share | 2.20 | 1.78 | Second Internat Security- |  |  |
| \$3 preferred | 34588 | 35\%/4 | Automobile Shares | 1.99 | 2.15 | Debenture 5 s 1948.......F\&A | 993/4 | 1001/2 |
|  | 12 | 120] | Ohemical Shar |  |  | Second Nat Inv Cor |  |  |
| Amer Elec Sec partic pref |  | 6 | Food Shares | 1.04 | 1.6 | \$5 conv preferre | 77 | $79 \%$ |
| Anierican European Secur | 102 | 10315 | Merchandising | 1 | 1 | Securities Co of New | 5 |  |
| American Gener | $1{ }^{4} 1$ | -988 | Mining Shares | 1.60 | 1.74 <br> 1.38 | $51 / 28$ series 2 58 series 3 | 75 |  |
| \$2 preferred. | $361 / 2$ | 374/4 | Petroleum Shares | 1.45 | 1.58 | 6 s series 4 Nov 1 |  | - |
| Amer General | 1.11 | 1.24 | Steel Shares.- | 1.76 |  | securities $\$ 6$ preferred |  | 70 |
| Amerex Holding | 26 5/8 | 278 | Tobacco Sba |  | 15 | Selected American Share |  | 89 |
| Amer Insuranstock |  | $4{ }_{4}^{4}$ | Guardian ${ }^{6} \mathbf{~ p r e f e r r e d ~}$ |  | 23 | Selected American Shares | 10.01 | 1.89 |
| Amer Preferred.-.... | 5014 | 50\% | $\$ 3$ preferred |  | 312 | Selective Inc | 5. |  |
| Associates Investm | 55 | 56 | \$7 preferred | $681 / 2$ | 70 | Selected Industries | 27 |  |
| Associated Stand. |  |  | Huron Holdin |  | 70 c | \$5.50 prior stock | $221 / 8$ |  |
| Atiantie \& Preferred w wh | , $4^{18}$ |  | Hydro Elec Soc co | 25.32 | 27.23 | Conv preferred | 95 | 96 |
| Atlantic Secur $43_{2} \mathrm{~s}$ A 1953 _A\&O | $f$ 151/2 |  | Incorporated 1 | 3.22 | 3.28 | Shawmut Bank Inv |  |  |
| Atlas Corp comm | 52 | 53 | Independence Insull Utility Invest- |  |  | 41/2s Mar 119 | 6 |  |
| Warrants. |  | 3 | Deb g 5 s Jan 1949 _-...F\&A | $17$ | 715 | Shenandoah ${ }^{\text {bs March }}$ | $21 / 4$ | $23 / 8$ |
| Bancamerica-Blai |  | 9 4 4 | Debg6s 1940 B with war-- ${ }^{\text {Insuranshares Co of Dela ware--1 }}$ | 1 | 178 | \$3 convertible preferred...--25 | 58 |  |
| Bankers Nat Inve | 9 | - | Insuranshares (Md) ctfs Inc---1 | $11 / 2$ | 13 | Southern Corp | $1{ }^{-1}$ |  |
| 6\% preferred | 32 | 35 | International Holdings \& In | 1/2 | 13 | Spanish \& Gen Corp |  |  |
| Basic Industr |  | --76 | Internat' 1 secur $61 / 2$ preferred | 49 | 50 | Am dep rets ord reg- |  | 7/20 |
| British Type In | 33.46 | 35.79 |  | 47 | ${ }_{991 / 4}$ | Amer dep rcts ord be Spencer Trask Fund | 21.37 | 22.03 |
| Bullock Fund Lt | \| $195 / 8$ | $213 / 8$ | Debenture 5s 1947.....-J\&D | 99 | $1{ }^{1}$ | Standard Amer Trust Sh | 4.20 |  |
| Canadian Pow \& Pap Invest LtdDeb 5s series A 1958 F\&A | f 691/2 |  | Interstate Equity common...-$\$ 3$ convertible pref A. | 30 |  | Standard Investing Cor | $\stackrel{2}{14}$ | 2736 |
| Oanadian Internat Inv Trust- |  |  | Investment Bond \& Sh | 70 | 73 |  | $1001 / 8$ | 1003 |
| 5s 1959-- | ${ }^{97}$ | ${ }_{4}^{100}$ |  | 1 |  | Standard Oil Trust |  |  |
| Canadian Investment Fund Oapital Administration cl A. | $1{ }^{153} 4$ | 16 |  | 48 | 50 | Standard |  | 1.19 |
| Class B |  | 52 |  | 1003/4 | $1011 / 8$ | State St Investment | 2.57 | \% |
| Carey Trus | 56 |  | Deb 5 s ser A w w $1947 \ldots$-.-Ac | 100 | 101 | Sterling Securitie |  | 312 |
| Central Nat | 41 | 46 | Investment Trust of |  | 1.09 | ¢1.20 pref | 12 | 12\% |
| Class B |  | $61 / 2$ 28.01 | Investors Fund of Am | 110.86 | 113.12 | \$3 cum conv 1st pref | 47132 | 52 |
| Century Sh |  | 283/4 |  | $24^{3 / 8}$ |  | Sun Investing Corp | 8 |  |
| Conicago Corporat |  | 49 | Keystone Custodian | 24.07 | 26.38 | Preferre | 50 |  |
| Christiana Securities com--100 | 2600 | 13650 | Larkins Warr Trust |  |  | Super Cor |  |  |
| Preferred | 1 | 13 | Maryland Fun |  | 10.57 | Class AA |  |  |
| Preferred | $2 \overline{9}-$ | $\overline{3} 1{ }^{-}$ | Massachusetts Inv | $x$ $\times$ $\times 16.83$ | 29 | Class B | 2.72 |  |
| Consolidated Invest Trust com.- | - $\begin{array}{r}341 / 2 \\ 478 \\ 4\end{array}$ | ${ }_{5} 31 / 8$ | Mutual Investmen |  | 51 | Class ${ }^{\text {O }}$ |  |  |
| Warrants |  | 5/88 | National Investors |  | 791 | Class D |  | 15.26 |
| $5 \%$ preferred - | 061 | 63 | \$5.50 preferred-.---.--------1 | 72 | $\begin{aligned} 79 \frac{1}{2 / 2} \\ 5 / 8 \end{aligned}$ | Third National Investors.-.----1 | 318 |  |
|  |  |  | National Tr |  |  | Tri-Continental Co |  |  |
| Continental Sharres 6 | 14 | 15 | Ratomodified | 46 | $91 / 8$ | W\% cum preferr | 29 | 3 |
| Corp Securs $5 \%$ notes 1935 M\& | S $f$ | 63 | Nationwide | $\stackrel{4}{2.00}$ | ${ }_{2}{ }^{4} 16$ |  | 19 | 121 |
| Corporate Trust shares old series. |  |  | Voting trust ctifs.- |  | 2.88 | Trusteed Amer Bank shares B..- |  | 1.16 |
| AA.. | - 2.7 |  | N Y Y Jersey Bankers Secu | 37/8 |  | Trusteed Industry Shares | 1.47 | 1.63 |
| Accumulatives | 3.51 |  | Niagara Share Corp (Md) ${ }^{\text {a }}$------ |  |  | Trustee N Y Bank Shar | 1.69 <br> 3.02 | 1.92 |
| ACO (modified) | 3.51 |  | Conv deb 51/28 1950.....M\&N | 103 | 104 | Trustee Stand | 2.9 |  |
| Crum \& Forster Inc com.....- 10 | $\begin{array}{ll}0 & 281 / 3\end{array}$ | 301/2 | ${ }_{\text {B common }}$ | 97 | 13 | Trustee Standard Oil sh | 7.09 |  |
| Orum preferred Iner Insursh | 36 | $\overline{38}$ | North American Bond Trust Otfs. | 63 | 675 | Series B-- |  |  |
| $7 \%$ cum preferred.-.-.-.-. 100 | ${ }^{+} 110$ |  | North American Invest Corp5s 1947 | 103 | 104 | Common | 9 |  |
| Oumulative Trust Shares <br> Deposited Insur Shs. ser A | - $\quad 3.54$ |  | North American Trust shares- |  |  | 5s series A 194 |  | $100 \%$ |
| Series B |  | 3.84 | 1953 | 2.69 |  | Union Investing C |  |  |
| Deposited Bank Shs N Y ser A | - 2. | 2.79 | 195 | 3.58 3.53 |  |  | 106 | 110 |
| Diversifitied Trustee Shar | $103 / 4$ |  | 1958 | 3.56 |  | United N Y Bank Shares | \% | 23 |
|  |  | 5.20 | Northern Securities .-.-1.-. 100 | 77 8 | 85 | U S Banking Corp.- |  |  |
| D share | 7.35 | 8.15 | Oils \& Indus | 8 |  | U S Elec Light \& Pow tr ctif | 20 | $201 / 2$ |
| Dividend Shares----7-25c | c 1.81 | 1.97 | Oklahoma County Trusto-------- | 3 | 4 | Trust ctfs series B | 3.07 1.23 | 3.17 |
| Domestic \& Foreign Investors $\quad$ - | A f 43 | 47 | Old Colony Invest Tru | 5 | 584 | U S Elec Pow Corp com w war-1 |  |  |
| Eastern Utilities Inve |  |  |  | 5 | $5 \%$ | Conv without warrants..-.---- |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{5}{ }^{f} \begin{array}{r}39 \\ 101\end{array}$ | 41 |  | $961 / 2$ |  | U \& \& Foreign Securities com-- ** | 1674 | 179312 |
| Econ Shareholdings Corp com---1 | $1{ }^{51 / 8}$ | 614 | Old Colony Trust Assoc. ....---- |  | $18_{8}^{1 / 2}$ |  |  |  |
| \$6 conv pref with warr-- | * 976 | 973 \% | 8 Overseas Securitios Co....- $\overline{\mathrm{M}} \overline{ \pm} \mathrm{N}^{*}$ | $97{ }^{1 / 2}$ | 100 | 1st pref with wa | 913 | 94 |
| Equitable Invest Tr (Mass) --- 5 | $5 \quad 32.60$ | 36.03 2 | 3 Deb 5s Nov 11947 - 19. | 97 | 100 | Utility Equities Co | $811 / 2$ |  |
| Equity Corp common ........-. 10 c | c 39 | 42 | Pacific Investing Corp-----A. |  |  | Conv preferred |  |  |
| Equity Shares | 5 | , | Deb 5s 1948 with | 43 | 45 | Convertible |  |  |
| Equity Trust Share |  |  | 9 Paciric southern | $161 / 2$ | 17 | Wellington Fun |  |  |
| Fidelity Fund, Inc...-.-.-.---10 |  | - 414 | 4 Class B |  |  | Western Reserve Investing-F\&A | 101 |  |
| Fixed Trust Shares series | 1263 |  | Phoenix Sec ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  | Deb 53/2s 1944--------..F\&A | 1011/2 |  |
| Series B----------- | * 10.52 |  | ${ }_{\text {dy }}{ }^{\$ 3}$ conv pref class |  |  |  |  |  |
| Foreign Power secur Corp1 st coll tr conv 6s A 1949__J\&D |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Foundation Trust Shares A | 5 42 | $4238$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fourth Nat'l Investors w w...--1 |  | $42$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |

$f$ Flat price. $k$ Last sale. $n$ Nominal. $x$ Ex-dividend. $\dagger$ Negotiability impaired by maturity. $\ddagger$ Called Dec. 1 at 101 $1 / 2$. * No par value

## Public Utilities

(Includem etrieet and electric rallways, gam, electric power, water, telegraph, telephone and bridge companien.)
NOTICE-All bond prices are "and interest" oxe opt where marked "ff" and income and defaulted bonds
Quotations for all securities are as near as possible for the closing day of the month preceding the


[^12]NOTICE－All bond prices are＂and interest＂，except where marked＂F＂and income and defaulted bonds

| nds | Bid | Ask | Bonds | Bid | Ask | Bonds | Bid | Ask |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Oities Serv deb 5s Jan $66 \ldots$ M ${ }^{\text {M }}$ S | $761 / 5$ |  |  |  | 62 |  | 1013／2 | 102 |
| ＊ |  |  | Ouban ${ }^{\text {T }}$ |  | 10 | Oonv deb 438 1946 ＿－．．．J\＆D |  | 130 |
| Deb bs 1969 |  |  | （18t |  | 100 | \＆ | 1021／2 | 103 |
| Conv deb 5s 1950 |  |  | Cumb | ${ }^{105}$ | 106 |  |  | 110 |
| 118 M Pipe line | 1011／2 | 102 | Cumberland Gas 6s w－8 1948M\＆N | ${ }_{101}^{81 / 4}$ | $10 \overline{1} \overline{1} /$ |  |  | 110 |
| Oties $M 68$ | 102\％ | 102／8／ |  |  |  | 仡 | 101\％／ | 102 |
| Olites Serice Power \＆Light－ |  |  |  | 109\％／4 |  | Ercole |  | 61 |
| Deb 5\％\％ 1949 | 74 | 75 | Dallas |  |  |  |  |  |
| Otitizens 1 lim | 1033／2 | 1043／2 |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{20}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {Otizens }}^{\text {Isel }}$ mel | 1032／2 | 104 | ${ }_{18 t}^{18 t}$ | $1051 / 2$ | 107 |  |  | 107 |
| Oitizens Utilit |  |  | 1 It It | 10 | 853 | Erie | 81 |  |
| Citizens Water（st 5 s series Al （1953， | 811／2 | $83 \frac{12}{2}$ |  | 106 | 108 | 込 |  |  |
| Oitizens Water（Was |  |  | Danv |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1033／6 |  |  | 105 |  | 1 stamped － |  | $103 \overline{3}$ |
| dity | ${ }_{70}{ }^{102}$ | 72 | Dawson R | 109 |  |  |  | $10 \overline{3}$ |
| dy |  |  |  | 106 | 107 | ，${ }^{\text {d }}$ |  |  |
|  | 823／2 | $841 / 2$ | delaware E | 106\％ | 107 | st 1 | 55 |  |
|  |  |  | Dob 5 5／s 195 | 10 | 1047／8 | Feder | 50 | 55 |
| Oity of New Castle Water－JsD | 102\％ |  |  | 106\％ | 1071／2 | Fede |  |  |
| W Water（Ohat |  |  | ${ }_{18 t}^{18 t} \mathrm{mtge} \mathrm{g} 413 \mathrm{~s}$ |  |  | Fed | 92 | $31 / 2$ |
|  | 10 |  | （1st mtge |  | ${ }_{831 / 2}$ | Federated Utilities 1 nc － | 85 | 87 |
| Cleveland Elec III | 1101 | 1107 | Denv Gas \＆El 1st g 5 s ＇49．－M\＆ | 10788 | $10 \overline{8}$ | Florida Power Corp－＿ | 03 |  |
| Cleve Southw Ry |  | 110\％ | ${ }_{\text {ctamp }}$ | 107\％ |  | ${ }_{18 t} \mathrm{~m} 51581956$ ser B，－－J8J | $8{ }^{3}$ |  |
| Gen \＆con 5 s 1954 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| inton（La）W W |  |  | 1st cons mtge 681943 | 100\％ | 101 |  | 81 80 | 83 |
| 1 st 8 |  | $6{ }_{6} 6$ | D | 100 |  | Forida Telep 1st 6s 1935－A\＆J | 01 | $10 \overline{3}{ }^{-\cdots}$ |
| or |  |  | derb | 103 | 1031 | Fruit Growers＇Express－ |  |  |
| Colora | 106 |  | Des Moines Eliec | 103 |  | trust 4 |  |  |
| Debg 581952 | 10435 |  | 1st mtge 5 s | 106\％／4 | 1071／2 | uip tru |  |  |
| Deb | 104 | 104\％ | ${ }^{\text {st }}$ mi |  |  | Galv |  |  |
| Dumbia Rive |  | 12 | Des Moines Ry |  | 36 |  | 99 |  |
|  | 10 | 12 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $983 /$ | $19984$ | Certificates |  |  | de ien coll 5 s x | $\left.\begin{gathered} 9836 \\ 10812 \\ 0812 \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | ${ }^{99} 9093$ |
| 1st \＆ref 6 s （stmp |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Conv }}^{\text {Certific }}$ | 3 | \％ | Gary |  | 3 ${ }^{--}$ |
| $1 \mathrm{st} \& \mathrm{re}^{\text {re }}$ | 105 |  | Detr |  |  | Gars |  | 34 |
|  |  |  | 1st mtge 68 | $\begin{aligned} & 10653_{4} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $1061 / 2$ | Gas \＆ |  |  |
| 1 st mtge $\alpha$ coll tr | 1067／8 | 107 |  |  |  | Gen 5 |  |  |
| mmonwea |  |  | Gen |  | 107.24 | Debenture gold 6 s 1941 | 寿 |  |
| 1 1st |  |  | Gen |  |  | Deb 6s 1941 series B |  |  |
|  |  |  | Gen \＆rep M ${ }^{\text {rep }}$ | 106\％ | 1063／ | Gen | 102 |  |
|  |  |  | Detroit Internationa |  |  |  | 103 | 准 |
| 18 t ， | 10 | 10 | ${ }^{\text {lst mtge }}$（ fertificat |  | 7／4 | st M | 31／4 | ， |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Com'w'lth Ei } 5 \mathrm{~s} \text { Jun } \\ & \text { Oomealth Gas Cor } \end{aligned}$ | 41 | 42 | 8 sfdebs 7 s |  | 3 | 1 st m |  |  |
| Commonw |  |  |  |  |  | Gen |  | 1／1 |
|  |  |  | Det \＆ | 1 |  | George | 20 |  |
| om， |  | 103 | Dixie |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 st mtge 4 s ser A |  | 100\％ | ${ }^{18 t} 61 / 21937$ | 10214 | 1023／4 | G | $\begin{array}{l\|l\|} 1048 \\ 1040 \end{array}$ | 105 |
| me wealth Water 53／2s ser A 1 |  |  | Dominion ${ }^{\text {daw }}$ |  |  | Geor |  |  |
| 1 st mtge 5 s 1957 se | 1051／2 |  | 61／8s 1945 wi | 91 | 92 | Cst | 86\％／8 | 71／ |
| Col M 5s 1957 | 7 |  | Dort | 23 | 25 | Atlanta Cons St 5s 1939＿J\＆J | 105 | 100 |
| Community Pub Ser 5 s 1960 J J J | 10 | 101 | Duluth－Superio |  |  | Atlanta Norther |  |  |
| Community Water |  |  | 1st 5 s 195 | 104 |  | \％1st guar |  | 55\％ |
| Deb g 6s 1946 ser |  |  | Dumbarto |  |  | Grand Rapids Ga |  | $\overline{3} \overline{2}$ |
| Oonestog |  | 78 | ${ }^{\text {1st conv }} 6 \mathrm{6s}$ | 26 |  | Grand ${ }^{\text {Great }}$ |  |  |
| Coney Isi \＆Bklyn |  |  | Duquesne ${ }^{\text {Duquesne }} \mathrm{N}$ | 88 | 90 | 1 1st M | 0 | 863 |
| 1 lst \＆ | 127 |  | Duquesne |  |  | $1 \mathrm{lst} \&$ gen 6 |  |  |
| 1 1st \＆ r | 10 |  | Durham Pub | 102 |  | Great Lakes | $a 103 / 2$ |  |
| Conn Ltg \＆Pow | 1071／2 | 1081／2 | East Coast Pub Serv | 67 | 3／2 | 1st |  | 993／5 |
| nnecticut Powe |  | 128 | East Coast Ut |  |  | 1 st lie | 72 | 731／2 |
| 1st \＆coll trust 5 s |  |  | ${ }^{1 \text { st coll }} 5151828$ | 100 |  |  |  |  |
| Stam |  | ${ }^{1083} 3$ | East Jersey | 106 | 10 | 1st extended 581950 | 1061／2 |  |
| Onn Riv | 100 | 102 | E．Kost Prussia | 223 |  | 1st \＆ref 41／2s 1953 | 10334 | 104 |
| Consolid |  |  | － |  |  | Green Mount |  | 1041／2 |
| 1st lien 5 s 1962 19 stamped．－J |  | 87 | 1 st m ms 1960 | 1041／2 | 1051／2 |  |  | 1043／2 |
|  |  |  | 1st mos 51960 se |  | 10512 | Col tr 5 s 1952 series |  | 1033／2 |
| Debe |  | 1655\％ | 1st 5s 1940－ | 105 |  | Cootr 551952 series |  | ${ }_{9} \overline{0}$ |
| Consol Elec \＆Gas 681962 －M\＆N |  | 63 63 | Eastern $\begin{gathered}\text { cta } \\ \text { 1st } \mathrm{m}\end{gathered}$ |  | 3 | Guif Coast water 1st 1 ss |  | 106 |
|  |  |  | Eastern | 10 | 103 | Gulf Public Ser |  | 3 |
| Consol Gas of Balt 5 s 1939－JJ8J | 112 | ${ }_{1243}^{113}$ | Eastern |  |  | 1 st mtge 6s 19 |  | 993／3 |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Ref }}^{\text {Ref }}$ |  | ${ }_{901 / 2}$ | Guist M |  | 1043／3 |
| $1 \mathrm{st} \&$ ref 4 s 1981. | 107 | 1073／4 | Ref 6 fa | 973 |  | 1st |  |  |
|  | 105 | 106 | Ref 68 series D | 105\％ |  | ${ }_{10-\mathrm{y}}^{18 \mathrm{M}}$ |  |  |
| \＆coll 6 s 1943 ser A．J\＆D |  |  | Eastern Michican |  |  | Hackensack Wat 4s ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | 110 |
|  |  | 9112 | 1st mt |  | 42. | Gens |  | 1063／2 |
| Con |  |  | Eastern Minn Po |  | 761／2 |  |  | $108 \overline{3} \overline{3}$ |
| Wuertemburg ist 78.56 ．${ }^{\text {a }}$ | f $221 / 8$ |  | $51 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ series A $1951 \ldots$ Power M $\& \mathrm{~S}$ | ${ }_{93}^{98}$ |  | Hammurg（Germany ${ }^{\text {Ext }}$ E |  |  |
| onsolidated Telep |  | 102 |  |  |  | Hamburg（Germany）Elev Under－ |  |  |
| 1st M $51 / 8 \mathrm{~s}$ 1942 ser A－M－ | 101 | 102 | Easter |  | 1043 | gound \＆St Rys $51 / \mathrm{s}^{\prime}$ | 27 |  |
| onsolidated Water of Utica |  |  | 1st M \＆1st lien 5 s 1955 B M M S |  | 1043／2 | Hamilton Gas 63，${ }^{\text {S }}$ A |  |  |
| 1st $43 / 1881958$－ | 93 97 | 95 99 | Easto | ${ }^{706}$ |  | Hanover Harz ${ }^{\text {Hat }}$ |  |  |
| 1st Gas－See Peopies ${ }^{\text {G }}$ |  |  | Ediso |  |  | 2d series $61 / 281949$ |  | 2675 |
|  |  |  | $3{ }^{315 / 5} 1$ st M 8 P July | 06 | 1073／8 | Harrisburg Gas 5s 197 |  |  |
| ＊ $5 \mathrm{~s} \quad 1938$ ． | $104$ |  | Ed E．Ill（Bkn）See King |  |  | Havana Elec Ry 5 ss 19 |  | $1 /$ |
| Consumers |  |  | Electric CO of NJ Ist 5 s ， 1947 | 104 |  | Helena Gas \＆Elect 1 st 6 s ＇ 52 M M 8 S |  |  |
| ${ }_{1 \text { st }}$ mt | ${ }_{105}^{108}$ | 1083 1061 1081 | Electric Ferries 1 st $7 \mathrm{~F}^{\prime}{ }^{4} 11$ ．A\＆O Elec \＆Peoples．See Phila R T | 102／4 | －－－ | Hest Man \＆Fair Pass Ry－See |  |  |
| 1st | O3 | 105 | Electric Pow Corp（Germanyj－ |  |  | Het ${ }^{1}$ ss series A |  |  |
| ont | 93 | 9 |  |  | ${ }_{26}^{26}$ | Hous |  |  |
| ontinental $P$ |  | 102312 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Continentar Te＇gitel | f 54 | ${ }_{56}$ | ， |  |  | Hoouston Gas Securs $5 \mathrm{~s} 195 \overline{2}$－M M |  | 2 |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Eliz }}^{\text {Ex }}$ Raritan Riv |  |  | st M \＆col 6s 1943 ser A＿A\＆\＆ |  |  |
| Extl18f 58 Feb |  |  |  |  |  | Deb $61 / 2 \mathrm{~s} 1943$ with war．．A\＆O | $1021 / 2$ | 03 |
| Oounty Gas of Dallas $5 \mathrm{~s} \mathrm{~s}^{4} 46$ A | 104 | 106 |  | 109 | 1113／2 |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{81}^{95}$ | 93 |  | 104 | 1047／8 |  |  |  |

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



NOTICE-All bond pricos aro --and initerost" oxcept where marked "f", and income and defauled bonds


[^13]PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS
NOTICE-All bond prices are "and interest" except where marked "f" and income and defaulted bonds

$z$ Negotiability impaired by maturity. $b$ Basis. $f$ This price includes accrued interest. $k$ Last sale. $n$ Nominal. $z$ Called Oct. 1 at 105.

ふ̀
Ocr., 1936
PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS
NOTICE-All bond prices are "and interest" except where marked "f" and income and def aulted bonds


[^14]Quotations for all securities are as near as possible for the closing day of the month preceding the date of issue


[^15]
tiLast male. $n$ Nominal. mr Oanadian price. $\boldsymbol{m}$ Ex dividend. * Without par value.

## Industrial and Miscellaneous Securities

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

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


NOTICE-All bond prices are "and interest" oxcept where marked "f" and income and def aulted bonds
Quotations for all securities are as n naar as possible for the closing day of the month preceding the date of issue

$f$ This price includes accrued interest. $k$ Last sale. $n$ Nominal. $\dagger$ Negotiablitity 1 mpaired by maturity.

NOTICE-All bond Dricos are. "and int torost" oxxcept whero marked ""' and incomo and dof fulted bond


[^16]
## 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


[^17]
## Quotations for all securities are as near as possible for the closing day of the month preceding the date of issue




| －Stocks Par | Bi |  | Stocks Par | Bid | Ask | ka Par | Bid | Ask | cks Par | Bid | Ask |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Intercont |  | $\begin{array}{r\|r\|} 1143 \\ 3 & 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Lehn \＆Fink Prod． Leonaró Oill Devel 2 |  |  |  |  |  | Nat Licorice com 100 |  |  |
| Intercont Rub |  | 1 | Lerner Stores |  |  |  |  |  | Nat Lock Washer 20 |  |  |
| Int Agric |  | 28 |  |  |  |  | 981／2 | 101 |  | 11 |  |
| $7 \%$ Prior | 1691／2 | 171\％ | Lil |  |  | Preferred |  | 13 | Na | ／2 |  |
| Inter Button |  |  |  | 102 | 27 104 |  | 45 | 48 |  |  |  |
| Sow Mach |  | 55 | Lig | 1031／2 | 1033／4 | Merritite ${ }^{\text {Sta }}$ |  |  | Nat Oil P |  |  |
| Int Cigar Mach |  |  |  |  | 166 20 |  | $1 / 2$ |  | C | 3 |  |
| Int Harvester | 14933／8 | 1544 | Lima Locol |  | 38 | sab |  |  | Na |  |  |
| Int |  | 40 c | Linco |  |  |  |  | 41／2 |  |  |  |
| Int Mer | 61 | 61 | Lindsay Lt \％ |  |  |  | 43 |  | Nat | $7{ }^{2}$ |  |
|  |  | 132 | Preferred |  |  |  | 120 |  |  | ， |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Nat |  |  |
|  |  |  | Lis | 4 |  | Mexican Ea | 185 |  | Nat |  |  |
| In 7 prope |  |  |  | 94 | 98 | Mich Bump |  |  | Nat |  |  |
| Int pet |  |  | Lob | 213 | 211／2 | Mic | 16 | 163 | Natsi |  |  |
| pr | 110 |  | Lo |  | 133／8 | Mic |  |  | Nat St |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Internat }}$ Internat $P$ |  |  | Lockheed Air Craft |  | ， | $\mathrm{Pr}^{\text {Pr }}$ | 237618 | 24 | Nat Sugar |  |  |
| Prefer |  |  | Locomotive Firebox＊ | 573／4 | 581／2 | Midd |  |  | Nat su |  |  |
| $\underset{\text { Int Safety }}{\text { Internat }}$ |  | 27 |  | 106 | 108 |  |  | 15 | Nat Tea |  |  |
| Intern |  |  |  |  | $2{ }^{1 / 4}$ | Midalan |  |  | Nat Tran |  |  |
| Internat $7 \%$ preferre |  |  | Long |  |  | Mid | $93 / 4$ | 10 | Natoma |  |  |
| Int Text Bo |  |  | Common－－－：－－－ |  | 461／2 |  | 20 | 45 | Naumkea |  |  |
| Inter |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6\％／ |  |  |  | 39 | 113 ${ }^{40}$ |  | $221 / 2$ | 23 |  |  |  |
| 7\％preferred | 101 | 101 |  | 260 |  | Midva |  |  | Neisser |  |  |
| Interstate |  |  |  | ${ }^{120}$ |  | Mid－W | $31 / 4$ | 3 | $7 \%$ |  |  |
| prer | 118 |  | Lorillard | 223／4 | $227 / 8$ | $\\|_{\mathbf{M i}}^{\mathrm{Mi}}$ | 8. |  |  |  |  |
| on Fire |  | $271 /$ | $7 \%$ preferred－－10＊ | 6 |  | Pre | 36 | 40 |  |  |  |
| Jacobs |  | 151／2 | Louisiana |  | ${ }^{1}$ | $\xrightarrow[\text { Re }]{\text { Minnea }}$ | 911／8 | 92 |  |  | 581 |
| Jantzen K |  |  | Lou |  | $35^{-4 /}$ | $6 \%$ pref ser $\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{i} 100$ | 10 | 110 |  |  |  |
| Jenkins Bros |  |  |  |  | 53 |  |  |  | New |  |  |
| Jowel Tea－ |  |  | Lu |  | 283 |  |  | $67^{7 / 8}$ |  | 1121／2 |  |
| $7 \%$ prefer | 12214 | 1231／2 |  |  | 35 |  |  | 19 | New Bedro |  |  |
| Ohnson Eid |  | 81／ | M |  |  | M |  |  |  |  |  |
| Johnson Tin |  | 81／2 | Mactad |  |  | Missouri Ka | 8 | 4 | New |  |  |
| Ion | 61 | 53. | ${ }_{\text {Machadden }}$ | 12 |  | Mo Portic |  | 勉 |  | 50 |  |
| Jones |  |  | Mack Truck |  |  | M |  | 15 | － |  |  |
| 8\％ | 66 113 | ${ }_{1}^{69} 141 / 2$ | Mack（R | 48 | 48 | Pref |  |  |  |  |  |
| Kalamaz | ${ }_{4}^{43}$ |  | Mad sq Ga |  |  | Molybdenum |  |  | 0 |  |  |
| $\mathrm{KOSt}_{\mathrm{Pref}}$ | 80 | 85 | Manory（P ${ }^{\text {Matar }}$ |  |  | Monsanto Ch W | $973 / 4$ | 99 |  |  |  |
| Katz | $10 \overline{6}$ |  | prea |  |  | Montgomery |  | 48\％ | N |  |  |
| Caufman |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | N |  |  |
| ayne |  |  | $633 \%$ prer | 18 | ${ }_{19} 8$ | $\xrightarrow{M}$ | 36 | 1／2 |  |  |  |
| efer | 75 25 | 251／2 | $\underset{\text { Mani }}{\text { Mani }}$ | 10 |  | Moor | 172 | ， | $\mathrm{N}^{2 \text { nd }} \mathrm{pref}$－－－－－100 |  |  |
| Keit |  |  | Mann |  |  | $\stackrel{\text { Preeerr }}{ }$ | 230 |  | non－cu |  |  |
| Kelly Sonv | 95 | 102 | O | 83 |  | M ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Ore（T | ${ }^{71 / 2}$ | 2／8 | Comm |  |  |
| Common |  | 17／8 | Mapes |  |  | Morrel | $4{ }^{6} 7 / 8$ | 461／2 | N Y Om |  |  |
| \＄6 pre | 121／4 | $12{ }^{3 / 8}$ |  |  | ， | Mor |  | 70 | on |  |  |
| ， |  | 12 | Maraca |  |  | Mor |  |  | Founders |  |  |
| ey－Hay |  |  | Marin | 3／8 | $111 / 2$ | \＆OoLt | 881／2 | 891／2 | N\％pref |  |  |
| Class B－ |  | 2014 | Marlin |  |  | M ${ }_{\text {Mach }}$ | 93 |  | Y Tra | 7 |  |
| elvinator |  | 91／2 | Marion ${ }^{\text {Corp }}$ |  |  | Mtge Bk of Colombia |  |  | Nicho |  |  |
| endall |  |  | Preferre |  |  | Motor ${ }^{\text {Amp }}$ |  | 9 | Niles－ |  |  |
| Ken－Rad | 100 | 100 | Martin（Glen | 13 | 1418 |  |  |  | North | 7\％ |  |
| Lamp A． | 173／2 | 17\％／8 | Martin |  | ${ }_{90}^{9}$ | Moun |  |  | North Amer |  |  |
| Keystone sitee | $231 / 4$ | 23\％ | －${ }^{\text {a asonite }}$ | 11 | 111 | Mueller | 381／4 |  | Comm |  |  |
| Keystone |  |  | Massey－Harr |  |  | Class |  | 素 | Class B |  |  |
| Kimberl | $\stackrel{4}{24}$ | 25 | Master |  | 143／4 | \＄7 conv | ${ }_{30} 94 / 2$ | ${ }^{95}$ | No | 30 |  |
| Kingsbury Bre | 233／4 | 21／8 | Math＇ |  |  | Murph |  |  | Preferred | 48 |  |
| ${ }^{\text {King }}$ Convertible |  |  | Mavis Bottling A－ 1 | ${ }^{5}$ | c－ |  | －67 | 71 | Northa |  |  |
| Kingston Prod | 5 | $5{ }^{51 / 8}$ |  | 53 |  | Murra | 20 | 2008 | North Con |  | ， |
| \＄889 preferred | 44 | 443 | Stores O | $581 / 2$ | 591／2 | Muskego | ${ }_{15}^{24}$ | 16 | No Europea |  |  |
| Kirby Petrol |  |  | May Ho | 47 |  | Preferred | 93 |  | Amer sh | 2 |  |
| Kleinort Rubl | 10 |  | Mayta |  | $161 / 2$ | Myers（FE | 60 22 | 2／2 | North ${ }^{\text {North }}$ Pip | 9 |  |
| Knight（B B \＆ | 13 | $143 / 5$ | 185 | 1076 | 14 | Nash | 19 |  | N＇west Eng | 27 |  |
| Kobacker Sto | 13 | 16 | ${ }_{3}{ }^{3} \mathrm{cum}$ |  | 23 | Nat | 17 |  | Norwalk Tire |  |  |
| Cum pref 7 | 85 |  |  |  |  | Fibres |  |  | Rubber | \％ |  |
| Amer sha | 1／8 |  | Refining pref． 100 | 101 | 103 | Nat | $121 / 2$ | 汭 | Norwich P |  |  |
| Koppers Gas |  |  | McCal | 33 |  | Treerre | 86 |  | O－vil |  |  |
| Preferred <br> Kresge Dept <br> Stores <br> － |  |  |  |  |  | Nat Bellas | ${ }_{6}^{2}$ | ${ }_{8}^{21 / 8}$ | $\mathrm{O}_{\text {Oilvie }}^{\text {Ofreferred }}$ |  |  |
| \％pref | 97 | 110 | Prefer |  | 103\％ | Nat Biscui | 305 | 1503／4 | Ohio Brass |  |  |
| Oommon（vo |  |  | MeCrory |  |  | Nat ${ }^{7 \%}$ | 156\％／4 | 157 | Ohio Leath |  |  |
| 7\％pref | \＄ 101 | 10176 | O |  | 181 | Nat Bon |  |  | 1 st pref | 104 |  |
| \％${ }^{\text {pr }}$ |  | 44 | McGraw－Hi | 20／4 | 215 | 55\％ | 1013888 | $1013 /$ | Ohio |  |  |
| Kreu | 23.8 | 24 | McKeespo | 90 | 931／2 |  |  |  | Ohio Oil ${ }_{\text {Preferred }}$ | 108\％ |  |
| Kroger Grocer |  |  | McKesso |  |  | ${ }_{2} \mathrm{~d}$ prefe |  | 102 | Oilstocks L | 14 |  |
| Lacledo | 23 | 24 | ${ }^{\$ 3}$ | ${ }_{12}{ }^{7} 78$ | ${ }_{4}^{4384}$ | Nat C | 471／2 | 1113／2 | Okonite common 100 | 140 | 150 |
| Lake of the |  |  | ${ }_{6}$ | 100 | 10312 | Nat | 3／4 | 25 | Oidetyme Distillilers 1 | 3／2 |  |
| Preferr |  |  | McWilli |  |  | \＄2 | 20 | 23 | Oil Cor Farm． |  |  |
| Lakey Fdy \＆ |  |  | ing |  |  | $\checkmark \mathrm{at}$ |  | $25^{--}$ | Omnibus Corp vic－＊ |  |  |
| Lambert Co－－： | $\begin{gathered} 171 / 8 \\ 21 / 2 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 178 \\ 3 \end{gathered}$ | Mea | 1111888 | $112{ }^{1 / 2}$ | Prefer | 1 |  | － | 107 |  |
| Landers，Frary |  |  | Mead | $1037 / 8$ |  | ${ }_{\text {Pref }}^{\text {Pref }}$ |  | 10978 | Oppenheim Co |  |  |
| Clark | ${ }^{45}$ | ${ }_{13}^{47}$ | Mellin | 81 | $83^{31 / 2}$ | $\$ 6$ pr |  |  | Convertible | 29 |  |
| $7 \% \mathrm{pr}$ | 90 |  | 44 | 120 |  | Nat Dist | 29 | 30 | O＇Sullivan R | $15 / 8$ |  |
| Lanston Mon |  |  |  |  | 1018／8 | Nat ${ }^{\text {Nat }}$ | 5 | 5 | － $6 \%$ prefer | 33 |  |
| Machine ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | 86 | Mercan |  | 33 | ${ }^{\text {Pre }}$ |  | 10 | Ot |  |  |
| Cemen |  |  | Preferred ．－． 100 | 104 |  | Nat Foo |  |  | 7\％prior pref 100 |  |  |
| R Rub \＆T |  | 15 | Merchants |  |  | Nat Fu | ${ }^{2}$ |  | Class B．．．．．．－－＊ |  |  |
| Conv pre |  |  |  | 1138 | 11\％／8 | Natl Gy |  |  | Outlet Co com－－${ }^{\text {7\％}}$＊ | 1143 ${ }^{\text {5 }}$ |  |
|  |  |  | Partic pref－－．－ |  |  | Cla |  |  | 7\％preferred．－100 |  |  |
| Leh Portl Cem |  |  | chan |  | 38 | National LLead．－ 10 |  | 28 |  |  |  |
| Lebigh Valler Coal |  |  | Merchants R |  |  | $6 \%$ prof B－－－100 | 165 | 1411／2 |  |  |  |
| $6 \% \text { cum conv pf } 50$ | $107^{3 / 4}$ |  | Preferred ．－．－－1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Oct., 1936]
INDUSTRIAL \& MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS


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

| Stocks | Bid | Ask | Stocks | Bid | Ask | Stocks | Bid | Ask | Stocks | Bid | Ask |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Trunz Pork Stores |  | share 10 |  | ${ }_{29}{ }^{P}$ |  |  |  |  | Whittal |  |  |
| Truscon Steel_--10 | 9 | $91 / 2$ | U S Gypsum | 98 | $991 / 2$ | $5 \%$ preferred- 100 | 183/8 | 23 | White Motor --. 50 | 2118 | 11 |
| Preferred | 84 |  | $7 \%$ pref | 165 |  | $V$ ick Ohemical.-. 5 |  | 45 | White Sew Mach -* |  | 4588 |
| Tubize Chatillon-- 1 | 4 | 10 | U 8 Hoff Machin'y | $151 / 2$ |  | Vick Financial.-.- ${ }^{5}$ | 1014 | $103^{3}$ |  | 素 |  |
| 7 Class preferred--100 | 144 |  | U \$ Ind Aloc | 34 | $314 / 4$ | Viking Pump-----* | 199 |  | White Rk Min Spga- | 8/8 | 93/8 |
| Tuckett Tob pref 100 | $1551 / 4$ | 158 | U 8 Leather | $47 / 8$ | 5 | Vost Mfg------- ${ }^{*}$ | 2483 | 26 | Stk trust ctfs. ${ }^{\text {* }}$ | 14 | 141/2 |
| Tung-Sol Lamp | 9 | 9114 | $7 \% \mathrm{cum}^{\text {r }} \mathrm{pr} \mathrm{pf}-1$ | 96 | 98 | Vulcan Detinning100 | 71. | $731 / 4$ | First pref._.-100 | 101 |  |
| 80 c div conv | $123 / 4$ | 13 |  | 11 | $111 / 2$ | 7\% preferred_-100 | 1221/2 | 130 | Wickwire Spencer |  |  |
| 20th Cont Fox Film |  |  | U S Pipe \& |  |  |  | 5 | $6^{1 / 8}$ | Wieboldt Sto |  |  |
| Prefe |  | $383 / 4$ | Common | 497/8 | 50 | Waitt\&Bon | 814 | 9 | \$5 prior | $951 / 2$ | $81 / 2$ |
| Twin Coach com-1 |  | 1434 | U S Playing Card. 10 | 2714 | 28 | Olass B |  | $11 / 2$ | Wilcox \& Gibbs.-50 | 31 | 36 |
| Ulen \& Co com.- ${ }_{\text {Prefer }}$ |  |  | U S Postal Meter-.-- | /16 | 916 | Waldorf System_--* | $161 / 2$ | 17 | Wilcox ( ${ }_{\text {\& Gas }}$ F Oil |  |  |
| Underw Ell Fishe | 81 | 81 |  |  |  |  | 114\% | $116{ }^{35}$ | Wm Oillo-mi | 14 |  |
| Unexcelled MPg. |  |  | Prefe | 15 | 17 | Walker (H) Good'm |  |  | Williams (R O |  |  |
| Un $B$ \& P Cor | 47 | $473 / 4$ | U 8 Ra |  | 8 | \& Worts com..* | 39 | $391 / 2$ | Wil-Low dafet |  | 13/8 |
| Union Carb \& Ca |  | 97 | Preferred | 35 | 36 | Preferred_-...-*** | $18{ }^{3 / 4}$ | 19 | Wonv pref--...-* | $71 / 4$ |  |
| UnSt Yds Omaha 100 | 81 | 21 90 | U S Rew pralty | ${ }_{9} 171 / 2$ | 21 | Walworth Co----** | 7\% | 7\% | New commo | 3 | 314 |
| Union Tank Car --* | 27 | 27 | U S Rubber | 3414 | 345 | Com class A....** | 351/4 | 36 | New preferr | 6 |  |
| Union Twust Drill-5 |  |  | $8 \% \mathrm{n}$-cu ist pf. 100 | 8034 | 81 | Com class B-- ${ }^{*}$ | $51 / 2$ | 593 | Wilson \& Co-....** |  | 814 |
| Un Aircraft Corp--* | 24 | 2478 | U S Rubb Rec | $83^{41 / 4}$ | 4312 | 7\% preferre | 97 |  | \$ $\$ 6$ preferred...- 100 | $781 / 2$ | 5 |
| United Air Line | 16 | $17 \%$ | 7\% preferred.. 50 | 691/8 | 85 71 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Warner Aircr: } \\ & \text { Warner Bros } \end{aligned}$ | $1 / 4$ |  |  | 33 | $341 / 8$ |
| Transport | 15 | 16 | U S Steel Corp- 100 | 70 | 701/8 | Oommon_-.-.-. 5 | 1314 | $131 / 2$ | Witherbee S |  |  |
| Unit Amer Bosch | 24 | 261/2 | 7\% pref | 138 | 1391/2 | \$3.85 | $591 / 2$ | 611 | Preferred ----50 | 21/2 | 3 |
| Un Artist Thea | 3 | 33/4 | U S Stores 1st prilou | 5 | 7 | Warner Co | ${ }^{5} 1$ | ${ }^{61 / 2}$ | WJR The Goodwill |  | 1 |
| United Biscui | 45 |  | Oreferred | $50^{18}$ |  | Warne | $143 / 2$ |  | Wolverine Portiand |  | 61/4 |
| of Am | 27 | 8 | US Tob | 125 | 137i/s | Co | 1/4 |  | Cement com... 10 | 4 |  |
| $7 \%$ conv pref. 100 | 110 | 112 | $7 \%$ non-cum pf100 | 60 | 164 | Warren |  |  | Wolverine Tube.--2 | $121 / 8$ | 121/2 |
| United Oarbon---* | 88 | $883 / 4$ | United |  |  |  |  |  | Wood (Alan) Steel |  |  |
| United-Carr Fast.-* | 295/8 | 31 | Vot | $89^{3 / 4}$ | 943 | Warren Fdy \& Pipe * Warren (S D) Con_* | 1/4 | $351 / 2$ | W\% prefall Industrie - 2 |  |  |
| Common |  |  | United Sto | $311 / 2$ | 321/2 | Waukesha Mo | 243 |  | Woodley Petrol.--1 | $8{ }^{3 / 4}$ | 78 |
| \$3 part pref....-. * | 50 | $521 / 2$ | United Wall P |  | $41 / 8$ | Wayne Pump | $321 / 8$ | 321 | Woodward Iro |  | $101 / 2$ |
| United Cigar |  |  | Universal Corp vtc- | 1018 | 10 | Webster Eisenlohr - ${ }^{\text {* }}$ preferred | $80^{63 / 8}$ |  | woodward ${ }^{6 \%}$ | 291/3 |  |
| 6\% preferred.-100 |  | 23 | Univ Leaf T | $803 / 4$ | $841 / 2$ | Welch Grape Juice 5 | $251 / 2$ | $2 \overline{7} 1 / 2$ | Oommon---- 10 | 55 | 6 |
| Certificat |  | $231 / 2$ | 8\% preferred_100 | 155 | 160 | Preferred - 100 |  |  | $7 \%$ preferred 100 | 120 | 54 |
| United Drug | 14 | 141/4 | Universal Pictures ${ }^{\text {U }} 1$ | 101 | 10 | Wells Fargo Expr--1 | $1911 / 8$ | 195 | Woolw th (F W)-10 | \%/8 | 54 |
| United Dyewood 10 | 22 | $233 / 4$ | Univ Pipe \& Rad ${ }^{-1}$ |  |  | Wesson Oil \& Snow- |  |  | Am dep rects ord- | $363 / 8$ | 37 3/8 |
| $7 \%$ preferred-100 | 103 | 104 | $7 \%$ preferred--100 |  |  | drift com | 383/4 | 39 | Worcester Salt-100 | 55 |  |
| United El C |  |  | Universal Pr | 261/8 |  | \$4 conv | 81 | $811 / 2$ | Preferred_---100 |  |  |
| Un Eng \& F | 47 | $471 / 2$ | Utah-Idaho Sugar ${ }^{\text {Preferred }}$ | $83 /$ |  | West Air Exp - ${ }^{\text {West Auto Supply-1 }}$ | /2 |  | Worthington Pump <br> \& Mach...- 100 |  |  |
| Un Merch \& |  | $141 / 2$ | Utica Knit Oo---100 | 20 | 23 | Common A.plo* | 57 | 58 | $7 \%$ pref A---100 |  |  |
| United Milk Pr | 18 | 20 | 7\% preferred_-100 | 83 | 97 | Western Cart |  |  | 6\% pref B $-\ldots 100$ |  |  |
| $\$ 2$ preferre | 55 | 60 | Vadsco Sales |  |  | 6\% preferred_-100 | 102 |  | Wright Aeronaut'l-* | 1301/2 |  |
| United Molasse |  |  | Oommon--7e 70 | 42 | $\begin{gathered} 21 / 8 \\ 461 / 2 \end{gathered}$ | West Dairies |  |  | Wrought Ir |  | 6718 |
|  | 97/8 | 1012 | Valley Mould \& Iron |  |  | \$3 pr | 35 | $371 / 2$ | Yale \& Towne--- 25 | $411 / 8$ | $421 / 4$ |
| Preferred.-.-. 100 | 70 |  | Common |  |  | Western Gro | 60 |  | Yellow Truck \& |  |  |
| Unit Piece Dye com* | 114 |  | 51/3\% | 84 |  | Preferred -100 | 114 |  | Coach Mrg cl B 10 | 191/2 | 193/4 |
| Un Proferred Sharing--100 | $111 / 2$ | 13 | Valspar cie | $4_{4}^{41 / 2}$ | $5^{51 / 2}$ | Western Tablet \& * |  |  | York 7 \% pre Mach.... |  |  |
| $10 \%$ preferred--10 | 9 |  | Valvoline $08 \% \mathrm{pr} 100$ | 72 |  | West Indies Sugar-1 | 31/2 |  | Preferred | 72 | $74^{1 / 2}$ |
| Un Shipyards B_..-1 | 13 | $17 / 8$ | Vanadium Oorp---* | $231 / 4$ | $23 \overline{3} / 4$ | Westins Air Br'ke | $43{ }^{3 / 8}$ | $43{ }^{3} / 8$ | Young (J S) Co-100 | 117 | 120 |
| Class | 61/2 | $71 / 2$ | Van Camp |  | 10 | West'he El \& MP-50 | 140 | 141 | Preferred - .-. 100 | 127 |  |
| Untd Sh Mach Co 2 | 89 | ${ }^{89} 31 / 8$ |  |  | 59 | Weston El ${ }^{\text {\% }}$ Instru ${ }^{\text {a }}$ * | 148 |  | Young (LA) spring <br> \& Wire | 50 | 1 |
| U S Dairy Prod A-* |  |  | Van Nor Mach Tool | $253 / 4$ | 261 | Class A. | 37 | $381 / 2$ | Youngstown |  |  |
| U 8 Distr |  | 1\% | Van Raalte Co_-i- 5 | 43 | $431 / 2$ | W Va Coal \& Co | $31 / 8$ | 312 | Door common. | 39 | 393/4 |
| \% $7 \%$ conv pref 100 | $1{ }^{13}{ }^{3 / 4}$ | 14 | 7\% 1st pref- 100 | 113 | 114 | W Va Pulp Pap ${ }_{\text {- }}{ }^{*}$ | 181/4 | 183 | Youngstown Sheet \& |  |  |
| U S Envelope---1 |  |  | Venezuela Me | ${ }_{138}^{388}$ |  | Preferred - --100 | 103 | 1041/2 |  |  |  |
| U 8 Finishing |  |  | Venezuelan Petrol-1 | 19 | 3 | Westvaco Chio | 25 |  |  |  |  |
| Preferred.---100 |  |  | V-Car Chem- |  |  | Wheel Steel Corp - ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 31 | 32 | Zonite Products..-1 | 7\% | $7 \%$ |
| U \$ FoilB....-.- 1 | $151 / 2$ | 16 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 43 \\ 33 \\ 3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 47 / 8 \\ & 341 / 8 \end{aligned}$ | Preferred.-.-- 100 | 100 | 1041/8 |  |  |  |

* No par value. $k$ Last sale, $n$ Nominal. $r$ Canadian price. $x$ Exx-dividend.


## United States and Municipal Bonds

Quotations for all securities are as near as possible for the closing day of the month preceding the date of issue
The custom in reporting prices for State and municipal securities is to quote them on the basis of the revurn the bonds of yied per annum. Therefore: furnishing the prices below, it will be found that for the single maturity bond a bid and asked quotation is published- either actual firgures or on a
percentage basis. In furnishink prices for the serial bonds, however, we endeavor to obtain the yield basis for the varying maturities. For instance percentage basis. In furnishin pryse prer the serial bonds, however, we endeavor to obtan the yield basis for the varying maturities. For instance,
a certain bond matures from 1937 to 1951 and is quoted 0.50 to $3 \%$-this would indicate that the 1937 maturity yields $0.50 \%$ and the bond due in $195 i$




STATE AND MUNICIPAL BONDS
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


[^18]Quotations for all securities are as near as possible for the closing day of the month preceding the date of issue


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

$b$ Basis. $\quad f$ Flat price. $\quad n$ Nominal. $\quad *$ Bid prices for shortest and longest maturity.

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

$b$ Basis.
$f$ Flar pric

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

to that date are tax-exempt.


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

| Bonds |  | Ask | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} \text { Net } \\ \text { No } \end{array}\right\|$ | Bonds |  | Ask | $\left.\left\|\begin{array}{\|c\|} T N o \\ \text { Net } \end{array}\right\| \right\rvert\,$ | Bonds |  | $\begin{aligned} & \overline{\overline{i s}} \\ & s k \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Net } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Roanoke- |  |  | $=\left[\begin{array}{l} 2.10 \\ 2.25 \\ 2 \\ 235 \end{array}\right.$ | Seattle (Concluded)- <br> Ge oblic $41 / \mathrm{s}$ 37-40 A\&O | $\left\|\begin{array}{lll} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ b & 1 & 0 \\ b & 3 & 00 \\ 0 & 1 & 50 \end{array}\right\|$ | to 3.00 to 3.60 to 3.80 |  | Charleston S D- | $\text { bl\| } \begin{gathered} 1.50 \\ b \end{gathered}$ |  | - |
|  |  | --...-- |  |  |  |  | $0$ | Clarksburg 58.19336 -1953 A A O |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 100\% | ---- |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { en } 3.40 \\ & t o 3.00 \end{aligned}$ | \% |  | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} 0.50 \\ h \\ 0 \\ b i .50 \end{array}\right.$ |  |  | Hancock County-5s Grant | ( ${ }_{5}^{99} 3100$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Ruoai Dist 46 opt 32 _m\&N |  | 100 |  |
| ashington County- | b 1.50 | to 3.50 | \% |  | b 3.00 | to 3.60 |  |  | ${ }^{\circ} 300$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | b 3.50 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} 3.35 \\ \text { to } 3.30 \end{gathered}\right.$ |  | Wheeling- 5 W Wat Wiss 1937-52...J\&J | b 2.00 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { to } 3.25 \\ & \text { to } 3 \% \end{aligned}\right.$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | b 1.50 |  |  |
|  |  | to 2.00 | \% |  $\qquad$ | $\left(\begin{array}{ll} b & 0.75 \\ b & 0.75 \\ b & 1.00 \end{array}\right.$ |  |  | $\text { Eau Olarire }{ }^{\text {WI/6s }} \mathrm{W} \text { W } \mathrm{W}{ }_{37}-44$ | b | ¢ 2.30 |  |
| Gen ${ }^{\text {b }}$ |  | to 2.50 | \% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gen ob |  |  |  | Spokane Water Revenue-- |  |  |  |  | b 0 0 $b$ 0 | to $\begin{aligned} & \text { to } 2.50 \\ & \text { to } 3.00\end{aligned}$ | \% |
| rs |  |  | \% |  |  |  | - |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | to 3.00 | \% ${ }^{-}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.25 \\ & b \\ & b \\ & b \\ & b \\ & b \\ & 6 \\ & 0.75 \\ & \hline .75 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \% \\ \% \\ \% \\ \% \end{array}\right.$ | 41/3s 1936-1937......J\&D | $b^{\text {b }} 0.25$ | (to $\begin{gathered}\text { to } 0.50 \\ \text { to } 250\end{gathered}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | , |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | to 3.50 |  | ${ }_{48}^{41 / 8} 1937-1944$. |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{l\|} \text { to } 0.75 \\ \text { to } 2.50 \\ 99 \end{array}\right.$ | \% | Yakima- <br> 51/48 G O sewer 1939_..M\&N 5s Wat rev 1936-'51...J\&D |  |  |  |  |  | to 2.50 | , |
|  |  |  |  |  | b-7.75 | $\square_{0}$ |  |  <br>  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{cc} 0.50 \\ b & 0.50 \\ b & 0 \end{array}\right.$ |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { to } 2.00 \\ \\ 0 \end{array}$ | \% | west virginia |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} 53.35 \\ t \end{gathered}\right.$ |  | 5 F High way 1937-1946...J\&J Jo 0.50 |  |  | $5$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\left\{\left.\begin{array}{c} t 0 \\ t y y \end{array} \right\rvert\,\right.$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 01.00 \\ & b \\ & b \\ & b \\ & b \\ & b \\ & b \end{aligned} 1.00$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ,t of Seattl |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Superior 43/4s sch $37-444$ J J J b |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  $38 \mathrm{sept} 1,1937-1946=-\mathrm{M} 8 \mathrm{~B} 0.50$ <br>  <br>  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $0$ |  |  | $\left.\begin{array}{lll} 0 & 1.65 \\ 0 & 1 & 25 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 1.40 \\ \text { to3.00 } \end{array}\right\|$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

b Basis. f Flat price.

## Insurance Stocks


$\mathbf{z}$ Holding company. $k$ Last sale, $\boldsymbol{n}$ Nominal, $t$ Net stock. *No par value. $\ddagger$ Figure indicates Voluntary Special Reserve.

# Banks \& Trust Companies 

STATE AND NATIONAL BANK STATEMENTS

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

Figures of deposits, eapital and profits for the National baaks are from tho Comptroller's last call; for all other institutions they are the latest obtainable, direst returas being procured by us whore ao porio lic statements are required. For the Clearing House banks of New York, deposits are taken from the latest weekly statem $\rightarrow$ nt.









|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { e200,000 } \\ 380.000 \\ 380.000 \\ 300.000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 150,763 \\ & 404,141 \\ & 45,85 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9,408,681 \\ 20,135,534 \\ 11,918,401 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nat Bk of Oommerce |  |  |  |  |  | 250 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Omaha } \\ & \text { First Nat Bank- } \\ & \text { Oommon } \\ & \text { Preferred A- } \\ & \text { Preferred B } \end{aligned}$ |  | 743,213 | 29,989,080 | $\left\{\left.\begin{array}{l} 20 \\ 20 \\ 20 \\ 20 \end{array} \right\rvert\,\right.$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 600,000 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 500,000 450,000 |  | 12,783,289 |  |  |  |
| Omaha Nat Bank- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { ORommon }}$ Preferred | $\left.\begin{array}{l} 1,250.000 \\ 1,050,000 \end{array}\right\}$ | 704,445 | 46,8 | 0 |  |  |
| Cockers' Nat |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Preferred-: | 100,000 |  |  |  |  |  |
| South Omaha sap Bic Stock Yards Nat Bk | $50,000$ | 51,69 |  |  |  |  |
| Oommon |  | 97, | 7,66 |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{0}{ }^{\text {Preferred }}$ Nat Bank |  | 809,548 | 26,546, |  |  |  |



| ManchesterAmoskeag Nat Bank Manchester Nat Bk | 200,000150,000200,000 | $\begin{aligned} & 904,864 \\ & 602,069 \\ & 60,069 \end{aligned}$ |  | 100100100 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indian Head Nat Bk Naahua Trust Oo | 200,000 <br> 400 <br> 70000 | $\begin{aligned} & 359,740 \\ & 486,140 \\ & 88 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,820,325 \\ & 5.827,190 \\ & \hline, 846 \end{aligned}$ | 100 | $\underset{\mathrm{N}}{\mathbf{N}}$ |
| secondNat of Nashua | 750,000 | 381,054 | 6,347,698 |  |  |
| Portsmouth - |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Yrst National Bar } \\ & \text { Common } \\ & \text { oof } \end{aligned}$ |  | 66,023 | 3,181,026 | 100 |  |
| New Hamp ${ }^{\text {Preferred }}$ - ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 200.000 | 39,654 | 1,456,802 | 100 |  |





\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { National Banks } \\
\text { June } 30
\end{gathered}
\] \& \& OHIO \& \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { State Institutions } \\
\& \text { June } 30
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \\
\hline \& Capttal. \& Surplus a Profis. \& Gross Deposits. \& \& Bid. \& As \\
\hline \multirow[t]{8}{*}{} \& 6.000.000 \& 4,895,489 \& 70,302,091 \& 100 \& Nomi
Perr
17\% \& nal.
\[
180
\] \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& 115 \\
\hline \& \({ }^{\text {a }} 8000000\) \& \& 8,496,024 \& 100 \& 155 \& \\
\hline \& \({ }^{\text {d }} 3000.000\) \& 1117,788 \& \({ }_{2,839,189}^{2,59,654}\) \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \begin{tabular}{|c}
1.8000 .000 \\
1.000 \\
1
\end{tabular} \&  \& \(43,859,789\)
14,12554

4,54, \& 100 \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
-34 \\
125 \\
125
\end{array}
$$ \& -3533 <br>

\hline \& 500,000
d2,250,000 \& 485,869
296,745 \&  \& 100 \& ${ }^{140}{ }_{51 / 2}$ \& 61/2 <br>
\hline \& \& 1,650,618 \& 64,489,560 \& 100 \& 86 \& 90 <br>
\hline \& 500.000 \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \&  \& $\}^{2,485,472}$ \& 99,689,067 \& 100 \& 115 \& 120 <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$\qquad$} \& 100,000 \& 1,150 \& 3,918,368 \& 100 \& 160 \& 200 <br>
\hline \& \& 1,664,831 \& 142,192 \& 20 \& 14 \& 15 <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Olov Sav \& Loan ÖöLorain Street Bank-} \& 8,000,000 \& 562,804 \& 2,010,789 \& 100 \& \& <br>
\hline \& d 500.000 \& 164,732 \& 3,625,277 \& 60 \& \& <br>
\hline National Oity Bank
Common. \& 4,700,000 \& 1,848,386 \& 125,138,618 \& 20 \& 291/4 \& 30 <br>

\hline | Preforred. |
| :---: |
| North Amer $\mathrm{BE} \mathrm{O}_{-}$ | \& d ${ }^{4.00000000}$ \& 58,636 \& 538,135 \& 00 \& \& <br>

\hline  \& 13.800 \& 3,226,575 \& 312,702,560 \& 100 \& 106 \& 109 <br>
\hline Capital noteser
Union $\operatorname{Sav} \& \mathrm{~L} \mathrm{O}^{--}$ \& 1.000.000 \& 350,255 \& 2,486,685 \& 100 \& \& <br>
\hline Columbus- \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& 25200,000 \& 1,070,411 \& 23,655,659 \& 100 \& \& <br>
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{coly}} \& \& \& 100 \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& 2,101,7 \& 55,972 \& \% \& \& <br>
\hline Mantington Nat Bk
March Bk $\mathbf{~ C o}$ \& 200 \& ${ }^{277,549}$ \& \& 10 \& \& <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Northern Sav Bk-
Ohio National Bk Ohio Nationa Merch NB} \& ${ }_{\text {c }}$ \& 2,771,759 \& 65,493,475 \& 20 \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Merch $\mathrm{NB}_{2}$ \& T Co-
Oommon \& 200,000 \& 84,321 \& 5,8 \& 100 \& \& <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Third NB B \& Troio} \& 800,000 \& 353,814 \& 12,119,600 \& 5 \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline  \& $$
\left.\begin{array}{|r|}
1.100 .000 \\
900.000
\end{array} \right\rvert\,
$$ \& \& \& 0 \& \& <br>

\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{| Oommerce Guard Bk |
| :---: |
| Common |
| Oapital debentures |} \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline \& \& 598,425 \& 13,185,909 \& 5 \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& 200,000 \& 157.196 \& 3,372,372 \& 100 \& \& <br>
\hline \& d 6000000 \& \& 2,161,425 \& 100 \& \& <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& ${ }^{\text {d }} 6000000$ \& 255093 \& 10,132,790 \& 15 \& \& <br>
\hline \& 5,000,000 \& \& 79,0 \& 5 \& \& <br>
\hline Dollar Sav \& Tr Co- \& \& 37 \& 12 \& 50 \& 20 \& 21 <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{5}{*}{Mahoning Nat Bank
Mahoning Sav \& Tr
UnlonNat Bank
Oit Tr \& Sav Bi-
Oommon
Oapital notes...--} \& di.500.00 \& \& \& 100 \& \& $521 / 2$ <br>
\hline \& ${ }^{1} 35000000$ \& 1,698,512 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{aligned}
& \hline \text { Naty nal Banks } \\
& \text { June } 30
\end{aligned}
$$} \& \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{OKLAHOM}} \& \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { State Institutions } \\
& \text { June } 30
\end{aligned}
$$
\]}} \& <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline \multirow[t]{5}{*}{| Guthrio- |
| :--- |
| First National Bank First State Bank... |
| MoAlestor- |
| Nat Bl of McAlestar Pirat Nat Bk of McA |} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 100,000 \\
& 77,000
\end{aligned}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{( $\begin{array}{r}115,852 \\ 54,573\end{array}$} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 2,286,376 \\
& 1,470,206
\end{aligned}
$$
\]} \& \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{}} <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& share. <br>
\hline \& 0,000 \& 50,000 \& 2,600,000 \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& 0.000 \& \& 2,217,732 \& \& \& <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& 100,000 \& 127,930 \& 2,522,335 \& 100 \& \& <br>
\hline Oommerclal Nat Bk- \& 400,000 \& 306,850 \& 4,994,907 \& 100 \& \& <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Oklahoma CityOity Nat' $\mathrm{Bk} \& \mathrm{Tr}^{2} \mathrm{Tr}$ Sroman} \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& 200.000 \& 166,063 \& 6,082,573 \& 100 \& 150 \& 185 <br>
\hline  \& 2,600.000 \& 2,708,771 \& 54,895 \& \& 34 \& 37 <br>
\hline Preferred \& ${ }^{2} 450000$ \& \& 7,158,381 \& \& 50 \& ${ }^{7}{ }^{-1}$ <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{Liberty Nat Bank:-
Oprahoma Nat Bank
Tradeamen'a Nat Bk Tradeemen' Nat} \& 1,200,000 \& 507,274 \& 19,850,712 \& 100 \& 55 \& 75 <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& 1200 \& ${ }^{25}$ <br>
\hline \& 500.006
40,000 \& 296,209
11,753 \& 16,725,734 \& 100 \& 125 \& 60 <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Tirst Nat Bk \& Tr $\mathrm{O}_{0}$} \& \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{1,078,567} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{45,041,999} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{20} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{193/2} \& <br>
\hline \& 2,500.000 \& \& \& \& \& 201/2 <br>

\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{| Fourth Nat BankOommon. |
| :--- |
| Preferred |} \& 100.000

200,000 \& 163,500 \& 4,846,856 \& \& 5 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{${ }_{45}^{20}$} <br>
\hline \& d 350,000 \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$4,470,872$
$54,618,681$} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{${ }_{20}^{20}-{ }^{-1} \overline{5}^{-}$} \& <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{2.000 .000 25,000} \& |2,604.146 \& \& \& 20 \& 22 <br>
\hline \& \& 5,879 \& 345,294 \& 100 \& ${ }^{1} 10^{--}$ \& ${ }_{12}^{2} \overline{5}^{-7}$ <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{National Rank} \& \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{OREGON}} \& \multicolumn{3}{|r|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { State Institutions } \\
& \text { June } 30
\end{aligned}
$$}} \& <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline \multirow[t]{5}{*}{| Putrationo- National Bank |
| :--- |
| PortlandFIrst National BankPortland Ti, \& Sav Bk Unlted Btates Nat' Unted Btates Naver |} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{200,000} \& 198,357 \& 5,753,033 \& \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{} <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$2.500,000$

300.000} \& 3,150,241 \& 79,160,751 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{aligned}
& 100 \\
& 100
\end{aligned}
$$} \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 176 \\
& 104
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{185} <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& 4,000,000 \& \& 105,236,506 \& 20 \& 41 \& 43 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}



[^19]

| $\begin{gathered} \text { National Banks } \\ \text { June } 30 \end{gathered}$ |  | TEXAS | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { State Institutions } \\ \text { June } 30 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Capital. | Surplus \& Profits | $\underset{\text { Deposits. }}{\substack{\text { Gross }}}$ | Par. | Bid. |  |
| ${ }^{\text {E1 Paso }}$ Paso Nat Bank State National Bank | $\begin{gathered} 3.50,000 \\ 300,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 335,728 \\ & 966,871 \end{aligned}$ | 8,5099,966 | 100 | $\overline{\substack{\text { Nomi } \\ \text { Per }}}$ | nalare. |
| Tort WorthOontinental Nat Bk-First National Bank:Oommon........Preferred |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 750,000 | 394,148 | 14,171,057 | 60 |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 900.000 \\ & 600.000 \end{aligned}$ | 768,087 | 32,970,393 | 20 | 35 | 40 |
| Ft Wreferth Nat Bank: Oommon. | 1.500.000 | 1,387,640 | 40,67 | 20 | 28 | 30 |
| Fraternal Bied ic ${ }^{\text {Tr }}$ Unlon Bank \& Tr Oo | 155.420 | 9,299 | , |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Galveston- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Olity National BankFirst National Bank- | $\begin{array}{r} 200,000 \\ 200,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 295,099 \\ & 330,503 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12,483,979 \\ 4,369,605 \end{array}$ | 100 |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 750,000 \\ & 850,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 357,512 \\ & 455,187 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{7 , 7 9 1 , 2 1 6} \\ & 9.573 .768 \end{aligned}$ | 100 |  |  |
| Houston- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oitizens State Bank Olty National Bank Common. | 250.000 | 39,21 | 3,496,737 | 100 | 95 | 110 |
|  | $300,000$ | 198,497 | 9,536,332 | 20 | 39 | 42 |
| Firgt Nat Bank-Oommon_-....... |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2.500.000 | 1,240,328 | 47,341,140 | 100 | 110 |  |
| Houston Nat Bk-oCommonOn |  | ) 378,256 | 11,826,737 |  | 100 | 110 |
|  |  |  |  | 125 |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{1,000,000}$ | 2,285,287 | 26,352,047 | 100 | 220 |  |
|  | ,000,0 | 255,740 | 8,255,904 | 100 | 105 | 235 |
|  | 1,000,0 | 1,250,000 | 23,111,1 | 100 |  | 235 |
| Bouth Texas Com- | 1.500,000 | 1,850 | 40,22 | 100 | 258 | 265 |
| Fldelity Trust $\mathrm{O}_{\mathrm{o}}$ | 600.000 | 749 | 7,316,162 | 00 | 125 | 1i35 |
| Hourston Land \& Tr- | .600.000 | 391,572 | 4,799,622 | 00 |  | 50 |
| San Jaeinto Nat Bk- Oommon. | $\begin{aligned} & 300.000 \\ & 350.000 \end{aligned}$ | 125,067 | 4,882,205 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}100 \\ 100\end{array}\right.$ | 110 |  |
| Mrat Natlonal Bank- |  |  |  | 100 |  | 50 |
|  | 100.000 | 0,1 | 3,441,433 | 100 |  |  |
| San AntonioAlamo National Bk: Oommon. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 710,383 | 14,913,363 |  |  |  |
|  | 1.000.000 |  |  | 100 |  |  |
| Bexar Oo Nat BankOommon | 200,000 | 113,883 | 2,261,427 | 50 |  |  |
| Frost Nationaì Bän̄ik Groos Nat Bank- | 1.200.000 | 1,148,378 | 28,863,501 | 0 |  |  |
|  |  | 74,526 | 5,636 | 0 |  |  |
| Nat Bank of ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | 650,812 | 19,249,671 |  |  |  |
| Bam Honston--Ban Antonio NatBk Bouth Texas Nat BkCommon |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 100.000 $a 400000$ | 29,676 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,252,547 \\ 4,038,606 \end{array}$ | 100 |  |  |
|  | 200,000 | 332,598 | 3,520,308 |  |  |  |
| Waco-OHt BankFrizen National BankNational Oity Bank- | 250 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} a 1.000,000 \\ 100,000 \end{array}$ | -68,342 | 10,952,445 | 100 |  |  |
| Natimal Banks .Tune 30 |  | UTAH | State InstitutionsJune 30 |  |  |  |


| Ogden- <br> Commerclal Sec Bk | 550000 | 37,798 | 5,717,503 |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Nornt } \\ \text { Per } \end{gathered}$ | nal. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| First Socurit y Bk NA | 965,000 | 886,177 | 17,202,256 | 100 |  |  |
| 8alt Lake City- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oonti Nat Bretr ${ }^{\text {O }}$ | 900.000 | $t$ 355,594 | 11,946,944 | 100 |  | 65 |
| First National Bank | a 875.000 | $t$ 435,882 | 14,83), 342 | 100 | 150 | 169 |
| Utah State Nat Bank | $a \quad 751.19101$ | t 7999330 | 14,348,902 | 100 | 175 | 180 |
|  | $1,000,000$ <br> 300.000 | $t \quad 959,787$ <br> 281,678 | $14,016,239$ $3,130,086$ | 100 | 140 | $14451 / 2$ |
| Oommon | 1.500.000 | $t 431,291$ | 24,664,176 | \{100 | $871 / 2$ | $921 / 2$ |




| National Banks |
| :---: |
| June 30 | WEST VIRGINIA ${ }^{\text {Slate }}$ June 30 Instions




## Joint Stock Land Bank Bonds and Stocks


$\int$ Flat price $\quad x$ Ex-dividend

## Real Estate Bonds



## (Continued from page 17)

their authorized officials reserved the right to be governed by conditions as they may develop in their respective countries in the future. The President of the United States reserves the right to devalue the dollar to the full extent authorized by Congress, which terminates in January. However, it is understood that Congress will be asked to extend the right to devalue.
A British Treasury statement on the French devaluation plan almost identical with that issued in Washington appeared to bear out the conviction in Lombard Street that the British Government is unwilling to go further than promise not to depreciate sterling following devaluation of the franc, subject to the proviso that other countries (which can mean only the United States) take the same course. The British statement also confirms the view that the British Exchange Equalization Fund will continue to be used to help maintain currency stability.
United States Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau also asserted that the United States stabilization fund of approximately $\$ 2,000,000,000$ will also be actively employed to steady the franc with reference to the dollar and the pound
The accord establishes or is expected shortly to establish at least de facto stabilization of the franc, the pound, and the dollar, but each of the three countries has reserved the right to abandon the "gentlemen's agreement" if it finds its internal economy adversely affected. The agreement for cooperation was arrived at solely through cable and telephonic communications. [No signed papers were interchanged. 1
Just before the announcement of the plan for devaluing the franc, the Bank of France on Sept. 24 increased its rediscount rate from $3 \%$ to $5 \%$.
The financial authorities of the three nations concerned invited all other countries to join in the plan of cooperation. On Saturday, Sept. 26, the Belgian financial authorities announced their intention to cooperate actively. On the same day announcements from Geneva and Amsterdam were to the effect that the Swiss franc and the Dutch guilder would be brought into new alignment with the franc as soon as practicable. It was broadly hinted in Berlin that the German mark might also be formally devalued in harmony with the major currencies.
The French Cabinet proposed to establish an equalization fund of $10,000,000,000$ francs for the purpose of cooperating with the stabilization funds of London and Washington. The Paris Bourse was closed on Saturday, Sept. 26 and did not reopen until Oct. 2. Trading was suspended in Switzerland, Holland and Belgium until the opening of the Paris Bourse
The London market was closed on Saturday, Sept. 26, according to its regular custom. The New York market remained open on that day. At the opening of the market on Sept, 26 the State Bank of Russia, in the ordinary course of business, offered in New York $1,000,000$ pounds sterling. Its offering was promptly taken for account of the United States equalization fund. On the same day sterling declined to a low on the day of $\$ 4.91$ as compared with Friday's close of $\$ 5.01 \%$ for cable transfers. Toward the end of the short session sterling moved up to a high for the day of $\$ 4.98$.
The cooperative agreement carries no suggestion that Great Britain intends at present to return to the gold standard, but a link with gold will presumbaly be continued by pegging sterling, as formerly, on a gold currency, probably the dollar.
In commenting on the changed situation, Mr. Morgenthau, United States Secretary of the Treasury, was reported in the press as follows: "America's position is fully safeguarded, while at the same time our action should encourage peace and commerce. This will in my opinion be the turn ing point for general peace in the world. A stabilization of world currencies is the foundation that had to be first built before we could look forward to lasting peace and real recovery in world trade."
In response to the question whether he considered this de facto stabilization, Mr. Morgenthau replied: "I don't want to say." When asked if this was an end of the " 24 basis of action," referring to Mr. Morgenthau's oftrepeated statement that as to stabilization and exchange activities the Treasury was "working on a 24 -hour basis," the Secretary replied: "Yes and no. If the agreement affects the internal prosperity of the United States, we will take steps necessary to correct it. Other governments have the same privilege.
Ever since the establishment of the British exchange equalization fund and since the devaluation of the United States dollar, at the end of January, 1934, both the London and the Washington authorities have acted in close cooperation with Paris to steady their relative cross-rates. London has been consistent in its cooperation with Paris throughout Therefore, for several years, until the last few weeks of September, the pound varied in terms of the franc hardly 1\% from day to day. Chancellor of the Exchequer Chamberlain on several occasions emphasized the successful operation of the British exchange equalization fund.
Throughout September, as during the entire year, British notes were in demand by foreign hoarders, and hoarding

The Bank of England's note circulation reached a peak at $£ 454,406,397$ on Aug. 5, when a seasonal decline occurred The autumn rise in circulation began with an increase of $£ 242,000$. It was expected that owing to the great activity of domestic trade circulation would reach a new high around the Christmas holidays
The Bank of England continued to buy gold in the open market following its policy of widening the credit base maintaining easy money rates, and providing for any contingency which might arise. British security markets were active, and a number of new issues, both industrial and municipal, were launched in London in September. New capital issues were running well ahead of 1935, so far as offers of existing and new industrial companies were con cerned, although the aggregate in the first nine months was below 1935 because of special financing undertaken in that year under government guaranty.
There was some indication that the London authorities might remove the ban on foreign loans with the object of promoting export trade. In the first eight months of this year Great Britain's imports rose by $12 \%$, while her exports gained less than $2 \%$. At the same time the adverse balance for the period increased almost $£ 50,000,000$. Overseas investment became a live subject in London in September. The London "Economist" took occasion to point out: "At a moment when domestic industry is passing from recovery to boom, British exports are hanging fire. The thesis that 'loans make exports' is classical. May not lending be a useful weapon in the armory of a government which has assumed a peculiar case for the continuance of trade revival, at a time when other export-forcing expedients like bilateral commercial agreements, appear to have limited scope. The recent Treasury guaranty of a credit to Soviet Russia (amounting to about $£ 10,000,000$ ) for the purchase of British goods suggests that foreign lending with the government in the multiple role of entrepeneur dictator and insurer, may be the method which will start British capital once more upon foreign adventure."
On Sept. 8 London bankers decided to continue the Foreign Exchange Committee. In 1931, when Great Britain suspended the gold standard and the Treasury issued an crder forbidding (requesting to refrain from) the export of capital, an unofficial foreign exchange committee wa formed among bankers under the chairmanship of $\mathbf{A}$. W Gurney, foreign manager of the National Provincial Bank. By the time the order was rescinded in 1932, the com mittee's activities had become so useful to the banking community as an advisory body on all questions relating to foreign exchange that the bankers resolved that the committee should continue to function.

Gold on offer in the London open market in September amounted to $£ 8,449,000$ as compared with $£ 4,940,000$ in August and with $£ 7,799,006$ in July. During the month the mean London check rate on Paris ranged between 76.440 on Sept. 1 and 76.995 on Sept. 23, the actual rate having exceeded 77.00 on several occasions prior to the announce ment of the plan to devalue the franc. The London open market gold price ranged between 140s. 9d. on Sept. 28 and 137s. $211 / 2$ d. on Sept. 23 , compared with the record high of 149s. 4d. on March 6, 1935 . The American official price of gold (Federal Reserve Bank of New York) continued at $\$ 35$ an ounce. London open market money rates wer easy throughout September, unchanged from August, ruling as follows: Call money against bills, $1 / 2 \%$; two- and three months' bills, $9 / 16 \%$; four months' bills, $19 / 32 \%$, and six months' bills, $11 / 16 \%$. Sterling cable transfers sold on Sept. 1 at \$5.03 3/16@\$5.03 5/16 and on Sept. 30 at $\$ 4.94 \% @$ $\$ 4.951 / 2$. The low for sterling was $\$ 4.91$ on Sept. 26 and the high was $\$ 5.071 / 4$ on Sept. 22.
LONDON CHECK RATE ON PARIS AND PRICE OF GOLD IN LONDON

|  | Mean London Check Rate on Paris | $\begin{gathered} \text { Lòndon } \\ \text { Open Market } \\ \text { Gold Price } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mean } \\ \text { Lonolon } \\ \text { Check Rate } \\ \text { on Paris } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { London } \\ \text { Open Market } \\ \text { Gold Price } \end{gathered}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sept. 1 - | ${ }_{7} 76.440$ | 1388. $21 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$ d. | Sept. 16-- |  | ${ }^{1378}$. |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Seppt. }}$ Sept. | 76.444 76.495 | 138s. 3 s. <br> 138 s. <br> $21 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. | - Sept. 17 | 76.946 76.876 |  |  |
| Sept. 4 | 76.504 | ${ }^{1388 .}$. 1 /2d. | Sept. 19. | 76.915 | 1378. | 452d. |
| Sept. ${ }^{5}$ | ${ }^{76.515}$ | 1388. 13/2d. | Sept. 20 |  | DAY |  |
| Sept. 7 | 76.535 |  | ${ }_{\text {Sept. }}{ }^{\text {222 }}$ | ${ }_{76.960} 7$ | ${ }^{1378}$. |  |
| Sept. | ${ }_{7}^{76.654}$ | 1378. 103 yd . | Sept. ${ }^{23}$ | ${ }_{7}^{76.995}$ | ${ }^{1378}$. |  |
| Sept. ${ }^{9}$ | ${ }^{76.862}$ | 137s. ${ }^{\text {13/2d. }}$ | Sept. 24 | ${ }^{76.942}$ |  |  |
| Sept. | 76.765 7688 |  | Sept |  | 137s. | 93/d. |
| Sept. | 855 | 137s. ${ }^{\text {13/2d. }}$ 6d. | Septi 22 | 促 |  |  |
| Sept. 13 |  | DAY | Sept. | Paris clos |  |  |
|  | 76.890 | 137s. |  | Paris cosed | 140 | . |
| Sept. 15 | 915 | 137s. 4d. | Sept. 30 | Paris closed | 140s. | 2d. |

In commenting on the foreign exchange situation during September the Federal Reserve Bank of New York said in its "Monthly Review" for Oct. 1:
""The French franc in September remained steadily at or near the level at which gold shipments to this country were profitable, and following gold engagements in increasing volume through Sept. 25, the French Government on Sept. 26 announced its decision to propose to its Parliament a re duction in the gold value of the franc. The French an nouncement was made simultaneously with statements by the United States and British Governments, declaring their intention to continue to use appropriate available resource so as to avoid as far as possible any disturbance of the basis of international exchanges resulting from the proposed currency redajustment.
"The French Parliament was specially convened on Sept. 28 to vote on the Government's proposed monetary measures. These measures include authority to reduce the gold content of the franc by from $25.19 \%$ to $34.35 \%$, and to establish a stabilization fund for the purpose of regulating the exchange value of the franc. Meanwhile, exchange dealings were temporarily suspended in the Paris market and the Bank of France raised to a prohibitive figure the minimum unit for the conversion of bank notes into gold. Following swiftly upon the French Government's decision, action was also taken by the remaining countries of the gold bloc, whose special monetary difficulties were broadly similar to those of France. In Switzerland laws were enacted authorizing a reduction in the gold content of the currency of from $25.94 \%$ to $34.56 \%$, and providing for the establishment of a stabilization fund. Pursuant to this legislation, the Swiss National Bank effected a de facto reduction in the gold value of the Swiss franc of $30.08 \%$. An embargo on gold exports was imposed by the Netherlands Government and a stabilization fund authorized.
"During the last few days of the month the rates for the above currencies were in the process of adjustment to their new bases. Owing to the temporary suspension of exchange dealings in the Paris market and to the resulting difficulty in promptly obtaining francs for settling maturing commitments, the initial decline in franc exchange was considerably smaller than the contemplated decrease in the franc's gold value, the franc-dollar rate being quoted as high as $\$ 0.0575$ on Sept. 29 , which was only $13.3 \%$ below its previous parity. The special condition in the franc market was corrected on Sept. 30 and the rate declined to $\$ 0.0485$, equivalent to a depreciation of $26.9 \%$. The guilder was quoted at 55.00 c. on Sept. 30, or $19.2 \%$ below its former gold parity, and the Swiss franc, at 23.00 c ., was $29.6 \%$ below its former parity and close to the new de facto parity.
"The period immediately preceding the French Government's decision was marked by a pronounced accentuation of pressure against French exchange, which was reflected in a greatly accelerated gold outflow and in a large widening of the discount on forward francs. The Bank of France reported a gold loss of $\$ 171,100.000$ during the week ended Sept. 25, following a decrease of $\$ 55,700,000$ in the previous week and of $\$ 43,300,000$ two weeks earlier. French exchange had been recurrently under pressure since the provisional revaluation of the Belgian monetary unit at the beginning of April, 1935, and the gold holdings of the Bank of France, which were at a high point of $\$ 5,479$,Bank of France, which were at a high point of $\$ 5,479,-$
000,000 in the latter part of March, 1935 , were drawn down by $\$ 2,157,000,000$ during the succeeding year and a half. by "\$2,157,000,000 during the succeeding year and a half. was maintained at its lower gold point of $\$ 0.06585 / 16$ through Sept. 25 by means of the usual machinery of gold shipments, the discount on forward francs widened rapidly during the few days preceding the French Government's action, the rate for three monuths' contracts reaching the equivalent of roughly $50 \%$ a year as compared with $14 \%$ at the end of August. Discounts on contracts of shorter maturity, when calculated on a per annum basis, were even maturity, when calculated on a per annum basis, were even
wider. Owing to the heavy gold drain resulting from the wider. Owing to the heavy gold drain resulting from the
acute weakness in franc exchange, the Bank of France on Thursday, Sept. 24, announced an increase in discount rate from $3 \%$ to $5 \%$, effective the following day.
"During most of September the pound continued to show an upward tendency in terms of gold currencies, the dollarsterling rate reaching a high of $\$ 5.071 / 4$ on Sept. 22 . In the subsequent few days, however, this movement was reversed and the rate closed at $\$ 5.017 / 8$ on Friday, Sept. 25. On Saturday morning, immediately following the publication of the French Government's announcement, movements in the pound-dollar quotation were somewhat erratic, but the rate quickly became more stable, ranging between $\$ 4.931 / 2$ and $\$ 4.953 / 4$ on Sept. 28, 29 and 30 ."
Changes in the gold holdings of the Bank of England during September were as follows: For the week ended
 an increase of $£ 1,121,320$; for the week ended Sept. 16, an increase of $£ 321,872$; for the week ended Sept. 23, an inincrease of $£ 1,048,480$. The Bank's gold holdings on increase of $t 1,048,480$. The Bank's gold holdings on
Sept. 30 were at all-time high of $£ 249,754,699$ as compared with $£ 194,434,427$ a year earlier, with the minimum recommended by the Cunliffe Committee of $£ 150,000,000$, and with $£ 136,880,252$ in the Bank's statement just prior to the suspension of gold in September, 1931.
Details of the gold movement to and from the Port of New York were outlined as follows in the "Monthly Review" of the Neiv York Federal Reserve Bank for Oct. 1:
"The movement of gold to the United States which began during the early part of August continued during September at an accelerated rate. Imports affecting the monetary gold stock of this country amounted to $\$ 107,000,000$, of which $\$ 82,300,000$ from France, $\$ 8,100,000$ from England, $\$ 6,500,000$ from Irdia, $\$ 5,700,000$ from Canada, $\$ 1,400,000$ from Holland, $\$ 500,000$ from Switzerland, and $\$ 500,000$ from Chile were received at New York, and on the West Coast $\$ 1,700,000$ came from Australia and $\$ 400,000$ from Hongkong. These imports, together with continued receipts of newly-mined and scrap gold at the mints and assay for foreign account at the Federal Reserve Dank of New

York resulted in an increase of approximately $\$ 130,000,000$ in the monetary gold stock of this country during September.
"Additional imports totaling $\$ 32,400,000$ were placed under earmark for foreign account on arrival, and consequently their receipt in this country did not increase the gold stock."
Canadian exchange during September ranged from a discount of $1 / 16 \%$ to a premium of $3 / 16 \%$.

## CONTINENTAL AND other foreign exchange

The final crisis of the French franc and the decision of the Blum Governnient to devalue the currency is discussed in the above resume of sterling exchange. On Thursday, Sept. 24, just before the decision to devalue was reached, the Bank of France raised its rediscount rate from $3 \%$ to $5 \%$. The $3 \%$ rate had been in effect since July 9 . The rate had been increased to $6 \%$ in May, and then successively lowered to $5 \%$ on June 24 , to $4 \%$ on June 26 , and to $3 \%$ on July 9. Between June 26 and Sept. 26 the Bank of France lost approximately $\$ 200,000,000$ in gold, most of which went to London and New York. On Friday, Sept. 25, $\$ 43,532,000$ of gold' was engaged in Paris for shipment to New York, the largest engagement for a single day during the year.

French gold holdings were at record high on Dec. 2, 1932, when they stood at $83,359,000,000$ francs. Since that date, by successive raids, French gold stocks had by Sept. 25 declined $33,248,000,000$ francs. The Bank's statement as of Sept. 25 showed total gold stock of $50,111,283,678$ francs. The real gold holdings are still lower, however, as 3,000 ,000,000 francs of this total is pledged to London bankers who extended accommodation to the French Treasury a few months earlier.
On Wednesday, Sept. 23, the French Cabinet stopped the sale of so-called popular or baby bond issue, which had been started on July 10 in the expectation of obtaining large subscriptions from French private hoards. The reason given for withdrawal of the issue was the necessity of leaving the Paris market open for financial operations required by the public works program, but in reality the issue proved a complete failure and the government was finding a continuance of the plan of solicitation embarrassing. Only a little more than $4,000,000,000$ francs has been subscribed, whereas had real confidence in the government's policies existed, at least $20,000,000,000$ francs could easily have been subscribed within a single week from the date the issue was launched.
The French Finance Minister, M. Vincent Auriol, recently estimated that not less than $80,000,000,000$ francs of French funds were hoarded either at home or abroad.
The United States Commerce Department estimated that on Jan. 1, 1936, not less than $\$ 6,500,000,000$ of foreign funds were invested in United States securities or on deposit in American banks or in the short-term market. It is believed by competent observers that since that date such transfers have increased by at least $\$ 1,000,000,000$. Undoubtedly a very large part of such foreign funds represents French holdings. According to London advices an equal amount of foreign funds is domiciled in London.
Toward the end of September it was estimated that the national debt of France, exclusive of any of the debts contracted up to that time by the Blum Government in the initiation of its various social and recovery plans, stood at approximately $350,000,000,000$ franes $(\$ 23,217,250,000)$, which is an increase of about $80,000,000,000$ francs $(\$ 5,306,800,000)$ orer $270,274,000,000$ francs of the post-war low of May 31, 1932. In both instances the figures also exclude foreign debts such as the war debt to the United States and the loan advanced a few months ago to the French Treasury by a London banking syndicate.
For the first eight months of 1936 French imports were $1,552,000,000$ francs higher than in 1935, while exports were $713 ; 000,000$ francs lower, and the running deficit in foreign trade had reached $6,122,000,000$ francs (about $\$ 406,103,000$ ) by Aug. 31, or more than the deficits of each of the two preceding years. Since 1932 the accrued trade deficits have amounted to $26,832,000,000$ francs (about $\$ 1,779,900,000$ ).
On Oct. 2 the French Government published its official decree devaluing the franc and reopening the Bourse. The decree, whire devaluing the franc, did not peg it at any definite point. It will be held by the newly-erected equalization fund at between 101 and 103 francs to the pound, and between 20.50 and 20.75 francs to the dollar.
On Oct. 2 the $5 \%$ rediscount rate of the Bank of France, established on Sept. 24, was again reduced to $3 \%$.
The Bank of France statement for the week ended Aug. 28 Showed a decrease in gold holdings of $162,949,438$ francs; for the week ended Sept. 4, a decrease of $326,117,688$ francs; for the week ended Sept. 11, a decrease of $652,796,508$ francs; for the week ended Sept. 18, a decrease of 840 ,426,293 francs, and for the week ended Sept. 25, a decrease of $2,580,478,207$ francs. The Bank's gold holdings on Sept. 25 stood at $50,111,283,678$ francs as compared with $71,951,997,688$ francs a year earlier, with all-time high of $83,350,000,000$ francs on Dec. 2, 1932, and with $28,935,000,000$ francs when the unit was stabilized by the Poincaire Government in June, 1928. The Bank's ratio on Sept. 25 stood at $54.42 \%$ as compared with $74.72 \%$ a year earlier, and with legal requirement of $35 \%$. On Sept. 1 Paris cable
transfers sold at 6.58 $1 / 8 @ 6.581 / 2$; on Friday, Sept. 25, at 6.581/4@6.58 9/16, and on Sept. 30 at 4.80@5.30.

As already noted, the Belgian Government was prompt to give its adherence to the plan for cooperation in regulating the exchanges. Throughout September the belga was the steadiest of the Continental currencies. Belga cable transfers on Sept. 1 were 16.88@16.881/2; on Sept. 25, 16.871⁄2 @16.881/2, and on Sept. $30,16.90 @ 16.911 / 2$.

The German mark situation proved progressively uncertain during September. It was reported that the German Government was studying the financial and political implications of the Franco-British-American currency agreement. As viewed by Berlin, the agreement broke the gold bloc and created something like a democratic entente. Whether or not Germany will take steps to align her currency with the tri-partite arrangement remains uncertain. According to Berlin advices, Germany is willing to bring the mark into alignment, but feels that she can do so only in the course of general and definite stabilization of all currencies, and in that respect the agreement, according to opinions expressed in Berlin, falls far short of requirements. That Germany will devalue sooner or later is no longer seriously denied in banking circles in Berlin. It is insisted there that Dr. Schacht, Minister of Economics and President of the Reichsbank, would be the last to devalue, and until he can really be sure of being the last, he cannot act but must assume an attitude of watchful waiting. On cue from Dr. Schacht, Berlin dispatches of Sept. 26 asserted that word had gone forth that Germany already was so isolated from world currencies that the French devaluation did not affect her and that there was therefore no reason for changing Germany's currency policy.

The Reichbank's statement for the last quarter of August showed a loss in gold and bullion of $1,008,000$ marks; for the first quarter of September, a decrease of $1,977,000$ marks; for the second quarter, a decrease of $1,465,500$ marks; for the third quarter, a decrease of $1,008,000$ marks, and for the fourth quarter a decrease of $1,901,000$ marks. The Bank's gold and bullion on Sept. 30 stood at $63,069,000$ marks, as compared with $94,772,000$ marks a year earlier, and with $806,223,000$ marks on Dec. 31, 1932. The Bank's ratio on Sept. 23 stood at $1.5 \%$, compared with $2.42 \%$ a year earlier, and with $25.8 \%$ on Dec. 31, 1932. On Sept. 1 the free mark was quoted at $40.211 / 2 @ 40.23$; on Sept. 25 at 40.16 @40.18, and on Sept, 30 at 39.00@40.20.

Italian lire continued during September to be held steady by the exchange control, with only slight fractional daily changes. Since 1926 Premier Mussolini has firmly insisted that the lira should remain on a gold basis, but he needs larger reserves. The devaluation of the French and Swiss francs has again raised the problem of whether Italy will be able to maintain the lira at its present gold value. Informed circles in. Rome declared, according to cables on Sept. 26, that there is no intention to change the value of the lira, but add immediately that Italy would be glad to take into consideration any invitation to join the agreement between France, the United States and Great Britain, even though it involved a lowering of the gold value of the lira.

It is understood that Italian financial authorities have advised Premier Mussolini to open negotiations immediately with the United States, Great Britain and France. On Saturday, Sept. 26, the Italian banks refused to negotiate French and Swiss francs, and the sale of Italian tourist lire was suspended in France and Switzerland, but other currencies remained unaffected. No official statement has been given out since December last in regard to Italy's gold holdings or financial affairs, but it is generally believed that the gold stocks amount to between 3,000 ,000,000 lire and $4,000,000,000$ lire (about $\$ 158,000,000$ to $\$ 210,000,000$ ). Present estimated gold reserves compares with the maximum of slightly more than $7,000,000,000$ lire reached in 1934. On Oct. 5 the Italian Cabinet Council approved a series of decrees submitted by Premier Mussolini devaluating the lira by $40.93 \%$. The gold equivalent of 100 lire was fixed at 4.677 grams, compared with 7.9119 grams since December, 1927. Cable transfers on Rome were quoted on Sept. 1 at $7.863 / 4 @ 7.871 / 2$; on Sept. 25 at 7.86@7.87, and on Sept. 30 at 7.74@7.82.

Exchange on the countries neutral during the war continued to follow the trends apparent many months previous to the decision to devalue the French franc. The Scandinavian currencies were generally firm during the month, hoving in harmony with sterling. The Swiss franc and the Dutch guilder were generally quoted easier, as these currencies were strongly affected by the action of the French franc. Throughout the month both the guilder and the Swiss franc were firm in terms of Paris and frequently gold moved from Paris to Amsterdam and Geneva. The relative ease of the guilder and the Swiss unit was due in

DAILY RATES OF EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTERS

| Sept | ParisFrancs |  | Swiss Francs |  | Holland Guilders |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Belgium } \\ \text { Belga } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Italy } \\ \text { Lirạ } \end{gathered}$ |  | Greek <br> Drachma |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Bankers' |  | Bankers' |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Bankers' |  |
|  | 6.577/8a6.583/4 6 | 6.583/ | 32 | 32.591/2a32.60 | $67.89 \quad a 67.91$ | $67.90 \quad a 67.92$ | $16.871 / 2$ a16.88 | 16.88a16.881/2 | 267.87 |  |  |  |
|  | $6.57{ }^{11_{16}} a .581 / 4$ |  |  | 32.5915 a.6 | $67.90 \quad a 67.91$ | $67.91 \quad a 67.92$ | $16.871 / 2 a 16.88$ | 16.88a16.881/2 | $7.86 \quad a 7.861 / 2$ |  | .93844.94 | .94 a a.941/3 |
|  | 6.577/8a6.581/4 6 | 6.587 ${ }^{7} 164.58$ | 32.591/2a32.60 | 32.60 a32.61 | 67.89 a67.92 | 67.91a67.931/2 | 16.88a16.881/2 | 16.881/2a.891/2 | $7.86 \quad a 7.861 / 2$ | 7.861/2a7.87 | .931/2a.94 | .93936.941/ ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
|  | 6.577 \% 6.58 \%/3/ 6 | $6.58{ }^{5} 16$ | $32.591 / 2332.60$ | $32.60 a 32.61$ | 67.881/2a67.90 | 67.89a67.901/2 | 6.89 al6.90 |  |  | 7.863/4a | .9394a.94 | $\begin{array}{ll}.94 & a .94 \\ .94\end{array}$ |
|  | $6.57 \% 66.585^{16}{ }^{6}$ | $8.58{ }^{5}$ | $32.59 \quad$ a32.60 | $32.591 / 2 a .601 / 2$ | 67.871/2a67.89 | $67.881 / 2 a 67.90$ | 16.89 al6.90 | 16.891/2a.901/2 | $7.861 / 2 a 7.87$ | $7.861 / 437.871 / 2$ | . 93340.94 | .94 $9.9 .941 / 4$ |
|  | SUN D |  |  | DAY | SUN | DAY |  | DAY | SUN | DAY | SUN | $\mathrm{DAY}^{\text {d }}$ |
|  | HOLI | DAY | HOLI | DAY | HOLI |  | HOLI | DAY |  | I DAY |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{6.575}{ }_{16}{ }^{66.5855}{ }^{16} 6$ | 6.58516a6.587 ${ }^{76}$ | $32.551 / 2 a 32.56$ | $\begin{array}{ll}32.56 & a 32.59\end{array}$ | 57.61 a67.81 | 67.64 a67.84 | 16.90a16.901/2 | $16.90112 a .9034$ | $7.861 / 1 / 27.87$ | 7.863/4a7.871/2 | 933/4.94 | . $94 \quad \mathrm{a} .941 / 4$ |
|  | 6.577\% ${ }^{\text {a }}$.583\% 6 | 6.583\%a6.5 | $32.541 / 2 a 32.55$ | $32.55 \quad$ a32.56 | $67.71 \quad a 67.75$ | $67.72 \quad a 67.76$ | $16.891 / 2 a 16.90$ | 16.90a16.901/2 | $7.86 \quad a 7.861 / 2$ | /27.861/2 $4.871 / 2$ | . 933 3/4.94 | . $94 \quad$ a.9414 |
| 11 | 6.56 7/a6.5831/6 | 6.583\% 56.58 | ${ }^{32.55} \quad 432.56$ | $32.551 / 3 a .571 / 2$ | $67.78 \quad a 67.82$ | $67.79 \quad a 67.84$ | $16.891 / 2$ a 16.90 | 16.90a16.901/2 | 7.86 | 7.8615 17.87 | .93\%4a.94 | . $94 \quad$ a.9414 |
|  | 6.567/8a6.571/2 6 | 6.5838 ${ }^{\text {a }}$.58 | $32.57{ }^{3} 32.58$ | $32.571 / 1332.59$ | $67.82 \quad a 67.85$ | $67.83 \quad$ a67.87 | 16.90a16.901/2 | 16.901/4a16.91 | $7.86 \quad a 7.863 / 3$ | / $7.861 / 2 \mathrm{a7.87}$ | . $93 \%$ \% 1.94 | . $94 \quad$ a.941/4 |
|  |  | DAY | $\begin{array}{lll}32.58 & a 32.59 \\ & \text { SUN }\end{array}$ | ${ }^{32.581 / 2332.60}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}67.87 & a 67.88 \\ \text { SUN }\end{array}$ | $67.871 / 2667.90$ DAY |  | DAY | a7.861/3 | ${ }^{3} 7.8$ | 934/4.94 | 94 a.941/4 |
|  | 6.573/8a6.571/1/ 6 | $6.585_{16} a 6.581 / 2$ | 32.58 a32.59 | 32.59 a32.60 | $67.87 \quad$ a67.88 | $67.871 / 2 a 67.89$ | $16.891 / 2 a 16.90$ | 16.90a16.901/2 | a7.861/2 | /7.86 77.87 |  |  |
|  | $6.571 / 26.579_{16} 6$ | $6.58{ }^{7}{ }_{16}{ }^{\text {a }}$ | 32.58 a32.59 | $32.59 a 32.591 / 2$ | $\begin{array}{lll}67.86 & a 67.88\end{array}$ | 67.87 a67.90 | $16.891 / 2 a 16.90$ | 16.90a16.901/2 | $7.86 \quad a 7.861 / 2$ | ${ }_{2}{ }_{7.861 / 2}{ }^{\text {a }}$ /87 | . 933314.94 | $\begin{array}{ll}.94 & a .943 /\end{array}$ |
|  | $6.575_{16} a 6.571 / 26$ | $6.585^{16} \mathrm{a} .6 .581 / 2$ | $32.571 / 2 a 32.58$ | 32.58 a32.59 | $67.87 \quad a 67.88$ | 67.871/a 267.89 | 16.89a16.891/2 | $16.891 / 2 \mathrm{al}$.90 | 7.853/a7.86 | 67.86 a $7.863 /$ | . $93314.94{ }^{3}$ |  |
|  | $6.573 / 8 a 6.57{ }^{9} 16$ | $6.583{ }^{3} a 6.58^{16}$ | $32.571 / 2 a 32.58$ | 32.58a32.591/2 | $\begin{array}{llll}67.87 & a 67.88\end{array}$ | $67.871 / 2 a .891 / 2$ | 16.89a16.891/2 | $16.891 / 2 a 16.90$ | $7.86 \quad a 7.861 / 2$ | 7.861/2a7.863/4 | .9334a. 94 | $\begin{array}{ll}.94 & a .941 / 3\end{array}$ |
| 18--- |  | 6.583 \% $6.5881 / 2$ | $32.571 / 2332.58$ | 32.58a32.583/4 | $\begin{array}{lll}67.86 & a 67.88\end{array}$ | 67.88 a67.89 | 16.89a16.891/2 | $16.891 / 2 a 16.90$ | 7.86 | $7.861 / 3$ | .93 ${ }^{3}$ | .94 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ a.9455/8 |
|  | 6.56\%/8a6.57 6 | $6.583 / 866.581 / 2$ | $\begin{array}{lll}32.58 & a 32.59\end{array}$ | 32.59 a32.60 | $67.87 \quad a 67.88$ | $67.88 \quad a 67.90$ | 16.89a16.89 1/2 | $16.891 / 2 a 16.90$ | 7.86 | $\begin{array}{llll}7.86 & a 7.87\end{array}$ | . $93 \%$ a ${ }^{\text {a }}$. 9 | . $94 \quad$ a.941/2 |
|  |  | DAY | SUN | DAY |  |  |  |  |  | N DAY | S | DAY |
|  |  | $6.58{ }^{5} 1646.581 / 2$ | $\begin{array}{lll}32.58 & \text { a32.59 } \\ \\ \\ \end{array}$ | 32.59 a32.60 | 67.851/2a67.87 | 67.86 a67.89 | 16.89a16.891/2 | 16.8913/216.90 | 7.851/2a7.86 | $\begin{array}{lll}7.86 & a 7.87\end{array}$ | . $94 \quad a .94$ | .941/4a.941/2 |
|  |  | ${ }_{6}^{6.585}{ }^{\text {1/ }}$ a6. | $32.561 / 2 a 32.59$ | $32.57 \quad a 32.60$ | 67.69 a67.80 | $67.70 \quad a 67.82$ | $16.881 / 2 a .891 / 2$ | 16.89 al6.90 | .85 124.86 | $\begin{array}{lll}7.86 & a 7.87\end{array}$ | .9324a.94 | . $94 \quad$ a.941/2 |
| ${ }_{24}$ | 6.5514a6.553/8 6 |  | 32.56 ${ }_{32}$ | 32.561/2a | 67.63 a67.65 | $67.631 / 2 a 67.67$ | $16.89 a 16$. |  | 7.855127 .86 | 7.86 a7.87 | . 9334.4 | . $94 \quad \mathrm{a} .941 / 2$ |
|  | 6.351/46.353/8 | $6.581 / 4 a 6.58$ | 32.50 a32.55 | ${ }_{32.51} \quad$ a32.56 | $67.40 \quad a 67.56$ | 67.41 $a 67.58$ <br> 1  | $\begin{array}{ll}16.87 & a 16.88\end{array}$ | $16.871 / 2 a .881 / 2$ | $7.84 \quad a 7.86$ | $\begin{array}{lll}7.86 \\ 7.86 & a 7\end{array}$ | . 93 | . $94 \quad \mathrm{a} .941 / 5$ |
|  | $5.00 \quad 35.15$ | 5.01 a5.16 | $\begin{array}{llll}32.00 & \text { a32.39 }\end{array}$ | $32.01 \quad a 32.40$ | $65.94 \quad a 66.00$ |  | 16.84 al6.88 | 16.85 | $\begin{array}{lll}7.81 & a 7.86\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}7.82 & a 7.86 \%\end{array}$ |  |  |
|  | SUN | DAY | SUN | $\mathrm{DI}_{4} \mathrm{Y}$ |  | DAY | SUN | DAY |  | N DAY |  | $.931 / 2 a .937 / 8$ |
|  | 5.00 a5.15 | 5.01 a5.30 | 23.15 a23.30 | $23.20 \quad a 23.50$ | $54.50 \quad a 54.80$ | 54.55 | 16.91 a16.92 | 16.92 al6.93 | $7.81 \quad \begin{array}{ll}\text { a7.82 }\end{array}$ | $7.82 \quad$ a7.83 | . $90 \quad$ a. 90 |  |
|  | $5.15 \quad a 5.40$ | $5.30 \quad a 5.75$ | 23.04 a23.09 | $23.05 \quad a 23.10$ | $55.79 \quad a 55.90$ |  | 16.89 a16.91 | $16.90 \quad a 16 .$ |  |  |  | .9014a.91 |
|  | $75 \quad 35.11$ | . $80 \quad a 5.30$ | . $00 \quad$ a23.03 | $23.01 \quad a 23.04$ | $54.97 \quad a 55$ |  | $6.90 \quad a 16.91$ | $16.901 / 2 a 16$ | $73 \quad \begin{array}{ll}77.78\end{array}$ | $7.74{ }^{7} \quad 17.80$ | $\begin{array}{ll}.90 & 1.90\end{array}$ | . 901 |
| Sept. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Denmark } \\ \text { Krone } \end{gathered}$ |  | Sweden Krona |  | Norway <br> Krone |  | Berlin Reichsmarks |  | Vienna <br> Schilling |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Spanish } \\ & \text { Peseta } \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | Bankers' |  | Bankers' |  | ankers' |  |  |  | Bankers' <br> Checks <br> Cables |  | Bankers' |  |
|  | Chectes | 1 Cables. | Checks | Cables | Checks |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 45 | . 46 | 25.94a25.9 | 25.041/2a.9 | 25.27a25.28 | $25.28 a 25.29$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $22.46 a 22.48$ | $22.47 a .481 / 2$ | $25.94 a 25.96$ | 25.95 | $25.28 a 25.29$ |  | .21/2a.22 | 40.2 | ${ }_{18.84 a 18.86}^{18.84 a 18.85}$ | 18.85a18.87 |  |  |
|  | 22.48922 .49 | $22.49 a 22.50$ | 25.96a25.97 | 25.961/2a.98 | $25.30 a 25.31$ | 25.301/2a.32 | 40.211/2a.23 | $40.22 a 40.24$ | $18.84 a 18.86$ | $18.85 a 18.87$ |  |  |
|  | 22.48a22.49 | $22.49 a 22.50$ | 25.96a25.97 | $25.97 a 25.98$ | 25.30a25.31 | $25.31 a 25.32$ | $40.211 / 2 a .22$ | $40.22 a 40.23$ | $18.84 a 18.86$ | 18.85a18.87 |  | 13.65 Nom. |
|  | 471/2a.48 | 22.48022 .49 | 25.96a25.97 | .9612 ${ }^{\text {Da.971/2 }}$ | $25.30 a 25.31$ | .301/2a.311/2 | $40.22 a 40.23$ | .221/2a.231/2 | $18.84 a 18.86$ | 18.85a 18.87 |  | 13.65 Nom. |
|  | SUN | DAY | SUN | DAY | SUN | $\mathrm{DAY}^{\text {a }}$ | SUN | DAY | SUN | DAY |  | AY |
|  | HO | DAY |  | DAY | HOLI | DAY | HOLI | DAY | HOLI | DAY | HOLI |  |
|  | ${ }_{22.57322 .57}$ | ${ }_{22}^{22.54 a 22.58}$ | $26.02 a 26.06$ | 26.03226 .07 | $25.35 a 25.40$ | 25.36a25.41 | 40.213 \% 2.23 | $40.22 a 40.24$ | 18.83a18.86 | 18.84a18.87 |  | 13.65 Nom. |
|  | ${ }_{22.57022 .58}^{22.56}$ | 22.58a22.59 | $26.07 a 26.08$ | $26.08 a 2$ | 25.41a25.42 | 25.42a25.43 | $40.211 / 2 \mathrm{~m}$. 22 | $40.22 a 40.23$ | 18.84a18.86 | $18.85 a 18.87$ I | Rates | 13.65 Nom. |
|  | 22.57a22.58 | 22.57 | ${ }_{26.06 a 26.08}^{26.06}$ | ${ }_{26.07 a 26.09}^{26.07}$ | $\stackrel{25.40}{ }$ | ${ }^{25} 25.41$ | 40.21040 .22 | ${ }_{40}^{40.22 a 40.23}$ | $18.85 a 18.8618$ | $18.86 a 18.87$ | AVAIL- | 13.65 Nom. |
|  | 22.57922 .58 | 22.58 a22.59 | 26.07926 .08 | ${ }_{26.08 a 26.09}^{26.07 a 26.09}$ | 25.41925 .42 | 25.42a25.43 | $40.21 a 40.22$ |  | $18.85 a 18.86$ |  |  | 13.65 Nom. |
|  | SUN | DAY | SUN | DAY |  | ${ }^{25.42 a 25.43}$ | SUN |  | ${ }^{18.85 a 18.86}$ |  |  | 13.65 Nom. |
|  | 22.59a22.60 | 22.60a22.61 | 26.10a26.11 | . $101 / 2 a .111$ | 25.431/2a.44 | 25.44a25.4 | $40.211 / 2 \mathrm{a} .23$ | 40.22a40.24 | 18.84a18.86 | 18.85a18.87 |  | DAY 13.65 Nom. |
|  | $22.60 a 22.61$ | 22.61022 .62 | $26.10 a 26.11$ | 26.11a26.12 | 25.44a25.45 | . $441 / 2 \mathrm{a} .451 / 2$ | $40.21 a 40.22$ | $40.22 a 40.23$ | $18.84 a 18.86$ | 18.85a18.87 |  | 13.65 Nom. |
|  | $22.58 a 22.61$ | $22.59 a 22.62$ | 26.08a26.12 | 26.09a26.13 | 25.42a25.45 | 25.43a25.46 | $40.211 / 2.22$ | $40.22 a 40.23$ | $18.84 a 18.88$ 1 | $18.85 a 18.89$ |  | 13.65 Nom. |
|  | $22.58 a 22.61$ | 22.59a.611/2 | 26.09a26.11 | 26.10a26.12 | 25.42a25.45 | 25.43a.451 | $40.22 a 40.23$ | $40.221 / 2 a .24$ | 18.84a18.87 | $18.85 a 18.88$ |  | 13.65 Nom. |
|  | $22.60 a 22.61$ | 22.61a22.62 | 26.09a26.11 | 26.10a26.12 | 25.43a25.44 | $25.44 a 25.45$ | $40.22 a 40.23$ | $40.221 / 2 a .24$ | $18.85 a 18.89$ | $18.86 a 18.90$ |  | 13.65 Nom. |
|  | 22.60a22.61 | 22.61022 .62 | 26.10a26.11 | $26.11 a .121 / 2$ | 25.44a25.45 | 25.45a25.46 | $40.22 a 40.23$ | $40.221 / 2 a .24$ | 18.85a18.89 | $18.86 a 18.90$ |  | 13.65 Nom. |
|  | SUN | DAY | SUN | DAY |  | DAY | SUN |  | SUN | DAY |  |  |
| 21 | 22.60 | 22.61 | 26.10 | 26.11 | . 44 | 25.44 $1 / 2.45$ | 40.211/2a.22 | $40.22 a 40.23$ | $18.85 a 18.88$ | 18.86a18.89 |  | .65 Nom |
| 22 | ${ }_{22}^{22.61 a 22.63}$ | $22.62 a 22.64$ | 26.11a26.14 | 26.12a26.15 | 25.45a25.47 | 25.451/2a.48 | $40.16 a 40.21$ | $40.17 a 40.22$ | 18.84a18.89 | 18.85a18.90 |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{2}^{22.62 a 22.63}$ | 22.63322 .64 | 26.12a26.14 | 26.13a26.15 | 25.46a25.47 | 25.461/2a.48 | $40.15 a 40.17$ | 40.16a40.18 | 18.85a18.89 1 | 18.86a18.90 |  | RATES |
| 25. | $22.55 a 22.60$ | $22.56 a 22.61$ | $26.03 a 26.10$ | $26.04 a 26.11$ | 25.37a25.44 | $25.38 a 25.45$ | 40.16a40.18 | 40.17a40.19 | 18.85a18.88 | 18.86a18.89 |  | AVAIL- |
| 25. | ${ }_{22.00 a 22.14}^{22.42 a 22.46}$ | 22.43322 .47 | 25.88a25.90 | 25.89a25.91 | 25.22a25.24 | $25.23 a 25.25$ | 40.15a40.17 | $40.16 a 40.18$ | $18.85 a 18.87$ | 18.86a18.88 |  | ABLE |
| 27 | 22.00a22.14 | 22.01422 .15 | 25.50a25.57 | 25.51a25.58 | 24.80a24.92 | $24.81 a 24.93$ | 40.08a40.15 | 40.09a40.16 | 18.85a18.87 | $18.86 a 18.88$ |  |  |
|  | $22.02 a 22.08$ | DAY 22.032 |  | DAY |  | DAY | S |  | SUN | DAY | SUN | DAY |
|  | $22.09 a 22.12$ | $22.10 a 22.13$ | ${ }_{25} 25.54 a 255.54$ | ${ }^{25.45 a 25.52}$ | 24.79a24.86 | $24.80 a 24.87$ | 39.45a39.50 | 39.46a40.00 | 18.81a18.84 | $18.82 a$ |  |  |
|  | $22.08 a 22.09$ | $22.09 a 22.10$ | ${ }_{25.50 a 25.52}^{25.52 a 25.54}$ | ${ }_{25.51 a 25.53}^{25.53 a 25.55}$ | $24.87 a 24.89$ $24.85 a 24.87$ | 24.88a24.90 | ${ }_{38.90 a 40.18}^{38.9239 .25}$ | 38.93a39.75 | 18.81a18.86 | $18.82 a 18.87$ |  |  |

part to consistent movement of both units into investment markets in London and New York. On Sept. 26 the Swiss Federal Council decided to devalue the franc around $32 \%$, or near whatever ratio is fixed by France with respect to her own unit. The Council issued a communique as follows: "Having taken note of the decision of the French Government to devalue the franc about $30 \%$, the Federal Council considers that the interests of national economy imperiously require that the Swiss currency be brought into line with the great world currencies. Following the example of Paris, the markets in Switzerland and Holland were clused on Monday and Tuesday, Sept. 28 and 29. The Government of the Netherlands announced on Sept. 26: "The government has reconsidered its monetary policy following measures taken by France and Switzerland. Being the only country on the gold standard, the Netherlands feels the highest pressure on the exchange and the gold reserve. Consequently it considers it impossible to maintain its present monetary policy. Holland placed an embargo on gold, effective Sept. 27.
Guilder cable transfers on Sept. 1 were 67.90@69.92; on Sept. 25, 67.41@67.58, and on Sept. 30, 54.11@54.85. Swiss cable transfers were $32.591 / 2 @ 32.60$ on Sept. 1; 32.51@32.56 on Sept. 25, and 23.01@23.07 on Sept. 30. Cable transfers on Sweden were $25.941 / 2 @ 25.96$ on Sept. 1; 25.89@25.91 on Sept. 25 , and $25.51 @ 25.53$ on Sept. 30 .

Exchange on the South American countries during September folloted the usual trends. Practically all these currencies were held in relation to sterling through the medium of exchange control action. The exchange situation in Argentina improved steadily. The Central Bank of Argentina for the week ended Sept. 15 showed total gold reserve ratio to notes in circulation of $136.17 \%$, while the reserve ratio of gold to total sight liabilities stood at $87.08 \%$.
Official quotations for exchange on Buenos Aires ranged between 30.00 and 33.80 during September. The free market range was between 28.00 and 28.65 . The official rate on Rio de Janeiro was 8.25@8.63 on Sept, 1 and 8.00@8.71 on Sept. 30. The unofficial or free market in milreis ranged in September between 5.80 and 6.00 .
Exchange on the Far Eastern countries presented no new developments of importance during September. These currencies seemed in no way disturbed by the unfavorable conditions on the European continent. All fluctuations in the Far Eastern units were in close sympathy with the movements of sterling.

The London price for silver on Sept. 1 was $1911 / 16 \mathrm{~d}$., and on Sept. 30, 197/8d. The Hongkong dollar was 31.17@ $313 / 8$ on Sept. 1 and 31.20@31 7/16 on Sept. 25, and 30.58@ $3015 / 16$ on Sept. 30 . Shanghai dollars were 30.03@30 $3 / 8$ on Sept. 1; 29.80@301/4 on Sept. 25, and $29.34 @ 293 / 4$ on Sept. 30. Yen checks sold on Sept. 1 at 29.44@29.45, and at 28.83@28.85 on Sept. 30.


DAILY RATES OF EXCHANGE ON OTHER CENTERS



[^0]:    t Accrued interest payable at the exchange $\ddagger$ Oompanies reported as being in bankrutpcy,
    recelvership, or being reorganized under Section 77 of the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by
    such companies.
    a Deforred deling flat
    the current month. and not included in year's

[^1]:    For footnotee see page 40

[^2]:    

[^3]:    For footnotes see page 53

[^4]:    for footnotes see page 53

[^5]:    For footnotessee page 53.

[^6]:    For footnotew see page 53

[^7]:    Fer foot＂otes sse page 53.

[^8]:    For footnotes see page 53.

[^9]:    For footnotew see page 56

[^10]:    No par value.

[^11]:    Basis．fThis price inciudes accrued juterest．ki Last aale．$n$ Nominal．$t$ Negotiablity impaired by maturity．

[^12]:    Nominal. $x$ Called Oct. 1 at 105. $z$ Called Nov. 1 at $100.105 . *$ Called Oct. 1 at 100. $b$ Basis. $f$ This price includes accrued interest. $k$ Last sale.

[^13]:    

[^14]:    

[^15]:    $k$ Last male. $n$ Nomlnal. $r$ Canadian price, $x$ Ex-dividend. ${ }^{*}$ Without par value.

[^16]:     are 470 memberships or which Exchange hor

[^17]:    out par value. $\ddagger$ Called Oct. 23 at 110

[^18]:    Negotiability impaired by maturity sale. $r$ Oalled Nov. 1 at 100

[^19]:    $a$ Preferred stock retirement price.
    b Sept. 301936
    c Member of the BancOhio Corp.
    $d$ Common and preferred stock or debentures outstanding.
    $f$ March 41936.
    $g$ Dec. 311935.
    1 Last sale.

