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

## SEPTEMBER IN RETROSPECT

Commercial and Financial Events_ Pago Hides and Leather ..... Page
Cotton_-..................................-. 9 ..... 9
Course of the Stock Market Iron and Steel
Money Market ..... -8
-15
Dividend Declarations New Security Issues ..... $-12$
Federál Reserve Bank-Brokers' Loans 16 Petroleum and Its Products. ..... 10
Foreign Affairs. Rubber ..... 9
Foreign Exchange. Textiles ..... 9
Grain-Coffee-Sugar

$\qquad$
United States Treasury Financing----11
INDEX TO STOCK EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS
Page
57
Baltimore Stock ExchangeNew York Curb ExchangePageBoston Stock Exchange58Chicago Stock Exchange- 54
New York Stock Exchange-Stocks ..... 31Cleveland Stock Exchange66
Detroit Stock Exchange ..... 60Los Angeles Stock Exchange41
New York Stock Exchange-Bonds ..... 19
Philadelphia Stock Exchange. ..... 61
64 San Francisco Stock Exchange ..... 62

| INDEX TO GENERAL QUOTATIONS |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Page |  | Page |
| Banks and Trust Companies- <br> Domestic |  | Domestic |  |
| Canadian | 111 | Canadian | 94 |
| Exchange Seats | 84 | Public Utility Bond | 73 |
| Federal Land Bank Bonds | 92 | Public Utility Stock | 78 |
| Foreign Government Bonds | . 93 | Railroad Bonds | 67 |
| Industrial Bonds | -81 | Railroad Stocks | 71 |
| Industrial Stocks | -85 | Real Estate Bonds | 101 |
| Insurance Stocks | 100 | Real Estate Trust an | . 85 |
| Investing Companies Securitie | -72 | Textile Stocks | 85 |
| Joint Stock Land Bank- | $\text { _ } 84$ | Title Guarantee and Stocks |  |
| Mill Stocks-see Textile Stocks- |  | United States Gover | 92 |
| Mining Stocke.- | -- 85 | United States Territo | 92 |

October 5, 1939

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# BANK QUOTATION RECORD 

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## REVIEW OF SEPTEMBER-COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL EVENTS

While the European democracies concentrated their efforts upon countering Germany in the war which was officially declared on Sept. 3, the United States centered its efforts upon the evolution of a policy of neutrality which would keep this country from becoming embroiled in the European war situation, and practically all of the governmental activities during the month were directed toward this goal.
There seemed to be no question of the unanimous support given to the attitude that the United States must stay out of the war. There was, however, considerable question over the method by which this objective was to be attained. On the one hand, the isolationists contended that the best way to keep out of the war was by continuing the present embargo on the export of war materials to belligerent Powers. On the other hand, the Administration followers claimed that the best way to keep out of the war was by the substitution of a "cash-and-carry" system of exporting all products to belligerent nations in place of the present war materials embargo.

It was against this background of conflict over methods that Congress reassembled in special session in Washington on Sept. 21 at the call of President Roosevelt. Just 47 days after the final gavel had fallen on its first session, the Seventy-sixth Congress was back in the Capitol awaiting the appearance of the President of the United States. The usual rather cheerful note on which a new session of Congress begins was absent when the President entered the House chamber. Instead, the scene has been described as a solemn one. "I have asked the Congress to reassemble in extraordinary session in order that it may consider and act on the amendment of certain legislation which, in my best judgment, so alters the historic foreign policy of the United States that it impairs the peaceful relations of the United States with foreign nations," the President said in opening his address to Congress. He went on to say:
At the outset I proceed on the assumption that every member of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, and every member of the executive branch of the Government, including the President and his associates, personally and officially, are equally and without reservation the integrity of our country and at the same time keep us out of war.
From then on the President's address to Congress was an exposition of the case for repeal of the existing embargo on the exportation of war materials. "Repeal of the embargo and a return to international law are the crux of this issue," the President declared. The unfortunate part of the existing legislative situation, he said, is that it prohibits the exportation of war materials such as aircraft and guns, but at the same time places no embargo on the thousands of other items, such as wheat, meat, and copper, which are just as essential to nations at war. In place of this anomalous situation, the President urged Congress to return to the principles of international law, saying:

I seek reenactment of the historic and traditional American policy which, except for the disastrous interlude of the Embargo and Non-Intercourse Acts, has served us well for nearly a'century and a half.

While the lifting of the arms embargo was the most important among his recommendations, the President outlined four additional methods for "reinforcing American safety" which Congress should consider. These were:
American vessels should be "restricted from entering danger zones." American citizens should be prohibited from "traveling on belligerent vessels, or in danger areas."
Foreign buyers should be required "to take transfer of title in this country to commodities purchased by belligerents" (the "cash-and-carry" provision).
War credits to belligerents should be bannel,
It was his "deep and unalterable conviction, based on years of experience as a worker in the field of international peace," the President said, "that by the repeal of the embargo the United States will more probably remain at peace than if the law remains as it stands today."
The President strove to keep the neutrality issue out of partisan politics, and with that objective in mind he held a conference on Sept. 20 with the titular leaders of the Republican party, Alf M. Landon and Frank L. Knox, together with the congressional leaders of both parties. "There was complete accord that in congressional and executive action the whole subject (of neutrality) and its many ramifications be dealt with in a wholly non-partisan spirit," was the way a press statement given out by the President's Secretary, Stephen Early, characterized the results of the conference. According to press reports, the conference told the President that it was inadvisable to ask repeal of the embargo provision without substituting "cash-and-carry" restrictions on the sale and transportation of goods to belligerents, or some other form of mandatory neutrality law. That the bi-partisan conference was not agreed on all points was indicated by a statement made by Mr. Landon after the meeting. Mr. Landon said he believed Congress should stay in session for the duration of the "limited" emergency which had been proclaimed by the President rather than adjourning immediately after it had disposed of the neu-' trality question as the Administration reportedly desires. "I feel that the judgment of two departments of the Government is better than that of a single branch or a single individual," Mr. Landon said. That no such plan was in prospect, however, was indicated by a resolution adopted by a joint meeting of the Democratic steering and policy committees of Congress on Sept. 22. The resolution as adopted by 20 leading Democratic Senators at the meeting, headed by Majority Leader Barkley, said that "legislation at this extraordinary session of the Congress should be limited to the purposes for which the President has convened it." This resolution was adopted despite a statement by Attorney General Frank Murphy on Sept. 14 that anti-profiteering legislation may be undertaken at the special session of Congress if the situation demands.

Proposed Neutrality Legislation
While the House and the Senate were taking one adjournment after another, an informal subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, consisting of 14 Democratic Senators, whipped into shape a bill which embodied the President's neutrality recomméndations. After making only two relatively minor changes, the full committee approved this measure on Sept. 28 by a vote of 16 to 7 , and the way was cleared for debate in the upper chamber to begin on Oct. 2. As the neutrality resolution was approved by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on Sept. 28, it provided for the following:
The arms embargo under present law would be repealed and a strict "cash-and-carry" system for all American commerce with warring nations would be substituted for it.
The resolution would permit interests in the United States to sell war equipment and any other supplies to belligerents who assume title to the goods before they leave American shores and transport them in their own vessels or vessels of other countries besides the United States.
All such transactions would be on a cash basis unless the President found the use of short-term credits, up to a limit of 90 days, necessary to
carry on ordinary commercial tranctions carry on ordinary commercial transactions.

American vessels and citizens would be prohibited from traveling in certain combat areas which the President might prescribe and American nationals would be prohibited from traveling on ships belonging to belligerent countries.
The first of the two changes which the full committee made in the resolution was designed to give some relief to American ships and airlines serving British and French possessions in the Western Hemisphere and to trans-Pacific airlines flying between American ports and similar possessions in the Orient. The second change was designed to tighten the provision for 90 -day short-term commercial credits to belligerent purchasers of goods in this country. This tightening was accomplished by inserting language which would prevent the President from allowing such short-term credit arrangements to be made for any belligerent nation in default on payments for previous purchases in this country. Senator Pittman explained that this would prevent any country becoming indebted to nationals in the United States to the extent that such obligation would become an incentive to enter war to protect debts. He added, however, that the language did not cover the matter of credit arranagements between private firms or persous in the United States and private concerns in the warring countries, but only dealings between American nationals and agencies of foreign governments.

The opposition to the President's neutrality plan seemed to be well organized. The venerable Senator from Idaho, William E. Borah, projected the opening move in the neutrality legislative battle on Sept. 14 when in a radio address he declared against the President's proposal as being designed to supply "arms, munitions and implements of war to one group of nations and to deny them to another group of nations, which groups are now in mortal combat. Is not this haying the foumataton tor interenetion-in trat tis it not intervention-in the present European war?" the Senator continued. Senator Borah's sentiments were echoed by other Senate figures such as Senators Nye and Vandenberg, the latter of whom took as his shibboleth the phrase, "You cannot supply arms to one nation without being a target for the other nation." Nevertheless as the month drew to a close the press reported that the consensus of the Senate was in favor of passage of the bill. Peculiarly enough, most attention has been directed upon what action the Senate will take on the neutrality bill. At the last session the Senate did not even consider a similar bill, for its Foreign Relations Committee voted on July 11 by the small margin of 12 to 11 not to report it until "the next session of Congress." On the other hand, the House took positive action on the bill; by a vote of 200 to 188 on June 30 it virtually emasculated the Blum resolution which incorporated the President's neutrality views by restoring practically the same automatic arms embargo which President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull then opposed and now oppose.

## Neutrality Proclamations of President

The developments during the month in regard to the neutrality question did not begin with the calling of the special session of Congress. Previously, the President had addressed the Nation in a fireside chat on Sept. 3 and later (Sept. 5) he issued two neutrality proclamations-one as required by international law and the other as required by the Neutrality Act of 1937. The President's fireside chat followed by only a few hours the declarations of war by Great Britain and France upon Germany. "I hope the United States will be able to keep out of this war," the President said. He added: "I believe it will, and I give you assurances that every effort of your Government will will remain a neutral Nation," the President said he could will remain a neutral Nation," the President said he could
not ask that every American remain neutral in thought as not ask that every American remain neutral in thought as
well. "Even a neutral has a right to take account of facts. Even a neutral cannot be asked to close his mind or his conscience." Nevertheless, the President urged that the people of this country "discriminate most carefully between news and rumor" and not believe of necessity everything they hear or read in an effort to maintain a neutral attitude.

Following the President's address to the Nation, a series of steps were taken to insure the United States oneutrality in the European conflict. On Sept. 4 Secretary of State Hull announced a number of new regulations limiting the rights of American citizens to traved to Europe, and restricting the issuance of passports to only those whose trips abroad are of "imperative necessity." On the following day (Sept. 5) the President issued the two neutrality proclamaitons mentioned above. The proclamation issued under the terms of international law set forth 17 separate restrictions, most of them already in the statutes, by which the use of the territory and the territorial waters of the United States would be denied to belligerents for warlike purposes. This Government found it necessary, the proclamation said, to impose upon those of its citizens who were in the territory or jurisdiction of the bellegerent Powers "the duty of an impartial neutrality during the existence of the contest." tbere would be any interference "with the free expression of opinion and sympathy by any person within the jurisof opinion and sympathy by any
diction of the United States."

About four hours later on the same day (Sept. 5) the President issued the proclamation which he was required by the Neutrality Act of 1937 to issue whenever he found "that there exists a state of war between, or among, two or more foreign States." By issuing this proclamation the President was acting under a law which he later urged Congress to repeal as a step toward real neutrality. Under the proclamation the export of arms, ammunition and implements of war to France, Germany, Poland, the United Kingdom, India, Australia, and New Zealand was prohibited. Airplanes and airplane parts were among the more important of the embargoed materials. Following Canada's declaration of war on Germany, President Roosevelt on Sept. 10 extended the arms embargo and the other provisions of his proclamation on Sept. 5 to that country. Later, in discussing with his press conference (Sept. 12) the wartime relations between Canada and the United States, the President indicated that the Monroe Doctrine applies to our northern neighbor. He said that he interpreted the Monroe Doctrine to mean that the United States would not tolerate any attempt to extend European sovereignty in the Western Hemisphere or to transfer territory in this hemisphere from one European sovereignty to another. And it applies, he added, not only to Canada but to all of the Americas, including British Dutch Guiana, British Honduras, Guadeloupe, Martinique and other possessions of European Powers in this hemisphere.

## 'Limited" National Emergency

One important step taken last month by President Roosevelt as a result of the war in Europe was his proclamation on Sept. 8 declaring the existence of a "limited" national emergency. The President said that the European situation had caused to exist in the United States a national emergency "to the extent necessary for the proper observance, safeguarding and enforcing of the neutrality of the United States and the strengthening of our national defense within the limits of peace-time authorizations." In explaining to his press conference on Sept. 8 the reasons for the declaration of the "limited" emergency the President emphasized that it was not intended to put the Nation on a wartime basis, but rather to insure a peace-time basis. Acting under powers which accrued to him when he found a national emergency to exist, the President issued executive orders directing substantial increases in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and National Guard, the strengthening of Federal machinery for curbing foreign propaganda and preventing sabotage, and making available to the State Department a $\$ 500,000$ contingency fund for the protection and repatriation of Americans resident abroad. The increase in the personnel of the armed forces under the President's order amounted, it is stated, to slightly over 100,000 men, in addition to which 2,000 men were added to the Coast Guard by executive order on Sept. 18. In pointing out to the reporters that the step he took did not bring the Nation any nearer to war, the President explained that it was first necessary for him to declare the existence of a national emergency in order to increase the man-power of the defense froces even to the limited extent contemplated. In no case, he said, would the elnisted personnel be brought up to the full peace-time strength authorized by law.

## Move to Curb War Price Boom

In the commodity markets there were some precipitous rises in prices which engendered fears lest there would be a run-away boom such as occurred during the last war. Prices for sugar and wheat and other commodities which might be affected by the war advanaced sharply when the European hostilities broke out, but the rises tapered off toward the close of the month. The rise in sugar prices resulted in the President's temporary suspension of sugar import and domestic marketing quotas on Sept. 11. This action, which was the only positive move by the President to restrict price rises, was apparently taken to discourage hoarding of sugar by consumers. Previously the President had confined his anti-profiteering activities to a declaration on Sept. 8 that there was an actual surplus of foodstuffs of every variety, and that there was no basis for fears that prices might again "go through the roof" as they did during 1917 and 1918.
The chief concern which the Administration seemed to have over the price rise was that the farmers might be lured away from the crop control schemes which the Government had worked out. On Sept. 1 Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace warned the farmers who were con sidering whether to modify their production plans to meet the European war situation "to proceed with their production plans as if the outbreak in Europe had not occurred."
Following his plea to the farmers, the Secretary announced on Sept. 5 the formation of an Agricultural Advisory Council to assist in the formulation of policies to deal. With the situation brought about by the war. The Council was created at the request of the President. At a meeting on Sept. 19 the Council recommended that control of agricultural interests should not be put under the War Industries Board under any circumstances. A report was adopted urging that the Council be made permanent and endorsing a rise of farm product prices to "their proper relationship with other prices and wages."

President Roosevelt Issues Proclamation in Furtherance of Neu-
trality Governing Use of Belligerent Ships in Waters of Panama Canal Zone
President Roosevelt issued on Sept. 5 an executive order prescribing rules governing the passage and control of ressels throngh the Panama Canal. The order noted that the United States is a neutral and its treaties require that the canal be free and open, on terms of entire equality, to the vessels of commerce and war of all nations. The canal authorities may, whenever the Governor of the Panama Canal considers it necessary to prevent injury or damage to the canal, inspect any vessel, other than a public rassel, "place armed guards thereon, and take full possession and control of such vessel for transit through the canal." The order a!so declares that "a public vessel of either a neutral or belligerent nation shall be permitted to pass through the canal only after the commanding officer has given written assurance" that the rules of the canal and treaties of the United States "will be faithfully observed."

The President issued another executive order on Sept. 6, at the request of the War Department, placing the Panama Canal Zone under military control. Secretary of War Woodring made public the text of the order when he announced that Major General David L. Stone had assumed "exc'usive authority and jurisdiction." The present Governor of the Panama Canal, Brigadier-General C. S. Ridley, is now subject to General Stone.
Neutrality Statement Issued by Secretary Hull-United States Not to Surrender Any of Rights as Neutral
Secretary of State Cordell Hull on Sept. 14 issued a statement clarifying the position of the United States with respect to interference with American rights during the war in Europe. He said that the United States Government did not intend to surrender any of the rights which it possessed as a neutral under international law, even though it took steps to force its citizens and shipping to avoid danger zones.
Reorganization of Executive Offices Provided in Executive Order Issued by President Roosevelt
Reorganization of White House offices to enable efficient handling of problems in time of national emergency as well as in the ordinary course of events was provided for in an executive order of President Roosevelt issued Sept. 9 and made effective Sept. 11. The President, in a statement accompanying the order, contrasted the comparatively small White House staff required 40 years ago with the vast amount of correspondence handled today. Only with a more orderly organization can the President conduct the executive business of the Government, he said. The intent of the order, the President declared, is to effectuate the purposes of the Reorganization Act of 1939 and the two reorganization plans which have been put into effect under that Act. Six divisions of the executive office are set up under the order, as follows:

1. The White House office.
2. Bureau of the Budget.
3. National Resources Planning Board.
4. Liaison Office for personnel management.
5. Office of Government Reports (formerly the National Emergency 6. The
6. The proposed new office for emergency management

President Roosevelt Isssues Regulation Making Possible Credits to Belligerents
On Sept. 6 President Roosevelt issued a regulation making possible the extension to belligerents of "ordinary commercial credits and short-time obligations in aid of legal transactions and of a character customarily used in normal peace-time commercial transactions." The President in this ruling held that "it will serve to protect the commercial and other interests of the United States and its citizens to except from the operation of Section 3 of the joint resolution of Congress approved May 1, 1937" such credits. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized under the regulation just announced to promulgate rules and regulations necessary for carrying them out.
Revised Neutrality Legislation Would Modify Ban on Credits to
Nations in Default on War Debts to United States
Chairman Key Pittman (D., Nev.) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in stating on Sept. 29 that the proposed neutrality measure would modify the existing ban on credit to nations in default on their war debts to the United States, said:

Under the Johnson Act Great Britain and France couldn't get any credits at all, and Germany could because she is not in debt to us. In passing a law dealing with belligerents there ought not to be any discrimination.
The draft of the bill, placed before the Senate on Oct. 2, strengthened the credit section to provide that no credit could be extended to a belligerent government in default on a 90 -day obligation. In United Press advices from Washington, Sept. 29, it was stated:
The proposed legislation, as finally approved by the committee, would entitle Great Britain and France-both war debt defaulters-to 90 -day commercial credits if the. President so authorizes in the purchase of materials from American manufacturers.
"It is my opinion that this provision would act as a modification of the Johnson Act (under which loans and credits to defaulting nations are banned) to permit 90 -day credits to debtor nations," Senator Pittman said.

He explained that Germany, which owes no war debt to this country, was not affected by the Johnson Act and therefore occupied a favorable position over Great Britain and France. To equalize that situation, he said, the committee opened the way for the Allies to obtain 90 -day credits. Senator Hiram W. Johnson (R., California), author of the ban on loans defaulters, said that he intended to offer an amendment to the neutrality
bill to guarantee that it would not modify his Act.

## Committee Organized to Advise Secretary Morgenthau on Credits to Warring Nations

John W. Hanes, Under-Secretary of the Treasury, announced Sept. 9 that an advisory committee had been established to work on problems relating to ordinary commercial credits and short-term loans to foreign countries under the neutrality law. The committee consists of Mr. Hanes as Chairman, Adolph Berle, Assistant Secretary of State; Herbert Feis, adviser on international economic affairs for the State Department, and James W. Young, Director of the Bureau of Domestic and Foreign Commerce.
Secretary of Treasury Morgenthau Appoints District Coordinators
-To Replace Coast Guard Officers in Enforcement Activities
Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announced Sept. 20 the designation of 14 Treasury agents and two Coast Guard commanders as coordinators of the Department's enforcement activities in their respective districts. The new coordinators will serve for the next four months, relieving Coast Guard officers whose duties have been increased by enforcement responsibilities under the President's neutrality proclamations.
Senate Adopts Resolution Calling for Listing of President's Powers
A resolution requesting the Attorney General to gire the Senate a report on powers made available to the President under his national emergency proclamation of Sept. 8 as well as in the event of a greater emergency was adopted by the Senate without objection on Sept. 28. The resolution was proposed by Senator Vandenberg of Michigan.
War Resources Board to Disband When Report on Mobilizing
Industry. Is Made, President Roosevelt Announces
President Roosevelt made known on Sept. 26 that he expected to receive within 10 days a report of the War Resources Board, which has been preparing plans for industrial mobilization in the event of a war emergency. He added that when the report is received he will commend the members of the Board for their work and relinquish them from further requirements. The Board, which is headed by Edward R. Stettinius, Chairman of the Board of the United States Steel Co., was created on Aug. 9 to advise the Army and Navy Munitions Board on the economic mobilization of American resources in an emergency. The Board held its first meeting on Aug. 17 and announced on Aug. 30, following a meeting with President Roosevelt that its plans were in complete readiness. When the Board was formed it was composed of six members, but on Sept. 6 the membership was increased to seven.
Loring C. Christie Named New Canadian Minister to United States -Sir Herbert Marler Resigns
Canadian Prime Minister Mackenzie King announced in Ottawa, Sept. 15, that Loring C. Christie, counselor of the External Affairs Department, had been appointed Canadian Minister to the United States, succeeding Sir Herbert Marler, who resigned earlier in the month because of ill health. The resignation of Sir Herbert was announced Sept. 11.
J. W. Troy Resigns as Governor of Alaska-President Roosevelt Appoints E. H. Gruening as Successor
President Roosevelt announced on Sept. 2 the resignation of John W. Troy as Governor of Alaska and the recess appointment of Dr. Ernest H. Gruening, Director of the Interior Department's Division of Territories, as his suecessor. Mr. Troy is resigning because of ill health.

## Anti-Price-Fixing Provisions of Robinson-Patman Law Upheld by Federal Appeal

The Federal Circuit Court of Appeals in Philadelphia on Sept. 22 issued a decision sustaining the anti-pricefixing provisions of the Robinson-Patman law, and approvfixing provisions of the Robinson-Patman law, and approv-
ing a "cease and desist" order issued by the Federal Trade ing a "cease and desist" order issued by the Federal Trade
Commission on Jan. 25, 1938, against the Great Atlantic \& Commission on Jan. 25, 1938, against the Great Atlantic \&
Pacific Tea Co. Judge John J. Biggs Jr. handed down the decision, which the company announced on Sept. 25 would be appealed to the United States Supreme Court. Stating that the "cease and desist" order was issued against the company by the FTC Jan. 25, 1938, the New York "Journal of Commerce," in Philadelphia advices, Sept. 22, said:
The "cease and desist" order was directed against the company's practice of collecting "brokerage fees" from "sellers" through use of "quantity discounts" and "abeyance accounts."
The company, in contesting the order, maintained in its appeal that Section 2 of the Robinson-Patman law was unconstitutional.
The company declared that its operations under the service plan were legal and were intended to furnish information on markets, prices, and other essential data.
The court in its opinion, however, refused to recognize the contentions of the company and declared that the prohibition barred all brokerage fees or allowances of any kind where it enabled purchases at prices under those of competitors.
The company operates a chain of 14,800 stores throughout the country and maintained a staff of experts that traveled about the country assembling market data in the conduct of its business.
In his decision Judge Biggs said:
"The practice of paying brokerage, or sums in lieu of brokerage, to
buyers or their agents by sellers was found by Congress to be an unfair trade practice resulting in damage to commerce.
We conclude that Congress has properly exercised its power to the end that the named abuse may be done away with."

New Jersey Supreme Court Finds State's Fair Sales Law Is Unconstitutional
The New Jersey Supreme Court on Sept. 16 ruled that the State's 1938 fair sales law is unconstitutional. The measure was designed to abolish "loss leader" articles which were advertised for sale below cost to attract cuswhirs. The court held that the Act would tend to deprive tomers. The court held that the Act woun tend to deprive merchants of property without due process of law. The
Supreme Court decision upheld the ruling of Judge VorSupreme Court decision upheld the ruling of Judge vor-
sanger of the Third District Court of Bergen County, who sanger of the Third District Court of Bergen County, who
had dismissed a complaint by Harry Lief, President of the had dismissed a complaint by Harry Lief, President of the
New Jersey Retail Grocers Association, against PackardBamberger Co., Inc. Officials of the Grocers Association indicated that an appeal would be taken to the Court of Errors and Appeals.
Seamen's Strike in New York Ends- $25 \%$ Pay Increase Granted-
Maritime Commission Orders Wage Increase on Its Ships
The seamen's strike in New York arising over demands for war-risk bonușes and insurance by seamen on vessels passing through European war zones (the dispute tying up eight American passenger liners since Sept. 16) was ended on Sept. 21 when representatives of the American Merchant Marine Institute, negotiators for the ship owners, and of the National Maritime Union reached an agreement. The owners agreed to a $25 \%$ pay increase and also provides indemnity up to $\$ 150$ for personal property lost in war zone service, transportation of seamen back to an American port if the ship is lost, and a guarantee of wages during any period of possible internment of seamen by a foreign Power. The agreement is similar to the terms announced Sept. 20 by the United States Maritime Commission for seamen on Government-owned ships in North Atlantic service.

Strike at Celanese Corp. Plant Ended
Employees of the Celanese Corp., at Cumberland, Md., idle since Aug. 4, voted approval Sept. 3 of an agreement reached by the corporation and the United Textile Workers' Union. The new contract, it is understood, provides a $5 \%$ increase for practically all workers as well as severance pay of one week's wages for every year of employment up to 10 years to be paid only to workers displaced through technological improvements in machinery and manufacturing processes. Union demands for a closed shop were not met, it is said, but the union was recognized as the sole bargaining agent, similar to the previous contract.

## Barre Wool Strike Settled

The Barre Wool Combing Co.'s eight-week-old strike was settled Sept. 21 after a 12-hour conference. United Press advices from South Barre, Mass., Sept. 21, bearing on the strike, said:

The strike involved 200 to 500 of the plant's 800 employees. The trikers, ali American Federation of Labor unionists, demanded reinstatement of four women workers who had been discharged when they reportedly refused to accept "speed-up" work loads which the company said carried higher wages. A secondary union demand was for a $10 \%$ increase of pay scales, which range from $\$ 16$ to $\$ 35$ weekly. . . . Under the settlement the company agrees to reinstate all employees on the payroll the day before the strike started.

Settlement of Strike at Bendix Plant
The strike at the Bendix Products Corp. plant at South Bend, Ind., was settled Sept. 11 after 10 days. The strike affected 3,000 employed at the Bendix plant and about 16,000 in other plants which were forced to shut down because of a shortage of parts supplied by the Bendix plant. The strike was called by Local No. 9 of the United Automobile Workers' Union, affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, in demand for settlement of grievances and a contract. It was reported that the company had agreed to a one-year contract providing one-week vacations with pay and seniority rights.

## Revere Brass Co. Strike Settled

The Revere Copper \& Brass Co.'s Chicago plant resumed operations Sept. 19 after having been closed for three months by a strike called by the American Federation of Labor division of the United Automobile Workers. Settlement was reached Sept. 18 and included restoration of an $8 \%$ wage cut placed in effect in July, 1938. The union's demand for a closed or preferential shop, however, was not granted. It is understood that restoration of the wage cut is being made in all the company's plants.
Court Fines Fownes Bros., Inc., for Violation of Wage-Hour Law
Fownes Bros., Inc., glove manufacturers of Amsterdam, N. Y., and three employees were fined on Sept. 12 by Federal Judge Frederick H. Bryant in a Syracuse court a total of $\$ 7,500$ on charges of violating the Federal Wage-Hour law. Judge Bryant also ordered payment of all back wages due employees before Dec. 11, when sentences on three counts of a 19 -count indictment charging the firm with violations of the law will be pronounced. The counts, to which the company pleaded nolo contendere, charge failure to pay time and one-half for overtime, shipping goods produced by underpaid workers in interstate commerce, and
failure to keep required records. A count charging the company with falsification of records was dismissed.

## One Month of War

Europe labored all of September under the dread spectre of the war which started in the opening days of the month, and all the dislocations of modern conflict were visited upon the peoples, along with the propaganda barrages which at times seemed to outthunder the guns. Every aspect of human life was affected intimately by the latest aspect of human life was affected intimately by the latest
war, and the United States was far from immune to the varying influences. Efforts promptly were initiated by the Administration to change the existing laws governing our neutrality, Congress being called in special session for that purpose. President Roosevelt found it necessary to invoke the current laws against exportation to belligerents of arms, munitions and implements of war, suitable proclamations being issued on Sept. 5 with respect to Germany, England and France, together with the British Empire units joining the fray. The financial markets of the world responded, each in its own fashion, to the developments. The London Stock Exchange, closed just before the conflict started, resumed business on Sept. 7, but dealings thereafter were small. The French and German markets remained open, as did all others. Save in the United States, where markets advanced briskly in the belief that huge war profits would develop, the world financial markets were dull in trend.

The war developments were less frightening to the Allies than in the opening days of the somewhat comparable 1914 conflict, but almost as disconcerting. It was against Poland that Germany directed her initial activities, and that country rapidly fell a victim to the swiftly moving and highly mechanized German army. In the amazingly brief period of three weeks the Germans had conquered Poland, and even before the task was finished the Russians sent their troops over the border into Poland. This was followed by the most sensational turn of the war, for a conference of Germans and Russians took place in Moscow, at which the division of the invaded country was arranged and agreements signed which signify extensive aid to Germany by Russia. The Russo-German accord was accompaniet by a declaration that there is no longer any point to continued warfare in the west, but this invitation to Great Britain and France for a peace conference was brusquely pushed aside in London and Paris. Premier Mussolini added his voice to those of Chancellor Hitler and Comrade Stalin in the plea for peace, but he remained on the sidelines, so far as the war is concerned. In the closing days of September, Russia presented Estonia with a virtual ultimatum and gained free access to the Baltic Sea. Whether the map soon will be remade to an additional extent is far from clear. On the Allied side grim preparations for a war of perhaps three years were pushed, but there was little fighting on the Western Front and no important changes of armed positions. On the sea Great Britain established a blockade of the Reich, which retaliated by submarine sinkings of both belligerent and neutral vessels. In the air only the most tentative maneuvers so far have been attempted, and each side refrained carefully from bombing of cities.

## American Neutrality

Immediately after Great Britain and France declared war against Germany, in accordance with their pledges to Poland, President Roosevelt appealed to the Nation to observe a strictly neutral attitude, sare in thought. The statement, outlined in the last issue of this journal, was made on Sept. 3, only a few hours after the British and French Governments acted. Secretary of State Cordell Hull issued on Sept. 4 a sweeping order drastically restricting American travel to Eurone to cases of imperative necessity. President Roosevelt found on Sept. 5 that a state of war unhappily exists between Germany and France, Poland and Great Britain, together with various units of the British Empire, and he issued the necessary proclamation implementing the American neutrality measure. He also issued a general neutrality proclamation based upon the ordinary and accepted rules of international law. Canada and South Africa were not at first listed as combatants, but when the Parliaments of those Empire units voted to engage in the war, they were added to the list of countries against which the American Neutrality Act applies. When Canadil acted, it was quickly realized that this placed the United States in an anomalous position, owing to Mr. Roosevelt's entirely gratuitous and unasked guarantee against changes in Canadian sovereignty. Although Canada technically is engaged in a war on foreign soil, there was no clarification of Mr. Roosevelt's attitude in the light of this development.

Secretary Hull endeavored on Sept. 14 to clarify some of the general problems of neutrality as they affect the Unitel States and its nationals, by issuing a statement in defense of the rights of neutrals. The restrictions voluntarily imnosed by the United States Government upon the travels and trade practices of its nationals, Mr. Hull said, "cannot censtitute a modification of the principles of international law." Adhering as it does to these principles, this Government "reserves all rights of the United States and its nationals under international law and will adopt such measures as may seem practical and prudent when those
rights are violated by any of the belligerents," he added. The statement was intended, Washington dispatches said, as a caution to Americans to keep out of danger, "actual or potential," and thus avoid creating complications which might involve their government. It was issued only after due consultation with President Roosevelt, and with careful regard to American experience in the years preceding our entry into the first World War. Charles Edison, Acting Secretary of the Navy, issued a warning on the same day against submarine attacks on American ships. The precautions being taken by the United States make it virtually impossible for a belligerent submarine to mistake an American ship for a vessel of another registry, Mr. Edison remarked, and he expressed the opinion that attackers would be "taking a long chance" if an American ship was harmed.

The special session of Congress called by President Roosevelt to amend the neutrality law and return to the usual rules of international law was started on Sept. 21, with all indications pointing to acceptance of the President's wishes. Mr. Roosevelt addressed the Senate and House in joint session, and made temperate recommendations in accordance with his known desire to have the present neutrality laws changed. Repeal of the legislation and the substitution for it of the ordinary principles of international law, Mr. Roosevelt argued, are essential to the maintenance by this country of genuine neutrality. With obvious reference to the "peace bloc" of Senators opposed to changes in the laws, the President urged avoidance by all groups of claims to exclusive knowledge of means to remain at peace. "We all belong to the peace bloc," said Mr. Roosevelt, who added that "the mantle of peace and of patriotism is wide enough to cover us all." He dwelt at length on the world trend toward force and war, from which only the Western Hemisphere is excluded, and reviewed the history of American neutrality legislation. After reminding Congress that he had asked for changes in the law on July 14, last, the President reiterated this request, which he bolstered with a number of illustrations of the inconsistency of prohibiting the exportation of arms, munitions and implements of war, while permitting exportation of products that need only minor finishing touches to be placed in that category.
In addition to repeal of the embargo, Mr. Roosevelt suggested certain other legislative moves for keeping the United States out of the Second World War. He expressed the belief that American merchant vessels should be restricted from entering war zones, as delimited by the State Department or by administrative agencies. American citizens should be prevented from traveling on belligerent vessels or in danger areas, and this too, the President proposed, should be left to ultimate delineation through proclamations issued under suitable laws. A third objective, it was indicated, is to require foreign buyers to observe the cash-andcarry principle, while the prevention of war credits to belligerents was urged as a fourth objective for the session to consider. Present legal regulations covering the collection of funds in this country for belligerents, and the maintenance of a licensing system for the importation and exportation of arms, munitions and implements of war should be retained, the President added. Other than the moves outlined, Mr. Roosevelt continued, no need appears to exist for the extension of special authority to the Executive, and he asked that Congress confine itself at this session to the neutrality problem. Again and again, Mr. Roosevelt insisted that the neutrality, safety and integrity of this country are the only questions at issue, and he insisted that these must be kept serene.
After hearing the presidential recommendations, Congress quickly began consideration of the highly important problem in hand, but did not rush pell-mell into legislative action. Laws were carefully drafted and debates were avoided while the legal drafts were under consideration. But formal debate is certain to bring displays of differences and tempers, and it is to be hoped that they will not stand in the way of sound changes in the Acts. The State Department, meanwhile, found itself faced with a new problem, involving implementation of the existing neutrality statute against Russia. That country neglected to declare war when Poland was invaded from the east, and Russian leaders pointed out that Polish authorities already had fled across the border into Rumania when their own troops marched on Sept. 17. The contention was advanced by Moscow that Russian action merely was taken with a view to safeguarding distinctly Russian elements of the former Polish State. Whatever the eventual conclusions of the State Department may be, the fact is that no neutrality proclamation against Russia was issued during September. One unfortunate incident here deserves mention, as it indicates a presidential state of mind which leaves something to be desired. Mr. Roosevelt made the voluntary announcement in a press conference, Sept. 22, that two submarines of unknown nationality had been sighted off our coasts. When asked what the nationality might be, he jocularly suggested such land-locked nations as Switzerland and Bolivia. The fact is that there was no interference with shipping anywhere on the American coasts during the first month of the war, and little of it in the war zones of European waters.

Soon after the European war started the question was debated in the Americas of the neutrality and other measures to be taken mutually by the group of 21 American republics. The belief that much could be accomplished through consultation, as called for by previous declarations in the event of war threats, reached fruition in a call for a gathering at Panama City, issued by the Panamanian Government in behalf of a group of American neutrals. The sessions of this Inter-American Conference on Neutrality began at Panama City, Sept. 23, with all speakers upholding the view that aloofness from the European quarrel is the only sound course to follow. Some new proposals of an interesting nature were made, among them a suggestion for a 300 -mile area of primary sea defense off the coasts of the American republics. In general, however, the conference considered mainly the ordinary measures and methods of maintaining neutral attitudes. Juan D. Arosemena, President of Panama, welcomed the guests in a warm speech calling for peace and $\bar{a}$ program to "keep America for humanity." Under-Secretary of State Sumner Welles, as the leading United States representative, Spoke on Sept. 25 and urged increasing cooperation among the American republics in all spheres. He stated that the United States Government "will assist in making credits available through the services and facilities of its privately-owned banking system, as well as its Government-owned agencies when the latter have funds available for such purposes."

## Poland Falls

It was with the German march into Poland on Sept. 1 that the Second World War began, and the events in Poland naturally were highly important in determining the happenings in other spheres of the great conflict as it spread through the Anglo-French war declarations against the Reich on Sept. 3 and the Russian advance into defeated Poland on Sept. 17. The war of Germany against Poland, like other conflicts of recent years, was undeclared. German spokesmen made much of what they charged to be Polish antagonism and incitement, and they held their huge march into Poland to be something of a punitive expedition. That it was nothing less than full-fledged, outright and brutal war soon became apparent, owing to the appalling ease and swiftness of the mechanized advance of the Reich units. The German "reprisal" against Poland consisted initially of an assault carried out from four points, two German armies marching toward each other in the Corridor from East Prussia and Germany proper, while farther south two additional mechanized armies advanced swiftly toward the Polish industrial areas. The immensely superior German air arm was utilized with merciless effect at the very outset to bomb Polish airfields and batter military groups and strategic points. The Polish air force of about 800 airplanes was either destroyed or immobilized from the start, giving the Reich land forces an immense superiority. German warships assembled off Gdynia and shelled that port and the neighboring Polish munitions dump at Westerplatte.
Just what the Polish defense arrangements were is not entirely clear, but French analyses suggest that the Poles strung their forces in a long and relatively thin line around their frontiers, apparently in the belief that the German troons could be prevented from breaking through at any point. The German armies actually marched through Polish areas with a speed and precision that gained the grudging admiration of military experts everywhere. Long mechanized fingers were thrust scores of miles into Polish terrain, and these scissor-like thrusts then were drawn together and the gains consolidated. This operation was repeated over and over again, with mathematical precision, and a prediction by the German Air Minister, General Hermann Goering, that it would take just three weeks to complete the conquest of the country was fulfilled almost to the letter. At first it was thought by neutral observers that the Poles were withdrawing their forces to the eastern marshes where a long and bitter defense might have been possible. But it soon turned out that the German advance simply overwhelmed the defenders, who found their communications and lines of supply cut. Within a week the Germans already were hammering at the gates of Warsaw, and city after city fell to their forces in the industrialized southern part of Poland, making the Polish defense still more difficult and precarious. One large section of the Polish army was bottled up by the Germans in a large oval stretching from Poznan nearly to Warsaw, but the German forces merely saw to it that this group would be unable to threaten the advance of their own troops.

Despite repeated appeals by the Poles for the aid which they had every right to expect from Great Britain and France, the latter countries did nothing whatever to help Poland directly and confined all their attention to the war on the Western Front. Virtually deserted by their Allies, the Poles fought grimly on as best they could, and even their German opponents admitted heroic incidents of the defense. In the second week of the German war against Poland, however, it alrearly was evident that the reconstituted State would be unable to hold out against its powerful enemy. On Sept. 14 the French admitted unofficially the defeat of Poland. Indeed, the port of Gdynia had sur.
rendered to the Reich on Sept. 13, and German mechanized forces already were sweeping far into eastern Poland. The Corridor was in German hands, and the Polish armies consisted of disconnected units fighting individual battles here and there over the great area, without coordination and even without knowledge of where other defense units might be located. Division after division of Polish troops fell into German hands, and even high staffs were taken. German airplanes bombed Polish cities and tornsized defens terizing the population and marnment fled from War almost impossible. To Lublin only a few days after the opening of hostilities, and it kept right on going southward, crossing into Rumania in the days from Sept. 15 to 18 . Diplomatic missions of other countries also moved into Rumania.

With Poland a shambles and the defense unskilful and disorganized, Russia took a hand in the game on Sept. 17, the mechanized forces of the Soviet Union moving across the eastern border into the vast agricultural hinterland of Poland, which formerly was Russian territory and still consists of White Russian and Ukrainian areas. The Russians closed in almost without opposition, and only a day was required for establishment of contact with Reich forces, which took place at the fortress of Brest-Litovsk, already in German hands. Hopes on the Allied side that the German and liussian troops would be antagonistic were unrealized, as the Russian move plainly was made in accordance with a pre-arranged plan and with the foreknowledge of the Reich. Even Berlin admitted, however, that the Russian move was not exactly a matter of rejoicing for Germany. Apparent, on the other hand, was the ominous fact that Russia thus took a stand beside the Reich for the destruction of Poland and the end of the Varsailles settlement by which Poland was set up again. For the British
and French, the Russian action posed a delicate problem, since the guarantee of Polish integrity did not specify that the integrity might have to be defended against Germany only. Prudence proved the better part of valor in London and Paris, for those capitals carefully refrained from declaring war against Russia. The careful explanation was vouchsafed that the requirements of the war as a whole are paramount, and for a time the effort was made to portray the Russian action as a hostile step against Germany.

Although the City of Warsaw held out against the Ger man invaders until nearly the end of September, the war was virtually over a few days after the Russians marched in and joined hands with Germans at Brest-Litovsk. German forces successively demolished all other defenses of Poland and reported the capture of hundreds of thousands of Polish troops, with all their equipment, stores and munitions. Warsaw held out bitterly, the civilian population joining in the defense. Germun military authorities warned that this would lead to indiscriminate bombing of the former capital, and after arrangements were effected for the transfer to East Prussia of some 1,400 nentrals, the German air and artillery units began a systematic destruction of the city. It surrendered on Sept. 27 and the nearby fortress of Modlin fell the next day. Only one small point of resistance remained, on the Hela peninsula in the Baltic, and that fell just as September drew to a close. In a single month the great Polish State had been reduced to nothingness. and the country overrun. German and Russian forces made an initial division of the country which brought the Russians to the eastern gates of Warsarv and made necessary the withdrawal of Germans from their advanced positions in eastern Poland. On Sept. 29, however, German and Russian negotiators in Moscow announced a division of Poland which split the country on a line some 60 miles eastward of Warsaw, earh invader receiving about half the territory, but the richest prize falling to Germany in the form of the industrial area of western Poland. It was intimated in Berlin that a Polish State will arise from the ruins, but any such unit clearly would be permitted to hold only a small land-locked section which would be entirely at the mercy of the Reich.

## Western Front

Hasty and futile efforts by the British and French Governments to force a withdrawal by the German Government of its tronps in Poland resulted, Sept. 3, in war declarations by the two Western European democracies anainst the Reich. The German Government rejected ultimatums of the British and French, and early on Sent. 3 the British sercred relations and declared war, while the French acted
a few hours later. Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain a few hours later. Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain
accused the German Chancellor, Adnlf Hitler, of making untrue statements and of being gencrally unreliable. The German dictator's use of force indicates that he can be stopped only by force, said Mr. Chamberlain, who thus set the tone of British comment on the war. Throughout Sentember the war aims of Great Rritain and France remained undefined, sare in the sense that the guarantee to Poland was heing implemented and that Hitlerism must be ended. Premier Ellouard Daladier made a somewhat similar statement to the neople of France, and assured them that ther were defending their lands, homes and liberties in aligning themselves against Germany. The German Government accented the declarations and sent a note to
Great Britain wherein the endeavor was to place all blame
for the developments upon London. Berlin denied that Germany has any desire to rule the world, but stated that Great Britain has that desire. Military operations on the Western Front started immediately, and the first French communique appeared on Sept. 4 with the brief report that "operations have begun by combined land, sea and an "operati
Actually, the military developments on the frontier between France and Germany were of surprisingly littie importance throughout September. The French assembled their armies as rapidly as possible and started a small push into exposed German salients jutting into French territory. These salients were given up by the Germans without much opposition, and the French continued their minor advance in the "no-man's land" between the great Maginot and limes lines German forces were gathered in the Limes defenses, but did little fighting. Along the Rhine, near Switzerland, neutral observers reported that the Germans at first exposed signs indicating that they had been instructed not to fire upon the French unless fired upon first. German and French soldiers kicked off their boots and bathed on opposite banks of the Rhine within easy gunshot, but without molestation. French official com muniques indicated, however, that some airplane "dog fights" were taking place in the air above the lines, and German statements finally admitted that such actions were growing in importance. British airplanes were sent over and joined their French co-defenders, but most British air activities were confined to the dropping of propaganda leaflets over Germany. Some British troons were sent across the channel, at unrevealed dates. The western war nevertheless seemed lacking in spirit, and this was well indicated by American press correspondents who toured the lines with German staff officers toward the end of September. One of these correspondents made plain his amazement over the almost complete lack of military activity by stating that the war was the strangest he ever had heard about.
There were many incidents, however, which made it bitterly clear that Western Europe was settling down rapidly to the grim business of war. On the seas the British superiority instantly was manifested in a sweeping from all oceans of German shipping and a bottling of the German fleet in the harbors at Kiel and Wilhelmshaven. The Germans retaliated by instituting with equal promptness a submarine campaign against Allied shipning. The German undersea boats made some progress against the British in the early days, three and four vessels sometimes being sunk in a single day. But the British rapidly countered with a conroy system which reduced losses sharply by the end of September. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, reported that the goods seized enroute to Germany far exceeded the losses of the British. German submarines turned to sinking Swedish, Norwegian and Danish vessels late in September, and diplomatic wrangles developed. Dutch and Belgian vessels were not molested by the Germans but some were escorted into British ports for examination. American ships were examined in a few instances by the British, and in one case a cargo of Florida phosphate was removed and held in England. Both Great Britain and Germany made public long lists of contraband, and Great Britain also published a list of "enemy" concerns operating in neutral countries, with which British nationals were forbidden to trade

The war also was carried into the air, in a manner that suggested a challenge by aircraft of the sunremacy of battleshins. Great Britain made the first of these efforts, a few British airplanes flying to Wilhelmsharen on Sent. 4, where they were reported by the British to have dropped bombs on a German battleship, inflicting great damage, and returning safely to their bases in England. German authorities denied that any damage had been done. The German airfleet started operations of a like nature on Sept. 27, when a fleet of 20 airnlanes dropned hombs on British warships engaged in the blockade of Germany. The Germans claimed a hit and "destruction" of an aircraft carrier, but the British called the reports of damage "poppycock" and declared that several German airplanes were downed. Another German raid was carried out Sept. 28 against a British warshin off the Firth of Forth, and the Germans again claimed damage and the British issued a denial. British airplanes attacked a German ship in the bight of the Island of Heligoland, Sent. 30. and claimed damage to a ressel but admitted "some losses" of airplanes. German spokesmen denied the damage to their own ship, and said that fire out of the six British raiders were downed. One major sea casualty remains to he renorted, however, as the British airnlane carrier Comragenus was sunk by a German submarine on Sept. 17. some 550 of the complement of $1,260 \mathrm{men}$ going down with the shin. The 22.500-ton ressel was a cruiser in the first World War and subsequently was transformed into an aircraft carricr. The loss was annonncel by the British Almiralty, which expressed the opinion that escorting destroyers had sunk the sulmarine. The German Government announced a few dars later that the submarine had returned safely to its hase.

The diplomatic hr-play of the conflict and its effect unon the civil populations were exceedingly interesting. British
and French spokesmen reported to their people on the progress of the conflict, but made no startling announcements. Chancellor Hitler addressed the people of Danzig, when Poland was considered beaten, and hinted that there was no use keeping up the war in the west. Germany and Russia, acting in concert, declared on Sept. 29 that other countries will not be permitted to interfere in the division of Poland, and they added that peace should be made in the west. If Great Britain and France do not agree to halting the conflict, the responsibility for its continuance will be theirs, the liusso-German statement said. Premier Benito Mussolini assured his people that he had no war announcement to make, but declared that the British and French moral justification for war against Germany had lapsed when they justification for war against Germany had lapsed when they
did not declare war also against Russia. In all the belligdid not dectare war also against Russia. In all the bellig-
erent countries the serere regime of rule by decree took effect and personal liberties were subordinated to the requirements of war. Blackouts were the rule night after night, and consumption of materials of importance in wartime was restricted. The "do without" measures were extremely harsh in Germany, but even in England gasoline consumption was cut to 10 gallons a month, and a shortage of butter was admitted. Propaganda barrages thundered more loudly that the guns of the Western Front, with the most alarming reports concerning reputed intentions on either side to send troops through Belgium, Holland and Switzerland, in the effort to turn the flanks of the armies. But these neutrals were not invaded.
Economic aspects of the war doubtless produced quite as many headaches among the belligerents as the military aspects, for all are heavily burdened with debt and in all instances the existing taxation schedules verge on the upper limit of returns. Great Britain promptly transferred the gold stocks of the Bank of England to its Equalization Fund, indicating that the metal is to constitute a war reserve. On Sept. 27 Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir John Simon announced a supplementary budget for the remainder of the current British fiscal year which poses war expenditures of $£ 2,000,000,000$ for the period ending next March. Taxes were increased sharply, but will suffice to meet less than half the estimated costs of the war and more than $£ 1,000,000,000$ thus remains to be borrowed to meet war costs for a mere six months. Sir John did not immediately indicate how the borrowing is to be done. The French Government did not bother about orthodox methods, but turned at the start to the Bank of France, which established a credit of $25,000,000.000$ franes for the French Treasury, to be used in prosecution of the war. The German authorities authorized their Finance Ministry to raise extraordinary war credits up to $15,000,000,000$ marks, but no indications were furnished of the means whereby this is to be accomplished.

Russia Takes a Hand
Other than the fact of the European war itself and the quick fall of Poland, the principal derelopment of September assuredly was the decision of the Soviet Russian Government to deal itself a hand in the poker game of power politics which never ceases in the Old World and which occasionally results in war. Russian troops marched into the eastern section of Poland on Sept. 17, plainly with the previous consent of the German regime, whose forces then were sweeping far into the very territory to be occupied by the Russians. To all intents and purposes the Moscow authorities thus made common cause with the Reich against Poland, and subsequent events indicated that the cooperation may extend much farther. It was foreshadowed by the German Air Minister, General Hermann Goering, who stated in an address on Sept. 9 that Germany wants nothing from France and that Great Britain is unable to defeat the Reich economically. If Germany lacks some raw materials, everyone must admit that Russia has them, he remarked. Later developments suggest that General Goering already was aware of arrangements for Russian supplies to the Reich, which, along with the Russian participation in the Polish inrasion, face Eurone with an entirely different situation than the diplomats of the Western European countries could very well have expected. British and French spokesmen attempted to minimize the Russian alignment with the Reich, but their views were for home consumption and need not be accepted as indicatire. The simple fact is that a new Berlin-Moscow axis appears to have been forged, probably out of German desperation. The occasion for the alignment is not apt to diminish its effectiveness or the ominousness of the threat it holds for all of Eurone. and especially for the Baltic and Balkan States.
Trade and diplomatic arrangements between the German and Iussian Governments were effected readily; last August, at the rery moment when an Anglo-French military mission was cooling its heels in the Russian canital, waiting for Comrade Stalin to make up his mind about accenting the proffer of the democracies for joint endearors in restraining German aggression. It was generally surmised as the diplomatic game unfolded that Comrade Stalin's turn toward Germany prompted the German Chancellor to chance the wrath of Great Britain and France and start his motorized divisions rolling orer Poland. With Rassian assistance as his trump card, Herr Hiller proceeded with far less concern about his lines of supply than otherwise
would have been the case. Taking the European scene as a whole, it is bitterly obvious that the decision for war in the west removed the German balancing force in the eastern areas of Europe, and left Comrade Stalin free to exact any terms he desired from the Baltic and Balkan countries. That M. Stalin is the chief and perhaps the only beneficiary of the series of developments began to be plain when statesmen from Turkey, Rumania, Bulgaria, Estonia and Latvia hastily visited Moscow to "improve" their relations with the Russian bear. Important for the Western I'owers is the fact that the aid which Great Britain and France might have anticipated from their Rumanian, Turkish and Greek allies, and perhaps from others to be drawn into the circle, now seems a remote dream. Germany doubtless paid a terrible price for Russian aid, but the price falls with equal weight upon the Allies and even more terribly upon the smaller States which are currently at the mercy of Moscow. This upset in the European balance reflects what can only be regarded as a grave miscalculation in the Chancelleries of all leading countries, save only Russia.
The Russian-German partition of Poland was followed by a journey to Moscow by the German Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, and a staff of assistants. He was greeted with the utmost cordiality on Sept. 27, and by Sept. 29 accords were announced which suggest chilling develonments. The two regimes made joint announcement of their view that "it would be in the interests of all nations to bring to an end the state of war presently existing between Germany on one side and England and France on the other." To reach this goal cooperation with friendly Powers will be invoked. But if the effort should prove unsuccessful, the statement added, "the fact would thereby be established that England and France would be responsible for continuation of the war, in which case the Governments of Germany and the U.,S. S. R. will consult each other as to necessary measures." As part of the understanding a division of Poland was effected on an approximate north-south line some 60 miles east of Warsaw, each side agreeing not to interfere with the arrangements made by the other in its allotted sphere. The Polish question thus was said to be liquidated, and other countries were denied the right to intervene. The agreement, finally, included a trade understanding of enormous significance for the conduct of the war by Germany. In an exchange of letters, each side declared its desire to increase its commerce with the other, and Russia expressed a willingness to supply the Reich with raw materials, taking industrial products in pasment at later periods, if necessary. Although this agreement may not be a formal military alliance, it stops barely short of a hard and fast alliance and certainly must be accounted one of the most important developments of these times.

For Eastern Europe, the Russo-German announcement said, the agreement "establishes a secure foundation for permanent peace." Actually, all the smaller States of Eastern Eurone will have no alternative to recognizing the joint might of Russia and Germany, and they began to do so even before the new agreement was concluded in Moscow. Highly indicative was a visit paid to Moscow by the Turkish Foreign Minister, Shnkru Saracoglu, who also received great honors in the Russian capital. The assumption of neutral observers was that the Turkish Minister was making the best of a bad bargain which, almost of necessity, threw Turkey into the RussoGerman camp, at least in the sense that the Bosporus would be closed to British and French warships, if the latter tried to interfere with Russo-German transportation arrangements through the Black Sea and up the Danuhe.
The force of the Berlin-Moscow arrangement was felt throughout the Balkans, and occasioned frantic efforts to aroid provocation. Hungary suddenly found it adrisable on Sept. 23 to resume diplomatic relations with the Russian Government. Yugoslavia was reported as moring toward a similar decision. For Rumania the Polish defeat posed a most delicate problem, since a long common frontier with Russia now derelops to the north, as well as to the east. The internal fascist difficulty, which resulted in the assassination of I'remier Armand Calinescu, quickly was "liquidated" through mass arrests and shootings, and on Sept. 28 the military regime of General Argeseanu was replaced by a new government headed by Premier Constantin Argetoianu, who is said to be "neutral" as betwenn Russian and German leanings. It was renorted in Bucharest that the Russian Government looked favorably unon this chance, but anxiety in Rumania was not greatly diminished by such statements, for that country now holits Bessarabia, which was taken from Russia during the early struggles of the communist regime. Rumanian authorities. it may be adiled. heann to make orertures to Mosenw through a change in diplomatic representation which doubtless was pleasing to the Kremlin.
It ras in the Baltic area. homerer, the Russia hegan to exploit its new position to the fullest extent. Long anvious to regain free access to the Baltic Sea. Moscone annarently decided that the time is rine for mores in that direction, and the southern Estonian shore of the Gulf of Finland escape of a Polish submarine from the Estonian port of

Tallinn was made the pretext for threatening moves by Moscow, and there were many rumors of Russian warships patrolling the coast of the small Baltic State. By some mysterious means, which the Russian called a submarine of unknown nationality, two small Russian steamers were sunk off the coast of Estonia, and these incidents were made to assume most warlike characteristics. The Soviet press sharply attacked Estonia and accused that helpless country of harboring the warships of unfriendly Powers. The Estonian Foreign Minister, Karl Selter, shuttled back and forth for a time between Moscow and Tallinn, and on Sept. 28 it was announced in the Russian capital that Estonia had "capitulated" to the extent of signing an agreement whereunder the country is made a protectorate of Russia. The Estonian version indicates that 25,000 troops of the Russian Red Army will be quartered henceforth in Estonia, which also must submit to the establishment of Soviet naval bases at three points on the Baltic Sea. Moscow announced suavely that the pact does not affect the sovereignty or the economic systems of either country. In other Baltic States news of the Russo-German division of booty was awaited with fear and trembling.

## Far East

In the Far East the effect of the Russo-German rapprochement promptly began to play a decisive role, a truce being arranged in the fighting on the Manchukuoan-Outer Mongolian border between Japanese and Russian forces. Negotiations were conducted in Moscow, and it was announced on Sept. 15 not only that fighting would cease with the respective troops occupying the established lines, but that a special commission of two representatives from either side will meet "at the earliest possible date" to establish a fixed frontier. In Tokio every effort was made to minimize the agreement, and it is insisted that Japanese policy toward Russia remains unchanged. The Japanese spokesmen attempted especially to dispel the rumors of a Soviet-Japanese pact of non-aggression which immediately Soviet-Japanese pact of non-aggression. Which immediately
began to circulate. It was instantly made clear on the began to circulate. It was instantly made clear on the
military side, however, that the agreement must be a promilitary side, however, that the agreement must be a pro-
found influence on Far Eastern and probably on world affairs. The Japanese, freed of apprehensions of a major war with Russia, began to shift troops from the Manchukuo puppet-State area to the vast region of China occupied in the drive of the last two years. The invaders resumed military operations in China which came to a virtual halt months ago, simply because the Japanese lacked the manpower and the materials for a war in China and continual watchfulness in Manchukuo. Chinese spokesmen, who endeavored for years to play off Russia and Japan against each other, made no secret of their profound disappointment over the new turn of events.

## teel Trade-Non-Ferrous Metals

The steel trade reported an unprecedented wave of steel buying during September, with steel production at the highest rate in over two years and scrap prices rising sharply. Reaffirmation of finished steel quotations for the fourth quarter by the leading producer, subject to completion of shipments by Dec. 31, has allayed the fears of buyers of a precipitate advance, but has barely checked the heavy flow of orders to the mills, according to the "Iron Age", of Sept. 21, which further went on to say: "Some mills are already sold out for the remainder of the year, particularly on sheets, which have been in heaviest demand because of full specifications against the low-priced commitments of last May. However, there have also been heavy bookings of bars, semi-finished steel, tin-plate and wire products, with substantial increases in all other products. Some mills accepted orders for some products with the understanding that shipments shall be made at mill convenience." In its issue of Sept. 28 the same publication stated, in part, as follows: "Consumers of steel are bringing pressure on the larger steel companies to make an early announcement of prices for the first quarter, and there are indications that this may be done, possibly within the next two weeks, or as soon as the tremendous volume of business now on mill books for the fourth quarter can be digested. Most of the mills are now virtually out of the market for the remainder of the year on several of the important products, notably sheets, strip, bars, wire and tinplate. Some mills can still take business in shapes, plates, pipe and rails, though the major producers have heavy bookings of plates and shapes. To offset the steel scrap situation and its effect on steel making costs, the integrated companies are bringing more blast furnaces into blast and are increasing iron ore mining and shipping operations on the Great Lakes. High-cost finishing units of the industry, long idle, are being pressed into service. While the volume of buying has subsided somewhat, there are still many unsatisfied demands, notably the requirements of the railroads for the larger programs in which they are engaging. Some steel companies are taking export orders sparingly or not at all, though the volume of inquiries is still heavy International control of export trade in semi-finished steel, plates, shapes, bars and sheets has been suspended by the International Steel Cartel, though the tin-plate and rail cartels are still functioning. As a measure of restricting export orders for the time being, some mills are asking premium prices." It is reported that September pig iron
shipments in several districts more than doubled the August movement. The "Iron Age" composite price of steel scrap rose on Sept. 12 from $\$ 15.62$ to $\$ 16.75$ a gross ton; on Sept. 19 to $\$ 19.25$, and on Sept. 26 to $\$ 21.67$, only 25 c . below the peak of 1937. The highest scrap prices on record were in the World War period of 1917, when the Pittsburgh price reached a peak of $\$ 45$ in June, a few months before prices were fixed by the War Industries Board. At that time the "Iron Age" composite price hit an all-time high of $\$ 41$. The highest post-war scrap market was in the boom period of 1920, when the Pittsburgh price went to $\$ 30$ in early September and the composite price was $\$ 27.50$. The "Iron Age" composite price of pig iron was increased on Sept. 19 from $\$ 20.61$ to $\$ 22.61$ a gross ton, the peak for the current year, and compares with $\$ 19.61$ in effect a year ago. The "Iron Age" composite price of finished steel remained unchanged at 2.236 c . a pound as against 2.286 c . at the close of September of 1938 .
The operating rate of steel companies having approximately $97 \%$ of the steel capacity of the industry, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute, was scheduled at $83.8 \%$ of capacity for the week beginning Sept. 25 (the highest rate since the week beginning Aug. 30, 1937), which further compares with $79.3 \%$ for the week beginning Sept. 18; $70.2 \%$ for the preceding seven-day period; $58.6 \%$ for the week beginning Sept. 4, and $63.0 \%$ for the week beginning Aug. 28. At the close of September of 1938 operations were reported to be at the rate of approximately $46.7 \%$ of capacity, as compared with $74.4 \%$ a year previous and $75.4 \%$ two years before.
As to non-ferrous metals, "Metal and Mineral Markets" reported in substance as follows: The copper industry witnessed one of the most spectacular and frightened markets during the week ended Sept. 5 , with consumers and speculators rushing in to buy metal. Producers were swamped with orders that involved 115,797 tons of copper during that period, against 4,910 tons in the previous week and 3,282 tons two weeks before. Domestic sales of copper amounted to 28,285 tons for the week ended Sept. 12 and 20,191 tons for the week ended Sept. 19. Owing to the fact that the industry ceased compiling copper sales statistics beginning with Sept. 23, a complete picture of sales to domestic consumers for the week ended Sept. 26 is not available. Domestic sales of copper totaled 38,276 tons for August, against 183,150 tons in July. The price of copper in the domestic market advanced Sept. 5 from 10.50c. to 12.00 c., Connecticut Valley, at which latter figure it remained during the balance of the month, and was the highest quotation reached since Oct. 27, 1937, when the same price was in effect. Buying of lead was generally active during the month, sales for the week ended Sept. 27 totaling 11,285 tons, against 14,504 tons in the preceding week, 24,227 tons in the week ended Sept. 13, and 28,984 tons in the week ended Sept. 6. The price of lead was raised 20 points by all producers on Sept. 5, or to 5.25 c ., New York, and 5.10c., St. Louis; a further advance of 25 points was announced on Sept. 7, which increased the quotation to 5.50c., New York, and 5.35c., St. Louis, or to the highest figures since Nov. 1, 1937. Sales of zinc by the Prime Western division for the week ended Sept. 23 were in moderate volume, amounting to 8,739 tons of common grades, against 21,544 tons in the week previous, 24,473 tons in the week ended Sept. 9, and 7,257 tons in the week ended Sept. 2. The price of zinc was increased on Sept. 5 from 5.14c. to 6.14c., New York; on sept. 11 to 6.64c., and on Sept. 27 to 6.89c., the highest quotation since Sept. 28, 1937. Tin-plate production towards the end of September had increased to around $80 \%$ of capacity, as compared with about $64 \%$ at the close of August. The war in Europe disrupted all business in tin, and quotations on Straits and other brands were nominally 60c. a pound, New York, at the close of September, which compares with 52 c. on Sept. 1 and 75c. on Sept. 11 and 12.

## Lumber Movement

The lumber industry during the week ended Sept. 23, 1939, stood at $67 \%, 75 \%$ and $109 \%$, respectively, of the seasonal weekly average of production, shipments and new business in 1929, according to reports to the National Lumber Manufacturers Association from regional associations covering the operations of representative softwood and hardwood mills. Reported new orders, production and shipments in the Sept. 23 week were $75 \%, 19 \%$ and $24 \%$, respectively, in excess of the seasonal weekly average of 1938 new business, output and shipments.
Compared with the preceding week, shipments and production of the week ended Sept. 23 , as reported by $4 \%$. fewer mills, were, respectively, $2 \%$ less and $3 \%$ less. New business was $2 \%$ greater than in the previous week and was the highest reported since 1980. New business was $51 \%$ above production, and shipments were $7 \%$ above output in the week ended Sept. 23.
Reported production, shipments and new orders for the 38 weeks of the year to date were $17 \%, 16 \%$ and $21 \%$, respectively, above the corresponding figures for the same period in 1938. New business and shipments for the 38 weeks of 1939 were $10 \%$ and $6 \%$, respectively, above output.
During the week ended Sept. 23, 1939, a total of 510 mills produced $243,461,000$ feet of softwoods and hardwoods com-
bined; shipped $261,587,000$ feet, and booked orders for 367 ,655,000 feet. Revised figures for the four preceding weeks follow:

| Week Ended | $\begin{aligned} & \text { No. of } \\ & \text { Mills } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Production } \\ (\text { Feet }) \end{gathered}$ | Shipments | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Orders Received } \\ (\text { Feet }) \end{gathered}\right.$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sept. 16, 1939 |  | ${ }^{251.795 .000}$ | 0 | $358,744,000$ 245 |
| Sept. 9. ${ }^{\text {Sept. }}$ 2. 19.19 | - ${ }_{512}^{295}$ | 217.763 .000 $232,163,000$ | $218,125,000$ 271,1040000 | $245,089,000$ $272,280,000$ |
| Aug. 26. 1939 | 530 | 249.369 .000 | ${ }_{2,64.160 .000}$ | 261,525,060 |

Hides, Leather and Footwear
The First National Bank of Boston, in its "New England Letter" under date of Sept. 28, discusses these markets as follows:
"Attention of the shoe trade is concentrated on prices even though new business in winter footwear is tapering off and the production of spring shoes will not begin until December. The sharp advance in raw materials during September has been followed by increases up to about $10 \%$ in shoe quotations for next spring thereby breaking the precedent of many months of steady retail quotations. A further feature is the increase in wage rates effective October 24. Indications are that the rise may be partially tempered by some lowering of quality.
"Shoe production usually declines in Septernber and October and no important change from this seasonal trend is anticipated. Retail sales of fall footwear have been somewhat disappointing and until new business is forthcoming from this direction through increases in wage payments or national income, the industry may be adequately stocked with relatively high-priced inventories.
"Tanners have been in a seller's market since September 1. Sizable quantities of leather have moved at sharply higher prices, particularly in upper leather which is more dependent on imports of raw materials. Moderate stocks of sole leather had accumulated during the summer but holdings subsequently have been depleted and tanners are sold as far ahead on domestic and foreign orders as they care to be under current conditions.
"Quotations of hide futures have risen relatively higher than any of the other major commodities. This is accounted for by the sound statistical position of hides and the fear that our sources of imports will be seriously impaired in the event that war continues. While some of the smaller exporting nations have established embargoes on hides and skins and freight rates are being advanced, it is not yet apparent, however, that our necessary imports will be seriously restricted in the near future. Domestic hide prices have risen $50 \%$ in four weeks. Substantial purchases of all grades have been made by tanners throughout the period of rising values, thereby pointing the way toward higher prices for leather and shoes."

## Grains

Prices for wheat in domestic markets following the out break of hostilities in Europe scored unusually sharp advances during the first few days of the past month September wheat on the Chicago Board of Trade sold as low as $661 / \mathrm{s}$ c. a bushel on Aug. 30, while on Sept. 7 trades were made as high as $887 / \mathrm{c}$ c, or an advance of $233 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. in one week's time. The rise in the Winnipeg market was even greater, for at that center prices gained a straightaway advance of 25 c . in five days without a setback of $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. during the period. After the initial sharp rise, prices settled down and the subsequent trend was highly erratic. Influenced by reports of possible peace in Europe, the markets weakened toward the end of the month, though the reassertions of the European democracies' determination to see the war through to a finish enabled prices to close only a few cents under the month's high figure. There was little that actually transpired, other than the European situation, to warrant the sharp rise in prices. The increased cost of shipping, combined with the temporary suspension of the Government's export subsidy reduced grain exports considerably. Furthermore, estimates of the production in Canada this season showed an unexpected increase. On Sept. 8 the Dominion Bureau of Statistics placed the total Canadian output this year at $449,058,000$ bushels, or $99,048,000$ bushels more than was harvested in the year 1938, and the heaviest production since 1928. This naturally increased the amount of wheat which will be available to Great Britain and her allies. Just what effect the European war will have on the future course of the domestic wheat markets remains to be seen, and it is claimed that the erratic trend of the markets during the latter part of the month reflected this uncertainty. With England and France able to draw on Canada for their supplies, it would appear as if there would be no great demand for American wheat in so far as these countries are concerned, at least for the present. On Sept. 11 the United States Department of Agriculture estimated the domestic wheat production as of Sept. 1 at 736,115,000 bushels, and while these figures were $16,837,000$ bushels less than the 10 -year average, the Nation has an estimated surplus of $254,000,000$ bushels from previous years. The country normally needs around $700,000,000$ bushels annually. Corn, oats and rye largely followed the trend of wheat. The production of corn as of Sept. 1 was estimated by the Department of Agriculture at 2,523,092,000 bushels, an increase of about $63,000,000$ bushels over the

Aug. 1 forecast. In Chicago the December wheat option closed on Sept. 30 at $847 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. as against an opening price of $731 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. on Sept. 1. At Winnipeg the December wheat option closed at 73 c . as against an opening of $651 / \mathrm{sc}$. on Sept. 1. December corn in Chicago closed on Sept. 30 at 54 c . compared with an opening of $453 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. on Sept. 1. December oats closed at $33 \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{c}$. as compared with an opening of 31 c . on Sept. 1. December rye closed at $547 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. as compared 31c. on Sept. 1. December rye close
with an opening of $463 / 4$
c. on Sept.

Sugar
The market for sugar "futures" advanced sharply fol lowing the outbreak of war in Europe. Traders and merchants in general appeared to remember the sugar boom that accompanied the World War, and there was a scramble to make purchases, including raw and refined sugar. The demand from housewives, grocers and the larger users of refined sugar was so great that refiners were credited with selling over a million tons of refined sugar during the early days of the past month. They, in turn, were forced to enter the raw market for needed supplies, and as a result of these developments prices for both raw and refined scored sharp gains. Subsequently the markets reacted on the presidential proclamation temporarily suspending the quota system as an emergency measure. While many believed that this suspension of the quota system would result in several hundred thousand tons of additional raw sugar being available from Cuba for the use of domestic consumers, other pointed out that this might not prove to be the case should the war be of long duration. Cuba will sell to the highest bidder regardless of whether the bidder is in the United States or in some other whether the biduer is in the Sales of cugars were of small volume during the past month and consisted of the following, all c. \& f. exclusive of duty: On Sept. 6 September shipment at 2.85 c .; on Sept. 7 September shipment at 2.90 c., and on Sept. 11 September shipment at 2.85 c. The wholesale price for refined, immediate delivery, was quoted at 4.75 c . on Sept. 1, at which figure it remained until Sept. 5, when it was quoted at a range of 5.35 c . to 5.50 c . On Sept. 6 the range was advanced to 5.50 c. to 5.75 c ., and on Sept. 7 all refiners quoted 5.75 c ., which price was maintained during the remainder of the month.

## Coffee

The market for coffee "futures" was virtually the only major commodity market to disregard the war influence Prices showed only a comparatively small advance, and trading was quiet. Buyers showed no great eagerness, and the excitement witnessed in other commodity markets was absent in coffee. Later, under increased offerings, prices lost part of the gains made during the earlier part of the month.
No. 7 Rio was quoted on Sept. 30 at $51 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. against $51 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. Aug. 31, the same as on July 31 and June 30; $51 / 4$ c. May 31, the same as on April 29 and March 31; 51/8c. Feb. 28 ; $51 / 4$ c. Jan. 31.
No. 7 Santos was quoted on Sept. 30 at $67 / 8$ c.@7c. against $63 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. $061 / 2$ c. Aug. $31 ; 63 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. July 31, the same as on June 30 , against $65 / 8$ c. May 31 ; $61 / 2$ c. April 29 (April 30 was Sunday) ; $65 / 8$ c. March 31; 7c. Feb. 28, the same as on Jan. 31.

Rubber
Crude rubber responded to the outbreak of hostilities abroad with an excited uprush in prices as fears were entertained concerning the future flow of supplies from the producing countries to this market. Subsequently a sharp reaction took place, following intimations from competent sources that adequate shipping facilities for the transport of crude rubber to this country will be provided. Other factors responsible for the setback were the break in the sterling rate and rumors that restrictions on zubber exports would be suspended for the duration of the war. The decision of the International Rubber Committee not to withdraw the export control but merely raise the quota for the fourth quarter from $60 \%$ to $70 \%$ caused a substantial rally, which, however, was followed by another reaction, in consequence of the setbacck in security prices and other commodity markets, under the sway of the rapidly changing military and political picture in Europe. An abatement in the factory demand, and more plentiful offerings from the Far East, also served temporarily to impart an easier undertone to the market.
Ribbed smoked sheets for spot delivery were quoted at 21c. asked Sept. 30 against $167 / 8$ c. asked Aug. 31; $165 / 8$ c. asked July $31 ; 161 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. asked June $30 ; 1611 / 16 \mathrm{c}$. asked May 31; 16c. asked April 29 (April 30 was Sunday) ; 15 $7 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. asked March $31 ; 16 \frac{3}{4}$ c. asked Feb. 28; $1513 / 16$ c. asked Jan. 31.

Textiles
The textile trades responded to the outbreak of the European war with a spurt of intense activity, accompanied by numerous sensational price advances. Retail trade, while less affected by the events abroad, nevertheless reflected the war psychology to a considerable extent, notably in those lines where an expected scarcity of raw materials may result in future price advances for the finished product. The sharp upward trend in the security markets, immediately following the outbreak of the war, as well as the upturn in industrial employment, also had its repercus-
sions in retail business. Wholesale trade felt the impact of the war news in a more direct manner as the advance in primary commodity markets found its prompt repercussion in a series of sharp price adrances. Wholesalers as well as retailers hurriedly sought to replenish depleted inventories, and cover nearby and future requirements, fearing further markups in prices. As a result, growing fearing further markups in prices. As a result, growing
delivery difficulties made themselves felt in a number of delivery difficulties made themselves felt in a number of
lines. Later in the month a calmer attitude developed generally as security and commodity markets experienced violent fluctuations, reflecting the rapidly changing views concerning the probable duration of the war. Raw cotton early in September, following the outbreak of hostilities in Europe, scored senstational adrances. Subsequently, however, a sharp reaction canceled the larger part of the previous gains, but in the closing week of the month a somewhat steadier trend again got under way. The outbreak of the war brought in its wake a sharp rise in speculative activities, predicated, in part, on the sensational upturn in security prices, and other commodities, but chiefly based on the wave of buying witnessed in the cotton goods markets. With domestic mills swamped by orders fully absorbing the output for the remainder of the vear, the conclusion was arrived at that producers would have to enter the raw cotton market on a large scale. The less favorable situation concerving cotton exports, as caused by the outbreak of the war, was at first more or less disregarded. A reaction set in with the release of the Government crop report on Sept. 8, estimating this year's production of cotton at $12,380,000$ bales, or a gain of 968,000 bales over the previous report. Increased hedge selling against the new crop, and favorable weather reports coming from the Southern belt, coupled with a setback in other markets, resulted in severe pressure, as did the realization that the outbreak of the war in Lurope has cut off important consuming sections, for the time being. The mild rally developing late in the month was due to persistent buying by domestic mills, reports that a Government announcement concerning the terms of this season's producers' loan was imminent, and to the growing view that the initial difficulties encountered by exporters of the staple were being gradually ironed out, encouraging prospects for a steady increase in foreign takings. Spot cotton here in New York was quoted at 8.92c. Sept. 1, and adranced to a peak of 10.00 c . Sept. 7. A subsequent reaction carried the price to a low of 9.05 c . Sept. 19, from which point the quotation recovered to 9.39 c . Sept. 30 . Trading in the cotton goods market early in the month was extremely active, and sales on some days reached unprecedented figures, with price for all constructions showing large gains. During the second half of the month business slowed down considerably, although prices held most of their adrances. Print cloths at Fall River for 28 -inch $64 x 60$ 's adranced from $35 / 8$ c. to $37 / 8$ c. Sept. 6 , and on Sept. 8 the price was again marked up to $41 / 4 \mathrm{c}$., at which figure it stood Sept. 30. The price of 27 -inch cloth 60x64's was $41 / 4$ c. Sept. 30 as against $31 / 2$ c. Aug. 31 . Osnaburgs rose from 7c. Aug. 31 to $85 / 8$ c. Sept. 30. The report of the Census Bureau, issued Sept. 14 and covering the month of August, showed a sharp rise in the United States consumption of the staple, both as compared with the previous month and the corresponding period of last year. The amount consumed in August was given as 628,448 bales of lint and 73,646 bales of linters, compared with 521,405 bales of lint and $\mathbf{7 4 , 0 3 2}$ bales of linters in July, and 509,409 bales of lint and 71,455 bales of linters in August, 1938.
The woolen goods market was greatly affected by the outbreak of the war in Europe, and ensuing fears concerning the future supply of the industry with the raw material, in view of the impounding of the Australian and New Zealand wool clips by the British Government Clothing manufacturers as well as jobbers hastened to cover their nearby and future needs, and repeated sharp advances in prices were announced. Women's wear materials were less affected by the events abroad, in view of the market haring entered the between-scason period.
Japlanese double extra 13-15 deniers were quoted Sent. 30 at $\$ 3.10 @ \$ 3.15$ aqainst $\$ 2.05 @ \$ 2.70$ Aug. 31; \$2.70@\$2.75 July 31: $\$ 2.51$ @ $\$ 2.56$ June 30 ; \$2. 58 @ $\$ 2.63$ May 31 : $\$ 2.46 @$ $\$ 2 . \overline{1} 1$ April 29 (April 30 was a Sunday) : $\$ 2.10 @ \$ \$ 24$ March 81 ; $\$ 2.20$ @ $\$ .25 \mathrm{Fcb}$. 28 aqainst $\$ 1.9 \mathrm{~J} @ \$ 2.00$ Jan. 31.
In the case of the 20-22 deniers Japanese crack double extra wore quoted at $\$ 2.04 @ \$ 2.9$ ! Sent. 30 a qainst $\$ 2.50 @$
 $\$ 2.66 @ \$ .61$ May $11 ; \$ 2.39 @ \$ 2.44$ April $29 ;$ \$2.13@\$2. 18 March 31; \$2.25@\$..30 Feb. 28; \$1.96@\$2.01 Jan. 31.

Overshadowing all developments in the domestic petroleum industry was the outhreak on Sept. 1 of war between Poland and Germany which was followed shortly by the declaration of war against Germany by France and England. Further confusion was created late in the month When the Union of Soriet Socialist Republies joinet forces with Germany in dismomhering Poland and in serving notice on France and England that further hostilitios nould be their fanlt. As the month ended France and England hat refused Adolf IItler's "neace" proposals despite the reiled threat of Soviet intervention into the Euronean struggle.
President Roosevelt placed the United States of America
on record as being neutral in the current war abroad. The political significance of this action, as far as the American oil industry is concerned, means a definite realignment of the entire industry in its relation to world politics. The situation in Mexico, for instance, had radically changed. No longer will the Cardenas Administration be able to barter oil with Germany-oil from wells seized from American and British owners early last year-oil from wells which have been the source of constant legal battling since the surprise seizure by President Cardenas in the spring of 1938 .

Just how the war abroad will affect export demand for American crude oil remains to be seen. Certain it is that there will be a sharp rise in demand for crude and refined products of all natures if the warring nations continue hostilities. Lubricating oil, for instance, already has felt the first tightening of supplies as demand rises and prices have shown corresponding strength. France and England will have to purchase more American crude oil, while Russian crude may be diverted to supplying the German Army and Navy, shut off from other supplies by England's powerful Navy.
In America the war abroad made itself a political football in a peculiar manner. Aroused by the impression which gained wide circulation in the trade that Secretary of the Interior Ickes planned to capitalize upon the war situation to push for immediate Federal control of the petroleum industry, defense of the industry's practices in the first World War was made by James A. Moffett in a speech delivered before the National Petroleum Association at Atlantic City on Sept. 14. Mr. Moffett, who now is Chairman of the Board of the Bahrein Petroleum Co., at the time of the first World. War was Secretary of the National Petrolewm War Service Commission, which acted as purchasing agent in America for the oil sold to the Allied forces.
In commenting upon reports that Secretary of the Interior Ickes had voiced criticism of the price policies of the domestic petroleum industry during the first World War, Mr. Moffett said that "it would appear that the Secretary was misinformed by someone who might have a desire to take over the petreloum industry under Federal control.
If Mr. Ickes had asked me, I would have told him that crude oil did not go to $\$ 3$ a barrel; the basic supply of crude did not exceed $\$ 2.25$ a barrel at the well, and for a considerable time the top price was $\$ 2$.
"Shipments made abroad," he continued, "were a small percentage of the daily total consumption. Oil resources were not exploited and the industry was not conducted in a wasteful manner. Material and drilling costs increased considerably. The industry established minimum nrices and maintained them through the war, generally charging prices lower than it could properly have charged. It delivered kerosene, Diesel oil and other high-cost products, when fuel oil was not available, at the same price as fuel oil. It placed tank steamers in the danger zone at onethird the going rate. During the winter of 1917, when everything was frozen up and it was impossible to move coal normally required, the industry had to take on this additional burden and supply fuel oil."

Particular interest was paid to the opening hearings of the Temporary National Economic Committee in Washington on the petroleum industry during the final week of September in view of the possibility of a concerted move to place the industry under Federal control. Meetings of the subcommittee of the House Interstate Commerce Committee, named to continue the 1935 probe of the oil industry under the chairmanship of Representative Cole, were postponed until the conclusion of the hearings of the TNEC on the petroleum question.

Testimony before the TNEC during the Sept. 25-30 hearings brought forth raried arguments concerning the oil industry. Preliminary to the opening of the hearings, Dr. John Ise of the University of Kansas, economic adviser to the committee, presented a summary of material prepared by the groun's research division. In commenting unon Dr. Ise's statement that modern warfare now makes petroleum and its products one of the essential defense commodities of the Nation, Chairman O'Mahoney declared that in national crises the products of the petroleum industry are absolutely essential with war, creating a speciad demand for oil and its products.
While he made no specific recommendations, Dr. Ise told the committee that conservation of crude petrolenm reserves necessary to national defense is practised more thoroughly in some foreign nations than it is in the United states. IIe pointed out, however, that there is little doult that the Federal Govermment will have to render much more help than it heretofore has extended to the oil-producing States in aiding them to enforce production control regulations drafted by thicir State regulatory bolies. In concluding his report Dr. Ise cited four factors which are peculiar to the oil industry. in supporting his argument that wider governmental control was necessary.
First, he pointed out, the netroleum industry is based upon an exhallistible resource. Sccond, supply comes largely from pools underlying land of surface owners, which fact in the past has created much trouble in the industry. Third, he continued, supply shows little relation to prices,
and fourth, the oil industry is really a succession of indus tries integrally related in production of crude oil, transportation, refining and marketing. In supporting the latter statement Dr. Ise named 20 major integrated companies which, he said, largely control the industry. Appearing on the stand the following day, J. Howard L'ew, l'resident of the Sun Oil Co., although he did not openly refer to Dre. Ise's charges, denied absolutely that majur integrated petroleum companies were guilty of any monopolistic practices, acting as a spokesman for the American Petroleum Institute.
Disagreement with Mr. Pew's statements was voiced by M. M. Travis, formerly general manager and majority owner of the South Port Petroleum Co., who followed him on the stand. Mr. Travis outlined a formula using eight different "ingredients" which he claimed definitely limited the growth and the "very existence" of the independent producer and independent refiner. Mr. Travis said that the components of this "formula" considered by themselves, "apuewr to be so innocent and innocuous that it is difficult "appear to be som o " He listed mula." He listed the eight ingredients as diffused distribution, tank wagon quotations, the spot market, pipe line transportation, export spot market, the licensing policy of the Ethyl Corp., activities of the American 1'etroleum Institute, and political power, pull and influence.
Testimony on Sept. 28 was featured by the statement advanced by the Independent Petroleum association of America that more effective conservation of the Nation's petroleum resources could be accomplished through a system of voluntary arreements among producers, transpoiters, refiners and marketers of petroleum products, eliminating "wasteful overproduction ot petroleum" and "wasteful excess refinery runs."
Friday's hearing was marked by a demand by K. A. Crowley, Fort Worth attorney, for complete disintegration of the petroleum industry as the only means of preventing monopoistic control of the industry by the major integrated companics. He declared that the ouly alternative would be complete Federal control of the industry, which, he claimed, would work to the disadrantage of the independents in the business, since the major companies would be able to exert strong pressure on any Federal control agency set up to "police" the industry.
The United States Bureau of Mines showed a gain of $3.5 \%$ in its October market demand estimate of $3,5: 0,300$ barrels daily as compared with actual demand in the corresponding month last year. The new schedule, which becomes effective Oct. 1, represented a gain of 79,600 barrels over the daily allowable recommended for the Nation during September.

The Texas Railroad Commission made several adjustments in allowables in the various fields in the State during September, many of which brought severe criticism. First change was made Sept. 5 when Chairman Smith of the Commission announced that a new formula would be in effect in East Texas, with a probable increase in the daily allowable there of 140,000 barrels daily. The new basis provided for acre-feet of sand, potential and bottomhole pressure of each well, with a minimum of the marginal well allowable of 20 barrels daily. A week or so later the Commission posted the new schedule, which lifted the daily allowable for the State to $1,527,700$ barrels during the remainder of the month and October. This raise was severely criticized by Secretary of the Interior Ickes as "unjustified."
Following all of the criticism, the Commission on Sept. 20 announced that a revised production schedule, which resulted in a daily cut of 55,000 barrels in the quota, was in effect immediately. The reduction was accomplished by taking many wells of low production off the proration schedule and nared production to $1,375,000$ barrels, which was nearly $3 \overline{5}, 000$ barrels under the level suggested for the State by the Lurcau of Mines. In the closing week of September the Commission issued a further order which provided for the closing of all wells on week-ends through Octoler, and in addition the first Monday and last Friday of the montl. An increase of 30,000 barrels to a daily allowable of 250,000 barrels was ordered by Louisiana for October, while Oklahoma set a daily allowable of 4.4 .200 barrels, up 39,250 barrels from September, but nearly 4,000 barrels daily under the average actual market demand in the State for the past 12 months.

As the 15 -day shutdown of wells producing approximately $\mathbf{7 0 \%}$ of the Nation's total daily arerage production ended on Sept. 1, daily average output of crude oil rebounded sharply during the month as production schedules in the "striking" States were readjusted. Prodnction in the weeck ended Sent. 30 a reraged $3,6 \overline{0} 8,200$ barrels daily. This represented an increase of slightly less than $2.010,000$ barrels over the daily a verage output for the Aug. 2 f week, when the "strike" had nared output to 1,691,S00 barrels, the lowest in nearly two decarles. Crude stocks also continued to show sharp declines during September, the total holdings dropping to within striking distance of $230,000,000$-barrel level.

Following the widespread price adjustments in the closing week of August as the crude oil production "strike"
forced restoration of the prices prevailing before the sharp
slashes in postings early that month, there were several further advances in crude postings during September. Bullish sentiment because of the war abroad played a psychological part in the advances, to a small degree, most oil men felt

Representative price changes, showing the trend of the major crude oil markets during September, folow:
Sept. 7-Caddo Crude Oil Purchasing and Atlas Pipe Line advanced Shreveport field crude oil 10c. a barrel to $\$ 1.05$ a barrel.
Sept. 12-The Ben Franklin Refining Co. advanced the price of Healdton and Oscar crude oil 7c. a barrel to a top of 84c. a barrel, effective Friday.

Sept. 12 -Standard of Louisiana advanced crude oil prices in the Lniversity field to $\$ 1.28$ a barrel to top-gravity, against $\$ 1.20$ previously.
Sept. 12-Standard of Louisiana advanced Shreveport crude oil prices 10 c. a barrel to $\$ 1.05$.
Sept. 12-Sohio Sorp. advanced Salem, III., crude oil prices 10c. a barrel to 95 c .
Sept. 13-Standard of Louisiana advanced Buckner, Magnolia and Willage crude oil to a top of 95 c . for 40 gravity and above.

Sept. 14-Caddo Crude Cil Purchasing Co. increased Lison, North Louisiana, crude oil prices, 5c. a barrel to 8 ce. for ton-gravity.
Sept. 15-Lion Oil Refining and Root Petroleum Cos, lifted crude prices in Schuler County (Ark.) 15c. to 95 c. for top-gravity.
In the refined markets attention was centered unon the export market for gasoline and other by-products of crude oil, At the month-end there were the first concrete indications that increased export demand was making itself felt when stocks of finished and unfinished gasoline showed a contraseasonal decline despite a sharp rise in refinery operations.
Inventories of finished and unfinished motor fuel, as reported by the American Petroleum Institute, showed a sharp decline during September. Holdings as of Sept. 30 were $71,168,000$ barrels, which represented a decline of more than $6,700,000$ barrels from the Aug. 26 period total of $77,877,000$ barrels. Unless export demand picks up sharply, however, stocks are for too high for stable market operations, most oil men feel

Continuation of the record-breaking demand for motor fuel seems slated on the basis of the United states Bureau of Mines market demand estimate for the month of $48,900,000$ barrels, an increase of $6 \%$ over actual consumption in the like 1938 month. The expected increase is all the more noteworthy in that it represents a coutra-seasonal trend and is made in the face of continued high refinery operations. Export demand for October was set at $4,500,000$ barrels, which would be a gain of about $15 \%$ over September forecasts.

Prices of gasoline, bunker fuel oil, lubricating oil and other refined products moved up in a general price strengthening which was due in part to seasonal influences and in part to the hope that war demands for gasoline and other crutle oil products would boost export demand for these products. The following compilation shows changes in the various major marketitg areas of the country and affords on accurate indication of the trends in the various products:

Seet. 6-Mid-Continent Petroleum raised the price of bright stock 11/2c. a gallon.

Sept. 8-Hartol Products advanced tank-car prices of gasoline $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a gallon at New York, Philadelphia and Boston, effective the following day. Sept. 11-Standard of New Jersey advanced kerosene and No. 1 heating oil $1, \mathrm{c}$ a allon at New York, Baltimore, Norfolk, Charlestown and Philadelphia.

Sept. 11-Standard of New Jersey advanced tank-car and tank-wagon prices of gasoline $7 / 10$ c. a gallon throughout New Jersey.
Sept. 11-Standard of Louisiana advanced gasoline prices $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a gallon. Sept 13-Socony-Vacuum advanced dealer tank-waron prices of Mobilgas $4 / 10 \mathrm{c}$. a callon in the metropolitan New York area to 8.4 c . a gallon, and advanced retail prices from 16.4c. to 17 c
Sept. 13-Petroleum Heat \& Power advanced No. 1, No. 2 and No. 8 eating oil $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. a gallon in the metropolitan New York area
 barrel at all Atlantic and Gulf ports, making the New York price $\$ 1.15$ a barrel. All other marketers followed the advance.
Sept. 20 -Texas Co. posted an advance of $1 / 2$ c. a gallon in tank-car prices of gasoline to dealers in Texas, with Gulf posting advances of 0.4 c . a gallon.
SEPTEMBER fiNANCING OF THE UNITED STATES TREASURY
The story of Treasury finance in September was told largely by the market for Government securities, on which the war in Europe proved a depressant to an unusually severe degree. The break in the prices of Treasury issues was a signal for the Federal Reserve banks to fly to the market's support on a buying operation the magnitude of which had never been equalled in the system's history. The behavior of the market, furthermore, caused the Treasury to postpone until a later date the refunding of the $\$ 526,000$,000 -note issue due on Dec. 15. For several tax dates past the Treasury had been in the habit of anticipating by three months the maturity of its issues. The wisdom of that policy was amply proved in September, as the issue which would ordinarily have fallen due on Sept. 15 was taken care of on the June tax date and hence the Treasury was able to forego financing entirely on Sept. 15 and give the market a chance to settle down

The outbreak of the war caught the market on a declining phase. In August, when the crisis in Europe was steadily moving toward a more tense state, there was some pre cautionary selling of Treasury issues and buyers began to lower their bids. In the last week of August the selling in-
creased in volume, and by the month-end prices of the longer Treasurys were off about $21 / 2$ points. With the resort to arms by Germany and Poland on Sept. 1, and the joining in the struggle by England and France two days later, the Selling of Government issues attained heavy volume im-
mediately. Upon the Federal Reserve banks devolved the mediately. Upon the Federal Reserve banks devolved the ended Sept. 6 the Reserve bank's portfolio increased $\$ 168,-$ 223,000 , of which $\$ 108,759,000$ was bonds and $\$ 59,464,000$ notes, and in the weck ended Sopt. 13 the purchases of icuds amounted to $\$ 247,581,000$ and of notes, $\$ 6,924,000$. But with this buying, the supporting operation was substantially ended. Notes from that time onward were not in need of Federal Reserve support, and in the week ended Sept. 20 the amount of bonds bought dropped away to $\$ 39,816,000$ and in the week ended Sept. 27 to $\$ 7,326,000$

Selling of Government securities after the war began was confined to banks outside the larger financial centers, industrial concerns and individual investors. The large banks in the central reserve cities of New York and Chicago and the principal institutional investors in the main refrained from selling. While New York City and Chicago reporting banks were buying $\$ 29,000,000$ and $\$ 8,000,000$, respectively, of Treasury bonds, the other weekly reporting banks were disposing of $\$ 80,000,000$ worth. In the week ended Sept. 27 the New York City banks bought $\$ 19,000,000$ more Treasury bonds and the Chicago banks $\$ 6,000,000$ worth

The decline in Treasury bonds in September was ended on Sept. 22 , at which time the longer issues were on the average about $63 / 8$ points under the August close and the yield on the issues due or callable in more than 12 years was $2.79 \%$, as against $2.30 \%$ at the end of August. From that level until the last day of the month a rally ensued which lifted prices about $11 / 2$ points, but on the final day emphatic weakness reappeared, shearing from $22-32$ to a full point from prices. For the month as a whole the $23 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$ of $1945-47$ showed a decline from 107.28 to 104.8 , the 3 s of $1946-48$ from 109.12 to 105.22 , the 2 s of 1947 from 103.26 to 100.01 , the $23 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$ of 1951-54 from 106.21 to 101.8 and the $23 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$ of $1960-65$ from 105.19 to 100.6. On Sept. 22 six of the Treasury bond issues were under par. At the month-end one-the 2 s of 1947 -were at par and none were below that level.
In addition to the buying of Government securities by the Reserve banks, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. announced on Sept. 1 that the regional banks were prepared to make loans at par on governments to nonmember banks at the discount rate quoted to member banks. This move was intended to impress nonmember banks with the fact that it was unnecessary for them to sell their governments at a loss or otherwise to raise money for loans or other purposes. On the same day the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston lowered its rediscount rate from $11 / 2$ to $1 \%$, and on various dates in September the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System let it be known that the Reserve Banks of Atlanta, Kansas City, Dallas, Chicago and St. Louis had reduced their discount rates from $11 / 2$ to $1 \%$ on loans on governments to members and nonmembers.
The Treasury announced on Sept. 1 that it would not raise any new money on Sept. 15 and then on Sept. 5 , following a meeting of Treasury officials with the executive committee of the Federal Open Market Committee, it was announced that the Treasury would not do any financing at all on the tax date. When the prices of Government issues became steadier, Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr. said on Sept. 21 that the Federal Reserve Bank of New York had for the time being withdrawn its supoort from the Government bond market. It was stated at the Treasury on Sept. 28 that refunding of the $\$ 526,000,000$ of Series B $13 / 8 \%$ notes maturing Dee. 15 migbt be undertaken in the following week.
The weakness in Government security prices attendant upon the war in Europe made for a slackening in the pace of sales of United States savings bonds. While sales of these issues were still running ahead of the totals for the previous year, the margin was being reduced. Sales of the so-called baby bonds in September to the 26 th amounted to $\$ 38,426$,897 , as against $\$ 30,677,403$ in the corresponding period of last year, while in the fiscal year to Sept. 26 the sale amounted to $\$ 200,761,527$, compared with $\$ 111,608,626$ last year Redemptions of the savings bonds, moreover, increased. The total redeemed in September to the 26th was $\$ 9,465,223$, as against $\$ 5,724,281$ last year, and redemptions to that date in the fiscal year were $\$ 25,209,257$, as against $\$ 19,034,122$. Two issues of Federal Intermediate Credit Bank debenTwo issues of Federal Intermediate Credit Bank deben-
tures, each totaling $\$ 30,000,000$, were sold during the month. thes, earch totaling $\$ 30,000,000$, were sold during the month. The coupon rate on each issue was $3 / 4 \%$, but the first issue was priced to yield $1 / 2 \%$ and the second $5 / 8 \%$. The first ssue was dated Sept. 15, 1939, and was due on Feb. 1, 1940, while the second was dated Oct. 16, 1939, and was due on Aug. 1, 1940. In August the FIC system placed an issue due Feb. 1, 1940, at $0.15 \%$ and one due Aug. 1, 1940, at $0.25 \%$.

The average rate at which the weekly offerings of Treasury bills was taken rose from $0.076 \%$ in the last week of August to $0.159 \%$ in the second week of September, after which the rate declined to $0.082 \%$ for the bills dated Sept. 27.
The details of Treasury bills sold on a discount basis are given in the following table:

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Bills } \\ \text { Offered. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Bills } \\ & \text { Dated } \end{aligned}$ | Mature |  | Amount of Offering | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Subscrip- } \\ & \text { tions } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Aug. 301939 | Sepr. 61939 | Dee. 61939 |  |  | 332,135,000 |
| Sept. 8 8 1939 | Sept. 131939 | Dec. 1311939 | ${ }^{91} 91$ days | 100,000,000 | 340,813,000 |
| Sept. 221939 | Sept. 271939 | Dec. ${ }^{\text {Dee. } 27} \mathbf{2 7} 1939$ | ${ }_{91} 91$ dayss | 100,000,000 100,000000 | - $448.014,000$ |
| Sept. 291939 | Ort. 4113 n | Tan. $31^{1010}$ | \% 1 dave | 1000000000 | 434,910,000 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Bills } \\ \text { Offered } \end{gathered}$ | Subscrip- tions | Amount <br> Accertect | A verage Yrice | Yield | To Redeem Maturing Maturing |
| Aug. 301939 | 8322,135.000 | 8100,388,000 |  |  |  |
| Sept. 81939 | 340,813,000 | 100.107,000 |  |  |  |
|  | 480.166,000 | 100,046.000 |  | 25 | 100,938,000 |
| Sept. 291939 | ($548,014,000$ <br> 434910 <br> 1000 |  | 999.979 | ${ }_{0}^{0} 0.082$ | 100.109 .000 100.563 |

new security issues in september
The market for new security offerings was handicapped right from the beginning of the month with the declaration of war against Germany by England on Sept. 3. Emissions by domestic corporations were conspicuous by their absence and new financing undertaken by State and municipal governments was indeed meagre the first three weeks of September. The gravity of the European situation made investment bankers hesitant to bid on pending issues and the market remained at a virtual standstill until past the middle of the month when corporate flotations began slowly to trickle in. The decline in the total of new financing for the month touched the lowest level since January, 1938. Major financing for the period included the Arkansas Louisiana Gas Co., represented by $\$ 9,700,00031 / 2 \%$ 1st mtge. bonds and $\$ 3,300,00023$ \% $\%$ 1st mtge. bonds, and the Birmingham Water Works Co. issue, in the amount of $\$ 9,500,000$, consisting of $31 / 2 \%$ 1st mtge. bonds. All of the above offerings were placed privately. Below we give the larger issues placed in September:

RAILROAD FINANCING
$\$ 8,865,000$ Pennsylvania RR.- $23 \% \%$ equipt. trust certificates series $J$,
due $\$ 591,000$ annuall
Oct. $1,1940-1954$
fol the purchase of equipment. A warded to Salomon Brothers \& Hutzler; stroud

 to yield from $2.40 \%$ to $2.90 \%$ according to maturity
$4,200,000$ Chesapeake \& Ohio Ry.-Halsey, Stuart \& Co.. Inc., and associates on Sept. 22 were the hishenst bitders wio. Inc., and and onfer
of 100.16 for $\$ 4,200,00021 / \%$ hequipment trusit certificater

 Halsey, Stuart \& Co, Inc., and associates on Sept. 26 re-
offered the $195-1949$ maturities an prices to yield from $2.25 \%$
to $2.70 \%$, according to maturity
700,000
Norfolk \& Portsmouth Belt Line RR.- $13 / 2 \%$ serial promissory notee for refunding purposes, dated Sept 1 , 1939. and
due seriall $1940-1949$. Awarded to Baker, Watts 8 Co. on due serially 1940-1949. Awarded to Baker, Watts \& CO. On
a bid of $100.999 \%$ for and on behalf of Monumental Life
Insurance Co. of Baltimore. re
\$9,700,000 Arkansas Louisiana Gas Co-1st mtge bonds, series B, 3y\% sold privately to the Equitable Life ABsurance Society of the United States, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co, Massachusetts Lifinsurane Co, sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada
Teachers' Insurance \& Annuity Association of Ammerica and
Provident Mutal Life Ans. Provident Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Philadelphia.
3,300,000
 par and sold privately to Guaranty Trust Co. of N
and Central Hanover Bank \& Trust Co. of New York.
$9,500,000$ Birmingham Water Works Co.-Redemption of three series Birmingham Water orks Co.- Redemption of three series
of 1s mtte. bonds of the company (operating subsidiar of of
American Water Works \& Electric Co., Inc.) was announced
 bonds were provided for through the private sale of an issue of
$\$ 9,500,000$ Ist mitge bonds, series $\mathrm{A}, 31 / 2 \%$. due in 1964, to a group of institutional buyers at a price slightly in excess of 104 .
3,500,000 Lincoln Telephone \& Telegraph Co. - The company has
placed privatel $\$ 3,500,000314 \%$ bonds, series C , dated M Ma 1 .
 bonds are first mortgage 30 --eear $31 / 5$ bonds, series C , dated
May 1, 1939. They are secured by lien on substantially all of the telephone systems and properties or on the companany owned
at the time of issuance of bonds or later acquired. The bonds at the time of issuance of bonds or later accuired.
werei issud und under indenture dated May
to indenture dated June
1939, supplemental
420,000 C
 1964. Piocers

## industrial and miscellaneous finanding

$\$ 1,600,000$ Durez Plastics \& Chemicals, Inc.- Public offering of

 at 100 and accrued interest and become due sept. 1,1949 .
The closing of the subseription books was announced the day
of offering by White. Weld \& Co.
1,600,000 (Julius) Garfinckel \& Co., Inc., Washington, D. C.-Pub-
lic offering was made sept. 28 or 110,000 shares of common
sto stock and 20,000 shares op cumulative convertible $6 \%$ preferred stock of this company. The common stock was offered at
sio per share by a banking group headed by
$\$$. Co., Inc. The preferred was offered at $\$ 25$ per share by a group
headed by Robert Garrett \& Sons and Alex. Brown \& Sons, Baltimore
$\$ 3,731,000$ Pinell MUNICIPAL FINANCING binellas County, Fla, refunding general road and bridge
bonds awarded to Leedy, Wheeler \& Co.. Orlando, and the
 at a price of 100.003 , a net intere
2,390,000 Minneapolis, Minn., various new capital purposes bonds were awarided to a syngicate headed cap Phelps. Prenn \&\& Co, Co,
New York as 3 s at a price of 100.273 , a basis of about $2.96 \%$, Due serially from 1944 to 1159 innl., and reoffered to yield
from $0.80 \%$ to $3 \%$, according to maturity. Cuyahoga County Ohio, refunding bonds from 1945 to 1954 incl , and consisting of $\$ 340,000$ annually

$\$ 1,595,000$ Rochester, N. Y., tax revenue and school bonds were taken
by an account headed by the Harris Trust \& Savings Bank,
 Due seriallis from 1940 to 1998 incl., a nd
from $0.65 \%$ to $2 \%$, according to maturity.
1.080,000 Allegany County, Md

 road improvement, maturing from 1965 to 1972 incl,, sold at
par Reoffered to yield from $3.10 \%$ to $3.35 \%$, according to
maturity,

## dividend changes in september

Dividend declarations in September were largely of a favorable nature. "The following list, divided into two sections, namely "Favorable Changes" and "Unfavorable Changes," gives the more important of the changes:

FAVORABLE CHANGES
Air Reduction Co., Inc.- Extra dividend of 50c. a share and the regular dividend of 25 c ., a share on the no par common stock, both payable
Oct. 16 . American Bakeries Co.-Dividend of 75 c . a share on the class B stock,
payable Oct. 2 . Dividends of $371 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a share were paid on July 1, last. American Stamping Co.D-Dividend on the common stock increased from
 of 3i/c. a share on account of accumulations on the preferred stock,
both payable Oct. 15 . This payment will eliminate all arrearages on the
preferred stock.
Arrow-Hart \& Hegeman Electric Co.-Dividend on the co
increased from 40 cc a ahare to 50 cc a share, payable Oct. 2 .
Atlantic Coast Line RR.-Dividend of $\$ 2.50$ a share on the $5 \%$ noncumulative preferred stock, payable Nov. . 0 . This will be the the firist pon- paid
since Nov. 10, 1938, when a semi-annual dividend of like amount was distributed.
Backstay Welt Co.-Dividend of $121 / \frac{1}{c}$ c. a ahare was paid Sept. 26. Iast, on ankstay Welt co.-Dividend of $121 /$ cc. a share was paid sept. 26 , Jast, on
the common stock, the first paid on the ommon shares since Jan. 15 .
1938, at which time a regular quarterly of $30 c$ a share was distributed. Badger Paper Mils, Inc. -Dividend on the no par common stock increased
from 50 c a share Baldwin Co .
Baldwin Co.-Dividend on the common stock increased from 10c. a share
to 20 c a a share, Beaunit Mills, Inc. payable sept. 25 .
lations was paid Sept. 15, last, on the $\$ 1.50$ convertible preferred stock. This was the first paid since March 1, 1938 when a regular quarterly of
Briggs Mfg. Co.- Dividend on the no par common stock increased from
25c. a share to 50 c . a share, payable Sept. 30 .
Buffalo Insurance Co. Extra dividend of of \$1 a share and a regular
quarterly of $\$ 3$ a share on the capital stock, both payable Sept.
(F.) Burkhart Mfg. Co. Dividend on the \$1 par, common stock increased
fom soc. a share to 0 c. a share, payable Oct.
Callaway Mills-Dividend of 30c. a share on the common stock, payable
Sept. 20. This compares with two cents paid on Aug. 20 , last. Common Mills Co. Dividend on the no par common stock increased
from 25 c . a share to 50 c a share, payable Sept. 30 . from 25 c . a share to 50 c a share, payable sept. 30 .
Chapman Valve Mfg. Co.-Dividend on the common stock increased from
25c. a share to 50 c . a share, payable Oct . 2 .

Columbia Mills, Inc. - Dividend of $\$ 1.25$ a share on the common stock,
payable Oct. 2 . This compares with 50 c . pail on July 1 , last.
Cornell-Dublier Electric Cors
Cornell-Dublier Electric Corp.-Dividend of 40 c . a share was paid
Sept. 15 on the common stock. On Sept. 24,193 a distribution of 10c. Sept. 15 on the con.
a share was made.
Coty International Corp.-Initial dividend of 20c. a share on the common
stock, payable Oct. 11. Detroit \& Canada Tunnel Co.-Initial dividend of $\$ 1$ a share on the
common stock; payable oct. 16.
Driver-Harris Co.-Dividend on the common stock increased from 15 c .
a share to 20 c . a share, payable Oct. 10 .
Dubilier Condenser Corp.-Dividend on the common stock increased
from 10c. a share to 13c. a share, payable oct. 2 .
Duff. Nort on Mfg. Co.-Dividend on the no par common stock increased
from 30c. a share to 40 c . a share, payable sept. 11. Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc.-Dividend of \$1 a
 Emporium Capwell Corp-D Dividend of 35 c . a share on the common
stock of no par value, payable Jan. 2. stock of no par value, payable Jan. 2 .
Fairmont Creamery Co. (Del.)-Dividend on the common stock increased
from 15c. a share to 20c. a share, payable Oct. 2 .
Falstaff Brewwing Corp. Extra, dividend of of 2c. a share and a regular
quarterly dividend of 15 c . a share on the common stock, both payable Noviterly
Food Machinery Corp.-Dividend on the common stock increased from
25 c . a share to 621 ch. a share, payable sept. 30 . Fris. a share to $2 \%$.
Frick Co.-Dividend on the common stock increased from $\$ 1 \mathrm{a}$ share to
$\$ 1.50 \mathrm{a}$ share, payable Oct. 2 .
General Fireproofing Co.-Dividend on the common stock increased
from 20c. a share to 30 c a share, payable Oct. 2.
General Machinery Corp. - Dividend on the common stock increased
from 15c. a share to 25c. a share, payable Oct. 2. General Time Instruments Corp-Dividend of of 20 c . a share on the
common stock, payable Oct. 2 , the first to be paid on the above shares common stock, payable oct. 2 , the first to be paid on th
since April 1, 1938, when 15t. a share was distributed.
Giddings \& Lewis Machine Tool Co.-Dividend on the common stock
increased from 25 c . a share to 50 c . a share, payable Oct. 1 . Goodman Mfs. Co.-Dividend on the $\$ 50$ per common stock increasd
from 25 c . a share to 40 c. a share, payable sept. 29 . from $25 c$. a shate 40 . a share, paya
Great Lakes Steamship Co.-Extra dividend of ${ }^{\circ} 50 \mathrm{c}$. a share and a
regular quarterly of like amount on the common stock, no par value, both were paid on Sept. 29. (H. L.) Green Co.-Dividend on the \$1 par common stock increased Prom
40c. a share to 50c. a share, payable Nov. 1 . Greenfield Gas Light Co.-Dividend of 60c. a share on the common
stock, payable Oct. 2 . Harvard Brewing Co
Harvard Brewing Co.-Initial dividend of 5c. a share was paid Sept. 28
on the common stock. Honeymead Products Co--Extra dividend of 12c. a share and a regular
quarterly dividend of like amount on the common stock, both were payable Sept. 30 .
Industrial Credit Corp. of New England-Extra dividend of 61/cc. a
share and a regular quartely dividend of 32 c a share on the common share and a regular quartel
stock, both payable Oct. 2 .
Interchemical Corp.-Dividend of 40c. a share on the common stock, payabere Nov. 1. This will be the first dividend pard on the common,
shares since Nov. 1, 1937, when a regular quarterly of 50 . a share was distributed
Interrake Steamship Co.-Dividend on the common stock increased from
25c. a share to $\$ 1$ a share, payable Oct. 1 . Interstate Home Equipment Co.-Extra dividend of 10c. a share and a
 share on the $5 \%$ class C preferred stock, payable Oct.
(W. B.) Jarvis Co. Dividend of Soc. a share on the large amount of com-
mon stock now outstanding, payable Oct. 7 . An initial dividend of mon stock now outstanding, poyable Oct. 7. An initial dividend of
25 c a a share was paid on July 14 , last.

Kelvinator of Canada, Ltd.-Interim dividend of 50 c . a share on the
common stock, payable Set. 28 and the first paid on the come common
shares since Sept. 29.1938 , when 75 cc a share was disbursed. King-Seely Corp.-Initial dividend of 25 c . a share on the capital stock.
payable Sept. 29 . Lamaque Gold Mines, Ltd.- Extra dividend of 2c. a share and a regular
quarterly of 10c. a share on the common stock, both payable Oct. 2. Mahoning Coal RR.-Dividend on the $\$ 50$ par common stock increased Mahoning Coal RR- Do
from $\$ 6.25$ a share
$\$ 7.50$ a share, payable Ott. 2 .
McWatters Gold Mines, Ltd. - Dividend resumed by the declaration of
10. a share, payable Oct 10 . This will be the first since Oct. 30 , 1936. 10c. a share, payable oct. 10 .
when 5c. a share was distributed.
Medusa Portland Cement Co.-Dividend of $\$ 1$ a share on the common
stock, payable Oct. 2 . This will be the first dividend to be paid since stock, payable Oct. 2 . This will be the first divicend to be paid since
Dec. 24,1937 , when 50 .. a share was distributed. Minnesota Mining \& Mfg. Co. Dividend on the no par common stock
increased from 50 ac. a share to
655. a share, payable Sept. 30 Mount Diablo Oil Mining \& Development Co.-Extra dividend of 1c.
a share and a regular quarterly dividend of like amount on the common stock, both payable Dec. 1.
Muskegon Piston Ring Co.-Dividend on the common stock increased
from 35c. a share to
50 c . a share, and became payable Sept. 30 . (F. E.) Myers \& Bro. Co-E Extra dividend of 50c. a share on the no par
common stock, payable Oct. 26. A regular quarterly dividend of 75 c . common stock, payable.-Oct. 26 . A regular quarterly dividend of 75 c .
a share was paid on sept. 25, last. National Chemical \& Mfg. Co.-Initial quarterly dividend of 15 c .
share on the common stock, payable Nov. 1 .
National Cylinder Gas Co--Dividend on the common stock, par $\$ 1$,
increased from 10c. a share to 15 c a shan increased from 10c. a share to 15 c . a share, payable Oct. 6.
Natio nal Pressure Cooker Co. Cividend of 15c. a share was paid Sept.
30 on the eommon stock, the first since March 10 , 1938 , when a regular
quarterly dividon so 30 on the common stocker, the. first vince Man Ma
quarterly dividend of 15 c . was distributed.
National Standard Co.-Dividend on the common stock increased from
$37 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ a share to 50 c . a share and became payable sept. 23 . New Bedford Gas \& Edison Light Co.-Dividend on the common stock
increased from $87 \frac{1}{2}$. a share to $\$ 1$ a share, payable Oct. 26. New Ored from $87 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a a share to $\$ 1$ a share, payable Oct. 26. New Orleans Public Service Inc.-Dividend of $\$ 3.50$ a share on account
of accruals on the 87 cum. pref. stock, payable Oct. 2 . A distribution of of accruals on the $\$ 7$ cum. pref. stock, payable Oct. 2 . A A distribution of
$\$ 1.75$ a share was paid on July 1 , April 1 and Jan. 3 last. New York Transit Co.-Dividend on the $\$ 5$ par capital stock increased
from 15 c . a share to 25 c . a share, payable Oct. 14 . Ohio Leather Co.-Dividend on the common stock increa ed from 30 c . a share to 35 c . a siane. phy
Outboard Marine \& Mfg. Co.-Dividend on the common stock was
increased from 60 c a
share to
85 c . a share and became payable on Sept. 25 . Pacific Can Co.-Dividend on the common stock increased from $12 \frac{1}{2}$ c. a share to 25c. a share, payable sept. 30 .
Pictorial Paper Package Corp. Dividend on the $\$ 5$ par common stock
increased from $7 / 2 / 2$ a share to 10 . a share and became payable Sept. 30 . Pond Creek Pocahontas Co.-Dividend of 25 c . a a share on the common
stock, payable Oct. 2 . This will be the first dividend paid on this issue stock, payable Oct. 2 . This will be the first divied.
since Oct. 1, 1937, when 50 c , a share was disbursed. Pratt \& Lambert, Inc.-Dividend on the common stock increased from
25c. a share to 50 c . a share, payable Oct. 2. (George) Putnam Fund of Boston-Quarterly dividend of 20c. a share,
payable Oct. 16, 1939. A distribution of 15c. was paid on April is last. Reed Roller Bit Co.- Extra and quarterly dividends of 225 . each a share
were paid Sept. 30 on the no par value common stock. Extras of 5 . were paid sept. 30 on the no par value co
were paid on June 30 and on March 31 last.
Reliance Electric \& Engineering Co.-Dividend on the common stock
increased from $121 / 2$ c. a share to 25 c . a share, payable Sept. 25. Rhinelander Paper Co.-Dividend on the common stock increased from San Antonio Public Service Co.-Initial dividend of $\$ 1$ a share on the San Antonio Public, Service Co.-Initial dividend of \$1 a share on
$6 \%$ preferred stock, payable Sept. 30 .
(W. A.) Sheaffer Pen Co.-Dividend of $\$ 1.50$ a share on the com. stock (W. A.) Sheaffer Pen Co.-Dividend of $\$ 1.50$ a share on the com. stock,
payable Oct. 15 . This compared with a dividend of $\$ 1$ and on extra payabe Oct. 15. This compared with a dividend of $\$ 1$ and
dividend of 25 c . paid on Feb. 25, 1939 . Sheep Creek Gold Mines, Ltd.- Extra dividend of 1c. a share and a
quarterly of 4c. a share on the common stock, both payable Ot. 14.
A regular quarterly dividend of 3c. and an extra of 1c. a share were paid quarterry of 4c. a share on the common stock, both payable Oct. 14.
A regular quarterly dividend of 3 c . and an extra of lc. a share were paid
on July 1 , last. Silver King, Coalition Mines Co.-Dividend'of 10c. a share on the com-
mon stock, payable Oct. 2. This will be the first paid since April 1 , 1938, Siver King Coalition Mines Co.-
mon stock, payable Oct. 2 . This will
when 1uc. a share was distriouted.
 share was distributed
Southern Berkshire Power \& Electric Co.-Dividend on the $\$ 25$ par
common stock increased from 50 c a ${ }^{\text {a }}$ share to 60 c a a share, payable Sept. 30 .
Spicer Mfg. Co.- Dividend on the no par common stock increased from
50 c . a share to
$\$ 1.50$ a share, payable
Oct. 14 St. Joser St $\$ 1.50$ a share, payable Oct. 14 .
St. Joseph Stock Yards Co. -Dividend on the common stock increased
Sullivan Consolidated Mines, Ltd.-Extra dividend of 1 cc a share in addition to the regular
both payable Oct. 31 .
Superior Portland Cement, Inc.-Dividend on the class B common
stock increased from 50 . a share to $\$ 1$ a share, payable Oct. 10 . Twin Disc Clutch Co.-Dividend on the common stock of no par value
increased from 5 nc. a share to 75 c a share, payable Oct 2 . United States Sugar Corp.-Dividend of 10c. a share on the common
stock, payable Oct. 20 . This will be the first dividend paid on the common shares since Oct. 25,1938 , when a like amojnt was distributed. Universal Cooler Co.-Dividend on the class A stock increased from 25 c .
a share to 75 c . a share, payable Sept. 28 . The former was paid on a share to 75 c .
Dec. $15,1937$.
Universal Cyclop Steel Corp.-Dividend on the common stock increased
from $121 / 2$. a share to 20c. a share, payable Sept. 30 . U. S. Potash Co.-Dividend on the common stock increased from 25 c Weshare to $\$ 1.25$ a share, payable sept. 28.
Western Electric Co.-Dividend on the common stock increased from
35 c . a share to 75 c . a share, payable Sept. 30 . Western Tablet \& Stationery Corp-Divide
Western Tablet
increased from 50 . . a share to $\$ 1$ a share, payable Sept. 30 . Weston Electrical In trument Corp.-Dividend on the common stock
increased from 50 c a share to $\$ 1 \mathrm{a}$ share, payable Oct. 10 .

## UNFAVORABLE CHANGES

American Agricultural Chemical Co. (Del.)-Dividend of 30c. a share on the new stock now outstanding. payable Sept. 29. This compares with
35c. a share paid on June 30 , March 31, last, and on Dec. 27,1938 . American Discount Co.-Dividend of 30 c . a share, on the no par value,
common stock payable Oct. 2. This compares with 50 c . paid on Julyai common stock paya,
American Eureka Corp.-Dividend of 50c. a share was paid on the
common stock on Sept. 1 . A distribution of $\$ 1$ was made on Nov. 1 ,
193 and on Dec. 23 . 1937 . 1938 and on Dec. $23,1937$. .
Canadian Westinghouse, Ltd.-Dividend on the common stock reduced
from 50 c . a share to $37 \% \mathrm{c}$. a share, payable Oct. Crystal Tissue Co.-Dividend on the common stock decreased from
 from 15 Cc a share to 1 ce. a share and became payable Sept. 22 . . 24c. a share to 22 c . ashare, payable Oct. 10 .
General Theatres
decrease decreased from 25 . a share to 15c. a share, payable Oct. 16. .
Indiana Pipe Line Co. Dividend on the sio par. capital stock decreased
from 30 . a share to 20 c . a share, 'payable Nov. 15 .

Industrial Rayon Corp,-Dividend of 25c. a share on the no par, common
stock, payanle Oct. 7, and the first since Jan. 3,1938 when a similar stock, payanle Oc
amount was paid.
Investors Royalty Co.-Dividend on the common stock decreased from
$11 / 2$ c. a share to Ic. a share, payable Sept. 30 . Jenkins Brothers-Dividend of 25 c a share on the non-voting common stock, par $\$ 25$ and a dividend of $\$ 1$ a share on the founders shares par
$\$ 100$, both payable Sept. 28 . Dividend at half these amounts were paid on the respective shares on June 29, last.
Shasta Water Co.- Dividend on the no par common stock decreased
from 50 c a share to 20c. a share, payable Oct from 50c. a share to 20c. a share, payable Oct. 1 .
Standard Fuel Co., Ltd.- Dividend on the $61 / 2 \%$ preferred stock reduced Timken Detroit Axle Co.-Dividend on the comm
from 50 c . a share to 25 c . a share, payable Sent. 20.
Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corp.-Dividend ordinarily due at this
time on the common shares omitted. A distribution of 5uc. was made on
June 30, last, and each quarter previously June 30, last, and each quarter previously.
payable Oct. 2. The last previous payment amounted to 50 c . a share
and was made on March payable Oct.
and was made on March 25, 1938.

## COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE DURING SEPTEMBER, 1939

The stock market, which had invariably generated weakness during the recurring war scares of the last few years, finally found itself confronted with an actual war in Septtember, and, paradoxically, where fears of war had sent stock prices spinning downward, the clash of armies on the battlefield imparted to the share market a measure of strength seldom equalled in recent years. Trading interest expanded greatly and prices of a wide variety of issues, particularly those which stood to profit from war orders, rose with exceptional ease.
But the stock market's pleasure was the bond market's pain. Dealings in bonds were in relatively larger volume than in stocks, and the trend of high-grade bond prices was toward sharply lower levels. The considerations behind the liquidation of better grade bonds were two, namely, the fear that war in Europe would lead to higher interest rates in the United States and the desire to raise cash for use in buying the swiftly rising equity issues. After having drifted along for the first eight months of the year at the lowest ebb in 21 years, bond volume spurted abruptly to a new high since 1920 and to the third largest on record. The turnover in United. States Government bonds on the New York Stock Exchange amounted on Sept. 6 to $\$ 71,222,000$, a new high record, while for the month the listed dealings in Treasury issues totaled $\$ 227,101,000$, as against $\$ 8,730,000$ in Treasury issues totaled $\$ 227,101,000$, as against $\$ 8,730,000$
in August. Dealings in all listed bonds aggregated $\$ 480,-$ in August. Dealings in all listed bonds aggregated $\$ 480,-$ 789,00
1920.
Two handy measures are available of the effect on stock prices of the outbreak of war in Europe. One of these is the volume of trading. Transactions in stocks on the New York Stock Exchange totaled $57,091,430$ shares in September, as against only $17,372,781$ shares in August and $23,826,970$ shares in September, 1938. It was the largest volume of stock trading in any month since January, 1937, and the largest for any September since 1932. Dealings on Sept. 5, the first day after Great Britain and France on Sept. 5 , the first day aiter Great Britain and France declared a state of war to exist, amounted to $5,934,450$
shares, a new high since Oct. 19,1937 , and, with that exception, a new high since July 21,1933 -which is to say that it was the largest turnover in an advancing market in more than six years. On two days during the month-the 11 th and 12 th - the turnover exceeded $4,000,000$ shares and on three days-the 6th, 8th, and 13 th-it exceeded $3,-$ 000,000 shares.

Testing the September market as to the extent of the rise in stock prices, one finds that the index of 50 stocks compiled by the New York "Times" advanced 16.28 points, or $17 \%$, the largest gain since June, 1938, with the 25 industrial the largest gain since June, 1938 , with the 25 industrial
stocks rising 25.10 points, or $14 \%$, and the 25 railroad stocks rising 25.10 points, or $14 \%$, and the 25 railroad
stocks 7.46 points, or $38 \%$. This upturn in stock prices was sharply at variance with the experience at the outbreak of the World War 25 years before. Then such a tremendous volume of selling descended on the market that the Governors of the New York Stock Exchange voted to suspend dealings for several months. It was not until April, 1915, that all restrictions were removed from trading. But where it required months 25 years ago for stocks to awaken noticeable buying interest among investors, on the present occasion stocks received a setback on Sept. 1 on the news that the German divisions had crossed the Polish frontier, but in a German divisions had crossed the Polish frontier, but in a matter of three hours the buyers selzed the initiative from The rise gained momentum on the next day and then on Sept. 5, the day after Great Britain and France entered the war, the advance was rapid indeed. The next few days were occupied in consolidating the advance, and then in the second week prices shoved ahead to their best levels of the month. Various considerations, including the rapidity of the advance, uncertainty as to what the neutrality policy of the United States would be and recurring reports of a peace settlement in Europe, brought on a setback in prices in the five days to Sept. 18, during which the stock index yielded 7.66 points of its previous rise. The advancing trend was then resumed, but at a slower pace and with less lively trading interest, with the closing level 6.12 points above the low.
As was to be expected, the strength was not spread evenly throughout the stock list. The so-called "war babies," including the steel, chemical, aviation, and copper stocks, excelled in strength. Over the month, for example, Bethlehem Steel rose $35 \frac{5}{8}$ points, United States Steel $321 / 4$ points, Allied Chemical 27, du Point, 241/2, American Smelting

141/2, Anaconda 101/8, and Douglas Aicraft 181/4. The sugar stocks, remembering the 1914-18 exparienco, were in the forefront of the advance. Equally striking in their performance, however, were the railroad and rail equipment stocks, which could hope to benefit only indirectly from the business which might flow from war-time orders. The railroads, which were severely depressed by the slack business in this country, stood to benefit from the stimulus to traffic which war orders might bring. Percentagewise, the advance in several of the rail stocks was among the sharpest of that of any of the stock groups. Thus, to take two examples, Delaware \& Hudson advanced $121 / 4$ points, or $87 \%$, and New York Central $91 / 2$ points, or $76 \%$. To improve their operating efficiency and so take the ground out from under any future demand for Government control, the railroads began at once after the outbreak of the war to place orders for equipment in large volume. Stocks of the railroad equipment companies, long starved for orders, thereupon became a focal point of interest, with Baldwin rising $101 / 8$ points, or $941 / 2 \%$; American Locomotive $131 / 2$ points, or $91 \%$, and American Car \& Foundry $201 / 2$ points, or $109 \%$. Utility stocks, on the other hand, were among the most neglected groups, on the theory that in a war their costs of operations might increase faster than their rates. Store and building stocks also gave a poor account of themselves.
The outbreak cf war brought an immediate stimulus to a number of lines of business activity, especially to the steel and textile industries. Steel production in the last week of the month was at $83.8 \%$ of capacity, a new high since the week of Aug. 30, 1937. Steel output in the week beg.nning Aug. 28 was at $63.0 \%$ of capacity and during Labor Day week it was $58.6 \%$ of capacity. Freight car loadings totaled 814,828 cars in the week ended Sept. 23, a new hign since Oct. 2, 1937, and representing an increase in the year of 145,124 cars. The output of electric power amounted to $2,448,888,000$ kilowatt hours in the week ended Sept. 23, a new reccrd ligh and a $13.7 \%$ increase in the year. Commodity prices rose rapidly, with the Moody index rising from 140.3 on Aug. 31 to a high of 178.2 on Sept. 22 and a closing level of 168.7 on Sept. 30 .

As to the fluctuations in individual stocks, Allied Chemical \& Dye vaulted from 158 Sept. 1 to 2001/2 Sept. 11, with the close Sept. 30 at 187. American Tel. \& Tel. moved ahead from $1541 / 2$ Sept. 1 to $1653 / 4$ Sept. 12 , closing Sept. 30 at
$1617 / 8$. Consolidated Edison Co. of N . Y. advanced from $281 / 4$ Sept. 1 to $311 / 4$ Sept. 16, with the close Sept. 30 at $301 / 2$. General Electric rose from $321 / 8$ Sept. 1 to $427 / 8$ Sept. 13 closing Sept. 30 at $411 / 8$. United States Steel skyrocketed from $431 / 4$ Sept. 1 to $823 / 4$ Sepr. 12 , and closed Sept. 30 at $783 / 8$. Steel preferred moved up from $1053 / 4$ Sept. 1 to $1207 / 8$ Sept. 22 and closed Sept. 30 at 119. Westinghouse Elec. \& Mfg. touched its low point Sept. 1 at $951 / 2$ and its high point Sept. 12 at 121, closing Sept. 30 at $1191 / 2$. In the railroad list Atchison Topeka \& Santa Fe progressed from 21 Sept. 1 to $341 / 4$ Sept. 27, and closed Sept. 30 at 33. Baltimore \& Ohio jumped up to $85 / 8$ Sept. 27 from $37 / 8$ Sept. 1, closing Sept. 30 at $81 / 8$. Chesapeake \& Ohio moved ahead from $291 / 2$ Sept. 1 to $471 / 4$ Sept. 27, with the close Sept. 30 at $453 / 8$. Delaware \& Hudson rose from $121 / 4$ Sept. 1 to $27.3 / 4 \mathrm{Sept} .27$, with the close Sept. 30 being at $261 / 1$. New York Central reached its top figure Sept. 27 at $231 / 4$ and its low point of the month Sept. 1 at $111 / 8$, closing the month at 22 . Southern Pacific stepped ahead from $101 / 2$ Sept. 1 to $191 / 1$ on Sept. 27, and closed at $181 / 8$ on Sept. 30. Southern Ry, advanced from $123 / 8$ Sept. 1 to $213 / 8$ Sept. 27, closing at $203 / 8$ Sopt. 30 . Northern Pacific improved from $71 / 8$. Sept. 1 to $127 / 8$ Sept. 27, ending the month at $121 / 8$, and Union Pacific climbed from 91 Sept. 1 to 105 Sept. 27, closing the month without change.
In the bond market during the month, in spite of large scale support by the Federal Reserve banks, Treasury bonds broke sharply, as indicated by the rise in yield of the issues due or callable in more than 12 years to a high of $2.79 \%$ as against $2.30 \%$ at the end of August and the record low of $2.07 \%$ in June. A rally near the close of the month restored the yield basis to $2.69 \%$. Moody's average of Aaa bonds, which had receded $21 / 2$ points in August, dropped $71 / 2$ points further in September before a measure of stability was reached toward the month end. Foreign bonds sank to the lowest levels ever reached before a rallying tendency appeared in the last week of the month. Among the second grade corporate obligations, and especially among the less prime railroad issues, marked strength was noted, deriving from the possibility that improved business would make their service less uncertain.
In the following table we indicate the fluctuations for the current month in the more active domestic corporate and foreign government bonds:



## THE MONEY MARKET DURING SE ${ }^{\circ}$ TEMBER

The outbreak of the war resulted in important developments in the money market, chief among which were a sharp decline in the prices of Government securities, mainly due to selling by smaller country banks and other institutional and private investors, a slight stiffening in short-term money rates and a further sharp rise in excess member bank reserves, largely owing to substantial Reserve Bank purchases of Treasury bonds and notes, as well as to an additional influx of gold. Excess reserves on Sept. 27 reached the unprecedented total of $\$ 5,330,000,000$, showing an increase during the four-week period amounting to $\$ 530,000,000$, although it should be noted that by far the chief gain occurred during the first half of the month when Government bond supporting purchases by the Reserve banks were at their veak. Another significant development was the increase of $\$ 205,000,000$ in commercial borrowings during the first three weeks of the month, reflecting in the main, the current expansion of industrial production, and the higher level of commodity prices. In part, this increase was offset by a decrease in loans against securities, notwithstanding the sharo rise in trading activities, with the explanation to be foumd in the absence of any important amount of margin trading, and in the reduction by dealers in their holdings of Government securities. No new Treasury financing was undertaken during the month, outside of the usual weekly sales of $\$ 100,000,000$ of 91 -day Treasury bills, to replace corresponding maturities. Gold imports, during the month, aggregated $\$ 319,200,000$, of which sum $\$ 170,200,000$ came from England, $\$ 120,000,000$ from Canada, $\$ 11,600,000$ from Japan, $\$ 5,000,000$ from Australia, $\$ 4,900,000$ from China, $\$ 3,600,000$ from India, $\$ 2,100,000$ from Colombia, and $\$ 1,500,000$ from Switzerland. Gold held under earmark for foreign account decreased approximately $\$ 3,000,000$, to a total of $\$ 1,133,000,000$, while the gold stock of the country rose about $\$ 285,000,000$, to a new peak of $\$ 16,930,000,000$. Discount holdings of the 12 reserve banks increased from $\$ 6,190,000$ Aug. 30 to $\$ 6,356,-$ 000 Sept. 27, while bills bought in the open market remained again virtually unchanged at the negligible figure of $\$ 548,000$ Sept. 27 against $\$ 546,000$ Aug. 30. Tctal member bank re-
serves rose steadily from $\$ 10,951,004,000$ Aug. 30 to $\$ 11,-$ $621,338,000$ Sept. 27. Average yields on Government securities, reflecting the sharp declines in the prices of these issues, increased from $2.30 \%$ Aug. 31 ta $2.69 \%$ Sept. 28 on long-term Treasury bonds, from $0.64 \%$ to $0.89 \%$ on Treasury notes running from three to five years, and from $0.076 \%$ to $0.082 \%$ on 91 -day Treasury bills. On the Stock Exchange the rate for call loans remained unchanged at $1 \%$.
call loan rates on the new york stock exchange

|  | Low | High | Renewal |  | Low | High | Renewal |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sept. 1--- | 1 | 1 | 1 | Sept. 16-- |  | Saturday |  |
| Sept. 2 |  | Saturday |  | Sept. 17-- |  | Sunday |  |
| Sept. 3--- |  | Sunday |  | Sept. 18-- | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Sept. $4--$ | 1 | Holiday | 1 | Sept. 20-- | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Sept. 6--- | 1 | 1 | 1 | Sept. 21-- | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Sept. 7--- | 1 | 1 | 1 | Sept. 22-- | 1 | , | 1 |
| Sept. 8-.. | 1 | 1 | 1 | Sept. 23-- |  | Saturday |  |
| Sept. 9--- |  | Saturday |  | Sept. ${ }^{24}$-- |  | Sunday |  |
| Sept. 10--- |  | Sunday |  | Sept. 25. |  | 1 |  |
| Sept. 11--- | 1 | 1 | 1 | Sept. $26--$ Sept. $27--$ | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Sept. 13--- | 1 | 1. | 1 | Sept. 28-- | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Sept. 14--- | 1 | 1 | 1 | Sept. 29-- | 1 | turd | 1 |

Time loan rates on security collateral were again quoted at the previous levels of $11 / 4 \%$ for 90 -day loans, and $11 / 2 \%$ for loans running 180 days. Notwithstanding the sharp expansion in trading activities and the great enhancement in prices of stocks and speculative corporate bonds, few new accommodations were sought, testifying to the predominantly "cash" character of trading.
daily record of time loan rates

|  | Rates on Mixed Collateral |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 30 Days | 60 Days | 90 Days | 4 Months | 5 Months | 6 Months |
| $\overline{\text { Sept. }} 1$ | 13/4 | 13/4 |  | $\mathrm{day}^{13 / 2}$ | 13/2 | 13/2 |
| Sept. $2 \sim$ |  |  | ${ }_{\text {satur }}^{\text {Sun }}$ |  |  |  |
| Sent. $4 .$. |  |  | ${ }_{11}{ }^{\text {Holi }}$ | day |  |  |
| Sept. ${ }^{5} \mathrm{~S}$-- | 1114 | 1144 |  | ${ }_{1}^{1 / 2}$ | ${ }^{131 / 3}$ | ${ }^{1 / 3 / 2}$ |
| Sept. $7-$ | 114 | 114 | 114 | 11/2/ | 1113 | 113 |
| Sept. ${ }^{\text {Sop-- }}$ | 146 | $11 / 4$ | ${ }^{1 / 4}$ Satur | day ${ }^{1 / 2}$ |  |  |
| Sept. $10-\mathrm{C}$ | 13 | 114 | $11 / 4$ | ${ }^{11 / 5}$ | 13/8 |  |
| sept. $12-\mathrm{l}$ | 111 | $11 / 4$ | $11 / 4$ | $11 / 2$ | $11 / 3$ | 1/2 |
| Sept. $13-$ | 114 | $11 /$ | $11 / 4$ | $11 / 2$ | $11 / 2$ | 1398 |
| Sept. $15 .-$ | 114 | 11/4 |  | 13/2 | 11/6 | $13 / 2$ |
| Sept. $16-\mathrm{l}$ |  |  | Satur | day |  |  |
| Sept. 18-- | 134 | 134 | $11 / 4$ | $1 \frac{13}{2}$ | 11/2 | 13/9 |
| Sept. <br> Sept. 20. | $11 / 4$ | 114 | 114 | ${ }_{1}^{1 / 2 / 2}$ | 11/4 | 11/3 |
| Sept. 21-- | 114 | 114 | $11 / 4$ | $11 / 2$ | $11 / 2$ |  |
| Sept. ${ }^{22--}$ | 13/4 | $11 / 4$ | 11/4 | 11/2 | 11/2 | 13/2 |
| Sept. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - ${ }^{\text {S }}$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {day }}^{\text {day }}$ |  |  |
| Sept. 25. |  | $11 / 4$ |  |  |  |  |
| Sept. $26--$ Sept. $27--$ | 11484 | 11/4. | 1144 |  | 1 | 11/2 |
| Sept. $28 .-$ | 114 | 114 | 114 | $11 / 2$ | $11 / 2$ | 13 |
| Sept. ${ }^{20}$ Sept. 30 | 13/4 | 11/4 | ${ }_{\text {174 }}^{\text {Satar }}$ | ${ }^{121}{ }^{1 / 2}$ | 1/2 | 1/2 |

Commercial paper, because of a substantial increase in borrowing by commercial and mercantile concerns, stiffened somewhat, and prevailing rates about the middle of September ranged from $5 / 8$ to $1 \%$ for average grade prime 4 to 6 month paper, as against a range of $3 / 8$ to $3 / 4 \%$ quoted previously, with the larger part of sales occurring at the $3 / 4 \%$ rate. Under date of Sept. 15, the Federal Reserve Bank o New York announced that returns received from commercial paper dealers showed a total of $\$ 201,100,000$ of open market commercial paper outstanding on Aug. 31 compared with $\$ 194,200,000$ at the end of July, and $\$ 209,400,000$ on Aug. 31, 1938.

RATES FOR MONEY AT NEW YORK

|  | Week Ended- |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Sept. 9 | Sept. 16 | Sept. 23 | Sept. 30 |
| Call loans on Stock Exchange: |  |  |  |  |
| Range for week (mixed \& ind. coll.) -- | 1 @1 | 1 @1 | 1 191 | 1(1)1 |
| Week's average (mixed \& ind. coll.)-- |  |  |  |  |
|  | 11/4 | 11/4 | 14/4 | 1/4 |
| Slisty days. | $11 / 4$ | 11/4 | $11 / 4$ | 114 |
| Ninety days. | $11 / 4$ | 114 | 114 | 114 |
| Four months. | 11/2 | $11 / 2$ | $11 / 2$ | $11 / 2$ |
| Five months_ | $11 / 2$ | $11 / 2$ | $11 / 2$ | 11/2 |
| Six months | 11/2 | $11 / 2$ | 1/20 | $13 / 2$ |
| Commercial paper: |  |  |  |  |
| Double and single names: Prime 4 to 6 months. |  |  |  |  |
| Prime 4 to 6 months. Good 4 to 8 months |  | 56@1 | \%@1 | \%@1 |

Trading in bankers' acceptances failed to show any pronounced expansion, although offerings at times tended to increase somewhat. Total outstanding acceptances, according to the monthly survey of the Acceptance Analysis Unit of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, published Sept. 13, were $\$ 235,034,177$ Aug. 31 compared with $\$ 236$, 010,050 July 31 and $\$ 258,319,612$ Aug. 31, 1938. Import bills increased from $\$ 75,485,973$ July 31 to $\$ 78,512,605$ Aug. 31, and domestic warehouse credits from $\$ 30,822,499$ to $\$ 31,480,684$, whereas export bills decreased from $\$ 40$, 757,850 to $\$ 40,178,907$, domestic shipments from $\$ 8,603,643$ to $\$ 8,301,484$, dollar exchange from $\$ 19,274,711$ to $\$ 17$,635,473 , and bills based on goods stored in or shipped between foreign countries from $\$ 61,065,374$ to $\$ 58,925,024$. Bills held by accepting banks aggregated $\$ 191,271,219$, consisting of $\$ 128,485,402$ own bills and $\$ 62,785,817$ bills of others. Rates for bankers' acceptances remained unchanged at $1 / 2 \%$ bid and $7-16 \%$ asked for 30 -day, 60 -day and 90 -day bills, at $9-16 \%$ bid and $1 / 2 \%$ asked for 120 -day bills, and at
$5 / 8 \%$ bid and $9-16 \%$ 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:
"Although a slight increase in trading activity occurred in the bill market around the middle of the month, in general the market remained extremely quiet. The small volume of trading was at previously current rate levels. The volume of bankers bills outstanding showed only a small decline during August, but a reduction of $\$ 23,000,000$ from the volume outstanding in August, 1938."

PRIME BANKERS' ACCEPTANCES

| Sept. | Call Loans Secuted by Accept'ces | 30 Days Bid \& Ask | $\begin{gathered} 60 \text { Days } \\ \text { Bid \& Ask } \end{gathered}$ | 90 Days Bia \& Ask | 120 Days Bid \& Ask | 150 Days Bid \& Ask | 180 Days Bid \& As |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1-.--- |  | $1 / 2 a^{7}{ }_{16}$ | $1 / 2 a^{7}{ }_{16}$ | $1 / a^{7}{ }^{76}$SaturdaySundayHol day | ${ }^{9} 1061 / 2$ | $5 / 8 a^{9}{ }^{16}$ | $5 \% a^{9} 16$ |
| 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{9} 9161 / 28$ | $8 / a^{9}{ }^{16}$$5 / 8 a^{9} 16$ | $5 / a^{a_{10}}$$\frac{5 / 8}{} a^{a_{16}}$ |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1 / 2 a_{1}^{7_{16}} \\ & 1 / 2 a^{7}{ }_{16} \end{aligned}$$1 / 2 a^{7_{16}}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 5 a^{9} 9^{9} 16 \\ & 5 / 8 a^{9} \end{aligned}$ | $5 / 8 a^{9}{ }^{16}$58 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10-..- |  | $1 / 2 a^{7}{ }_{16}$ | $3 / 2 a^{7}{ }_{16}$ | Sunday |  | $5 / 8 a^{9}{ }^{16}$ | ${ }^{5 / 8} 8^{9} 16$ |
| 11-... |  |  |  | ${ }^{1 / 2} a^{7_{10}}$ | $2_{18} 1$ 1/2 |  |  |
| 13. |  | ${ }^{1 / 2} a^{7_{16} a^{7_{16}}}$ |  | $1 / 2 a^{7}{ }^{16}$ $1 / 2 a^{p_{10}}$ | ${ }_{9}{ }_{10} 16 a 1 / 1 / 8$ | ${ }^{8 / 8} a^{9} 9^{16}$ |  |
| 14 |  |  | ${ }^{1 / 2}{ }^{1 / 2} a^{1_{16}{ }_{16}}$ | 1/2a $a^{7_{16}}$ | ${ }^{1} 16 a 1 / 2$ | ${ }_{8}^{8} / a^{9}{ }^{16}$ | ${ }_{8}^{8} a^{9}{ }^{16}$ |
| 15. |  | ${ }_{1 / 2}^{1 / 2} a^{7}{ }_{18}$ |  | Saturday | ${ }^{9} 16 a 1 / 2$ | $588 a^{9} 16$ | ${ }^{5} 8 a^{9}{ }^{16}$ |
| 17. | -.-. |  |  | Sunday |  |  |  |
| 18 |  | ${ }^{1 / 2} a^{7_{10}}$ | ${ }^{1 / 2} a^{7_{176}}$ | $1 / 2 a^{7_{16}}$ | ${ }^{9} 16 a \frac{1}{2}$ | $5 / 8 a^{9}{ }_{18}$ | $5 / 8 a^{9} 16$ |
| 20. |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{9}{ }_{9}{ }_{16} 161 / 3 / 8$ | cha ${ }^{5 / 6 a^{0}{ }_{16}}$ | ${ }^{5 / 8 a^{9} 16}$ |
| 21 |  | 1/2a $a^{7_{10}}$ | $1 / 2 a^{7}{ }^{16}$ | ${ }_{3}^{12} a^{7_{16}{ }^{16}}$ | ${ }^{16} 16 a 1 / 2$ | $588 a^{16}$ 58 | ${ }_{8}^{88} \square^{16}{ }^{16}$ |
| 23 |  | $1 / 2 a^{7}$ | $1 / 2 a^{7}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1 / 2 a_{16} \\ \text { Saturday } \end{gathered}$ | ${ }^{16}{ }_{16} a^{1 / 2}$ | $588 a^{9_{16}}$ | ${ }_{88}^{88} 9^{9}$ |
| 24 |  | 1/2a $a^{7}{ }_{16}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| 25. |  |  | $1 / 2 a^{7}{ }_{16}$ | ${ }_{\text {Sunday }}^{1 / 2}{ }^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }^{9} 161 / 2$ | $5 / 8 a^{9}{ }_{16}$ | ${ }^{5} 8 a^{9}{ }^{16}$ |
| ${ }_{27}^{26}$ |  | $1 / 2 a^{7}{ }^{7}{ }^{16}$ $1 / 2 a^{7}{ }^{16}$ <br> $1 / 2 a^{76}$ <br> $1 / 2 a^{7}{ }_{16}$ | $1 / 2 a^{7_{16}}$ <br> $1 / 2 a^{7_{16}}$ <br> $1 / 2 a^{7_{16}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 / 2 a_{16} a^{16} \\ & 1 / 2 a_{16} a_{16} \\ & 1 a 7^{2} \end{aligned}$ |  | $5 / 8 a^{9}{ }^{16}$585 |  |
|  | ------- |  |  |  | ${ }_{9}^{9} 16 a 1 / 2$ |  |  |
| 29-.-- | --- |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 1 / 2 a^{7_{18}} \\ 1 / 2 a^{7}{ }^{7} \\ \text { Saturday } \end{gathered}$ | 9 ${ }^{1661 / 2}$ |  | \% |
|  |  | $1 / 2 a^{7}{ }_{16}$ | $1 / 2 a^{7}{ }^{16}$ |  |  |  |  |

RETURNS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS-
BROKERS' LOANS IN NEW YORK CITY
The outbreak of war in Europe left its imprint on the American banking position in several ways in September, but the most striking of all was the exceptionally large amount of support which the Federal Reserve banks felt called upon to throw to the Government securities market to prevent a collapse in prices. In the two weeks after Germany began to invade Poland on Sept. 1 the Federal Reserve banks bought Government securities in a volume without precedent in the numerous open market operations previously conducted in the system's 25 -year-old history.
Federal Reserve intervention in the market for Government securities, as noted in these columns a month ago, really began in the last week of August when the crisis in Europe began to take on a definitely ominous aspect. In the week ended Aug. 30 the Reserve Banks acquired in the open market $\$ 1,370,000$ of Treasury bonds and $\$ 3,000,000$ of Treasury notes. But it was not until the storm of war actually broke that the buying began in earnest. In the week ended Sept. 6 the Federal Open Market Account added $\$ 108,759,000$ to its holdings of Treasury bonds and $\$ 59,-$ 464,000 to its investment in Treasury notes. In that week moreover, the Reserve Banks replaced all of their maturities of Treasury bills. The buying of governments by the Reserve Banks in this first week of September proceeded at such a furious pace that it proved impossible to accept delivery of all of the securities actually bought. Consequently, there was a carryover into the next week of part of that first week's buying.
The Reserve Banks' portfolio of Government issues showed an increase of $\$ 247,581,000$ in Treasury bonds in the week ended Sept. 13 and an increase of $\$ 6,924,000$ in Treasury notes. The buying of bonds and notes was so heavy that the Reserve Banks chose to offset, in a small way, the huge additions to bank reserves resulting therefrom by permitting $\$ 25,200,000$ of Treasury bills to run off without replacement. After the strenuous activities of those first two weeks of September the Reserve Banks were able to curtail their buying in the next two weeks. In the week to Sept. 20 the Reserve Banks' purchases of Treasury bonds amounted to $\$ 39,816,000$. No notes at all were added in that week and $\$ 37,050,000$ more Treasury bills were allowed to mature without replacement. In the week ended Sept. 27 the regional banks bought only $\$ 7,326,000$ of Treasury bonds and once again bought no notes at all. A total of $\$ 30,000,000$ of Treasury bills matured without replacement in the week to Sept. 27.

A feature of the supporting operations which the Reserve Banks felt it necessary to carry on was the fact that the system, for the first time, took the market for Government guaranteed issues under its wing. Since the market had come to distinguish less and less between the direct and the guaranteed debt, the system extended its support to the guaranteed issues, too, and in the statement of Sept. 6 the portfolio item was changed to read "U. S. Government securities, direct and guaranteed." The amount of the guaranteed issues actually bought was not disclosed. For the four weeks from Aug. 30 to Sept. 27 the bond holdings of the Reserve Banks increased $\$ 403,482,000$ and the note holdings increased $\$ 66,388,000$, while discount bills declined $\$ 92,250,000$. The porfolio as a whole increased $\$ 377,620,000$ net.

This heavy buying of securities was the influence which contributed most to the expansion of $\$ 530,000,000$ in member bank excess reserves to a new high of $\$ 5,330,000,000$. Actual member bank reserves increased $\$ 670,334,000$ in the four week period to a new high at $\$ 11,621,338,000$. Federal Reserve credit in use increased $\$ 398,000,000$. Treasury deposits in the Reserve Banks decreased $\$ 156,721,000$, but foreign bank deposits and other deposits increased $\$ 117,-$ 448,000 and $\$ 46,145,000$, respectively. The monetary gold stock increased $\$ 287,000,000$ to a new high at $\$ 16,925,000,000$ while currency circulation increased $\$ 97,000,000$ to a total of $\$ 7,238,000,000$. Gold certificates deposits in the Reserve Banks by the Treasury amounted to $\$ 344,497,000$. The fact that these gold certificate deposits ran considerably ahead of the rise in the gold stock was the principal influence in the $\$ 67,000,000$ reduction in Treasury cash to a total of $\$ 2,260,000,000$. Bills discounted for member banks increased $\$ 166,000$ to a tctal of $\$ 6,356,000$.
The statistics of the reporting New York City banks indicated that these institutions did not contribute to the supply of Treasury bonds which the Federal Reserve banks were obliged to absorb. Total loans and investments of these New York City reporting banks increased $\$ 98,000,000$ in the four weeks to Sept. 27, with loans accounting for $\$ 15,000,000$ of the rise and investments for $\$ 83,000,000$. While other holders of long term Government issues were selling, the New York City reporting banks enlarged their holdings by $\$ 50,000,000$. Their Treasury bills increased $\$ 61,000,000$, but their Treasury notes declined $\$ 38,000,000$. On the loan side, the feature was a vigorous resumption of the rise in loans to commerce, industry and agriculture and a reduction, as hereinafter noted in more detail, in loans to brokers and dealers in securities. Commercial, industri e and agricultural loans increased $\$ 107,000,000$ to a total of $\$ 1,652,000,000$, a new high since March, 1938. Demand deposits-adjusted declined $\$ 25,000,000$, but foreign bank deposits were up $\$ 59,000,000$. Reflecting in part sales of Government securities in the New York market and the piling up of the proceeds there, domestic bank deposits of the reporting New York City banks increased $\$ 242,000,000$ to a total of $\$ 3,354,000,000$.
Loans and investments of the weekly reporting banks in 101 cities declined $\$ 1,000,000$ to a total of $\$ 22,339,000,000$ in the four weeks from Aug. 23 to Sept. 20 . Loans increased $\$ 141,000,000$, with loans to commerce, industry and agriculture increasing no less than $\$ 263,000,000$ to a total of $\$ 4,201,000,000$. The Treasury bill holdings of these banks declined $\$ 57,000,000$, while their Treasury notes decreased $\$ 7,000,000$ and their Treasury bonds $\$ 41,000,000$. Demand deposits-adjusted increased $\$ 340,000,000$ to a total of $\$ 18,175,000,000$
Loans to brokers and dealers by the reporting New York City banks decreased $\$ 61,000,000$ to a total of $\$ 406,000,000$. This reduction in the so-called brokers' loans to a level approximately the lowest in six years was all the more surprising in view of the rapid advance in stock prices which followed hard on the outbreak of war in Europe. Indications were that dealers in government, municipal and corporate securities hastened to liquidate their portfolios after the outbreak of war, enabling them to repay part of their indebtedness to the banks. Street loans, as compiled by the New York Stock Exchange decreased \$41,517,687 during September to $\$ 467,059,869$ Sept. 30 from $\$ 508,577,554$ Aug. 31. A year ago on Sept. 30, 1968 the aggregate of these Aug. 31. A year ago on Sept. 30,1968 the agg
loans outstanding amounted to $\$ 524,202,538$.
COURSE OF STERLING EXCHANGE DURING SEPTEMBER
To comprehend properly the action of the foreign exchange market in September it is necessary to consider the outstanding events of August, especially those which occurred during the last eight days of the month. Throughout August there was a marked flight of gold and capital from London and other important centers.
On Aug. 24 sterling collapsed and all security markets became demoralized. Money tightened in London and in other European centers as a result of the German invasion of Poland.
Until Aug. 25 the open market gold price averaged around 148s. 6d. per ounce. On that date the price advanced to 150 s., on the following day to 155s., and on Aug. 28 to an all-time high of 161s.
It had become increasingly evident to financial observers that the British exchange fund had for some time been under severe strain in the effort to maintain sterling at the quotable level of around $\$ 4.681 / 4$ for cable transfers. The situation became so threatening that London on Aug. 24 removed, the peg from sterling, with the result that in the New York market the pound declined to $\$ 4.41$ for cable transfers.

On the same day the Bank of England increased its rate of rediscount from $2 \%$ to $4 \%$. The $2 \%$ rate had been in effect since June 30, 1932. At the same time open market money rates in London hardened. Until Aug. 25 call money a.gainst bills in London was in supply at $1 / 2 \%-3 / 4 \%$, and three-months' bills were $11 / 16 \%-23 / 32 \%$. Other maturities were correspondingly easy. On Aug. 24 call money against bills went to $3 \%$, two-months' bills went to $35 / 8 \%-33 / 4 \%$, three-months' bills to $33 / 4 \%-3 \% \%$, four-months' bills to $43 / 4 \%$, and six-months' bills to $4 \% \%-5 \%$.

A few days before the increase in the bank rate Sir John simon had indicated in Parliament the probability of sudden regulation of the export of capital from Great Britain, together with other fiscal and trade regulatory measures. "If these are imposed there will be no warning given," he said.
Severe restrictive measures were thereafter imposed on several occasions in September. The changes in procedure were too numerous to be detailed here, but certain salient features may be indicated. The German Reich started its ruthless invasion of Poland on Sept. 1. On Sept. 3 Great Britain and France issued formal declarations of war.
After Sept. 2 the open market for gold in London ceased to exist. Thereafter, beginning on Sept. 5, the Bank of England fixed its buying price for gold at the historic high of 168s. per ounce, as against the former statutory price of around 85s. After March 1, 1939, the Bank carried its gold at the prevailing open market price, which was generally around 150 s . an ounce.
On Sept. 5 the Bank of England established new official exchange rates for the dollar and other leading currencies. It fixed its official selling rate for dollars at $\$ 4.02$ and its buying rate at $\$ 4.06$. The selling rate remained unchanged during the balance of the month, but the buying rate was lowered on Sept. 14 to $\$ 4.04$. Paris checks were fixed at 174-175, Amsterdam at 7.57-7.64, Switzerland at 17.93-18.11, Belgium at 26.16, buying rate, and Canada at 4.47-4.51. A few weeks later and throughout the rest of the month the official exchange rates of the Bank of England were: New York, $\$ 4.02$ - $\$ 4.04$; Paris checks, 176-177; Amsterdam, 7.47 7.57, and Canada, 4.43-4.47. Exchange on Italy and Germany was not quoted officially.
On Sept. 6 the Bank of England, in conformity with the British Treasury plans, turned over virtually its entire gold reserve to the British exchange equalization fund. The transfer constituted the most momentous step taken by the Bank since Sept., 1931, when gold payment was suspended.
By this action the British Government departed completely from the use of gold as a backing for its note issue, so that the entire circulation of the Bank went on a fiduciary basis, that is, became secured entirely by Government bonds deposited with the Issue Department of the Bank of England.
When the transfer was announced Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, stated: "The Commons already knows that in order to strengthen our financial resources broad powers have been taken to place private holdings of gold, foreign exchange, and foreign securities at the disposal of the Government." The amount of gold turned over by the Bank to the Exchange Account was announced as £280,000,000
In the last week of August Great Britain paved the way for mobilizing foreign security assets with measures exactly like those taken in 1915-1916. An order was issued prohibiting all dealings, except with permission of the Treasury, in securities of which the principal, interest, or dividents :were payable in currency of Argentina, Belgium Canada, France, Holland, Netherlands East Indies, Norway, Sweden and the United States. The owners of such securities were ordered to file returns respecting them with the Bank of England within a month.
According to estimates of the United States Department of Commerce the total investments of Great Britain and France in the United States aggregate between $\$ 2,800$,000,000 and $\$ 3,000,000,000$. These figures were based on estimated holdings of $\$ 2,050,000,00$ in stocks, bonds, and other long-term investments at the end of 1938, and dollar balances and other short-term funds reported by the Treasury Department at $\$ 850,000,000$ on May 31. Such assets as gold held under earmark for foreign account were not included. British investments in the United States, including dollar balances, which were reported at $\$ 578,000,000$ on May 31, totaled approximately $\$ 2,400,000,000$, as compared with holdings in 1914, which, according to private estimates made in August, amounted to approximately $\$ 4,250$, 000,000 . In addition, British controlled American enterprises represented an investment of nearly $\$ 700,000,000$, as compared with $\$ 600,000,00025$ years ago
One result of the acute international situation and the regulatory measures adopted by London was the organization in New York of a permanent Foreign Exchange Committee of nine representatives of commercial, private and foreign banks and stock exchange firms. The group was organized at the suggestion of George L. Harrison, President of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, with the object of halting speculation and of preserving orderly markets as far as possible in order to facilitate legitimate oreign trade requirements.
On Sept. 4 the London authorities decreed that persons resident in Great Britain must sell all their gold and foreign exchange holdings to the Treasury. The export of gold was prohibited. It was planned to conserve vitally essential supplies of foreign exchange by means of an order prohibiting the importation except under license of many important articles in Great Britain's import trade.
So great was the anxiety in London throughout August and in the early part of September that banks, institutions, and private individuals eagerly sought to obtain British bank notes so as to acquire ready cash in case of emergency.

This caused the note circulation of the Bank of England to reach a new record high of $£ 5553,475,000$ in the statement of Sept. 13.
Thereafter the tension subsided to such a degree as to effect a reduction in circulation in the two following weeks of September of $£ 11,642,000$.
On Sept. 12 the Bank of England acted to protect the bill market as it did in 1914. According to advices from London the Bank planned to advance where required to acceptors through their bankers the funds necessary to meet maturities of all approved bills accepted before Sept. 3 thus releasing the drawers and endorsers of such bills from their liabilities. Acceptors were placed under obligation to make collection as soon as possible and apply the proceeds against advances made by the Bank of England.
On Sept. 27 the British Chancellor of the Exchequer introduced his first war budget, which provided drastic increases in taxation. The standard rate for income tax was advanced from $27 \frac{1}{2} \%$ to $35 \%$ for the balance of the current fiscal year, and to $371 / 2 \%$ for the fiscal year be rinning April 1, 1940 . Surtaxes on income were sharply increased and the Chancellor announced that it was planned to levy in the near future a $60 \%$ war-time excess profits tax. Sweeping advances were made in consumption taxes Sir John Simon stated that the question of a capital levy had been studied but rejected as impractical to apply during war-time.
The war altered the entire financial plans of the British Government for this year. When the budget was introduced last April it was estimated that the ordinary revenue for $1939-40$ would amount to $£ 942,600,000$. On the basis of the then existing taxation this estimate was revised downward to $£ 890,000,000$. However, expenditures since April have risen tremendously. The budget originally estimated a total ordinary expenditure of $£ 942,444,000$ plus $£ 342$, 500,000 to be covered by loans under the Defense Loans Act
 mons roted a credit of $£ 500,000,000$ for war expenses. Even that was not sufficient, and on Sept. 27 the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that he expected Great Britain to spend $£ 2,000,000,000$ during the fiscal year 1939-40. He further stated that the time had not yẹt come to issue a national loan, but that new loans will be offered in due course.
The difficulty of the British position is indicated by the public debt figures. On March 31, 1914, the public debt
 risen to $£ 7,434,949,000$, and on Sept. 1, 1939, stood at $£ 8,522$, 000,000 . What the debt will reach at the end of the fiscal year 1940-41 it is impossible to estimate.
Despite the extremely discouraging general, financial, and business situation, the Bank of England in order to encourage the money market and business interests reduced its rate of rediscount on Sept. 28 from $4 \%$ to $3 \%$. As noted above, the $4 \%$ rate became effective on Aug. 24.

In keeping with the lower bank rate, open market money rates dropped off sharply. Two-months' bill rates were marked down to $2 \frac{1}{4} \%$, three-months' bills to $23 / 8 \%$, fourmonths' bills to $211 / 16 \%$, and six-months' bills to $31 / 4 \%$.
Canadian exchange, which during July and the greater part of August ruled around parity or at a slight premium interms of the United States dollar, declined sharply in September as a result of the altered sterling situation. Montreal funds ranged during the month between a discount of $12 \%$ and a discount of $2 \%$.

In commenting on the foreign exchange situation during September the Federal Reserve Bank of New York said in its "Monthly Review" for Oct. 1:
"Wide and erratic fluctuations occurred in a number of the princiual foreign exchanges during the past month, as rates in New York became particularly sensitive to changes in supply and demand in the extremely thin markets which followed the imposition of restrictions on exchange and gold transactions, first in the United Kingdom and later in France and Canada. Interest in the exchange markets continued to be centered in the pound sterling, which toward the end of August had depreciated 34c. to about $\$ 4.34$. Fur ther declines occurred on Sept. 1 and 2, and on the follow ing day the British exchange restrictions were announced and the Bank of England fixed its official selling rate for dollars at $\$ 4.02$ and the buying rate at $\$ 4.06$. The selling rate remained at this level during the remainder of the month, while the buying rate was lowered on Sept. 14 to $\$ 4.04$.
"The New York rate for the pound declined from $\$ 4.20$ on Sept. 2 to $\$ 4.071 / 2$ on Sept. 5, and during the next two weeks pursued a course which bore little relationship to the official London market, presumably on transactions between parties outside the United Kingdom, who are not subject to the exchange control. Renewed pressure against British exchange became evident in the New York market during the second week of the month and culminated in a sharp break in the sterling-dollar rate, which depreciated to a low of $\$ 3.75$ on Sept. 18. During this time, however, there were market reports that some dollar exchange was being obtained in London on the basis of the official rate of $\$ 4.02$ for transactions associated with certain American exports to the United Kingdom. Subsequently offerings of sterling in this market diminished, and as some increase
in the demand developed toward the end of the month, the rate rose to as high as $\$ 4.02 \frac{1}{4}$, or somewhat above the official selling rate for dollars in London.
"The behavior of the pound-dollar rate during the past month was in sharp contrast to developments at the outbreak of the World War in 1914, when the pound rose abruptly from $\$ 4.881 / 2$ on July 23 , 1914, to $\$ 7.00$ two weeks later. In the subsequent months of 1914 and 1915, however, the pound turned sharply downward, and after reaching about $\$ 4.56$ in September, 1915 , the rate at the beginning of 1916 was pegged at $\$ 4.767 / 16$, a level which was maintained through March, 1919.
"With respect to the leading continental European exchanges, the widest movement in rates during the past month occurred in the French franc, which continued to move about parallel with sterling. The franc declined in this market, along with sterling, to a low of $\$ 0.0213$ on Sept. 18, but has since recovered to $\$ 0.0228$, as compared with $\$ 0.02473 / 4$ at the end of August. In London, French exchange was quoted officially at 176-177 to the pound on most days. With the exception of guilders, which were reported to have been under some pressure on one or two ccasions, the so-called neutral currencies were well maintained during the month, and rates for these exchanges at the end of September were little changed from a month ago. The Italian lira, which had held in this market at about $\$ 0.05261 / 4$ from October, 1936, to the end of August, showed a gradual depreciation against the dollar during September and closed the month at $\$ 0.0505$.
'After having been at parity with the United States dollar between the end of July and Aug. 23, the Canadian dollar weakened abruptly during September to reach a discount of somewhat over $10 \%$, the largest in a number of years. Following the establishment of the Canadian exchange restrictions on Sept. 15, the United States dollar was officially quoted in Canada at a premium of $10 / 11 \%$. Among the other non-European currencies, the Mexican peso rose from about $16 \% / 4$ c. to about $21 c$. The Japanese yen declined to a low of $\$ 0.2275$ on Sept. 14 , accompanying the sharp depreciation in sterling in terms of the dollar, but subsequently recovered to $\$ 0.2331$, at which level, it is reported, the yen will be linked to the dollar when the pounddollar rate in this market is below about $\$ 4.00$. As the New York rate for sterling rose above this level toward the ond of the month, the Japanese exchange advanced to about $\$ 0.2345$, which, on the basis of the pound-dollar rate, was equivalent to about 1s. 2d., the level at which the yen previously had been pegged to sterling.'
Details of the gold movement at the Port of New York were outlined as follows in the "Monthly Review" of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for Oct. 1:
"During the first three weeks of September imports of gold into the United States continued in heavy volume, representing in part the arrival of gold which had been engaged abroad in the latter part of August for shipment to the United States, and also substantial receipts of gold shipped from Canada. In the subsequent part of September gold imports were in much reduced volume.
"For the month as a whole, gold imports of all classes at New York totaled $\$ 297,700,000$, of which $\$ 170,200,000$ came from England, $\$ 120,000,000$ from Canada, $\$ 3,600,000$ from India, $\$ 2,100,000$ for Colombia, $\$ 1,500,000$ from Switzerland, and $\$ 300,000$ from Mexico. On the West Coast, $\$ 11,600,000$ was received from Japan, $\$ 5,000,000$ from Australia, and 4,900,000 from China.
"The amount of gold held under earmark for foreign account showed a net decrease of about $\$ 3,000,000$ during September, reducing holdings to approximately \$1,133,000,000
"During September the gold stock of the United States increased about $\$ 285,000,000$ to a new high of approximately $\$ 16,930,000,000$."

CONTINENTAL AND OTHER FOREIGN EXCHANGE
French francs were adversely affected by the decline in sterling toward the end of August. After Aug. 25 dealings in francs and practically all transactions in Paris came to a virtual standstill. The franc fluctuated widely after the decline in sterling, showing an average appreciation of $1 \%$ on the pound and a depreciation of about $6 \%$ with reference to the dollar.

The French authorities cooperated closely in the money policies adopted by Great Britain. After the Bank of England established official exchange rates on Sept. 5 the London check rate on Paris was held steady throughout the month at 176-177 francs to the pound, but the rate in the New York free market, which since the establishment of the Daladier Government had ruled around 2.65 , dropped to a low of 2.13 c . on Sept. 18, thereafter moving up gradually to around 2.28.

The French mobilization decree of Sept. 4 was accom panied by a series of important financial and economic measures imposing severe restrictions on exchange. Silver and nickel coins were withdrawn from circulation, to be replaced by Bank of France 5-, 10- and 20 -franc notes. Control is now exercised over what all persons resident in France may buy abroad and over the foreign currencies which they may obtain by sales of services abroad. All applications for exchange by importers, travelers, and
others with obigations abroad have to be passed by the Office of Exchange connected with the Ministry of Finance. 111 exports came under strict official supervision with a bew to accquiring all exchange resulting therefrom.
Mid-month I'aris dispatches stated that the French exchange control intend to make no substantial modification of the rates prevailing between London, I'aris and New lork during the preceding weeks unless or until it is found inevitable. Thus, according to Paris, the practical mechanism of the tripartite agreement is continued in effect, with the three controls uniting to keep rates as stable as possible and to transfer gold at the end of each day's business. Warly in the month it was shown that the gold stocks of the French equalization fund were around $18,000,000,000$ francs, so that including the gold reserves of the Bank of France, estimated at $97,266,039,154$ francs as of the end of Iugust, French note circulation was backed almost $90 \%$ by gold.

In the New York free market Paris cable transfers were quoted on Sept. 1 at 2:40@2.45, and on Sept. 30 at 2.28 (a) $2.281 / 4$.

Belgian currency was firm throughout September, having been quoted in the New York market in the early part of the month as high as 17.32. Nevertheless the unit fluctuated widely and was inclined to ease as the month drew to a close, falling as low as $16.841 / 2$. Belga futures were seldom quoted, but when quoted 90 -day belgas ranged between 25 and 50 points under spot.
The firmness of the unit in the early part of the month was attributed to the fact that Belgian neutrality was guaranteed by all belligerents and also to the fact that the Belgian unit is linked to gold. The Bank of Belgium is obliged by law to maintain a $40 \%$ gold cover against its sight liabilities. Throughout September its gold reserve against total sight liabilities remained generally close to $70 \%$. Belgian cable transfers sold on Sept. 1 at 17.16@) 17.32, and on Sept. 31 at 16.841/2@16.88.

Italian lire, which in terms of the United States dollar had been held around $5.261 / 4$ for cable transfers since October, 1936, declined sharply with the pound and the franc. In the early part of the month the unit ruled around 5.21c. and in the final week dropped to $5.041 / 4 c$. Cable transfers on Rome sold on Sept. 1 at $5.211 / 2 @ 5.261 / 4$, and on Sept. 30 at5.045/8@5.051/4.
German marks after the first full week in September ceased to be quoted in the New York market. In the early part of the month, when quoted, the rate was nominal at 40.00 .
Exchange on the countries neutral during the war of 1914-18 were adversely affected by the changed position of the pound and the French franc with respect to the dollar. The Scandinavian currencies, which were long linked with sterling, moved independently of London and became relatively steady as the month advanced, though throughout the period trading in these currencies was limited.

On Sept. 21 the Bank of Norway increased its rate of rediscount to $41 / 2 \%$ from $31 / 2 \%$, which had been the rate in effect since Jan. 5, 1938.
The Holland guilder moved up in terms of sterling, although the unit had fluctuated widely in the first week of September, showing a range of between 53.01 and 53.70 . The rate became exceptionally steady when the Bank of England established a fixed rate on Amsterdam of 7.47-7.57 Swiss francs were also lightly dealt in and were inclined to firmness as the month advanced.

Guilder cable transfers sold at 53.23@53.80 on Sept. 1, and at 53.291/2@53.36 on Sept. 30. Swiss cable transfers sold on Sept. 1 at $22.551 / 2 @ 23.00$, and on Sept. 30 at $22.571 / 2$ a22.62. Cable transfers on Sweden sold at $23.73 @ 23.85$ on Sept. 1, and at 23.77@23.85 on Sept. 30.

Exchange on the South American countries was demoralized in the first few days of September as a consequence of the outbreak of hostilities in Europe. Many of the republics suspended dealings in foreign exchange temporarily after Aug. 26. On Sept. 5 the United States Department of Commerce was advised that due to the European war the Bank of Brazil was restricting the purchase of currency exchange to dollar export bills. Toward the middle of the month the Buenos Aires authorities largely abrogated numerous exchange restrictions on imports from the United States which had been imposed on Aug. 21. At that time the Treasury Office at Lima, Peru, stated that there was no danger that Peruvian finance would be adversely affected by the outbreak of hostilities in Europe. About the same time a dispatch from the American Embassy at La Paz stated that the Bolivian Government had suspended all foreign exchange transactions pending developments in Europe.

The Argentine peso was quoted at 28 on Sept. 1 and at $297 / 8$ on Sept. 30. The unofficial or free market range was 23.30@23.55 on Sept. 1 and 23.70@23.75 on Sept. 30. Brazilian milreis were quoted $5.06 @ 5.10$ on Sept. 1, and $5.04 @ 5.25$ on Sept. 30 .

Exchange on the Far Eastern countries was greatly disturbed and became quite inactive as a consequence of European conditions and the changed relationship of sterling to the dollar. A dispatch from Tokio in the last week
(Continued on page 111)

# New York Stock Exchange 

MONTHLY AND YEARLY RECORD

## RANGE OF BOND PRICES DURING SEPTEMBER 1939



NOTIOE-Cash and deferred delivery sales are disregarded in the Inonth's range unless they are the only transactions of the month, and when sellin
No accout is taken of such sales in computing th outside of the regular montaly range are snown in a footnote in the inonth in waich they occur. No accouat is taken of such sales in computing th

The tables on pages 19 to 40 furnish a complete record of the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange during Sept., 1939, and the range since Jan. 1. They need nu 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 italic letters in the column headed "Interest Period" indicate in tach case the month when the bonds mature.

In accurdance with the rule adopted by the New York stuck Exchange in 1909, all quotations for interest-paying bonds are at a price to which accrued interest must be added. The exceptions to the rule are income bonds and bonds on which interest is in default. This method of quoting bonds became effective Jan. 2, 1909. Quotatuons after decimal point represent one or mure 32 ds of a point.







Ост., 1939]
v Y NTON'K EXCHANIE BONIDE







- Negotiability impaired by maturity.
$\triangle$ Bonds selling flat.
The following bonds have been called for redemption in their entirety: 30 at $1021 / 2$ Commercial Credit $31 / 4$ s, 1951 , Sept. 30 at $1031 / 2$. Prerni 7s, 1952, Nov. 1 at 105.
Union Oil $11 / 29,1952$, Jan. 1, 1940. at 1051/2
$\dagger$ The price represented is the dollar quotation
Accrued interest per 200 pound unit of bonds. Accru
$\ddagger$ Oompanies reported as being in bankruptcy, ocelvership, or being reorganized under Section such companies.
a Deferred delivery sales, only transactions of the current month, and not included in year's range.
$n$ Under the rule sales, only transactions of the $r$ Cash sales only transactions of the current month. and not included in year's range
Ouba (Rep.) $51 / 2 \mathrm{~s}, 1953$, Sept. 21, at 105.
$t$ Odd lot sales, not included in year's range
No sales.
$x$ Ex-inter
- The following cash sales were transacted
during the current month and are not included the monthly or yearly range.
No sales.
No sales.
z The following deferred delivery sales were ransacted during the current month and are no ncluded in the monthly or yearly range.
No sales.


## New York Stock Exchange

MONTHLY AND YEARLY RECORD

## RANGE OF STOCK PRICES DURING SEPTEMBER 1939

| Stock Sales | 1939 | 1938 | Bond Sales. | 1939 | 1938 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| September_ | 57,091,430 | 23,826,970 | September. | \$430,789,000 | \$133,934,00 |
| Jan. 1 to Sept. 30 | 201,296,216 | 200,493,888 | Jan. 1 to Sept. 30 | 1,548,209,000 | 1,301,209,00 | In accordance with a rule of the Stock Exchange, effective Oct. 3. 1915. all sto:ks are now quoted dollars por share. Prices are on a basis of 100-share ots except in the case of stocks which sell only in a small way.

NOTIOE-Casb and deferred delivery sales are disregarded in the month's range, unless they are the only transartions of the month, and whan selling
atside of the regular montaly range are shown in a footnote in the month in which they occur. No account is taken of such sales in computing the $\stackrel{r}{\text { range for the year. }}$

| $\begin{gathered} \text { AGGREGATE } \\ \text { SALES } \end{gathered}$ |  | STOCKS <br> N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE | PriceJan. 31939 | PRICES IN SEPTEMBER |  |  |  | RANGE SINCE JAN. 1 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\stackrel{I n}{\text { September }}$ |  |  |  | Sept. 1 | Sept. 30 | Lowest | Highest | Lowest. | Highest |
| $5,300$ | $32,400$ | Abott Laborat | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { Bid } & \text { Ask } \\ 57 & 583 / 2 \end{array}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{cc} \text { Bid } \\ 621 / 8 & \text { Sale } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{cc} \text { Bid } & \text { Ask } \\ 71 & \text { Sale } \end{array}\right.$ | Sale Prices $621 / 8$ Sept. | Sale Prices <br> $711 / 2$ Sept. 19 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sale Prices } \\ 53 \\ \text { Apr. } 11 \end{gathered}$ | $711 / 2 \text { Sept. } 19$ |
| $0,500$ | $\begin{array}{r} 32,400 \\ 1,670 \\ 7 \end{array}$ | 41/2 conv pr | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{ll} 5187 / 6 & 130 \\ 138 \\ 35 \end{array}\right.$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 021 / 2 \\ & 140 \end{aligned}\right.$ | $1491 / 2$ Sale | $136^{78} \text { sept. } 8$ | 1491/2 Sept. 30 | 20 Apr. 10 | $495 \text { Sep. } 30$ |
| 9,700 | 64,7 | Abraham \& | 45 | Sale | $473 / 4{ }^{4} 1 / 2$ | 34 Sept. 1 | 50315 Sept. 15 | $311 / 2$ Mar. 31 | 15 |
| 70,700 1,300 | 217,200 | Auams Expr | $10 \%$ Sale | 61/2 Sale | 1014 | 19 | $111 / 2{ }^{1 / 2}$ Sept. 12 |  |  |
|  |  | Adams | 201 | e |  | $197 / 8$ Sept. 5 | 19 | 5 |  |
|  | 20 | A | 65 Sale | - | 65 | 47 Se | 68 Sopt. 27 | 451 | 68 Sept. 27 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 12,500 \\ & 42,100 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 31,700 \\ 231,000 \end{gathered}$ | Air-Wa | 11/8 Sale | 6\%/8/8 Sale | $11 / 8$ $63 / 4$ | Se |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 119 |  | 117 Apr. 12 |  |
| 148 |  | A | - |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } 27 \\ & \text { Sept. } 27 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| 156 | 307,3 | Pref series | Sale | Sale | Sale | Se | $18{ }^{1 / 2}$ Sept. 27 | Aug. 24 | 201/3 Sept. 27 |
| 21,000 |  | Pref series A $\$ 30$ ex-war_100 | Sale | Sale | Sale | Sep | 18. Sept. 27 | $41 / 2 \text { Sept }$ | 18.8 |
| 00 |  |  | Sale | 10 Sale | ${ }_{21}^{21 / 8}$ : Sale | $15^{91 / 2}$ Sep | $\begin{aligned} & 231 / 21 / 27 \\ & 2 \text { Sept. }^{1 / 27} \\ & \text { Sept. } 12 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} \mathrm{Ju} \\ \mathrm{Ar} \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 231 / 2 \text { Sept. } 27 \\ & 281 / \text { Jan. } 4 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | Alleghany |  |  |  | 67 Se | $69 \quad \text { Sept. } 27$ |  |  |
| 5,500 |  | Allen Indust | 10 Sale | 8 Sale | 10 Sale | $77 / 8$ Se | $\left\|\begin{array}{cc} 10 & \text { Sept. } 28 \\ 2001 / 2 & \text { Sept. } 11 \end{array}\right\|$ |  | $111 / 3$ Jan. ${ }^{4}$ |
|  |  | Allied Chem |  | 161 Sale | 187 Sale |  |  | 151 |  |
|  |  | Alliea | $121 / 2$ | 1/2 |  |  |  | $91 / 2 \mathrm{Apr} .10$ | 14 \% 18 Sept. 11 |
| 105,600 | 497,200 | 5 | 1188 saie | Sale | 4 Sale | 7 Sep |  | ${ }^{6}$ Apr |  |
| 1,9 |  |  | 61.62 | ${ }^{67}$ Sale | 631/8 | ¢1 Sep | $65^{1 / 8}$ Se | $541 / 2 \mathrm{Apr}$ | 71. Aug. 22 |
|  |  | Alpha Portian |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Amal |  |  | Sale |  | 3/8 Sep | 9 |  |
| 3,700 |  | $6 \%$ cum | 18 Sale | 141\% Sale | 18 Sale | 14 | 21 Sep | 12 Aug. 21 | 21 Sept. 6 |
| 16,300 |  | Amerada Corp | 6913 Sale |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 675 / 501 / 2 \\ 22^{33} & 70 \end{array}$ |  |  |  | $741 / 2$ Sept. 11 |
| 28,600 20,300 |  | Am Agric Che Auierican Air | 228/4 Sale | $\begin{aligned} & 171 / 2 \\ & \text { Sale } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 223 & 23 \\ 3133 \\ 313 \\ \hline 151 \end{array}$ | $177^{1 / 2} \cdot \text { Sep }$ | Sept. 13 | ${ }_{26}^{16}$ Apr. ${ }^{\text {June }} 29$ | $241 / 2$ Sept. 13 <br> $361 / 4$ July 25 |
|  | 112,700 | American B | Sale | Sale: | 14141436 | Sep | $161 / 2$ Sept. 136 | Sep | $173 / 4 \mathrm{Jan}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1,0 \\ & 17,0 \end{aligned}$ |  | $b$ American | ${ }^{60}$ | $531 / 2$ |  | $491 / 2 \text { Sep }$ | 53 Sept. 6 | Sep | $60 \quad \mathrm{Jar}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 17,0 \\ & 33,7 \end{aligned}$ | $81$ | b American Am Brake s | $\begin{array}{r} 7 \frac{18}{77 / 8} \\ 513 \\ 518 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 415 \text { Sale } \\ & 391 / 8 \text { Sale } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sale } \\ & \text { Sale } \end{aligned}$ | $1 / 2$ Se | 573 6\% Sept. 22 | 31/4 A | $573 / 4$ Sept: 22 |
|  | 2,310 | 5 4. | 130132 | 136 Sale | 136150 | 36 Se | 140 Sept. 25 | , | 140 Aug. 14 |
|  | 68,000 | merica | $1001 / 8$ Sale | 9714 Sale | Sale |  | $\begin{aligned} & 11^{1} 1^{1} \text { Sep } \\ & 160^{12} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| 123.50 | 11,90 | Yrete | $1737 / 81761 / 2$ | $\begin{array}{rlll}16614 & 177 \\ 171\end{array}$ | 175 | 150 Sept | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 16012 \\ 39 \% 8 \text { Sept. } 6 \\ 30 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{rl} 150 & \text { Sept. } 11 \\ 161 / 4 & \text { Aug. } 24 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{r} 179 \text { July } 19 \\ 393 / 8 \text { Sept. } 30 \end{array}$ |
| $\begin{array}{r} 123,500 \\ 21,100 \end{array}$ | 301,60 | Amer | Sale | 171/2 Sale | Sale | 171/2 Sept. 1 | $611 / 2$ Sept. 26 | 3014 Aug. 21 | $615 / 2$ Sept. 26 |
| 64,300 | 203,31 | Ameri | Sale | $x 151 / 2$ Sale | 243/4 Sale | x151/2 Sep | 25 Sept. 30 | $131 / 2$ Apr. 8 | 25 Sept. 30 |
|  |  | 5\% pre | 115 | 103110 | 55 Sale | 110 Sep | 115 Sept.30 | $100 \mathrm{Ma}$ | $1151 / 8$ Mar. 9 |
| 4, | 17,300 | American C <br> Am Coal Co | $122 \%$ Sale | $1271 / 21301 / 8$ | $114$ | Sept. 13 <br> Sept. 11 | 128 Sept. 2 | $\begin{aligned} & 1091 / 2 \mathrm{Apr} . \\ & 10 \\ & 10 \\ & \mathrm{July} \\ & 20 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 132 \text { Aug. } 14 \\ & 17 / 5 \text { Sept. } 26 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | Am Coal Co | $731$ |  | $71 / 2$ Sale | Sept. | $27$ | Aug. 24 | Sept. 26 |
| 33,900 |  | Am Com Alco | 1012 Sale | Sale | 10. Sale | 1/2 Sept. 1 | 1178 Sept. 13 | Sep | 1178 |
| 58,400 610 | 95 | Amer Urystal | $\begin{array}{lll}1038 \\ 6014 & \text { Sale }\end{array}$ | Sale Sale | $\begin{aligned} & 141 / 8 \\ & 85 \end{aligned} \text { Sale }^{26}$ |  | $1815 \text { Sept. } 8$ | 61 Feb. 11 | 18 |
| 31,200 |  |  | 603673 | Sale |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 861 / 2 \text { Sept. } 28 \\ 35 \text { Sept. } 14 \end{array}$ | $61 \text { Feb. } 11$ |  |
|  |  | Am Euro |  |  | 6\% | Sep | 4 Sept. 19 | May 26 | ¢ |
| 30,300 | 159,900 | Am \& | Sale | Sale | Sale | Sep | $27 / 8$ Sept. 9 | Apr 10 | 35/8 |
| 25,2 | 147,400 | \$7 pret | 19/4 Sale | $161 / 2$ Sale | 23 3/4 Sale | ep | 25 Sept. 27 | Apr. Apr. do | 25 |
|  | 79,8 76 |  | 145/ Sale | $1^{51 / 8}$ Sale |  |  | 197/8 |  |  |
| 80,400 | 95, | Am Hawaii | 14\% Sale | $131 / 2$ Sale | $251 / 2$ Sale | $131 / 2 \mathrm{Se}$ | 33 Sept. 12 | 12 Apr. 8 | $3^{\text {S }}$ |
| 177,300 | 311,700 | American |  | Sale | $71 / 8$ Sale | $3 \mathrm{5} / \mathrm{Sept}$ | Sept. ${ }^{6}$ | 27/8 Mar. 31 |  |
| 9,500 | 24,200 | $6 \%$ prefer |  |  |  | $3173 / 8$ Sept. 1 | $\begin{array}{lll} 431 / 2 & \text { Sept. } \\ 5211 \\ 5214 \\ \text { Sept. } \end{array}$ | 2558 ${ }^{\text {Apr }}$ |  |
| 8,300 9,800 | 95 | Amer Hom | Sale | Sale <br> Sale | $\begin{aligned} & 477 / 8 \\ & 1 / 8 \\ & \text { Sale } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 47 \text { Sept. } 29 \\ 1 / 8 \text { Sept. } 6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 521 \\ & 24 \\ & 214 \text { Sept. } 11 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 411 \mathrm{Apr} .11 \\ 183 \mathrm{Jan} . \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 55 July |
| 3,100 | 27,6 | 6\% pref | $1{ }^{1}$ | $20^{1 / 8}$ Sale | 2078 | 19 Sept. 1 | 2134 Sept. 27 | $141 / 2 \mathrm{Tan}$. | $25{ }^{3 / 8} \mathrm{Au}$ |
| 59,900 | 120,300 | Amer Inter | $7{ }^{31 / 2}$ Sale | 414 Sale | 71.15 | Sep | 9.15 | 33\% Se | Sept |
| 108,200 | 332,400 | Amer Lorer | $301 / 8$ Sale | 131/4 Sale | 281/4 Sale | Sept | $\begin{array}{lll}291 / 2 & \text { Sept. } 27 \\ 781 / 4 & \text { Sept. } 27\end{array}$ | 13\% A | $303 / 8 \mathrm{Jan}$. |
|  | 137,2 | Am Mach |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 35,200 | 60,70 | Aner Mach | 49 Sale | Sale | 45\% Sale | $2{ }^{1}$ | $51 / 8$ Sept. 21 |  | $51 / 8$ Sept. |
| 46,600 | 167,60 | American |  | 27 Sale | 261/2 Sale | $251 / 2$ Sept. 15 | 37 Sept. 5 |  | $01 / 8 \mathrm{Jan} .5$ |
| 1,010 |  | Americ | x26 Sale | ${ }^{114} 1$ 121/2 $1211 / 2$ |  |  |  | $211 / 2$ Sept. 6 | $6{ }^{1 / 2}$ Mar. 20 |
| 131,300 | 642,800 | Amer Yower | 61/4 Sale | ${ }^{1} 22 / 2$ Sale | 51/2 Sale | $33 / 15$ Sept. 1 | ${ }^{4}$ Sept. 13 | $35 / 8$ Apr. 10 | 7 Feb. |
| 20,400 | 153,700 | S |  | $413 / 8$ Sale | $47.473 / 8$ | $401 / 8$ Sep | 481 S Sppt. 27 | 32 Apr | $501 / 8$ Aug. |
| 30,900 356,200 | - $\begin{array}{r}215,000 \\ 1,360,100\end{array}$ |  | ${ }_{4}$ Sale | 361/2 Sale | Sale | S | 412 ${ }^{1 / 4}$ Sept. 28 | 28 Apr | $15 \text { Aug. }$ |
|  |  | Ampererred | 160 Sale | 150 - ${ }^{\text {Sale }}$ | $143^{18}$ 1481/2 | 140 Sept | 150 Sept | 140 Sept. 8 |  |
| 206,00 | - 622,600 | American 5 | 223\% Sale | 13 Sale | 211/2 Sale | 123/8 Sept | 2234 Sep | 1178 Jun | $223 / 3 \mathrm{Jan}$ |
| 12,900 | $\begin{array}{r} 24,100 \\ -45,000 \end{array}$ | $41 / 2 \%$ con |  | 61 Sale |  | 61 Sept | 8014 Sept. 27 |  |  |
| 6,200 11,300 | -1 53,000 | Amer safe | ${ }_{20}^{15} \begin{array}{r}\text { Sale } \\ \text { Sale }\end{array}$ | 7/8 Sale | 1218\% Sale | $x 111 / 2$ Se | 8 Sep | 11388 Apr. 10 | $\begin{aligned} & 153 / 8 \text { Mar } \\ & 20 \end{aligned}$ |
| 21,740 | - 31,99 | American | 321/2 Sale | $251 / 2$ Sale | 3938 | $251 / 2$ Sept | $461 / 4$ Sep | 26 July 19 | $461 / 4 \mathrm{Sep}$ |
| 157,700 | - 549,900 | Amer Smelt | 523\% Sale | 413/4 Sale | $561 / 2$ Sale | 401/8 Sept | 63 Sept. 12 | Apr. 10 | 63 Sep |
| 1,900 2,600 | - 17,800 | Preterr | 1331/4. Sale | $\begin{array}{cc}124 & 133 \\ 60\end{array}$ | $1371 / 41373 / 4$ $623 / 463$ | 1271/2 Sep | $1381 / 6$ <br> 63 | $1271 / 2$ Sept. 5 $591 / 2 \mathrm{Apr} .14$ | 4 |
|  | A. 1,140 | 6\% pre | 150 Sale |  |  | 143 Sep | 143 Sept. 26 | $143{ }^{1 / 2} \mathrm{Sept} .26$ | 153 July |
| 211,500 | 监 593,500 | Amer Steel | Sale | 2 Sale | 401/8 Sale |  | $41 \text { Sept. } 27$ | $201 / 8$ Aug. 24 |  |
| 10,60 3,30 | $\begin{array}{r} 21,400 \\ \hline 121,200 \end{array}$ | American S American 8 | 9914 Sale |  |  | $101 / 4$ Sept. 5 |  |  | $141 / 3 \text { July }$ |
| 3,30 44,20 | $\begin{array}{r} { }^{4} 15,300 \\ \\ \hline \end{array}$ | American Stove Co-en----10* | 14 $221 / 3161 / 2$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1214 \\ & 17 \\ & \text { Sale } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 141 / 4 \\ & \text { sale } \end{aligned}$ | $1317 \begin{array}{ll}13 & \text { Sept. } 22 \\ \\ 1\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 143 / 3 \text { Sept. } 6 \\ & 341 / 2 \text { Sept. } 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 91 / \text { Apr. } 11 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 143 \text { Aug } \\ & 34 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | - 25,000 | Preferred | 9118 Sale | $x 81$ Sale | 92151 | x81 Sept. 1 | $971 / 4$ Sept. 11 | 7518 Mar. 7 | 9714 Sep |
|  | 15 | Amer | 151/2 187/8 | 151/2 Sale | 15 16 | 147\% Sept. 6 | 17 Sept. 11 | 14815 A | 1815 Jan |
| 51. | 40 | Amer | 150 Sale | 1581/4 Sale | 1617/8 Sale | 15 | 16534 Sept 12 | A | Ma |
| 22, | 160,300 |  |  |  |  | $751 / 2$ Sept | 81. |  |  |
| ,, 00 | 14,700 | \% | $1463 / 8148$ |  | 13534 Sale | 132 Sept. 19 | $1451 / 2$ Sep | 132 Sep | 5314 Ma |
| 47,500 | 135,600 | American T | 8 Sale | 4 Sale | $61 / 2$ Sale | 1/8 Sept. | $71 / 8$ Sept. 27 | Se | 145 |
| $354,100$ | $1,053,400$ |  | ${ }_{77} 14.80{ }^{\text {Salo }}$ |  |  | Sept. ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 141 / 2 \\ & 95 \\ & { }_{5}^{11} \\ & \text { Sept. } 27 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $781 / \mathrm{Apr}$. 11 |  |
| $\begin{array}{r} 700 \\ 257,500 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7,000 \\ 298,900 \end{array}$ | $\$ 6$ 1st pre merican | 7712 62 | $\begin{array}{cc}90 & 951 / 2 \\ 47 / 8 & \text { Sale }\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}83 & 90 \\ 14 & \text { Sale }\end{array}$ | 4 Sept. 28 | $95 \text { Sept. } 2$ | $78, ~ \mathrm{Apr} \text {. }$ | $\begin{aligned} & 96 \\ & 151 / \mathrm{Aug} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| 85,800 | 136,500 | Preterred | 40 Sale | 1/2 Sale | 59 Sale | $301 / 2$ Sept. | 64 Sept. 22 | $283 / 8$ Apr. | 643/4 Sep |
| 65,300 | 415,500 | Amer | $7{ }^{\text {5/6 Sale }}$ | 8 Sale | $91 / 2$ Sale |  | 12 Sept. ${ }^{5}$ | Aug. | 12 Sep |
| 1.50 | 4,00 | \$5 prior conv prep.-----525 |  | Sale |  | 35 Sept. | 48 Sopt. 12 | 24 Apr. 11 | 48 Sep |
| $\begin{array}{r}820,60 \\ 3,20 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 2,471,4 | Anac |  | $4{ }^{\text {a }}$ Sale | Sale |  | 51 Se | 35 Apr. 11 |  |
| 21,70 | 190 , | nethor | 193/6 sale | 03/4 Sale | 213 Sale | 20 Sept. 11 | $231 / 2$ Sept. 15 | $131 / 2$ Apr. | . |
|  | 2,9 | 50 | 112113 | 11 | $1111 / 414$ | 1113/8 Sep | 14 Sept. | 11 Jan. 23 | June |

For footnotes see page 40


\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& \hline \hline \text { AGGREGATE } \\
\& \text { SALES }
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
STOCKS \\
N．Y．STOCK EXCHANGE
\end{tabular}} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Price } \\
\text { Jan. } 3 \\
1939
\end{gathered}
\]} \& \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{PRICES IN SEPTEMBER} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{RANGE SINCE JAN． 1} \\
\hline \[
\frac{I_{n}}{\text { Septer }}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Since } \\
\& \text { Jan. } 1
\end{aligned}
\] \& \& \& Sept． 1 \& 30 \& Lowest \& Hod \& Lowest \& Highest \\
\hline \[
\begin{array}{r}
55,900 \\
\mathbf{7}, 10 \\
4,260
\end{array}
\] \& Shares
192.800
254,000
27.590
4,260 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Cerro de Pasco Copper Certain－Teed Products．．．．－－ \(6 \%\) prior preferred． \\
Chain Belt Co．
\(\qquad\)
\end{tabular} \& \begin{tabular}{|lll} 
\& \\
\hline Bid \& Ask \\
5013 \& Sale \\
\(117 / 8\) \& Sale \\
42 \& Sale
\end{tabular} \& \begin{tabular}{ll} 
\& Bid \\
33k \& Ask \\
\(53 / 4\) \& Sale \\
\(241 / 2\) \& Sale \\
\(\cdots\) \& \\
\hline \& \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& Bid \({ }_{\text {cisk }}\) \& \begin{tabular}{cll}
\multicolumn{3}{c}{ Sale } \\
\hline Prices \& \\
\(321 / 2\) \& Sept． \& 1 \\
52 \& Sept． \& 5 \\
20 \& Sept． \& 5 \\
20 \& Sept． \& 9
\end{tabular} \& Sale Prices 481／2 Sept． 8 8 Sept． 26 \(31^{3} 4\) Sept． 26 \(263 / 4\) Sept． 8 \&  \&  \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 30 \\
\& 17.600 \\
\& \hline
\end{aligned}
\] \& \& preferred - － \& \[
1011 / 1021 / 2
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{ll}
99 \& 104 \\
171 / 4 \\
71 / 8 \& \text { Sale } \\
81 / 2
\end{array}
\] \& 9914／ 100 \& 981／2 Sept． 22 \& \(100 \quad\) Sept． 21 \& \[
98 \quad \text { Apr } 20
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{cc}
102 \& \text { Mar. } 21 \\
30 \& \text { Inn. } \\
18 y 2 \& \text { Sept. } 22
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \& \& \& \& \& \({ }_{291} 18{ }^{1}\) Sept． 22 \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \[
\begin{array}{ll}
175 / 8 \& 203 / 4 \\
311 / 8 \& \text { Sale }
\end{array}
\] \& 85 \& \(291 / 2\) Se \& \& \& 27 \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
\(11 / 2\) Sale \\
\(1 / 4\) Sale \\
\(11 / 2\) sale
\end{tabular}} \& 3514 \({ }^{1 / 4}\) sale \& \({ }^{8} 13 / 8\) Sept．\({ }^{\text {S }}\) S 5 \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& sale \& \& \& Se \& \({ }^{3}\) \& A \& 4 \\
\hline \& \& \& － \& \[
\begin{gathered}
1 / 1 / 2 \\
\text { Sale } \\
\text { Sale }
\end{gathered}
\] \& \(123 / 2\) Sale \& Sep \& \&  \& \({ }^{\text {3 }}\) 行 Mar． 11 \\
\hline \& \& t \& le \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{（2）} \& \({ }^{3}\) \& \& 1 \& \({ }^{\text {\％\％}}\) Sept． 27 \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& se \& 1 \& 訪 Ju \& 18 Sept． 27 \\
\hline \& \& \& \&  \& 3／4
\(173 / 2\)
Sale
Sale \& \({ }_{11} 1^{3 / 4}\) Sept．\({ }^{\text {Sept．}}\) \&  \& 硡 \& 4 \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \[
\begin{array}{ll}
171 / 2 \& \text { Sale } \\
36 \& 38
\end{array}
\] \& \& 189\％ \& 3058 Aug． \(2^{4}\) \& \\
\hline \& \& tChicago \& \& \&  \& 48 Sept． 14 \& S \& A \& 27 \\
\hline \& \& 7\％prefe \& \&  \& \(1{ }^{4} 1815\) \& \({ }^{5}\) \& Se \& \％Au \& \(1{ }^{\text {\％}}\) Jan． 5 \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \(8^{3 / 8} 8\) Sale \({ }^{81 / 4}\) \& \& \& \& \(7{ }^{3 / 5} / 2\) Aug．\({ }^{\text {and }} 11\) \& \\
\hline \& \& \& 139\％Sale \& \(1{ }^{8}\) Sale \& 14181914 \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 1 \\
\hline \& 3，016 \& \& \& 261／2 35 \& \(911 / 4\) Sale \& \& \& \multirow[b]{3}{*}{} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 118 / 8 \text { May } 23 \\
\& 971 / 2 \text { June } 10
\end{aligned}
\]} \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \multirow[b]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 901 / 2 \text { Sale } \\
\& 461 / 50 \\
\& 25 / 8 \text { Sale } \\
\& 20 \text { Sale }
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{ll}
891 / 2931 / 4 \\
46 / 2 \& 50 \\
35 / 8 \& 35 / 8 \\
30 \& \text { sale }
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 87 y^{2} \text { Sept. } 7 \\
\& 43^{3 / 2} \text { Sept. } 28 \\
\& 21 / 2 \text { Sept. } 2 \\
\& 191 / 2 \text { Sept. }
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \& \\
\hline \& \& dity Investing Co．．．．．．．．．．－100 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& lark Equipment－：－．．．．．．－－＊ \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(22^{4}\) \％\({ }_{\text {\％}}\)} \& \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{ll}
3^{4 / 1 / 4} \& \text { Sept. } 30 \\
69 \& \text { Feb. } 4
\end{array}
\]} \\
\hline \& \& S\％preferred．－－－－－－－100 \& \& \[
20^{2 / 5} \text { Sale }
\] \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline 12，230 \& \& Cleve Elec Il \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[
\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{|cc}
111 \& \text { Sale } \\
281 / 2 \& \text { Sale } \\
701 / 27 \& 77 \\
42 \& \text { Sale } \\
60 \& \text { Sale } \\
2516 \& \text { Sale }
\end{array}\right.
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{1067／6 Sept． \(181113 / 6\) Sept． 1} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{1067／6 Sept．} \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \&  \& \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{\({ }_{69} 21 / 8\) Apr． 11}} \\
\hline \& \& Cle \& \& \[
\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned}
\& 1045 \\
\& 24 \% \\
\& \hline
\end{aligned}\right.
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{ll}
331 / 8 \& \text { Sale } \\
6913 / 24 \\
43 \&
\end{array}
\] \& \(\begin{array}{ll}69 \& \text { Sept．} 25 \\ 43 \& \text { Sept．} 28 \\ \\ \text { S6 }\end{array}\) \& \begin{tabular}{ll}
75 \& Sept． 13 \\
43 \& Sept． 28 \\
\hline 58
\end{tabular} \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \({ }_{\text {Cll }}\) \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& 47

$31 / 2$
Salale
Sale \& $\begin{array}{ll}33 & \text { Sept．} \\ \\ 27 & \text { Sept．}\end{array}$ \& $521 / 2$ Sept． 11 \& A \& <br>

\hline \& \& Cil \& $$
\left|\begin{array}{cc}
60 & \text { Sale } \\
251 / 8 & \text { Sale } \\
127 & 1271 / 2
\end{array}\right|
$$ \& \&  \& \& \& 4 \& ${ }^{355}$ <br>

\hline $$
13 .
$$ \& \& ${ }^{\text {Coca }}$ \& $1311 /$ Sale \& ${ }_{1853 / 8}$ Sale \&  \& ${ }_{58}^{105}$ \& 119

60 \& \& 125 Mar． 16 <br>
\hline \& \& Olga \& ${ }^{145}$ \& 13138 \& ${ }_{13} 3^{1 / 2}$ Sale \& 12.4 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$1531 / 2$ Sept． 20} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$11^{11 / 2} \mathrm{Apr}$ Feb．} \& ${ }_{107}^{171 / 4}$ July ${ }^{\text {July }}$ <br>
\hline \& \& \& 102\％ 3 Sale \& 1031／4 $1057 /{ }^{\text {Sale }}$ \& ${ }_{34}^{1031 / 2} 1041 / 2$ \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$231 / 2$} \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{${ }^{36} 41$ Jan．${ }^{\text {J }}$} <br>
\hline \& \& \& 1051107 \& 25 Sale \& \& \& $3412{ }^{\text {a }}$ Sept． 28 \& ${ }^{201 / 4} \mathrm{Anr}$ ．${ }^{8}$ \& <br>

\hline 32 \& \& ora \& \& \& \& $113 / 4$ Sept． 1 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{247 Sept． 22} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{${ }^{111} 188$ Apr．} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{$$
\begin{array}{r}
\text { 2478 Sept. } 22 \\
\text { 81/2 Sept. } 27 \\
\text { 93/ Sept. } 26 \\
\text { 81/8 Sept. } 26
\end{array}
$$} <br>

\hline $$
{ }^{6}, '
$$ \& \& $4 \%$ \& \& \& \& 3 Sept． \& \& \& <br>

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

\hline \& \& System Inc class A．．．．－2．50 \& \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{aligned}
& 17^{1 / 8} \text { Sept. } 12 \\
& 17 \% 8 \text { Sept. } 13
\end{aligned}
$$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$201 / 4$ Sept． 1} \& \& $247 / 8$ Aug． 15 <br>

\hline \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{| $20^{3 / 8}$ Sale |
| :--- |
| $71 / 4$ Sale |} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 181 / 2 \\
& \text { Sale } \\
& 90 \\
& \text { 73/ Sale }
\end{aligned}
$$
\]} \& \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{${ }^{34} 5 \mathrm{~J}$ July 19} <br>

\hline \& \& ol \& \& \& \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 85 \text { Sept. } 1 \\
& 65 / 8 \text { Sept. } 1
\end{aligned}
$$ \& ${ }_{8} 93 / 2$ Sept．${ }^{\text {Sept．}} 1$ \& ${ }^{73}$ Anr．${ }^{\text {A }}$ \& <br>

\hline \& \& \& $$
\begin{array}{ll}
15 & 3 a 0 \\
29 & 3018
\end{array}
$$ \& 201422 \& $\begin{array}{cc}73 / 8 & \text { Sale } \\ 17 \\ 18\end{array}$ \& ${ }_{16}{ }^{63 / 8}$ Sept． Sept． 6 \& 20 Sept． 8 \& $16^{63 / 8}$ Sept．${ }^{\text {Sept．}} 6$ \& <br>

\hline $$
\begin{array}{r}
34,9 \\
3,9
\end{array}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
1.790, \\
38
\end{array}
$$
\] \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{75} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& $\begin{array}{ll}83 & \text { Sale } \\ 88\end{array}$ \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$\begin{array}{lll}78 & \text { Sept．} 11 \\ 77 & \text { Sept．} 14\end{array}$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{831／8 Sept．${ }^{\text {8 }}$} \& 7435 \&  <br>

\hline \& \& Cor \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$\begin{array}{ll}64 & 75 \\ 46 & \text { Sale }\end{array}$} \& \& \& ${ }^{621} 53$ \& 83 Feb． 8 <br>
\hline \& \& m \& 57
$1073 / 2018$
1089 \& \& \& 77
40
40
40
Seppt．
Sept． 12 \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{${ }_{52}^{107}$ Sep} \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} <br>
\hline \& \& ， \& （1） \& ${ }^{107} 471 / 4$ \& 991／21021／4 \& ${ }_{44}^{99} \quad$ Sept． 5 \& \& 42 Al \& <br>
\hline \& \& \＄4．25 con \& ${ }^{1083 / 21091 / 2}$ \& \& 104 5\％Sale \& 10334 Sept． 19 \& \& \& <br>
\hline 230 \& \& Com \& \& Sale \& 14 1／8 Sale \& S \& 16 13／Se \& 134 Mar． 31 \& <br>
\hline \& ， \& nmonwealth Edison Co．＿25 \& \& 65 Sale \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline $$
\begin{array}{r}
10,600 \\
28.500 \\
2.000
\end{array}
$$ \& \& \[

\mathbf{C o}

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
29 \\
6
\end{array}
$$

\] \& ${ }^{5} 511 / 2$ Sale \& | Sale |
| :--- |
| Sale | \& 4 Se \& \&  \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
1 \\
5 \\
16
\end{array}
$$
\] <br>

\hline $$
2,000
$$ \& \& Con \& Sale \&  \& 51 Sale \& ${ }_{5}^{5} \quad \begin{array}{ll}\text { Sept．} \\ 5\end{array}$ \& Se \& \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 7 \text { June } 16 \\
& 8
\end{aligned}
$$
\] <br>

\hline \& \& Consol Aircratt Corp．－．－．－．－ 1 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& 6\％ \& \& 781／4 S Sale \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& Cons \& \& \& 93／8 Sa \& Sep \& 11 Se \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& con \& 10 \％Sale \& \& $9^{11 / 4}$ \& \& \& sep \& <br>
\hline 284 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& Apr \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& 10434 Sale \& 102 年 $10331 / 2$ \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& 7 \&  \& \& ${ }_{6}^{43 / 3 \%}$ ，sale \& ${ }_{9}^{43 / 4}$ Sale \& 4\％Sep \& Se \& Se \& <br>
\hline \& \& onsol R \& \& ${ }^{1} 17$ \％sale \& $9{ }^{9} / 4$ sale \& 63／2 sep \& Ser \& Aug． \& Sept． 12 <br>
\hline \& \& 5\％${ }^{\text {a }}$ \& \& ， \& \& \& Sep \& \& $9^{3}$ Sept． 11 <br>
\hline \& \& Cons \& \& $98^{81 / 4} 100^{91 / 2}$ \& $\begin{array}{lll}25 & 281 / 2\end{array}$ \& 158／4 \& \& \& $\begin{array}{ll} & \\ & \text { Sept．} 12 \\ & \\ \text { July } 25\end{array}$ <br>
\hline \& \& Cont \& \& ${ }_{\text {Sale }}$ \& 161／8 Sale \&  \& $3 / 8$ \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 3 \& \& 1 <br>

\hline \& $$
26,4
$$ \& \& 9315 \& $90{ }^{1 / 4}$ Sale \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
13 / 8 \text { Sale } \\
80
\end{gathered}
$$
\] \& $11 / 4$ Sept． \& \& x8712．Sept． \& <br>

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

\hline \& \& \＄4．50 prerer \& $$
1121 / 1131 / 2
$$ \& $110 \quad 1113 / 2$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 483 \text { Sale } \\
& 10912
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline \& \& Continental Dia \& 1 \& ， \& \& Sep \& Sep \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& Continental Mo \& \& \& \& 3034 sep \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& Continental \& 31.3 Sale \& $x 21$ Sale \& sa \& x20 4 Sep \& ， \& $19 \%$ Au \& 3 <br>
\hline \& 82，701 \& Corn Exch Ba \& ${ }_{53}{ }^{27 / 3}$ Sale \& $\begin{array}{ll}22 & \text { Sale } \\ 52 & \text { Sale }\end{array}$ \& ${ }_{59}^{30} 5$ \& ／2 Sep \& 321／Sept． 11 \& 49 \& <br>
\hline \& \& ${ }_{\text {Corn }}^{\text {Prefer }}$ \& 176 \& \& ${ }^{621 / 2}$ Sale \& \& 67，Se \& $547 / 6$ A \& Sept． 11 <br>
\hline \& \& Cot \& \& \& 15 \& \& 6713 Sept． 2 \& \& 177 A Aug． 11 <br>
\hline \& \& Cot \& \& 334
138
138
Sale
Sale \& ${ }_{138}^{3 / 8}$ \& $3 \mathrm{~s} / 8$ \& ${ }^{4} 38$ Se \& 3 5／8 Se \& July 27 <br>
\hline 126 \& 51 \& Cra \& \& \& 27 Sale \& \& 29\％\％Sep \& $16^{1 / 8}$ Sep \& ， <br>
\hline \& \& $\mathrm{Cr}^{5}$ \& \& \& \& \& ${ }^{99}{ }^{\text {a }}$ Sep \& \& ， <br>
\hline \& \& Cream \& \& \& ${ }^{29}$ \& 26 $7 / 8$ Sept． 13 \& ${ }_{30}{ }_{91 / 2}^{\text {Sep }}$ Sep \& ${ }_{6}^{2655}$ \& ${ }_{13} 3^{1 / 2}$ Aug．${ }^{\text {Apr．}}{ }^{4} 9$ <br>
\hline ，40 \& 171，30 \& Crow \& ale \& sal \& $27 / 4$ Sale \& $20 \%$ Sept： 1 \& Sep \& $20 \% 14$ \& 13 Apr． 29 <br>
\hline \& \& $\stackrel{\text { Pr }}{\text { Pr }}$ \& \& Sal \& $\begin{array}{ll}35 \\ 35^{\prime} & 361 / 2\end{array}$ \& ${ }^{23 / 4}$ Sep \& \& 33 Se \& <br>
\hline 122 \& \& \& \& Sale \& \& 313／8 Sep \& Sep \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& － \& \& \& \& $78{ }^{8 / 8}$ Sep \& Sep \& 75 Apr． \& <br>
\hline 161 \& \& Crucible Steel of Am \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline \& \& | Preferred． |
| :--- |
| Cuba RK 6\％ | \& 91 Sale \& 7031／2 40 \& \& 75 Sep \& \& 62 $21 / 8 \mathrm{Jun}$ \& \[

96^{6} Jan. 6
\] <br>

\hline \& \& Cuban \& 43 Sale \& Sale \& Sale \& （ep \& Sep \& Ap \& 5 <br>
\hline \& \& Oudahy Packing \& \& Sale \& \& ep \& Sep \& 48 Aug． 21 \& 8 <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& ale \& 16\％Sale \& \& $791 / 3 / 8$ \& ${ }_{3} 1 / 2$ Aug．${ }^{\text {Sept．}} 1$ \& <br>
\hline \& 6，10 \& \& \& 443 Sale \& 59 \％／2 Sale \& ept \& 63 \％Sep \& 31／2 Sep \& Sept． 27 <br>
\hline $\begin{array}{r}751,70 \\ 86 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 1，935，700 \& Curtiss Wrig \& 2810 \& 4 \& $7^{71 / 2} \mathrm{Sa}$ \& ept \& 78 Sept． 12 \& ${ }^{4} 14 /$ Aug． 24 \& Sept． 12 <br>
\hline  \& \& 8 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 3 <br>
\hline \& \& Cutier \& \& \& \& ep \& 5 \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& sep \& \& ${ }_{3}^{13 \% 889} \mathrm{Apr}$ \& 8 <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& 1448 ept． 1 \& \& $14 \%$ Sep \& <br>
\hline \& 2，990 \&  \& \& ${ }^{5}{ }^{5} 3$ \& 1／3 Sale \& $103{ }^{43 / 4}$ Sept．${ }^{\text {S }}$ Sept． 19 \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& Sale \& Sept． 19 \& sep \& 3 sept． \& 13 <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}



| $\begin{gathered} \hline \hline \text { AGGREGATE } \\ \text { SALES } \end{gathered}$ |  | STOCKS <br> N．Y．STOCK EXCHANGE | $\begin{gathered} \text { Price } \\ \text { Jan. }{ }^{3} \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ | PRICES IN SEPTEMBER |  |  |  | RANGE SINCE JAN． 1 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Since } \\ \text { San. } 1 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | Sept． 1 |  |  | Highest | Lowest Highest |  |
|  |  |  |    <br> Bid Ask  <br> $13 \% / 8$ Sale  <br> 60 Sale  <br> $233 /$ Sale  <br> 45 47  <br>  27  | $\overline{\text { Bid Ask }}$ |  |  | Saie Prices <br> 10 <br> Sept． 13 <br> $541 / 2$ Sept． 15 <br> $191 / 4$ <br> Sept． 30 <br> 40 <br> Sept． 6 <br>  <br> 18 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Sate Prices$61 /$Aug． 244314Sept． 1Sept． 1 |  |
| $38,600$ | $128$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 403 & \text { Sale } \\ 147318 & 421 / 8 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{r} 38,300 \\ -15,300 \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{cc} 45 & 47 \\ 25 / & \text { Sale } \\ 25 \% & \text { Sale } \\ 65 & 70 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $74{ }^{2}$ Sal |  |  |  | 70 ${ }^{1 / 8} \mathrm{Jan}$ apr．${ }^{4}$ |  |
| 224，400 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 25 / 8 \text { Sale } \\ & 25^{5 / 8} \text { 7ale } \\ & 643 / \text { Sale } \end{aligned}$ | 167／\％Sale | 23 | 161／Se | $241 / 2 \mathrm{se}$ | 131 |  |
|  | 999； |  | $\begin{aligned} & 643 \text { Sale } \\ & 383 / 8 \text { Sale } \\ & 109 \text { Sale } \\ & 5 \text { Sale } \end{aligned}$ | 231／2 Sale | ${ }^{29} 5$ |  | 30\％ | ${ }^{5}$ |  |
| $\begin{array}{r} 4,600 \\ 14,300 \end{array}$ |  |  |  | ${ }^{95}$ Sale |  |  |  | ${ }^{90}$ Aprr ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 5 |
| 100，400 |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{cc} 5 & \text { Sale } \\ 74 & 80 \\ 13 / 8 & \text { Sale } \end{array}\right.$ |  | $\begin{array}{cc}70 \\ 1 & 75 \\ 1 & \text { sale }\end{array}$ |  | 72 <br> 1 <br> 10 <br>  |  | 3 |
|  |  | Granby Conso | $\begin{gathered} 77 / 8 \text { Sale } \\ 1158 \\ 121 / 1 / 8 \text { Sale } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Grand Uni |  |  | 15 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{\text {Granite }}^{\text {¢ }}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 10 | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
|  |  | Gra | $\begin{array}{ll} 181 / 4 & 181 / 2 \\ 26 & \text { Sal } \end{array}$ |  | $311 / 2$ Sale |  | ${ }^{22} 31 / 4$ Sept． 16 |  |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }^{26}$ \％${ }^{\text {a }}$／2ale |  |  | 5 | ${ }_{22}^{24}$ \％Sept．${ }^{\text {S }}$ Sept． 11 |  |  |
|  |  | Great N | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{cc} 141 / & \text { Sale } \\ 303 / 8 & \text { Sale } \\ 26 & \text { Sale } \\ 1351 / 4 & 137 \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1318 Sale } \\ & 245 \text { Sale } \\ & 24 \text { Sale } \\ & 140 \end{aligned}$ | 3178 Sale <br> 3234 Sale <br> $1301 / 4$ 139 | 1994 Sept． 11 |  |  |  |
| י'14 | 3，3 |  |  |  |  | $12918{ }^{24}$ Sept． 27 | $\begin{aligned} & 074 \\ & 31 \text { Sept. } 9 \\ & 133 \text { Sept.14 } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| 2－7， $50 \overline{0}$ |  | Gr | $\left\|\begin{array}{cc} 26 & \text { Sale } \\ 1351 / 4 & 137 \\ 40 & 491 / 2 \end{array}\right\|$ |  | $\begin{array}{rr} 323 / 4 & \text { Sale } \\ 130114 & 139 \\ 431 / 2 & 66 \end{array}$ | Sept |  | $\begin{aligned} & 42 \text { May } 24 \\ & 24, \text { Jan. } 26 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 192.200 | 1，152， |  | ${ }_{20}^{27 / 4}$ Sale |  | 29ys $301 / 4$ |  | 7／Sept． 15 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 11 Sale | $111 / 111 / 2$ | \％ | 4 |  | $121 / 2$ June 13 |
|  | 152，20 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 17^{7 / 8} \text { Sale } \\ & \text { Sale } \\ & \mathbf{n}^{47 / 8} \\ & \text { Sale } \\ & 51 / 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 1/8 } \\ \text { 12 Sale } \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ \text { S Sale } \\ \text { Sale } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{ccc}36 \\ 26 & 291 / 2 \\ 5058 \\ 201 / 2 & 21 / 2\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{cc} 66 & \text { Sept. } \\ 36 \\ 64 & \text { Sept. } \\ 623 & \text { Sept. } 27 \\ 23 & \text { Seppt. } 27 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr} 1 / 2 & \text { Apr. } & 1 \\ 9^{3} & \text { Apr. } & 8 \\ 3 & \text { Apr. } & 10 \\ 11 & \text { Apr. } & 8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 6 & \text { Sept. } \\ 36 & \text { Sept. } \\ 684 \\ 22 \% & \text { Sepp. } 27 \\ 28 & \text { Sept. } 27 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 31 | $\begin{array}{ll}30 & 32 \\ 35 & 36\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}293 & 3174 \\ 35\end{array}$ | $297 / 8$ Sept． 7 | $\begin{array}{ll} 31 & \text { Sept. } 12 \\ 351 / 8 & \text { Sept. } 9 \end{array}$ | 29 May 2 | $\begin{aligned} & 21 / 4 \text { May } 9 \\ & 64 \\ & 6 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | Hall |  |  | 153／4 Sale <br> $171 / 2$ Sale | 11 | 15\％Sept． 18 |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 5,2 \\ & 1,2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Hamil } \\ 6 \% \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $171 / 2 \text { Sale }$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1，＇919010 |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{ll} 1078 & 105 \\ 97 & 100 \\ 97 & 100 \end{array}\right\|$ |  |  |  | 103 \％Sept． 11 | 99 Apr． 12 |  |
| 43,400 30 | 91 | ${ }_{6}$ | 31 $1381 / 2$ |  |  | $123{ }^{1 / 2}$ Sept．${ }^{\text {dept．}}$ |  | ${ }_{123}^{17}$ Apr．${ }^{\text {Apept．}}$ |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }^{6}$ 6／2 Sale ${ }^{-1}$ | 1931／2 sale | ${ }^{126} 914$ Sale |  | 123 Sept． 5 | ${ }^{123} 47 / 8 \mathrm{Feb}$ Se ${ }^{3}$ |  |
| ， |  |  | 3\％／8 Sale | ${ }^{80} 1 / 894$ |  | ${ }_{29} 1 / 8$ Sept．${ }^{\text {Sold }}$ | 91 3／8 Sept． 29 | 71 Jan |  |
|  |  | Hazel－ |  |  | 104 | 101 | 106\％Sept． 111 | 93 A | 90 \％／s Aug． 23 |
|  | ，70 | tecker |  |  |  | $100^{7 / 8} \text { Sept. } \text { Sept. } 13^{1}$ | 102 Sept． 12 | 85／8 | ${ }_{117}^{13 / 8} \mathrm{May}$ May ${ }^{29}$ |
| 14,900 | 44. |  |  | 125 $161 / 269$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 167 \\ 17 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{cc}86 & \text { Sale } \\ 133 & 134 \\ 55 & 1361 / 2\end{array}$ |  | $1311 / 2$ Sale | （130 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{cc} 71 & \text { Sale } \\ 130 & 1333 \\ 561 & \text { Sale } \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Hershey Chocolate－－．．－．－－－－＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊ | $\begin{array}{ll}104 \\ 105 & 105 \\ 178\end{array}$ | 1051／4 $101 / 8$ | 1041／4 106 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Hinde \＆Dauch Paper ${ }^{\text {co－－－10 }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 22, |  | Holland | （1） | $\begin{aligned} & 1061 / 4 \\ & \text { Sole } \\ & \text { Sale } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3 | Hollander |  |  | 1043105 ${ }^{1054}$ | 043／4 Sept | 1053 Sept．${ }^{1} 6$ |  |  |
|  |  | Holly Sug |  | $96^{91 / 2}$ Sale | 1631 Sale | ${ }^{96}{ }^{9 / 2}$ Sept． 25 |  |  |  |
| $64,3$ |  | Homestake Mi |  |  | 514 ${ }^{5}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 96 \\ & 625 / 8 \text { Sept. } 55 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 473 Sept． 278614 May 11 |  |
| $7{ }^{1} 2,200$ |  | Houdaill |  |  | $323 / 3431 / 2$ | $\begin{aligned} & 47 \% \text { sepu } \\ & 33 \% \text { Sept } \end{aligned}$ | $153 / 8$ Sept． 12 | 831／Apr． 10 |  |
|  |  | Comm | $701 / 2$ Sale <br> 104 Sale <br> 8 Sale <br> $501 /$ Sale <br> 113 Sale <br> 43, 53 <br> 3418 Sale <br> 818 Sale <br> 2 Sale <br>   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $621 / 2$ 64 <br> $1023 / 4$ Sale <br> $81 / 4$ Sale <br> 53 Sale <br> $13 / 8$ $15 / 8$ <br> 414 $51 / 4$ <br> 2414 Sale <br> 678 Sale <br> 118 sale <br>   | $102 \quad$ Sept． 29 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $41 / 2$ Sept． 1 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Hud |  |  |  | $44 \frac{1}{2}$ Sept．$\frac{1}{5}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $2 \%$ Sept．${ }^{6}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $213 \text { Sept. } 27$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{4}$ 復 Sept． 1 |  |  |  |
| 163，3 |  |  | － |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15.7 |  | 6\％preferr | Sale |  |  | 178 缺 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Leased line |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Indian |  |  |  | 兂 | Sept． 6 | 10 |  |
|  |  | Industr | 19 | 21 | $22^{3 / 4}$ Sa | ${ }_{99}^{20}$ Sep |  | Ap |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ， |  | Inland |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |
|  |  | nspiration | 47／8 |  | ， | $9{ }^{93 / 4}$ Sep |  | 93 y | 5 |
|  | 161.20 | $\ddagger$ Interboro R |  |  | 418 Sale | 通 | 43 | A | $91 \%$ Mar． 1 |
|  |  | Lnterch $6 \%$ | 92 \％Sue |  |  |  |  | 90 |  |
|  |  | Inter | Sale |  |  |  |  | AD |  |
| 418 |  |  | Sale |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Prio | $255 / 2$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Int．B | 180 | 166 |  |  | $171 / 3 \mathrm{se}$ |  |  |
| 113. | 392， | Internationa | 157 1597／8 | 481／4 Sale | 1497／815 | $142^{7 / 8}$ S | 715／8 Se |  |  |
| 48 | 32 | Internat Hyd | 7\％\％sale |  |  | 142 |  |  |  |
| 40 | 49 | Interna Interna | 8\％效 Sale | Sale | ${ }_{11}^{18} 3$ S ${ }^{\text {Sale }}$ |  | Sept． 11 Sept． | $5 \% \mathrm{Apr}$ ． | 1 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 533, \\ & 2, \\ & 324, \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,398,900 \\ 69,700 \\ 897,500 \end{array}$ | International Nicke Preferred International Pape | $\begin{gathered} 553 / 2 \text { Sale } \\ 132 \\ 14441 / 2 \\ 143 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{rll} 553 / 4 & \text { Jan. } & 3 \\ 138 & \text { May } & 2 \end{array}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 324, \\ & 177, \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 897,500 \\ & 552,800 \end{aligned}$ | International Pap $5 \%$ conv prefer | 143\％Sale | 261／2 Sale | $133 \%$ sale 1988 | 253\％Sep | $4 \text { se }$ |  | $3$ |
|  | －41，420 | Internatl Rys 0 | $\begin{array}{lll}39^{3 / 2} & 33 / 4\end{array}$ | 261／2 sale | $4^{49 / 8}$ Sale | sep | $4 \text { Se }$ | $\text { Aug. }{ }^{24}$ | 513 Jan，${ }^{3}$ |
|  |  | International | 30\％ | 5 |  | Sep |  | ${ }_{29} 3931$ Jan．${ }^{9}$ |  |
|  |  | International S | Sale | 33 | Sale | Sep | $403 / 4$ | $311 / 4 \mathrm{May} 19$ |  |
|  | ${ }^{25} 5$ | International $7 \%$ preferred | Sale |  | 30 | 20 Sep | $30-$ | 84 |  |
|  | 1，169，7 | International T |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 181 | Foreign share | 95 Sale | Sale | Sale | 4 Sep |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{97} 1900$ | Interstate Depar Preferred | $\begin{aligned} & 143 / 4 \text { Sale } \\ & 76 \end{aligned}$ | Sale | Sale | ${ }_{76} 81 / \mathrm{Sep}$ | 12 \％Sept． 27 |  | Jan． |
| 000 | 12，900 | Intertype Cor | $\begin{array}{cc} 101 / 2 \\ 901 / 6 & \text { Sale } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lc} 80 & 84 \\ 6 & 9 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 76 & \text { Sept. } 14 \\ 8 & \text { Sept. } 25 \end{array}$ |  | 76 7／4 Jept． 14. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & \text { Jan. } \end{aligned}$ |
| 13,900 40 | $\begin{array}{r} 26,100 \\ 26 \\ 740 \end{array}$ | Isla | ${ }_{122}^{201 / 4}{ }^{\text {Sale }}$ | 2038 Sale | 30 |  | 32 384 Sept． 12 | ${ }_{118}^{18} / 2$ Apr．Sept．${ }^{4}$ | Sept． 12 <br> Mar． 9 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Jewel Tea 1 Johns－Man |  |  |  | $59$ |  |  |  |
|  |  | Johns－Mranv |  | ${ }_{122}^{61}$ Sale |  |  | 8 Sept． 21 |  | 3 |
|  |  | Jones \＆ |  | 122 Saie | Sale | $\begin{array}{r} 122 \\ 43 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  | Kalama |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 18，100 | 55，30 | Kansas | 11 |  | ale |  |  |  |  |
|  | 12，000 | preferred |  |  |  | Sep |  | Ap． |  |
|  | 17.600 | ${ }^{\text {Kaufmann Depart }}$ | ${ }_{99}^{11} 11^{125} 5^{1 / 2}$ |  |  | 83／3 Sep | $1533 / 8$ Sept． 28 | A |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $153 / 4 \mathrm{Sep}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{95}{ }^{5}$ Sept | Sep | ${ }_{\text {Apr }}$ | A |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Kendall Co $\$ 6$ part pref ser $\mathrm{A}^{*}$ ． |  | $\begin{aligned} & 51 / 2 \\ & \text { Sale } \\ & --\quad 85 \end{aligned}$ | $9318{ }^{1 / 8} 89$ | $85 \quad$ Sept． | $99^{8 / 2}$ Sept． 2 | 79 June 2 | 9 |

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Ocт., 1939]
N. Y. STOOK EXCHANGE-STOCKS


\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\[
\begin{gathered}
\text { AGGRE } \overline{\text { SATES }} \\
\text { SALES }
\end{gathered}
\]} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
STOCKS \\
N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE
\end{tabular}} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Price Jan. 3 1939} \& \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{PRICES IN SEPTEMBER} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{RANGE SINCE JAN. 1} \\
\hline September \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Since } \\
\& \text { Jan. }
\end{aligned}
\] \& \& \& t 1 \& Sept. 30 \& Lowest \& Highest \& Lowest \& Highest \\
\hline \[
\begin{array}{r}
19,400 \\
3,400 \\
3
\end{array}
\] \& \multirow[t]{9}{*}{Shares
201,000
6,500
13,200
210
416,300
4,100
1.100
24,800
19.800
1,400
45,600
16,200
39,600
1,440} \&  \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{|cc|}
\hline Bid \& Ask \\
\(941 / 2\) \& Sale \\
\(1421 / 2\) \& Sale \\
\(601 / 8\) \& Sale \\
301
\end{tabular}} \& \[
\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{cc}
B 2 d \& \text { Ask } \\
78 \& \text { Sale } \\
114 \& 124
\end{array}\right.
\] \& \[
\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{|cc}
\hline \text { Bid } \& \text { Ask } \\
83 \& S .120 \\
120 \& 130 \\
41 / 2 \& 51 / 8
\end{array}\right.
\] \& \begin{tabular}{cl} 
Sale \& Prices \\
74 \& Sept. 2 \\
124 \& Sept. 21 \\
4 \& Sept. 6
\end{tabular} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\]} \& Sale Prices
\(1031 / 2\) Mar.
154 Mar. \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \[
\begin{array}{ll}
31 / 2 \& 41 / 2 \\
25
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 120130 \\
\& 451 / 2 \\
\& 54
\end{aligned}
\] \& \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{751. Julv 27} \\
\hline 1,900 \& \& Phoenix Hosil \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{cc}
457 / 8 \& \text { sale } \\
33 / 4 \& 4 \\
38 \& 45
\end{array}\right.
\]} \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 25 \\
\& 311 / 4 \text { Apr. } \\
\& 2 \\
\& 26 \text { Aug. } 1 \\
\& 36
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \\
\hline 6,70 \& \& Preferred
Pierce O il 8 \& Sale \& Sa \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline 6,70 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& Pirenlil Co of Ital \& \& 47 Sale \& \(48^{-8} \mathrm{Sa}\) \& \({ }^{28} 80\) Sept. 11 \& 1 \& 351/4 \& 1 \\
\hline 34 \& \& Pittsburgh Coal
\(6 \% \%\) preperred \& \& \& Sa \& 13 S \({ }^{3}\) \& \& \& 2 \\
\hline \& \& \& 20 Sale \& \& \& \& \& \({ }^{12}\) Apr. \& /2 Sept. 27 \\
\hline \& \& (itts Ft Wayne \& \& \& \& 70 Sept. 6 \& \(6{ }^{\text {a }}\) Sept. 11 \& 50 Apr \& 1 \\
\hline \[
\begin{array}{r}
400 \\
133,800
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
1,110 \\
251.800
\end{array}
\] \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{7\% guaranteed pref} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{ccc}
166 \& 169 \\
83 \& \text { Sale } \\
131 / 2 \& \text { Sale }
\end{array}\right.
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& 159162 \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\[
\mid 158 \text { Sept. } 20 \mid 163 \text { Sept. } 6
\]} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{158 Sept. 20175 , Aug. 5} \\
\hline \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
43,900 \\
3,900 \\
5,980
\end{array}
\]} \& \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(103 / 8\) Sale
Sale
46
Sale
2314
Sale} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{rr|rrr}
\(47 / 8\) \& Sept. \& \(113 / 8\) \& Sept. 12 \\
8 \& Sept. \& \(161 / 2\) \& 16 \\
\(281 / 2\) \& Sept. \& 2 \& 48 \& Sept. 13 \\
Sept. 22
\end{tabular}}} \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 478 \text { Aug. } 2 \\
\& 718 \text { Apr. }
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
113 / 8 \text { Sept. } 12
\] \\
\hline 2,0 \& \& \(7 \%\) preferred class B.-.-- 100 \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\begin{tabular}{ll}
137 \& 41 \\
24 \& Sale \\
34 \& \(361 / 2\) \\
\(153 / 4\) \& Sale \\
\&
\end{tabular}} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{|ccc}
8 \& \text { Sale } \\
2834 \& \text { sale } \\
121 / 2143 / 4 \\
25 \& \text { Sale } \\
6 \& \text { Sale } \\
142 \&
\end{array}
\]} \& \& \& \& \({ }^{22} 818\) Apr. \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 16 / 1 / 2 \text { Sep. } 122 \\
\& 48
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \&  \& 241 Sept. 11 \& \(18{ }^{18 / 2}\) Junge \& \\
\hline \& \& pittsh \& West Virginia, 1 no
Pitts Y \& Ash Ry Co \(7 \%\) pf- 100 \& \& \& 1421/4 Sale \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{142} \& \& \(20 \%\) Sept. 27 \\
\hline \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{cc}
22^{1 / 8} \& \text { Sale }^{1 / 4} \\
8 \& 93 / 8
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \& 142 Sept. \& \({ }^{21 / 4}\) \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(17 / 3\) Sept. \({ }^{\text {a }}\) 24 \({ }^{2 / 4}\) Sept. 11}} \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \({ }^{22}\) S Sale \({ }^{\text {Sale }}\) \& \(171 / 1 / 8\) Sept. 1 \& \(24^{2 / 4}\) Sept. 11 \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{cc}
8 \& 93 / 8 \\
161 / 2 \& \text { Sale } \\
178 \& 21 / 4
\end{array}
\]} \& \[
\begin{array}{cc}
173 / 8 \& \text { Sale } \\
\text { Sale } \\
\text { 8, Sale }
\end{array}
\] \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{(e)} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(16 \%\) Sept. 22} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 61 / 2 \mathrm{Apr} . \\
\& 71 / 24
\end{aligned}
\]} \& 1678 Sept. 22 \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 4,0 \\
\& 5,2
\end{aligned}
\] \& \& \#Porto Rican Amer Tob cl A-* \& \& 85 S Sale \& \& \& \& \& 52 2 Jan. 6 \\
\hline \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Pressed Steel Car common---1
\(5 \%\) conv 1st preferred.--
\(5 \%\) conv 2d preferred} \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& 1348 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\({ }_{6}^{61 / 4}\) Aug. \({ }^{\text {Sept. }}\)} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \\
\hline \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(\begin{array}{ll}\text { 14 } \& \text { 1434 } \\ \\ 43 \& \text { Sale } \\ 56 \& \text { Sale } \\ \\ \text { S }\end{array}\)} \& \& \(\begin{array}{ll}16 \& \text { Sale } \\ 16 \& 165 / 8\end{array}\) \& \& 163 \& \& \\
\hline 32,9 \& \& \(5 \%\) conv 2 d preferred \& \& \({ }_{10} 61 / 4\) Sale \& \& \({ }^{19}\) 19 \({ }^{\text {Sep }}\) \& 49. \& \({ }^{18}{ }^{5} / 8 \mathrm{Apr}\) Apr \& \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 590 \\
\& 44.000
\end{aligned}
\] \& 317, \&  \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{ll}
118 \& \text { Sale } \\
3233 \& \text { Sale }
\end{array}
\]} \& 114.116 \& 115 \% Sale \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \& 112 \& \\
\hline \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(\$ 5\) preferred - -------------- \(10{ }^{*}\)} \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{3024 Sale} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\(1041 / 2 \mathrm{~S}\)} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{101}} \\
\hline \& 15 \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{ll}
104 \& \text { Sale } \\
1141 / 8 \& 1153 / 4 \\
130 \& 135 \\
150 \& 152
\end{array}\right.
\]} \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& - \& \& \[
\begin{array}{ll}
133 \& 1391 / 2 \\
157 \& \text { Sale }
\end{array}
\] \& \begin{tabular}{ll}
130 \& 135 \\
151 \& 160
\end{tabular} \& \[
\begin{array}{ll}
129 \& \text { Sept. } 23 \\
147 \& \text { Sept. } 21
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Sel } \\
\& \text { Ser } \\
\& \text { Se }
\end{aligned}
\] \&  \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Aug. \\
June
\end{tabular} \\
\hline \& \& Puts preferred \& \begin{tabular}{l}
\(1141 / 2120\) \\
385 sale
\end{tabular} \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{}} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Sept. 211714 Jan. 19} \\
\hline \[
3,500
\] \& \& \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 385 / 8 \text { Sale } \\
\& 111 / 4 \text { Sale } \\
\& 86 \\
\& 811 / 2 \\
\& \text { Sale } \\
\& 133 / 4 \\
\& \text { Sale }
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\begin{tabular}{lll}
\(231 / 2\) \& Sale \\
\(61 /\) \& Sale \\
\(701 /\) \& 80 \\
\(657 / 8\) \& Sale \\
\(143 \%\) \\
\(101 / 8\) \& 11
\end{tabular}} \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \&  \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \& \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{5} \\
\hline \& 32 \& \(5 \%\) conv preferred..-----100 Purity Bakeries \& \& \& \& 12 \& 783 Sept. 12 \& 63 \& 3 \\
\hline \& \& Quaker State Oil Rfg Corp -io \& \[
\begin{gathered}
13,3 \\
12 \\
12 \\
8 \\
8
\end{gathered}
\] \& \& 141/ Sale \& 12 \& \(131 / 2\) \& \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{7} \\
\hline \& \& Radio
\(\$ 5\) \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{cc}
80 \& \text { Sale } \\
80 \& 100 \\
67 \& \text { Sale } \\
23 / 8 \& \text { Sale }
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(\begin{array}{ll}75 \& 100 \\ 58 \& \text { Sale }\end{array}\)} \& \& \& \(1{ }^{\text {a }}\) \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \\
\hline 38 \& 221, \({ }^{67,{ }^{\prime \prime} 00}\) \&  \& \& \& \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{55 Sept. 160 Se} \& \& \\
\hline \& \& Raybes \& \[
20^{23 / 8} \text { Sale }
\] \& \(1{ }^{15 / 8 / 8}\) Sale \& \(22^{18 / 8}{ }_{21 / 2}\) \& \(173 / 2\) sept. \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \\
\hline 38, \& 79,500 \& ayoni \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{(17) Sale} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{71/ Sale} \& \({ }_{17}{ }^{\text {a }}\) Sale \({ }^{21 / 2}\) \& \(71 / 2 \mathrm{Sep}\) \& \& \(6{ }^{5} 5\) Jun \& 1736 Sept. 27 \\
\hline \& 81, \& \& \& \& \& 16 Sep \& \& 12 \& 2514 Sept. 27 \\
\hline \& 14.6 \& \({ }^{\text {st }}\). \& 25\% Sale \& Sa \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& Real \& Sale \& \& 26. Sale \& \(181 / 8\) \& \& 16 \& \\
\hline \& \& Reareferr \& 414 \& \& \& \({ }_{46}^{4} \quad \begin{aligned} \& \text { Sep } \\ \& \text { Sep }\end{aligned}\) \& \({ }^{514} 4{ }^{\text {S }}\) Sept. 27 \& \({ }_{\text {Apr }}\) \& 27 \\
\hline \& \& Reis (Robt) \& Co 1st pref 100
Reliable Stores Corp \& 103/2 \& \& \({ }^{414} 7\) Sale \({ }^{\text {a }}\) \& \({ }^{83}{ }^{3} \mathrm{Sep}\) \& \& 7 Apr \&  \\
\hline \& \&  \& \& \& \& Sep \& \& \(61 / 2 \mathrm{~A}\) \& \\
\hline 7.900 \& 263,300 \& Reminston-Rand-.----------11 \& \& \& \& \& \(131 / 2\) Sent. 15 \& AD \& \\
\hline \& \&  \& \& \& \& 65 \& Ser \& 55 Sep \& 15 \\
\hline \& , 43 \& Re \& \(67 \quad 693 / 2\) \& \& \& Sep \& Se \& 60 Apr. \& 5 \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 132,500 \\
\& 148,600
\end{aligned}
\] \& 362,600
\(2,581,000\) \& ¢Reo \(\begin{aligned} \& \text { Republ }\end{aligned}\) \& \(24{ }^{11} 5\) \& \(15^{7 / 8}\) Sale \& 27 \& \(14^{7 / 2}\) Sep \& \(21 / 4\) Sopt. 13 \& 7/8 July \& \\
\hline \& 10,300 \& \(6 \%\) conv preferred.------100 \& \& \& \(27 / 2\) \& 60 Se \& 92 Se \& \({ }^{\text {A Anr. }}\) Mar. \& Sept. 12 \\
\hline 10 \& 2f,
140
1000 \& \(6 \%\) conv prior pf ser A.- 100 Revere Copper \& Brass \& 688 Sale \& \& \(8821 / 2\) \& \({ }^{\text {57 }}\) \& 85 \(95 \%\) Septt. 23 \& \({ }_{42}^{43}\) Apr \& Sept. 23 \\
\hline \& , \& Class A \& \& \& \& \({ }_{26} 6^{3 / 4}\) Sep \&  \& \(21 / 2\) \& Jan. 5 \\
\hline \& \& 7\% preferred----------100 \& \& \& \& \(\begin{array}{ll}70 \& \text { Sep } \\ 48 \& \text { Sep }\end{array}\) \& \begin{tabular}{llll}
84 \& Sept. \\
56 \\
56 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 63. Aug. 21 \& 84.3 Sept. 16 \\
\hline , \& \&  \& \& \& 101/8 Sa \& \& S \& 7\%18, June 3 \& 143\% Jan. \({ }^{\text {a }}\) \\
\hline \& - 5 5,40 \& Reynolds spring Conelole \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 77180 \\
\& 101 \% \text { sale }
\end{aligned}
\] \& \(1 / 28{ }^{861 / 2}\)
\(8^{\text {ale }}\)
Sale \& \begin{tabular}{ccc}
75 \& \(835 / 6\) \\
\hline 80 \\
Sale
\end{tabular} \& 82 Sep \& Septit 25 \& \(788 \%\) Jan, \& Aug. 19 \\
\hline 57,500 \& \& Reynolds (R J \& \& \& \& \({ }^{2}\) Sep \& \& \(35{ }^{3 / 8}\) Sept. 21 \& \begin{tabular}{l} 
Jan. \({ }^{\text {Jan. }} 4\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \\
\hline \& \& Richfield \& Sale
Sale
Sale \&  \& \({ }^{553}\) \& \(52^{3} 4\) \& 5314 Sent. 25 \& \(5{ }^{5}\) July \& Jan. \({ }^{7}\) \\
\hline \& 481 \& Ritter \& \& \& \& \& \& Apr. 11 \& 1011 Jan. 7 \\
\hline \& 18.7 \& FRoan Antelope Co \& 135\% sale \& \& 118 \& 10 Sent. 16 \& \(171 / 2\) Sept. \& 10\%/8 Mayt. 14 \& 6. \\
\hline \& \({ }_{17} 17\) \& Ruberoid Co capital stock.--10** \& 3358 Sale \&  \& 1938. Sale \& \(15 \mathrm{~s} / \mathrm{S}\) Sent \& 17/2 \& 15 5\% Sept. 1 \& 34 Joan. \({ }^{1}\) \\
\hline \& 168 , \& St Joseph Lead -------10.10. \& \(46^{3 / 4}\) Sale \& 32 \% \({ }^{1 / 8}\) Sale \({ }^{\frac{14}{4}}\) \& \(46^{1 / 2}\) Sale \& 32 Sep \& \({ }_{49}{ }^{2} / 1 / 2 \mathrm{Sent}\). Sept. 27 \& 27 \& Sept. 27 \\
\hline \& \& 6\% preferred \& Sale \({ }^{3 / 3}\) \& \({ }^{1 / 4}{ }^{1 / 4} \mathrm{Sale}^{3 / 8}\) \& \({ }^{3 / 4}\) Sale \& 4 Sep \& Sept. 13 \& \({ }_{4} 1\) \& \({ }^{5}\) \\
\hline \& 1.22 \& \#St Louis Sout \& \& \& Sali/2 \& \% Sept. 1 \& Sept. 27 \& /8 Aug \& \({ }_{\text {Jant }}^{\text {Jant. }} 14\) \\
\hline 57.100 \& 541,000 \& Safeway \(\mathbf{S}\) \& 2934 Sale \& 41 Sale \& \& Se \& \% Sept. 11 \& 278 May \& 11 \\
\hline \& 5 5,530 \& \& \& \(1061 / 2109\) \& \& 3 \& Se \& 2784 Apr. 11 \& \\
\hline \& \& \(6 \%\) \& \({ }^{96}\) S Sale \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline 17,600 \& \& Savag \& 1051/ Sale \& 131/2 \& Sale \& \(131 / 2\) \& 4 Se \& \(1043 / 3\) \& 7 \\
\hline \& 204 , \& ch \& \(17^{\text {S }}\) Sale \& 10 \& 131/8 \& \(10^{13 / 2}\) Sept \& 4 Sept. 22 \& 104 \& \\
\hline \({ }_{42,3}^{3,3}\) \& 22,600
204,300 \& \(\ddagger\) ¢ch \& Sale \& 70 3 Sale \& 65. \& 61 \& Sen \& 1 \& \(761 / 2\) Aug. 3 \\
\hline 10,400 \& 205,800

51
31 \& , \& $7{ }^{1}$ \& Sale \& ${ }_{\text {Sal }}$ \& \& \& \& $1{ }^{1} 1 / \frac{\text { Jan. }}{}{ }^{\text {Jan. }} 25$ <br>
\hline 2.000
220 \& 31,40 \& \& $\begin{array}{ccc}473 / 4 & 481 \\ 113 \\ 113\end{array}$ \& ${ }^{44} 1048$ \& ${ }^{47} 7^{7} 1818$ \& $441 / 2$ Seot. 15 \& 47/2 Sept. \& 44.4 Sept. 15 \& 50, <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& $1101 / 4$ Sept. 22 \& \& 9 <br>
\hline 96,900 \& 205,200
28,600 \& ${ }_{\text {a }}^{ \pm \text {Seaboard }}$ Air \& \& \& \& Sept \& Se \& \& <br>
\hline 41 1: \& 113,800 \& Seaboard \& $213{ }^{2}$ Sale \& 1614 S Sale \& 22 \& Sept \&  \& ${ }_{1 / 2}{ }^{\text {Aup }}$ \& 31/9 Sept. 27 <br>
\hline 100,00 \& \& \& 73 21/4 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ 31/2 ${ }^{1 / 2}$ \& 15\% Sale \& $1{ }^{1 / 18}$ \& 8 Sep \& ${ }^{2}$ Sept. 6 \& $1{ }^{1}$ \& $30 \%$ Jan. 6 <br>
\hline \& 267 , \& \& 1731 sale \& 144 Sale \& 771\% Sale \& ${ }_{13}{ }^{2}$ \% Sopt. Sept. 12 \& 7956 Sept. 20 \& ${ }^{60} 4$ \& 3 <br>
\hline 24 \& 63,9 \& Sha \& $193 \%$ Sale \& 12. \& 1938 \& Sept. 1 \& ${ }_{20} 0^{3} 4$ Sept. 114 \& 10, $11 / 4 \mathrm{Ap}$ \& ${ }_{5}^{10}$ <br>
\hline \& 183,3 \& ${ }_{\text {Sharp }}^{85}$ \& $\begin{array}{lll}61 & 75 \\ 7 & \text { sale }\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{lll}50 & 671 / 4 \\ 4 & \text { Snle }\end{array}$ \& $56.731 / 4$ \& $685 \%$ Sept. 28 \& S \& $54{ }^{4} \mathrm{M}$ \& ${ }_{\text {sept. }}{ }^{\text {a }}$ <br>
\hline 2,0 \& 9.500 \& Co \& $471 / 251$ \& 38.85 \& $50^{63 / 8} 51$ \& $451 / 2$ Sept \&  \& ${ }_{43}^{37 / 8} \mathrm{Ma}$ \& Sept. 11 <br>
\hline 14, ${ }_{740}$ \& ${ }^{92} 2.700$ \& Shatt \& 11 2834 Sale \& $67 / 8 \mathrm{~s}$ ale
$371 / 88$
38 \& ${ }^{7} 5$ \% S ${ }^{\text {Sale }}$ \& ${ }_{3} 63 / 2$ Sept. 5 \& ${ }^{4}$ Seppt. 15 \& ${ }^{63 / 4}$ Sept \& 24 <br>

\hline 74,200 \& 197,000 \& Shell Union Oi \& 15 Sale \& ${ }^{371 / 2}$ Sale \& \& ${ }^{35}$ 97/ | Sept. |
| :--- |
| Sept. 15 |
| 15 | \&  \& 28. \& 9 <br>

\hline 2,00 \& 18,900 \& Silver King ${ }^{\text {Crer }}$ \& 105 Sale \& 96.102 \& 981/299 \& ${ }_{x 985 \%}^{5} 5$ Sept. 11 \& $17^{17 / 1 / 4}$ Sept. ${ }^{\text {d }}$ \& $98 \%$ Au \& ${ }^{171 / 4}$ Sept. ${ }^{\text {F }}$ <br>
\hline 51.70 \& 238.40 \& Simmon \& ${ }^{6} 23$ 2 Sale \& ${ }^{519}{ }^{\text {51/8 }}$ Sale \& ${ }_{243}^{8}$ \% Sale \& ${ }^{5} 81$ Sept \& $87 /$ Sept. 11 \& 436 A \& 8 Sept .11 <br>
\hline \& 14,80 \& Simms \& 3 3 S Sale \& $1921 / 2{ }^{2}$ \& 3 \& $185 \%$ Sept. 15 \&  \& ${ }_{2} 173$ A ${ }^{2}$ \& 3214. Jan. ${ }^{4}$ <br>
\hline 31.300 \& 102.60 \& Skell \& ${ }_{281}^{21 / 2}$ Sale \&  \& $261 /$ Sale \& 221/2 Sept. 5 \& S Sen \& 16.5 \& $264 \%$ Sept. 27 <br>
\hline \& 4.90 \& 610 \% prefered ---100 \& $961 / 2$ \& 95.100 \& $931 / 2$ \& ${ }_{93} 184{ }^{4}$ Se \& Se \& 151/2 Aug. \& $\frac{5}{7}$ <br>
\hline 1,770
430 \& \& $\stackrel{105}{\$ 6}$ \& s \& 80 \& 93/2 \& ${ }^{80}{ }^{93 / 4}$ \& \& \& 7 <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline 12,200
13,600
16.400 \& 13. \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline 3,200 \& 10.20 \& Snider Packing - \& Sale \& \& \& $17{ }^{3}$ S Sent. \& 11/8 Sept. 14 \& 9 \& 1 <br>
\hline 3.200 \& 292,600 \& Socony Vacuum Oil Co Inc.-15 \& \& 10 \% sal \& \& 1 \& \& 12 \& <br>
\hline 142,700 \& ${ }^{289.9000}$ \& heas \& 3\% Sale \& 15\% Sale \& , \& - \& \& $1{ }^{1 / 2}$ \& 13 <br>
\hline 220 \& 188,400 \& (tas preferred. \& \& ${ }^{15}$ 15 ${ }^{\text {Sale }}$ \& ${ }^{14} 5$ \& 13 \& 15.3 Sent. 11 \& 13 \& 1 <br>

\hline 22 \& 2,270 \& 8\% preferred.-...---:-100 \& \& ${ }^{\text {x20 }} \times 141$ Sale \& \[
$$
\begin{array}{r}
30 \frac{14}{14} \text { Sale } \\
136 \frac{1}{4} 139
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& x 20 \\
& 137 / 4 \\
& \text { Sept. } 28
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& $3_{42}^{3 / 8}$ Sept. \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
14 \\
127 \\
\text { Apr. Apr. } 11 \\
17
\end{gathered}
$$
\] \& <br>

\hline
\end{tabular}



| $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { AGGREGATE } \\ \text { SALES } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  | STOCKS <br> N．Y．STOCK EXCHANGE | $\begin{gathered} \text { Price } \\ \text { Jan. }{ }^{3} \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ | PRICES IN SEPTEMBER |  |  |  | RANGE SINCE JAN． 1 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\stackrel{\text { In }}{\text { In }}$ | Since Jan． 1 |  |  | Sep． 1 | Sept． 30 | Lowest | Highest | Lowest | Highest |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Sa | Sale Prices |  |  |
| 917 | 3，698 | U | 18 |  | 783／8 Sale | $431 / \mathrm{Se}$ | Sept． 12 | $415 \%$ Aug． 24 | 4 Sept． 12 |
|  |  |  | Sale | 10514 | 119 Sale | 1053／4 Se | 120\％\％Sept． 22 | $9881 / 2 \mathrm{Ma}$ | 8 Sept． 22 |
|  |  |  | － |  |  | ${ }_{45}^{30}$ Sept． 22 | 45 Sept． 11 | $433 / 8 \mathrm{Feb} .16$ | 371／June 13 |
| 12.40 | 44 | Uni | 10 | Sale | Sale | $13 / 18$ Sept． 1 | 4 Sept． | $17 \%$ July 1 | 4 Sept． 6 |
| $\begin{array}{r} 4,100 \\ 17,700 \end{array}$ |  | Uni | Sale | ${ }^{1 / 8}$ Sale | Sale | 7188 | $81 / 2$ $21 / 8$ Sept． Sept． 12 |  | ／Mar．${ }^{\text {b }}$ |
| $1,300$ |  | ¢ ${ }^{\text {con }}$ |  | $44.541 / 2$ | $51110531 / 2$ | $46^{1 / 2}$ Se | $50{ }^{1 / 8}$ Sept． 20 | 13／8 Apr． 10 | $577^{2}$ June 10 |
| 6.1 |  | Un | $121 /{ }^{14}$ | Sale | 1551／2 $161 / 4$ | 9 Se | 17，Sept． 14 | 9 May 11 | 17 Sept． 14 |
|  | 11.46 | U | 157 Sale | 160164 | 146 ．Sale | $146{ }^{61 / 2}$ Sep | $81613 / 4$ Sept． 11 | $\mathrm{Se}$ | 85 July 31 |
| 520 | ，090 | Universal Picture ist prep－ 10 | 683／8 Sale | ale | 6 | 48 Sep | 61 Sept． | $\begin{aligned} & 46 \\ & 451 / 4 \\ & 4 \mathrm{Apr} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{163}$ J Jeb． 25 |
| $20,100$ | $54,400$ |  |  |  |  | $1^{1 / 2}$ Sept． | ${ }^{1}$ Sept． 9 |  |  |
| 208，700 | 426，20 | $\checkmark$ | 283 K Sale | ${ }^{16} 1 / 4$ Sale | 375 shale | $191 / 2$ Sept． 6 | 40 Sept． 12 | Ap | $\begin{array}{ll}21 & \text { Sept．} 11 \\ 40 & \text { Sept．} 12\end{array}$ |
| ，800 | 37.400 | Va | 112 ${ }^{331 / 6} 1141 / 2$ | 31 Sale | 34312 Sale | 301／4 Sept． 1 | $35 \%$ Sept． 12 09 | ${ }_{10}{ }^{2} 5 \mathrm{Ap}$ | 37 Aug． 15 |
| 3，300 | 20，800 |  | 40 | $39 \%$ Sale |  | 39\％\％Sep | 1109 Sept． 22 <br> 42 Sept． 16 | $109 \text { Sept }$ | $1161 / 2$ July 26 |
|  |  | Vic |  | 59 | $58 \quad 59$ |  | －65 | $541 / 2 \mathrm{Aug}$ | $561 / 2$ Aug． 23 |
|  | 68，500 |  | $251 / 8$ | 2 1袚 Sale ${ }^{-}$ | 7 |  |  | 65 Sept | 65 Sept． 30 |
| 89,4 | 143，60 |  | Sale | $1 / 2{ }^{3} 1 / 4$ | 51／8 Sale |  | $53 / 4$ Sept． 12 | 183／3 Apr．${ }^{10}$ | 4 |
| 35，6 | 76，120 |  | 28\％／6 Sale | 19. Sale | 32 Sale | 19 Sep | $333 / 4$ Sept． 27 | 17 Apr． | $333 / 4$ Sept． 27 |
|  |  | Vir | 115 Sa | $1151 / 217$ | 11411 | $121 /$ Sep | 15. | 112 壮 Sept． | 18 July 31 |
| 40 |  |  | 710 | $51 / 8$ Sale | $125 / 8$ Sale | 51 | 15 Sept． 12 | 418／2 Aug | $5_{15}^{3 / 4}$ Sept． 12 |
|  | 2，100 | Virg |  | $1221 / 21343 / 4$ |  |  |  | $116{ }^{4 / 2}$ May |  |
| 360 | ， 60 | Vulcan Detinnin | $69 \text { Sale }$ | $129^{721 / 2}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{cc} 86 & 93 \\ 129 & -\ldots \end{array}\right.$ | 83 Sept． 2 | 95 Sept．11 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 641 / 2 \\ & \mathrm{Apr}_{1} \\ & 125 \\ & \mathrm{Mar} . \\ & \hline \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 95 & \text { Supt. } 11 \\ 131 & \text { Mar. } 15 \end{array}$ |
| 12，000 | 28，000 | $\pm$ W | 18／2 Sale |  | 17／8 Sale | $3 / 4$ Sept． 6 | Sept． 13 |  |  |
| 11，400 | 30,200 | Pre | － | 1／2 Sale | $31 / 4$ Sale | $11 / 2$ Sept | $37 / 8$ Sept． 13 | $11 / 2$ | $37 / 8$ Sept． 13 |
|  | 34，000 |  | Sale | $61 / 2$. Sale $^{17 / 8}$ |  | Se | ${ }_{7}^{3} \quad$ Sept． 20 | $1{ }^{1} 1 /$ June 29 | 3 Sept． 20 |
| 7， | 49，200 |  | 185\％Sale | 191／4 Sale | $20 \quad 20 \frac{1 / 2}{}$ | 18 | $21 \begin{array}{ll} \\ 21 & \text { Sept．} 21 \\ \text { Sept．} 11\end{array}$ |  | Jub． 16 |
| 84 |  |  | 85 Sale | 91.94 | ${ }^{90}{ }^{7} 9831 / 8$ | $861 / 2$ Sept． 19 | 91 Sep |  | July 22 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 322,100 \\ 75,700 \end{array}$ |  | 50\％${ }^{\text {8／8 }}$ Sale | ${ }_{8}^{8}$ Sale | $3{ }^{63 / 8}$ Sale | $4{ }^{4}$ Sept． 1 | 78 \％ 18 Sept． 13 | Apr． 10 | Jan． 5 |
|  |  |  | Sale | $17^{1984}$ | 15 Sale |  |  |  |  |
| 3 | ，700 | Wa | 1415 Sale | 83／4 Sale | $101 / 8103 / 4$ |  |  |  |  |
| 8.300 | ， 600 |  | Sale | $11 / 2 \quad 17 / 8$ | $21 / 4$ Sale | 15／8 Sept． 11 | 21／4 Sept． 28 |  |  |
| 3, |  |  | 351 | 27 Sale | $291 / 232$ | 26 | 32 Sept． 28 | $261 / 2$ Sept． 5 | 44 Mar． 8 |
| $170, \frac{9}{7}$ |  |  |  | Sale | Sale | ${ }_{40}{ }^{5 / 8} \mathrm{Se}$ | 43 3／8 Sept． 13 | 35\％8 Sept． | $67 / 8$ Jan． 4 |
| 36，700 | 164，400 |  | 3\％／8 Sale | 13／4 Sale | $25 / 8$ Sale | 15／8 | 46 | 36 Feb | ${ }_{37}{ }^{3}$ July ${ }^{\text {Jan．}} 3$ |
| 3，400 | 10，000 |  |  | 8 Sale | $101 / 2{ }^{123 / 8}$ | $7^{18}$ Sep | 13 | 1 | May 24 |
| 9，40 |  |  |  |  | 1 | 65 Sept． 22 | $73 / 8$ Sept． 20 | 5 Mar． 13 | $73 / 8$ Sept． 20 |
| 10,200 |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}22 & 24 \\ 16 & \text { Sale }\end{array}$ |  | 25 Sep | $321 / 2{ }^{\text {3 }}$ Sept． 11 | 1981 Apr ．${ }^{8}$ | $321 / 2$ Sept． 11 |
| 9，500 | 47，000 |  | 321／2 Sale | 21 Sale | $231 / 2$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 16 & \text { Sept. } \\ 20 & \text { Sept. } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 221 / 4 & \text { Sept. } 20 \\ 25 & \text { Sept. } 15 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 148 / 4 \mathrm{Apr} . \\ & 20 \\ & \text { Sept. } \\ & 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24^{3 / 8 / 8} \text { Jan. Jan. } \end{aligned}$ |
| 2.800 | 0 |  | Sale |  | 23 Sale | 4 Sept． 14 | Sept | 17／8 Apr． 10 | l 17 |
| 29，700 |  |  | Sale | Sale | $\begin{array}{ll} 26 & 263 \\ 64 & 269 \end{array}$ | $18^{17 \%}$ Sept． 1 | Sept | ${ }^{16} 1 / 8$ Apry 20 | $281 / 2$ |
| 50 |  | We | $1031 / 38$ |  | $\begin{array}{rr}64 & 69 \\ 00 & 101\end{array}$ | ${ }_{98}^{58}$ Sep |  | 551／4 Aug． 25 | 79 Jan．${ }^{4}$ |
| 1，350 | 10，520 |  | ${ }^{881 / 8} 90$ | 1065／8 Sale | 106107 | 104 Sept | 1073 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } 222 \\ & \text { July } 19 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 11，520 |  | 91 Sale | 965\％Sale | 97 Sale | 96 Sept | 99 Sept | Apr． $1^{1}$ | 05 June 15 |
| 11 ， |  |  | Sale | $1091 / 2$ Sale | $1071 / 4$ Sale | $1051 / 2 \mathrm{Sep}$ | $091 / 2$ Sept． 1 | $1051 / 2$ Sept． 5 | $121 / 8$ Aug． 30 |
| 59，400 | 85，500 | Weste | $37 / 8$ Sale | $21 / 2$ Sale | $61 / 2$ Sale | $261 / 8 \mathrm{Se}$ | Sept． 13 | $201 / 3 \mathrm{Apr} 11$ | 34 Aug． 15 |
| 16，400 |  | 2 d preferre | $1 / 4{ }^{7} / 8$ |  | $10^{1 / 2}$ Sale | $6{ }^{2 / 2}$ Sept． 5 | $111 / 8$ Sept． 27 | 3／8 Apr． 10 | $11 / 8$ Sept． 27 |
| 8,500 15,300 | 27，800 |  | $11 / 8$ Sale | 1／8 Sale |  | $1 / 4$ Sept． 1 | $3 / 4$ Sept． 13 | Apr 21 | $8 / 4$ Jan． 4 |
| 267，300 |  |  | ， |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 151，700 | 373，300 | West | Sale | Sale | 351／4 Sale | Sep |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 37 & \text { Sept. } 20 \\ 371 / 4 & \text { Sept. } 22 \end{array}$ |
| 70，80 | 467，110 | Westinghous | 1191／2 Sale | Sal | 1191／2 Sale | 951／2 Sep | $121{ }^{\text {S }}$ Sept． 12 | $821 /{ }^{1 / 2}$ Apr． 11 | $121{ }^{1 / 4}$ Sept． 10 |
| 26，0 | 55，300 |  |  | 128 Sa | Sale | 128 Sep | 143 Sept． 30 | 126 May | 145 Mar． 8 |
|  | 1，580 |  | 371538 |  | 248  <br> 38 3 <br> 1  |  | 26 Sep | 101／2 Apr．${ }^{8}$ | 26 Sept． 21 |
| 10，90 | 44，800 | West | 201／8，Sale | $211 / 2 \quad 237 / 8$ | 28 Sale | $23 \%$ Sep | $30^{-8}$ Sept． 11 | 15／4 Ap | 30 Sept． 11 |
| 8，20 | 22，80 | W | 311／2 Sale | 33 Sale | 34 | 32 Sep | $36 \quad$ Sept． 27 | $x 29$ Arr． 6 | 36 Sept． 27 |
|  |  |  | 3\％ 75 | $\begin{array}{ll}40 & 58 \\ 86 & \text { Sale }\end{array}$ | 1／2 | Sep | 70 | 42 July 28 | 70 Sept． 27 |
| 78，600 | 198，500 | Wheeli | $291 / 2$ Sale | ${ }_{20}$ Sale | 331／2 Sale | $86181 / 2$ Sept． | 95 |  | $\begin{array}{ll}95 & \text { Sept．} 26 \\ 34 & \text { Sept．} 27\end{array}$ |
|  | 300 | Pref |  | 8095 |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{80}{ }^{34}$ Jan． 27 |
|  | 0 | White Dental Mfg Co（SS）${ }^{\text {S }}$ | ${ }_{8}^{2}$ Sale | $48 \quad 53$ |  | 遇 | 75 Sept． 27 | 45 Tuly 10 | 75 Sept． 27 |
| 104，700 | 282，000 | White Motor Co－－Co（SS）－20 | $13^{18}$ sale |  | ${ }^{7 / 8}$ | Sept． 15 | 10118 | 91／4 Sept | 1214 Mar． 10 |
| ， | 35，70 | White | 63 Sale | $37 / 8$ Sale | Sale |  | 138／8 ${ }^{\text {41／8 }}$ Sept． 15 |  | 7 |
| 27.200 | 33，700 | White Sowing | 19\％Sale | 17／8 Sale | $33 / 4$ | $13 / 4$ Sept | $41 / 8$ Sept． 16 | $13 / 4$ Aug． 21 | $41 / 8$ Sept． 16 |
| $1,000$ | 33，900 | Prio | 193／4 Sale |  | $\begin{array}{ll}253 / 4 & 281 / 4\end{array}$ | 193 Sept． | 28 Sept． 20 | 14 Adr． 10 | 28 Sept． 20 |
| $5,000$ |  | P |  | 141／2 158／4 | $15 \%{ }^{3} / 6$ | 14 Sept． | 171／4 Sept． 20 | 14 Sept． 5 | 17\％Aug． 15 |
| ，900 | $\begin{array}{r} 71,300 \\ 406,600 \end{array}$ | Wilco： Willys | $\begin{aligned} \text { 1/ } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Sale } \end{aligned}$ | $1 /{ }^{21 / 2}$ | $33 / 8$ | Sep | 7／8 Sept． 20 | $3 / 8$ Aug． 11 | \％Sept． 20 |
| 19，000 | 139，400 | Wilys－Overia | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sale } \\ 47 / 8 \end{gathered}$ | 2／2 Sale | Sale | Sep | 1 Sept． 13 | June 24 | Feb． 8 |
| 225，000 | 337，900 | Wilson \＆Co | Sale | 3 Sale | $61 / 8 \mathrm{Sale}{ }^{\text {a }}$ | Sept | $7 \% / 8$ Sept． 6 | June 24 | ${ }^{61} 78$ Feb．${ }^{8}$ |
| 13，800 | 32，700 | \＄cum preferrred－－－100 | 451／3 Sale | 341／4 Sale | 52 Sale | $341 / 4$ Sept | $54^{\text {／8 }}$ Sept． 27 | $321 / 2$ Aug． 21 | ${ }_{54}{ }^{\text {P／8 }}$ Sept． 27 |
|  |  | Wisconsin El |  | 113 | 108 | 115 Sept． 19 | Sept． 19 | $1051 / 2$ Apr． 20 | 154 |
| 193，500 | 753 | W0 | Sale | 16 S4 Sale | 3114 Sale | 16 Sept． | 3134 Sept． 22 | 15 Apr． 10 | 3134 Sept． 22 |
| －59，800 | 148，400 | Worthington P \＆ $\mathrm{M}^{-------100}$ | 22588 Sale | 441／8 Sale | 313／4 Sale | 366114.80 | 443／8 Sept．${ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | 36 Sept ． 13 | $503 / 3 \mathrm{Jan} .5$ |
| 30 | 430 | $7 \%$ preferred A－－－－－－－－－100 |  |  | 6114  <br> 15  | $64{ }^{11 / 4}$ Sept． | 70，${ }^{225}$ Sept． 20 | Apr． July 15 | 70 Sent． 20 |
| ， 800 | 620 7.600 | 6\％preferred B－－－－－－－100 | 仡 | 4085 | $55 \quad 85$ |  |  | 43 May 2 | 65 Jan． 18 |
| ，800 | 9，300 | Prior pref 41／4\％conv ser 100 | 50 ${ }^{\text {3 }}$ | 20 | 35 | ep | $381 / 2$ Sept | Jul | $381 / 2$ Sept． 22 |
| 1，180 | ，313 | Wright Aerona | 120 Sale | 86 Sale | 110 Sale | ep | ${ }_{16}^{531 / 2} \begin{aligned} & \text { Sept．} 20 \\ & \text { Sept．} 11\end{aligned}$ | Apr． | ${ }_{120}^{531 / 2}$ Sept． 20 |
| 4，500 | 27，700 | Wrigley（W | 7778 Sale | 793／4 Sale | 78 Sale | $x 75$ Sept． | $793 / 4$ Sept． 1 | ${ }_{75}$ Mar． 31 | 120 ¢ Jan．July 18 |
| 10,400 461,500 | 1，576．000 | Yale \＆Tow | al | 19 Sale | 25 Sale | 183／4 Sept． | 2814 Sept． 12 | 183／4 Sept． 1 | 3314 Mar． 13 |
| ＋161，500 | 1，576，000 | Yellow prefer | 1041／2 108 | 13.8 | $114^{7 / 8}$ Sale | $21 / 4$ Sept． | $201 / 2$ Sept． 22 | $115 / 8 \mathrm{Ap}$ | $213 / 4$ Jan． 5 |
| 9，500 | 77，100 | Young | 191／2 Sale |  |  | 10 Sept． | 15 Sept． 11 |  | 16.14 Aug． 16 |
| 318，800 | 1，221，100 | Youngstown Sheet \＆Tube | Sale | 341／4 Sale | 54 Sale | 123\％Sept | 158／8 ${ }^{1 / 8}$ Sept． 28 | ${ }_{30}{ }^{1 / 2} \mathrm{Apr} .24$ |  |
|  | 195，600 | 0 | ale |  | 92 Sale | 80 Sept． | 92 Sept． 30 |  | $92{ }^{\text {9 }}$ Sept． 30 |
| 32，600 |  | Z8 |  | 1814 Sale | 34 Sale | 17 Sept． | $34 \quad$ Sept． 27 | 17 Apr． | 34 Sept． 27 |
| ， | 98，0 | Zonite Prod | 3\％／8 Sale |  | $\begin{array}{r} 17 \frac{1 / 2}{2} \text { Sale } \\ 38 / 8 \text { Sale } \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 133 / 4 \\ 2 \\ \text { S Sept. } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1938 \\ 378 \\ 37 \\ \text { Sept. } 18 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12 \text { Avr. } 11 \\ & 2 \text { Aug. } 24 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 221 / 3 \mathrm{Jan} .4 \\ 3 \% / 8 \text { Sept. } 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |

[^1]
## New York Curb Exchange

MONTHLY AND YEARLY RECORD

RANGE OF PRICES ON NEW YORK CURB EXCHANGE


- $33,586,470 \quad 31,593$,

NOTIOE-Deferred delivery, under the rule and cash sales, are disregarded in the month's range, unless they are the only transactions of the month, computing the range for the year.


[^2]


[^3]

[^4]



NEW YORK CURB EXCHANIAE


[^5]


[^6]

For foatnotes see page 53.


For footnotes see page 53


## Chicago Stock Exchange

## MONTHLY AND YEARLY RECORD

RANGE OF PRICES ON CHICAGO STOCK EXCHANGE


| $\begin{gathered} \text { AGGREGATE } \\ \text { SALES } \end{gathered}$ |  | CHICAGO STOCK EXCHANGE STQCKS | $\begin{gathered} \text { Price } \\ \text { Jan. } 3 \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ | PRICES IN SEPTEMBER |  |  |  | RANGE SINCE. JAN 1 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Septe | Sin |  |  | Sept. 1 | 30 | Lowest | Highest | owest | Highest |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Shates } \\ 16,300 \\ 1,280 \end{gathered}$ | Dayton Rubber Mfg common-1 | Bid Ask <br> 16 Sale <br> 26 Sale | $\\| \overline{B i d} \quad A s k$ | $\begin{array}{\|cc} \hline \text { Bid } & \text { Ask } \\ 151 / 4 & 153 / 2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sale Prices } \\ 141 / 2 \\ 271 / 2 \text { Sept. } 5 \\ 215 \end{gathered}$ | Sale Prices 1614 Sept. 27 | $\begin{array}{\|cc\|} \hline \text { Sale } & \text { Prices } \\ 9 & \text { Apr. } \\ 23 & \text { Apr. } 10 \end{array}$ | Sale Prices $171 / 4$ Jan. 20 301/4 July 31 |
|  |  | Cum class A pref...--- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 710 | 4,510 60 | (ecker (AII) \& Cohn--...- 10 | ${ }^{23} 8^{3 / 8}$ Sale ${ }^{\text {Sale }}$ | 253/4 ${ }^{135}$ | $2_{20}^{21 / 8} 3{ }^{25^{3 / 4}}$ | 17/8 Sept. 6 | $21 / 2$ Sept. 13 | $\begin{array}{lll} 18 / 4 & \text { Mar. } & 1 \\ 34 & \text { Jan. } & 30 \\ 10 & \text { Jan. } & 5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 31 / 8 \mathrm{Mar}, 30 \\ & 38 \mathrm{Jan} 4 \\ & 30 \mathrm{July} 21 \\ & 241 / 8 \text { Sept. } 14 \end{aligned}$ |
| 059 | , 713 |  |  |  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} -\infty \\ 18 \end{array}\right\|$ |  |  |  |
| 059 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{lll} 10 & \text { Jan. } \\ 153 / 8 & \text { Jan. } \\ 12 \\ 12 & \text { June } & 21 \end{array}$ |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{cc} 18 & 5 \\ 41 / 4 & 5 \\ 9 & \text { Sale } \\ 121 / 4 & \text { Sale } \\ 33 & 35 \end{array}$ | $5^{-1} \quad 51 / 2$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \\ & 61 / \text { Sept. } \\ & 61 \\ & 91 / 4 \text { Sept. } \\ & \text { Sept. } \end{aligned}$ | $5{ }^{51 / 3}$ Sept. ${ }^{\text {Sept. }} 114$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 51 / 4 \text { May } 23 \\ & 9.8 \mathrm{Jan} . \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 4,8951 \\ & 2.2050 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 93/4 Sale | ${ }_{10} 1011$ |  |  | 913 Sept. 1 |  |
|  | $050 \text { D }$ |  |  | ${ }_{30}{ }^{33 / 4}{ }_{33}$ | $31.331 / 2$ |  |  | $30^{6}$ Sept. 11 | $\begin{aligned} & 141 / 3 \text { Sept. } 21 \\ & 191 / 4 \text { June } 5 \\ & 4 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  | 131816 |  | ${ }_{14}^{8}$ \% Sept. 1 |  | 141/8 Aur. 11 |  |
|  |  | E1 Household Uhil Corp.-.-- ${ }^{5}$ |  | (1934 Sale |  | $19^{23 / 4} \mathrm{Se}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  | Tairbanks Morse com |  |  | ${ }_{37}{ }^{21 / 2} \quad 381 / 2$ | 273/8 | 2233 Sept. 20 | ${ }_{24 \%}^{17 \%}$ Apr. 10 | $\begin{aligned} & 4 / \text { May } 22 \\ & 221 /{ }^{1} \\ & 43 \text { Jag. } 9 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | $\&$ Dredge Co common. Four-Wheel Drive Auto. Fox (Peter) Brewing com. Fuller Mfg Co common. | $\begin{array}{cc} 12 & 127 / 8 \\ 4 & 41 / 4 \\ 91 / 2 & 10 \\ 2 & 21 / 4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} 9 & 1233 / 4 \\ 31 / 4 & \text { sale } \\ 12 \\ 14 \\ 23 / 4 & \text { Sale } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} 11 & 12 \\ 633 & 67 / 8 \\ 1114 & 121 / 3 \\ 41 / 4 & \text { Sale } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 101 / 2 \text { Sept. } 14 \\ & 3 \text { Sept. } \\ & 114 \text { Sept. } \\ & 11 \\ & 23 / 4 \text { Sept. } 1 \\ & \text { Sen } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 111 / 2 \\ 81 / 2 \\ 8 \text { Sept. } 27 \\ 123 / 2 \\ 43 \\ 41 / 4 \\ \text { Sept. } \\ \text { Sept. } 30 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 101 / 4 & \text { Apr. } \\ 3 & 10 \\ 3 & \text { Apr. } \\ 10 & \text { Jan. } \\ 12 & \text { Jan. } \\ 12 & \text { Jan. } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 141 / 3 \text { Jan. } 20 \\ & 81 / 2 \text { Sept. } 5 \\ & 15 \text { Mar. } 13 \\ & 41 / 4 \text { Sept. } 30 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1,250 | 16.000 | Gardner Denver Co common_* <br> $\$ 3$ cum conv pref. | $\begin{array}{ll} 131 / 2 & 141 / 4 \\ 59 & - \end{array}$ | $143 / 815$ $601 / 8$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 155 / 8 & 16 \\ 64 & 69 \\ 621 & \text { sale } \end{array}$ | $16 . \quad$ Sept. 18 | $173 / 1$ Sept. 9 | $\begin{aligned} & 115 / 8 \text { Apr. } 14 \\ & 59 \\ & 401 / 8 \text { Apr. } 25 \\ & \hline 11 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 173 / 4 \text { Sept. } 9 \\ & 63 \text { Apr. } 13 \\ & 641 / 8 \text { Sept. } 27 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1,331 |  | (enter | $\begin{aligned} & 595 / 8 \text { Sale } \\ & 11 \\ & { }_{2}^{3} / 4 \\ & \text { Sale } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Gen |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 04 \\ 621 / 8 & \text { sale } \\ 101 / 4 & 101 / 2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 510 / 8 \text { Sept. } 6 \\ & 10 \\ & 21 / 2 \\ & 38 \text { Sept. } \\ & 38 \\ & 38 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 101 / 2 \text { Sept. } \\ & 31 / 8 \text { Sept. } 29 \\ & 421 / 8 \text { Sept. } 27 \end{aligned}$ | 17/8 Apr: ${ }^{8} 8$ | $31 / 8 \mathrm{July} 18$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | 31/8 S Sale 393 Sale |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{cc} 543 / 4 & \text { Sale } \\ 4 & 5 \\ 61 / 2 & \text { sale } \end{array}\right\|$ |  | $5{ }^{5} 51 / 2$ | 37\% Anr. 11 |  |
|  |  | Gillett |  | 5立8-6-- |  |  | ${ }^{1 / 8}$ |  | ${ }^{61 / 1 / 3}$ Jan. 11 |
|  | \% ${ }^{60}$ |  | -...- 19314 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \\ & 1031 \\ & 29912 \\ & 11 / 2 \\ & 121 / 2 \end{aligned}$ |  | ${ }^{30}$ |  |  |
|  |  | Goldiblatt ${ }^{\text {B }}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 16 & \text { Sept. } 11 \\ 105 / 8 & \text { Sept. } 21 \\ 223 \% & \text { Sent. } \end{array}$ | 120 |  |  |
|  |  | Gossara |  |  |  |  |  | 4 Apr .11 |  |
|  |  |  | $11 \frac{1}{2} 121 / 4$ |  | 1578 ${ }^{7}$ | $11 \quad$ Sept. ${ }^{5}$ | Sept. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | 15\%/3 Sept. 30 |
|  |  | Ha |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Harnischf | 5 6 | ${ }^{43 / 4}$ S 5 le |  | 738 Sept |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $8 \% 8$ Se | $7{ }^{6 \% 4}$ Apr. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | $\begin{gathered} 91 / 8 \text { Aug. } \\ 37 / 4 \text { May. } 31 \\ 37 \\ 13 \\ \text { Fab. } \\ 291 / 2 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
|  |  | Hor |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 24,204 \\ 2,010 \mathrm{I} \\ 26,(66 \end{gathered}$ | Class B <br> Hubbel, Harvey, Inc com.-. 5 Hupp Motors common. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{cc} 171 / 1 & \text { Sale } \\ 1012 & 12 \\ 2 & \text { Sale } \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{cc} 93 / 4 & \text { Sale } \\ 10{ }_{3 / 4} & 12 \\ \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} 15^{1 / 8} & \text { Sale } \\ 13 & 13^{33 /} \\ 1 & 1 / 4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} 93 / 2 & \text { Sept. } \\ 12_{1}^{1 / 2} & \text { Sept. } \\ \text { Sent. } \\ 5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 153 / 8 \text { Sept. } 15 \\ & 13 \\ & 13 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 87 / 8 & \text { Arr. } \\ 111 \\ 91 / 4 & \text { May } \\ 8 / 4 \\ 30 g . & 80 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 171 / 4 \text { Jan. } \\ & 13 \\ & \text { Sept. } 28 \\ & 21 / 8 \text { Jan. } \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | nlinois Brick Co Llinois Central R com----- -100 | $20^{63 / 2}$ Sale | 31/4 Sale |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Indep Pneum |  |  | 1654 S |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | lindia |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Interna |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 400 |  | Iron |  | 13 | $14 \quad 15$ | 14 Sept. 22 | 16 |  | ${ }_{19}{ }^{19} \mathrm{Mar}$ M 7 |
|  |  | rvis (W B) |  | $\mathrm{i}^{\text {a }}$ - Sale |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | diy |  |  |  |  |  | June 29 |  |
|  |  | Joslyn | Sale | sa |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 37.4 | Kellog |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 29 Sale |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Ken | ${ }_{3}^{83} 4 \mathrm{Sale}^{91 / 2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Lawb |  | 29 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Leath |  | $21 / 2$ Sale |  |  | S |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $26.261 / 2$ |  |  |  | 2 |  |
|  |  | Libby |  |  | sa |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | M |  |
| 1,4 |  | Lind |  |  |  |  | $4{ }^{4 / 8}$ S Sept. 13 | 22 Aug. 11 |  |
|  |  | Lio |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | , |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{cc} 21 / 8 & \text { Sale } \\ 28^{1 / 2} \end{array}$ | $27^{1 / 2}$ Sep | Se | 25 Ma |  |
| $\begin{array}{r} 560 \\ 70 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{cc} 8 & \text { Sept. } 11 \\ 33 & \text { Sept. } \end{array}$ |  |  |
|  |  | McWul |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Manes | 15/2 2012 |  | 23 |  |  | Ap | $26 . \mathrm{Au}$ |
| 37.7 | 212 | Mers | Sal |  |  |  | 37\% Sep | An | J |
| 3,5 |  |  | $27^{5 / 8}$ Sal | $261 / 818$ | ${ }^{1 / 8} 6^{31 / 2}$ | Se | Sep | Se | 51/4 |
|  |  | Metrop Indus |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{18,5}$ |  | Middle West C |  |  | $77 / 8$ sale |  |  | J |  |
| 18,2 |  | Convertible | $43_{4}^{38} \mathrm{Sal}^{1 / 6}$ | $1{ }^{1 / 8}$ |  | $1 / 8$ | 21 | 13 | ${ }^{5} 5$ |
|  |  | M M ${ }_{7}$ |  |  |  | 33 5 5 Sis Sep Sep | ${ }^{4} 1 / \mathrm{Sep}$ | ${ }^{5}$ \% Feb. ${ }^{24}$ |  |
|  |  | $7 \%$ $6 \%$ | ${ }^{3 / 6}$ Sale |  |  | Se | ${ }^{3} 4$ Sep | Ja |  |
|  |  | Miller \& Har |  |  |  | Se | $5^{\frac{3}{45}}$ Sep | Ja | ${ }_{5}$ |
|  |  | Minnea |  |  |  |  |  | $71 / 3$ Ja |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 20. Se |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 45 | 401/5 | 27 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | M |  |
| 450 |  | - |  |  | 22] $1 / 4$ Sale | Sept. 5 | Sep | Jan | 231/2 Sept. 13 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nat } \\ & \text { Nat } \end{aligned}$ | 15 | $1{ }^{341 / 2} 11{ }^{1 / 2}$ |  |  |  | 3014 Jan. 1038 Apr | $\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ 4 \\ 4 \end{array}$ |
|  |  | Nat'l Nat R | $1{ }_{4}$ | $11.11 / 2$ | ${ }^{1} 5$ | 1 |  | $10 \% 8$ | 15 年 Jan. ${ }^{4}$ |
|  |  | ave |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Common |  |  | $231 / 2$ |  | 231 |  |  |
|  |  | Noblitt-Sparks | S |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Noblitt-spark |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{2}{ }^{\text {Aug. }} 4$ |  |
| 11,40 |  | Northern Pa |  |  |  |  |  | , |  |
|  | ${ }^{3} 7$ | Northern Northwest Ban |  |  | 10.11 | 101/4 Sep | $101 / 2 \mathrm{Se}$ | 10 |  |
|  |  | Northwest |  |  |  |  |  | Jan | 5 |
|  |  | Vor West Ut |  |  |  |  |  | J |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $151 / 217$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Nunn |  |  |  | Se | 2 |  |  |
|  |  | Omnibus Corp v t c com |  |  |  |  |  | Au | ${ }_{20}{ }^{12}$ June ${ }^{\text {Feb. } 25}$ |
|  |  | Ontar |  |  |  | Se | S | 12 Feb. | 14 Mar. 11 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 120 \\ & 140 \\ & 150 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Co} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $151 / 2 \quad 16$ | $1214 \quad 15$ | $125 / 8 \quad 14$ | $\begin{array}{cc} 7 & \text { Sept } \\ 28 & \text { Sept } \\ 121 / 2 & \text { Sept } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 8 & \text { Sept } \\ 31 & \text { Sept } \\ 141 / 4 & \text { Sent } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \text { June } 19 \\ & 271 / 2 \\ & 11 / 4 \text { Jan. }^{7} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} 8 & \text { Sept. } 28 \\ 31 & \text { Sept: } 21 \\ 153 / 4 & \text { Jan. } 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |



[^7]
## Baltimore Stock Exchange

MONTHLY AND YEARLY RECORD

RANGE OF゙ PRICES ON BALTIMORE STOCK EXCHANGE


## Boston Stock Exchange

MONTHLY AND YEARLY RECORD

RANGE OF PRICES ON BOSTON STOCK EXCHANGE


[^8]
## Pittsburgh Stock Exchange

MONTHLY AND YEARLY RECORD

RANGE OF PRICES ON PITTSBURGH STOCK EXCHANGE


* No par value. $x$ Ex-dividend


## Detroit Stock Exchange

RANGE OF PRICES ON DETROIT STOCK EXCHANGE


For footnotes see page 61.

| $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { AGGREGATE } \\ \text { SALES } \end{gathered}$ |  | DETROIT STOCK EXCHANGE STOCKS | $\begin{gathered} \text { Price } \\ \text { Janc. } \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ | PRICES IN SEPTEMBER |  |  |  | ANGE SINCE JAN． 1 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { In } \\ \text { September } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { Jan. } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | Sept． 1 | Sept． 30 | Lowest | Highest | owest | Highest |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { hares } \\ & 2,080 \end{aligned}$ | Shares <br> 7，216 | Universal Cooler class A．．．．－－＊ |  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{rl} B i d \\ 514 & A s k \\ 17 & 6 \\ \hline \end{array}\right\|$ | Sale Prices $47 / 8$ Sept． 11 |  | Snle Prices <br> 23／4 Jan． 17 | ${ }^{51}$ 5\％Sept． 14 |
| $\begin{array}{r} 4,230 \\ 430 \\ \hline, 260 \end{array}$ | 31，554 | Cniversal Cooler class A．．．．－． Class B Universal Products common－．．． | $\begin{array}{ll} 25 & 4 \\ 15 / 5 & 15 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 1558 \\ & 1501 e^{1 / 4} \\ & 1319 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 16 \text { sept. } 11 \\ 163 / 2 \text { Sept. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5,1 / 8 \text { Sept. } 14 \\ 161 / 24 \text { Sept. } 14 \end{gathered}$ | 13 Sant． 11 $151 / 2$ Aug． 23 | $\begin{array}{r} 50 \\ 25 \text { Feb. } 17 \\ 168 \text { Jan. } 28 \end{array}$ |
|  |  | Universal | $\begin{array}{ll} 15 & --. \\ 24 \end{array}$ | $131 / 2$ 19 <br> $22^{2}$ 25 <br> 7  <br> 7  | 131／2 181／2 | $161 / 2$ Sept． 8 | 161／2 Sept． 8 | 153／2 Aug． 23 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 5881 \\ & 42,203 \\ & \hline 10 \end{aligned}$ | 13,4 88 | Warner Airci |  | 2\％ | 20 2138 | 22 Sep |  | 1384 May 26 | ${ }^{184}$ Jan． 10 $15 \%$ Sept． 12 |
|  | 4，48 | Wayne Screw |  |  |  |  | 1258 Sept． 28 | 90 c Jusy 7 |  |
| 1，20 | 24，850 | Woiverine Brewing |  | 10c | ${ }^{71 / 2} 8$ |  | 12 c | 9 c Sept．30 |  |
| 1，609 | 9，0 | Young（LiA） | 80100 | 85 104 <br> 10 11 | 8014104 | 13 ${ }^{\text {－}}$－Sept． |  | June 29 | ${ }_{9}$ Jung． 27 |
|  |  | Am |  |  | 101／2 Sale |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Amer Tel \＆Tel Co－．－．－．－－－－ $10{ }^{*} 0$ | 149 | 157\％／8 Sale | 25 Sale |  | $5{ }^{5 / 8}$ Sep | 1618 Jan． 4 |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 2,7 \\ 6,7 \end{gathered}$ | Borden Company <br> Borg Warner Corp common－． |  | 211／8 Sale | ${ }_{283}^{25}$ ，${ }_{\text {Sale }}^{\text {Sale }}$ | ${ }_{21}^{2014}$ Sep | 25 28 Sept． 30 | ${ }^{163 \% \mathrm{Jan} .}{ }^{19} 8$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1,3 . \\ & \substack{2,6 \\ \hline} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13, \\ 8, \\ 8 \end{array}$ | Commonw \＆Southern Corp－－＊ Consolidated Oil Co | 9， |  |  | 13\％Sep | 15 Sept． 8 | 13 M |  |
|  |  | Dow Chemic | ． |  |  | 130 Sep | 硅 | 根 |  |
|  | 10，79 | General Hupp M | ${ }^{-}$ | $417 / 8$ Sale | 401／8 Sale | 381／8 Sep | 42\％\％Se | 18658 Jan． 27 | 4738 ${ }^{\text {A }}$ |
| 1，7 |  | Inupernat |  |  |  | $13 / 4$ Sept．${ }^{13}$ | ${ }^{2} 588$ Sept． 14 |  | ${ }_{3}^{1 / 4}$ Jun．${ }^{\text {Jun．}} 21$ |
|  |  | Jacobs |  |  | 42 S Sale | ${ }^{3} 1 /$ Sept． 30 | 31\％Sept． 15 | ${ }^{3} 38$ Sept． 30 | －${ }^{315}$ Sept． 15 |
|  | 12，716 | Kroger Grotecry |  | 2414 Sale |  | 24， | 25is Sep | $20 \%$ Apr． 10 | ${ }^{293}$ |
| 2，54 | 27，716 | Nash－Kelvinat | －－ |  | $1{ }^{\text {154\％}}$ \％Sale | 143年 Sep | $163 / 4$ Sept． 8 | ${ }^{5} 2 \mathrm{y}$ \％Appr．${ }^{\text {and }} 11$ | 18\％／4 Jang．${ }^{20}$ |
| 27，${ }^{2}$ | 77，433 | New York Central RR．－．－－100 | $2 \overline{2}^{-7}$ Sale | $111 / 3$ Sale Sale | $22^{18}$ Sale | 速待 | ${ }^{2}{ }^{\text {a }}$ Sept． 27 |  |  |
|  |  | Purity Bakeries Corp－．．－．－－－${ }^{\text {S }}$ |  | 11. |  | $1{ }^{131 / 8}$ Sep | 15 Sept． 5 | 1014 Aug． 2 | 15 Sept． 5 |
| 3，246 | 14，80 | standard Br |  | $53 / 4$ | 6 Sale | 53／4 Sept | $71 / 8$ Sept． 6 | 534 Aug． 2 | $73 \%$ Jan． |

## PhiladelphiaStock Exchange

MONTHLY AND YEARLY RECORD

RANGE OF PRICES ON THE PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE

| Stock Sales | 1939 | 1938 | Bond Sales | 1939 | 1938 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| September＿ | 664，016 | 222，375 | September． | \＄306，000 | \＄67，000 |
| Jan． 1 to Sept． | 2，433，946 | 2，127，087 | Jan． 1 to Sept． 30 | 761，500 | 626，700 |


| $\begin{gathered} \hline \hline \text { AGGREGATE } \\ \text { SALES } \end{gathered}$ |  | PHILADELPHIASTOCK EXCHANGE BONDS | $\begin{gathered} \text { Price } \\ \substack{\text { Jan... } \\ 1939} \end{gathered}$ | PRICES IN SEPTEMBER |  |  |  | RANGE SINCE JAN． 1 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| September | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { Jan. } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | pt． 1 | Sept． 30 | Lowest | High | ow | Hiohest |
| \％ | $\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ 7.000 \\ 757.000 \\ 55.000 \\ 12,000 \end{array}$ | Bell Tel 5s <br> Elec \＆Peoples tr ctēs $4 \mathrm{~s}-1948$ <br> Leh Val ann 6s <br> Peoples Pass Ry－4s |  |  | $32 d$ | Sale Prices | Sale Prices |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{r} 14.000 \\ 10,000 \end{array}$ |  |  |  | $17 / 23$ <br> 13 | 80  <br> 12 12 | ${ }_{12}{ }^{1 / 2}$ Se | 801／38 12 | 113／2 July | $\begin{aligned} & 301 / 2 \text { Sept. } 28 \\ & 1214 \text { Sept. } 26 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{array}{r\|} \text { Shares } \\ 31.869 \\ 25,426 \\ 912 \\ 2.624 \\ 24.68 \\ 22.883 \\ 22.233 \\ 946 \\ 6.944 \\ 14.267 \\ 4.305 \\ 16.334 \\ 42.409 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  | $103 /$ Sept． 1 | $13 \%$ Sept． 11 |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{r} 4,202 \\ 3,357 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{cc}12 & 123 \\ 162 & \text { Sale } \\ \\ \text { c }\end{array}\right.$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | crer 11 | che 11 $10^{3 / 8}$ Se |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 16 $1 / 1 / 24$ |  |  |  |  |
| 8，858 |  |  |  |  | 71／3 Sale | $50^{43 / 3}$ Sep | $50^{7 \% / 8}$ Sept． 21 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }^{3} \mathrm{j} / 3$ Saje－ | －5is Sale－ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 92 \％${ }^{\text {\％}}$ |  | 72 夝 Sept． 30 |  |  |
| 6,2 |  |  |  | －27\％${ }^{\text {ajale }}$ |  |  | 3438 Sept． 13 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & \text { Sale } \\ 32 & 34 \\ 3 & 3 \\ 134 \\ 23 & \text { Sale } \\ 8 & \text { Sale } \end{array}\right.$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Horn \＆Hardart（Phila）com－－＊｜ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1251 / 4 \mathrm{Mar} .9 \\ & 38 \\ & \text { 35 Jan. } 5 \\ & 63 \text { Sept. } 11 \\ & 10^{38} \text { Aup. } 27 \\ & \text { Aug. } 15 \end{aligned}$ |
| 8 | 1 | Lehigh Coal \＆Navigation－－－${ }^{*}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8.0 | 11 | National Power |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 50.427 \\ & 44.479 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 187.127 \\ & 12,764 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $44.175$ | 112， 86 | Pennsylilania RR Pennslvania Salt Mig．－．－．－． 50 50 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Penn Traffic common－．．－2 $2 / 1$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Phila Elec Power pre |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Phila Insulated Wir |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3，317 | 13，493 | Philadelphia Tr |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Salt Dome oil Corp． <br> scott Paper |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Tacony－Palmyra－B |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}46 & 48 \\ 40 \\ 81\end{array}$ |  |  | ${ }^{433} 83$ Apr．${ }^{8}$ | ${ }_{42} 52 / 4$ July 31 |
| 2，1 | 11.720 1,674 | Tonopah Mining－－－．．．－－－－－－－－－－ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $1{ }^{3 / 1}$ A Apr．${ }^{\text {a }}$ Jan． 10 |
|  |  | Preferred |  |  |  |  | $1{ }^{1}$ | 兂 |  |
|  |  | Union Tract |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{3} 3 \%$ Feb．${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
|  |  | Unitea Gas |  | 边 1278 sale |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Preferred |  |  | ${ }_{114}^{133 / 4}$ Sale |  | 1413 | （ers |  |
| 17 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 512 dis Sept |  |  |

## San Francisco Stock Exch. MONTHLY AND YEARLY RECORD

RANGE OF PRICES ON THE SAN FRANCISCO STOCK EXCHANGE


[^9]

[^10]SAN FRANCISCO STOCK EXCHANGE


## Los Angeles Stock Exch.

## MONTHLY AND YEARLY RECORD

RANGE OF PRICES ON THE LOS ANGELES STOCK EXCHANGE
Stock Sales
1939
1938
1939
1938
September--
$\begin{array}{r}\text { 588,506 } \\ \hline 678,720\end{array}$


\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\[
\begin{gathered}
\bar{A} G G R E G \overline{A A} T E \\
S A L E S
\end{gathered}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{LTOS ANGELES STOCKS} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Price } \\
\& \text { Janc. } \\
\& 1939
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{PRICES IN SEPTEMBER} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{RANGE SINCE JAN. 1} \\
\hline \[
\begin{gathered}
I n \\
\text { September }
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Since } \\
\& \text { Jan. } 1
\end{aligned}
\] \& \& \& Sept. 1 \& Sept. 30 \& Lowest \& Hiohest \& Lowes \& Hiohest \\
\hline Shares \& \&  \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline 9,200 \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
2.248 \\
152,758 \\
675
\end{array}
\] \& Assoc Gas \& El Bandini Petrole \&  \& \[
\left|\begin{array}{cc}
\text { Bid } \& \text { Ask } \\
371 / 2 \mathrm{c} \& 871 / 2 \mathrm{c} \\
31 / 8 \& \text { Sale } \\
\hline 11
\end{array}\right|
\] \& \[
\left[\begin{array}{cc}
B i d \\
50 \mathrm{c} \& 1.00 \\
5 \& 51 \\
5 \& 10
\end{array}\right]
\] \& \[
5
\] \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Sale Prices \\

\end{tabular} \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Sale Prices \\
75 c Jan. 28 \\
\(3 \% / 8\) Jan.
\end{tabular} \&  \\
\hline \& \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Barker Bros common \\
\(51 / 2 \%\) preferred
\end{tabular} \&  \& \[
\begin{array}{cc}
3^{6 / 8} \& 781 / 21 / 20 \\
27 \& 30
\end{array}
\] \&  \&  \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
61 / 3 \text { Sept. } 12 \\
8 \\
\text { Sept } 11 \\
27 / 2 \text { Sept. } 15
\end{array}
\] \&  \&  \\
\hline 525 \& 3,100
4.625 \&  \&  \& \[
\begin{array}{ll}
13 \mathrm{c} \& 30 \\
13 \mathrm{c} \\
25 \mathrm{c} \& 25 \mathrm{c} \\
\hline \& 35 \mathrm{c}
\end{array}
\] \& \(\begin{array}{ll}24 \mathrm{c} \& 30 \\ 130 \& 30 \\ 40 \& 65\end{array}\) \& 4 \&  \&  \&  \\
\hline \(\overline{2}, \overline{8} \overline{6} \overline{0}\) \& 28,940 \& Bolsa Chica \({ }^{\text {Wrail }}\) Corp \& 25c
\(23 / 4\)
2304
Sale \&  \& \& \& 50c Sept. \& 35c July 13 \& 75c Jan. 30 \\
\hline \& \&  \& 50 c . \(1 \frac{1}{2} / 2\) \& 25 c 21/8 62 sal c \&  \&  \& \({ }^{2} 27 / 2 \mathrm{sept}\) Sest. \& 13/6 Mar. 22 \&  \\
\hline \[
\begin{array}{r}
1,000 \\
500
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 7.520 \\
\& 5.100 \\
\& 3.000
\end{aligned}
\] \& Broad way Dept S \& \[
\begin{array}{ll}
7 \mathrm{c} \& 81 \\
2 \mathrm{c} \& 4 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] \& \& \& \& \({ }^{5} 11{ }^{2}\) Sept. 27 \& [ \(47 / 8\) Aug, 7 \& \({ }^{75 \mathrm{c}}\) Feb. \({ }^{8}\) \\
\hline \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 3,000 \\
\& 1.072
\end{aligned}
\] \& Common vot tr \&  \& (1cc \& \(1c\) \& t1e Sept. 2 \& t1c Sept. 2 \& 2c Jan. 12 \&  \\
\hline \& 1.0 \& \({ }_{\text {Preferred }}\) \& \begin{tabular}{l} 
2c \\
3 c \\
\\
\hline 10 c \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& , 10 c \& \({ }_{1 \mathrm{c}}^{2 \mathrm{c}} 1010 \mathrm{c}\) \& \& \& 3c Apr. 15 \& \({ }_{3 \mathrm{l}}^{2 \mathrm{c}}\) May \({ }^{\text {ary }}{ }^{8}\) \\
\hline \& 1.4 \& Byron Jackison \& 17.18 \& \(123 /{ }^{1}\) Sale \& 151/2 \(161 / 2\) \&  \& ī2 \({ }^{3} /{ }^{\text {a }}\) Sep \& \({ }_{123}^{3 \mathrm{c}}\) Appri. \({ }^{\text {a }}\) \&  \\
\hline \({ }^{2}\) \& 3. \& Central Invectme \& 161/2 \(171 /{ }^{1 / 2}\) \& 19 \& \& \({ }_{12}^{19}\) Sept. \({ }^{2}\) \& 28, \& \({ }_{12}{ }^{\text {Ap }}\) \& 28.17 Sept. 11 \\
\hline \& \& Chapman's Ice \& \(\begin{array}{lll}1.00 \& 1 . \\ 81 \& 82\end{array}\) \& 90 c
77

Sa \& 92 \& \& \& 120c Apr \& litio Jan. 19 <br>
\hline 4,815
8.211 \& 18,466 \& Consoidated \& \&  \& 92 \& Se \& 5 \& 615\% Apr. \& ${ }_{92}{ }^{3}$ Sept. Sept 12 <br>
\hline \& 35,858 \& Consoferred. \& \& \& \& \& 818 Sept. 11 \& 3.8 \& 883 Sept. 11 <br>
\hline 20 \& 5,548 \& Creameries or \& 41/2 \& Sale \& $12{ }_{5} \begin{aligned} & \text { Sale } \\ & \text { Sale }\end{aligned}$ \& $\begin{array}{lll}9 & \text { Sept. } \\ 5 & 1 \\ 5 & \text { Sept. } 21\end{array}$ \& ${ }_{5}^{131 / 8}$ Sept. ${ }^{\text {Sept. } 21}$ \& ${ }^{7} 96$ Mar. 30 \& $131 / 8$ Sept. 12 <br>
\hline \& \& Douglas Aircraft \& \& \& \& \& \& 65 Mar . 14 \&  <br>
\hline \& 20.34 \& Electrical Products \& 903 10 \& ${ }^{66}$ 9\% Sale \&  \& 693姩 Sep \& ${ }^{79} 10$ Sept. ${ }^{\text {S }}$ \& ${ }^{603} 8{ }^{3}$ Aprr ${ }^{\text {A }}$ Sept. ${ }^{27}$ \& 79\%/ Sept. 11 <br>
\hline 8.6 \& 54.208 \& Exeter Oil ${ }^{\text {a }}$ O \& \& ${ }_{410}^{71 / 4} 8{ }^{81 / 21}$ \& $81 / 2$ Sale \& $81 / 2 \mathrm{Se}$ \& Sept. 19 \& $6{ }^{3} / 4$ \& 10 J Jan. 4 <br>
\hline \& \& Farmers \& Merch Nai Bk-iol \& 370 \& 41 c Sa \& \& 4 \& 671/2 ${ }^{\text {csept. }}$ Sept 114 \& 400 \& ${ }^{1 / 6}{ }^{\text {c J Jan. }}$ Mar. ${ }_{6}$ <br>
\hline \& \& (ieneral Metals Corp.----2.50 \& 9 1014 \& $10 \quad 111 / 4$ \& $\begin{array}{cc}13 & 143 \\ 7 & 10\end{array}$ \& \& 13 Sept.28 \& 6 \& <br>
\hline . 6545 \& $\stackrel{40}{1,4}$ \& General Motors Corp......-10 \& 493 Sale \& 43 Sale \& 547\% Sale \& $43^{3 / 2}$ Se \& \& 37\% Ap \&  <br>
\hline \& \& General Telephone Corp...--20 \& \& $18^{41 / 4}$ \& \& sept. \& $51 / 2$ Sept. 25 \& $5{ }^{\text {S Sept. }} 6$ \& <br>
\hline $\begin{array}{r}\text { 3,130 } \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 14 \& Gladaing McBan \& 10

6 \& $$
7^{51 / 2} \text { sale }
$$ \& ${ }_{9}^{5} 3$ \&  \&  \& 5338 Sept. 27 \& Jan. 7 <br>

\hline $\underline{2,989}$ \& 17,935 \&  \& $\begin{array}{ll}631 / 2 & 7 \\ 3794\end{array}$ \& 23 多 Sale \& \& \& \& ${ }^{533 / 3}$ Apr. 10 \& $$
2 \frac{4}{3}
$$ <br>

\hline
\end{tabular}

For footnote isee page 65

† Listed May 3. 1939.
$\ddagger$ Listed May 15, 1939.

## Cleveland Stock Exchange <br> MONTHLY AND YEARLY RECORD

## RANGE OF PRICES ON THE CLEVELAND STOCK EXCHANGE



[^11]
# 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:


Quotations for all securities are as near as possible for the closing day of the month precedino 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 pur haser does not have to provide for it separately in making payment. In the case of income bonds and bonds in default, the price is always "flat." and no derlgatlag mark is employed to indicate the fact

Quotations for guaranteed stocks are "and dividend" that is the accrued dividend must be paid in addition to the price
It should be borne in mind in the use of these tables that the quotations for many inactive and unllsted securitles are merely nominal, but in all ases the figures are obtalned from sources 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, "I $g$ " tor land grant, "opt" for optional

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

| Bonds | Bid | Ask | Bonds | Bid | Ask | Bonds | Bid | Ask |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| RAILROAD BONDS <br> Aberdeen \&Asheboro 1 st $55^{\circ} 40 \mathrm{~J} \& \mathrm{~J}$ | 40 |  | Ist mitge gtd \& 581941 J\&J | 72 | $763 / 4$ | Boston \& Maine RR (Cont)- | 27 |  |
| Adirondack 1st $41 / 5 \mathrm{~s} 1942 \mathrm{gu} \mathrm{M} \mathrm{\& B}$ | 75 | $\overline{5}$ | Augusta Union Sta 4s 1953.-J\&J | 76 |  | pme |  |  |
| Akron \& Barb Belt $\% 481942$, J\&D | 99 | 102 | Baltimore \& Ohio- |  |  | 1/88 1939-1944.........J\&D | 0 | 3.50\% |
| Akron Canton \& Youngstown- |  |  | 1 st mtge g 4s, July 1948--A\&O | $691 / 8$ | $697 / 8$ | $41581940-1943$--.-.---A\&O | 75 |  |
| Gen \& ref 6s 1945 series A-A\&O | 32 | 35 | 1st mtge g 5s, July 1948--A\&O $f$ | $711 / 8$ | 72 | 5s 1940-1944------M\&N |  | 3.75\% |
| Glanama Great Southern- |  |  |  | 681/2 | $591 / 2\| \|$ | mtge gu g 4s 1955_...F\&A |  | 1113 |
| 1st cons 85 s 1943 ser A...J J | 10734 |  | Certifirates of deposi | $581 / 2$ | $591 / 2$ | ost \& Prov deb 5s July 11938... | 65 |  |
| 1st cons 481943 ser B _--Jd D | 1023/4 |  | Sec 4s extended 1944 |  |  | Boston Rev Beach \& |  |  |
| Alabama Tennessee \& Northern- |  |  | Ref \& gen 5s series A 1995_J\&D $f$ | 3034 | $311 / 4$ | 1st m $48 / 88$ Juy $151947 \ldots$ J\& J15 | 13 | 16 |
| Prior lien 6s 1948_-197---Jd\& |  |  | Certificates of deposit--- $f$ | 30 |  | 6s ext to Jan $151947 \ldots$--J. J J |  |  |
| Gen income 68 Oct ${ }^{\text {Glabama }}$ ( Vicksburg Ry ---JdJ | 172 |  | Ref \& gen 6s ser O 1995..J\&D ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 33 \\ & 33 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ | 3412 | Boston Term Co 31/28 1947.-F\&A | 69 | 71 |
| 18t Mg $581974=$ riet A_M\&N | 75 | 80 | Ref \& gen 5 s ser D 2000 -. M\&S | 30 | 31 |  | $83{ }^{71 / 2}$ | $771 / 2$ |
| Albany \& Susq $31 / 6 \mathrm{~g}$ g 1946._A\&O | 77 | 81 | Certificates of deposi | 29 | 30 | 1st ref 5 s 1981 ....--J.-JJ | 65 |  |
| Alleghany Corp- |  |  | Ref \& gen 5 s ser F F 1996 |  | 31 | Buffalo Rochester \& Pittsburgh- |  |  |
| Ooll tr conv 58 1944 $\ldots$..... F\&A | $821 / 2$ |  | Certificates of deposit |  |  |  |  |  |
| Coll \& conv 5s 1949-.----J\&D Ooll \& conv 5 s 1950..........A\&O | $\begin{aligned} & 7512 \\ & 50 \end{aligned}$ | 761/2 | Convertible 41/2s, 1960 $\ldots$ F\&A Certificates of deposit | $211 / 2$ | $221 / 2$ | Buff \& Susquehanna kk Corp--- | $411 / 2$ | $43 \%$ |
| 58 ᄂtamped 1950....--A8 | $491 / 2$ | 50 | L E\&WVa Sys rep ts'41 M\&N | $60{ }^{1 / 2}$ | 62 | 1 st 4 Dec 301963 | 63 |  |
| Allegheny Val gen $481942 \ldots$ M\& | 1041/2 | 1063/8 | Certificates of deposit | 59 |  | Burl Cedar Rapids \& North- |  |  |
| Allegheny \& Westernlist mtge guar 4 s 1998. | 55 |  | S'west Div 1st mige $5 s^{\prime} 50 \_\mathrm{J} \& \mathrm{~J}$ Certificates of deposit | 50 | 51 | Oon 1st \& coll tr 58 g g 34_-A\& | 8 | $81 / 2$ |
| American Kefrig Transit- |  |  | Tol Cinn Div ref 4 s A $59 . . \mathrm{J} \& \overline{\mathrm{~J}}$ |  |  | Cambria \& Cl' e eld 5 sg g ' $41 .-\mathrm{J} \& \mathrm{~J}$ |  |  |
| Equip 5 $/ 5$ s serlev EL 1939.. M\&N | 3.00 | $1.50 \%$ | Eq tr $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ ser $\mathrm{D} 19,0.41$-J J J J | 4.50 | 3.25 | जeu M g 481955 | 2 | $9{ }^{\circ} 1 / 2$ |
| Equip 58 ser F, G \& H. ${ }^{\text {'4 }}$ 4-'45 | 4.00 | $2.50 \%$ | Eq tr 41/2s ser E1940-42--A\&O | 4.60 | 3.50 | Cambria \& Indiana |  |  |
| Ann Arbor 1st g ing ---Q-J | 401/2 | $461 / 2$ | Eq ir 41/2s ser F 1939-44_-M\&N | 4.60 | $3.50 \%$ | Equip trust 23/6 1939-47 _-A\&O |  | 2.25\% |
| Ark \& Mem Ky $B$ Idge \& Term- <br> 1st M 58 . 1964 $\qquad$ | 901/8 | 95 |  | 103 |  | Can ada Atl Ky 1st 48 1955..J\&J Canada South 581962 ser A_A\&O |  |  |
| Aroostook Nor 58 g 1947 | 98 |  |  | 8933/8 | 90 | Canadian National Rys- ${ }^{\text {a }}$-A\& |  |  |
| Atchison Topeka \& Santa Fe |  |  | 4 s stamped 1951 | 881/2 | 90 |  |  | 92 |
| Gen mtge gold 4, 1995- ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - A\&O | 102 | 103 | Piscat Divg 58.5 Jan 1943 - A A O | 98 |  |  |  |  |
| Adjustment 4s July 11995 Nov |  | $941 / 4$ | Van Bur Ext 5 g g Jan 4.3 A\&t | 98 |  | 4 4 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ guar 1956-...----- P\&A |  | $921 / 2$ |
| Conv g 4 s of 09 due 1955 - \& D | 891/2 |  | Battle Cr \& Sturgis gu 3s '89-J\&D | 35 | 50 |  |  |  |
| Oonv g 4s '05 due 1955_-J\&D |  |  | Buycity \& Batule Crk 38 '89 J\& | 40 |  | 50 yr | 95 | $971 / 2$ |
| Oonv g 4s of ' 10 due 1960-J\&D | $891 / 2$ | 94 | Beech Crk Ext 36151951 | 75 |  | bs guar Uet 11969 | 96 |  |
| Oonv deb 4 4 ¢s 1948.-...J\&D | 101 | 1013/4 | Belt Ry of Chatt 1st $5 \mathrm{~s} \cdot{ }^{\circ} \overline{5}$, .J\&J | 75 |  |  | 100 | 1038 |
| Trans S L lst g 4s 1958--J\& | 1041/8 |  | Bel videre Del cons 31/38 1943-J\&J | 102 |  | 16-year guar 38-1950-0-J\& |  |  |
|  | 103 | 105 | Brssemer \& Lake Erio- |  |  | 13-year guar 3s 1950---J\&D |  |  |
| Rocky Mt DIv 481965 .-. ${ }^{8.1}$ | 98 |  | Equip tr 21/8 1940 1947--M\&S $b$ | 2.50 | 2.00\% | Guaranteed 3s 1944----MM |  |  |
| Athens Term Ry list g 58 di--JdJ | 25 |  | Blg Mandy Ry ist g 4s 1944 --J\&D |  |  | 7-year, unar 28 | 90 |  |
| Atlanta \& Óharlotte Alr Line- |  |  |  | 3.50 | 2.50\% | 4-year guar 2 s 1942 mar --J\& |  |  |
| 1st M $41 / 1944$ ser A.....JJ J J | $91^{1 / 2}$ | $951 / 2$ | Biriu Term 1st g 4s 1957 gu_M\& ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  | Equipment trusts |  |  |
| 101 M 5819448 er B | $941 / 2$ | $971 / 2$ | Bluff Point Land \& Imp 1st 4 s ' 40 | $961 / 2$ |  | $41 / 5 \mathrm{~s}$ ser es J 19,0-42 _-M\&N |  |  |
| Atlanta Knoxville \& Northern- |  |  | Buonville St L \& Sou 5s '51 -F\&A | 20 |  | 5 s series K 1940-1944-M\&N |  |  |
| 1at mtge gold $581946 \ldots \ldots . . J$ D | 106 |  | Buston \& Albany 5s Oct 63.-J\& J | 68 | 70 | $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ ser.es L 1910-1945-J\&D |  | 4.75\% |
| 1at cons 48 Mar $112002 \ldots \mathrm{MsN}$ | 96 |  |  | 84 |  | 2 1/ns sur es O 1910-1947-F\&A |  | 4.75\% |
| Atlantic City 1st $481951-0 J \& J$ | 65 75 |  | $41 / 28$ limpt 1978 --------FA | 56 | 59 | $21 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ July $11940-1949$ - | 5.75 | 4.75\% |
| 18t 5 s ext May $11954-\ldots-M \& N$ | 75 |  | lst mtge 4 ¢/8s ser A 1943.-A\&O | 78 |  | Canadian Nor deb $61 / 288^{46-J \& J}$ | 106 | 107 |
| 1at cons 4s July $11952 \ldots .$. M\&s |  | 8 |  | 50 50 | 52 |  |  | 97 |
| Oonv det $4 * 5193 y$ op $16 . \ldots \mathrm{M} 2 \mathrm{~N}$ | 100 |  | Boston \& Maine RR- | 50 |  | Uons deben 4s perpetual. J J J |  |  |
| Gon unifser A $41 / 1881964$ - J D D | 65 | $661 / 2$ | 1st intge 5 s ser AO 1967._-M\&S | 42 1/4 | 423/4 | $20-\mathrm{yr}$ coll tr 4 y ¢s 1946...M\&S | $751 / 8$ |  |
| 10-yr coll tr 5s May 1 $45 . \mathrm{M} \mathrm{\& N}$ | $75^{1 / 2}$ |  | 1st mige 5 ser $111955 \ldots \ldots \mathrm{M} \mathrm{\& N}$ | $421 / 2$ | 43 |  | $751 / 4$ |  |
| Lous Nashv 4s Uct $1.52 . \mathrm{M} \mathrm{\& N}$ |  | 69 | 1st mtge 43/8880r JJ 1961.-A\&U | 38 | $383 / 4$ | SP $41 / 6 \mathrm{~s}$ Dec 151944 --J\&D 15 | 74 | 77 /8 |
| Equipment | 2.00 | 1.50\% |  | 42 | 44 | Ooll tr $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s} 1960$--.-....-J\&J |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{b} \quad 2.00$ | $1.50 \%$ | 5 s suries DD 19.45 | 42 | 44 | Oonv coll tr 681942 ----M M | $821 / 2$ | 85 |
|  | b 2.50 | 2.00\% |  | 39 | 41 | 15-yr conv coll tr 4s 1949_ J\&J |  |  |
| Atiantre (vast Line (Uonn)- |  |  | 58 series R 194U.-.-.-...-M* | 62 | 65 | Oonv coll tr 31/68 1951...E\&A |  | 67 |
| Atlantic ctis or indebt fis...J | 83 |  | 58 suries T $1941-\cdots-\ldots-\ldots-\ldots$ M\& | 45 | 47 | Oonv coll trust 3s 1945-..A\&O |  |  |
| Atlantic Coast Line of $\mathrm{S}^{\text {O- }}$ |  |  |  | 45 | 47 | Ooll trust $21 / 18$ 1941...-.-A\&O | $811 / 2$ |  |
| AtI \& Danvill 18 st 4819 |  |  |  | $431 / 2$ |  | Eq or 5s 194 |  | 100 |
| 2 d k 4 8 1948 . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Atlantic \& Yadkin gu 4s 40 A 80 |  | 61 | Mtge $41 / 881944$ | 36 |  | Caro Clinch \& Ohio 6s 52 _J\&D 15 |  | 107\%/8 |
| Aug Term list gug 6s 1947_-A\&C | 101 |  |  | 31 |  | Carthake \& Adirondack 18t mige guar g $4 \mathrm{~s} 1981 \ldots \mathrm{~J} \& \mathrm{D}$ | 48 |  |

b Basis. f This price includes accrued interest. $k$ Last sale. $n$ Nominal. $r$ Payable in Canadian funds.




NOTICE-All bond prices are "and Interest" oxcept where marked "f"e and income and dofaulted bonds
Quotations for all mevuritics are as near as possible for the closing day of the month pruceding the date of issue




[^12]
## 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 passible
Quotations for all securities are as near as possible for the closing day of the month preceding the date of issue


## Public Utilities

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


[^13]NOTICE-All bond prices are "and interest" oxcept where marked "f" and income and defaulted bonds


[^14]


* Called Oct. 2 at 105. $\ddagger$ Called Oct. 1 as 105, $a$ A verage price. $b$ Basis. $f$ This price includes accrued interest. $k$ Last sale. $n$ Nominal. $r$ Pay $\mathbf{H}^{-}$





[^15]PUBLTC UTILITY BONDS
NOTICE-All bond prices are "and interest" except where marked "f and income and defaulted bonde


| Stocks Par | Bid | Ask | Stocks Par | Bid | Ask | Stocks | Bid | Ask |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $1033 / 2$1030100751931061610478283$63 / 8$64 |  | Fed St \& Pleasant $\begin{aligned} & \text { Val-See Phila }\end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| $7 \%$ preferred ${ }^{\text {cosen }}$ |  |  | $\$ 6$ preferred <br> $\$ 61 / 2$ preferred | $\begin{array}{r} 13 \\ 23 \\ { }_{2}^{13} \\ 243 \\ 243 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 135 \\ & 25.6 \\ & 26, \\ & 27 \end{aligned}$ | 1st pref \$t series B. |  |  |
| City water (New Oastle) pref. 10 |  |  |  |  |  | Kansas Elec Pow $6 \%$ pret.-- ${ }^{\text {ann }}$ | $\begin{gathered} 116 \\ 13 \\ 95 \\ 95 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| ars Spr |  | - $40-3 / 2$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 258 z^{2} \\ & 44 \end{aligned}$ | 464100 |  |  | $1981$ |
|  |  | 188 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 977 \\ & 483 / 2 \\ & 76 / 2 \end{aligned}$ |  | Kansas Gas \& Elec 7\% pref.-100 |  |  |
| Oleveland Ratway |  |  |  |  | 50 |  | $\begin{gathered} 105 \\ 88 \\ 08 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 108 \\ 92 \\ 92 \end{gathered}$ |
| Colum G \& EIL Cor |  |  | Florida |  | 88 | Kansa Yower d Light------- |  |  |
| 6\% preferred se |  |  |  |  |  | 6\% preferred--.---------100 |  | 1023 |
| ${ }^{5 \%}$ \% conv preferr |  |  |  |  | 21/4 |  | $103 / 1 / 2$ |  |
| ${ }_{6}{ }_{6}$ | 10 | 111 |  |  |  | ${ }_{43}^{41}$ | ${ }_{46}^{43}$. |  |
| 6 |  | - 21 | Preferred - | 108384 |  | $\begin{aligned} & -712 \overline{4} \\ & 14 \end{aligned}$ | Keystone Telephoron \$4 prof.-i00 | $\begin{aligned} & 65 \\ & 80 \\ & 80 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{6} 6$ |
| Commonwealth cias |  |  | Gatineau power com--------100 $r$ | $87^{-}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 75 \\ & 83 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Oommonwealtad you |  | ${ }^{1} 5$ |  | r 87 |  | ${ }^{95}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 80 \\ & 60 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 83 \\ & 103 \end{aligned}$ |
| ${ }^{56}$ preferred | 5 |  | $5 \%$ prior preferred.....-.---** ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | $531 / 2$ |  | $16^{1 / 2}$ |  |
| Commonweath |  |  |  | 30 | 50 | Lewiston Gas Lt $5 \%$ pref----- 100 | 95 <br> 98 <br> 8 | $\begin{array}{r} 53 \\ 100 \\ 100 \end{array}$ |
| 6\% prefer | 103 |  |  |  |  | Lexington Telep $6 \%$ prof ...- |  |  |
| Commun | 103 |  |  |  |  |  | 104 |  |
| First uret | 3 | ${ }_{31} 11 / 2$ | A mer shs for ordinary stock.- | 20 | 25 | Light \& Pow Securities Co... | 102 75 |  |
| Community |  | $20{ }^{3 / 4}$ |  |  |  | Lockh | $100$ |  |
| 7\% preferre |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 18 \\ & 65 \\ & 151 / 2 \\ & 48^{1 / 2} \\ & \hline 1 / 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19 \\ & 75 \\ & 161 / 8 \end{aligned}$ | Lone suar das Corp-....... |  |  |
| Cemmon |  | $4{ }_{4}^{47}$ | $5 \%$ preferred <br> Gen Telephone Corp com-..-- 20 <br> $\$ 3$ conv preferred |  |  |  | ${ }^{27} 18$ | ${ }_{28}{ }^{29}$ |
| Conn Gas \& |  |  |  |  |  | Longview Bridge class A..... |  | ${ }_{40 \mathrm{c}}^{28}$ |
| Connecticu |  | 61 | , | ${ }_{10}{ }_{28}{ }^{\text {3/4 }}$ | $102{ }^{\frac{1}{2} / 2}$ |  |  | ${ }^{98} 81 / 2$ |
| Connecticut |  |  | Gen Telep Tri Corp----20 |  | ${ }_{6}$ | $5 \%$ preferred | ${ }_{1}{ }^{18} 8^{3 / 8}$ |  |
| Connecticut |  | + ${ }^{3}$ |  |  | ${ }^{36} 93$ | 6\% preferred -..........-100 | x1121/2 | \% |
| 0 Onsol Elec \& |  | 8 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 931 / 2, \\ & 13 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{83}{ }^{\text {94/8}}$ |  |  |  |
| Cons ${ }_{\text {das }}$ |  | 75 | Ge |  | 16 | Lowell Electric Lightu-......- | 50 |  |
| Oons Ediso |  | $3{ }^{3}$ | Giloucester Elec Lt Co. | $\begin{array}{r} 13 \\ 13 \\ -95 \end{array}$ | $80^{--}$ |  | 103 | 105 |
| Con |  | $1031 / 2$ | Goold \& Stock Telep (guar | ${ }^{\text {775 }}$ 5 |  |  | 83 |  |
| Coubolldate |  | 13/ | Green | 78 | 81 | Malden Electri | 3 | 988- |
| Cons Trac of |  |  | Gren | ${ }_{82}^{23}$ | 25 | alden \& Mel | 2 |  |
| Oonfumers | 29 |  | Gulf Power |  | 97 |  | 123/8 | $1 / 3$ |
| Cousul ers |  | 100 |  |  |  | aran |  | 6 |
| \$ $\$ 1.50$ prefer |  | 93 |  |  |  | Marion 0 |  |  |
| $7 \%$ priar prefe | 91 | 3 | to |  |  | arket st |  |  |
| ontineu Pass 1 |  |  | Ha milton Gas |  |  | 6\% prior prefer | \%/4 | 6 |
| Cuban Telephoin | 53 | 55 | Harrisiburg 1ridy |  |  | Commion |  |  |
| Cumbertand | 58 |  | Harrisburg Ry |  |  | Common witho |  |  |
|  | 103 | 107 | Hartford Ele Hartford Ga |  |  | \$2 P'referred |  | 2 |
|  | 100 | 103 |  |  |  | Mass Utilitie |  |  |
| prefer |  |  | Havana Elec |  |  | Memphis |  |  |
| Danbury | 26 |  | Havana Elec \& |  |  | Metropolit |  |  |
| Dayton Pow |  | 105 \% $/ 2$ | Havernill Ele |  |  | 86 pr | ${ }_{98}^{90}$ | 1003 |
| Preferred |  | 11 | 11estunillta |  |  | ${ }^{86}$ |  |  |
| Derby Gas |  | ${ }_{32} 3$ | Holyoke Water P | 15 | $115^{16}$ | Mexican |  |  |
| Detroit ${ }_{\text {Derroit }}$ Cdis |  |  | Houston N |  |  | Mexterered |  |  |
| Duke 'ower |  | ${ }^{117}$ | Hudsou \& M Manh |  | 188 | Mexican Utilities |  |  |
| Duquesine | 5 |  | 5\% not-cum pr |  | 14 | Michigan Gas \& |  |  |
| \$4 preterred | 5 | ${ }_{3}^{6}$ | Huntington <br> ldatho tower |  | 112 | Mid ${ }^{7}$ prior preferr |  |  |
| Duquesne Li | 2 |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { luatuo roue } \\ & 6 \% \% \text { st pr } \end{aligned}\right.$ |  | 112 | Midjand |  |  |
| Ears Mast Mu |  | $145^{53 / 2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Eastern Gas |  |  | Arrears |  |  | $6 \%$ prior lien |  |  |
| 6\% preterre |  | 2438 |  |  |  | 6\% proterred |  |  |
| Eastern Mass |  | 1. | \$ |  | 57 | Minnesota Pow \& |  |  |
| $6 \%$ lst pref |  | ${ }^{67}$ | India | 1001/2 |  | ${ }_{\text {M }} 86$ cum prissipl pref |  |  |
| $5 \%$ madjusin | ${ }_{3}^{20}$ | ${ }_{4}^{21}$ | ${ }_{\text {Indiana }}$ | 108 | 10 | ${ }^{\text {ississipppl}}$ profertod. |  |  |
| Eastern Minn | 8 | 12 | Indiana |  |  | Mises Pow |  |  |
|  | 90 |  | Ind |  |  | Missisisipl Riv Pow $6 \%$ pref-i0 |  |  |
| Eastern States ${ }^{\text {C }}$ |  |  | Indiana Hy |  |  | Mussissippl |  |  |
| Sue Invest |  |  |  | 10 | 14. | Missouri Pub Service co | 4/8 |  |
| Eastern Stat, |  | ${ }_{22}^{2}$ | Indiana Teleph | 21 |  | Monongabela L \& P - See Phila ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |
| Eassteru Uul A | 28 | 29 | - | 99 |  | Monongahela |  |  |
| Cony stock |  |  | 6\%\% preferred.-...-.....--100 | 105 | 105 ${ }^{3 / 4}$ | Monon-West Penn | 析 |  |
| E.ectric ${ }^{\text {preferred }}$ |  |  | India |  |  | Montana Dakota Utilities com 10 |  |  |
| 85 |  | 67 59 | (Literboro Rapld Tranitit---100 |  | 414 | 6\% preferred--..-.-.-----100 |  |  |
| Electric Ferries $6 \%$ preferred | $58{ }^{1 / 2}$ | ${ }_{62}^{2}$ | 1ate |  |  | Montana | 102 29 |  |
| Elec ${ }^{8 \%}$ preferred. |  |  | , |  |  | Montreal |  |  |
| Class A fuil | 1.2 |  |  |  | 3/2 | Montreal Tr |  |  |
| Elec Power \& |  |  | 181 preferr |  | 69 | Mountain 8 ¢ |  |  |
| \$7 preferred | 33 | 3414 | Internat Power |  | 20. | Mountain States |  |  |
| 2d pref series | 29 | 230 |  |  | $35^{3 / 4}$ |  |  |  |
| ptiona | 41/4 | 4312 | Intruat ional Telet \& Teleg.-...* |  | 5 | Nass | $1 / 2$ |  |
| El Pase Elect |  |  | Forelg |  | 51/2 | Nat | 做 |  |
| ${ }_{\text {El }} \mathrm{Pl}_{\text {Paso Nat }}$ | 381/4 |  | International See Investing |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7\% Prefer | 108 |  | Interstate Natu |  |  | Vational Power \& Llg |  |  |
| Eliz \& Treu | ${ }_{5}^{53}$ |  | 1 uterstate P |  |  | \$6 prefe | $821 / 2$ |  |
| Elizabethtown W | 110 | $114{ }^{-}$ |  | $1{ }^{4}$ | 13 | Nebraska power $7 \%$ lst prer 100 | 106 |  |
| Elizabuthown Come | 210 | 220 | lowa Electri | 26 | 29 |  | 2 |  |
|  | 45 |  | Iowa | 61 | 63 |  |  | 35 |
| Empire Disir | 59 | 65. |  |  | 72 | New |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6\%\% \%rererre-----------100 | 5 | $61 / 2$ |  |  |  | \$5 \%/3 preferred | 33 |  |
| Empire Power Corp-------100 | 59 | $61 / 1 / 2$ | 87 |  |  | Vew Eng low Ass | 14 73 |  |
| See Investing |  |  | ( |  |  | pre |  |  |
| 6\% ${ }^{\text {mire }}$ Tel | ${ }^{93 / 2}$ | 11 |  |  |  | Vow England |  |  |
| n\%ineers I'ul |  |  | 6\% artar cer | ${ }_{18}^{14}$ |  | Vew Eng |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { meers unt } \\ & \$ 5 \text { cumulaty } \\ & \$ 5 \% \text { pret } \end{aligned}$ | 80 |  | $7 \%$ arrear cert Italiin Superpow See Investing | 16 |  | 87 pr |  |  |
|  | 8 | 89 | Samaim lnesting |  |  | 86 pri |  |  |
| Eusex Com | 56 |  | Jatric |  |  | Vew $\begin{aligned} & \text { Vew } \\ & \text { Vew } \\ & \text { Hat }\end{aligned}$ | $1131 / 2$ |  |
| detan wa |  |  | Jamai |  |  |  |  |  |
| il | billa |  |  |  |  | New | ${ }^{101}$ |  |
| ver |  |  |  |  | 92 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | preferre | 85 | 86 | \% preferre | $37 / 2$ |  |
| rr |  | 15 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| deral Power \& Light com.....50 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



[^16]
## Industrial and Miscellaneous Securities

Under the heading "Industrial and Miscellaneous Securities" we include all issues which do not appear under the $p$-evious 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," "Titte Guarantee and Safe Deposit Companies" under separate heads, then follow with the rest of the "Industrial and Miscellaneous."

NOTICE-All bond prices are "and interest" excopt where marked " f " and income and dofaulted bonds


INDUSTRIAL \& MTSCELLANEOUS BONDS
NOTICE-All bond prices are "and interest" oxcopt whore marked "F" and income and dof aulted bonds




[^17]
$b$ Basis. $f$ This price includes accrued interest. $k$ Last sale. $n$ Nominal. $r$ Canadian price. $s$ Sale price. $x$ Ex-int. $y 80$ seats, 70 members

## Joint Stock Land Bank Bonds and Stocks

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

| Bonds | Bid. | Ask. | Bonds. | Bid. | Ask. | Stocks. | Bid | Ask |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Burling | 23$22^{3}$33339897$981 / 2$9898$981 / 2$$971 / 2$973$981 /$$741 / 2$75769895 |  |  |  | 10010088899098100100100431001031052310085133 |  |  | 100 |
| Oentral Illinois 5 |  |  |  |  | $\mathrm{Virgminan}^{5 \text { ass }}$ |  | 100 |
| Casand 5 \% ${ }^{\text {che }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dallas ${ }^{\text {as }}$ - |  |  |  |  | Atla | 65 | 75 |
| Prrav |  |  |  |  | Atlan | 40 | -46. |
| Frrst Trust or Chicago- |  |  |  |  | Denver -...-....-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-100 |  |  |
| 4158 |  |  |  |  |  | 7 |  |
| First Texas of Houston |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{-1 / 2}$ |
| Fietcher 3 3/3 |  |  |  |  |  | 8 | ${ }^{-12}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | North Carolina-...........---100 | 70 22 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 100 |  |
| Iowa of Sioux City 43 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Virginia } \\ & \text { Virginia-Cōäōlina }\end{aligned}\right.$ |  |  |

$f$ Flat price. $x$ Ex-dividend.

## Investing Companies Stocks and Bonds

Concluded from paje 72

| Stocks and Bonds Par | Bi | Ask | Stocks and Bonds Par | Bid | Ask | Stocks and Bonds Pa | Bid | Ask |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Shawmut | Per $101 / 4$ | share <br> $111 / 2$ |  | $\begin{array}{r}\text { Per } \\ 10.25 \\ \hline 2 .\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { share } \\ & 11.14 \end{aligned}$ | Union Investmen | Per | ${ }^{17 / 8}$ |
| Shawmut Bank In |  |  | Talcot |  |  | Conv deb 581946 |  |  |
|  | 80 | 85 |  | ${ }^{35}$ | 39 60 | US Elec Lipht \% Pow tr ctf |  |  |
| Sovereign In vest. Inc. com--10c | 73 c | 8 Bi | Tobacco Securities Trust |  |  | Trust ctro series |  |  |
| Spanish \& Gen Corp Lta- | 1/6 | 1/8 |  | 74 | 118 |  |  |  |
| Amer dep rcts ord bearer |  |  | Transamerica Oorp.-.........- | ${ }^{65 \%}$ | 景 | - $\$ 6$ 1st dreferred. | 83 誨 |  |
| Spencer Trask ${ }^{\text {Standard Amer }}$ Strust Sha | 15.57 <br> 3.67 | 16.51 <br> 3.78 |  | $70^{\circ}$ | 78 | 1 ist pref with warran |  |  |
| Standar Inversilig Cor |  | - ${ }^{3}$ | Warrants |  | $107^{7 / 8}$ | Otillty Equities | 15888 |  |
| Standard Utilitites Inc-- | ${ }^{105}$ | ${ }_{59 \mathrm{c}}^{12}$ |  | ${ }^{107 c^{2}}$ | ${ }_{63}^{10}$ | Utility \& Indus |  |  |
| * ${ }^{\text {State }} \mathrm{St}$ In vestment ${ }^{\text {O }}$ | 79 | $801 / 2$ | Trusteed Industry Shares--.-25c |  | 98 c | Convertible pr |  |  |
| Suburban Elec Securit | 535 | 80 c | Trustee N Y Y Bank Shares_....50 ${ }^{\text {com }}$ | 1.35 <br> 2.61 <br> 1 | 1.45 | Wellington Fund - - - ${ }^{\text {Westarn Reserve }}$ |  |  |
| Super Corp of Amer cl |  |  | Class D |  |  | Deb $51 / 281944$--......FrcA | 21 |  |
| Class ${ }_{\text {cha }}$ |  |  | Trustee Standard oil shares A.-. | $\begin{aligned} & 5.71 \\ & 5.62 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 4/8 |  |

[^18]
## 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



Oct., 1939]
INI)USTRIAL \& MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS


Without par value. $\ddagger$ Called Nov. 25 at $\$ 100$ plus div



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


| Stocks | Bid | Ask | Stocks | Bid | Ask | Stocks | Bid | Ask | Stocks | id | Ask： |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | share |  | $175$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { share } \\ 180 . \end{gathered}$ |  | Per |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Por } \\ & \frac{1}{2} / 2 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Nor Paper M |  | $53 / 8$ | rmutit C | $\stackrel{27}{5}$ | 29 | Mills conmon－${ }^{\text {a }}$ | $47 \%$ |  |  | 1／88 |  |
| N＇west Engine | 17 | 19 | $t$ Milk． | 20 | 24 | ealty Operators－－－ | $31 / 2$ |  |  | 3 | 147\％ |
| N＇west Yeast | 64 |  | et Corp |  |  | Win Air |  |  | chifr \％o mref．－－100 |  |  |
| Norwalk Tires． |  |  | Petrol Convers | 35 c | 40 c | Reda ${ }^{\text {Enine }}$ |  |  | Schulte Real Estatel |  |  |
| Norw Pharmaca | 175 | 18 | Petrol Deriva | ${ }_{2}^{15}$ | ${ }^{25 \mathrm{c}}$ | ${ }_{\text {Red }}$ Rapk |  |  | Sreferred－7i－sts |  |  |
| Novadel Agene |  | 36 7 | Petrol Heat \＆ | $10^{2} 5$ | 111／4 | Red Roct Reece | 14 | 1512 | Schulte Retail Sts ${ }^{\text {8\％}}$ |  |  |
| Noxzema | ${ }^{6}$ | $21 / 4$ | ${ }^{\text {Peteiffer Brewing }}$ |  |  | Reece Fold Mach | $10^{1 / 8}$ | $12^{3 / 8}$ | Schwliter－Cumm－－1 |  |  |
| Nunn－Bush ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 34 | 15 | Pharis Tire \＆R | $44^{7}$ | $443 / 2$ | Reed Prentice con Preferred．．．． | 43 | 46 | Scott Paper | 1 |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Ogille }}^{\text {Oreferred }}$ | 34 | 157 | Phila Daily |  | $1{ }^{1}$ | Unit | ${ }^{53}$ | 29 | Sco |  |  |
| Ohio Brass B | $221 / 8$ | 23 | Phila Dairy | 144363 | $16^{4 / 4}$ | Reed Rod | 281／2 | 29 | （eranton | 14188 |  |
| Ohio Fr | 23 |  | T |  | 68 | 6 |  |  | Warran | ／4 |  |
| Ohio | 19 |  |  |  |  | R |  |  | See Invest．Trusts． |  |  |
| O |  | ， | Phila | ${ }^{3}$ | 3 | Hill | 5 |  | Seaboard Oil | ${ }_{1}^{211}$ |  |
| O\％preare | 10 | 1021／4 | Pref | ${ }_{25}^{45}$ | ${ }^{3}{ }_{51 / 8}$ | Pref |  |  | Seagrave | ， |  |
| Ohio Seamles |  |  | 7\％preferred－ 100 | 25 |  | $7 \%$ 1st |  | $17 \%$ | Seeman B |  |  |
| O\％\％${ }^{7 \%}$ |  | 61 | Philips Packing |  | ${ }_{46}{ }^{7 / 8}$ | Reiter－Fost | 7／2 |  | Segal Loc ware co |  |  |
| Oilstocks Ltd－ |  |  | Phoonix |  | 4 | Reliance E1 \＆Eng 5 | 16. | $17 \%$ | Preferre |  |  |
| Okonveste comm Co |  |  | 7\％proferred |  | $\stackrel{45}{21 / 4}$ |  | 131 |  | Selbering prerred－ 100 | 81 | 4 |
| 「\％pref red | 80 | 85 | Pictorial Paper |  |  | Preferred | 101 |  | 5\％pr |  |  |
| D－detyme Disti | $1{ }^{1 / 2}$ | 1568 | Pkge Corp－ |  |  | Relianc |  | $221 / 2$ | Selby Shoe－－－．．．＊ |  |  |
| Omar Inc． | 24 | 10 | Pierce Gover | 11 | $131 / 2$ | Remington Arm |  |  | Serrick |  |  |
| Oneida Li |  |  | Pierce Oil Cor |  |  | $\underset{\text { Bem＇tn } \text { rights＿}{ }^{\text {Rand }} \text { com＿1 }}{ }$ |  | 3／60 | $7 \%$ preferred．－．ió |  |  |
| Oneldaf Prefred | ${ }_{29}^{14}$ | 29 | Pilgrim Explorat |  |  | Bond war |  |  | Seton Le | 8\％ | 立 |
| Ontario Mfg | 12 | 1418 | Pillsb Flour Mill |  | ${ }^{3}{ }_{5 / 8}$ | Preferred |  | 75 | － | $23 / 2$ | 3 |
| Oppenheim |  | $8_{8} 8$ | Pinelli Co of traly |  |  | Reo Motor |  |  |  |  |  |
| O－Sonv prefe |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Am shs }}$ | ${ }^{45} 18$ | ${ }_{7}{ }_{7}$ | Repu |  | 275 | Sharp \＆ |  |  |
| Oswego Falls co |  |  | Pittsbur |  |  | $6 \%$ conv | 82 |  | \＄3．3 |  |  |
| Otis Elievator |  |  | Prefer |  |  | ${ }^{6 \%}$ prior pp | 82 |  | Shatuck（F |  |  |
| Otis St pelf |  | ${ }_{15}^{131}$ | \％preferred |  | 3178 | Revere Cop | 16354 | 15 | Sheaffer（W |  | ／2： |
| Outboard | 48 | 54 | tes Coke \＆Ir |  | 12 88 | las | 80 | 84 | Shell |  |  |
| Manufact |  |  | Pitts Forgngs－－－－： |  | 14 | $594 \%$ cumpp－100 | 491／2 |  | 5 $5 \%$ |  | 9 |
|  |  | 50 | ${ }_{\text {Pgh Metallurgi }}^{\text {Pitsg Pl Glass }}$ |  | 11 | Reynolds M |  | 告 | Hoist |  | 5 |
| Owens－III Gl |  |  | Pitts Screw | 10 | $103 / 8$ | Rey |  |  | $5 \%$ |  |  |
| Oxford Pape |  |  | Pittsburgh |  | 16 | Reynolds |  | 5614 | Sher－Wms | 10 | $113 / 2$ |
| \＄5 prefer | 47 38 |  | $5 \% \%$ prio | 36 | 40 | Rhee | 181／4 | 183 | － | 5 | 105 |
| Pac Amer F |  |  | pref A－－－10\％ | $\stackrel{1}{1}$ | ${ }^{23} 1$ | Rhodes |  |  | Alonode Ste |  |  |
| Pacific | $12^{3 / 4}$ |  | ton Co |  |  | Rhodes |  |  |  | 1／2 | 左 |
| Packit prof | $\stackrel{6}{2014}$ |  | $7 \%$ | 4 |  | Rices | 05 | $61 / 2$ |  | 1／2 |  |
| 2 d pro | 14 |  | Plough Inc |  |  | 2 d | $811 / 4$ |  | Silver |  |  |
| Pacific Por |  |  | Plymouth Cordi 100 | 87 | 89 | Richar | 31 | 32 | Prior pre | 70 |  |
| Coinmon | 1.75 | 2.0 | Plymouth | 22 | 58 | Richriel |  |  | Pub |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Pacific West }}$ |  |  | Preferred＿－．－ 100 | 100 |  | Warrants |  | ， | Simmons Co | $1 / 4$ | 24／6 |
| Packard Mot |  |  | Polaro |  | $40$ | Richman Ra | 2 | 21／8 | Im |  |  |
| Pairpont Cor |  |  | Poor ${ }^{\text {Por }}$ |  | 161／8 | Works com |  | 位 | Simms Petr |  |  |
| Preferred |  |  | Clas |  | 3 | Riley Stoke | 43／4 |  | Simon Bre | c |  |
| pan Am Airo |  | ${ }_{13}^{13}$ | Porto－R |  |  | Ritter Dental M Mp＿＊ | 5\％／8 | 7 | Co | 30 | 58 |
| Pan Amer Petra |  |  | Class | 1／6 | $13 / 8$ | Rivers |  |  | imonds |  |  |
| Transpor |  | 8 | Potash |  | $321 / 2$ | Class |  | 1／4 | Simp | 3／4 |  |
| Pan－Amer S | 10. | $71 / 2$ | Potre | 11／8 | 13／8 | Ro |  |  | Singe | － |  |
| Panhandle |  |  | Preferred－ |  |  | R Preferred | 164／2 | 1／2 | Sioux City |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Pipe }}$ Warrants | 391／2 | 13／2 | Potter ${ }_{\text {Cose }}$ |  | 5 | Rohertson | 5 | 10 | Yars | 10 | 1314 |
| Panhandle ${ }^{\text {Pr }}$ | 13 |  | Powdrell \＆Ale |  | 514 | Rohinson（ Dwight P ） |  |  | Sirian |  |  |
| Refining | 13／8 | 11／2 | Prairie Oil \＆ | 1812／2 | 20 | Rochester Bu | 1984／4 | $1 / 2$ | Srimeferr |  | 源 |
| American shar | $51 / 4$ | 51／2 | Prentice Hall |  | 39 48 |  |  |  | Sivyer Ste |  |  |
| Pantex Pres |  |  | Pressed Meta | 10\％／2 | $10^{3 / 4}$ | Preferred ．－． 100 |  |  | $6 \%$ cum pref． 100 | $731 / 2$ | $53 / 4$ |
| ${ }_{\text {Preferred }}$ | ${ }_{29}^{4}$ | $3{ }^{6}$ | Pressed |  |  | Rockwood | 1／4 | $20^{23 / 4}$ | Skenandoa Ray |  |  |
|  | 41 |  | $5 \%$ | 16 | 165 | Roeser \＆Pen |  | 12 | Sloss－Sheff S \＆1－100 |  |  |
| Paramount P |  |  | － | $211 / 2$ | 49 22 | Rogers Majes Rocres Peet |  |  | Smith | 24 | 1103／2 |
| ${ }_{\text {Paramount }}$ |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Price }}{ }_{\text {Preferred }}$ |  | 61 | Rogers Pee Rollins Ho |  | $11 / 4$ | Smith \＆Coro |  |  |
| 6\％ 6 Ist pref |  | ${ }_{9}^{80}$ | Process |  | $6^{15 / 8}$ | Rome Cah |  | 13 | Typewri |  | 11. |
| Parke Davis |  |  | Proce ${ }_{\text {8\％}}$ | 220 | 230 | Root | $21 / 2$ |  | Snider Packi |  | $20^{-7}$ |
| ${ }^{\text {Parker }}$ Per Rust | ${ }^{120}$ | 201／2 | \％\％on ref | 1151／2 | 116 ${ }_{3} 16$ | Rose 5108 |  | 71／2 | Socony Vacuu |  |  |
| Park \＆Tilifor | 14 | 15 | Produce |  | $4^{3 / 16}$ | Rose common | 17 | 19 | Sonoca Prod | 28 | 13／ |
| Reel |  |  | Publica | ${ }^{3}$ | 39 | Rox |  |  | Sonotone Corp． |  |  |
| Parmel | $1{ }^{178}$ | 11 | $\xrightarrow{\text { Oremprefe }}$ | 110 |  |  |  |  | Sose MPr |  | 5\％80 |
| P\％preferr | ${ }_{100}^{1038}$ |  | Puget Sound |  |  | Roval Typewriter＊ | 50 55 | 51 | Works． |  |  |
| Pathe Livor |  | 35. | Preferred | 16. | 163 | Roval prypewriter－ | 114 |  | South Coast |  | 发 |
| Peabody Coa | $36^{1 / 8}$ | ${ }_{40}^{11 / 4}$ | （Pullua | 3976 |  | （Ruber | 1931／2 | 2018 <br> 438 <br> 4 | Preferred＿－${ }^{\text {Printh }}$ |  |  |
| Peck，Siow | 61／4 | 7 | Punta | 101 | 101／4 | Russekels | 21 | 48 | So Porto Pire | 293 |  |
| Peerless Wei |  | $1 / 2$ | $6 \%$ prefur | 77 | 78 | Rusis less ir $\$ 2.50 \mathrm{con}$ | 145 | ${ }_{4}^{14}{ }^{3 / 4}$ | 8\％preferr | 1361／4 |  |
| $\underset{\text { Vending }}{\text { Preferred }}$ |  | $61 /$ |  |  | 1 | Ryan Aeron |  |  | Development．． 100 | 14 | 3／4 |
| Pender（1）${ }^{\text {P }}$ |  | $61 / 4$ | Prle Na， |  | $121 / 2$ | Ryan Cons P | 13／8 | 588 | Line |  | $143 / 4$ |
| $\underset{\text { Penic }}{\text { Cla }}$ | 95 | $101 / 4$ | Pyrene M | $1121 / 8$ | 115 | Saferty Car Hea |  |  | $6 \%$ conv pref－ 20 |  | $143 / 4$ |
| Penney（J C）Com．＊ | 55 | ． $8611 / 2$ | ${ }^{6 \%}$ pr | 114 | 144. | \＆Ltg（ （el）－－－50 |  |  | ＊ |  |  |
| Penn－Central Air |  |  | Quaker tate ${ }^{\text {Radi－}} 10$ |  | ${ }^{131 / 8}$ | Safewav stiores－－io | $103{ }^{4}{ }^{1 / 4}$ | 10431 |  | 4414 |  |
| Pennes Coar \＆${ }^{\text {din }}$ |  |  | Radio | $61 / 8$ | 103／4 | $6 \%$ preferred－－100 | 109 | 1 | 0 |  |  |
| Pa－Dixie ${ }^{\text {cos }}$ |  |  |  | 75 56 | 100 5 |  | 112 | 112 | South | 51／4 | 3／2： |
| 7\％conv | 281／4 | 291／2 | Radio－Keith－Orph＿－ |  |  | S2 | 17. | 17 | South West P |  |  |
| Class A | 13 | 14 | New | $3{ }^{1 / 2}$ | 4 | St Lawr |  | 0 |  | 退 |  |
| Penn Fedoral |  | 14 | Now | ${ }^{45} 7 / 8$ | 11／8 | Pref |  | 30 | ref |  |  |
| ${ }^{4} 1 / 2 \%$ preferre | 28 |  | Ralstorn |  | 1／8 | $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~L}$ | 73 | 75 | rks－W |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { enn Glass Sand } \\ & \text { Common val } \end{aligned}$ |  | $14^{3 / 4}$ | pref | $7^{73 / 4}$ | 81／4 | Rocky Mt \＆ Pacific Co＿－ |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {P }} \mathrm{F}_{\text {conv }}$ | $1201 / 2$ |  | Randais Corp pt ${ }^{\text {pres－＊}}$ |  |  | Pacirred 0－－100 | 19 | 23 | Spencer Kello |  |  |
| Penna Ind Units． |  |  |  |  |  | St Paul Uni |  |  | Spencer | 21／2 |  |
| Penn－Mex |  | 1／4 | ${ }_{\text {Ray bertos－Manhat }}$ | ${ }_{22}$ | $22^{1 / 2}$ | $\mathrm{St}^{\text {R }}$ Regris Pad | ${ }^{38} 8$ |  | spicer Mr | 311／4 |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Penn }}$ Rivivet |  |  | Raymothd Con |  |  | Sat Prearred－．－．${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 6014 |  | ${ }^{8} 8$ |  | ／ |
| Penn Sugar |  | 18 |  | ${ }_{39}^{15 / 4}$ | $161 / 2$ | Salt Do |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{63}{ }^{3 / 8 \%}$ |
| Penn Traffic | 21／8 | 23／4 | Rayo |  | 17 | Sanborn Ma | 109 |  | Springre |  |  |
| rlass A－ |  |  | cheon pr |  |  | Sangamo E | 261 |  |  |  |  |
| Olass B． |  |  | $6 \%$ preferred－．．． 5 |  | $1^{1 / 2}$ | pref |  |  | $\$ 6$ preferred | 109 | 110312 |
| Peoples Drug Stores＊ | $3{ }_{3}^{23}$ | $34^{21 / 2}$ |  |  |  | 1 | 8 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 90 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | vage Arm |  |  |  |  |  |


| Stocks | Bid | Ask | Stocks | Bid | Ask | St | Bid | Ask | Stocks | Bid | Ask |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Stahl－Meyer com |  |  |  |  |  |  | $35$ | $261 / 2$ | Wentworth MPg＿1／4／4 | ${ }_{2}{ }^{\text {er }}$ | $31 / 2$ |
| Staley Mff ${ }^{\text {colo－－}}$ |  | $17^{-}$ | Thew S |  |  | U |  |  |  |  |  |
| $7 \%$ preferre | 107 | 110 | Thompson（ $\mathbf{j}$ |  | d | \％cu | $131 / 2$ |  |  | 26 | $63 / 4$ |
| ${ }^{\text {d }}$ \＄5 preferred | 88 |  | Thompson Prod |  | 28 | 08 | 垁 |  |  | 64 | 69 |
|  |  |  | r？ompson－Star |  |  | C | 12 |  | West Michices ${ }^{\text {Wen }}$ | \％ |  |
| Btand |  |  |  | 103 | 1138 |  | 2 |  | Steel Foundry－－＊ | 1／2 | 113 |
| Conv preferred | 1915 | ${ }_{21}^{16}$ | 43／6\％conv pr |  |  | U S Playing Cardil 20 | 3514 | 32 夋 | W Va Pulp Pap |  | ， |
| Products com |  | 11／2 | 「ilo |  |  | U S ${ }_{\text {Com }}$ |  |  | Western Air Exp－${ }^{\text {Prefel }}$ | 94 | 41／8 |
| Stand Preferred | 43／4 |  | Time |  |  | － 81.5 |  |  | West Auto Supply－ |  |  |
| Tobacco com | \％ 6 | 16 | Cimken－1） |  |  | U S Print |  |  | Weotern Dairies－－${ }^{\text {cos }}$ |  | ${ }^{30}$ |
| Standard Dredging Common．．．．．．－ |  |  | Tishman Realty | 1／2 | 3 | Oommon．－．－－－ 50 | $\mathbf{1}^{15 / 8}$ |  | Western Groc | 1／2 | \％ |
| 8tand 81.60 conv pr |  |  | Inc－ |  |  | S Radiat | $1 /$ |  | Westerrn News |  |  |
| 8tand Oil（ | $281 / 8$ |  |  | 1／4 | 41／2 | Reaty |  |  |  | 1／2 | 1 |
| Btand Oil（ Kg ） | 181／8 | 181／4 | See Investi |  |  | Rubber | ${ }_{105}^{433 / 4}$ |  | Western Tab | 12 | 41／4 |
| Btand Oil（Neb |  |  | Fodd Shipy | 781／2 | 79 |  |  |  | Westinghouse |  |  |
| Etand Oil（Ohio |  | 26 | Tokhelm |  | 5／8 | U 8 8m Rep \＆Min50 |  |  | Westine commonot－＊ | 351／8 | 5\％ |
| Standard |  |  | Toledo | 29 218 |  | Steer |  |  |  | 364 |  |
| Standard Prod |  |  | To | $301 / 8$ | ${ }^{301 / 2}$ |  |  |  | W\％18t part pf． 50 |  |  |
| 8 Standard Scrin |  | 46 | Preferre |  |  |  |  |  | Weston E1 |  |  |
| Stand silica |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Trane }}^{\text {Transam }}$ | 13／2 | 15 | Pre |  |  | Westraco Chalorine－＊＊ |  |  |
| Stand |  |  | dee |  |  |  | 31 305 3 | $3{ }^{3}$ | $5 \%$ conv pref．${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 15 |  |
| Btanl | 44 | 46 | Transcontineuta | 93／4 | 97／8 | Onited |  |  | eyerhaeuser Timb＊ |  |  |
| 8tarrett（ $\mathrm{L}^{\text {／}}$ ） | 33 | 33 | Tran |  |  | － | $23 / 4$ |  |  | $1 / 2$ |  |
| $\mathrm{O}_{0}$ |  |  | Transue |  |  | United |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{110}$ |
| Steel |  | 84 | Stuel | 1036 | $10 \frac{1}{2}$ |  |  |  |  | $1 / 2$ | 1238 |
| Steel Produit |  | 14 | Transwesterı | 2914 | 314 | Uni |  |  | White Sew Mach－${ }^{\text {Prior }}$ |  | 16 |
| 8 telin |  | 12 | Triplex |  |  | United Wa | 83 |  | White（8s）Dentai 20 |  |  |
|  | 37 | Sept． | Trimm |  | 134 | Uni |  |  | White Rk Min Spge－ |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{83} 4$ | 9 | Tr |  |  |  | 141／2 | $163 / 2$ | 7\％first prep－．－ī0 | 80 |  |
| um |  |  | Delaw | ${ }_{6}^{11}$ | ${ }_{7}^{21 / 4}$ | Uni |  |  | hitlock |  |  |
| Stering Brew |  |  | Frunz Pork St |  |  | Univ L |  |  | Whittaker Pap |  |  |
| Sterling，Inc $\$ 1.50$ prefe |  | 19 |  | 121／2 | 13\％／8 | Universal |  |  |  | $10 \overline{3}$ |  |
| 8 Steriit | 73 | 74 | See Textile |  |  | 8\％1st pref | $60 \%$ | 65 | $5 \%$ | c |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Stern }}$ Prefe | $4{ }^{2}$ |  | Tung－Sol Lam | ${ }_{7}^{3} 8$ | 81／4 | Universa | $13{ }^{13 / 2}$ | 183 | Wichita | 51／2 | $5 \overline{3}$ |
| Sterson（J B） |  | 54 | $20 \mathrm{Hh}^{8} \mathrm{Cbt} \mathrm{Fo}$ |  |  | ${ }^{\text {Pr }}$ |  |  | Steel common－ 10 |  |  |
| Stewart－Wa |  | 111／8 | \＄1 | 131／68 | ${ }_{23}^{131 / 4}$ | Utah－Idah | 析 | ${ }^{2} 3$ | Wieboldt |  | $95$ |
| Stinne |  |  | Twin | 10 | 01 | Utah Radio | ， | 13／4 | Wilbur Such |  |  |
| Stok |  | 崖 | Udylite Corp－－－－－${ }^{\text {In }}$ |  |  | Vadsco saie |  |  | Chocolate com 50 c |  |  |
| Oo |  |  |  | 厛 |  | $7 \%$ |  | \％ | Willcox \＆Gibbs－ 50 | 7\％／2 | $931 / 2$ |
| Stone |  | $1{ }^{1 / 2}$ | $\pm$ | 41 | $42^{1 / 4}$ | Valley Moul |  |  | Wilcox（H F）Oil |  |  |
| Straw |  |  | \％ | 41 | $21 / 4$ | Valley |  |  | $\mathrm{W}_{\mathrm{m}}$ Oill－O－Mat－－5 |  |  |
| $7 \%$ | ${ }_{37}^{88}$ | 92 | Onion |  |  | Valspar 84 | 201／4 |  | Williame（R |  |  |
| Stromber |  | 53／4 | Union |  |  | Val |  |  | 6\％ |  |  |
| Stroock | 12 | $1 \overline{1}$ | Unio |  |  | Van | 371／8 | 1055／8 |  | 1 |  |
| Strouss 111 shb | 10 | 11 | Trion | 18 | $181 / 4$ | $\checkmark \mathrm{anca}$ |  |  | Wison Line |  |  |
| Struthers Wells Titusville com |  |  | Union |  |  | \＄4n ${ }^{\text {St }}$ |  |  | Wreferred－－－－－1000 |  |  |
| stude ${ }^{1.2}$ |  | 12 | Conv preferred－15 | 64 |  | Van Nor |  |  | Wilsonite Products 1 | $1{ }^{1 / 2}$ |  |
| 8ubmar | 33 | $361 / 2$ | Un | $\stackrel{64}{23}$ | ${ }_{23}$ | ${ }^{\text {Van }}{ }^{\text {R }}$ | 108 | 110 | Wison－Jones－－－${ }^{\text {Winsted }}$ Hosiery ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |
| Bulliva | 101 | 11 |  |  |  | Veeder | $501 / 4$ | 52 | Winters | $\overline{2}^{5}$ | $\overline{3}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {The }}$ |  |  | United Aircrapt．${ }^{\text {Un }}$－ 5 | 43 | 44 | Vene |  | ${ }_{1}^{2} 18$ | Wlitherbe |  |  |
|  |  |  | United |  |  | Venti |  |  | WJR Thererred Gool－${ }^{\text {chill }}$ |  |  |
| Sump | 120 | 1223 | Transport | 107／6 | 11 | Sugar |  |  | Station | 241／2 | 27 |
| Sunray |  | 112 | Un A | $3 / 4$ | 11／2 | Vicana |  |  | Wolverine Portiand |  |  |
|  |  | 373 | Unite | $51 / 8$ | 151／4 | Victori |  |  | Wolverine Tube ${ }^{\text {Combe－}}$ | 待 |  |
|  |  | 33 | In ${ }^{7}$ | ${ }^{1131 / 8}$ | ${ }_{118}^{118}$ | Prefe |  | ${ }_{18}^{8}$ | Wood（Alan） | 11. | 12 |
| Superio | 38 | 40 | Unit | 17312 | 178 | ${ }^{\text {Prexikg }}$ |  |  | W\％odall Inerred－100 | 3 3 |  |
| Superior |  |  | Un | 86 | 62 | Victor | 26 |  | Wood | $51 / 2$ | 57／8 |
| Class B－ |  |  | 1 T |  |  | Va－Oa |  |  | W Machinery pref＿．＊ |  |  |
| Superior stee | $201 / 4$ | 5／8 | ${ }^{6 \%}$ | 1／2 | 20 |  | 析 | 321 |  |  |  |
| Mills clase | 3 |  | Onited |  |  | ${ }_{5}$ |  |  | Woodward Iron－${ }^{\text {Wen }}$ |  | $513 / 2$ |
| Class |  |  | 85 preferr | 187\％ | $20 \%$ | Vogt M |  |  | Preferred ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 16 |  |
| Suwher |  |  | Ondille |  |  | Vulcan | ${ }_{30}$ | $32{ }^{2}$ | Wool ${ }^{\text {Wroth }}$（ $\overline{\mathrm{F}}^{-1} \mathrm{~W}^{-1}$ ）－10 | 3858． | 3 $81 / \%$ |
| 8weets（\％o of |  |  | Clas | 27／8 | $31 / 4$ | \％preferr |  |  | Am dep rects ord－ |  | 12 |
| sweets Steel． <br> Swift Business |  |  | Un |  |  | ${ }^{\text {valcan Detin }}$ |  | 93 | Preferr | 334 | 1 |
| Machine | $2^{41 / 2}$ | ${ }^{4} 238$ | ＇n | 57 | ${ }^{7}$ | Waco | 41／2 | 6 | Preferred－－－100 | 102 |  |
| Swift Intern |  | $22^{3 / 8}$ | United Elas | $571 / 6$ |  | Wahl | 138 | 7 | Worthington Pump |  |  |
| dep ctfs sylvania | 18 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | See Texti |  |  | Waitts Bond Inc A＊ | $41 / 4$ |  | $7 \%$ pref A－－－－ 100 | 6514／4 |  |
| Bymington |  |  | United Electri |  |  | Waldo |  |  | 6\％pref B－－100 |  |  |
| Common ${ }^{\text {common }}$ | 11 | $117 / 8$ | Un Eng \＆ | 84 | 3431 | Walgre | 20 | 2012 | preferred－－100 | 49 | 501／2 |
| Taggart Corp | 45 | 37 | United Me |  |  | Walker |  |  | 43\％series prior |  |  |
| Tal． 2.50 prefr | 35 | 37 |  | $19^{2 / 8}$ | 13 22 |  | 321／2 |  | Wricht Aero | 110 |  |
| See Investing |  |  | \＄3 | 19 | 72 | ${ }_{\text {Waltha }}$ | 10 | 13 |  | $8{ }^{63 / 4}$ |  |
| Tampax Inc． | ${ }^{481 / 3}$ | 50 | Onited |  |  |  | 70 | $\overline{3} \overline{6}-$ | Preferred．．．．－100 |  | 92 |
| Tapp | $12{ }^{6 / 2}$ | 13 | $0_{0 \text { nit }}$ Ampar | $7^{4 / 8}$ | $7{ }^{51 / 4}$ | Walworth C | ${ }^{33} 6$ | ${ }^{6} 67 / 8$ |  | 241／2 | 25 |
| Tayye | $29^{5 / 6}$ | $31^{1 / 2}$ | （1）Preferred－－100 | ${ }^{55}$ |  | $\mathrm{Ward}^{6 \%}$ | 6\％ | 71／8 | Yellow Truck |  |  |
| Taylor |  |  | Onit Preferred | $5^{1 / 2}$ | $63 / 4$ | ${ }^{\text {Com }}$ | 101／8 | $10{ }^{3}$ |  | 1193 | $11^{197 / 8}$ |
| Taylor |  | － | United Prof |  |  | ${ }_{7}$ | ${ }_{2}^{21818}$ | $22^{21 /}$ | York Ice Ma |  | 3 |
| Taylor－Whart |  |  | United scre | 2／8 | 3／2 | Warn |  | 42 | 7\％Preferred－ 100 | 27 79 | 291／2 |
| Tron \＆Stee |  | 10 | Class A－ | $221 / 2$ | 26 | W | 35 | 40 | Preferred－－ 100 | 124 |  |
| Telaut＇s＇ph Cor |  | 418 | On Snipyar | 8 | 2 | Warner | $61 / 2$ | $8{ }^{21 / 2}$ | \＆Wires． |  | 151／2 |
| Tennessee Corn | $3^{71 / 2}$ | 734 3 3 | Un | 105\％ | 101／2 | Warren | ${ }^{2518}$ | ， | Youngstow |  |  |
| Terminal Ref |  | 3.4 | U |  |  | \＄3 cu | 101 | $123 / 8$ | Youngstown Ste |  | 7 |
| Term Wrehouse |  |  | Un |  |  | Warren | 29 | 30 | Door common | $331 / 2$ | 341／8 |
| Preferred | ${ }_{47}^{17}$ | 19 | $0^{7 \%}$ conv prer ${ }^{\text {coio }}$ |  |  | W3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Texas Corporatio | ${ }^{473} 48$ | ${ }_{5}^{47}$ | nvelo | 92 |  | Warren（S D |  |  | Young（Th\％promas） 100 | 87 |  |
| Texas Guif Solp | 36 \％ | 37 | U S Finishi |  |  | Wayne Pump | 23 | 231 | Young Nu （erie |  |  |
| Tex Pac Coal \＆ | $97 / 8$ | 10 | B | $13 / 2$ |  | Webster | $60^{21 / 4}$ | $21 / 2$ | Zenith Radio |  | 1／2 |
| Trust oid stk Ctfs sub shar | 750 | 850 |  |  |  | Weisbaum |  |  | Zonite Products．－ | 3／4 |  |
| Texon Oil \＆Lan | 3189 | ${ }_{3}^{77 / 8}$ |  |  |  | Bro |  |  |  |  |  |
| Thatcher MPg |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \＄3．60 conv pref－－＊＊ | 57 | $60 \frac{3}{8}$ | \％conv pro．－50 | $293 / 4$ | $32^{6 / 2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 s | ${ }_{4}^{8}$ | 11／4 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## United States and Municipal Bonds

The custom in reporting prices for State and municipal securities is to quote them on the basis of the return the bonds yield per annum. Therefore n furnishing the prices below. it will be found that or the single maturity bond a bid and asked quotaion io published either actual figures or ona
 latter maturity is yielding $3.00 \%$.
asked prices: Quotations for all securtites are as near as possible for the closing day of the month preceding the date of lssue


[^20]

[^21]
$b$ Basis. f Flat price, $k$ Last sale, $n$ Nominal, riThese are Canadian markets, less $10 \%$ discount, but cannot be dealt in in New York.



HRais, $f$ Flat price $n$ Nominal.


Quotations for all securtite are as near as possllbe for the closing day or the month preceding the date of tesue


[^22]

[^23]fOptional to Jan. 1, 1943 at 104; 1948 at 103; 1953 at 102 and 1958 at 100

| Bonds $\quad$ Bid | Ask To | Bond |  | Ask $\underset{\text { To }}{\text { Net }}$ |  |  | Ask | Tot |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| WASHINGTON |  <br> to 1.60 <br> to $1.60 \%$ <br> to 3.10 <br> to 3.10 <br> to 3.00 <br> $\%$ |  | b 3.00 | to 3.30 |  | $\begin{array}{ll} b & 1.00 \\ b & 1.00 \end{array}$ |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{ll} b & 1.25 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 2 | $\mid \text { to } 2.90 \%$ |  |
| $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{ll} b & 1.25 \\ b & 2.80 \end{array}\right.$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $36 \%$ Gen oblig. $-\cdots-{ }^{3} 950-51 \mid b 2.80$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 81\%\% Gen oblig..----1951-52 b 2.75 |  | 5388 1940-1953.7̄7-1942 | br br $\begin{aligned} & \text { b } \\ & b\end{aligned} 1.00$ | to $3.50 \%$ | Morgantown 5s 1940-1948-J\& | 1.00 | to $2.60 \%$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Wheeling-Wks 1940-1952.J\&J |  | to 2.7 | \% |
|  |  | Spokane Water Revenue- $41 / 4 \mathrm{~s}-412 \mathrm{~s} 1939-1941 . \ldots \mathrm{A}$ | b 1.00 | to 2.30 |  |  |  |  |
| Refundin |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \text { Tacoma-Revenues- } \\ 43 \mathrm{~s} \text { Water } \\ \text { ( } \end{array}\right.$ |  | to 2.50 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| even |  | 4 4 48 |  |  | au |  |  |  |
| 58 | to | , |  | to 3.30 \% |  |  |  |  |
| 3/3s Water ref.--71939 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3/8 |  | Yakima- <br> $51 / \mathrm{s}$ G O sewer 1939_M\&N <br> 5s Wat rev 1940-1951-.J\&D | b 1.40 | , |  |  | to 3.50 \% |  |
|  |  |  |  | to $3.400_{0}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\vec{b}^{-1.60}$ |  | Milwaukee -5s 1940-...-J.J. J |  | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { to } 2.40 \\ \hdashline 2 \% \end{array}$ |  |
|  | to $2.75 \%$ |  |  |  | 41/28 1940-1945-..----J.-J J J |  |  |  |
| 4B 1939 | to 2.75 \% | WEST VIRGINIA ${ }_{\text {Ws }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { to } 2.00 \% \% \\ & \text { to } 2.40 \% \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $41 / 88$ Jan 1940-1955-_-J J J b 1.50 |  |  |  |  | 4138 Sew Mar 12 1940-1945. <br> 4848 courth'se '39-49 J\&D 16 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | br $\begin{aligned} & \text { b } \\ & b \\ & b\end{aligned} 1.005$ | to $2.00{ }^{\text {to }}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { to } 2.40 \% \\ & \text { to } 3.50 \% \\ & \text { to } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $51 / 3 \mathrm{~L}$ \& P 1940-1943-M\&N ${ }^{\text {b }} 2.00$ |  |  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} \text { to } 2.75 \\ \text { to } 2.75 \\ \% \\ \% \\ \% \end{array}\right\|$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Light \& Pow 1942-56A\& ${ }^{\text {d }}$ b | to |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll} b 1.50 \\ b & 1.50 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { to } 2.50 \% \\ & \hdashline \text { to } 3.50 \% \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | to 4.90\% |  | $b 1.75$ | to 2.75 2.75 <br> to 2.40 $\%$ <br> to 2.95 $\%$ <br> to 2.95 $\%$ <br> to 2.90 $\%$ <br> to 2.90 $\%$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| mergency Fun |  |  |  |  | Superior 43/6s Sch ${ }^{-10} 0{ }^{-14} 4{ }^{\text {-J J J }}$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} b \\ b \\ b \\ 2.50 \end{array}\right.$ | $\text { to } 4.00 \%$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 4848 \\ & \text { pnera } \end{aligned}$ |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | to $3.90 \%$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $4 / 881940$ |  | 28 Road 19 1050 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $41 / 81949-196$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { to } \\ & \text { to } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { to } 2.10 \% \\ & \text { to } 3.25, \% \end{aligned}\right.$ | Natrona Cos ${ }^{2}$ No 2- <br> 5s 1940-1944_.............. | $b 1.00$ | $\text { to } 2.50$ |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { to } 4 . \\ & \text { to } 4 . \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 315 s 19,0-1954---A\&O, ${ }^{\text {b }} 2.30$ | to 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Insurance Stocks



[^24]
## Real Estate Bonds

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


Flat price. $n$ Nominal.. $k$ Last sale.

## 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 of ten are nominal. An asterisk (*) denotes sales.

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

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Natiow, }, \text { Annks } \\ & \text { June } 30 \end{aligned}$ | ALABAMA |  | State $\begin{array}{c}\text { Institytatins } \\ \text { June } 30\end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Capital | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { Surplus \& } \\ \text { Profits } \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | Gross Depossts | Par | Bid | Ask |
|  |  | 104,396 | 2,043,421 |  | $\underset{\mathrm{Per}}{\mathrm{Nomi}}$ | nal. share |
| Bank for Savs. \& Tris. |  |  |  | 50 |  |  |
| Oommon-------- | 5100 000 | 1,156,418 | 29,408,380 | $\{50$ | $221 / 2$ | $271 / 2$ |
| Industrial Sav Bank- | ${ }_{d}^{a 1,125,000}$ |  | 1,194,217 |  |  |  |
| First National Bk- |  |  | 1,194,217 |  |  |  |
| Common----.------ | $3,600,000$ $6,300,000$ | 1,198,734 | 61,951,793 | ${ }_{125}^{25}$ | $211 / 2$ | $231 / 2$ |
|  |  | 172,705 |  | 25 |  |  |
| EIrst Nat Bank. | 1,000,000 | 1,437,508 | 25,253,974 | 25 |  |  |
| Merchants Nat Bk-- | 1,000,000 | 1,713,451 | 21,231,461 | 20 | 61 | 623 |
| Alabama Nat Bank_ |  | 267,629 | 4,350,277 | 10 | 12 | 12\% |
| First Nat Bank- ${ }^{\text {Union }}$ | 1.000.000 | 810,212 | 19,341,760 | 10 | 13 | 14 |
| Common | 100.000 | b 83,037 | 2,311,420 | 736 |  |  |
| Preferred <br> Solma- |  |  | 2,311,420 |  |  |  |
| Oity National Bank- | 400,000 | 213,236 | 2,627,614 | 100 | 90 | 100 |
| People's Bk \& Tr Co- | d 1200000 | 62,333 | 1,675,282 | 25 |  |  |
| Belma Tr \& Sav Bank | d 342.500 | 211,660 113,600 | 1,689, ${ }^{1,53817}$ | 100 |  |  |



| National Banks June 30 | S CALIFORNIA |  | A State instuntions |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Farm\& Meach- |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { al } \\ & \text { ure } \end{aligned}$ |
| Western Tr \& Sav Bk | d 2225,000 | 726,934 253,799 | 17,592,641 | 100 |  |  |
| Los Angeles- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Common.- | 5,000,000 | 3,515,644 | 108,005,095 | /25 | 17 | 18 |
| Preferred | 00,000 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Savings Bank. | 5,000,000 | 4.325,000 | 115,739,809 | 20 |  |  |
| Farmers \& Mer Nat | 3,000,000 | 5,277,671 |  | 100 | 369 | 39 |
| Secur-First Nat Bk- Common | 24,000,000 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Preferred-- | 00,000 |  |  |  | 42 | 43 |
| Union Bank \& Trust- | 2,500.000 | 2,865,981 | 38,439.015 | 51 | 95 | 97 |
| Bank of Commerce.- | 329.100 | 76,764 | 3,083,802 | 50 |  |  |
| Oentral Bank | 2,000.000 | 2,095,531 | 46,631,724 | 25 |  |  |
| Farmers \& Mer Sav- | 300:000 | 269,394 | 11,567,015 | 100 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| First Tr \& Sav Bk- |  |  | 6,235,698 | 0 |  |  |
| Oommon | 500,000 | 1,075,599 | $13.487,828$ | , 25 |  | $l 31$ |
| Pasadena-First $\overline{\text { N Bk }}$ - ${ }^{\text {P }}$ | d 150,600 | 574 | 2,343,883 | 125 |  |  |
| Security Nat Bank.- | 300,000 | 320,626 | 3,609,320 | 100 |  |  |



CANADA ${ }_{\left(p_{10}+111\right)}^{\text {Set }}$


|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Capital | Surplus Profits | $\begin{gathered} \text { Gross } \\ \text { Deposits } \end{gathered}$ | Par | Btd | Ask |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\stackrel{N}{\text { Nomer }}$ | nare. |
| First Nat Bk \& Tr Co <br> Ómmon <br> Preferred |  |  | 81,866 |  |  |  |
|  | 55,000 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Black Rock Bix er | 100,000 | 1,276,836 | 27,394,057 | 5 | 30 | ${ }_{32}^{50}$ |
| - ${ }_{\text {Brathen }}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 85 |
| Common- lit proferred:-:-:- sit | 25.000 | 961 | 1,694,039 |  | 75 | 85 |
| West side Bank- |  | , | , | 100 |  |  |
| Common |  | i 250,448 | 1,760,667 |  | 25 | 30 |
|  | . 50 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 300.000 | 234,627 | 3,367 | 25 | , |  |
| O | 150,0 | ,282, | , |  | 500 |  |
| First National BankGlastonbury Bk \& Tr | 1.150.000 | 1,012,918 | 15,075,. | 100 50 | 115 |  |
| Hartiord Nat Bk \& T | 4.000 .000 | 4,407,0 | 71.197 | 10 | 28 | 30 |
|  | 1 100.000 | 1159, | ${ }^{2}$ | 100 | 275 |  |
| Industrial Bank | ${ }^{1.600 .000} 10$ | 2,155,302 | 1 | 25 |  | 29 |
|  | 4.0000000 | 3,746 | 45,54, | 25 25 25 |  |  |
|  <br> Riverside Trust ${ }^{\circ}$ | 100.000 | 171:7 |  | 25 | 11 | -14*- |
|  | 125.000 | 123,415 | 1,993,39 | 25 | 43 |  |
| So Find Bk \& Tr Co- <br> Com Mon <br> Preferred <br> ..- |  | 63,350 | 1,010,453 |  | 20 |  |
|  | 50.000 |  |  |  |  | 100 |
| Travelers BE ${ }^{2}$ Tr ${ }^{-0}$ <br>  Mor | 500.000 <br> 200 <br> 000 | 824,769 <br> 283 <br> 188 | ${ }_{1}^{11,14}$ | , |  |  |
|  | 100.000 | 131,709 | 1,599,362 | - | 35 |  |
| W:ndanr Trust Co.-- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Home National Bank <br> Meriden Nat Bank. <br> Meriden Tr \& 8 DO | 500.000 | $\begin{gathered} 372,520 \\ 69.906 \\ 1 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,69,666 \\ & 1,573,525 \\ & 1,505 \end{aligned}$ | 25 | 12 |  |
| Meriden $\operatorname{Tr} \& 8 \mathrm{BDO}_{0}$ | 100.000 | 107.88 |  | 100 25 | 140 | ${ }_{1}^{150} 15$ |
| Puritan Bks \& Tr Co. <br> Now Haven- |  |  | 1,467,548 |  |  | 15 |
| Amer Bank \& Tr Oo 1 Hrst Nat Bl \& Tr CO | a 220.000 | 164,420 | 2,736,71 | 100 | 90 | 100 |
|  | 882.0 |  |  | 50 | 291/2 |  |
| Common $\qquad$ |  | 1,086,597 | 28,447,593 | 100 | 20 |  |
| Eecond Nat Bank. | 800.000 | , 0228,646 | ${ }_{1}^{9,545.331}$ |  | ${ }_{70}^{50}$ | 74 |
|  | 750,000 | 919,301 | 11,884,28 |  | 71 |  |
| Trademen's Nat Bk Oommon -...... Preferred | $170$ | 82,348 | ,99 | 1100 |  |  |
| Unfo Havario | 1.458.70 | 1,163,309 | 16,335,723 | 100 | 1000 | 107 |
| Nat Ble of Commerce New London City |  |  |  | 100 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Union Ble \& Tr Oo-- | a $\begin{array}{r}344,800 \\ 300,000\end{array}$ | 191 | ${ }^{2}, 517$ | 100 |  |  |
|  | a 270,000 | $\begin{array}{r} 192,853 \\ 43,284 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,981,80 \\ & 816,053 \end{aligned}$ | 100 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 200,000 | 168,335 | 1,737,073 | 100 | 110 | 120 |
| stamford- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Elrat-Stampord Nat'l Bank \& Trust Oo |  |  |  | 100 | 145 |  |
| Huelity Titleatr ${ }^{\text {O- }}$ | 1.200 .000 | 1,409,264 | 5,645,92 | 100 | 145 |  |
| stamford Trust Oo.. | 700.000 | 994,485 | 9,324,32 | 100 | 145 | 5 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | . 0 | 9,2 | 11,478,302 | 10 | 150 |  |
| Waterbury Nat Bk- Common Preferred |  | 230,700 | 5,308,280 |  | 3 | 24 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3 n | ${ }_{194,266}$ | 3,566,076 | On | ${ }_{55}$ | 65 |



|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Washington- | 145,000 | 82,796 | 1,992,586 |  |  | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { inal. } \\ \text { share. } \end{array}\right.$ |
| 3 lity bank--7- | 475.000 | 457.337 | 9,337,306 |  |  | 205 |
| Bank of ${ }^{\text {comm }}$ | - | ${ }_{313,731}^{551,779}$ | , |  |  | 20 |
| Hamilton Nat Ban | 1,000.000 | 956,648 | 26,303.8 | 20 |  | 退 |
| Liberty Nat Bank- | 43030 | - ${ }^{4625,468}$ | - $\begin{array}{r}6,917,091 \\ 10,1724 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | ${ }_{200}$ |  |
| Mclachlon | 345.000 | 221,766 | , | 50 |  |  |
| Nat $\mathrm{Napltal} \mathrm{Bank}^{\text {ata }}$ | 200,000 | 203,3 | 2,456,210 | 100 |  |  |
| Nat Metropol Bank- | 800,000 | 1,942,055 | 23,413,545 |  | 255 | 265 |
| liggs National Bank |  | 5,432,69 | 94,980,117 |  | 250 | 272 |
| Preferred |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bocur Sa |  | 394,798 | 7,972,681 | 00 | 6 | 175 |
| ${ }_{\text {Amer Secur }}$ \& Tr Oo | 3.400,000 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oommon--7--̈ | 1.000.0n0 | 2,104,765 | 15,332,12 |  | 175 | 205 |
| Munseg Trust ${ }^{\text {Incoue }}$ | 2.000 | 1,267,542 | 6,206,520 | 100 |  |  |
|  | 1,000.00n | $1,830,203$ $2,534,741$ | 10,94,376\| |  |  | 250 |


| $\begin{array}{ll} \hline \text { Nationne Ranks } \\ \text { June 30 } \end{array}$ | FLORII)4 | June 30 |  | , |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | nal. |
|  | (1,41,492 | 21,840,224 |  |  |  |
| Florida Nat Bank ol.500.000 | 0 1,364,692 | 36,359,492 |  |  |  |
| Spr'field Atlantic Bk 50,000 | - 30,505 | 1,069,443 |  |  |  |
| Lakel land- Florida Nat Bank... o 100,000 | 00 186,033 | 1,976,212 |  |  |  |


| June | FLORIDA |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { tate Institutions } \\ & \text { June } 30 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Capt | $i t s$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Gross } \\ \text { Deposits } \end{gathered}$ | Par | Bid | Ask |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Amer Bk \& Tr Co-- | 1.200 .000 | 129,740 | 35,877,288 | 100 |  |  |
|  |  | 81, ${ }^{1 / 370}$ | 10.30, 124 | 100 25 | 144 |  |
|  | 400.000 100.000 | 349,236 102,737 | 10,282,997 | 100 | 100 | 110 |
| Miami Beach First National Bank.-. |  | 720,888 | 14,769,2 | 100 | 125 | 135 |
| First Nation'1 Bank- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oommon-------- |  | 222,854 | 55 |  | 35 | 40 |
| Florida Rank ${ }_{\text {Patm }}$ | 100,000 | 269,343 | 5,644,578 | 10 |  |  |
| First National Bank- | 200,000 | 1,020,459 | 9,117,034 | 100 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 400.000 200.000 | 451,863 149 | 3,447,655 | 100 |  |  |
| Exchange Bk St Aug |  |  |  | 100 |  |  |
|  | 200 |  | 2,256,140 | 100 |  |  |
| St Augustine Nat Bk $h$ 8t. Petersburg - |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Florida Nat Bank... ${ }^{\text {Tampa- }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Broadway Nat Bank Exchange Nat Bank 1 | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \\ & .250 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 100 | 100 |  |
|  | 11,250,000 | 1.048 | 16,5978,874 | 100 | 0 |  |
| First National Bank. First Sav \& $\operatorname{Tr} \mathrm{Co}^{2}$ | $500.000$ | 173 | 1,860,287 | 0 | 60 |  |
| Fla Bank \& Trust Co.West Palm Beach Atlantic Nat Rank |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { National Banks } \\ \text { June } 30 \end{gathered}$ | GEORGIA |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { State Institutans } \\ \text { June } 30 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |
| Atlanta American Sav Bank Oltiz \& So Nat Bank. Firat Nat Bank Fuiton Nat BankCommon. $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 5.000.000 | 118,483 $3,379,134$ | 91,348,214 | +10 |  |  |
|  | 5.400,000 | 4,684,7 | 668,286 |  | 30 | 31 |
|  | 000.000 | 616 | 38,108 |  | 260 |  |
|  | 990.000 |  |  | 100 |  |  |
| Truat Co of Georgia. | e2.000,000 | 3,0 | 31,325,333 |  | 690 |  |
| ${ }^{7}$ eorgla RR Bk \& Tr |  |  |  | 10 |  |  |
| Ytiz\& So Nat Bank | r5.000.00 | 3,3 |  | 10 | 15 89 |  |
| Nat Exchange Bank Cat Exchange Columbus- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| hlumbus Bk \& Tr.First Nat Bk of $\mathrm{Col}^{-}$ | 85 |  |  |  | 100 |  |
|  |  |  | 2, |  |  |  |
| 9ourth Nat Bank-- |  |  | 1,28 | 100 |  |  |
| Merch \& Mech Bank | 200.00 | 378 | 3,362,501 | 100 | 210 |  |
| Oftiz \& 30 Nat Bank <br> Otiy Bank \& Tr Co |  | 3,379,134 |  |  |  |  |
| Plrat Nat Bk \& Tr $\mathrm{O}^{-}$ | 110.000 - 500.0011 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clitz \& So Nat Bank <br> Liberty Nat Bk © Tr |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 500.00 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 265,837 |  | 100 | 50 | 55 |
| Oommon. |  | 10 | 1.592 |  | 30 | 50 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { ational Ral } \\ & \text { June } \end{aligned}$ |  | IDAHO |  |  | tutions <br> 30 |  |



| National Ranks <br> June 30 | ILLINOIS | State <br> Junse 30 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |

## 

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8
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Oon
Oen Oont
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Cont Dist
Or
Pr
Dres

- Sale pr
$\dagger$ Branch of Savannah
a Includew preferred stock or dehentures outstanding
- Retirement price.
d Member of the Atlantic Group in Florida.
e Apfiliate of the First National Bank of Atlanta, Ga.
$g$ Member of the F'orida National Group.
h Affiliated with the Barnett National Bank of Jacksonville, . .a
i March 29. 1939.
$k$ New stock
$r$ Combined statement
$t$ Trust funds.
$y$ Stock all owned by Travelers Insurance Co.
$\boldsymbol{x}$ Ex-dividend.

| $\begin{gathered} \text { National Ban } \\ \text { June } 30 \end{gathered}$ | IS IOWA |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { State Institutions } \\ & \text { June } 30 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Capital | $\boldsymbol{S}_{\text {Srofits }}$ \& | $\underset{\text { Deposits }}{\text { Gross }}$ | Par | Bid | Ask |
| ${ }_{\text {Burlington- }}^{\text {Bra }}$ |  |  |  |  | $\underset{\substack{\text { Nomi } \\ \text { Per }}}{ }$ | nal. |
| Nat Bs of Burlington | 200,000 | $\begin{aligned} & 73,093 \\ & 65,764 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,358,38 \\ 3,039,958 \end{gathered}$ | 100 |  |  |
| Guar Bk \& $\mathrm{Tr} \mathrm{CO}_{-}$ | 200.000 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Merchants Nat Ba- | 500.000 | 1,960,161 | 28,993,662 | 100 |  |  |
|  | 250.000 50,000 | 153,095 37 | $4,824,2$ $1.075,3$ | 100 |  | ${ }_{18}^{\text {cent }}$ |
| Council Blurf |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Coun Bluff Sav Bk- | 150.000 150,000 | 161,367 185,767 | $2,619,836$ $4,290,745$ | 100 |  |  |
| Nirst National Bank. Oommon |  |  | 1,560,358 | 100 |  |  |
| Preferred--- ${ }^{\text {Pa }}$ | 36.000 |  |  | \{100 |  | 100 |
| State saving Banks- | 100.000 | 89,172 | 1,739,133 | 100 |  |  |
| Davenport Bk\% \& Tr- | 600,000 | 1,278,067 | 27,690,638 | 100 |  |  |
| Bankers Tr. ${ }^{\text {Oo- }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Preforred }}$ Common | 500.000 500.000 | 820,063 | 19,478,402 | $\{25$ |  | $\square^{\prime 2} \overline{5}$ |
| Jap Oity State Bank | 150.000 | 127,747 | 2,708,510 | 100 |  |  |
| Common- | 550.000 | 1,022,698 | 22,857,525 | 100 |  |  |
| Preferred | 450.000 | 1,022,698 | 22,857,525 | (100 |  | ā100 |
| Des Moines ${ }^{\text {dise }}$ | 150.000 | 69,873 | 2,024,125 | 50 |  |  |
| Bank \& Trust 00 : |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Common | 1.750 .000 | 1.030,685 | 40,401.93 | 100 |  |  |
| Onlversily state ${ }^{\text {Brix- }}$ | 50.006 |  |  | 100 |  |  |
| Valley Sav Bank ${ }^{\text {Dubuque-.-- }}$ | 150,000 | 301,417 | 5,129,991 | 100 |  |  |
| Flrst National Bank | 300.000 | 412,242 | 10,033,905 | 100 |  |  |
|  | 250,000 | 144,577 | 4,617,239 | 100 |  |  |
| Frrst National Bank | 400.000 | 305,000 | 6,300.00 | 10 |  | ent |
| Live stock Nat Eank | 275.000 300.000 | 261,210 | 5,788 |  |  | les |
| Security Nat Bänk-:-7 | 250.000 | 246,387 | - $5,964.669$ | 100 |  |  |
| Wood dury Co Rav Bik | 100.000 | 100.356 | 2,415,806 | 100 |  |  |



\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline  \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Firsi Nat Bk \& \& \& , \& 5,540,2 \& \& \& <br>
\hline OovingtonTr ${ }^{\text {chiggo }}$ \& 150,00 \& 88 \& - $\begin{aligned} & 6,661.89,41 \\ & 1,69\end{aligned}$ \& \& ${ }^{27}$ \& ${ }^{3} 7$ <br>
\hline I \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline dank of dom \& 300.000 \& 265,62 \& , 70 \& 100 \& 125 \& 135 <br>
\hline Oommon- \& \& 76,608 \& 1,481,560 \& \& 4 \& 41/2 <br>
\hline First Nat Ble io Tr \& 1. \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline second Nat Bank \& 1500 \& -375, \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline 3ecurity Trust OO \& 600.00 \& 251,691
230,000 \& 2,33,427 \& \& 18 \& 190 <br>
\hline unis \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Citizens' \& \& 3,100 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline First vational \& 1.000.0 \& 2,630,5 \& 39,422, \& \& \& <br>
\hline Liberty Natal B \& i1.800.00 \& 2,386.4 \& ${ }_{24}{ }^{2}, 050$ \& \& \& <br>
\hline Kentuck YTitie- ${ }^{\text {T }}$ \& el 1000 \& 1,053, \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Lincoln bank \& \& 750.0 \& , 66 \& 15,35 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Stock rarde Bank \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline United states Tr ${ }^{\text {Lem }}$ \& 11

5255.0000 \& 722,584
105,663 \& $16,676,945$
$1,483,856$ \& \& \& ${ }_{35}^{8}$ <br>
\hline \$owpo \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline \multicolumn{7}{|l|}{\multirow[b]{9}{*}{| * Sale price. a Pref. stock retirement price. |
| :--- |
| c Citizens Union Fidelity unified certificates. |
| d New stock. |
| $e$ Affiliated with the First National Bank of Louisville. |
| $h$ Member of Northwest Bancorporation. |
| $i$ Common and preferred stock or capital debentures outstanding. |
| $l$ Last sale. |
| $n$ Dec. 31, 1938. |
| $o$ March 29, 1939. |
| $x$ Ex dividend. |}} <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}



| National Banks June 30 |  | AINE | State InstitutionsJune 30 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Augusta- <br> First Nat Granite Bk |  |  |  | $\left.100\right\|_{-} ^{\text {Nom }}$ | nal. share |
| Depositors' Trust Co | d 701.725 | 727,170 | 9,890,930 | $25-36$ | -38- |
| Merchants' Nat Bk. | 1,000,000 | 250,935 | 9,272,39 | 100 |  |
| Festern Tr \& Bkg ${ }^{\text {co }}$ | 200,000 | 1,001,348 | 7,462,46 | 100 |  |
|  | 600,000 500,000 | 605,691 | 13,279,978 | 20 | lea |
| Portland- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oanal National Bank | 300.000 | 476,489 | 9,226,518 | 100100 | 105 |
| Oasco Bk \& Tr Co--- | $200 . \mathrm{Cug}$ | 204.488 | 4,338,948 | 25.24 | 27 |
| Nat Bk of Commerce | 4000.000 | 358,436 | 7,7757,033 | $\begin{array}{lll}40 & 29\end{array}$ | 45 |
| Portland Nat Bank- | 750.000 | 799,706 | 12,568,721 | 5060 | 65 |


| National Lanks June 30 | MARYLAND |  | State Institutions June 30 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Baitimoro |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{NOMi} \\ \mathrm{Per} \end{gathered}$ | $\left.\right\|_{\text {inare }} ^{\text {nal. }}$ |
| Balt Oomm'l Bank.- <br> Balifimore Nat Bank | 500,000 | 381,367 | 6,076,628 | 10 |  |  |
| Oommon.- | 600,000 | 1,200,378 | 38,494,054 | $\{10$ | 20 |  |
| Preferred | 800,000 370,000 | 362,400 |  | 50 | 55 | - |
| Oanton Nat Bank | 287.500 | 169,271 | 3,864,473 | 100 |  |  |
| Oarrollton Bk of Balt | 80.000 | 268,431 | 1,666,738 | 10 |  |  |
| Oommonw'lth Bank- | 300.000 | 609,902 | 183 872,669 | 0 |  |  |
| Firat National Bank- | 4.000 .000 400.000 | 6,661,5071 | $183,614,222$ $6,516,937$ | 100 | 8 |  |
| Nat Marine Bank | 600,000 | 803,141 | 5,511,752 | 30 | 42 |  |
| Western Nat Bank | 750.000 | 554,754 | 13,051,627 | 20 | $313 / 4$ |  |
| Oolonial Trust ${ }^{\text {Oo}}$ | $4 \mathrm{CO}, 000$ | 139,767 | 2,034,164 | 25 |  |  |
| Fidelity Trust Oo | 2,000,000 | 1,170,042 | 19,562,946 | 10 | 67 | 71 |
| Maryland Trust |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oommon.-- | 1,000,000 |  |  | 0 | 13 | /2 |
| Mercantile Tr | 1,500.000 | 3,893,674 | 25,128,622 | 50 | 250 | $2 \overline{6} 0$ |
| Real Histate Tr | 600,000 | 280,334 | 1, | 100 | 0 |  |
| Safe Dep \& Trust Oo | 2,000.000 | 4,571,315 | 41,357.142 | 100 | 35 |  |
| Union Trual 00 | 3,000,000 | 1,699,854 | ,595,825 | 10 |  |  |
| Firat Nat Bank | 000 | 199,634 | 5,997,678 | 10 | 00 |  |
| Peoples Bank- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Common. | , | 77,815 | 1,612,679 | [25 |  |  |
| Second Nat Bank | 99,500 500.000 | 202,101 |  |  |  |  |
| Liberty Trust |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oommon.-- | 150 | 118,851 | 4,070,570 | 15 | 13 |  |
| Oapital notes----- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oitizens' Nat Bank | 100:000 | 934,181 | 5,045,635 | 100 |  |  |
| Farm \& Mech N Bk- | 125,000 | 508,647 | 5,352,350 | , | 65 | -70-- |
| Frederick Co Nat Bk | 100,00U | 119,497 | 1,794,036 | 15 |  |  |
| Preferred | 48,300 |  |  | 15 |  | 25 |
| Fr'k Town Aav Inst. | 150.000 | 412,545 | 4,214,422 | 100 | 190 |  |
| West Maryland Tr--Hagerstown- | 150,000 | 208,647 | 1,498,526 | 10 |  |  |
| Farmers \& Merc | 90.000 | 105,847 | 1,731,245 | 10 |  |  |
| Nicodemus Nat | 387,000 | 256,103 | 5,955,242 | 100 |  | cent |
| Second Nat Bank-̈-̈ | 200.000 150.000 | 253,773 | $3,998,369$ $2,043,967$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & 10 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  |


| June 30 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Merchants Nat | . 50000000 | 2,8 | 99,638,184 | 100 |  |  |
| Nat Shawmut Bank | 10,000.000 | 2,876 | 200,175,867 | 12 |  |  |
| Second Nat Bank | $2,000.000$ 1.000 .000 | 4,779,382 | 92,639,059 |  | 141 |  |
| Boston S Dep | 1,000.000 | 4,066,1 | 838,574 |  |  |  |
| Oolumbla Trust | 100.000 | 241,072 | 2,333,115 | 10 |  |  |
| Day Trust Oo | 1.250.000 | 1,798,935 | 14,283,637 | 50 |  |  |
| Flauclary TrustC | 500.000 |  | 98,280 |  |  |  |
| New Eng Trust | t5,000,000 | 35,277,737 | None |  |  |  |
| Pligrim Trust 0 | 400,000 | 434,000 | 8,047,825 |  | 0 | 185- |
| 8 Ptate street Tr | 3.890 .000 | 6,857,338 | $77$ |  |  |  |
| Common | 700,000 450,000 | 1,1 |  |  |  |  |
| Convertible pr |  |  |  |  | 4 |  |
| Winthrop Trust Oo-- |  | 73,665 | 0 |  |  |  |
| Beverly Nat Ban | 300.000 | 307.860 | 4,164,028 |  |  |  |
| Beverly Trust Oo. | 100.000 |  | b1.694,032 |  | 160 |  |
| Brockton Nat B | 600.000 | 638.437 |  |  |  |  |
| Gome Nat Bank | 500,000 | 424,210 |  |  |  |  |
| Oambridg |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oounty Bk \& Tr Co. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| arvard Truat | . 000.000 | 1,179,199 | 7 |  | 75 | 7 |
|  | 600,000 |  |  |  |  |  |


|  | Capital | Surplus \& Profits | Gross Deposits | Par | Bid | Ask |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ | \$ | \$ |  | Nomi | nal. |
| Pall River Nat Bank | 400.000 | 291,822 | 6,962,695 | 100 | 103 |  |
| Darfee Truat Oo..-- | 427.500 30000 | 558,431 324 | b $\begin{array}{r}8,216,923 \\ 3,673,151\end{array}$ | 100 | 235 79 |  |
| Fitohburg - |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| dafety Fund Nat Bk | 500.000 | 904,974 | 6,596,928 | 100 |  |  |
| Jape Ann Nat Bank. | 150.000 | 247,772 | 3,007,076 | 100 | rer | ent |
| tloue Nat Bk of Glou | 120.000 | 168,509 | 1,771,304 | 10 | sa | les |
| Houcen SD \& Tr Oo Eaverhill- | d 290.000 | 234,693 | 3,649,997 | 20 |  |  |
| Gaverhill Nat Bank- | 200.000 | 977,366 | 6,184,521 | 100 |  |  |
| Kerrimack Nat Bank Holyoko-- | 300.000 | 199,675 | 2,109,263 | 10 | 6 | - |
| Holyoke Nat BankCommon. | 275.000 | 257,352 | 7,497,096 | 50 | 55 |  |
| Park National Bank | 345,000 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oommon--------- | 100.000 | 180,704 | 2,742,108 | 100 | 60 |  |
| Preferred ${ }_{\text {Padey }}$ | d1,400.000 | 272,279 b | b 9,715,950 | 20 | 1 |  |
| Lawrence- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bay StateMer Nat Bk | 600.000 | 433,764 | 6,528,756 | 25 |  | 25 |
| -ppleton Nat. Bank- | 800.000 | 523,307 | 3,937,795 | 10 | 15 | 20 |
| National Bank. | 1.000.00 | * 715,059 | 11,157,165 | 25 | 221/2 | $251 / 2$ |
| Cran- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manr's.-Cent | d 5000000 | 376,884 576,012 | 3,087,711 | 100 | 245 | 20 |
| Csan s Dep ot Trino | 100,000 | 601,431 ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | b $3,911,265$ | 100 | 350 |  |
| lemurity Truar no... | 400,000 | 751,609 b | b 9,352,926 | 20 | 481/2 |  |
| firat Natlonal Ban | d 718,000 | 237,732 | 7,068,202 | 50 |  | 9 |
| Merchanta IVat Bk | 500.000 | 765,000 | 9,640,541 | 20 | $371 / 2$ |  |
| Tape Deposit Nat Bk | 350,000 | 500,983 | 5,886,592 | $121 / 2$ | 88 |  |
| Warren Nat Bank | 200.000 | 75,397 | 1,858,227 | 100 |  | 50 |
| Salem - |  |  | 3,107,833 | 50 |  |  |
| Merchanta Nat Bank | 250.000 | 128,538 | 6,480,777 | 10 |  |  |
| Common. | 250.000 | 948,922 |  | 10 |  |  |
| Preferred. | 200,000 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Springfield- |  |  | 15,259,867 | 10 | $101 / 2$ |  |
| S ringfield Nat Rank | d1,800.00¢ | 742,130 | 30,190,208 | 100 | 320 |  |
| Third Nat B \& T Oo-- | 1,500.000 | 3,313,711 | 15,085,244 | 25 | 63 |  |
| Springfleld $811 \%$ Tr- | 1.000 .000 | $1,415,092$ | 14,701,952 | 25 | 65 |  |
| Ualon Trust Co-- | 1.000 .00 m | $\begin{aligned} & 1,939,954 \\ & 101.627 \end{aligned}$ | 2,358,838 | 30 |  |  |
| West Apringhind Tr. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 200,000 | 263,028 | 2,226,790 | 100 |  |  |
| Bristol Gounty Tr.-. | 300.000 | 321,153 | 4,670,033 | 25 |  | $25^{-}$ |
| Worcester- |  |  | 15,341,544 |  |  |  |
| G raranty Ble \& T Oo | 300,000 | 1,259,543 | 15,195,747 | 10 | 18 |  |
| Worcester Clo Tr Oo Common | 1,000.000 | 2,003,056 | b33,892,565 | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ | 201 | - |


| National Bunka June 30 | MICHIGAN |  | State Institutions June 30 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| City- |  |  |  |  | $\overline{\text { Noms }}$ | nal. share |
| Bay Ulty Bank --. | 300.000 | 69,999 | 2,308,340 | 100 |  |  |
| Neople's Commerclal |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \& Savings Bank.-- | 900,000 | 991,325 | 9,683,289 | 20 | sa | les |
| Oommonweal | d3,800,000 | 1,981,151 | b58,187,872 | 50 | 100 | 107 |
| Detroit Bank | ,800,000 | 3,375,829 | 145,917,021 | 20 | 51 | 53 |
| Preferred | 3.610,000 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mfre National Bank | 3,000,000 | 5,125,525 | 134,685,810 | 50 | 5 | 90 |
| Michigan Ind Bank | 100,000 | 36,511 | 434,819 | 100 |  |  |
|  | 7.500,000 | 13974797 | 427,943,781 | 10 | 41 | 42 |
| Preferred | 9,500,000 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oommon.- |  | 1,127 | 22,723,474 | 10 | 24 | 25 |
| Preferred. | 00.00 |  |  | 10 |  |  |
| Wabeek State | 1,200,000 | 419,049 | 12,085,068 |  |  | 14 |
| Bankers Trust Co | 500,000 | 396,001 | g 440,869 |  | 12 | 14 |
| Common Preferred. | $\begin{aligned} & 309,660 \\ & 226,346 \end{aligned}$ | 47,105 | g 1,721,468 | 10 | $2^{1 / 2}$ | /4 |
| Detrolt Trust |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Common <br> Preferred | $2,070,000$ 950,000 | 1,630,308 | g13,772,020 | 20 | 24 | 26 |
| Gighland Park Trust | 150,000 | 98,991 | g 324,331 | 100 |  |  |
| On Guardian $\mathrm{Tr} \mathrm{Co}_{-}$ | ,000 | 689,8 | $g$ 5,051,012 | 100 |  |  |
| Uit Uom \& Sava Bk | d1.0C0,000 | 828,391 | 20,942,970 | 20 | 29 |  |
| Feneasee Co Bave Bk | 1,000.000 |  | 9,237,089 | 20 | 24 | 26 |
| Merch \& Mech Bank | 250,000 | 77 |  | 20 | 18 | 20. |
| Nat Hank of Funt Grand Rapide- | 400,000 | 421, | 5,346,882 |  | 18 | 20 |
| Central Bank | 250,000 | 106,167 | 1,942,020 | 20 | 13 | 5 |
| Nat BE of Gra Common |  |  | 11 | 0 | 20 |  |
| Preferred | 180.000 |  |  | 210 | 20 |  |
| Peoples Nat Bank | 400,000 | 605,116 | 8,696,449 | 10 | 17 | 19 |
| Old Kent Ban Common | 1,000,000 | 2,360,970 | 47,463,818 | 10 | 25 | 27 |
| referred | 1,375,000 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grand Raplds TrOo- | - 400.000 | 136,619 | $g$ | 5 |  |  |
| Unlon Bank of Mich. | 1.200 .000 |  | 2,902,054 | 20 | $\begin{aligned} & 17 \\ & 13 \end{aligned}$ | 15 |
| Baginaw- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Saginaw State Bank | 357,000 | 209, | 7,500,88 | 20 | 25 |  |
| Tr Co | 1,250,000 | 2,440,075 | 27,982,729 | 100 | 245 | 25\% |

## * Sale price.

$a$ Stock has to be offered to board of directors.
$b$ Includes savings deposits.
c Retirement price.
d Common and preferred stock or capital notes outstanding.
$f$ Convertible pref. stock entitled in liquidation to $\$ 20$ a share
$g$ Trust balances.
$i$ Dec. 31, 1938.

## $k$ Units.

1 Last Sale.
$s$ March 29, 1939.
$t$ Affiliate of First National Bank of Boston.





* Sale price. + Marine Midland Corp.
a Only outstanding stock of Peopla's Bank \& Trust Co. or Passalc N. J.
is $\$ 1$ par pref, stock of the is $\$ 1$ par pref. stock of the Realty \& Security Oo
$b$ Includes security stock.
C Stockholders of the Trade Bank of New York, N. Y.; on Sept. 27, 1939, approved a plan of recapitalization and authorization to change the name of
the bank to the Trade Bank © Trust Co., and increase the capital from the bank to the Trade Bank \& Trust Co., and increase the capital from
$\$ 400,000$ to $\$ 50,000$ by reducing the par value from $\$ 121 / 2$ to $\$ 10$ a share and increasing the shares to 55,000 .
${ }_{d}^{d}$ Oommon and preferred stock or capital debentures outstanding.
- Mrefchence B sta
$i$ Oo trolled by Marine Midland Corp.
$k$ Dec. 31, 1938.
$l$ Last sale.
${ }_{r}{ }_{r}$ June 30, 1939.
$r$ Preferred stock retirement price.



| $\begin{gathered} \text { Natzinat Ranks } \\ \text { June } 30 \end{gathered}$ | SOUTH CAROLINA ${ }^{\text {State }}$ Sune ${ }^{\text {Insitutions }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Capital | Surplus ${ }_{\text {Profits }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Gross } \\ \text { Deposits } \end{gathered}$ | Par | Bid | Ask |
| Charleston- | 790.000 | 684,029 | 17,380, |  |  |  |
| Oarolina sav Bank. | 200.000 | 303,831 | -6,377,030 |  | $100^{1 / 3}$ |  |
| Miners \& Merch Bk- | 50.000 | 3,982 | 464,071 | 100 | 105 | 120 |
| Common- | 1.100.000 | 1,032,571 | 35,931,454 | 00 | 10 | $01 / 2$ |
| Preferred, | 1.1 |  |  |  |  | -- |
| Firat Nat Bk of Oon- Lower Main St Bank | $\xrightarrow{200,000} 35$ | 149,776 | 4,757,422 $1,388,463$ | 10 | $91 / 2$ | 93/4 |
| ${ }_{\text {Lemer }}$ |  |  | 1,388,463 |  |  |  |
| Plirst National Bank- | 250,000 | 574,354 523,216 | 6,493,827 $4,694,082$ | 10 | 581/2 | 59 49 |
| Perpertanbbank--- |  |  | 4,694,082 |  |  |  |
| Comil Nat Bank- |  | 86,977 | 2,788,014 | 20 |  | 25 |


| $\begin{gathered} \text { Natwonal Aanks } \\ \text { June } 30 \end{gathered}$ | TENNESSEE |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { State Institutions } \\ \text { June } 30 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 625,000 | 1,185,994 | 12,168,083 | 100 |  | a |
| Uommercial Nat Bk: |  | 1,185,994 | 12,168,083 | 100 |  |  |
| Oommon--...-. | 375.00 275.00 |  | 16 | 00 | 0 | 155 |
| Hammilon Nat Bank | 22,760.000 | 1,559,362 | 41,368,297 | 100 | -130 | 135 |
| bsank of Knoxvil |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Uomm }}{ }_{\text {U }}$ | ${ }_{i}{ }^{2}$ 200.000 | -132,285 <br> $1,488.555$ | 3,040,746 24 $24.276,598$ | ${ }^{6.25}$ | 238 | 10 |
| Yarik National Bank- | 1.000 .000 | 1,489,374 | 11,510,423 | 100 |  |  |
| Mrat National Bank. | 1.000.000 | 1,918,690 | 46,301.791 |  |  |  |
| Nat bko | 1,000,000 | 2,180 | 29,4 |  |  |  |
| - Btate Bavinge Bank | 50.000 | 207 | , |  | 210 | 230 |
| Bank \& Trust O . | 3.500.000 | 5,056,948 | 70,180,897 | 10 | 271/2 | 28 |
| American Nat Bank Common |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Preferred |  | 1,501,42 |  |  | 1/2 |  |
| Proadway Nai |  |  | 5,386 |  |  |  |
| Nashville Truat ${ }^{\text {O }}$ |  |  | 21,296,313 |  | 19 |  |
| Common. |  | 940,152 | 9,703,729 |  | (b) |  |
| Ird Natinnal Bā̄̄̆ | 1.000,000 | 1,462,578 | 26,308,532 |  | 149 | 110 |


|  |  | TEXAS | $\begin{aligned} & \text { tate Institutions } \\ & \text { June } 30 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\triangle$ morican Nat Bank. Austin Nat Bank-. Oapital Nat BankOapital stock Beaumont- | \& 800.000 | -533,517 | 13,082,288 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $17,434,867$ <br> $4,104,635$ |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 125.000 \\ 75.000 \end{array}$ | 174,325 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{N} \\ \text { rec } \\ \text { sad } \end{gathered}$ |  |
| American Nat Bank- | - $\begin{array}{r}400,000 \\ 400000 \\ 200,000\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 604,525 \\ & 851.610 \\ & 103.529 \end{aligned}$ | 10,705,285 13,065,690 |  |  |  |
| 兂 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 15,005,090 \\ 2,348,203 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| Na | $\begin{array}{r} 8.000,000 \\ 50,000 \\ 250,000 \end{array}$ | 3 | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 121,285.076 \\ 1,878.073 \\ 5.569 .716 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ |  |  |  |
| lerest Stal |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mercantio |  | 1,239 |  |  | 39 | 40 |
| Oommon. | 1.200.000 |  | 32,355,998 | 120 |  |  |
| opubilicNat | 4.000 .000 150.000 <br> 1.000.000 | $\begin{array}{r} 4,250,656 \\ 992,079 \\ 942,750 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 79,764,928 6,953,598 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 48^{-0} \\ & 215 \\ & 44 \end{aligned}$ | $49^{-1}$ |
| Nat Bank |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oak Oliff Bk Common. | $\begin{array}{r}100.000 \\ 49,300 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | \} 113,028 |  |  | 30 |  |
| Cal |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 研 | 125,00066,000 | \} 91,739 |  |  | 25 |  |
| $1{ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pas | 300,000 | 509,742 | 11,129,777 | 100 |  |  |
| Yort |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ontinental | $\begin{array}{r} 750.000 \\ 1.500 .000 \end{array}$ | 433,251875,000 | $\begin{gathered} 16,642,303 \\ 36,061,938 \end{gathered}$ | 60 | 42 |  |
| Wor |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oomm | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 1.500,000 \\ 5000.000 \end{array}\right\}$ | 2,563,075 | 44,858,106 | $\left\{\begin{array}{c} 20 \\ 20 \end{array}\right\}$ | 45 | $461 / 2$ |
| Fraternal Bk | i 220,0000 | 9,53287.500 | $\begin{array}{r} 390,249 \\ 1,181,291 \end{array}$ |  |  | $13{ }^{-1}$ |
| Onlon Mank |  |  |  | 100 | -īo |  |
| Oity | 200,000 | 432,102 <br> 415,220 | $\begin{array}{r} 15,042,713 \\ 4,683,832 \end{array}$ | 100 | N |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Natio | 750.000500.000 | $\begin{aligned} & 380,477 \\ & 820,352 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10,43,910 \\ & 10,544,138 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| Houst |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hizens | $\begin{array}{r} i 250,000 \\ 500,000 \\ \\ \\ 100,000 \end{array}$ | 293,853 | 6,139,017 | 100 |  | 225 |
| $5 N$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\left.\begin{array}{l} 3.000,000 \\ 1,600,000 \end{array}\right\}$ | 1,904,114 | 56,476,018 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 100 \\ & 100\end{aligned}\right.$ | 185 | $e 100$ |
| Comm |  | 322,682 |  |  |  |  |
| Common |  |  | 12,431,832 | $\{100$ | 95 | 105 |
| cond Nat |  | $\left[\begin{array}{c} 1,991,832 \\ 4,561 ; 232 \end{array}\right]$ | $\begin{aligned} & 31,782,414 \\ & 48,008,443 \\ & 9.864,603 \end{aligned}$ | $\left[\begin{array}{r} 1100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} 2 \overline{2} 80 \\ 350 \\ 165 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2959 \\ & 370 \\ & \hline 775 \\ & \hline 70 \end{aligned}$ |
| at Banko | $\begin{array}{\|c} 1,000.000 \\ i 2.750 .000 \\ 8 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ion N | 1,000,000 | 1,425,0 | $34,752,693$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 165 \\ & 230 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| merclal | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 1,500,000 \\ 200,000 \end{array}\right]$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 47,702,725 \\ 91,310 \\ 7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \end{gathered}$ | 300 |  |
| Mrdelity |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 2,104,745 \\ k \\ 1,049,219 \end{array}\right\|$ |  |  |  |  |
| Housto | 61.500, 000 | 1,591,676 | $\begin{aligned} & 7,618,636 \\ & 5,614,63 \end{aligned}$ | 100 | $\begin{array}{r} 150 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |
| Ja | 345.000 <br> 305.000 | \} 123,126 | 335,509 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}100 \\ 100\end{array}\right.$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| , | $\begin{aligned} & 100.000 \\ & 200.000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} 570,811 \\ 331,991 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,021,406 \\ & 4,071,07 \end{aligned}$ | 100 |  |  |
| cha |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| amo National Bk: | 500,000895,000 | 864,943 |  |  | 150 |  |
|  |  |  | 18,707,471 | $\left[\begin{array}{l} 100 \\ 100 \end{array}\right]$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 2.728,731 \\ 38,397,949 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
|  | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 200,000 \\ 1.250,000 \\ 1.2000 \end{array}\right\}$ | $\}_{1,295,975}^{145,270}$ |  | $\left(\left.\begin{array}{l} 50 \\ 50 \\ 50 \end{array} \right\rvert\,\right.$ | ${ }_{-}^{45}$ | 230 |
| (ona |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Natoonal Banks } \\ \text { June } 30 \end{gathered}$ |  | TEXAS | State Invit 'tions June 30 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Capital | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Surplus } \\ \text { Profits } \end{array}\right\|$ | (Geposits | Par | Brd | Ask |
| San Antonio (Con <br> Gruos Nat Bank- Oommon-.-...... |  | \$ | \$ |  | ${ }_{\text {Nomi }}^{\text {Per }}$ | Anl. |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}1150.009 \\ \hline 1,000,000\end{array}$ | \} $\begin{array}{r}117,287 \\ 1,012,343\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,815,189 \\ 23,967,543 \end{array}$ |  | 96 | 1022100250 |
| ${ }^{\text {Patererres }}$ Hat ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  | $2 \overline{o ̄}^{-}$ |  |
| Bam Hounton.San Antonlo Nai Bk | - 400.000 | 112,051 | $1,975,203$$3,741,246$ | 100 | 185 | $50^{-0}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| fouth Texas Nat BkCommon | 300.000 | 372,209 | 4,211.615 | $100+$ | ----- | ----- |
| Oltizens' Nat Bank-Firat Natlonal Bank-National Oity Bank- | $\begin{array}{r} 250.000 \\ i \\ 700000 \\ 100.000 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 321,482 \\ 619,44 \\ 67,425 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,411,841 \\ 10,462,317 \\ 880,882 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{l\|l} 100 \\ 50 \\ 100 & 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 19065 | $\begin{array}{r} 200 \\ 75 \\ -80 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nationnal Ranks } \\ & \text { June } 30 \end{aligned}$ | UTAH |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 3tate Institutions June } 30 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |


|  | i 510.000 |  |  |  | Nomi | nataro. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Flirat socuris BE NA | i1,000.000 | 1,370,606 | 18,194,949 | 100 |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Balt Lara }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jontl Natsis ${ }^{\text {ara }}$ | ${ }_{\text {i }}{ }^{\text {i }} 750000000$ | 384,769 976,462 | 12,772.008 | 100 | 68 185 | 75 |
| Utah State Nat Bank | i 750, H11 | 8,6.0.0 | 14,1,3,300 ${ }^{14}$ | 100 | 1780 | $18781 / 2$ |
|  | 1,000,000 | 1, 244,406 | 14,540,955 | 100 | 130 | ${ }_{140}^{188}$ |
| Walkor Bk Common Oompon | 1.500.000 250 | 777,106 | 27,922,742 | 100 | 116 | 122 |


| National Aarks | VERMONT | state Invtititions <br> June 30 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |



## National Bnnks June 30 WASHINGTON | state $\begin{array}{c}\text { Institutions } \\ \text { June } 30\end{array}$ |
| :---: |

## 8eattle-



 | Universily Nat Hank |
| :--- |
| Seatele Tr \& Sava |

$\dagger$ Stock of South Texas National Bank of San Antonio, Texas, all held by Central Securities Co. with exception of directors' qualifying shares.
a Member of First National Corp.
$b$ Member of First Security Corp.
${ }_{e}^{e}$ Preferred stock retirement price.
${ }_{i}^{f}$ Common and preferred stock outstanding. c Sept. 28, 1938
${ }_{n}$ Affiliated with the Citizens' \& Southern National Bank of Atlanta, Ga. Sept. 30, 1939, by the Seattle-First National_Bank of Seattle, Wash.

Controlled by the Joseph F. Meyer interests
$r$ Member Peoples Corp.

of the month stated that the Finance Ministry was reported to be considering a plan for linking the yen-dollar rate with the official British sterling rate of $\$ 4.02$. This would stabilize the yen-dollar rate at 23.45

The London price for silver was $193 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$. on Sept. 1 and $221 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. on Sept. 30. The Hongkong dollar was $26.33 @ 275 / 8$ on Sept. 1, and $25.05 @ 251 / 8$ on Sept. 30. The Shanghai dollar was 7.03@7.50 on Sept. 1, and 7.11@7.50 on Sept. 30. Yen checks were $24.57 @ 24.80$ on Sept. 1, and $23.55 @ 235 / 8$ on Sept. 30.





[^0]:    For Pootnoes see page 40

[^1]:    $b$ Change of name from United American Bosch．o Change of name from Peerless Uorp．

[^2]:    For footnotes see page 53

[^3]:    For footnotes see page 53

[^4]:    For footnotes see paze 53

[^5]:    For footnotea see page 53.

[^6]:    For footnotes see page 53.

[^7]:    * No par value. $x$ Ex-dividend

[^8]:    * No par value. $\quad x$ Ex-dividend.

[^9]:    No par value

[^10]:    - No par value t formerly Bancamerica Blair Corg. $\$$ Odd lute.

[^11]:    * No par value.

[^12]:    

[^13]:    

[^14]:    funds. Oalled Dec. 1 at $107{ }^{\ddagger}{ }^{\ddagger}$ Called Oct. 1 at ios.

[^15]:    

[^16]:    *Without par value. $\ddagger$ Called Oct 2 at $\$ 110$. Flat price. $k$ Last sale. $n$ Nominal. $r$ Canadian price. New stock. $x$ Ex-dividend.

[^17]:    

[^18]:    * Quotations not furnished by sponsor or issuer. * No par value. e Ex-coupons. Flat price. $k$ Last sale. $n$ Nominal. $x$ Ex-dividend.

[^19]:    Canadian price. $t$ New stoc : $\quad x$ C C-dividead.

[^20]:    Tux-free in Connecticut, b Basis, Fiat price $n$ Nominal

[^21]:    Tax free in Oonnecticut. b Basis, f Flat price, k Last sale. $n_{\text {, Nominal. }}$

[^22]:    * Ohio municipal bonds issued since Jan. 1, 1913, are_taxable, all bonds lssued prior to that date are tax-exempt. $b$ Basis. $f$ Flat price.

[^23]:    Basis.
    f Flat price.

[^24]:    * No Par Value. † Consists of $\$ 341,550 \$ 4$ cum. 1st preferred, $\$ 500,520 \$ 52 \mathrm{~d}$ preferred and $\$ 75.000$. $\$ 5$.
    so-called legal reserve or life insurance reserves. $x$ Not an insurance company. z April 30, 1939, figure.

