

The Mutual Life Insurance Company

OF NEW YORK.

RICHARD A. McCURDY, President.

Statement for the Year Ending December 31st, 1901.

According to the Standard of the Insurance Department of the State of New York.

INCOME.	
Received for Premiums	\$51,446,787 73
From all other Sources	14,177,517 78
	\$65,624,305 51
DISBURSEMENTS.	
To Policy-holders for Claims by Death	\$17,344,023 13
To Policy-holders for Endowments, Dividends, etc.	11,335,646 77
For all other Accounts	13,772,936 60
	\$42,452,606 50
ASSETS.	
United States Bonds and other Securities	\$198,063,981 24
First Lien Loans on Bond and Mortgage	81,564,209 88
Loans on Bonds and other Securities	10,638,000 00
Loans on Company's own Policies	11,319,067 23
Real Estate: Company's Office Buildings in London, Paris, Berlin, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Seattle, Sydney and Mexico, and other Real Estate	27,542,442 44
Cash in Banks and Trust Companies	16,746,894 46
Accrued Interest, Net Deferred Premiums, etc.	6,964,376 42
	\$352,838,971 67
LIABILITIES.	
Liability for Policy Reserves, etc.	\$289,652,388 84
Liability for Contingent Guarantee Fund	60,706,582 83
Liability for Authorized Dividends	2,480,000 00
	\$352,838,971 67
Insurance and Annuities in force	\$1,243,503,101 11

I have carefully examined the foregoing Statement and find the same to be correct; liabilities calculated by the Insurance Department.
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THE FINANCIAL REVIEW.

Finance, Commerce,
Railroads.

February, 1902.



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VOLUME AND COURSE OF TRADE.

ANNUAL AND MONTHLY RESULTS.

RETROSPECT OF 1901.

The year 1901 may truthfully be said to rank as one of the most eventful in the country's history. The list of notable occurrences which clearly entitle the year to this distinction is a long one. It comprises among others (1) the combination of the leading iron and steel properties of the country in the United States Steel Corporation, being the first time that a thousand-million-dollar corporation has come into being in this country; (2) the stock market panic in May, with the attendant corner in Northern Pacific common stock, during which the price of the shares rose from 100 to 1,000; (3) the heat and drought of the summer, resulting in one of the worst failures of the corn crop on record; (4) the great steel workers' strike; (5) the death by assassination of President McKinley and the accession of Vice-President Roosevelt; and (6) the break in Amalgamated Copper and the collapse in the copper market.

With the exception of the first, these were all depressing influences. It is testimony to the strength of the situation and the general feeling of confidence and buoyancy prevailing that neither one, nor all of these combined, had more than a temporary influence upon the course of affairs. The business world was prosperous, trade active. To say this is to say that the period of industrial revival which began in 1898 made further progress and gained still greater headway. In the volume of business done new records were established in many directions. The iron and steel industry enjoyed unsurpassed buoyancy, and here it is well enough to note that while prices advanced the existence of the United States Steel Corporation and the wise policy pursued in its administration operated to prevent a rise to such extreme high figures as on so many previous occasions have proved the undoing of that industry. Even during the steel workers' strike no disposition was manifested to gain any advantage; on the contrary the constant effort was to hold the rising tendency in check. The effects of the opposite policy were illustrated in the case of the copper industry, where the Amalgamated Copper Company kept the price of copper pegged at 17 cents a pound and not only lost to this country a large foreign market for copper but made the United States the dumping ground for considerable supplies of copper from abroad. A statement in the *CHRONICLE* of December 21 shows *net* exports of copper of only 28,299,324 lbs. in the ten months ending October 31 1901, against 208,423,535 lbs. in the corresponding ten months of 1900 and 115,173,140 lbs. in the corresponding period of 1899. In December the Amalgamated Copper Company was forced to abandon its policy, and the price of copper dropped from 17 cents to 13 cents. There were some indications at the close of the year, more particularly in the building trades, that high prices in other directions were beginning to act as a restriction upon enterprise. Nevertheless prosperity and activity continued dominant characteristics to the end.

Transportation facilities were taxed to the utmost, and in the autumn a car shortage which has no parallel developed, some manufacturers at times being obliged to restrict operations, owing to the difficulty of obtaining a sufficient supply of coal and coke. In November the makers of iron particularly suffered in that way, and the steel and other allied trades also were to an extent hampered by the same cause. Aggregate bank clearings for all the bank clearing houses in the United States were 118,525 million dollars for the twelve months of 1901, against 86,205 millions for 1900, 94,178 millions for 1899, 68,931 for 1898, 57,321 for 1897 and 51,333 millions for 1896.

The cotton goods trade, as usual, followed an independent and not entirely satisfactory course. With no considerable foreign outlet for our goods and with domestic consumption insufficient to take the full output of the mills, production had to be curtailed in the spring. In the summer the necessity of reducing wages was seriously pressed upon the consideration of the manufacturers at Fall River. At this time the opportune advance in the price of the raw material was availed of by Mr. Borden to bid up the price of cloths, and simultaneously he announced an advance in the wages of the operatives at his mills. The operatives at the other mills demanded the same increase, but did not strike when it was refused. Mr. Borden added still another 5 per cent. Again the operatives at the other mills asked for an increase, but again they refrained from striking when the demand was not granted. Mr. Borden's calculation of a curtailment of production in that way having miscarried, he promptly withdrew from his operatives both advances of 5 per cent and the market dropped back into normal channels. Print cloths were 3½ cents in January, from which there was a decline to 2¾ cents in May; June saw an improvement to 2½ cents, but with the dissolution of the Fall River Selling Committee in August some weakness again became manifest. It was then that Mr. Borden advanced wages and bid up prices. In October the quotation was up again to 3½ cents. With a reversal of Mr. Borden's policy there came a sharp downward turn. The close December 31st was at 3 cents. Manufacturers made much smaller profits than during 1900. In the *CHRONICLE* of November 30 we printed a tabulation showing that 35 companies at Fall River distributed \$1,164,095 in dividends in 1901, against \$1,855,540 in 1900 and against \$1,201,327 by 34 companies in 1899 and \$467,700 in 1898.

While the cotton mill operatives did not strike, labor troubles were a feature of the year. The strike of the steel workers at the mills of the United States Steel Corporation was the most prominent of these. It lasted from July 1 to September 15, and ended just as it was evident at the beginning it must end, namely in the complete defeat of the men, since no question of wages was involved and the only point at issue was whether the Amalgamated Association should be allowed to extend its authority over the non-union mills. The strike of the machinists throughout the country was of a different type. It was a demand for

a nine-hour day, but with the same pay as for the previous ten hour day. It began in May and in July the men pretty generally had to acknowledge defeat in the various cities, though in Chicago the contest at the plant of the Allis-Chalmers Company was continued until the end of the year.

On account of the heat and drought, agricultural results were decidedly disappointing. This applies not only to corn, where the yield per acre (though not the total crop) is reported smaller even than in that phenomenally bad year 1881, but also to many other agricultural products. The yield of potatoes, for instance, was only 59.9 bushels per acre, against 80.8 in 1900, and a ten-year average of 78.7 bushels. The corn crop is put no higher than 1,360 million bushels, against 2,105 million bushels in 1900 and 2,078 million bushels in 1899. The oats crop, too, is short at 660 million bushels, against 809 million and 796 million respectively in 1900 and 1899. The cotton crop also may be smaller than in 1900. Fortunately the wheat crop, reaching its maturity earlier in the season, proved one of the very best ever harvested—about 676 million bushels, against 522 millions, 547 millions and 675 millions respectively in the three years preceding. As at the same time wheat prices, owing to a continuance of the foreign demand, were maintained at good figures, farmers had in the excellent results on this crop an important compensating advantage for the losses in other directions.

Despite the crop shortage, which cut the corn exports the latter part of the year down to almost nothing and reduced the shipments of many other items of agricultural products, our foreign commerce was well maintained at the extraordinarily high figures of the previous year. There was a great shrinkage in the copper shipments, for the reasons already given. Our iron and steel exports also fell off, owing to the industrial depression prevailing in so many of the European countries and particularly in Germany, and also to the fact that this depression led the German iron and steel makers to dispose of their wares at extremely low figures, while prices in this country were good, being governed by the ruling buoyancy and active home demand. Outside of the metal branches our manufacturing exports as a whole were not curtailed. The aggregate of our entire merchandise exports for the twelve months of 1901 was \$1,465,380,919, against \$1,477,946,113 in the corresponding period of 1900. The merchandise imports not unnaturally increased, being \$880,421,056 for 1901, against \$829,149,714 for 1900. Thus the excess of merchandise exports was extraordinarily large in both years, namely \$584,959,863 for the twelve months of 1901 and \$648,796,399 for the twelve months of 1900.

In view of the size of the trade balance in favor of the United States, the course of our foreign exchange market was again decidedly mystifying. Rates for sterling were maintained at high figures nearly all through the year, yielding only occasionally when some special urgency in the monetary situation here made it desirable to retain funds for the time being in this country. An outflow of gold began promptly in January, and with the exception of February, August and September, larger or smaller amounts of gold were sent from this port to Europe every month of the year. In some of the months the shipments were very heavy. In September a temporary sharp break in rates brought some gold imports, but the movement was quickly arrested and the old course

was resumed. The net amount of the gold exports to all countries from this port for the twelve months of 1901 was \$48,698,979. The same feature, however, was observed in 1901 as in the year preceding, namely that while gold was flowing out from New York it was flowing in on the Pacific Coast, coming from Australia, etc. Still, even with these imports on the Pacific the movement for the whole country shows a net export of the metal for the twelve months to December 31 in the sum of \$2,968,009—this with a trade balance in favor of the United States on the merchandise movement in the extraordinary figure of \$584,959,863.

In partial explanation of this apparently anomalous situation, it should be stated that bankers and investors in this country took large amounts of the £60,000,000 new British loan brought out in April—or at least that portion of it (£30,000,000) which was offered for public subscription. It should not be forgotten either that the high figures to which prices advanced on our Stock Exchange were a great inducement for the return to this country of such American stocks as were still held abroad. It is also true that in the contest for control of Northern Pacific, great blocks of the stock of that company held in Europe were purchased and brought home.

Some American capital, as we know, likewise went into electrical railways and other enterprises in Europe. In the previous year, in seeking to explain what became of the country's large trade balance, it was urged that much American capital was being employed in the European money markets in temporary loans. During 1901 it was not contended that such a situation existed. On the contrary, it was claimed that our bankers were borrowing rather than lending in Europe.

In the railroad world the developments during the year were of the highest importance. In the opening month Mr. J. P. Morgan purchased control of the Central Railroad of New Jersey and turned it over to the Reading. With his previous purchase of the Pennsylvania Coal Company in the interest of the Erie, this meant the effective control of the anthracite trade. In February the Union Pacific interests, represented by the Harriman-Kuhn, Loeb & Co. people, who already held control of the Chicago & Alton, the Kansas City Southern and other roads, made a master-stroke in acquiring the Southern Pacific. The same month Missouri Pacific interests acquired control of the Denver & Rio Grande, which latter subsequently absorbed the Rio Grande Western. In April Gould interests likewise acquired the Wheeling & Lake Erie. In April also the Chicago Burlington & Quincy was acquired in the joint interest of the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern, after an unsuccessful attempt had been made to acquire the Milwaukee & St. Paul road.

The contest for control of Northern Pacific between Union Pacific and the Great Northern interests, to which this last move gave rise in May, is too recent to need extended mention. The upshot of the matter was the organization in November of the Northern Securities Company with \$400,000,000 capital to acquire ownership of both the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific. Among some of the other events of the year may be mentioned the absorption by the St. Louis & San Francisco of the Kansas City Fort Scott & Memphis and the Kansas City Memphis & Birmingham, and the acquisition in the same interest of the Mexican Central and the Monterey & Mexican Gulf;

thracite coal interests, and also regarded as a prelude to other combinations in the railroad and industrial world. A memorable event during the month was the death of Queen Victoria on the 22d, after an illness of only a few days. The Queen had reigned so long (over sixty three years) and was so universally respected, her death evoked expressions of regret and sorrow which have had few, if any, parallels in the history of nations. Our Stock Exchange, Produce Exchange, Cotton Exchange, the leading Southern Exchanges, the Chicago Board of Trade and the Philadelphia and Boston Stock Exchanges, besides many others, were closed on the day of the funeral (Feb. 2), and other unusual tributes were paid to her memory. She was succeeded by the Prince of Wales, who took the title of Edward the Seventh. A corner in the January option for cotton on the New York Cotton Exchange carried the price of this option in one hour on the 28th up from 10-30 cents to 12-75 cents. Spot cotton (middling upland) advanced to 12 cents (from 10 $\frac{3}{8}$ cents on the 26th), but on Jan. 31 dropped to 11 cents and on Feb. 1 to 10 cents. These fluctuations further unsettled the dry goods trade, though a purchase of 150,000 pieces of print cloth at Fall River at the full price of 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per yard was reported. Sharp declines occurred abroad in metal prices; in this country the price of billets was advanced from \$19 75 to \$22. For the first time in the history of the tea trade dealings in tea for future delivery were begun on Jan. 21—at the New York Coffee Exchange. In the U. S. Senate the Committee on Finance on the 24th reported a substitute for the War Revenue Reduction bill which had passed the House of Representatives the previous month. Following the suspension of the London & Globe Finance Corporation, Ltd., on Dec. 29, the Bank of England on the 3d advanced its discount rate from 4 to 5 per cent; later the monetary tension in London relaxed. The federation of the Australian colonies became effective Jan. 1, inaugurating a new united commonwealth. It was announced that the India Government had accepted the Indian Currency Committee's proposal of 1898, providing that the profit on the coinage of rupees be kept in gold as a special reserve, entirely separate from the paper currency reserve or ordinary treasury balances. The order became effective in April. A portion of a 40,000,000 marks 3 per cent loan of the Kingdom of Saxony was placed here—see CHRONICLE of Jan. 28, p. 163.

Railroad Events and Stock Exchange Matters.—Speculation on the Stock Exchange attained extraordinary proportions, eclipsing all previous records. The stock sales reached 30,285,055 shares, being the largest total up to that time of any month of any year, and comparing with 24,251,983 shares in Jan., 1899, the previous maximum. The movement culminated, however, for the time being in these extraordinary transactions. The climax may be said to have come soon after the announcement of the purchase of the Central of New Jersey by Mr. J. P. Morgan. At the beginning of the month rumors of all sorts of combinations among the railroads were afloat. In particular it was very positively stated that the Gt. Northern, the Northern Pacific and the Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul were about to be united. On Friday the 4th Milwaukee & St. Paul common stock suddenly moved up from 145 to 158 $\frac{1}{2}$ (the next day it advanced to 162), and dealings in all the active properties were on an enormous scale. On Saturday the 5th the announcement came that Mr. Morgan had bought the Central of New Jersey (the price it subsequently appeared was 160) and turned it over to the Reading. Speculation then ran wild and the fluctuations were exceedingly wide. The sales for the two hours (Saturday being a half holiday) aggregated 1,152,793 shares, a total never approached on any previous Saturday half day. The following Monday, the 7th, the recorded transactions passed the two million mark, reaching 2,127,503 shares. After the 9th the sales frequently dropped below a million shares a day. Prices at the same time sharply reacted. From 162 on the 5th Milwaukee & St. Paul common by the 21st got down to 142 $\frac{1}{2}$; the close on the 31st was at 151 $\frac{1}{2}$. Special stocks, however, pursued an independent course. Delaware & Hudson, on an increase in the dividend from 5 p. c. per annum to 7 p. c., rose from 126 $\frac{1}{2}$ on the 31 to 162 $\frac{1}{2}$ on the 2h. The reaction in the general market followed in part because of the great weakness of the iron and steel shares which were adversely affected by the announcement that the Carnegie Company intended to erect a plant for the manufacture of merchant pipe (one of the products of the National Tube Company) and otherwise enter into active competition with the steel concerns. National Tube common sold down to 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ on the 14th, against 70 on the 2d. Federal Steel com. fell from 59 on the 2d to 41 on the 29th, and American Steel & Wire com. from 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ on the 2d to 38 on the 21st. Some recovery ensued when it appeared that negotiations were pending for averting the threatened trouble. The latter part of the month the tone was again strong, influenced by an active speculation at higher prices in the Gould shares and other southwestern properties—Missouri Pacific, St. Louis Southwestern, Missouri Kansas & Texas, the Wabashes, etc. Mobile & Ohio stock advanced from 44 Jan. 21 to 69 $\frac{3}{8}$ Jan. 31; on the latter date the Southern Railway issued a circular giving the terms agreed upon for taking over the road. Louisville & Nashville increased its semi-annual dividend from 2 p. c. to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. c. Sav. Fla. & Western paid 4, against 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in Jan., 1900. The Pere Marquette began dividends on its preferred shares, declaring 4 p. c. The New York Philadelphia & Norfolk announced its first dividend, namely 2 p. c. The annual payment on Texas Central preferred stock was increased to 5 p. c. The Buff. Roch. & Pittsburg began on its com. stock,

declaring 2 p. c. New York Chic. & St. Louis began on its second pref. shares, declaring 2 p. c. The quarterly dividend on Pressed Steel com. was reduced to the basis of 4 p. c. per annum, against 6 in 1900. The dividend on Tenn. Coal Iron & RR. com. was passed. Action on the American Steel & Wire com. dividend was deferred until March. The United States Rubber Co. reduced the quarterly dividend on its pref. stock from 2 p. c. to 1 p. c. Morgan Drexel interests acquired an additional block of Lehigh Valley stock. Burlington & Quincy offered 10 p. c. of new stock (about \$10,000,000) at par to shareholders of record Feb. 7—see CHRONICLE Jan. 19, p. 136. The Erie RR. Co. announced the issue of \$32,000,000 4 p. c. collateral trust bonds and \$5,000,000 of new first preferred stock to finance the Pennsylvania Coal purchase, etc., \$4,000,000 more bonds being held in reserve for improvements. The American Smelting & Refining Co. arranged to increase its stock from \$65,000,000 to \$100,000,000, in order to purchase the business of M. Guggenheimer & Sons. The stock of the North American Co. was reduced from \$40,000,000 to \$12,000,000 by a proportionate reduction of the share holdings. The Reading Company arranged to issue \$23,000,000 collateral trust 4s (part of a total issue of \$45,000,000) to provide in part for the cost of the purchase of Central New Jersey shares; the bonds were offered for sale the next month by J. P. Morgan & Co.

The Money Market.—Growing ease characterized the money market during January, notwithstanding the gold outflow to Europe. Currency came back from the interior in large volume, besides which cash in Sub-Treasuries was reduced \$6,737,811 during the month. The money holdings of the Clearing House banks rose from \$225,073,200 Dec. 29, 1900, to \$267,308,200 Feb. 2, 1901; the surplus reserve increased from \$1,525,900 Dec. 29 to \$3,799,450 Jan. 26, but fell the next week (owing to a great expansion in the deposits) to \$2,188,825. Loans increased in the five weeks from \$796,457,200 to \$871,808,200, and deposits from \$854,129,200 to \$969,917,500. This striking expansion was ascribed to the activity of Stock Exchange speculation, and to the financing of a number of very large undertakings, among them the Pennsylvania Coal deal, the Central of New Jersey deal, together with preparations for the transfer to new parties of the control of the Southern Pacific, this latter purchase being announced on Friday, Feb. 1. Money rates steadily declined. On call at the Stock Exchange the rate touched 6 per cent the first two days of the month, incident to the large 1st of January payments, but thereafter the highest figure was 5, and by Jan. 31 the quotation was 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ @2. At banks call loans at the close were obtainable at 2 per cent, while time loans were 3 for thirty to sixty days, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ @3 $\frac{1}{2}$ for ninety days to five months and 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ for six months. For commercial paper the prices Jan. 31 were 3-3 $\frac{1}{2}$ for sixty to ninety day endorsed bills receivable, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ @4 for prime four to six months single names and 5 for good single names.

Foreign Exchange, Silver, &c.—Foreign exchange advanced throughout the month, and with money easy here and in active demand in London an outflow of gold to Europe occurred. The Bank of England, after having avoided an advance in its discount rate in December, was obliged on the 3d to advance its minimum from 4 to 5 per cent, being the first change since the previous July. The monetary tension arising out of the suspension Dec. 29 of the London & Globe Finance Corporation, Ltd., seems to have been the main occasion for this step. In the open market London discounts of sixty to ninety day bank bills were 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, but subsequently there was a decline to 4@4 $\frac{1}{8}$. The Bank of England gained heavily in bullion during the month, gold coming back in large amounts from internal circulation. There was scarcely any recession in exchange, and Jan. 31 rates on actual business for sixty-day bills were 4 84 $\frac{1}{4}$ @4 84 $\frac{1}{2}$, against 4 81 $\frac{1}{2}$ @4 81 $\frac{3}{4}$ Dec. 31; for sight 4 88-4 88 $\frac{1}{4}$, against 4 85 $\frac{1}{2}$ @4 85 $\frac{3}{4}$, and for cable transfers 4 88 $\frac{3}{4}$ @4 89, against 4 86@4 86 $\frac{1}{4}$. The first shipment of gold was made on Thursday the 17th and further amounts went on the 24th and the 31st; altogether \$8,095,829 was sent from New York, all to Paris. At the Continental centres easier monetary conditions developed, and discounts of bank bills at Berlin and Frankfurt dropped to 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ @3 $\frac{3}{8}$, against 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ @4 $\frac{3}{8}$ Dec. 31. At Paris the rate Jan. 21 was 2 $\frac{3}{8}$ @3 and at London, as already stated, it was 4@4 $\frac{1}{8}$. In silver there was a sharp decline. From 29 9-16d. Dec. 31 the price in London dropped to 27 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. Jan. 30, notwithstanding steady purchases by the India Government. The close Jan. 31 was at 27 15-16d.

FEBRUARY. Current Events.—In this month for the first time the deposits of the New York Clearing House banks reached a thousand million dollars, the statement for February 16 recording a total of \$1,011,329,000. For the first time also in the country's history a thousand-million-dollar corporation was floated. The two, though not related events, were indications of the financial strength as well as the industrial progress and development of the United States. The new company was the work of Mr. J. P. Morgan. To avert destructive competition in the iron and steel trades Mr. Morgan's house undertook to unite under a single control the leading iron and steel companies in the country. The United States Steel Corporation was organized with an original authorized capital of 1,154 million dollars (425 millions common stock, 425 millions preferred and 304 millions bonds), but its scope was further enlarged the next month. The new company absorbed the Carnegie Company (the whole of the 304 millions of bonds being used

to acquire the bonds of that company and 60 per cent of its stock), the Federal Steel Company, the National Tube Company, the American Steel & Wire Company, the National Steel Company, the American Tin Plate Company, the American Steel Hoop Company and the American Sheet Steel Company. The list was increased by two other large companies the next month. The undertaking involved a guaranty syndicate of \$200,000,000. In the railroad world, too, important further unifications of large interests occurred. The most notable of these was the announcement on the 1st of the month that Union Pacific parties had bought control of the Southern Pacific. The iron trade continued buoyant. The cotton goods trade remained unsatisfactory. At a meeting of the Southern Cotton Spinners' Association at Charlotte, N. C., on the 16th, it was voted to reduce the production of cotton yarns for four months beginning March 1. The price of print cloths at Fall River was marked down from $3\frac{1}{8}$ to 3 cents. Middling upland cotton in New York was $9\frac{1}{4}$ cents Feb. 28, against 10 Feb. 1. The United States Senate on the 6th passed with some amendments the War Revenue Reduction bill reported by the Finance Committee; on the 28th both Houses of Congress adopted the conference report on the measure. The authorities at Washington having under the Dingley Tariff Act placed countervailing duties upon a cargo of beet sugar coming from Russia to offset supposed bounties granted to sugar producers in that country, the Russian Government directed that, beginning March 1, the tariff duty upon a long list of manufactured articles exported from the United States be increased 30 per cent. Congress passed a bill providing for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis in 1903, and making an appropriation of \$5,000,000 for the same. The Pacific Mail steamer City of Rio de Janeiro ran on a hidden rock during a dense fog while entering the Golden Gate on the morning of Feb. 22, resulting in the loss of the steamer and of considerably over a hundred lives. Messrs. Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne placed \$1,000,000 4 per cent bonds of the Republic of Switzerland (part of an issue of \$15,000,000) in this country.

Railroad Events and Stock Exchange Matters.—The projected combination of the iron and steel properties was the most potent influence on the Stock Exchange during February. Early in the month, when it appeared that the obstacles to such a combination had been overcome, great activity and buoyancy developed. Later the market halted and often displayed weakness, awaiting details of the scheme, since in the case of the companies to be absorbed so much depended upon the terms upon which the shares were to be exchanged. It was not until the 26th that these terms became known. The figures in many instances varied greatly from current estimates, making a readjustment of Stock Exchange values of the various companies necessary. Some wide and erratic fluctuations resulted as a consequence, and the month closed with the iron and steel stocks showing considerable declines. Federal Steel common closed at 43 Feb. 28, after having sold at $55\frac{1}{4}$ Feb. 7, and opened $44\frac{1}{2}$ Feb. 1; American Steel & Wire common closed at $38\frac{1}{4}$ Feb. 28, after having sold at $53\frac{1}{2}$ Feb. 11 and opened at $44\frac{3}{8}$ Feb. 1; and National Tube common closed at $51\frac{1}{2}$, after having sold at $70\frac{1}{2}$ Feb. 6 and opened at 59 Feb. 1. The course of railroad stocks was much the same, though the fluctuations were not so wide, and many stocks moved in independent paths, establishing further marked advances. Delaware & Hudson, after a decline to 151, rose to 174 on the 18th on unfounded rumors of a lease to New York Central. General Electric advanced from $190\frac{1}{2}$ Feb. 1 to 218 Feb. 20. The share sales for the month reached 21,902,822 shares. As stated above, the Union Pacific RR. acquired control (buying between 70 and 80 millions stock) of the Southern Pacific; an issue of 100 millions convertible 4s was created to pay for this and other purchases and to be offered to Union Pacific stockholders at par. The bonds were listed the latter part of May. E. H. Harriman purchased the large German holdings of Chicago Terminal Transfer RR. stock, placing him and his associates in control. The organization of the Railroad Securities Company by parties identified with the Chicago & Alton, Union Pacific, Kansas City Southern, etc., was also announced; the new company had at that time bought \$8,000,000 Illinois Central stock, and was to make other purchases of high class shares. Missouri Pacific interests acquired considerable Denver & Rio Grande stock, and George J. Gould entered the directory of the company. An attempt was made in the courts to enjoin the carrying out by the Erie RR. of the purchase of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, but failed. The semi-annual dividend on Reading 1st pref. was increased from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 per cent, that on St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pref. from 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$, while the Kansas City Fort Scott & Gulf declared 4 on common, being the first dividend since 1891. The Baltimore & Ohio RR. offered to its shareholders at par \$15,000,000 of 4 per cent convertible debentures, issued for construction and improvements. In pursuance of an arbitration the holdings of Thomas F. Ryan in the constituent properties of the Seaboard Air Line system were transferred to President John Skelton Williams, thus ending litigation with regard to the consolidation. A controlling interest in the Kansas City Fort Scott & Memphis and the Kansas City Memphis & Birmingham was sold to parties identified with the St. Louis & San Francisco.

The Money Market.—Surplus reserve of the New York Clearing House banks sharply declined, mainly owing to

the growth in deposits, which Feb. 16 passed the 1,000-million mark, and March 2 were \$,012,514,000. The money holding fluctuated considerably, but March 2 were \$267,929,600, against \$267,318,200 Feb. 2. Surplus reserves were \$24,838,825 Feb. 2, \$12,852,450 Feb. 16 and \$14,801,100 March 2. There was a further large increase in loans, these being \$914,209,400 March 2, against \$871,808,200 Feb. 2. No important change in money rates occurred. On call at the Stock Exchange rates Feb. 28 were $1\frac{1}{2}$ @2, and banks and trust companies quoted 2 p. c.: on time rates were 3 p. c. for sixty days to four months and $3\frac{1}{2}$ for five to six months. Commercial paper was $3\frac{3}{4}$ at the close for double names, $3\frac{3}{4}$ @ $4\frac{1}{4}$ for prime and $4\frac{1}{2}$ @5 for good single names.

Foreign Exchange. Silver, Etc.—Foreign exchange was decidedly irregular, but with the tendency of prices downward under lower discounts in London: the Bank of England reduced its minimum from 5 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ on the 7th and to 4 on the 21st. Its bullion holdings were further largely increased. The Bank of Germany reduced from 5 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ on the 26th and the Bank of Austro-Hungary from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 on the 28th. There were no more exports of gold to Europe. Sterling further advanced early in the month, and Feb. 4 rates were $484\frac{3}{4}$ @4 85 for sixty day bills, $488\frac{1}{4}$ @4 88 for sight and 489 @4 89 for cable transfers. After that there were successive ups and downs at short intervals. The low point was reached on the 18th and again on the 20th, when the figures were respectively $483\frac{3}{4}$ @4 84, 487 @4 87 and $487\frac{3}{4}$ @4 88 for the three classes of bills. The close on the 28th was at one-half cent advance from these figures. Open market discounts in London declined to $3\frac{3}{4}$ @ $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent, but recovered to $3\frac{3}{4}$ @ $3\frac{3}{4}$. At Paris there was a decline to $2\frac{1}{4}$ @ $2\frac{3}{8}$ and recovery to $2\frac{3}{8}$ @ $2\frac{1}{2}$, while at Berlin and Frankfurt the rate advanced to $3\frac{1}{2}$ @ $3\frac{5}{8}$. Some recovery occurred in silver, and the price closed at 28 3-16d. Feb. 28, against 27 15-16d. Jan. 31.

MARCH.—Current Events.—Mr. J. P. Morgan's efforts to establish the United States Steel Corporation met a degree of success rarely attained in undertakings of large magnitude. On the 20th, when the time for the deposit of the shares of the constituent companies expired, the smallest percentage of deposits in any case was 92, running from that up to 99. An extension of time having been granted up to and including April 1, the lowest percentage then was $96\frac{3}{4}$. Arrangements were also made to take in the American Bridge Co. and the Lake Superior Consolidated Mines Co. The authorized stock of the U. S. Steel Corporation was increased from \$425,000,000 com. and \$425,000,000 pref. to \$550,000,000 of each class, or 1,100 millions together, the bond issue remaining at \$304,000,000. President McKinley was on the 4th inaugurated for another term of four years, and re-appointed all the members of his old Cabinet, but Attorney-General John W. Griggs retained his office only temporarily, and was succeeded on the 5th of April by Philander Chase Knox. The War Revenue Reduction Bill (estimated to reduce Government revenues about 40 million dollars) became a law with the President's approval on the 2d. Except in minor particulars its provisions did not go into effect until July 1. Government revenues largely exceeded disbursements, and cash in sub-treasuries increased \$13,833,035 in March on top of \$7,838,140 increase in February. Abroad there were a number of disturbing affairs. Expectations of the early close of the South African war were disappointed owing to the failure of the Boer General Botha to accept the terms of surrender offered by Lord Kitchener; much anxiety was also occasioned at one time in European political circles by a threatened collision between the Russian and English troops at Tien-Tsin in China, because of a dispute concerning a piece of land; news came on the 21st that the trouble had been smoothed over through diplomatic channels by the joint withdrawal of English and Russian troops from the disputed territory. Owing to these events the English financial markets were very much unsettled, and British consols declined from 97 9-16 Feb. 28 to $95\frac{1}{2}$ March 25, closing Saturday, March 30, at 95 9-16. A highly important favorable development in the Philippine Islands was the capture, through a clever piece of strategy, of Aguinaldo, the leader of the Filipino insurgents, by Gen. Funston of the United States forces. The cotton goods trade continued unsatisfactory. The price of middling upland cotton in New York declined from $9\frac{1}{4}$ cents Feb. 28 to 8 1-16 cents March 27, closing March 30 at 8 3-16. Print cloths were reduced from 3 cents to $2\frac{3}{8}$; the Fall River mills agreed to curtail production. The iron and steel trades remained buoyant, with further sharp advances in prices. Some talk of another strike in the anthracite regions was heard, as the six months for which the 10 p. c. advance in wages had been made the previous October was to expire in April, but all likelihood of trouble was avoided by the action of the companies in announcing, one after another, that the advance in wages would be continued for a year from April 1; the officials of the United Mine Workers came to New York threatening a strike anyway, unless their organization was recognized, but finally were obliged to drop their demand. Notwithstanding the continuance of the South African war, the news came that permission had been given to resume gold-mining operations (which had been suspended since the outbreak of the war) at some of the mines at Johannesburg. Amendments were incorporated in the Army Appropriation Bill conferring upon the President

certain wide but needful powers in connection with the government of the Philippines, and also specifying the desires of the United States as to this country's future relations with Cuba. The British Government refused to accept the Senate amendments to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, and that particular treaty failed; another was agreed on later. President McKinley issued an executive order abolishing the Cuban export duty on tobacco from April 1. Lazard, Speyer-Ellisen of Frankfurt, Germany, took a $3\frac{1}{2}$ p. c. municipal loan of Frankfurt for 15,000,000 marks (about \$3,750,000) for re-sale in the United States through Speyer & Co. of this city. F. J. Lisman & Co. offered \$3,700,000 (part of an issue of \$12,500,000) of city of Dresden, Saxony, 4 p. c. bonds. New laws enlarging the investment field of the savings banks were passed in this and the following month in New Hampshire, New York, New Jersey and Connecticut. (See CHRONICLE April 20, page 752, and May 4, page 850.) Bills taxing trust companies 1 p. c. annually on their capital, surplus and undivided profits, imposing a tax of 1 p. c. on the gross amount of premiums received by insurance companies on business done within the State, and 1 p. c. on the par value of the surplus and undivided earnings of savings banks, were signed by Governor Odell at Albany. These were followed in April by a bill taxing bank shares 1 p. c. upon capital, surplus and undivided profits, completely changing the old method of taxing these shares. (See CHRONICLE May 4, 1901, page 851.)

Railroad Events and Stock Exchange Matters.—The speculation for higher prices was resumed with increased vigor, and marvelous further advances were recorded all through the list. The great success attending the formation of the United States Steel Corporation gave added impulse to the upward movement. The speculative atmosphere was filled with rumors and reports of deals and new combinations. Burlington & Quincy was most conspicuous in this respect, its absorption by the Great Northern Railway and the Northern Pacific being foreshadowed. In Delaware & Hudson the old story of a contemplated lease by New York Central was revived. Aside, however, from mere rumors, actual developments were important. The Denver & Rio Grande arranged to absorb the Rio Grande Western and to issue new stock for the purpose; Pennsylvania Railroad shareholders authorized 100 millions new stock and 50 millions was at once offered to stockholders at 120; the Great Northern Railway offered 25 millions new stock to its shareholders at par, but with 20 per cent credited on the same; Milwaukee & St. Paul allotted \$8,822,520 new stock at par. The latter company also raised its common stock dividend from 5 per annum to 6; the dividend on Southern Railway preferred was likewise increased. As illustrating the remarkable advances which occurred (taking the extreme high and low points for the month), Burlington & Quincy rose from $143\frac{1}{4}$ to $176\frac{1}{2}$, Rock Island from $122\frac{1}{2}$ to 136, North West. common from 172 to $184\frac{1}{2}$, Delaware & Hudson from 162 to $174\frac{3}{4}$, Lackawanna from 192 to 220, Missouri Pacific from 87 to $103\frac{1}{2}$, Erie common from $27\frac{1}{2}$ to $37\frac{1}{2}$. Reading 2d preferred from 40 to $51\frac{1}{2}$, Denver & Rio Grande common from $37\frac{3}{8}$ to $49\frac{1}{2}$ and Nickel Plate common from $19\frac{3}{4}$ to $37\frac{3}{8}$. The Steel stocks and industrial shares also sharply advanced. The sales for the month reached 27,060,968 shares. The U. S. Steel stocks (when issued) dealings began on the curb on the 26th of the previous month (the opening sale being at 38 for common and 81 for preferred); on March 28 they were admitted to the unlisted department of the Stock Exchange, the range for the rest of the month being $42\frac{3}{4}$ to $46\frac{1}{2}$ for common and $92\frac{3}{4}$ to $96\frac{1}{4}$ for preferred. The shares were admitted to the regular list on the 4th of the next month (April). Bituminous coal rates to tide-water were increased 10 cents per ton, beginning April 1. Clinton L. Rossiter retired as President of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co. American Smelting & Refining stocks were adversely affected by a decision enjoining the issue of stock for the absorption of the property of M. Guggenheim's Sons; the consolidation was effected early the next month by agreement between the contending parties, thus restoring good relations with Standard Oil interests. The Mexican National Construction Company's holdings in the Mexican National RR. were sold to Speyer & Co. of this city. Control of the Mexican Central passed to the H. Clay Pierce syndicate of St. Louis, the dominant interest in St. Louis & San Francisco.

The Money Market.—Owing chiefly to the absorption of money by the U. S. Treasury, money holdings of the Clearing House banks dropped from \$267,929,600 March 2 to \$258,941,300 March 30, and surplus reserves were reduced from \$14,801,100 to \$7,870,500. While rates advanced slightly, various large calls for money were effected without the least derangement of the market. At the beginning of the month \$20,000,000 was paid by Union Pacific interests on account of the Southern Pacific purchase; the Pennsylvania Railroad paid over six million dollars for the Long Island Railroad stock purchased the previous year; on the 5th the Standard Oil Co. paid a 20 per cent dividend requiring \$20,000,000, and on the 25th the call made by J. P. Morgan & Co. on the guaranty syndicate of the United States Steel Corporation matured; this, being $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on \$200,000,000 involved \$25,000,000. At the Stock Exchange call money did not get above 3 per cent, the range the last week being $2\frac{1}{4}$ to 3. Time loans closed at $3\frac{1}{4}$ for thirty to ninety days and $3\frac{1}{2}$ for four to six months. Fractionally higher rates were charged where the collateral consisted entirely or largely of industrial

stocks. Commercial paper closed at $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 for double names and $4\frac{1}{2}$ for prime and 5 for good single names.

Foreign Exchange, Silver, &c.—Exchange was variable the first few days, but after that sharply advanced. The unsettled markets abroad (occasioned by the disturbing influences above noted and particularly the Tientsin episode) and the rise in prices on our Stock Exchange were apparently the most potent influences. Both circumstances induced selling of foreign-owned American securities, and the resulting demand for exchange to remit in payment caused sterling to move steadily upward. The latter part of the month the National City Bank shipped \$245,318 gold to Paris. On actual business rates March 1 opened off one quarter cent, at $4\ 84\frac{1}{4}$ to $4\ 84\frac{1}{4}$ for sixty-day bills, $4\ 87\frac{1}{4}$ to $4\ 87\frac{1}{2}$ for sight and $4\ 88\frac{1}{4}$ to $4\ 88\frac{1}{4}$ for cable transfers. The close was at $4\ 84\frac{3}{4}$ to $4\ 85$, $4\ 88\frac{1}{4}$ to $4\ 88\frac{1}{4}$ and $4\ 88\frac{3}{4}$ to $4\ 89$, which was one quarter cent below the rates on the 28th, the highest of the month. Open market discounts in Europe advanced on the disquieting political events. The German money market was also affected by the pendency of the German Imperial loan for 300,000,000 marks which was offered April 3; the close was $3\frac{3}{4}$ to $3\frac{3}{4}$ at London, $2\frac{3}{4}$ at Paris and 4 at Berlin, the latter having at one time been $4\frac{1}{8}$. Silver was weak and declined from 28 3-16d. to 27 5-16d., the orders of the India Government for the current financial year having been completed.

APRIL.—Current Events.—The British Government issued £60,000,000 new consols, and a large part was taken in this country. Only £30,000,000 was publicly offered, the other half having been placed beforehand—£10,000,000 having been taken by J. S. Morgan & Co. of London, £11,000,000 by the Rothschilds and £9,000,000 by the Bank of England. For the £30,000,000 publicly offered, Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co. and Baring, Magoun & Co. of this city, Drexel & Co. of Philadelphia and Kidder, Peabody & Co. of Boston were authorized to receive subscriptions to forward to the Bank of England. The issue price was $94\frac{1}{2}$. It was estimated that the subscriptions in this country and from persons here who applied direct to London aggregated \$150,000,000. The allotments were 35 p. c. on applications forwarded by the American banking houses above, but only a little over 13 p. c. on British home subscriptions. Earlier in the month Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, introduced his budget providing for levying certain new taxes in addition to creating the £60,000,000 loan; the principal features were two pence increase in the income tax, making it 1s. 2d. per £; an import duty of somewhat less than $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per pound on sugar and an export duty of one shilling per ton on coal, some modifications of these last two being made in June. The proposals were all subsequently adopted. A new German Imperial loan for 300,000,000 marks was brought out in Germany, and the subscriptions aggregated sixteen times that amount, a feature being French subscriptions for four times the amount of the loan. Mr. J. P. Morgan while in Europe arranged to purchase control of Frederick Leyland & Co., Limited, operating the Leyland lines of steamers. The Secretary of the United States Treasury began April 2 to purchase United States bonds for the sinking fund, taking the short-term bonds at a price netting the same rate of return as the new twos at the then current quotations. The purchases for the month aggregated \$6,150,050 (all 4s of 1907) at a cost of \$6,985,135. Treasury cash was reduced only \$4,339,475. As a result of the discovery of oil the previous January at Beaumont, Tex., a great speculative fever overspread Texas and adjoining States. The somewhat similar oil fever in California was an earlier development. Print cloths at Fall River were further reduced $\frac{1}{2}$ cent, to $2\frac{3}{4}$ cents. A strike at McKeesport, at the W. Dewees Wood plant of the American Sheet Steel Co., one of the constituent companies of the United States Steel Corporation, was thought to involve possibilities of a general strike; but through conciliatory methods the trouble was quickly adjusted. The price of steel rails was advanced from \$26 to \$28, beginning May 1. A corner was engineered in corn, and the May option in Chicago at the close of April approached 50 cents, going still higher the next month. Wheat, after an early decline, also advanced, the extremes of the May option at New York being $75\frac{3}{4}$ cents April 9 and $81\frac{5}{8}$ cents April 27. On April 15 Chicago Board of Trade quotations, the sending of which had been suspended the previous August, were again recorded on the "tickers" here, the differences between the Board of Trade and the telegraph companies having been arranged. The Agricultural Bureau at Washington made the condition of winter wheat the best in years, the average being 91.7 April 1 and 94.1 May 1. Incessant rains from April 18 to April 21 occasioned severe floods in the Ohio River and its tributaries, interrupting railroad operations and stopping business, and much damage was done in Western Pennsylvania (particularly at Pittsburg) and in Ohio, West Virginia and Kentucky; damage from storms and overflows also resulted in many parts of Southern New England. President McKinley, by executive order, modified the Cuban tariff on cotton piece goods manufactured in the United States beginning April 1. In the New York Legislature the Strahan Bill taxing real estate mortgages $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 p. c., but exempting them from local taxation, was abandoned because of determined opposition. The bill for submitting to the people a proposition to expend \$26,000,000 for the improvement of the New York canals was killed in the State Senate. An issue of \$1,500,000 $3\frac{1}{2}$ p. c. bonds of the city of Montreal was taken by E. H. Gay & Co. Heidelbach,

Ickelheimer & Co received subscriptions for \$1,100,000 4 p. c. bonds of the city of Copenhagen, Denmark, and part of the loan was placed in this country. (See CHRONICLE April 13, page 704.)

Railroad Events and Stock Exchange Matters.—Speculation on the Stock Exchange became more wildly rampant than before. New records were made again and again. On Friday, the 19th, the sales reached 2,174,280 shares, exceeding the total for Jan. 7, when for the first time the two-million mark had been attained. The next Monday (the 22d) the business comprised 2,355,301 shares, on Monday, the 29th, the dealings footed up 2,619,736 shares, and on the 30th the total reached 3,281,226 shares. The Saturday half-day business also ran in excess of the largest previous totals, the sales on the 20th being 1,182,936 shares. On Saturday, the 27th, there was no session. The Exchange was moved on that day into temporary quarters at the Produce Exchange, where business is being carried on pending the erection of a new Stock Exchange building. For the month the sales aggregated 41,719,086 shares, this comparing with 30,285,055 shares in January, the previous maximum. The terms of the Burlington & Quincy deal were definitely settled, Quincy shareholders getting \$200 in joint 4 p. c. bonds of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific companies for \$100 in stock. Out of this combination there grew rumors of numerous other combinations. Burlington & Quincy rose from 172¼ to 199¾, Northern Pacific common from 93¾ to 119¼, Union Pacific common from 89¾ to 120, Milwaukee & St. Paul common from 151¼ to 175, North Western common from 183 to 212, Rock Island from 135¼ to 165, Baltimore & Ohio common from 90¾ to 106¾, New York Central from 146¼ to 164¼, Chicago & Eastern Illinois common from 114 to 135¾, Atchison common from 61¼ to 78½, etc., etc., the high figures in most cases being made on the last day of the month. United States Steel stocks at first were weak. From 49½ and 97½ for common and preferred, respectively, on the 2d there was a decline to 45¾ and 93½ on the 22d; then on enormous transactions the price advanced, reaching 55 and 101½ on the 30th. The common stock of Col. Fuel & Iron, an independent property, rose from 55¼ April 1 to 108½ April 30, on acquisition of large amounts by John W. Gates. Amalgamated Copper, on arrangements for consolidation with the Boston & Montana Copper & Silver Mining Co. and the Butte & Boston Consolidated Mining Co., and the restoration of friendly relations with the American Smelting & Refining Co., went up from 99¾ on the 1st to 128½ on the 20th; owing to litigation, the close on the 30th was at 123½. Announcement was made that shareholders of the Kansas City Fort Scott & Memphis could sell their common stock at 110 and their preferred at 150 as part of the plan of a change of ownership involving control by St. Louis & San Francisco. Rio Grande Western common shareholders were offered \$80 per share for their stock, while the preferred stock was offered 11 shares of Denver & Rio Grande preferred stock for 10 shares of Rio Grande Western preferred. Missouri Pacific directors voted to increase company's authorized stock from \$70,000,000 to \$100,000,000, part to be used to pay for a block of Denver & Rio Grande stock purchased. Aldace F. Walker of the Atchison and George Coppell of the Denver & Rio Grande died. The Wheeling & Lake Erie was purchased by a syndicate headed by Gould interests, to be used in connection with the Wabash.

The Money Market.—With bank reserves low, call loan rates most of the month ruled at comparatively high figures—on the 10th touching 7 p. c. The latter part of the month, with surplus reserves again increasing, rates eased off somewhat, but on the 30th the range for call loans was 3½@6 p. c. On time the rate April 30 was 3¼@4 for all dates from 60 days to six months. Paper then was 4 for double names, 4@4½ for prime single names and 5@6 for good. Loans fell from \$916,889,900 March 30 to \$82,067,300 April 20, increasing to \$84,444,900 April 27. Deposits dropped from \$1,004,283,200 March 30 to \$967,201,200 April 20, recovering to \$9,079,500 April 27. Money holdings decreased from \$28,941,300 March 30 to \$250,260,500 April 13, rising then to \$259,457,400 April 27. Surplus reserves were lowest April 6 at \$5,817,975, increasing each week thereafter to \$16,759,775 April 27.

Foreign Exchange, Silver, &c.—Exchange was strong on the opening day of April, when there was an advance of one-quarter of a cent for all classes of bills, to 4 85@4 85¼ for long, 4 88¼@4 88½ for short and 4 89@4 89¼ for cable transfers. But this was quickly followed by a decline under the development of a firm money market here coincident with somewhat easier money at the European centres. \$505,003 gold was shipped to Germany on the 2d and \$1,002,631 to Paris on the 4th, but the decline in exchange then checked the outflow. By the 10th rates were down one-half cent, to 4 84½@4 84¾ for long, 4 87¾@4 88 for short and 4 88½@4 88¾ for cable transfers. By the 22d rates were back again to the figures of the 1st, leading to the resumption of gold exports, some of the metal going direct to London. A downward reaction followed, which left rates on the 30th the same as on the 10th. Some demand for bills was noted to remit in connection with the American subscriptions to the new British loan. Total exports of gold from this port for the month were \$4,893,395. The Bank of Germany on the 22d reduced its rate from 4½ to 4. In the open market at Berlin and Frankfurt the rate dropped to 3¾ April 30. At London the open market rate April 30 was 3½ and at Paris 2¾. Silver further declined to 26 15-16d. on the 3d, but the close April 30 was at 27 3-16d.

MAY.—Current Events.—As narrated in our stock market below, a panic of extraordinary proportions developed on the Stock Exchange on the 9th of this month. The panic came at a time of great buoyancy and after several months of rising prices, but there was no real ground for the collapse in the inherent conditions which determine values. For this reason it was short-lived. For the same reason the upheaval was without influence outside of Stock Exchange circles. The U. S. Treasury was not called upon to resort to any unusual measures. The policy of buying bonds, inaugurated the previous month, was continued, and all bonds offered within the price limits fixed were taken; the aggregate purchases were \$3,325,940, costing \$3,759,147. Government cash holdings were \$296,951,249 June 1, against \$290,278,810 May 1. A Russian loan for 424,000,000 francs was brought out by the Rothschilds in Paris on the 22d and proved a great success. British Consols further declined, touching 93½ on the 30th. Iron production for the first time reached three hundred thousand tons per week, being 301,125 tons May 1. Print cloths at Fall River dropped to 2¾ cents. Labor troubles were very numerous. A strike by the machinists of the United States, Mexico and Canada was begun on the 20th. A strike on the United Traction of Albany (which lasted 12 days) cost two lives and necessitated the calling out of the National Guard. The corner in May corn at Chicago was carried still further, the price on the 15th touching 60 cents; the price May 31st was 43½ cents. A great fire at Jacksonville, Fla., destroyed 136 blocks and almost wiped out the city. The Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo was opened May 1 and dedicated May 20. The U. S. Supreme Court delivered important opinions regarding the status of the new insular possessions of the United States. In Downes vs. Collector Bidwell of New York, it was held that "the Island of Porto Rico is a territory appurtenant and belonging to the United States, but not a part of the United States within the revenue clause of the Constitution; that the Foraker Act is Constitutional so far as it imposes duties upon imports from such island." In the De Lima case, which involved the right to collect a duty on goods imported into the United States from Porto Rico after the ratification of the Treaty and before the passage of the Foraker Act, the Court held (as in the other case) that upon the Treaty ratification the island had ceased to be foreign territory and that Congress not having acted in the premises at that time no duty could be collected.

Railroad Events and Stock Exchange Matters.—The long continued upward movement culminated on the 9th of May in the worst collapse in prices witnessed on the Stock Exchange since the panic of 1873. The recklessness of the speculation and the extraordinary rises in prices had of course made the market exceedingly vulnerable. At this juncture came high money rates and the coincident lock-up or corner in Northern Pacific common stock. This corner developed without design, it being the result of a contest for control between the Harriman-Kuhn, Loeb & Co. people on the one side and James J. Hill and J. P. Morgan & Co. on the other. The trouble was apparently precipitated by purchases of 200,000 shares of stock by Street & Norton on Monday the 6th. The price advanced that day from 114 to 133; the next day it rose to 149¼ and on Wednesday got up to 180. Then it became almost impossible to borrow the stock for delivery, and 80 per cent had to be paid for its use over night. The next day (Thursday the 9th, the day of the panic) 300 per cent was asked for one day's use of the stock, and the price jumped to 1,000 on cash sales and to 700 in the regular way. Simultaneously with each succeeding day brokers had found it more and more difficult to supply their needs for money, rates rising higher and higher. On the 9th the two influences together worked such havoc in values as has rarely if ever been seen, even such a standard stock as Delaware & Hudson suffering a decline of 60 points on sales of only 1,800 shares. It was then that relief came from the one direction by the action of a syndicate of banks and bankers in loaning large amounts of money and in the other direction by the agreement on the part of both J. P. Morgan & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. not to enforce deliveries of Northern Pacific stock. These two events arrested the panic and brought a quick rebound in prices. This recovery was so rapid it was impossible to execute orders of any magnitude. Not a single failure of a Stock Exchange house occurred. The market was naturally very irregular for some time after the panic, but the latter part of the month a sustained advance occurred. As to the short contracts in Northern Pacific, both J. P. Morgan & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. finally allowed all to be settled at 150. The London market, it appeared immediately after the panic, was similarly involved as our own, and serious consequences were feared; but the same course was pursued there as here, deliveries not being enforced, and finally all were allowed to close out their contracts at 153, the London equivalent of 150 here. One thing that tended to aggravate the collapse in prices on the day of the panic was that many of the specialists were away, having broken down under the great strain imposed by the phenomenal activity of speculation in the weeks preceding. This threw the burden upon young, inexperienced brokers, some of whom lost their heads in the demoralization. One instance is related of a broker who offered a certain stock down five and ten points at a time literally offered it to the post, there being no crowd around that assembling point—until some

one chanced along and took the stock. The sales May 9th were 3,081,765 shares (not the maximum for a day), and for the month they were 35,292,203 shares. As the best way of showing the extent of the decline and the recovery both on the day of the panic and during the rest of the month, we present the following table. It gives (1) the opening price May 1, (2) the highest price in May before the panic, (3) the highest, lowest and closing prices on the day of the panic and (4) the closing price May 31.

	Opening price May 1.	Highest price in May before panic.	Day of panic, May 9.		Closing price May 31.
			High.	Low.	
Achison Topeka & Santa Fe	76	90 1/4	78 1/4	43	66 3/4
do do preferred	103 1/4	108	99 5/8	70	91
Baltimore & Ohio, com	104 3/4	119	102	84	94
Canadian Pacific	99 3/4	117 1/4	105 1/2	87	97
Chesapeake & Ohio	49	52 1/2	47	29	41 1/2
Chicago & Alton, com	49	49 1/4	40	27	35
Chicago Burlington & Quincy	199	199 3/4	193	178	180
Chicago Mil. & St. Paul	171	178	165	184	141
do do preferred	194	200	185	175	183 1/2
Chicago & North Western, com	210	215	200 1/4	190	195
Chicago Rock Island & Pacific	164 3/4	169 1/2	155	126	149
Delaware & Hudson	140	186 1/4	165	105	110
Del. Lackawanna & Western	218	228	213 1/4	200 1/2	201 1/2
Erie, common	42 3/4	42 3/4	35 3/4	24 1/2	33
Great Northern, preferred	180 1/4	191 1/2	177 1/2	167 1/2	170
Illinois Central	144 1/2	149 1/4	135	124	131 1/4
Louisville & Nashville	109	111	103 1/4	76	95 1/2
Manhattan	123 1/4	129	120	83	109
Metropolitan	173 3/4	174 1/4	174 1/4	159	168
Mo. Kansas & Texas, pref.	65 3/4	67 1/2	59	87	48 1/2
Missouri Pacific	110	116 3/4	103	72	93
New York Central & Hud. Riv. 16 3/4	170	170	153 1/4	140	147 3/4
N. Y. Chi. & St. Louis, com	35	36 3/4	27	16	27
New York Ontario & Western	38	40 1/2	37 3/8	24	29 3/8
Northern Pacific, common	115 1/4	118	107	100	82 1/2
Pennsylvania	57 1/2	58 1/2	53	47	44 1/2
Reading, rd preferred	67 1/2	69 1/4	62	39	49 1/4
St. Louis Southwestern	38 1/2	39	34	16	24 1/2
do do preferred	67 1/2	68 1/2	61	50	54
Southern Pacific	50 1/2	57 1/2	49	29	45 1/2
Southern, common	31 1/2	34 1/2	29 1/2	20	28
Texas & Pacific	49 1/4	52 1/4	44 1/2	27	41
Union Pacific, common	118	133	116 1/2	90	104
Wabash, preferred	42 1/4	45 1/2	36 1/4	24	32
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Amalgamated Copper	123	125	116	90	106
Amer. Smelting & Refin. com	60 3/4	61 3/4	56 1/4	39 1/2	53
Amer. Sugar Refining, com	147	151 1/2	144 1/2	135	135
American Tobacco, common	128 1/2	130 1/4	120	99	114
Anacosta Mining	61	61 3/4	57	37	43
Colorado Fuel & Iron, com	104 3/4	107 1/4	96	85	90
Consolidated Gas (N. Y.)	227 1/2	228	210	195	204
General Electric, common	230	231 3/4	220	210	210
International Paper	82	92	84	70	70
People's Gas L. & Coke (Chic)	117 1/4	118 1/4	111	98 1/2	104
United States Steel	55 3/4	54 1/2	47	24	40 1/4
do do preferred	100	101 3/4	98	69	8 1/2

* Cash sales were made as high as 1000. + Trust Co. receipts.

The Norfolk & Western declared its first dividend (1 p. c.) on the common stock and the Hocking Valley also paid the first dividend (1 1/2 p. c.) on its common stock. The Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe declared its first dividend (1 1/2 per cent) on the common stock. The Great Northern Railway on May 1 paid an extra 1/2 of 1 per cent from the profits of the Lake Superior Co. The Chicago & Eastern Illinois declared an increased dividend on its common stock.

The Money Market.—The money market was very sensitive preceding the panic, and on the day of the panic it was profoundly disturbed. May 1st and 2d call loans on the Exchange touched 6 and on the 3d as high as 8 was paid. On Monday, the 6th, 10 per cent was reached, the bulk of the business being at 7, and on Tuesday the range was 5 to 10, most of the loans being at 7. On Wednesday the range was from 4 to 25, with the bulk of the transactions at 8. On the day of the panic the situation became alarming; the earliest rate was 40, and later there was an advance to 75. In fact, a situation had developed where it was almost impossible to borrow on any terms. It was then that President Tappen of the Gallatin National Bank came to the rescue, and by organizing a syndicate of banks and bankers offered some 30 million dollars at market rates (from 60 per cent down). Messrs J. P. Morgan & Co., on their own account, loaned \$6,000,000 at 6. These supplies carried the rate down to 6, but there was an upward reaction to 40 at the close. Thereafter normal conditions were soon restored. On Friday, the 10th, the high point at the Exchange was 15, and on Monday, the 13th, 8 per cent. After that the rate got above 6 only once, namely on the 20th, when a calling of loans to meet a \$10,000,000 payment on the Union Pacific convertible bonds caused a temporary advance to 7. The last week the range was 2 to 4. On time the quotation the day of the panic was 5 1/2 @ 6 for thirty to sixty days and 4 1/2 @ 5 for three to six months. On May 31 time loans were 4 for sixty to ninety days and 4 @ 4 1/2 for four to six months. Rates for commercial paper at the close were 3 3/4 @ 4 for double names, 4 @ 4 1/2 for prime and 5 @ 6 for good single names. Loans of the Clearing House banks rose from \$884,444,900 April 27 to \$897,716,090 May 11, dropping then to \$858,872,600 May 25. Deposits increased from \$970,790,500 April 27 to \$977,490,900 May 11 and then fell to \$941,116,900 May 25. Money holdings were \$259,457,400 April 27, \$251,206,600 May 18 and \$256,568,200 May 25. Surplus reserves dropped from \$16,759,775 April 27 to \$8,127,475 May 11 recovering to \$21,288,975 May 25.

Foreign Exchange, Silver, &c.—Exchange was strong most of the month. Gold exports continued, the shipments from New York aggregating about 10 million dollars. Rates at the close of the month stood one-half a cent higher than at the opening, at 4 85 @ 4 85 1/4 for 60-day bills, 4 88 1/4 @ 4 88 1/2 for sight and 4 89 @ 4 89 1/4 for cable transfers. The panic had no effect to check the prevailing course of exchange, but did occasion a partial suspension in business for the time being, as bankers felt uncertain as to the immediate future of both the exchange and the money markets. As a result of the contest for control of Northern Pacific, large blocks of the

stock of that company, held in Amsterdam and in Germany, were bought for New York account, and against these purchases there was necessarily some demand for bills to remit in payment. Again, the demoralized condition of the London Stock Board, owing to the short interest existing in Northern Pacific stock there, also operated to strengthen exchange, as the effect was to stiffen money rates in London. Another influence affecting exchange was the requirements on account of the American subscriptions to the issue of British consols brought out the previous month. Open market discounts in London at one time were 3 3/8 but at the close were 3 1/2 @ 3 3/8. At Paris the figure was 3 and at Berlin and Frankfurt 3 1/2 before the bringing out of the Russian loan, but the close was 2 1/2 and 3 1/8 @ 3 1/4 respectively. The price of silver May 31 was 27 7-16d.—a trifling improvement.

JUNE.—Current Events.—No ill effects to trade or business resulted from the May Stock Exchange panic. Extremely hot and dry weather occasioned some anxiety towards the close of the month regarding the crops. Drought in May had impaired the condition of winter wheat, so that the average for June 1 was reported 87.8 against 94.1 May 1, but by July 1 condition had improved to 88.3. The spring-wheat condition was 92 June 1 and 95.6 July 1. Cash wheat in New York June 29 was only 76 3/8 cents, against 83 1/8 May 31. On account of imprudent loans to Henry Marquand & Co. the Seventh National Bank of this city had difficulty in meeting its Clearing House balance on Tuesday, June 25, but was helped over on that day by one of the directors; on Thursday, the 27th, it went into the hands of a receiver. It was later reorganized and resumed in November with new interests in control and a larger capital. Henry Marquand & Co. made an assignment on the 28th. There were rumors that other banks and trust companies in this city were involved, but the rumors proved unfounded. In Buffalo the City National Bank of Buffalo was on Saturday, June 29, placed in the hands of a receiver. The Niagara Bank of Buffalo, a small institution whose President was Vice-President of the City National, was closed on Tuesday, July 2, by the State Superintendent of Banking. The Pynchon Nat. Bank of Springfield, Mass. was closed on the 24th. Floods and a cloudburst on June 22 and June 23 did much damage in the Pocahontas Flat Top Coal region along the line of the Norfolk & Western, resulting also in the loss of a number of lives; the early reports, however, proved greatly exaggerated. Some further financial difficulties occurred in Germany, the failure of the Leipziger Bank of Leipzig being announced on the 25th. The Secretary of the Treasury continued to purchase bonds, taking \$4,883,530 at a cost of \$5,513,146. The Government's claim against the Sioux City & Pacific (one of the bond-aided roads), amounting to \$4,184,589, was sold June 20 to the Chicago & North Western for \$1,872,000, the upset price; including a credit of \$250,000 due the company for mail transportation, the Government realized \$2,122,841. There was a sharp improvement in the dry goods trade and the price of print cloths at Fall River was advanced from 2 3/8 to 2 5/8 cents. Middling upland cotton in New York was quoted 8 13-16 cents June 29, against 8 1/4 cents May 31. As bearing upon the rate situation in the West, an important event was the appointment of J. C. Stubbs of the Southern Pacific as Director of Traffic in supreme control of rates on all the lines of the Southern and Union Pacific systems. In the tariff war with Russia a new development was the announcement that the Russian Government would increase the duty on American white resin and on American bicycles. Secretary Gage also directed that provisionally a counter-vailing duty be imposed on Italian beet sugar, as under the operation of the law of Italy it appeared probable that Italian producers were receiving indirect export bounties. The Cuban Constitutional Convention finally accepted the terms imposed by Congress in the so-called Platt amendment for defining the future relations between Cuba and the United States.

Railroad Events and Stock Exchange Matters.—After the May panic the Stock Exchange market in June became quiet, but with a number of sharp upward movements in special stocks. The stock sales aggregated 19,795,612 shares. The latter part of the month the market, which had previously been strong, showed weakness. Active money, the embarrassment and subsequent suspension of the Seventh National Bank of this city, together with the failure of Henry Marquand & Co., the floods in the Pocahontas Flat Top Coal region, and some more bank failures in Germany, were the cause of the set-back. Milwaukee & St. Paul common was one of the stocks in which speculation was renewed. From 163 1/4 June 1 it rose to 185 3/8 June 17; the close June 29 (June 30 being Sunday) was at 178. Some of the iron and coal properties were conspicuous for their rise, the notion being encouraged that the United States Steel Corporation intended to absorb them; Colorado Fuel & Iron common was rushed up from 98 June 1 to 136 1/2 June 17, but closed at 116 June 29. Tenn. Coal & Iron moved up from 58 June 10 to 76 1/2 June 18; it closed June 29 at 72 3/8. The Pittsburg Cincinnati Chicago & St. Louis declared its first dividend on its common stock—1 p. c. The Missouri Pacific announced the resumption of dividends after suspension since 1891. The Pennsylvania Railroad acquired a controlling interest in the Pennsylvania Steel Company and the Cambria Steel Company. The United States Steel Corporation acquired the Shelby Steel Tube Company. After some litigation the price

to absorb Boston & Montana and Butte & Boston Mining companies by the Amalgamated Copper Co. was carried out, the stock of the latter being increased from \$75,000,000 to \$155,000,000. A circular was issued giving the details for converting the Cambria Steel Co. with \$16,000,000 capital into the Cenemaugh Steel Co. with \$50,000,000 capital. As stated above, control passed to the Pennsylvania RR. The Chicago Rock Island & Pacific offered 10 million new stock at par to stockholders. William H. Newman was elected President of the New York Central, to succeed Samuel R. Callaway, resigned. The St. Louis & San Francisco Voting Trustees announced the termination of the Voting Trust; rights were also given the shareholders in connection with the absorption of the Kansas City Fort Scott & Memphis. The Savannah Florida & Western increased its stock from \$9,432,900 to \$25,000,000 for the purpose of consolidating the roads of the Plant system.

The Money Market—High rates developed in the money market. The loans of the Clearing House banks expanded from \$866,314,700 June 1 to \$902,755,300 June 23 with a decline to \$892,381,300 June 29. The expansion was ascribed to large financial operations, more particularly in connection with the consolidation of the tobacco companies, the refunding of St. Louis & San Francisco bonds, and the payments for the Union Pacific convertible bonds. The deposits rose from \$52,398,200 June 1 to \$984,194,300 June 15, then contracting to \$971,882,000 June 29. Money holdings were uninterrupted reduced, being June 29 only \$251,329,700, against \$259,352,600 June 1. Surplus resources dropped from \$31,253,050 June 1 to \$6,611,350 June 22, with a recovery to \$8,484,200 June 29. Call loans touched 5 p. c. as early as the 17th, and the last week, during the derangement occasioned by the suspension of the Seventh National Bank, as high as 15 was paid. The last day (Friday, June 28,) the range at the Exchange was 6@11. At banks and trust companies the last week while 4 was the minimum, many institutions loaned at 6 and 7. Time loans then were 4 for all periods. Paper at the close was 3¼@4¼ for double names, 4@4½ for prime and 5@5½ for good single names.

Foreign Exchange, Silver, &c—The tightening of the money market here and the development of ease at the European centres caused exchange rates to weaken the latter part of June. As a consequence the outflow of gold ceased after \$3,255,000 had been shipped to Berlin on the 18th and \$1,255,000 on the 20th, both, it is understood, on direct orders from the Bank of Germany. The latter institution on the 18th marked its official discount rate down from 4 to 3½. The Bank of England made two reductions—from 4 to 3½ on the 6th and to 3 on the 13th. Owing to the lower discounts at London, sixty day sterling bills advanced, and on the 13th were 4 85¼@4 86, the price for sight continuing at 4 88¼@4 88½, and for cable transfers at 4 89@4 89¼; rates at the close were down to 4 85¼@4 85½ for long, 4 87¾@4 88 for sight and 4 88¼@4 88½ for transfers. Open market discounts in London were at one time 2½, but the close was at 2½@2¾. The Bank of England gained £2,347,162 bullion during the four weeks. At Paris discounts closed at 1½@2 and at Berlin and Frankfurt at 3¼@3½. The price of silver was 27¼d. June 29, against 27 7-16d. May 31.

JULY.—Current Events.—Many unfavorable influences developed. Great damage was done by a term of severe heat accompanied by unusual drought. In this part of the country exceptionally high temperatures were experienced early in the month, and business on the Exchanges and nearly everywhere was greatly curtailed, while an extraordinary number of deaths and prostrations was recorded—see CHRONICLE of July 6, page 2. Thunderstorms on the 3d, 4th and 5th furnished relief in this city, and the rest of the month more moderate temperatures prevailed. In the West, however, the heat and drought grew in intensity, each day adding to the crop loss. Such was the suffering that prayers for rain were said in many places—in some States by official proclamation of the Governors. About the middle of the month showers were reported at many different points in the West, but these were succeeded by another period of extreme heat, temperatures of 100 to 110 being reported at widely separated points. From the 24th to the 28th much heavier and very extensive rains fell, and then the drought in that portion of the stricken territory west of the Mississippi was effectually broken. The worst damage was to the growing corn crop, and the price of the September option in New York sold up from 49½ July 2 to 62½ July 22; the close July 31 was 59 cents. The Agricultural Bureau the next month made the general condition of corn August 1 only 54, as against 81·3 July 1. There were reports also of a large impairment of the spring-wheat crop, and September wheat in this market sold up from 69¾ July 9 to 77¾ July 22, closing 73¾ July 31. The general average, however, of this crop August 1 was still 80·3 and the prospect of an exceptionally large crop of winter and spring wheat combined remained unchanged. Added to the impaired agricultural outlook, a great strike of the steel workers at the mills of the American Sheet Steel Company and the American Steel Hoop Co. (constituent companies of the United States Steel Corporation) was inaugurated July 1. Not much importance was attached to this at first, but a three-days conference (July 11th, 12th and 13th) between the officials of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel & Tin Workers and certain of the officials of the companies concerned resulted in a disagreement, and

then the strike was prosecuted with increased energy, the union mills of the American Tin Plate Co. also becoming involved. On Saturday, July 27, an unannounced conference between Mr. J. P. Morgan and President Shaffer and other officials of the Amalgamated Association took place, and as this was followed by a call for the convening of the Executive Board of the Association on Tuesday July 30, it was assumed a settlement had been reached. The Executive Board, however, failed to give approval to the scheme, and the following Saturday came to New York in a body and met with Mr. Morgan, President Schwab and other officials of the United States Steel Corporation. This conference also proved fruitless, and then the strike, as noted below in our summary for August, was extended to the other companies embraced in the United States Steel Corporation. No question of wages was at issue; the contest hinged solely on the attempt of the Amalgamated Association to compel the companies concerned to unionize all their mills. A strike of the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen for an eight-hour day at the anthracite mines had the effect of stopping the mining of coal over a large part of the anthracite region for a few days, but the United Mine Workers (or association of miners) having refused to co-operate, the strike was unconditionally abandoned. The great strike of the machinists in the United States, Canada and Mexico for a nine-hour day at ten-hour pay, which was begun May 20, also came to an end in most places, through a process of disintegration, it having generally failed. Cash in Sub-Treasuries increased \$1,745,415, notwithstanding the Secretary purchased \$1,665,020 bonds costing \$1,852,193. The First Nat. Bank of this city declared a dividend reported to be over 1900 p. c. and increased its capital from \$500,000 to \$10,000,000, at the same time absorbing the National Bank of the Republic. A number of Russian bank failures were reported, including the Kharhoff Commercial Bank and the Kharhoff Bank of Commerce. Civil government was established in the Philippine Islands July 4, and William H. Taft, the head of the American Philippine Commission, was inaugurated as the first Civil Governor. The announcement was also made that on September 1 the Philippine Commission would be increased by the appointment of three native members. Under the Tariff and Civil Government Act for Porto Rico, enacted by Congress in April, 1900, the Porto Rican Assembly on July 4 unanimously passed a resolution providing for free trade between the United States and Porto Rico. President McKinley accordingly on July 25 issued his proclamation declaring free trade to exist. The President also issued his proclamation opening to settlement on August 6 lands in Oklahoma ceded by the Comanche, Kiowa and Apache Indian tribes and also the Wichita and affiliated bands; the disposal of the land was made under the Homestead law, but drawings were by lot for the first time.

Railroad Events and Stock Exchange Matters.—The stock market experienced many sharp breaks. The first few days business came almost to a standstill on account of the extreme heat. When the Exchange opened on Monday, July 8th, after the long holiday from July 3d, a quite general collapse in prices occurred. The poor bank statement the previous Saturday, active money, the steel workers' strike, the damage to the crops, reports of new dissensions concerning Northern Pacific affairs between the Morgan-Hill and the Harriman-Kuhn, Loeb & Co. interests and a proposed reduction in rates by the Atchison Company (to meet secret cuts by other lines) were the disturbing influences. At a meeting in Chicago on the 11th the Atchison was induced to withdraw its circulars. But the stock market on Monday the 15th displayed further great weakness on renewed reports of crop disaster and the failure of the conference for the settlement of the steel strike. On the 17th, just before the close of business, the whole course of the market was changed by the announcement of Mr. J. P. Morgan's list of new appointees (which gave general satisfaction, all interests being represented) for the Northern Pacific board of directors. The meeting on the 27th of President Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association with Mr. Morgan seemed to give promise of an early end of the steel strike. At the same time the breaking of the drought in the West imparted a favorable turn to the crop prospects. Hence a substantial recovery in prices ensued the latter part of the month. The United States Steel Corporation declared dividends on both common and preferred shares, but the strike caused the stock to sell off. The common declined from 48¾ July 1 to 37 July 15 and closed at 42½ July 31. Atchison common sold down from 89¾ July 1 to 67¾ July 22, closing July 31 at 73½; Missouri Pacific from 121½ July 1 to 96¼ July 24, closing July 31 at 97¾; Milwaukee & St. Paul common from 177¼ July 1 to 151½ July 15, closing 159¾, etc., etc. The Cleve. Cinn. Chic. & St. Louis increased the semi-annual dividend on its common shares from 1¼ to 2. The reorganized Erie Railroad declared its first dividend on the 1st preferred stock. St. Louis & San Francisco increased the payment on its 2d preferred. The Texas Central declared its first dividend on the common stock—2½ p. c. It was announced that the voting trust in Balt. & Ohio stock would be dissolved.

The Money Market.—The money market gave occasion for some disquietude early in July. On the 1st call loans were 6 to 10 p. c. On the 2d, business on the Stock Exchange having dwindled because of the heat, the demand was less urgent, and rates were 4 to 8. On the 3d the situation was peculiar in that the Stock Exchange had decided to close

Friday and Saturday, July 5 and 6, in addition to July 4, and some of the trust companies and other financial institutions refused to loan on that account. With offerings thus restricted, the rate, after opening at 6, advanced in the afternoon to 25, the close being at 15. The Clearing House return for Saturday, July 6, showed surplus reserves down to \$5,211,525. On Monday, the 8th, early loans were at 8, and a repetition of the previous week's experience was threatened, when the National Bank of Commerce and the Morton Trust Co. together offered \$14,000,000 at 6, breaking the rate to 2. The rest of the month all the influences operated to produce ease. Liquidation on the Stock Exchange acted to contract loans, the interior movement of currency set strongly towards this centre, and the Sub-Treasury made large payments for Alaskan gold. Consequently surplus reserves increased week by week, and July 27 were up to \$23,128,575. On July 31 call loans were $2\frac{1}{2}$ @4. The quotations for time loans then were 4 for 30 to 90-days and $4\frac{1}{2}$ for four to six months; paper was $4\frac{1}{2}$ for double names, $4\frac{1}{2}$ @5 for prime single names and 5@6 for good. The money holdings of the Clearing House banks fell from \$251,329,700 June 29, to \$246,532,800 July 6, and then increased to \$258,863,200 July 27. Deposits dropped from \$971,382,000 June 29, to \$939,145,800 July 20, increasing to \$942,938,500 July 27. Loans between the same dates shrunk from \$892,381,300 to \$856,198,500, increasing to \$867,653,400 July 27.

Foreign Exchange, Silver, Etc.—Foreign exchange was variable within narrow limits during July, and rates on the 31st were just one-quarter cent lower than on June 29, at 4 85@4 85 $\frac{1}{2}$ for long sterling, 4 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ @4 87 $\frac{3}{4}$ for short and 4 88@4 88 $\frac{1}{4}$ for cable transfers. The first twelve days, when money here was in active demand, the tendency was downward, though some exports of gold were nevertheless made to Germany on direct order, \$600,766 going July 4 and \$752,474 July 11. European open market discount rates generally closed lower, being July 31 $2\frac{1}{2}$ @2 $\frac{3}{4}$ at London, $1\frac{1}{2}$ @2 at Paris and $2\frac{3}{4}$ @2 $\frac{1}{2}$ at Berlin and Frankfurt. Silver in London declined to 26 13-16d. on the 19th and closed July 31 at 26 15-16d.

AUGUST.—Current Events.—As the result of the rains at the close of the previous month, crops revived somewhat during August in Kansas and Missouri, but east of the Mississippi—in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois—the drought continued and caused further damage. The Agricultural Bureau report issued the 10th, and which made the corn condition August 1st 54, was interpreted as pointing to a corn crop of 1,400 million bushels, but sensational newspaper accounts printed at the same time claimed that additional impairment the first ten days of August had further reduced prospects, one of these saying that not more than 1,100 million bushels could be looked for. About the middle of August rain came in the Central West, and thereafter accounts were less discouraging. The Bureau report the next month showed corn condition reduced from 54 August 1 to 51.7 September 1. The September option for corn in this market touched 64 August 13, but closed 60 $\frac{3}{4}$ August 30. As stated above, the conference August 3 between the executive board of the Amalgamated Association and the officials of the United States Steel Corporation proved fruitless, and on August 6th an order was issued extending the strike to the other constituent companies of the Steel Corporation on which the Amalgamated Association had a hold, namely the National Steel Co., the National Tube Co. and the Federal Steel Co. the order becoming effective August 10. Meetings, however, of the men at the mills of the Federal Steel Co. at South Chicago decided against obeying the order to strike (because contracts had previously been made between the men and the companies), and the men at the mills at Joliet and at the Bay View plant at Milwaukee at first took the same stand, but finally went out on strike. The Carnegie Company, being non-union, experienced no trouble in running its mills, and the strikers kept steadily losing ground. The Secretary of the U. S. Treasury bought \$2,836,010 bonds, paying therefor \$3,186,449. Cash in Sub-Treasuries was further increased from \$309,636,015 Aug. 1 to \$315,029,394 Sept. 1, after an increase of \$19,357,205 between May 1 and August 1. In the print-cloth market a development was the dissolution of the Fall River Selling Committee appointed in October, 1898, by the manufacturers for the purpose of regulating prices and production. A movement then developed for a reduction of wages, and in consequence there was talk of a strike of the employes. Mr. M. C. D. Borden opposed the movement, and the proposed reduction was abandoned. Mr. Borden on the 22d offered to buy the whole stock of print cloths of regular size at $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents. The price Aug. 31 was $2\frac{3}{4}$ cents. The advance was probably induced by the rise in cotton occasioned by the continued drought in Texas, the price of middling uplands in New York August 31 being 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents, against 8 earlier in the month. In the South African war Lord Kitchener on Aug. 7 issued a proclamation warning those leading the Boer forces that unless they surrendered by Sept. 15 they would be permanently banished from South Africa.

Railroad Events and Stock Exchange Matters.—Stock Exchange speculation during August was rather limited, the sales reaching only 10,772,021 shares, but there was a decided recovery in prices after some weakness the first few days. As the month progressed the disposition was to regard the failure of the steel strike as a foregone conclusion and to take a more hopeful view of the prospects for corn. United

States Steel common sold at 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ Aug. 7 and at 45 $\frac{3}{4}$ x Aug. 26; Atchison common at 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ Aug. 5 and 80 $\frac{3}{4}$ Aug. 27; Missouri Pacific 94 $\frac{3}{8}$ Aug. 5 and 108 $\frac{3}{4}$ Aug. 26; Milwaukee & St. Paul common 155 Aug. 5 and 168 $\frac{3}{4}$ Aug. 27, and New York Central 149 $\frac{1}{4}$ Aug. 6 and 153 $\frac{1}{4}$ Aug. 27. The dividend on Colorado & Southern preferred stock was increased and that on the 1st preference income bonds of the Central of Georgia was raised to full 5 p. c. The semi-annual dividend on West Virginia Cent. & Pittsburg was increased from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 p. c.

The Money Market.—Call loans at the Stock Exchange did not get above 3 p. c. during August. But the position of the Clearing House banks was much weakened. Loans greatly increased and August 31 were \$895,186,600, against \$867,653,400 July 27. Surplus reserves declined each week, falling from \$23,128,575 July 27 to \$11,919,925 August 31, the heaviest decline, however, occurring the last week. The early part of the month it was argued that the interior demand for currency would be on a greatly reduced scale, but it soon appeared that the movement was merely belated; besides this a special demand for money for Philadelphia developed in connection with the floating of a City of Philadelphia loan for \$9,000,000, and also to provide the funds for financing the Bethlehem Steel deal. Secretary Gage on the 26th gave authority to the Assistant Treasurer at New York to make purchases of bonds direct instead of first referring the offerings to Washington, but this had no effect in increasing the tenders. There were large transfers of gold from the Pacific Coast to New York, but the other operations mentioned served to reduce the money holdings of the Clearing House banks; those holdings, after rising from \$258,863,200 July 27 to \$262,298,200 August 10, dropped to \$253,950,400 August 31. Rates for time loans did not advance, and at the close were 4 for 60 to 90 days and $4\frac{1}{2}$ @5 for four to six months, but offerings were not liberal; foreign bankers made some loans on exceptionally choice collateral. Quotations for paper throughout the month were $4\frac{1}{2}$ for double names and $4\frac{1}{2}$ @5 for prime (with few sales, however, reported below 5 p. c.) and $5\frac{1}{2}$ @6 for good single names.

Foreign Exchange, Silver, Etc.—Foreign exchange was strong the early part of August. By the 7th prices were up to 4 85 $\frac{1}{2}$ @4 85 $\frac{3}{4}$ for 60-day bills, 4 88@4 88 $\frac{1}{4}$ for sight and 4 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ @4 88 $\frac{3}{4}$ for cable transfers. This brought the figures close to the gold export point, and there was talk of a possible outflow of the metal. On the 9th, however, a decline set in which, with minor fluctuations, continued until the end of the month, bringing rates down to 4 84@4 84 $\frac{1}{2}$, 4 86@4 86 $\frac{1}{4}$ and 4 86 $\frac{3}{4}$ @4 87 for the three classes of bills and encouraging a belief in early imports of gold. The influences in the decline were liberal offerings of grain bills, the outward movement of wheat by reason of the European crop shortage having been on an enormous scale; also offerings against cotton futures, besides bankers' bills against London purchases of stocks. The negotiation of some sterling and French exchange loans was likewise noted. Owing to the distrust growing out of the failures of some small German banks, the houses shipping grain to Germany quite generally drew sight bills instead of long commercial drafts. Open market discounts at the European centres declined, and Aug. 31 were $2\frac{1}{2}$ at London, 2 at Paris and $2\frac{1}{4}$ at Berlin and Frankfurt. Silver in London fluctuated within a narrow range, and closed Aug. 31 at 27d.

SEPTEMBER.—Current Events.—The overshadowing event was the assassination of President McKinley. About 4 o'clock Friday afternoon, Sept. 6, an Anarchist fired two shots at the President while he was holding a reception in the Temple of Music at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo. Such of the members of the N. Y. Clearing-House Committee as could be reached were called together the same evening at the Buckingham Hotel in this city. At this gathering the gravity of the situation was considered and the issue of Clearing House certificates, if necessary, discussed. The following morning at 9 o'clock the full Clearing House Committee met, and other leading bankers and financiers were present, among them J. P. Morgan, James Stillman, James T. Woodward and George F. Baker. It was decided to stand together for the purpose of preventing panicky conditions. The appearance of the bank statement that day, showing reserves reduced by \$5,004,050, to the low figure of \$6,915,875, demonstrated that the action taken had been most timely. Though a panic was thus averted, prices on the Stock Exchange tumbled and the market closed in a state of great demoralization. The following Monday morning another meeting was held, at which pledges of money were obtained of \$30,000,000 to be loaned on the Stock Exchange if necessary. But the President's condition seemed encouraging in the extreme, and stock prices experienced a very sharp recovery. The same afternoon, Mr. F. D. Tappan, as Chairman of the Clearing House Committee, telegraphed to Secretary Gage, calling attention to the continued absorption of cash by the Government and expressing hope of the release of some of it. The Secretary the next day (the 10th) invited tenders—including the 4s of 1925—of U. S. bonds to the aggregate of \$20,000,000 and directed that bank depositaries be allowed to retain internal revenue receipts up to the par of all the deposited bonds, instead of to only 95 per cent on the 2s and 3s and par on the 4s and 5s. After the close of business on Thursday (the 12th) he announced the acceptance of \$7,546,300 bonds, calling for a disbursement of close to \$10,000,000, and \$8,479,878 was paid in cash the next day over the counter at the Sub-

Treasury in this city on account of the purchase. In the meantime the President's condition (according to the advices from his bedside) had steadily improved, and by Thursday night things on the Exchange had been nearly restored to the normal. But Friday morning all this was changed. The President was now seen to be dying, and the shock on the Exchange was such that stock prices suffered a worse break than on the previous Saturday. The end came Saturday morning at 2:15; the Stock and other Exchanges were closed that day out of respect to his memory (the London Stock Exchange having also been closed by the action of its members), thus giving time for reflection. It was soon seen that the President's death would not be disturbing. President Roosevelt in taking the office Saturday afternoon (the 14th) declared it to be his purpose to continue absolutely unbroken the policy of Mr. McKinley, and he requested that all the members of the Cabinet remain in office. As it happened, too, terms were concluded the same day for the settlement of the great strike of the steel workers, the Amalgamated Association being completely defeated. (See CHRONICLE, V. 73, pages 623 and 631.) The stock market on Monday the 16th showed a sharp recovery, and thereafter the influence of the President's death gradually wore off. The Treasury continued to buy bonds. Secretary Gage on Friday the 13th (after the large bond purchases under the special order) announced that he would resume purchases under the old order, and would also entertain proposals for the purchase of the 4s of 1925 at 140 flat, which latter brought considerable offers. The Secretary bought during the month \$15,673,970 bonds of all kinds, paying \$20,112,270 therefor, and cash in Government vaults was reduced from \$315,029,394 to \$299,879,768; deposits in banks increased from \$103,035,834 to \$108,514,459. The reduction on Sept. 20 in the dividends on Amalgamated Copper stock attracted a good deal of attention. Mr. Borden announced an advance of 5 per cent in the wages of operatives at his mills, to go into effect Oct. 1. Print cloths advanced to 3 cents. Middling upland cotton in New York declined from 85½ cents to 83-16 cents.

Railroad Events and Stock Exchange Matters.—The stock market experienced violent fluctuations during September. On Saturday, Sept. 7 (the day following the attack on the President), and again on Friday, the 13th (the day preceding his death), prices broke badly. On the first-mentioned day a poor bank statement added to the gravity of the situation, and on the 13th disappointment over the failure of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Board the day before to increase the dividend on the common stock accelerated the downward movement. As narrated above, great precautions had been taken to prevent a panic on the 7th, and the arrangements then made were still effective when the President died. Following the break on the days mentioned, the tone of the market the next succeeding business day (on the 9th in the one case, on the 16th in the other,) was in each instance completely reversed, events having in the interval given a favorable turn to the situation, and the recovery in values was only less pronounced than the previous decline. Another adverse influence was the omission of the Amalgamated Copper Co. on Friday afternoon, the 20th, to declare the one-half per cent extra dividend previously paid, only the regular 1½ per cent quarterly being declared. Following this action the market declined for several days, but finally regained tone under the continued strength displayed by the so-called junior Vanderbilts, in which New York Central also joined. Rumor had it that the various separate roads would be in some way merged. Milwaukee & St. Paul common sold at 168¼ Sept. 3 and at 154¼ Sept. 13, closing at 159¼ Sept. 30. Rock Island was 147 Sept. 5, dropped to 135 Sept. 13 and closed at 141¼ Sept. 30. Pennsylvania, which had been 147¼ Sept. 3, touched 140¼ Sept. 13 and closed 143¼ Sept. 30. The corn crop failure in the Southwest made Missouri Pacific weak, and it declined from 107¾ Sept. 3 to 94 Sept. 30, closing that day at 95½. Amalgamated Copper fell from 120 Sept. 3 to 83¾ Sept. 25. Among the "junior" Vanderbilts, Clev. Cin. Chic. & St. Louis common advanced from 89¼ Sept. 7 to 99¼ Sept. 23, Lake Erie & Western common from 59¼ Sept. 13 to 74 Sept. 27, Nickel Plate common from 37 Sept. 7 to 57½ Sept. 28 and 2d pref. from 75 Sept. 7 to 95 Sept. 28. The semi-annual dividend on Evansville & Terre Haute stock was passed. The semi-annual dividend on Pittsburg Youngstown & Ashtabula common was increased from 3 to 3½ per cent.

The Money Market.—The money market did not wear an altogether reassuring look the early part of September. The continued absorption of cash by the U. S. Government (amounting the first ten days at all Sub-Treasuries to over \$7,000,000), together, with the shipments of currency to the interior, gave reasonable ground for apprehension. The action of the banks, therefore, when the President was shot, in deciding to stand together, was just what was called for. The bank statement Sept. 7 reported surplus reserves down to \$6,915,817 (a reduction of \$5,004,050 from the previous week). It was in recognition of this that a pledge of \$30,000,000 was obtained by the Clearing House Committee on Monday, September 9, to loan upon the Stock Exchange if necessary. This action was so effective in restoring confidence that none of the money pledged was required. As narrated above, Treasury bond purchases were very heavy. On the 16th the Secretary also directed the prepayment of the October interest. Money holdings of the banks, after dropping from \$253,950,400 August 31 to \$239,968,800

Sept. 14, increased to \$250,406,100 Sept. 28, and surplus reserves rose from \$6,915,875 Sept. 7 to \$16,293,025 Sept. 28. The banks were necessarily obliged to contract loans, the total of which declined from \$895,186,600 Aug. 31 to \$865,949,200 Sept. 21, recovering to \$867,609,700 Sept. 28. Deposits were \$968,121,900 Aug. 31, \$930,361,900 Sept. 21 and \$936,452,300 Sept. 28. Except on Friday, Sept. 13, when as high as 10 per cent was paid for loans, money on call did not get above 6, the rates Sept. 30 being 3½@4½. On time as high as 6 was paid at one time for sixty to ninety days, but the close was at 4½@5 for all periods to six months. The paper market was dull, the local banks not buying, and the business being mainly by Eastern and other near-by banks. Rates closed at 4¾ for double names, and 5@5½ for prime and 5½@6 for good single names.

Foreign Exchange, silver, &c.—Foreign exchange continued to decline, finally bringing gold imports. Sterling rates reached their lowest on the 13th at 4 82½@4 83½ for sixty-day bills, 4 84¼@4 85 for sight and 4 85¼@4 85½ for cable transfers. The firmness of the money market here helped the downward movement. About the 18th to the 20th two blocks of American eagles of \$500,000 each were obtained in Paris for shipment to this side, and other small amounts of gold were engaged in London. The inflow, however, was quickly arrested. On the 20th sight bills and later other classes of bills rapidly advanced, and by the 25th sterling was up to 4 83¼@4 83½ for long, 4 85½@4 85¾ for short and 4 86¼@4 86½ for cable transfers. There was a demand for exchange in connection with the remittances required to pay the 15-per cent instalment on the British £60,000,000 loan negotiated the previous April. At the same time the supply of cotton bills was small, owing to the light cotton movement by reason of the lateness of the crop. On the 24th the Bank of Germany quite unexpectedly raised its discount rate from 3½ to 4. The latter part of the month there was a downward reaction again in sterling, the close Sept. 30 being 4 82½@4 83, 4 85¼@4 85½ and 4 85¾@4 85¾ for the three classes of bills. Open market discounts at Berlin and Frankfurt advanced to 3¼, but at Paris there was a drop to 1½. At London the rate Sept. 30 was 23-16@2¼.

OCTOBER.—Current Events.—Derangements in the European money markets exercised considerable influence here. In addition to the needs of Germany arising out of continued depression in trade, the collapse of industrial companies and repeated bank failures, signs of uneasiness became manifest in Paris. French investors had sustained considerable losses through investments in foreign industrial enterprises, and there now came a great decline in copper stocks (long favorites in the French markets) as the result of the revelations concerning the copper trade. Affairs in France were also disturbed by a threatened strike of the coal miners, which, however, was averted. Both Berlin and Paris drew gold from London, thus increasing the tension at the latter point. Open market discounts sharply advanced, and Oct. 31 the official minimum of the Bank of England was raised from 3 to 4 per cent. A noteworthy contraction occurred in the gold holdings of the European banks. Between Sept. 26 and Oct. 24 the holdings of the Bank of England dropped from £39,637,691 to £36,351,411, those of the Bank of France from £95,356,646 to £94,358,263, and those of the Bank of Germany from £31,073,000 to £26,462,000, making the combined loss for the three institutions £8,895,663, or \$44,478,000. In the week to Oct. 31 the Bank of England lost £696,888 more, but the Bank of France gained £671,000 and the Bank of Germany gained £1,633,000. The strained situation abroad was one of the influences operating to induce a renewal of the outflow of gold. Secretary Gage discontinued purchases of bonds under his order of Sept. 10 after an aggregate of twenty million dollars had been obtained, but kept buying bonds under previous orders. He purchased altogether \$5,943,470, costing \$8,029,594. Cash in Sub-Treasuries was reduced from \$299,879,768 October 1 to \$297,814,216 November 1. Mr. M. C. D. Borden on October 22 announced a second advance of 5 per cent in wages at his mills (the Fall River Iron Works Company), to take effect Nov. 4, and he also bid up the price of print cloths, but the operatives at the other cotton goods mills, while asking for a similar advance, did not strike when it was refused. Mr. Borden then withdrew from the market, and the next month recalled both advances, as noted below. The price of middling upland cotton in New York, after having touched 89-16 cents on the 14th, closed at 715-16 cents Oct. 31. Print cloths were 31½ cents Oct. 31, against 3 cents Sept. 30. The National Agricultural Bureau in its October report raised the condition of corn only a trifle—from 51-7 to 52 1. Owing to the high price of corn in Mexico, believed to be the result of efforts to corner the supply, President Diaz removed the Mexican duty on foreign imports of corn; the Mexican Congress also gave authority to the Government (which was exercised) until March 31 1903 to buy foreign corn and sell it at cost and even below until the price should have fallen to \$5 or less per hectolitre. The Illinois Supreme Court rendered a sweeping decision declaring it the duty of the tax authorities to assess the capital stock, including franchises, of various Chicago corporations. The United States Steel Corporation adopted the policy of making periodical reports of earnings, and issued a statement covering the first six months of its existence.

Railroad Events and Stock Exchange Matters.—Industrial stocks and railroad stocks moved in opposite directions. Increasing distrust developed concerning the former, the cut the previous month in Amalgamated Copper dividend and the poor exhibits made in their annual statements by a large number of industrial companies in widely separated lines of business having a depressing effect. The upholding by the Court of Appeals of the order granted by Justice Chase in the case brought against the American Ice Company under the Donnelly Anti-Trust law also had its influence. The common stock of the National Salt Co. dropped from 40 Oct. 2 to 23 Oct 3 on the announcement that it was to be exchanged for the stock of the International Salt Company. In the railroad list sharp advances occurred in the Vanderbilt stocks, on repetition of the rumors of impending favorable developments concerning them. New York Central moved up from 154 Oct. 4 to 159½ Oct. 23, and Lake Shore & Michigan Southern and Michigan Central made sensational advances, Lake Shore going up from 275 to 325 and the last sale previous to October having been at only 250. The group of stocks involved in the Morgan Hill, Harriman-Kuhn, Loeb & Co. imbroglio showed great animation, and at times much strength, on reports foreshadowing the adjustment of the matters in dispute. Northern Pacific preferred, in which dealings had been infrequent, suddenly developed great activity, and the price shot up from 95½ Oct. 7 to 103½ Oct. 18, with a reaction to 103¼ Oct. 31. Milwaukee & St. Paul common advanced from 154¼ Oct. 7 to 171½ Oct. 26 on insinuations that the property was being sought in the interest of one or the other party to the contest. Balt. & Ohio com. advanced from 98¼ Oct. 7 to 107 Oct. 25, Central of New Jersey from 160¼ Oct. 7 to 176½ Oct. 30, Rock Island from 138 Oct. 7 to 144½ Oct. 24, Del. & Hudson from 160½ Oct. 7 to 173¼ Oct. 31, and Reading common from 38¼ Oct. 7 to 43½ Oct. 30. Glucose common dropped from 54½ Oct. 2 to 37 Oct. 24, International Paper common from 24 Oct. 10 to 19½ Oct. 26 and United States Steel Corporation com. from 44¾ Oct. 2 to 41 Oct. 28. The Atchison increased the semi-annual dividend on its common stock from 1½ to 2 per cent. The semi-annual dividend on Choctaw Oklahoma & Gulf common was raised from 2 to 2½ per cent and a further dividend of 10 per cent in common stock declared. A readjustment plan for Mexican National RR. was made public. Illinois Central shareholders authorized an increase in the stock from \$66,000,000 to \$79,200,000, and holders were given the right to take the new stock at par. To pay for the cost of acquisition of the Cambria Steel Co. and the Pennsylvania Steel Co., the Pennsylvania Railroad issued \$20,000,000 of 3½ p. c. bonds of the Pennsylvania Company.

The Money Market.—While rates did not advance to extreme figures, the money market remained firm throughout October. Money holdings of the Clearing House banks varied from week to week, but Nov. 2 were \$249,998,400, against \$250,406,100 Sept. 28, surplus reserves being down to \$10,482,800, against \$16,293,025. Loans underwent steady expansion, and were \$891,922,900 Nov. 2 against \$867,609,700 Sept. 28. Deposits were \$958,062,400 against \$936,452,300. On call the range was 2½@4½ p. c., with 4 a frequent figure. Time loans at the close were 4½ for all periods from sixty days to six months on good mixed securities and 5 on industrial stocks. The distrust concerning these latter led to some discrimination against them. Commercial paper was in limited supply, with the demand chiefly from out of town. Closing rates were 4½@4¾ for double names and 4½@5 for choice and 5@5½ for good single names.

Foreign Exchange, Silver, Etc.—Sterling exchange advanced almost continuously in October, and exports of gold again began. About three millions gold was shipped from this port to Europe—\$200,000 going to Germany and \$2,851,586 to Paris. Owing to the continued arrivals, however, on the Pacific Coast, there was a net import of the metal for the whole country of \$5,127,000. As noted above Europe showed an urgent need for the metal, and on Oct. 31 the Bank of England put its official minimum up from 3 to 4 p. c. At Paris the open market rate advanced from 1½ Sept. 30 to 2½@3 Oct. 31, and at London from 2 3-16@2¼ to 3¼@3½, while at Berlin and Frankfurt the quotation Oct. 31 was 3@3¼. These high rates abroad necessarily had their effect upon our exchange market. It was also claimed that leading financial interests had been extensive borrowers abroad since the previous spring, and some of these loans maturing were being paid off. An inquiry to remit for stocks sold here for European account was reported time and again. The latter part of the month some demand was likewise noted to remit for the instalment due Nov. 7 on the American subscriptions to the British consol loan floated in April. Rates for cable transfers were 4 87½@4 87½ Oct. 31, against 4 85¼@4 85¼ Sept. 30; for sight bills 4 86¾@4 87, against 4 85¼@4 85¼; and for 60-day bills 4 83¾@4 83¾, against 4 82¾@4 83. The price of silver in London was 269-16d. Oct. 31; 26 15-16d. Sept. 30.

NOVEMBER.—**Current Events.**—A definite adjustment was reached between the Hill-Morgan and the Harriman-Kuhn, Loeb & Co. interests with reference to the control of Northern Pacific and Chicago Burlington & Quincy. The settlement embraced (1) the organization of the Northern Securities Company, with \$400,000,000 stock, to take over (by exchange of stock) the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific companies; (2) the purchase by the Hill Morgan Co. in-

terests of the Harriman-Kuhn, Loeb & Co. holdings of Northern Pacific pref. stock, through which the Kuhn, Loeb people had practically held control of the Northern Pacific Co.; (3) the retirement of this preferred stock by an issue of Northern Pacific convertible bonds, having the right to convert into Northern Pacific common stock, and (4) the lease of the Chicago Burlington & Quincy Railroad to a new company called the Chicago Burlington & Quincy Railway, with representation in the latter to the Harriman-Kuhn, Loeb & Co' interests, who were also accorded representation in the Northern Securities Company. The combination excited much hostility in Minnesota and other Northwestern States. The Secretary of the Treasury purchased \$11,960,820 bonds, costing \$15,142,334. This included \$6,508,350 of the 4s of 1925 (costing \$9,068,988), the purchase of which was discontinued. Treasury money holdings were reduced \$8,237,329 during the month, making \$25,452,507 reduction since Sept. 1. Owing to the activity of trade a great car shortage developed. This embarrassed many manufacturing establishments and also the iron furnaces because of the difficulty of obtaining sufficient supplies of coal and coke. A strike of railroad switchmen at Pittsburg also caused temporary embarrassment. In cotton goods, affairs were unsettled by Mr. M. C. D. Borden's sudden reversal of his previous policy, Mr. Borden had evidently supposed that the two advances of 5 per cent each in wages at his mills would lead the operatives at other mills to strike, thus sending up the price of cloth. When this did not happen, he notified his employees that beginning Nov. 18 the 10 p. c. advance would be withdrawn. To emphasize his action he offered a small amount of print cloths at 2 15-16 cents, against his previous bid of 3 1-16 cents, later withdrawing the offer. Subsequently he made sharp cuts in certain lines of staple prints. Print cloths were 3 cents Nov. 30 against 3½ cents Oct. 31, in face of an advance in cotton in New York to 8 cents Nov. 30 (middling uplands), against 7½ cents Nov. 1. An active speculation and sharp advances occurred in grain. Cash wheat in New York rose from 80¼ cents Oct. 31 to 83½ Nov. 30, cash corn from 64¼ to 70¾ and oats from 42½ to 49 cents. Messrs. P. J. Morgan & Co., as managers of the syndicate which underwrote the plan for organizing the United States Steel Corporation, returned to the members of the syndicate the \$25,000,000 in cash (12½ p. c. on the \$200,000,000 subscribed) originally paid in by them. A new treaty between the United States and Great Britain relating to the construction of a trans Isthmian canal and abrogating the old Clayton-Bulwer treaty was signed on the 18th by Secretary of State Hay and Lord Pauncefoot, the British Ambassador. Li Hung Chang, the famous Chinese statesman, died on the 7th. In the dispute between France and Turkey, the French Government sent a fleet into Turkish waters, which seized the custom house at Midilli, whereupon the Porte agreed to comply with the French demands. The Seventh Nat. Bank of this city, which suspended the previous June, resumed with new capital and new interests in control. Parties identified with the National City Bank acquired control of the National Citizens' Bank (which in turn absorbed the Ninth National) and the National Butchers' & Drovers' Bank. The Corn Exchange Bank opened another branch and asked authority to increase its stock from time to time from \$1,400,000 up to \$5,000,000. In Boston the National Shawmut Bank absorbed the Third National and the National Bank of the Commonwealth, and the State National agreed to take over the National Hide & Leather; the National Bank of Redemption absorbed the Shoe & Leather National. A National Reciprocity Convention held at Washington declared in favor of maintaining the principle of protection and for reciprocity "by special modifications of the tariff, in special cases, but only where it can be done without injury to any of our home interests of manufacturing, commerce or farming." The Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo came to an end Nov. 2.

Railroad Events and Stock Exchange Matters.—Counter-currents developed during November. The Northern Pacific settlement and renewed rumors of a combination among the Vanderbilt lines, together with the strength of the anthracite properties, were influences operating in favor of higher prices, while fears of tight money and a further break in Amalgamated Copper, coupled with reports of the unsatisfactory condition of the copper trade, were depressing agencies. The last-mentioned influence finally dominated and when no tangible evidence of the Vanderbilt combination appeared, the market Nov. 30 closed weak. Amalgamated Copper sold down from 89 Nov. 13 to 72½ Nov. 30, closing at 74½. New York Central was the leader in the rise among the Vanderbilts, and sold up from 158½ Nov. 4 to 174¼ Nov. 25, and closed Nov. 30 at 170. Michigan Central jumped from 128 Nov. 2 to 180 Nov. 25. Manhattan Elevated advanced from 122½ Nov. 1 to 139½ Nov. 30 on the approach of the time for the operation of the road by electricity, accompanied by rumors that either the Metropolitan Street Railway or New York Central was seeking control. Among the anthracite shares Reading common rose from 42½ Nov. 1 to 52 Nov. 25, closing Nov. 30 at 50½. In the exchange of Northern Securities stock 115 was given for Northern Pacific common and 180 for Great Northern shares. Balt. & Ohio shareholders were offered the right to take additional common stock at par to the extent of 20 per cent of their holdings, in connection with plans for financing the acquisition of the Pitts. & Western, the Clev. Lorain & Wheeling, the Ohio River, &c.

The Money Market.—Five per cent was frequently paid for call loans, but there was no stringency, notwithstanding the large gold exports. Payments at this point for bond purchases aggregated \$14,662,676, and there were continued transfers of gold from the Pacific Coast, besides which the interior movement was in favor of New York. Surplus reserves of the banks declined to \$8,689,925 Nov. 9, but recovered to \$14,486,925 Nov. 23 under the contraction in loans (with a concurrent reduction in deposits), dropped back to \$18,414,575 Nov. 30, when loans again increased. Money holdings fell from \$249,998,400 Nov. 2 to \$246,294,700 Nov. 9, recovering to \$248,581,700 Nov. 30. Loans were reduced from \$891,923,900 Nov. 2 to \$869,063,000 Nov. 23, rising then to \$876,169,200 Nov. 30, and deposits shrunk from \$953,062,400 Nov. 2 to \$932,957,500 Nov. 23, with a recovery to \$940,668,500 Nov. 30. Call money on the Stock Exchange at the close was $3\frac{1}{2}$ @4d., with the rate at banks $4\frac{1}{2}$. On time, loans were 4 on railroad collateral, $4\frac{1}{2}$ on good mixed securities, and $5@5\frac{1}{2}$ on industrial collateral for all periods from sixty days to six months. Paper was $4\frac{1}{2}$ @5 for double names, and $4\frac{3}{4}$ @5 for choice and $5@5\frac{1}{2}$ for good single names.

Foreign Exchange, Silver, &c.—At the season of large merchandise exports (the trade balance in favor of the United States for the month being \$64,015,000) sustained strength marked the foreign exchange market during November, attended by a heavy outflow of gold. The gold exports from this port aggregated \$15,760,036, nearly all going to France, though Germany also took $2\frac{1}{4}$ million dollars; the net exports of the metal for the whole country were only \$10,636,000, owing to the arrivals on the Pacific Coast. It was sought to explain the strength of exchange by the statement that loans carried on American account in Europe were maturing. Against most of the gold shipments no bills appeared on the market. An inquiry for exchange was also at times noted to cover bills the delivery of which it was claimed had been contracted for earlier in the season at much lower prices. Rates steadily advanced and Nov. 18 reached $4\frac{83}{4}$ @4 85 for sixty-day bills, $4\frac{88}{4}$ @4 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ for sight and $4\frac{88}{4}$ @4 88 $\frac{3}{4}$ for cable transfers. The close Nov. 30 was $4\frac{84}{4}$ @4 84 $\frac{1}{4}$, $4\frac{87}{4}$ @4 88 and $4\frac{88}{4}$ @4 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ respectively. Money rates on the Continent eased off a little, open market discounts at the close being $2\frac{1}{2}$ @3 at Berlin and Frankfurt and $2\frac{3}{4}$ at Paris; but at London the quotation was $3\frac{3}{8}$ @3 $\frac{1}{2}$. Silver in London was weak, partly in connection with the demoralization in copper. The price declined from 26 9-16d. Oct. 31 to $25\frac{3}{4}$ d. Nov. 30.

DECEMBER.—Current Events—The Amalgamated Copper Co. was obliged to abandon its policy of holding copper at 17 cents, and by successive steps the price was reduced until Lake copper was offered at 13 cents. There were violent breaks in the metal markets abroad, and in London the failure of William Sargeant & Co., a very old house, was announced on the 20th. The quarterly dividend of the Amalgamated Company was further reduced, bringing it down to a basis of 4 per cent per annum, against the former 8 per cent. More important still, the quarterly dividend of the Calumet & Hecla was on the 30th reduced from \$15 per share to \$10; the par value of the shares being \$25, this meant that the quarterly payment had been marked down from 60 per cent to 40. The first message of President Roosevelt to Congress proved eminently satisfactory. Postmaster General Smith resigned, and it was announced that Henry C. Payne would succeed him. Mr. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury, also asked to be relieved, and Gov. Leslie M. Shaw, of Iowa, agreed to take the office. The "Iron Age" reported iron production December 1st the largest on record, namely, 824,761 gross tons per week. The U. S. Steel Corporation decided not to advance the price of Lake ore for the new year, and also resisted a move to advance the price of steel rails. On a small-crop estimate by the Government the price of middling uplands cotton in New York advanced from 8 cents Nov. 30 to 8 7-16 cents Dec. 31. The price of print cloths remained at 3 cents for regular sizes, but narrow lots were in active demand and 1-16 cent higher. The early part of the month there was an active speculation in grain. Cash wheat in New York sold up from 83 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents Nov. 30 to 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ Dec. 9; a sharp reaction then occurred, but the price Dec. 31 was 88 $\frac{3}{4}$. Cash corn in New York sold up to 74 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents Dec. 7; the close Dec. 31 was 70 $\frac{1}{2}$. The Treasury continued to buy bonds, purchasing \$5,783,370 at a cost of \$7,164,571, including \$2,430,750 4s of 1925 for \$3,391,694. A feature of the month was the large deposit of legal tenders by the banks in order to retire circulation, the high price of Government bonds tempting them to sell their holdings; the limit of \$3,000,000—the maximum allowed for a month—was reached early in the month, and later it was announced that the limit of applications for January had also been reached. Cash in Sub-Treasuries was \$289,576,887 December 1 and \$294,449,086 December 31. The U. S. Supreme Court delivered some more decisions defining the status of the new insular possessions of the United States. These followed along the lines laid down in the decisions the previous May. In *Emil J. Pepke vs. the United States*, known as the "Fourteen Diamond Rings Case," it was held that the Government could not collect duties on merchandise brought from the Philippines, since upon the ratification of the Treaty of Peace with Spain the Philippine Islands ceased to be foreign territory, while Congress had not legislated with reference to the islands. In another case the Court sustained the con-

stitutionality of the law of April 12, 1900, providing for the collection of duty on articles shipped from the United States into Porto Rico. It was held that as Porto Rico is not foreign territory goods shipped to the island are not exports, that Congress has wide range in the matter of taxation, and that the Foraker Act was to be regarded as merely legislation in the interest of Porto Rico. On the 18th the House of Representatives passed a bill levying the same duties on articles imported into the United States from the Philippines as are levied upon like articles imported from foreign countries, the duties collected to be used for the benefit of the islands. The new Hay-Pauncefote treaty for an Isthmian canal was ratified by the U. S. Senate on the 16th. The Court of Inquiry in the case of Admiral Schley found against the Admiral by the votes of Admirals Ramsay and Benham, but Admiral Dewey rendered a separate finding favorable to Schley. Later Lieut.-Gen. Miles of the U. S. Army was censured for having in a newspaper interview expressed an opinion in the case. Conferences between representatives of capital and labor, held under the auspices of the National Civic Federation, resulted in the formation of a standing committee, to be known as the Industrial Department of the National Civic Association, for the purpose of promoting industrial peace. The South Carolina and West Indian Exposition was opened at Charleston Dec. 2. The Pennsylvania Railroad announced plans for building a tunnel under both the Hudson and the East rivers, connecting its lines with the Long Island R.R., the aggregate expense of which (with terminals, &c.), will probably be \$35,000,000. Guglielmo Marconi, the Italian inventor, received wireless signals across the Atlantic Ocean from Cornwall, Eng. The Nat. Bank of No. America in New York arranged to absorb the Bank of the State of New York.

Railroad Events and Stock Exchange Matters.—The further break in Amalgamated Copper (the stock selling down to 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ on the 17th against 130 six months before in June) and tight money had an adverse influence on the Stock Exchange early in the month, the market at times being quite weak. Later, and particularly after action had been taken on the Amalgamated quarterly dividend, the general list manifested much strength, and the anthracite coal shares and a number of others advanced to the highest figures of the year. Sugar common dropped from 126 $\frac{3}{4}$ on the 2d (the previous June the stock sold at 153) to 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ x on the 24th, but subsequently recovered, and closed at 116 $\frac{3}{8}$. Central of New Jersey sold up from 178 to 196 $\frac{1}{2}$. Del. Lack. & West. from 240 to 258, Reading common from 45 $\frac{3}{8}$ to 58 and 2d pref. from 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 64 $\frac{1}{2}$, and Chic. Ind. & Louisv. common from 45 $\frac{1}{8}$ to 52 $\frac{3}{8}$, the high points being all reached on the 30th or 31st. Hocking Valley common rose from 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ Dec. 9 to 75 $\frac{1}{2}$ Dec. 26, Long Island from 79 $\frac{3}{4}$ Dec. 2 to 90 Dec. 18, St. Louis & San Francisco common from 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ Dec. 12 to 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ Dec. 19, and Atchison common from 74 $\frac{1}{4}$ Dec. 12 to 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ Dec. 31. The semi-annual dividend on Pittsb. Cin. Chic. & St. Lous common was increased from 1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. c.; that on Minneapolis & St. Louis from 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. c. Canada Southern dividend was also increased. The Phila. & Erie declared the first dividend since 1894 on its common stock. The Lake Shore acquired control of the Indiana Illinois & Iowa R.R. The Norfolk & Western acquired control of the Pocahontas Coal & Coke Co., issuing thereon \$20,000,000 of 4 p. c. bonds.

The Money Market.—Money rates ruled high throughout December. On call 6, 8, 10 and 12 per cent was frequently paid, while on the 31st even 15 was touched. Time loans at the close were 6 for thirty days, 5 for sixty to ninety days, $4\frac{1}{2}$ for four months and $4\frac{1}{2}$ for five to six months; paper closed at 5 for double names and $5@5\frac{1}{2}$ for prime and $5\frac{1}{2}$ @6 for good single names. The early part of the month the Treasury drew heavily upon the banks, and there were large shipments to the interior. The latter part there was a return flow of currency from the interior. Besides buying bonds, the Treasury Department on the 14th mailed checks anticipating the 1st of January interest. Surplus reserves of the banks were \$6,607,675 Dec. 7 and \$5,455,025 and \$5,785,325 Dec. 14 and Dec. 21, with a recovery to \$7,891,350 Dec. 28. The banks were forced to contract loans, which were \$881,552,000 Dec. 7 and \$857,960,200 Dec. 28. Deposits dropped from \$940,668,500 Nov. 30 to \$904,096,300 Dec. 21, increasing again to \$910,869,800 Dec. 28. Money holdings fell from \$248,581,700 Nov. 30 to \$231,809,400 Dec. 21, and increased to \$235,608,800 Dec. 28.

Foreign Exchange, Silver, &c.—Foreign exchange continued strong the early part of December, and further shipments of gold took place. Later the high rates for money here caused a sharp decline, and by the 12th sterling was down an average of two cents, to $4\frac{82}{4}$ @4 83 for sixty day bills, $4\frac{86}{4}$ @4 86 $\frac{1}{4}$ for sight and $4\frac{86}{4}$ @4 86 $\frac{3}{4}$ for cable transfers. When the money market began to work a trifle less closely, this was quickly followed by an upward reaction. The last day of the year, with call money up to 15 p. c., the exchange market was naturally unsettled. The close on that day was at $4\frac{83}{4}$ @4 83 $\frac{3}{8}$ for sixty day bills, $4\frac{86}{4}$ @4 86 $\frac{3}{4}$ for sight and $4\frac{87}{4}$ @4 87 $\frac{1}{4}$ for cable transfers. After first advancing, open market discounts at the European monetary centres closed easier, except at Paris, where the rate was fractionally higher at $2\frac{1}{2}$ p. c. At London the quotation December 31 was $3\frac{1}{4}$ @3 $\frac{3}{8}$, and at Berlin and Frankfurt $2\frac{3}{4}$. The Bank of England 1st heavily in bullion. Silver further declined, touching 21-15-16d. December 8; the close December 31 was at $25\frac{3}{4}$ d.

LISTINGS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE DURING THE YEAR 1901.

The securities listed on the New York Stock Exchange during the twelve months of 1901 disclose clearly the striking features of this unusual year. Indeed, what was said in reviewing the listings for the first six months is even more emphatically true of the year as a whole, it being characterized by the following notable circumstances, viz.: (1) The largest aggregate listings for a period of its length in the history of the Exchange; (2) the listing of the shares of a company which is at the same time the greatest industrial consolidation and the chief in point of capitalization in the annals of the country; (3) the issuance and admission to the list of bonds representing new capital outlay to an extraordinary total; (4) the listing of a remarkable amount of railroad shares sold at or above par; (5) the very small total of securities arising from reorganization, but the unparalleled aggregate of bonds issued to take up stocks acquired for purposes of control and of shares created to replace those of other concerns merged by amalgamation or otherwise.

The first table embraces the record of aggregate listings for each of the last ten years. From it we learn that the volume of stocks and bonds listed was more than double that in any previous year. If the shares of the great Steel Corporation be deducted (the bonds not having been listed), even so the year surpasses all previous records. Securities representing new capital outlay combine with those issued on account of amalgamation and for purposes of control to raise the total additions to more than 2,500 millions, the previous record being held practically in common by 1898 and 1899, in each of which years reorganizations swelled the listing of stock and bonds to about 1,229 millions.

LISTINGS ON NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bonds.	Issues for new capital, etc.	Old issues now listed.	Replacing old securities	Total.
1901.....	\$220,171,700	\$21,270,100	\$681,568,800	\$923,010,100
1900.....	147,678,597	6,287,000	289,747,403	443,713,000
1899.....	156,304,760	22,908,000	346,171,480	525,384,240
1898.....	245,219,480	26,243,000	428,602,200	700,064,680
1897.....	87,720,502	15,713,500	253,981,900	357,415,902
1896.....	147,343,700	7,626,000	427,317,000	582,286,700
1895.....	166,526,300	15,587,000	75,162,100	257,275,400
1894.....	184,785,000	32,237,600	92,782,000	309,804,600
1893.....	189,272,000	42,178,000	107,353,400	288,803,400
1892.....	175,125,600	12,352,000	130,383,900	317,861,500
1891.....	191,397,700	16,187,000	80,061,000	287,645,700
Stocks.				
1901.....	\$429,537,450	\$76,090,600	\$113,638,665	\$164,201,715
1900.....	296,550,572	130,205,000	194,179,428	620,935,000
1899.....	311,420,285	.....	392,752,320	704,172,605
1898.....	69,754,130	52,646,600	405,753,266	528,153,996
1897.....	53,275,671	24,369,900	425,329,324	502,974,891
1896.....	76,573,572	.....	514,158,643	590,732,215
1895.....	77,132,500	35,885,200	30,856,270	143,873,970
1894.....	36,616,253	4,800,000	209,776,750	251,193,003
1893.....	93,744,161	48,874,000	56,627,100	198,245,261
1892.....	89,905,900	48,364,850	88,765,355	237,036,105
1891.....	96,540,754	1,650,000	90,724,200	188,914,954

NOTE.—Applications for the listing of Trust Company receipts and of securities marked "assented" (if preparatory to reorganization), or of securities stamped "assumed" or "assessment paid"—the securities themselves having previously been listed—are not included in this table.

The 220 millions of bonds representing new capital outlays was once exceeded in amount in 1898, but in the case of stocks the total of 429 millions is far ahead of the previous record, the 311 millions of 1899. Reorganizations being at a minimum, the enormous amount (1,800 millions) of new securities replacing old securities reflects the process of amalgamation (industrial as well as railway) which has lately been so conspicuous.

The second table indicates the individual listings of railroad and street railway bonds. The numerous issues of bonds for improvements and extensions are apparent.

LISTINGS OF RAILROAD BONDS.

Company and title of loan—	Amount.	Purpose of issue.
Atch. Top. & S. Fe gen. gold 4s....	\$5,000,000	Extensions, impts., etc.
Atlantic & Danville 1st g. 5s.....	750,000	Retire pref. stock.
Balt. & Ohio conv. g. deb. 4s.....	12,143,000	Construction & impts.
Beech Creek Ext. 1st g. 3½s.....	4,500,000	Construction of road.
Buffalo & Susq. 1st ref. g. 4s.....	2,510,000	Acqui'n, ext'n, etc.
do do do	511,000	Exchange for old 5s.
Can. Southern 1st gold 5s.....	80,000	Second track, etc.
do do do	900,000	Improvements.
Central Branch Ry. 1st guar. g. 4s	3,459,000	Ex. for sec's of old co's
Gen. of Ga. Chat. Div. pur. mon. g. 4s.	1,840,000	Purchase of division.
Gen. Pac. 1st ref. guar. gold 4s....	2,941,000	Improvements.
do do do	352,500	Exch'd for old bonds.
do do do 3½s....	15,500	
do do g. 4s.....	52,500	Retire old bonds.
do do gold 3½s.....	8,500	
Ches. & O.—Gr'nbr Ry. 1st gu. g. 4s.	2,000,000	Construction of road.
Chic. & Alton ref. 50-yr. g. 3s.....	14,555,000	Ex. for old bds. & imps.
Chic. & East Ill. gen. con. and 1st {	937,000	Extension & new equip.
gold 5s.....	34,000	
Chic. & N. W. gen. 3½s.....	2,525,000	Exch. for old bonds.
Chic. Ind. & Louiv. ref. g. 5s.....	300,000	Improvements.
Chic. R. I. & Pac. gen. g. 4s.....	1,000,000	Improvements.
Ch. St. P. Minn. & Om. consol. 6s.	122,000	Exch. for underl'g bds.
do do do	27,000	Exch. for old bonds.
Chic. Term. Trans. 50-yr. gold 4s..	185,000	Impts., equipm't, etc.
do do 1st g. 4s.....	50,000	Improvements.
Choc. Okla. & Gulf gen. g. 5s.....	500,000	Construction of road.
do do do	250,000	Exch. for old bonds.
Cl. Cin. Chic. & St. L. gen. g. 4s....	2,000,000	Exc. for underl'g bonds.
Cl. & Pitts. gen. gu. g. 3½s, Ser. D.	828,000	Improvements.
do gen. g. 3½s, Ser. B....	885,000	Impmts. and addit'ns.
Col. Mid. 50-yr. 1st gold 4s.....	435,000	Pay't car tr., impts., etc.
Col. & Southern 1st gold 4s.....	550,000	Improvements, etc.
Denv. & Southw. gen. gold 5s.....	4,923,000	Ex. for sec. of cons't eos.
Det. South. 1st g. 4s of 1951.....	2,750,000	Acqui'n of Ohio So. and
do Ohio So. 1st g. 4s..	4,000,000	Det. & L. N. railroads.
Erie RR. 1st consol. gold 4s.....	548,000	Improvements.
do Penn. coll. tr. gold 4s....	32,000,000	Acqui'n of Pennsylv. Coal Co., Erie & Wy-Valley RR. and Del-Val. & Kingston Ry.
Hooking Val. 1st con. gold 4½s....	1,000,000	Impts and equipm't.
do do do	162,000	Pay't car trusts, Sunday Creek Coal stock, etc.
Houston & Texas Cent.—Waco & N. W. Div. 1st gold 6s.....	1,105,000	Purc. of div. aft. forecl
Ind. Ill. & Iowa 1st g. 4s of 1950 {	1,200,000	Extensions and imp'ts.
do do do	3,300,000	
Int. & Great Nor. 1st gold 6s.....	657,000	Extension of road.
do do 2d gold 5s.....	657,000	
do do do	461,000	Issued und. re-or. plan.
Iowa Central ref. 50-yr. g. 4s.....	2,000,000	Impts. and refg. Keithsburg bridge bonds.
K. C. Ft. S. & M. RR. con. g. 6s of '28	13,738,000	Old bonds just listed.
do Ry. gu. ref. g. 4s..	11,650,000	Pur. sec's of K. C. F. S. & M. RR. and K. C. M. & Birn. RR.
Lake Sh. & Mich. So. g. 3½s.....	359,000	Refunding old bonds.
do do do	2,000,000	General purposes.
Leh. Val. mort. & col. tr. gold 5s..	3,000,000	Improvements, etc.
Lou. & Nash. 50-yr. unif. gold 4s.	10,400,000	Impts. retir't. of bds., etc
Mex. Cent. consol. gold 4s.....	1,000,000	Impts & add. br. lines.
do 1st consol. gold inc....	3,439,000	Payment floating debt.
M. St. P. & S. Ste M. 1st con. 50-yr. g. 4s	5,590,000	Exch. for underl'g bds.
do do do	9,649,000	Extensions.
M. K. & T.—M. K. & T. of T. 1st g. 5s..	600,000	Extensions.
do 1st ext. 50-yr. gold 5s..	170,000	Acct. pur. Miss. Mid. Ry.
Mo. Pac. 1st col. gold 5s of '20....	2,636,000	Improvements, etc.
Mob. & O.—St. L. & Cal. coll. g. 4s	333,000	Improvements.
do do do	2,161,000	Exc. for St. L. & C. stk.
Nash. Chat. & St. L. 1st con. g. 5s..	1,134,000	Retire old bonds.
do do do	25,000	Construction of road.
N. Y. Cent. & Hudson River RR.—Michigan Cent. coll. 3½s.....	336,000	Exchanged for Michi-gan Central stock.
N. Y. Cent. & Hud. Riv. gen. 3½s..	1,153,000	Exch. for old bonds.
N. Y. & Long Br. gen. 50-yr. g. 4s..	1,500,000	Retire old 5s.
N. Y. Ont. & W. ref. gold 4s.....	1,500,000	Improvements.
Nor. & West. 1st consol. gold 4s..	2,000,000	Extensions and impts.
North Pac. prior lien & l. gr. 4s..	5,837,000	Constr'n, equip., etc.
do do do	1,118,500	Exch'd for old bonds.
do St. P.—Dul. Div. gold 4s..	9,215,000	Pur. St. P. & Dul. RR.
do Gt. N. joint g. 4s (C. & B. & Q. coll.).....	215,153,000	Exchanged for C. B. & Q. stock.
Og. & L. Champ. 1st gu. gold 4s..	3,700,000	Pur. of road und. forecl.
do do do	700,000	New property.
Ore. & Cal. 1st guar. ,g., 5s.....	375,000	New road.
Ore Short Line 1st consol., g., 5s.	1,991,000	Equipm't, imp'ts, etc.
Penn. Co. guar. tr. certs., Ser. B.	10,000,000	Impts to contr'ld eos.
Peo. & East.—Ind. Bloom. & W. 1st pref. 7s (ext.).....	981,500	Old bonds extended at 4 p. c.
Railroad Securities 50-yr. g. 3½s..	8,000,000	Pur. Ill. Cent. stock.
Rio G. West. 1st con. 50-yr. g. 4s.	4,000,000	Extensions, equip., etc.
do do do	6,000,000	Pur. of Utah Fuel stk.
Rutland RR. 1st consol. g. 4½s..	1,999,100	Old bonds just listed.
do do do	440,900	Exch. for old bonds.
Rutland-Can. 1st guar. 50-yr. g. 4s.	1,350,000	Construction of roads.
Sag. Tusc. & Hur. 1st gu. gold 4s..	1,000,000	Exch. for old bonds.
St. Law. & Adir. 1st gold 5s.....	800,000	Old bonds just listed.
do do 2d gold 5s.....	400,000	
St. L. & San Fran. ref. g. 4s.....	40,514,000	Refunding old bonds.
St. Louis Southw. 2d gold inc. 4s..	1,000,000	Extensions and imp'ts.

Company and title of loan—	Amount.	Purpose of issue.
So. Pac. Co. 2-5-yr. coll. gold 4 ¹ / ₂ s.	\$15,000,000.	Pur. Pac. Mail stk., etc.
S. Pac. of Cal. 1st con. gu. g. 5s, unstd.	233,000	Construction of road.
do do do stmpd. 1,252,000		
So. Ry.—St. L. Div. 1st gold 4s.	10,000,000	Purch. of Lou. Evans. & St. L. Cons. RR. Imp'ts on division.
do 1st con. gold 5s.	428,000.	
do M. & O. coll. tr. g. 4s.	7,855,000.	Exc. for M. & O. gen. 4s.
Tex. & Pac. Louisiana Div. Br. L. 5s.	2,424,000.	Construction of road.
do do 1st gold 5s.	181,000.	Retire East. Div. 6s.
Tol. St. L. & West. pr. lien g. 3 ¹ / ₂ s.	9,000,000	Exchanged for old securities under plan.
do do 1st gold 4s.	5,825,000	
do do pr. lien g. 3 ¹ / ₂ s.	1,000,000	Cash requirements of plan.
do do 1st gold 4s.	875,000	
Union Pacific RR. & l. grant 4s.	3,000,000.	Gen. corpor's purposes.
do do 1st lien con. gold 4s.	66,000	Exch. for Or. Sh. Line income "A" bonds.
do do do	40,000,000.	
do do do	60,000,000.	"Pres. & future purp."
Warren RR. 1st ref. gold 3 ¹ / ₂ s.	861,000.	Exch. for old bonds.
do do do	44,000.	
Wheel. & L. E. 1st. con. g. 4s.	286,000.	Acct. pur. Coshoc. & So.
do do do	1,043,000.	Imp'ts, extensions, etc.
do do do	200,000.	
Wisconsin Cen. 1st gen. gold 4s.	808,000.	Extensions, impt's, etc.
Total.	\$667,006,000	

LISTINGS OF STREET RAILWAY BONDS.		
Company and title of loan—	Amount.	Purpose of issue.
B'klyn Union El. 1st 50-yr. g. 4-5s.	\$3,110,000.	Acct. acq. Kings Co. El.
Conn. Ry. & L. 1st & ref. 50 yr. g. 4 ¹ / ₂ s.	7,939,200.	Part paym't of prop's.
do do do	415,800.	
Det. Uni'd Ry.—Det. Citizens' 5s.	4,335,000.	Old bonds just listed.
do do do	1,150,000.	Retire under'l'g bonds.
Grand Rapids Ry. 1st gold 5s.	2,500,000	Exchange for old bonds, improvements, etc.
Mil. Elec. Ry. & Lt. 30-yr. g. con. 5s.	397,000.	
Nassau Elec. RR. gu. con. gold 4s.	4,000,000.	Acq. of props. impts, etc.
do do do do	6,474,000.	Retirem't of old bonds.
Third Ave. RR. 1st con. gu. g. 4s.	35,000,000	Retirement of unfund- ed debt, impt's, etc.
Total.	\$85,321,000	

Especially noteworthy in this list are the bonds of the Erie, the Southern Pacific and the Union Pacific and the joint bonds of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific, issued on account respectively of purchases of stock in (1) the Pennsylvania Coal Co., etc., (2) the Pacific Mail, (3) the Southern Pacific and the Northern Pacific, and (4) the Chicago Burlington & Quincy. The Kansas City Fort Scott & Memphis issues, aggregating 25 millions, mark the change in control and headquarters of that road from Boston to New York and St. Louis, while the 18 millions of bonds of the Southern Railway recalls the purchase of the properties of the former Mobile & Ohio and Louisville Evansville & St. Louis. Extensive refunding operations also are covered by the bonds of the St. Louis & San Francisco and the Louisville & Nashville. Other large additions to the list were afforded by the Minn. St. Paul & Sault Ste Marie, Toledo St. Louis & Western (a reorganization), Rio Grande Western, Pennsylvania Company and Baltimore & Ohio, the debentures of the last-named company already having been partially withdrawn for conversion into stock. The street railway bonds also include several issues of importance.

The objects on account of which the several issues of railroad and street railway shares have been made are shown in the following compilation.

LISTINGS OF RAILROAD STOCKS.		
Company and class of stock—	Amount.	Purpose of Issue.
B. & O. com. stk. vot. tr. certs.	\$2,459,000.	Exch. for conv. debts.
Cent. RR. of N. J. stock.	19,000.	Exch. for conv. bonds.
Chic. Burl. & Quincy, stock.	9,922,700.	New road, equip't, etc.
do do do	1,922,000.	Ex. for convert. bonds.
Chic. & Eastern Ill., com.	1,000,000	Equipment and im- provements.
do do pref.	1,000,000	
Chic. Gt Western, deb. stock.	2,160,000	For locomotives, lease warrants, notes, etc.
do do common.	6,500.	
do do pref. B.	2,000,000.	Exc. for W. M. & P. stk.
Chic. Milw. & St. Paul, com.	8,673,200	Construction of about 400 miles of road, etc.
do do pref.	4,053,900.	
Chic. R. I. & P., stock.	10,000,000.	Extens. and impts.
Denver & Rio Grande, pref.	20,536,890.	Exc. for R. G. W. stk.
Denver & Southw., com.	3,000,000	Exchange for secur's of constituent co's.
do do pref.	2,000,000	
Detroit Southern, com.	7,000,000	Acquis'n Det. & L. No. and O. So. railroads.
do do pref.	6,000,000	
Erie RR., 1st pref.	5,000,000.	Acct. pur. Penn. Coal Co.
Great Northern, pref.	600,675	Exch. for St. P. M. & M. stock, impts., etc.
do do	25,000,000.	
Hooking Valley, pref.	719,000.	Pur. sec. of var. prop's.
do com.	11,300.	Ad's to Tol. & O. Cen. Ry.
do do		Ex. for Tol. & O. Cen. stk.

Company and class of stock—	Amount.	Purpose of issue.
Illinois Central, stock.	\$19,200,000.	Equip't, impt's, etc.
Ind. Ill. & Iowa stock.	1,302,200.	Extensions.
do do	3,697,800.	Old stock just listed.
Iowa Central, com.	10,000	Exchange.
do pref.	1,500	
Kan. City Ft. Scott & Mem. Ry.	13,510,000	Pur. sec. of K. C. Ft. S. & M. and K. C. & Bir. railroads.
guar. st. tr. certs.		
Louis. & Nashville, stock.	2,200,000.	Improvements, etc.
Mo. Kansas & Texas, com.	99,300.	Acct. pur. Miss. Mid. Ry.
Mo. Pacific, stock.	2,983,000.	Ex. for K. C. No. Ry. stk.
do do	11,218,000.	do do gold debts.
do do	4,500,000.	Purch. Den. & R. G. stk.
do do	9,922,500.	General purposes.
New Mex. Ry. & Coal, com.	3,000,000	Acquisition of stock of New Mex. Fuel Co.
do pref.	1,000,000	
N. Y. N. H. & Hart. RR. stock.	12,500.	Floating debt, etc.
Pennsylvania, stock.	50,500,800.	Impts., equip, & acqu's Ex. for P. W. & B. stk.
do do	1,265,850.	
Pitts. Ft. W. & Chic. gu. spec. stk.	1,291,200.	Impts. during 1900.
Rutland RR., pref.	2,285,000.	Exch. for com. stock.
do do	3,482,600.	Old stock just listed.
St. Law. & Adirondack, com.	1,300,000.	Old stock just listed.
St. L. & San Francisco, common.	1,723,000.	Improvements.
Texas & Pacific stock.	53,300	Exchanged for income and land gt. bd. scrip.
Toledo St. L. & West., com.	9,598,500	
do do pref.	9,886,250	Exchanged for old securities under plan.
do do com.	396,500	
do do pref.	133,750	Cash requirements of plan.
Union Pacific, com.	8,095,600.	Mostly ex. for conv. bds.
do pref.	105,700	Ex. for Or. RR. & Nav. pt. and Or. Sh. Line "B" bonds.
Wheeling & Lake Erie, com.	1,000,000	
do do 2d pref.	600,000	Extension of road.
do do do	400,000.	
do do do	20,000.	Acct. pur. Cosh. & So. Exchange for old securities.
do do 1st pref.	40,000	
Wisconsin Central, com.	192,500	Improvements.
do do pref.	43,000	
do do com.	337,500	
do do pref.	112,500	
Total.	\$284,584,515	

While, on the one hand, the extensive purchases of control have resulted the past year in the locking up of vast amounts of railroad stocks as security for collateral trust bonds, the prosperity of the steam roads and the high price commanded by the shares of many of them have, on the other hand, led to the listing, especially during the last six months, of an extremely large amount of new shares, the greater part of which was sold at or above par to stockholders. Excluding the two companies recently reorganized (Toledo St. Louis & Western and Detroit Southern) with their 33 millions of stock, ten companies have listed in the aggregate over 200 millions of new stock, the number of millions in each case being as follows: Pennsylvania, 52; Missouri Pacific, 28; Great Northern, 25; Denver & Rio Grande, 20; Illinois Central, 19; Kansas City Fort Scott & Memphis Railway (guaranteed trust certificates), 13¹/₂; Burlington & Quincy, 12; Rock Island, 10; St. Paul, 13; Union Pacific, 8, these last two largely in exchange for convertible bonds. It is too early for the shares of the \$100,000,000 Northern Securities Company to figure in the compilation, but another year we may expect to see them on the official list. The shares of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co. (previously in the unlisted department) and the Detroit United Railway, together aggregating 57¹/₂ millions, are also among the accessions of the past year.

In the following tables we bring together the listings of industrial and miscellaneous stocks and bonds:

LISTINGS OF STREET RAILWAY STOCKS.		
Company and class of stock—	Amount.	Purpose of Issue.
Brooklyn Rapid Transit, stock.	\$20,000,000.	Old stock just listed.
do do do	25,000,000	Purchase of props. and impts. in '99 & 1900.
Detroit United Ry., com.	12,500,000.	
Mil. Elect. Ry. & Light, pref.	4,500,000.	Acquis'n of properties.
Total.	\$62,000,000	

LISTINGS OF MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.		
Company and class of stock—	Amount.	Purpose of issue.
Amer. Agricult. Chemical, com.	\$16,715,600	Purchase of properties and improvements.
do do pref.	17,153,000	
American Bicycle, com.	17,701,500	Acquisition of proper- ties.
do do pref.	9,294,900	
Amer. Teleph. & Teleg.	51,772,800.	Ex. for Am. Bell Tel. stk.
do do	20,734,700.	Impts., extensions, etc.
Central Coal & Coke, com.	375,000	New property.
do do pref.	375,000	
Colorado Fuel & Iron.	6,000,000.	Acqui's, impt's, etc.
Colum. & Hook. Coal & Iron, com.	300,000.	Improvements.
do do do	1,903,600.	Exch. for pref. stock.

Company and class of stock—	Amount.	Purpose of issue.
Consolidated Gas Co. of N.Y. stock.	\$900,000.	New prop., imp'ts., etc.
Crucible Steel Co. of Amer., com.	25,000,000	Purchase of properties.
do do do pref.	25,000,000	
Detroit City Gas, stock.	325,500.	Exten's, imp'ts., etc.
Diamond Match, stock.	{ 11,000,000 4,000,000 }	{ Old stock just listed. Imp'ts and extensions.
General Electric, com.	4,419,300.	Ex. for pref.stk. & debts.
Hanover Nat. Bank, stock.	2,000,000.	Merger Cent. Bk., etc.
Laclede Gas Light, com.	485,600.	Extensions and imp'ts.
New York Dock, com.	7,000,000	Exch. for old securities under plan.
do do pref.	9,625,000	
do do do	375,000	
People's Gas L. & Coke of Chic.	4,300,300.	Exten's and imp'ts.
U. S. Steel Corporation, com.	508,433,900	Acquisition of sec's of constituent comp'es, working capital, etc.
do do pref.	510,254,100	
Virginia-Carolina Chem., com.	27,984,400	Acquisition of properties.
do do pref.	12,000,000	
Total.	\$1,295,429,200	

LISTINGS OF MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.

Company and title of loan—	Amount.	Purpose of issue.
Amer. Bicycle, gold deb. 5s.	\$9,243,000.	Acquis'n of properties.
Am. Hide & Leath., 1st s.f. gold 6s	8,375,000.	Acquis'n of properties.
Amer. Teleg. & Teleg., col.tr. g. 4s.	15,000,000.	Exten's, imp'ts, etc.
Amer. Thread 1st coll. tr. g. 4s.	202,000.	New prop. and imp'ts.
B'klyn Un. Gas 1st con. 50-yr. g. 5s.	283,000.	Exch. for old bonds.
Colo. Fuel & Iron, gen. s. f. g. 5s.	371,000.	Exch. for prior bonds.
Commercial Cable, 1st gold 4s.	2,000,000.	Exten's'n of land lines.
Consol. Tobacco coll. g. 4s.	122,158,100	{ Exe. for American and Contin'l Tob.com.stk.
Detroit City Gas, 25 yr. gold 5s.	5,000.	Exch. for old bonds.
Distill. Co. of Am., coll. tr. g. 5s.	4,080,000.	Working capital, etc.
Frankfort-on-Main, Germ., 3 ¹ / ₂ s (loan of 1901).	3,750,000	{ Extending wat.-works and improvements.
Gramercy Sugar, 1st gold 6s.	300,000.	Improvements.
National Starch, gold deb. 5s.	3,724,000.	Acquis'n of properties.
Newark Consol. Gas, con. gold 5s.	5,274,000.	Acquis'n of properties.
N. Y. Dock, 1st 50-yr. g. 4s.	1,500,000.	Cash requir'ts of plan.
do do do	10,080,000.	Ex. for old sec. und. plan
N.Y. & Q. Elec. L. & P. 1st con. g. 5s.	1,930,000.	Acquis'n of properties.
Pleasant Valley, 1st 30-yr. gold 5s.	153,000.	Additions.
St. Joseph Stock Yards 1st g. 4 ¹ / ₂ .	1,250,000.	Improvements.
U. S. Mortgage & Trust, 1st coll. tr. g. 4s (Series K).	1,000,000	{ Retire Series C bonds.
Total.	\$190,633,100	

The shares of the great Steel company, aggregating 1,018 millions, may perhaps make the other issues of stock seem small in amount, but as a matter of fact highly important contributions to the number of listed securities were made by the two Fertilizer companies (American Agricultural and Virginia-Carolina), the Bicycle company, the Bell Telephone, the Crucible Steel, the Match, as well as by the reorganized Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse Company, now known as the New York Dock Company, and other corporations. The concentration in the control of two of the great tobacco companies (the American and the Continental) accounts for the presence of more than 122 millions of collateral trust bonds issued by the Consolidated Tobacco Company.

The stocks admitted to dealings on the "unlisted" department amount in all to 270 millions, and include the entire share capital issued by the locomotive, snuff, distilling and rubber goods consolidations, as well as additional shares, increasing the amounts previously listed, of the great sugar, silver and copper companies. The several items are as follows:

STOCKS PLACED ON "UNLISTED" DEPARTMENT.

	Common.	Preferred.	Total.
Amalgamated Copper.	\$78,987,900		\$78,987,900
American Locomotive.	25,000,000	\$24,100,000	49,100,000
American Snuff.	11,001,700	12,000,000	23,001,700
American Sugar.	7,500,000	7,500,000	15,000,000
Distilling Co. of America.	44,542,927	29,462,318	74,005,245
International Silver.		5,107,500	5,107,500
Rubber Goods Mfg.	16,941,700	8,051,400	24,993,100
Total.	\$183,874,227	\$36,221,218	\$270,095,445

CLEARINGS AND SPECULATION IN 1901.

Very naturally the records of bank clearings for 1901 partake of the character of the business conditions which prevailed in that year. The volume of trade during 1901 was of unsurpassed magnitude. Stock Exchange speculation, too, far exceeded that of the most active previous year. At the same time, the year was marked by the carrying through of finan-

cial undertakings of huge dimensions—the organization, for instance, of the United States Steel Corporation, the purchase by the Hill-Morgan people of the Burlington & Quincy, the acquisition by the Harriman-Kuhn, Loeb & Co. interests of the Southern Pacific, etc., etc. Under these circumstances, it was inevitable that the totals of clearings should rise to previously unequalled proportions. The extent of the expansion will nevertheless be a surprise, we imagine. It furnishes striking testimony to the phenomenal activity which distinguished this period of twelve months.

It is hardly needful to say that the increase in clearings has been especially marked at this centre, where so much of the country's speculation and so many of its financial operations are carried on. Here there had been a falling off the previous year in the aggregate of exchanges as compared with the extraordinary total of 1899—13.4 per cent decrease. For 1901 there is an increase over 1900 of more than 50 per cent. Even outside of New York, however, where the clearings in 1900 had held their own, there is a gain of 16.5 per cent. For the whole country the addition has been 37.5 per cent, which follows a loss of 8.5 per cent in 1900, but a gain of 36.6 per cent in 1899, of 20.2 per cent in 1898 and of 11.7 per cent in 1897.

In amount the 37.5 per cent addition of 1901 represents an increase of over 32 thousand million dollars, which figure will probably impress the reader more forcibly than mere words could do. The grand aggregate of the clearings for 1901 is 118½ thousand million dollars, as against 86 thousand millions in 1900, 94 thousand millions in 1899, 69 thousand millions in 1898, and 57 thousand millions in 1897. It will be observed that the total for 1901 is more than 100 per cent greater than that for 1897, only four years before. As a matter of fact it is almost double the amount of every year preceding 1898—which shows how rapidly the country's activities have been expanding recently. The following is the clearings record back to 1880.

CLEARINGS.

Year.	New York Clearings.	Per Ct. Inc. or Dec.	Clearings Outside New York.	Per Ct. Inc. or Dec.	Total Clearings.	Per Ct. Inc. or Dec.
1901.....	\$79,427,685,842	+50.9	\$39,093,148,706	+16.5	\$118,520,834,548	+37.5
1900.....	52,684,201,866	-13.4	33,571,436,818	+0.5	86,255,638,683	-8.5
1899.....	60,761,791,901	+44.8	33,416,297,532	+23.9	94,178,089,289	+36.6
1898.....	41,971,782,437	+25.6	26,959,415,237	+12.6	68,931,197,724	+20.2
1897.....	33,427,027,471	+15.8	23,894,945,735	+6.4	57,321,973,206	+11.7
1896.....	28,870,775,056	-3.3	22,463,154,383	-4.2	51,333,929,439	-3.7
1895.....	29,841,796,924	+23.3	23,430,494,490	+10.1	53,272,291,414	+16.6
1894.....	24,337,807,020	-23.0	21,157,303,037	-7.6	45,495,110,059	-15.9
1893.....	31,261,037,730	-14.7	22,932,270,275	-9.4	54,233,308,008	-12.5
1892.....	36,662,469,302	+8.6	25,343,638,020	+10.3	62,011,107,222	+9.5
1891.....	33,749,322,212	-9.9	22,987,037,505	-0.8	56,736,360,017	-6.4
1890.....	37,458,607,609	+4.4	23,163,332,898	+14.2	60,623,940,497	+7.9
1889.....	35,895,104,905	+15.4	20,230,223,091	+10.0	56,125,327,996	+13.4
1888.....	31,100,027,521	-7.1	15,441,607,367	+4.3	46,541,634,888	-3.1
1887.....	33,474,556,368	-0.6	17,372,972,822	+13.2	51,147,529,094	+3.8
1886.....	33,676,329,612	+19.6	15,616,891,606	+17.2	49,293,721,218	+18.9
1885.....	28,152,201,336	-9.1	13,321,339,708	+0.8	41,474,041,044	-6.1
1884.....	30,965,871,170	-17.2	13,214,113,613	-7.6	44,180,984,783	-14.6
1883.....	37,434,300,372	-20.2	14,397,171,924	+2.4	51,781,472,296	-15.0
1882.....	46,916,955,031	-5.0	13,962,236,579	-0.9	60,878,241,610	-4.0
1881.....	49,376,882,883	+27.9	14,094,506,361	+23.9	63,471,389,244	+27.0
1880.....	38,614,448,223	+32.1	11,375,400,000	+23.4	49,989,848,223	+29.7

The gains extended through every month of the year, there being no month recording a lower total than the corresponding month of 1900, either with or without New York. During the first ten months, when comparison was with diminished figures in 1900, the percentages of increase were very heavy, ranging from 25 to 75 per cent. In November and December, when comparison was with increased totals in 1900 (the re-election of President McKinley having at that time occasioned a revival both of speculation and of business), the percentages of gain were more moderate.

It remains to add that the bond sales were also of unusual volume, the dealings in railroad and miscellaneous bonds being \$994,235,400 for 1901, against \$569,159,000 for 1900, \$826,711,400 for 1899, \$888,747,630 for 1898, \$529,843,960 for 1897 and \$363,158,820 for 1896.

As to the mercantile Exchanges, there are no records for the Cotton Exchange. Even in the case of the Produce Exchange no official data are kept. In this last instance, however, we have made up the following from the figures given from day to day in the daily papers, and this ought to furnish a pretty close approximation to the actual result. Notwithstanding the speculative activity which prevailed at times in the grain markets, as a result of the corn-crop shortage, the combined total of spot and option sales for 1901, it will be seen, is only 869,516,075 bushels, as against 1,095,532,330 bushels for 1900 and 824,685,480 bushels for 1899.

SALES OF FLOUR, WHEAT, & C., AT NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE
[Two ciphers (00) omitted from the figures for Wheat, Corn, Oats, Barley and Rye.]

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barl'y & Malt	Rye.	Total.
	Bbls.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
1st quarter, '01	658,800	128,288.0	14,458.0	7,141.0	405.0	86.0	153,342,900
" '00	972,840	147,141.0	14,584.0	6,398.8	1,462.0	212.0	174,170,580
" '99	1,110,440	155,027.0	18,085.0	4,629.0	240.0	869.0	188,846,980
" '98	954,050	215,747.0	26,621.0	7,932.0	956.0	902.0	256,461,225
" '97	816,700	200,066.0	14,315.0	7,321.0	1,681.0	1,015.7	228,073,850
2 quarter, '01	719,200	200,270.0	23,279.0	6,849.0	32.0	318.0	238,984,400
" '00	827,900	257,759.0	35,879.0	7,081.0	794.0	471.0	305,709,550
" '99	941,240	223,588.0	33,556.5	9,899.5	818.0	626.0	272,828,580
" '98	840,450	339,174.0	43,847.0	12,145.0	260.0	4,256.5	408,564,525
" '97	1,203,160	401,239.0	24,943.0	10,601.0	2,012.0	1,868.0	446,075,220
3d quarter, '01	702,250	213,899.0	27,176.0	7,712.0	205.0	800.0	252,452,125
" '00	795,900	294,301.0	34,986.0	8,126.0	710.0	94.0	341,798,550
" '99	941,960	141,855.0	36,164.0	11,612.0	2,560.0	1,331.5	197,561,320
" '98	814,275	103,398.0	31,505.0	7,751.0	1,190.0	1,808.0	149,304,237
" '97	1,274,150	434,528.0	33,298.0	16,324.0	1,488.0	1,828.0	498,199,675
4th quarter, '01	537,100	200,470.0	18,085.0	8,156.0	525.0	44.0	229,736,950
" '00	751,700	239,769.0	22,898.0	7,280.0	330.0	150.0	273,853,650
" '99	963,800	140,175.0	19,853.0	4,199.5	1,735.0	149.0	170,448,600
" '98	1,060,800	130,103.0	40,894.0	5,501.0	1,662.0	1,994.0	184,927,600
" '97	1,169,590	250,457.0	34,829.0	16,332.0	1,177.0	1,915.0	309,973,155
Total 1901.....	2,637,350	742,927.0	82,942.0	29,858.0	1,167.0	748.0	869,516,075
Total 1900.....	3,348,340	938,969.0	108,342.0	28,880.8	3,346.0	927.0	1,095,532,330
Total 1899.....	3,981,440	660,445.0	107,658.5	30,387.0	5,353.0	2,975.5	824,685,480
Total 1898.....	3,669,575	788,410.0	142,897.0	33,329.0	4,168.0	3,960.5	994,247,587
Total 1897.....	4,463,600	1,286,290.0	107,385.0	50,578.0	6,358.0	6,624.7	1,477,321,900

FAILURES AS A GAUGE OF BUSINESS STABILITY.

There could be no better evidence of the soundness of industries in the United States than the exhibit of commercial failures in 1901 issued by R. G. Dun & Company at the close of last week. Read in the light of the trials mercantile and manufacturing classes have been in the midst of during the twelve months, clearer proof of the general stability of affairs could not be asked for. A very severe panic in May in Wall Street, a most trying strike in the iron and steel industries and their allied trades for months, the assassination of President McKinley in September, and an increasing stringency in the money market during the last quarter of the year—in the face of all these and other lesser adverse happenings, failures it appears have remained at a minimum. Had commercial weakness prevailed, a series of events could hardly have been found so well calculated to uncover it as those we have referred to.

Analyzing these failure figures, it will be observed that, compared with 1900, the 1901 aggregates indicate much smaller liabilities, but a little excess in the number of cases—the number being 11,002 in 1901 against 10,774 in 1900, and the liabilities \$113,092,376 in 1901 against \$138,495,673 in 1900. This increase in number, as we shall shortly show, is not of great

importance, it not being attributable to the unfavorable incidents we have mentioned; it is rather in part a feature of the ordinary working out of business casualties in periods of commercial buoyancy. That is to say, there always are and will continue to be failures; these are added to in times of unusual confidence, because many rush into business then who have no capacity for it, and in process of time they inevitably fall victims to an exhaustion of resources—the impairment of financial strength and loss of vitality dating from the start in business. Final collapse is in length of time a variable incident, varying in good part according to the amount of capital put into the concern. That there were a few more of these firms exhausted in 1901 than in 1900 has, we repeat, no relation whatever to unfavorable developments in that year.

Some might be inclined to attribute the increase in number of disasters in 1901 to the closer money market and discrimination in loans during recent months. The number of failures may have been in some small measure added to from that cause, but that those additions made the aggregate number for 1901 larger than in the previous year cannot be accepted. We are shut out from any such interpretation by the fact that the December total and the last quarter's total in 1901—when the special tension from money occurred, and hence when that cause was operating—are less in both number and liabilities than in 1900; and, with the exception of 1899, one would have to go back a great many years to find smaller totals for the month or for the last quarter than in 1901. A moment's consideration of the rates for loans also discourages the thought that they caused commercial failures. There has been no discrimination in the money market against mercantile credit, and no time when merchants could not have obtained accommodation lower than or at the legal rate; entire confidence has all the time been felt in legitimate business and enterprise. There has been discrimination, but it has been against corporate management of industrials, against blind pools, against pegging prices, and the like. But confidence in the general industrial situation has remained, without interruption, unshaken.

Furthermore, that the small addition to the number of failures in 1901 has no significance as evidence of a less favorable industrial situation or of the prevalence of any less assuring influences, is made obvious through a compilation of a quarterly statement of failures. In the following the returns are carried back to 1893, and for each of the nine years the totals are given of number of failures, of annual liabilities, and also the average of the annual liabilities.

FAILURES—	First Quar.	Second Qr.	Third Qr.	Fourth Qr.	Total.
Number.. 1901.	3,335	2,424	2,324	2,919	11,002
Liabilities.....	\$31,708,486	\$24,101,204	\$24,756,172	\$32,531,514	\$113,092,376
" Average.	9,503	9,943	10,652	11,145	10,279
Number.. 1900.	2,894	2,438	2,519	2,923	10,774
Liabilities.....	\$33,022,572	\$41,724,835	\$27,119,996	\$36,628,220	\$138,495,673
" Average.	11,411	17,114	10,766	12,531	12,854
Number.. 1899.	2,772	2,081	2,001	2,483	9,337
Liabilities.....	\$27,152,081	\$14,910,902	\$17,640,972	\$31,175,934	\$90,879,889
" Average.	9,795	7,165	8,316	12,556	9,733
Number.. 1898.	3,637	3,031	2,540	2,928	12,136
Liabilities.....	\$32,943,565	\$34,498,074	\$25,104,778	\$38,113,482	\$130,662,899
" Average.	8,936	11,381	9,536	13,017	10,722
Number.. 1897.	3,932	2,889	2,881	3,649	13,351
Liabilities.....	\$48,007,911	\$43,084,376	\$25,601,183	\$37,038,096	\$154,382,071
" Average.	12,209	15,121	8,886	10,150	11,559
Number.. 1896.	4,031	2,995	3,757	4,305	15,088
Liabilities.....	\$57,425,135	\$40,444,547	\$73,284,949	\$54,941,803	\$226,096,434
" Average.	14,246	13,504	19,507	12,762	14,992
Number.. 1895.	3,802	2,855	2,792	3,748	13,197
Liabilities.....	\$47,813,883	\$41,026,261	\$32,167,179	\$52,188,737	\$173,196,060
" Average.	12,577	14,370	11,528	13,924	13,124

BANKING, FINANCE AND CURRENCY.

MONEY MARKET FOR FIVE YEARS.

The money market in 1901 may be said to have been firm throughout. There was a period of ease in February and March, and again in August, but these were the only exceptions. During the panic the situation was of course critical, and in September, at the time of the assassination of President McKinley, the market was also disturbed. With the activity of trade and the activity of speculation, it was natural that there should be a good demand for money, and the gold outflow was necessarily also a factor at times. The Treasury operations played their usual part in disturbing calculations. Government revenues continued largely in excess of the ordinary disbursements, notwithstanding the passage of the War Revenue Reduction bill, the most of the provisions of which went into effect on July 1. Between May 1 and Sept. 1 cash in Sub-Treasuries was increased from \$290,278,810 to \$315,029,394, and from that time to Dec. 1 there was a reduction to \$289,576,887, from which there was an increase again to \$294,449,086 Dec. 31. Secretary Gage began buying bonds in April, and his purchases for the calendar year aggregated \$58,222,180, for which he paid \$71,744,842. For a part of the time he bought the 4s of 1925 at 140. A complete list of these purchases by months and for each class of bonds will be found in the *COMMERCIAL & FINANCIAL CHRONICLE* of January 11 1902, page 68. The surplus reserves of the Clearing House banks were \$30,799,450 on January 26, but by April 6 were down to \$5,817,975. Then there was recovery again, but the amount was repeatedly at low figures throughout the year, being for instance \$5,211,525 July 6 and \$5,455,025 December 14.

In the tables which follow we furnish a comprehensive record of all departments of the New York money market for the last five years. As will be noticed, we first give the call loan branch of the market—that is, the range at the Stock Exchange for each week, the week's average rate, and the rate (usually the minimum) at banks and trust companies. Following this we give the quotations for time money, and, finally, the rates for commercial paper are presented. A review of the money market for 1901 by months will be found in the "Retrospect of 1901," the first article in this issue of the *FINANCIAL REVIEW*; similar monthly summaries for the other years will be found in previous numbers of the *REVIEW*.

MONEY MARKET AT NEW YORK—RATES IN 1901.

1901. WEEK Ending—	CALL LOANS.			TIME LOANS.							COMMERC'L PAPER.			1901. WEEK Ending—		
	At Stock Exch'g.		At Banks & Trust Cos.	30 days.	60 days.	90 days.	Four Months.	Five Months.	Six Months.	Seven Months.	Double- name.	Single-names.				
	Range.	Average.	Range.	Range.	Range.	Range.	Range.	Range.	Range.	Range.	Choice 60 to 90 days.	Prime 4 to 6 Months.	Good 4 to 6 Months.			
January	4	3 1/2-6	5	5	—	4 1/2-2	4 1/2-2	4 1/2-2	4 1/2-2	4 1/2-2	4 1/2-2	4 1/2-2	4 1/2-2	4 1/2-2	January	4
11	11	2 1/2-5	3 1/2	3 1/2	4	4	4-4 1/2	4-4 1/2	4-4 1/2	4-4 1/2	4-4 1/2	4-4 1/2	4-4 1/2	4-4 1/2	11	11
18	18	2-5	3	3	3 1/2-4	3 1/2-4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	18	18
25	25	1 1/2-2 1/2	2	2	3	3	3 1/2-4	3 1/2-4	3 1/2-4	3 1/2-4	3 1/2-4	3 1/2-4	3 1/2-4	3 1/2-4	25	25
February	1	1 1/2-2	1 7/8	2	3	3	3-3 1/2	3-3 1/2	3-3 1/2	3-3 1/2	3-3 1/2	3-3 1/2	3-3 1/2	3-3 1/2	February	1
8	8	1 1/2-2 1/2	2	2 1/2-3	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4-3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2-4	3 1/2-4	3 1/2-4	3 1/2-4	3 1/2-4	8	8
15	15	1 1/2-2 1/2	2	2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2-3 3/4	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2-4	3 1/2-4	3 1/2-4	3 1/2-4	3 1/2-4	15	15
22	22	1 1/2-2 1/2	2	2	3 1/2-3 3/4	3 1/2-3 3/4	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2-4	3 1/2-4	3 1/2-4	3 1/2-4	3 1/2-4	22	22
March	1	1 1/2-2 1/2	2	2	3	3	3-3 1/2	3-3 1/2	3-3 1/2	3-3 1/2	3-3 1/2	3-3 1/2	3-3 1/2	3-3 1/2	March	1
8	8	2-3	2 1/4	2 1/2	—	3	3	3	3	3 1/2-3 1/2	3 1/2-3 1/2	3 1/2-3 1/2	3 1/2-3 1/2	3 1/2-3 1/2	8	8
15	15	2-2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4	—	3	3 1/2	3 1/2-4	3 1/2-4	3 1/2-4	3 1/2-4	3 1/2-4	3 1/2-4	3 1/2-4	15	15
22	22	2-3	2 3/8	2 3/4	3	3-3 1/4	3 1/2-3 1/2	3 1/2-3 1/2	3 1/2-3 1/2	3 1/2-3 1/2	3 1/2-3 1/2	3 1/2-3 1/2	3 1/2-3 1/2	3 1/2-3 1/2	22	22
April	5	2-4 1/2	3	3	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/2-3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2-4	3 1/2-4	3 1/2-4	3 1/2-4	3 1/2-4	April	5
12	12	2-6	4 1/2	4-6	4	4	4-4 1/2	4-4 1/2	4-4 1/2	4-4 1/2	4-4 1/2	4-4 1/2	4-4 1/2	4-4 1/2	12	12
19	19	3 1/2-7	5	4-6	4	4	4-4 1/2	4-4 1/2	4-4 1/2	4-4 1/2	4-4 1/2	4-4 1/2	4-4 1/2	4-4 1/2	19	19
26	26	2 1/2-6 1/2	4	4-6	4	4	4-4 1/2	4-4 1/2	4-4 1/2	4-4 1/2	4-4 1/2	4-4 1/2	4-4 1/2	4-4 1/2	26	26
May	10	3-7 1/2	5	3 1/2-8	4-4 1/2	4-4 1/2	4-4 1/2	4-4 1/2	4-4 1/2	4-4 1/2	4-4 1/2	4-4 1/2	4-4 1/2	4-4 1/2	May	10
17	17	2-8	5 1/2	6-60	5 1/2-6	5 1/2-6	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	17	17
24	24	3-7	4 1/2	4-6	4	4	4-4 1/2	4-4 1/2	4-4 1/2	4-4 1/2	4-4 1/2	4-4 1/2	4-4 1/2	4-4 1/2	24	24
31	31	2-4	3	3	4	4	4-4 1/2	4-4 1/2	4-4 1/2	4-4 1/2	4-4 1/2	4-4 1/2	4-4 1/2	4-4 1/2	31	31
June	7	2 1/2-4 1/2	3 1/4	3-4	3-3 1/2	3-3 1/2	3-3 1/2	3-3 1/2	3-3 1/2	3-3 1/2	3-3 1/2	3-3 1/2	3-3 1/2	3-3 1/2	June	7
14	14	2 1/2-4 1/2	3 1/4	3-4	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2-3 1/2	3 1/2-3 1/2	3 1/2-3 1/2	3 1/2-3 1/2	3 1/2-3 1/2	3 1/2-3 1/2	3 1/2-3 1/2	3 1/2-3 1/2	14	14
21	21	3-5	4	4-4	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2-3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2-4	3 1/2-4	3 1/2-4	3 1/2-4	3 1/2-4	21	21
28	28	3 1/2-15	7	4-7	4	4	4-4 1/2	4-4 1/2	4-4 1/2	4-4 1/2	4-4 1/2	4-4 1/2	4-4 1/2	4-4 1/2	28	28
July	5	4-25	8	6-10	4	4	4-4 1/2	4-4 1/2	4-4 1/2	4-4 1/2	4-4 1/2	4-4 1/2	4-4 1/2	4-4 1/2	July	5
12	12	2-8	5	5	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	12	12
19	19	1-5	3 1/2	3 1/2-4	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	19	19
26	26	2-3	2 1/2	3-4	4	4	4-4 1/2	4-4 1/2	4-4 1/2	4-4 1/2	4-4 1/2	4-4 1/2	4-4 1/2	4-4 1/2	26	26
August	9	2-4	2 1/2	2 1/2-3	4	4	4-4 1/2	4-4 1/2	4-4 1/2	4-4 1/2	4-4 1/2	4-4 1/2	4-4 1/2	4-4 1/2	August	9
16	16	2-2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/2-3	4	4	4-4 1/2	4-4 1/2	4-4 1/2	4-4 1/2	4-4 1/2	4-4 1/2	4-4 1/2	4-4 1/2	16	16
23	23	2-3	2 1/4	2 1/2-3	4	4	4-4 1/2	4-4 1/2	4-4 1/2	4-4 1/2	4-4 1/2	4-4 1/2	4-4 1/2	4-4 1/2	23	23
30	30	2-3	2 3/8	2 1/2-3	4	4	4-4 1/2	4-4 1/2	4-4 1/2	4-4 1/2	4-4 1/2	4-4 1/2	4-4 1/2	4-4 1/2	30	30
September	6	3-4 1/2	3 3/8	3 1/2-4	5	5	5-5 1/2	5-5 1/2	5-5 1/2	5-5 1/2	5-5 1/2	5-5 1/2	5-5 1/2	5-5 1/2	September	6
13	13	2-10	6	4-6	5-6	5-6	5-5 1/2	5-5 1/2	5-5 1/2	5-5 1/2	5-5 1/2	5-5 1/2	5-5 1/2	5-5 1/2	13	13
20	20	1 1/2-6	4	4-4	5	5	5-5 1/2	5-5 1/2	5-5 1/2	5-5 1/2	5-5 1/2	5-5 1/2	5-5 1/2	5-5 1/2	20	20
27	27	2 1/2-4 1/2	3 1/4	3-4	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	27	27
October	4	2 1/2-4 1/2	3 1/4	3 1/2-4	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	October	4
11	11	3-4	3 3/4	3 1/2-4	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	11	11
18	18	3-4	3 3/4	3 1/2-4	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	18	18
25	25	3-4	3 3/4	3 1/2-4	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	25	25
November	1	3 1/2-5	3 3/4	3 1/2-4	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	November	1
8	8	3 1/2-4	3 3/4	3 1/2-4	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	8	8
15	15	3-5	4 1/2	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	15	15
22	22	3-5	4 1/2	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	22	22
29	29	3 1/2-4 1/2	4	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	29	29
December	6	3 1/2-6	4 1/2	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	December	6
13	13	3-12	8	6-12	6-6	6-6	5-5 1/2	5-5 1/2	5-5 1/2	5-5 1/2	5-5 1/2	5-5 1/2	5-5 1/2	5-5 1/2	13	13
20	20	2 1/2-10	6	5-10	6-6	6-6	5-5 1/2	5-5 1/2	5-5 1/2	5-5 1/2	5-5 1/2	5-5 1/2	5-5 1/2	5-5 1/2	20	20
27	27	2 1/2-9	6 1/2	5-7	6-6	6-6	5-5 1/2	5-5 1/2	5-5 1/2	5-5 1/2	5-5 1/2	5-5 1/2	5-5 1/2	5-5 1/2	27	27

MONEY MARKET AT NEW YORK—RATES IN 1900.

Table with columns for 1900 WEEK Ending, CALL LOANS (At Stock Exch'g, At Banks & Trust Co), TIME LOANS (30 days, 60 days, 90 days, Four Months, Five Months, Six Months, Seven Months), COMMERC'L PAPER (Double-name, Single-names: Choice 60 to 90 days, Prime 4 to 6 Months, Good 4 to 6 Months), and 1900 WEEK Ending. Rows list months from January to December with specific dates and rates.

MONEY MARKET AT NEW YORK—RATES IN 1899.

Table with columns for 1899 WEEK Ending, CALL LOANS (At Stock Exch'g, At Banks & Trust Co), TIME LOANS (30 days, 60 days, 90 days, Four Months, Five Months, Six Months, Seven Months), COMMERC'L PAPER (Double-name, Single-names: Choice 60 to 90 days, Prime 4 to 6 Months, Good 4 to 6 Months), and 1899 WEEK Ending. Rows list months from January to December with specific dates and rates.

MONEY MARKET AT NEW YORK--RATES IN 1898.

1898.	CALL LOANS.			TIME LOANS.							COMMERC'L PAPER.			1898.
	WEEK Ending--	At		30 days.	60 days.	90 days.	Four Months.	Five Months.	Six Months.	Seven Months.	Double- name.	Single-names.		
		Stock Exch'g.	Banks & Trust Co									Choice 60 to 90 days.	Prime 4 to 6 Months.	
January 7...	2-6	3 1/2	4 -	-	3 -	3 -	3 1/2 -	3 1/2 - 4	3 1/2 - 4	-	3 1/2 - 4	4 - 4 1/2	4 1/2 - 5 1/2	January 7

MONEY MARKET AT NEW YORK--RATES IN 1897.

1897.	CALL LOANS.			TIME LOANS.							COMMERC'L PAPER.			1897.
	WEEK Ending--	At		30 days.	60 days.	90 days.	Four Months.	Five Months.	Six Months.	Seven Months.	Double- name.	Single-names.		
		Stock Exch'g.	Banks & Trust Co									Choice 60 to 90 days.	Prime 4 to 6 Months.	
January 9...	1 1/2 - 2	2	2 -	-	3 -	3 -	3 -	3 1/2 -	3 1/2 -	-	3 1/2 - 4	4 - 4 1/2	4 1/2 - 5 1/2	January 9

* The lower rate was at trust companies; banks, according to agreement, did not, except in few instances, lend at less than 2 per cent.

NEW YORK CITY BANKS IN 1901.

To indicate the bank movements at this centre we furnish below a summary of the returns of the New York Clearing House institutions for each week in 1901. We omit in each column the last two figures. The Clearing-House returns, as is known, always give the averages for the week, not the results at the end of the week.

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANKS STATEMENT—(00s OMITTED.)

Table with columns: 1901. Week Ended, Loans, Deposits, Specie, Legal tenders, Res've to deposits, Surplus reserve.†. Rows include weekly data from Jan. to Dec. 1901.

† This is the surplus in excess of 25 per cent against the deposits.

In the following tables we show the maximum and minimum deposits and the maximum and minimum of surplus reserve for each year back to 1890, inclusive:

MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM DEPOSITS OF NEW YORK CITY BANKS.

Table with columns: Year, Maximum, Minimum. Rows show data from 1890 to 1901.

MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM SURPLUS RESERVE FOR TWELVE YEARS.

Table with columns: Year, Maximum, Minimum. Rows show data from 1890 to 1901.

We add the following two tables to show the condition of each bank at the beginning and end of the year.

CONDITION OF NEW YORK CITY BANKS BEGINNING OF YEAR.

Table with columns: Jan. 5, 1901. (00s omitted.), Capital, Surplus, Loans, Specie, Legals, Deposits, Reserve. Rows list various banks and their financial data.

CONDITION OF NEW YORK CITY BANKS END OF YEAR.

Table with columns: Dec. 31, 1901. (00s omitted.), Capital, Surplus, Loans, Specie, Legals, Deposits, Reserve. Rows list various banks and their financial data at the end of the year.

CROP AND OTHER PRODUCTIONS.

CEREALS, IRON AND COAL PRODUCT.

THE CROPS OF 1901.

The agricultural out-turn in 1901 was on the whole decidedly poor. Except in the case of wheat, the production of all the leading crops was very seriously curtailed. In corn, the shortage occasioned by the extraordinary period of drought was of enormous dimensions. The reduction at the same time extended to the other chief grain and food crops. Take potatoes, for instance. In its November 1901 return the Agricultural Bureau made the average yield per acre of potatoes only 59.9 bushels, as against an average yield per acre of 80.8 bushels in 1900, 88.6 bushels in 1899 and a ten-year average of 78.7 bushels. The indicated yield per acre was reported the lowest since 1890. For oats the yield per acre was estimated at 25.1 bushels, as compared with 29.6 bushels at the corresponding date in 1900, 30.7 bushels in 1899 and 27.2 bushels the mean of the estimates for the last ten years.

The most serious loss, as already stated, occurred in the case of corn. It is proper to say that the Department of Agriculture has as yet (Jan. 30 1902) issued no statement of total production for any of the crops. The figures are withheld so that they may be tested and revised if necessary by the forthcoming Census report. The results in this article, therefore, are derived from the Department's preliminary estimate of yield per acre as applied to the previously announced acreage. In this way we are able to show the indicated product by States for all the leading crops except wheat. In this last instance (wheat) the Statistician has given out no estimate of yield per acre for the separate States, but merely an average for the whole country.

In its November report the Bureau made the 1901 yield of corn only 16.4 bushels per acre, as compared with an average yield of 25.3 bushels per acre in 1900 and 1899, and a ten-year average of 24.4 bushels. The present figure, the Statistician stated, was the lowest average yield per acre ever recorded for this cereal, being 2.2 bushels per acre below the yield in 1881, which for twenty years had stood as the lowest on record. In Kansas, which suffered beyond all other States, the yield was put at but 7.8 bushels, and in Missouri, which fared only a little better than Kansas, at 10.1 bushels, while for Nebraska the estimate was 14.1 bushels per acre.

These figures for corn are taken to point to an aggregate crop of, roughly, 1,360 million bushels, as against 2,105 million bushels in 1900 and 2,078 million bushels in 1899. The oats crop, based on the October figures of yield per acre, works out 661 million bushels, or a loss of nearly 150 million bushels. The wheat crop, it would seem from the estimate of yield per acre given out Jan. 10 1902, is placed at about 676 million bushels, or 154 million bushels better than the short crop of 1900. Adding barley and rye, we have the following summary for the last five years.

CROPS OF WHEAT, CORN, OATS, BARLEY AND RYE.

Total Production.	1901.	1900.	1899.	1898.	1897.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Corn	1,359,626,000	2,105,102,516	2,078,143,933	1,924,184,660	1,902,967,989
Wheat	676,760,000	522,229,505	547,303,846	675,143,705	530,149,169
Oats	660,756,000	809,195,989	796,177,713	730,906,643	698,787,809
Barley.....	70,631,000	58,925,833	73,331,563	55,792,257	66,685,127
Rye.....	23,573,000	23,995,927	23,961,741	25,657,522	27,363,324
Total.....	2,791,346,000	3,512,379,770	3,518,968,746	3,411,680,787	3,225,983,363

Thus even with the improvement in wheat, the aggregate yield for 1901 of these five crops falls 728 million bushels below the corresponding totals for 1900 and 1899. The estimates as to the cotton crop vary widely. In the following we show the totals of the leading crops back to 1879.

CROPS OF WHEAT, CORN, OATS AND COTTON SINCE 1878.

Year.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Cotton.
	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bales.
1879 (Census)	459,433,137	1,754,591,676	407,853,999	5,757,397
1880	498,549,868	1,717,434,543	417,885,380	6,589,329
1881	383,280,090	1,194,916,000	416,481,000	5,435,845
1882	504,185,470	1,617,025,100	488,250,610	6,992,234
1883	421,086,160	1,551,066,895	571,302,400	5,714,052
1884	512,765,000	1,795,528,000	583,628,000	5,669,021
1885	357,112,000	1,936,176,000	629,409,000	6,550,215
1886	457,218,000	1,665,441,000	624,134,000	6,513,623
1887	456,329,000	1,456,161,000	659,618,000	7,017,707
1888	415,868,000	1,987,790,000	701,735,000	6,935,082
1889	490,560,000	2,112,892,000	751,515,000	7,313,720
1890	399,262,000	1,489,970,000	523,621,000	8,655,616
1891	611,780,000	2,060,154,000	638,394,000	9,038,709
1892	515,949,000	1,628,464,000	761,035,000	6,717,147
1893	396,131,725	1,619,496,131	638,854,850	7,527,271
1894	460,267,416	1,212,770,052	662,086,928	9,392,712
1895	467,102,947	2,151,138,580	824,443,537	7,162,476
1896	427,684,347	2,233,875,165	707,346,404	8,714,011
1897	530,149,168	1,902,967,933	698,767,809	11,180,960
1898	675,143,705	1,924,184,660	730,905,643	11,235,333
1899	547,303,846	2,078,143,933	796,177,713	9,439,559
1900	522,229,505	2,105,102,516	809,125,989	10,425,141
1901	676,760,000	1,359,626,000	607,756,000	.....

We subjoin five-year comparisons of the yield of the principal crops in the different States.

BARLEY CROP FOR FIVE YEARS.

Barley.	Indicated Product'n, 1901.	Product'n, 1900.	Product'n, 1899.	Product'n, 1898.	Product'n, 1897.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
California ..	24,752,000	14,856,170	22,239,776	No details given by Agricultural Department.	20,277,927
Iowa	9,841,000	11,708,822	12,011,000		9,163,560
Minnesota ..	8,204,000	7,275,251	8,144,125		9,241,328
Wisconsin ..	6,419,000	6,259,179	7,670,550		7,860,328
No. Dakota..	6,317,000	1,998,840	5,909,352		4,663,305
New York...	2,240,000	3,751,924	4,052,472		4,786,075
Kansas	2,910,000	4,186,802	3,183,165		306,600
So. Dakota..	2,329,000	1,543,571	2,410,354		2,182,600
Washington.	1,827,000	1,386,267	1,410,360		1,695,960
Nebraska...	496,000	587,332	943,176		943,360
Michigan....	830,000	904,806	927,144		1,014,864
Oregon.....	939,000	905,923	797,916		955,760
Ohio	533,000	622,566	603,400		674,338
Vermont....	488,000	900,811	538,904		500,546
Idaho.....	493,000	399,012	405,510		378,630
Total.....	68,623,000	56,887,321	71,245,100		64,645,181
All others...	2,008,000	2,038,502	2,133,463		2,039,946
Total U. S.	70,631,000	58,925,833	73,331,563	55,792,257	66,685,127

RYE CROP FOR FIVE YEARS.

Rye.	Indicated Product'n, 1901.	Product'n, 1900.	Product'n, 1899.	Product'n, 1898.	Product'n, 1897.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Pennsylvania..	4,589,000	4,416,299	3,936,090	No details given by Agricultural Department.	5,355,326
New York...	3,030,000	3,189,165	5,633,600		4,487,140
Wisconsin...	2,941,000	3,010,437	3,073,125		3,638,576
Iowa	1,662,000	1,806,570	2,029,860		1,113,776
Kansas	1,773,000	1,922,481	1,545,852		1,550,398
Illinois....	1,288,000	1,270,684	1,154,325		1,217,353
Minnesota ..	984,000	1,036,444	1,112,472		1,012,409
Michigan....	988,000	1,041,068	1,097,012		1,579,800
New Jersey..	991,000	1,029,000	1,000,785		1,218,016
Nebraska...	870,000	867,237	897,104		1,008,984
Ohio	570,000	513,023	625,920		856,446
California...	499,000	502,580	547,080		493,905
Indiana....	503,000	485,722	464,633		607,366
Maryland....	353,000	408,028	353,276		486,386
Virginia....	380,000	370,125	380,471		483,702
Total.....	21,401,000	21,868,863	21,901,605		25,082,267
All others...	2,172,000	2,127,064	2,060,136		2,331,057
Total U. S.	23,573,000	23,995,927	23,961,741	25,657,522	27,363,324

OATS CROP FOR FIVE YEARS.

Oats.	Indicated Product'n 1901.	Pro-duction, 1900.	Pro-duction, 1899.	Pro-duction, 1898.	Pro-duction, 1897.
Illinois	93,229,000	133,642,884	127,273,948	88,303,579	92,798,496
Iowa	108,719,000	130,572,138	126,985,749	123,428,126	103,721,100
Minnesota	53,915,000	41,907,046	52,883,416	56,298,571	41,147,002
Wisconsin	57,481,000	61,971,552	67,687,380	64,643,223	62,125,310
Kansas	23,827,000	43,063,943	39,129,410	26,689,248	38,680,080
Ohio	30,429,000	40,340,534	32,945,976	27,724,160	29,907,392
Missouri	9,888,000	24,695,373	20,299,850	15,866,168	22,078,166
Pennsylvania	22,629,000	38,000,872	39,148,032	37,098,902	31,842,538
New York	31,709,000	44,538,974	45,401,608	38,726,545	45,953,036
Michigan	26,100,000	33,689,536	30,599,648	27,782,650	22,940,450
Nebraska	32,591,000	37,778,572	51,474,120	56,245,042	51,731,095
Indiana	36,865,000	44,866,035	34,301,248	31,938,668	33,706,582
North Dakota	19,880,000	6,299,234	17,987,670	15,060,591	13,997,144
South Dakota	16,963,000	12,633,236	15,332,278	16,126,578	11,647,656
Texas	11,394,000	23,278,232	17,067,975	21,121,636	16,311,150
Total	574,791,000	723,298,241	718,327,208	637,053,638	617,987,197
All others	85,985,000	86,827,748	77,850,505	93,852,955	80,780,612
Total U. S.	660,776,000	809,125,989	796,177,713	730,906,593	698,767,809

WHEAT CROP FOR FIVE YEARS.

Wheat	Indicated Product'n 1896.	Pro-duction, 1900.	Pro-duction, 1899.	Pro-duction, 1898.	Pro-duction, 1897.
Ohio	8,522,876	39,998,008	42,103,173	38,049,133	38,049,133
Indiana	6,411,702	25,361,175	38,426,029	32,675,201	32,675,201
Minnesota	51,509,252	68,223,531	78,417,912	59,891,104	59,891,104
Kansas	82,488,655	36,468,044	64,939,412	47,998,152	47,998,152
California	28,543,628	33,743,909	12,224,403	32,394,030	32,394,030
Illinois	17,982,068	12,965,410	19,334,348	11,578,003	11,578,003
North Dakota	13,176,213	51,758,630	56,654,445	28,358,552	28,358,552
South Dakota	20,149,654	37,728,339	42,040,923	21,441,248	21,441,248
Missouri	18,846,713	11,398,702	14,104,454	14,104,458	14,104,458
Michigan	9,371,764	13,335,193	34,061,851	23,700,144	23,700,144
Pennsylvania	20,231,334	20,472,923	26,609,940	26,259,611	26,259,611
Oregon	16,198,012	21,949,536	24,708,290	18,155,031	18,155,031
Wisconsin	13,166,599	11,773,332	13,689,972	7,690,775	7,690,775
Nebraska	24,301,900	20,791,776	34,679,309	27,452,647	27,452,647
Washington	25,096,661	21,710,394	23,453,048	20,124,048	20,124,048
Iowa	21,798,223	18,195,489	22,189,624	13,153,114	13,153,114
Total	378,245,284	445,574,489	546,627,098	425,020,841	425,020,841
All others	143,934,221	101,729,357	123,511,607	105,128,327	105,128,327
Total United States	522,179,505	547,303,846	670,138,705	530,149,168	530,149,168

CORN CROP FOR FIVE YEARS.

Corn.	Indicated Production, 1901.	Pro-duction, 1900.	Pro-duction, 1899.	Pro-duction, 1898.	Pro-duction, 1897.
Iowa	209,276,000	305,859,948	242,249,341	254,099,850	230,082,149
Illinois	165,866,000	264,176,226	247,150,332	199,959,810	232,928,085
Kansas	62,564,000	163,870,630	237,621,222	132,342,048	162,442,728
Missouri	63,882,000	180,710,404	162,915,064	154,781,486	171,933,682
Nebraska	112,969,000	210,430,004	224,373,268	158,754,666	241,288,490
Indiana	78,230,000	153,200,800	141,852,594	129,154,572	109,825,320
Ohio	43,728,000	106,890,188	90,048,316	102,828,439	92,105,580
Texas	54,926,000	81,962,910	81,151,398	105,336,700	72,175,142
Tennessee	40,072,000	56,997,380	59,997,760	76,467,742	63,872,588
Kentucky	41,930,000	69,267,224	55,392,637	85,177,243	64,485,744
Pennsylvania	45,730,000	32,707,930	40,255,872	45,190,135	44,866,116
Arkansas	18,703,000	45,225,947	48,087,140	45,365,220	35,580,500
Wisconsin	34,277,000	49,547,240	41,656,365	35,327,425	33,645,183
Michigan	36,880,000	38,583,400	26,476,350	33,340,604	31,301,086
Minnesota	26,852,000	31,794,708	31,172,272	30,532,000	25,840,880
Total	1,085,974,000	1,791,530,529	1,730,430,981	1,590,077,940	1,602,110,533
All others	323,652,000	313,571,987	347,712,952	334,176,720	300,857,400
Total U. S.	1,409,626,000	2,105,102,516	2,078,143,933	1,924,254,660	1,902,967,933

With reference to farm prices, these, owing to the generally poor agricultural results naturally ruled higher. In the case of corn the advance was to extreme figures. We can not, however, give the general average of prices, as the Agricultural Bureau, for the reasons already mentioned, is not yet willing to announce the results. The following table, therefore, covers merely the averages for the five preceding years. In our article on the year's foreign trade (see page 48 of this number) some comparisons are made of the export values of the leading cereals. It is proper to say, though, that these do not by any means in all cases reflect fully the rise in farm prices.

AVERAGE PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS AND PLANTERS.

	1901.	1900.	1899.	1898.	1897.	1896.
Wheat, per bushel.	No returns yet.	61-9	58-4	58-2	80-8	72-6
Rye, per bushel...		51-2	51-0	46-3	44-7	40-9
Oats, per bushel...		25-8	24-9	25-5	21-2	18-7
Barley, per bushel...		40-8	40-3	41-4	37-7	32-3
Corn, per bushel...		35-7	30-3	28-7	26-3	21-5

OUR MARVELOUS PIG-IRON PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION.

The statistics of pig-iron production for the late calendar year, which Mr. James M. Swank of the American Iron & Steel Association has this week— with his usual promptness—made public, reveal results which cannot be termed anything less than marvelous. They show an increase of fully 2,000,000 gross tons over the output of either of the two previous years, which up to that time had stood as the very largest in the country's history. Briefly, the make of iron in the United States in 1901 was 15,878,354 gross tons, against 13,789,242 tons in 1900, 13,620,703 tons in 1899, 11,773,934 tons in 1898, 9,652,680 tons in 1897 and 8,623,127 tons in 1896.

It will thus be seen that our make of iron for the twelve-months was but little less than 16,000,000 gross tons. At that figure this country's product can not have fallen much short of the combined output of Great Britain and Germany, the two other large iron-producing countries of the world. The make of iron in Germany last year was last week reported by cable as having been a little over 7½ million tons, which compares with 8,520,390 tons produced in the same country in 1900. For the United Kingdom no figures for 1901 are yet available, but here also some decline in output must have occurred in 1901 from the total for 1900, which was 8,959,691 tons. It would seem therefore that the total make in the two countries in 1901 could not have been more than 16½ million tons at the outside and may have been very much less than that, as against the 15,878,354 tons of iron made in the United States during the same period of 12 months.

PRODUCTION OF PIG IRON IN HALF-YEARLY PERIODS.

Gross Tons.		Gross Tons.	
1898—1st half	3,020,092	1895—1st half	4,087,558
2d half	3,469,646	2d half	5,358,750
1899—1st half	3,661,603	1896—1st half	4,976,236
2d half	3,942,039	2d half	3,646,891
1890—1st half	4,560,513	1897—1st half	4,403,476
2d half	4,642,190	2d half	5,249,204
1891—1st half	3,368,107	1898—1st half	5,869,703
2d half	4,911,763	2d half	5,904,231
1892—1st half	4,769,633	1899—1st half	6,289,167
2d half	4,387,317	2d half	7,331,536
1893—1st half	4,562,918	1900—1st half	6,142,569
2d half	2,561,584	2d half	6,146,673
1894—1st half	2,717,933	1901—1st half	7,874,613
2d half	3,939,405	2d half	8,203,741

With production far in excess of the best previous year, unsold stocks of iron were at the same time largely reduced. Mr. Swank reports the amount of these unsold stocks which were in the hands of manufacturers or under their control (and which were not intended for their own consumption) at the close of 1901 as only 70,647 tons. The American Pig Iron Storage Warrant Company had in its yards at the same date no more than 3,000 gross tons of pig iron. Altogether, therefore, there were only 73,647 tons of pig iron on the market at the close of 1901. At the corresponding time in 1900 the aggregate of these unsold stocks was 446,020 tons. As against this decrease in stocks in 1901 there had been in 1900 an increase in stocks. If allowance be made for these changes the difference in favor of 1901 becomes hence still more striking; that is, if comparison be on the basis of consumption the increase in production as between the two years. The calculations made on this basis in the table which follows show that the consumption of home pig iron in 1901 was 16,250,727 tons, as against 13,411,531 tons in 1900—the increase being almost 2½ million tons. We add a line at the end of the table to indicate the

imports of iron and steel in all its forms. These imports in recent years have not been very important, but there was a time when they were of very large magnitude.

IRON PRODUCTION, STOCKS, IMPORTS, & C.

Tons of 2,240 Pounds	1901.	1900.	1899.	1898.	1897.	1896.
Stock of pig Jan. 1...	446,020	68,309	415,333	874,978	847,686	506,132
Product'n dur'g year	14,878,354	13,789,242	13,620,703	11,773,934	9,652,680	8,623,127
Total supply.....	16,324,374	13,857,551	14,036,036	12,648,912	10,500,366	9,129,259
Stock end of year...	73,647	446,020	68,308	415,333	874,978	847,686
Consump. of home pig	16,350,727	13,411,531	13,967,727	12,233,579	9,625,388	8,281,573
Imp'ts of iron & steel	+218,621	209,955	173,774	144,385	157,834	265,500
Tot. consump. & exp.	16,469,348	13,621,486	14,140,501	12,377,964	9,783,222	8,547,073

† Partly estimated.

With the imports included it will be seen that the amount of iron and steel which went into consumption, either in the United States or was exported, was 16,469,348 tons in 1901, against 13,621,486 tons in 1900. Our exports in 1901 were on a much smaller scale than either in 1900 or 1899. Of course in the case of some articles the weights are not of much importance, and hence are not returned in the Custom-house statistics; taking those where the weights are given—that is the bulky forms of iron and steel—it appears that these exports of iron and steel for 1901 were only 700,818 tons, against 1,154,270 tons in 1900 and 942,659 tons in 1899. Deducting the exports, it would seem that the net domestic consumption of iron and steel was 15,768,530 tons in 1901, as against 12,467,216 tons in 1900 and 13,197,842 tons in 1899. Nothing could indicate more strikingly the activity and prosperity of the iron and steel industry than do these figures.

It is a quite remarkable fact that with production so far in excess of the largest previous total the contribution on the part of the Southern States (treating them as a whole) shows no increase whatever as compared with the year preceding, but rather a slight decrease. Alabama did enlarge its total a little, producing 1,225,212 tons in 1901, against 1,184,337 tons in 1900, and Maryland also added slightly to its product. But every other Southern State made less iron in 1901 than in the year preceding. The aggregate output of all the Southern States in 1901 was 2,578,864 tons, against 2,604,671 tons in 1900. Ohio alone made three-quarters of a million tons more iron than did the whole South, namely it made 3,326,425 tons, which compares with only 2,470,911 tons in 1900. Pennsylvania maintains its marked predominance, having added roughly one million tons to its output of the previous year, and at 7,343,257 tons produced almost three times as much pig metal as the entire South. Illinois also keeps increasing its output, though in a less striking way. Its make in 1901 was 1,596,850 tons, against 1,363,383 tons in 1900, 1,442,012 tons in 1899 and 1,365,898 tons in 1898.

The comparatively slow growth of the Southern States in this particular is not in accord with the predictions made a dozen or more years ago, when it was argued that on account of the advantages possessed by the leading districts in that part of the country—by reason of the fact that the ore, the fuel and the flux are found in close proximity—the continued supremacy of the Northern iron and steel centres, and more particularly those in Pennsylvania, seemed likely to be seriously threatened. The reason for the relatively small progress in the South is doubtless found in the fact that the South must find a market outside of its own borders for the bulk of its prod-

uct, while the Northern iron-producing districts do not have to seek such a market, but are able to convert the iron into steel and other finished products, in which form it finds ultimate consumption. Southern iron makers are now undertaking to get over this difficulty by erecting steel works, and possibly the future may have a somewhat different story to tell. We show below the product of the different States for the last seven years.

PRODUCTION OF PIG IRON BY STATES.

Tons of 2,240 Pounds.	1901.	1900.	1899.	1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.
So. States—							
Alabama.....	1,225,212	1,184,337	1,088,905	1,033,676	947,831	922,170	854,667
Virginia.....	448,662	490,617	365,491	288,274	307,610	386,277	348,589
Tennessee...	387,189	362,190	346,186	263,439	272,139	248,338	248,129
W. Virginia..	164,997	166,758	187,858	192,699	132,907	103,569	141,968
Kentucky....	68,462	71,562	119,019	100,724	35,899	70,060	63,780
Georgia.....	27,333	28,984	17,835	13,762	17,092	15,593	31,034
N. Carolina..	803,866	290,073	34,477	190,974	193,702	79,472	10,916
Maryland....	2,273	10,150	5,803	5,178	6,175	1,221	4,682
Texas.....	2,273	10,150	5,803	5,178	6,175	1,221	4,682
Total.....	2,578,864	2,604,671	2,360,554	2,083,726	1,913,346	1,834,451	1,702,088
Pennsylvania	7,343,257	6,365,935	6,558,878	5,537,832	4,631,634	4,024,166	4,701,163
Ohio.....	3,326,425	2,470,911	2,378,212	1,986,358	1,372,839	1,196,326	1,463,789
New York...	283,662	292,827	264,346	228,011	243,304	206,075	181,702
New Jersey..	155,748	170,262	127,598	100,651	95,696	59,163	55,502
Illinois.....	1,596,850	1,363,383	1,442,012	1,365,898	1,117,239	925,239	1,006,091
Michigan....	170,762	163,712	134,443	147,640	132,578	149,511	91,222
Wisconsin...	207,551	+184,794	+203,175	172,781	103,909	158,484	148,400
Missouri.....	203,409	*159,204	*138,880	*141,010	23,583	12,548	27,518
All others...	11,828	13,543	12,605	9,997	18,202	57,164	68,833
Grand total	15,878,854	13,789,242	13,620,703	11,773,934	9,652,680	8,623,127	9,446,308

* Including Colorado.

† Including Minnesota.

One feature in connection with the year's large production and consumption of iron should not escape attention, for it is in one sense really the most striking characteristic of that period. We refer to the fact that with the demand larger and more urgent than ever before in the country's history, prices were kept within moderate limits. In the case of every one of the leading articles of iron and steel the average of prices for 1901 is lower than the average for 1900, and in most cases it is very much lower. For this result, preventing that extreme upward movement in values which on so many previous occasions has proved disastrous to the iron and steel industry, the policy of the United States Steel Corporation is largely responsible. In the early part of the previous year, as will perhaps be remembered, prices had risen to very high figures, but then a decline set in which continued almost to the close of 1900.

The beginning of 1901, therefore, found prices at a fairly low level. The business career of the United States Steel Corporation may be said to date from the first of April. Before the organization of this company the destructive competition threatened by the rivalry of the different separate companies which are now embraced in its control acted somewhat to demoralize the iron and steel trades, so that some intending buyers were induced to withhold their orders. With the possibility of disturbance from that source removed, the demand, already large, became more active than before; and if the Steel Corporation had not firmly resisted the rising tendency, prices would undoubtedly have quickly recovered to the extraordinarily high figures ruling at the beginning of 1900. But the managers of that concern made it a cardinal point in their policy to keep prices at a level only high enough to leave a fair margin of profit, and their action, of course, dominated the trade. The result is that prices at the close of 1901, while ruling above the low figures prevailing at the close of 1900, did not on the whole show any very great advances. The price of steel rails

was raised from \$26 a ton to \$28 in May, but early in 1900 the price had been \$35, and the average of rails for the whole year 1901 is only \$27 33, against \$32 29, the average for 1900. Bessemer pig iron at Pittsburg averaged \$16 37 in December 1901, against \$13 75 in December 1900, but in February 1900 the price had been \$25 a ton. Steel billets at Pittsburg were \$34 50 in January 1900, \$19 75 in December 1900 and \$27 50 in December 1901. Below we show the yearly averages of prices on leading articles of iron and steel for the last eight years.

AVERAGE YEARLY PRICES OF IRON AND STEEL, 1894 TO 1901.

Articles—	1901.	1900	1899.	1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.
Old iron T rails at Phila. ton.	19 32	19 51	20 36	12 39	12 49	14 16	14 09	11 95
No. 1 anth.fdy. pig at Phil.	15 87	19 98	19 36	11 66	12 10	12 95	13 10	12 66
Gray forge pig iron at Phil.	14 08	16 49	16 60	10 23	10 48	11 09	11 49	10 73
Gray forge pig iron, Lake ore, at Pittsburg.....	14 20	16 90	16 72	9 18	9 03	10 39	10 94	9 75
Bessemer pig iron at Pitts.	15 91	19 49	19 03	10 33	10 13	12 14	12 72	11 38
Steel rails at mills in Pa..	27 33	32 29	28 12	17 62	18 75	28 00	24 33	24 00
St'l billets at mills at Pitts.	24 13	25 06	31 12	15 31	15 08	18 83	18 48	16 58
Best refined bar iron from store at Phila.....100 lbs.	1 84	1 96	2 07	1 28	1 31	1 40	1 44	1 34
Best re'd bar iron at Pitts. "	1 80	2 15	1 95	1 07	1 10	1 21	1 26	1 20

ANTHRACITE COAL PRODUCTION IN 1901.

The statistics of anthracite coal production for 1901 show results just about as expected. The year was in many respects a remarkable one, with a record of prosperity which has rarely if ever been equaled in the anthracite trade. The amount of coal mined was, of course, the largest ever reached—far in excess of the best previous year. But what is particularly noteworthy is that prices were at the same time well maintained.

Quotations for the year were fixed in the spring circular issued April 1. This circular did not differ from other spring circulars in quoting lower prices for the spring and summer than for the later months of the year, but the method adopted was an entirely new one. Fixed prices were named (\$4 for broken, \$4 25 for egg and \$4 50 for stove and nut for free burning white ash f. o. b. in New York Harbor), and from these prices graded discounts were allowed, starting with 50 cents discount for coal bought in April, and diminishing 10 cents for each succeeding month thereafter, until on Sept. 1 the full circular price had to be paid with no discount allowance whatever. Moreover, these schedule figures were rigidly maintained. Dealers were not allowed to purchase at one month's prices and stipulate for delivery the next month when prices were 10 cents a ton higher. They had to pay the ruling quotation at the time of the delivery of the coal. It is proper to add that what are called the steam sizes—pea, buckwheat and rice—were not included in the circular, the companies being allowed to sell these in their own way.

We should judge that as the result of this maintenance of prices, the various companies must have realized an average of 30 to 40 cents a ton more for their coal than in the year preceding. The improve-

ment followed from a variety of causes. Among these causes prominence must necessarily be given to the greater concentration of control among the different mining and carrying companies, arising out of the absorption at the close of 1900 of the Pennsylvania Coal Company by the Erie, and the acquisition in January 1901 of the Central of New Jersey by the Reading. But there were other equally potent influences operating in the same direction. For instance, the strike of the anthracite miners the latter part of 1900 left stocks at the beginning of 1901 everywhere at a low point. These stocks had to be replenished. Again cold weather and high winds in February, March and April increased the ordinary domestic consumption. Thus the situation was that while coal was being mined at an extraordinary rate, the demand was likewise much above the ordinary.

It is an axiom in the anthracite trade that that trade is usually the last to show the presence of industrial prosperity, but that when the impulse is at last felt the result is seen in a quick and very marked expansion in output. The present experience has proved no exception to the rule, the increase in 1901 having in fact been more striking than on previous occasions by reason of the special circumstances above enumerated. The shipments to market increased over 8 million tons, being 53,568,601 tons for 1901 against 45,107,486 tons for 1900 (when they were reduced by the strike) and 47,665,203 tons for 1899. We subjoin the yearly totals back to 1873.

Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.
1901.....	53,568,601	1886.....	32,136,362
1900.....	45,107,486	1885.....	31,623,529
1899.....	47,665,203	1884.....	30,718,293
1898.....	41,899,751	1883.....	31,793,027
1897.....	41,637,866	1882.....	29,120,096
1896.....	43,177,483	1881.....	28,500,017
1895.....	46,511,477	1880.....	23,437,242
1894.....	41,391,200	1879.....	26,142,689
1893.....	43,089,536	1878.....	17,605,262
1892.....	41,893,320	1877.....	20,828,179
1891.....	40,448,336	1876.....	18,501,011
1890.....	35,855,174	1875.....	19,712,472
1889.....	35,407,710	1874.....	20,145,121
1888.....	38,145,718	1873.....	21,227,952
1887.....	34,641,017		

We add the following, showing the shipments the last four years by each of the principal interests.

	1901.		1900.		1899.		1898.	
	Tons.	P. C.	Tons.	P. C.	Tons.	P. C.	Tons.	P. C.
Reading.....	10,971,007	20'48	9,338,517	20'70	9,683,503	20'32	8,219,814	19'63
Lehigh Valley.	8,310,343	15'51	6,909,444	15'32	7,587,932	15'92	6,885,577	16'43
Central N. J.	6,160,037	11'50	5,309,856	11'77	5,392,530	11'31	4,626,386	11'04
Del. Lack. & W.	7,531,735	14'06	6,013,849	13'33	6,372,401	13'37	5,795,540	13'83
Del. & Hudson.	5,007,622	9'35	3,973,859	8'81	4,132,459	8'07	3,891,246	9'29
Pennsylv. RR.	5,647,125	10'54	5,169,947	11'46	5,159,102	10'82	4,801,349	11'46
Pennsylv. Coal.			2,090,153	4'64	2,347,081	4'92	1,854,516	4'43
Erie.....	5,841,593	10'91	1,741,069	3'86	1,949,876	4'09	1,596,539	3'81
N. Y. Sus. & W.			1,333,848	2'95	1,454,374	3'05	1,301,763	3'11
N. Y. Ont. & W.	2,508,277	4'68	1,658,456	3'68	1,891,478	3'97	1,371,592	3'27
Del. Susq. & Sch.	1,590,862	2'97	1,568,488	3'48	1,694,467	3'56	1,555,429	3'71
Total.....	53,568,601	100'0	45,107,486	100'0	47,665,203	100'0	41,899,751	100'0

It remains to add that tidewater stocks January 1 1902 were 415,757 tons. We do not know what was the total of these stocks a year ago, though presumably the amount then was practically nil. January 1 1900 they were 350,965 tons and on January 1 1899 the amount was 706,659 tons.

MOVEMENTS OF GOLD AND SILVER.

UNITED STATES AND THE WORLD.

GOLD AND SILVER PRODUCTION IN THE WORLD FROM 1881* TO 1901.

The conspicuous fact in the history of the world's production of gold for 1901 is the reopening of the mines in the Witwatersrand district of South Africa. Those mines were substantially closed near the end of September 1899. As they had turned out 4,295,607 gross ounces valued at £3 10s. per ounce in 1898, and were in 1899 until near the close of September producing at a larger rate, their loss to the world's output was so material (especially as the mines adjacent to the Witwatersrand district were also similarly affected by the Boer war) that the aggregate yield in 1900 of all countries fell off a little over 2½ million fine ounces. Canada and the United States in that year showed increases; if it had not been for that fact and for increases by some of the smaller producers the loss would have been considerably more; for not only the Rand but all the other large sources of supply except the two mentioned contributed less than in 1899. Inasmuch as the Witwatersrand mines, as we shall presently show, had with the closing month of 1901 made a fair start again, the prospect is that there will be a steady, though probably a slow, gain in the yield of the district (the working of which has been so long interrupted), and that a material rise in the world's output in 1902 may be anticipated.

GOLD PRODUCT OF THE WORLD FROM 1881 TO 1902.

Whether the loss in the gold production in 1900 and 1901 has been in any large degree responsible for the check in business activity in Europe, is a question which cannot readily be answered. It is a fact worthy of notice, however, that the industrial prosperity which was under such headway in 1899 and in a considerable part of 1900 in Great Britain, Germany, France and Russia, has since received a decided check, and indeed been on the decline until very near the close of 1901. It is noteworthy also that within a month or two business, which always seems to scent the coming conditions for favorable development and to anticipate them, has again given signs of revival. There have of course been other contributing causes for an arrest of activity, notably the Boer war and shorter wheat crops as a whole in Europe. But those facts prove nothing, as there always are various influences acting one way and another, favorable and unfavorable; yet on every such occasion there must be a general controlling one, the basic fact, without which all other difficulties would have been surmounted, although to prove incontestably its paramount character is not infrequently impossible.

There are some facts worth recalling at this time which have a bearing on the point we have just referred to and therefore have considerable interest. Indeed we have seen recently quite elaborate discussions of the question whether the production of gold had not become so large as to make even the existing output a disturbing factor in the matter of commodity values. We certainly have not reached that point

yet. Many people belittle, and some wholly lose sight of, the rapid rate at which the uses for gold have been and are being added to. We brought out a few of these facts a year ago, but the revival of the discussion makes it essential that they should be kept in mind.

Commerce between nations has not only enormously increased but materially widened during the past ten, twenty, thirty years, and is still expanding. That of itself makes it evident that an enlargement in the gold output is essential for even the international work. It is often said when the attempt is made to reduce this use to a minimum, that facilities—bills of exchange and the like—for conducting national operations have concurrently undergone great development. That statement hardly touches the subject. It is not the gold moved that tests the extent of the need. When a merchant's operations increase, he must, to keep his affairs on an equally safe basis, increase his balances in bank for his weekly operations, and must add to his sources for getting funds often many fold so as also to be prepared for emergencies when a pressure arises. He may not run his balances in bank down below a conservative average all the year through and may not be compelled at all to call upon his emergency fund, yet as he expands his undertakings and operations he will expand the basis for them.

Look at our banks; what are they doing and why? Business transactions in home affairs during recent years have taken on a wholly new character; the total volume of business and average size of undertakings carried through cannot at all be measured by the old standard. Hence these institutions find it needful, as the work to be transacted increases, to add to their capital, to add to their surplus, to add to the amount of their funds that are loaned on short credits; in other words, they find the requirement is for much larger resources, and to keep their funds so mobile as to be in condition not only to pay the average call on them from day to day, but to meet a crisis any day of any year whether they believe one is in prospect or not.

International commerce is on a similarly enlarged scale and is calling all the time for bigger balances. We should remember likewise that international business has all been put on a gold basis since 1873; and it is since that date that the enormous increase in the commerce between nations has become such a feature. To get an idea of the opinion held on the question under discussion by the greatest financial institutions in the world, compare the gold holdings of the four leading European banks according to the first return of the current year (1902) with the similar figures in January 1891, eleven years ago. The results appear as follows: The Bank of England January 2 1902 held £32,593,219, against £23,465,834 in the first return in January 1891; the Bank of France the current year had £97,959,481, against £44,805,000 in 1891; the Bank of Germany had £30,589,000, against £25,282,333, and the Bank of Austro-Hungary had £46,628,000, against £5,412,000. The

* For figures previous to 1881 see CHRONICLE, Vol. 70 (1900), page 256-260.

foregoing shows a total when January 1902 opened of £207,769,700, against £98,972,167, according to the first return in January 1891, or an increase of about 110 per cent.

The larger gold holdings of the Austro-Hungary Bank obviously were in part made needful by reason of the movement to get on a gold basis. That circumstance suggests another new demand which the annual gold production has had to supply, the demand for domestic currency purposes, which has become general. Almost every nation has now adopted the gold standard or is trying to get into shape to do so, and the movement in that direction will be continued. Moreover, the domestic demand will never cease, but be larger than ever before. Every nation that adopts gold will need an addition to its currency supply each succeeding year thereafter. This requirement is fairly well illustrated by the course taken by Great Britain. During the last four years that country imported £123,162,958 of gold, and exported only £90,488,826, showing that its gold stock increased during those years £32,674,132, or about \$163,370,660, being an average annual increase of \$40,842,665. As the gold holdings of the Bank of England decreased £2,000,000 during that period (being £32,593,219 January 2 1902 and £34,518,092 January 7 1897), all the above excess in imports (\$163,370,660) and about £2,000,000, or about \$10,000,000, making \$173,000,000, have, roughly speaking, gone into the arts or to replenish the interior holdings. The Bank of France has shown the same tendency to enlarge its stock; in that case the new supply received does not go directly into domestic circulation, but serves the same purpose, being kept in bank and notes issued on it. Remember, also, that the two countries mentioned have been for long years full of gold; they held the largest accumulation of that metal in domestic circulation of any countries of the world. The coming want is consequently better expressed if one names the square miles of Russia when its wages and industries have become, as they are now becoming, modernized; and the broad acres of the United States after it has adopted an automatic paper currency; and Japan with its quickened and quickening life, after its commerce and finances are fully rehabilitated—in a word, when all other countries get to be using gold freely and are annually adjusting their business and currency needs to the gold standard, then, and not until then, can we have a test of the annual gold supply required to provide for the wants of the world's industries.

To be added to these facts, showing so clearly the vast expanding uses for gold, is the doubt which the current movement throws on the expectation of an enlarged future supply. We do not mean that, with South Africa again freely contributing to swell the total product, there will be no increase in 1902. There no doubt will be an increase in the world's supply the current year to just about the added amount South African mines may yield. But as in the past, so in the future; to keep up a growing product to the world's expanding wants, new sources of supply must be a constant incident. The teaching of day is only a repetition of accumulated experience—that the outflow from old mines is not likely to show continuously developing results. The history of gold-mining in the United States will no doubt stand as characteristic of the same industry elsewhere. With all our improvements for extracting the metal from the ore and with the wonderfully rich new deposits discovered

in recent years, the results of gold-mining are not coming up to expectations. According to the preliminary estimate of Mr. Roberts, the Director of the Mint, which we give in detail in a subsequent part of this report, the United States product did not in 1901 show any material growth—only the trifling amount of about 50,000 ounces is the increase the estimate reaches.

Similar reports come from all the other large producers in the world—indeed, Australia shows only a small increase, while Canada and Mexico show a decrease, and the moderate addition our correspondent in St. Petersburg has sent us for Russia may not prove to be warranted when the later figures reach us. Some of the South American States are doing better. They represent in good part a new field not by any means fully developed; and, where work is not impeded by fear of revolutions, the outflow is likely in a moderate way to progress. India, as usual, has added something to its last year's result; the reports we publish below are not as yet complete and we may be required to raise the total a little a few months hence. But the following statement for 1901 will, we think, prove to be a close approximation of the year's results in gold-mining. We add the corresponding output for previous years to and including 1881.

GOLD.—PRODUCTION IN THE WORLD—OUNCES AND VALUES.

Year	Australia	Africa	United States	Canada	Russia	Mexico	Other	Total	Total Value—Dollars
1881	1,475,161	1,678,817	52,488	1,151,853	45,245	547,328	4,976,980	10,211,412	\$102,883,185
1882	1,438,007	1,572,182	53,000	1,154,613	45,289	563,638	4,895,794	20,449,008	97,757,848
1883	1,353,849	1,451,250	49,150	1,132,219	46,229	549,905	4,850,502	20,642,103	100,454,653
1884	1,352,761	1,451,250	46,000	1,055,642	47,237	501,309	4,902,889	20,390,492	101,351,541
1885	1,300,804	1,458,325	53,897	1,055,738	46,941	532,739	5,002,654	21,232,976	103,412,416
1886	6,006,942	.....	7,750,324	290,620	6,750,065	232,331	3,604,867	24,567,749	104,358,686
1887	1,267,670	.....	1,683,125	66,061	922,226	29,702	1,075,579	5,044,363	21,497,446
1888	1,290,202	.....	1,506,375	59,284	971,650	39,961	1,074,758	5,001,490	21,460,515
1889	1,344,002	28,754	1,604,841	53,150	1,030,151	47,117	1,084,066	5,175,633	21,985,011
1890	1,540,607	366,622	1,657,000	62,658	1,154,076	33,882	967,019	5,611,245	23,285,447
1891	1,453,172	479,302	1,588,880	55,928	1,134,590	37,104	962,778	5,711,451	24,261,102
1892	6,986,653	1,114,345	6,070,221	297,378	5,312,699	187,646	4,886,230	26,604,172	113,008,380
1893	1,513,690	727,912	1,604,840	45,022	1,168,794	48,375	1,172,632	6,286,235	26,702,669
1894	1,038,238	1,150,519	1,597,068	43,008	1,199,809	54,895	1,367,628	7,041,822	29,912,251
1895	1,711,892	1,381,128	1,739,323	44,353	1,345,224	63,144	1,359,672	7,676,286	32,602,907
1896	2,020,180	1,865,538	1,910,513	50,411	1,107,455	217,698	1,423,137	8,655,222	39,705,662
1897	2,170,505	2,115,138	2,234,780	92,440	1,397,767	290,250	1,391,148	9,682,003	40,999,778
1898	9,056,506	7,240,235	9,106,834	276,631	6,376,019	674,062	6,674,212	39,310,518	166,983,317
1899	2,186,872	2,150,106	2,668,132	194,274	1,041,794	314,437	1,423,400	9,380,075	41,713,715
1900	2,690,278	2,818,493	2,774,965	294,682	1,124,511	362,512	1,418,101	11,488,712	48,790,511
1901	3,295,338	3,904,721	3,117,895	669,445	1,231,791	411,187	1,445,104	14,016,374	59,638,662
1902	4,105,539	3,665,976	3,437,210	1,031,663	1,072,333	450,000	1,457,766	16,262,838	81,469,333
1903	5,729,901	5,623,307	3,539,897	1,350,476	974,637	438,000	1,302,781	12,084,958	53,983,164
1904	16,947,275	13,101,602	15,728,572	3,432,339	4,441,966	1,973,436	7,517,292	63,237,382	298,698,705
1901 (est.)	3,818,114	474,195	3,890,578	1,299,377	1,177,090	433,000	1,900,000	18,894,344	54,772,504
									266,549,300

**For figures from 1881 to 1871 see Vol. 70, pages 256 to 260. 1871 to 1851 see Vol. 54, pages 141 to 144.
*The ounces in the foregoing table for any of the countries given may be turned into dollars by multiplying by 20.6718. The value in pounds sterling may also be ascertained by multiplying the ounces by 4.2478. Thus, according to the above, the product in Australia in 1901 stated in dollars is \$73,927,289 and in sterling £16,218,585.

As to the comparative production of the various sources of supply in 1901 and the future prospects of yield in each, so far as we have been able to procure the facts, they will be found in the summaries immediately following.

UNITED STATES—None of the larger gold-producing countries shows any material increase in output for 1901; there has been a gain in the United States,

but it is very slight—only about 50,000 ounces. At the same time it makes the year's product the greatest on record for the country, but the result is still slightly less than Africa's 1898 aggregate. It was generally expected that the year's operations would disclose an important addition to the 1900 figures, especially as mining was prosecuted under adverse conditions in some sections in 1900, and no little stress was laid upon the situation in South Africa as an incentive to greater activity here; but according to the preliminary estimate of Mr. George E. Roberts, Director of the Mint, the production aggregates approximately 3,880,578 ounces, valued at \$80,218,800, against 3,829,897 ounces, valued at \$79,171,000, in 1900, and 3,437,210 ounces, valued at \$71,053,400, in 1899. The ounces and values as given for each State by the Director of the Mint are as follows, comparison being made with 1900 and 1899.

Gold-Production.	1899.		1900.		1901.	
	Fine ozs.	Value.	Fine ozs.	Value.	Fine ozs.	Value.
Colorado.....	1,258,920	\$25,982,800	1,394,622	\$28,829,400	1,402,875	\$29,000,000
California.....	735,194	15,197,800	765,109	15,816,200	760,973	15,730,700
Alaska.....	264,104	5,459,500	395,371	8,171,000	334,000	6,904,400
So. Dakota.....	312,982	6,469,500	298,842	6,177,600	319,361	6,601,800
Montana.....	230,270	4,760,100	227,268	4,698,000	243,000	5,023,300
Arizona.....	124,131	2,566,100	202,856	4,193,400	202,856	4,163,400
Utah.....	166,933	3,450,800	192,155	3,972,200	185,000	3,824,300
Nevada.....	107,344	2,219,000	97,050	2,006,200	145,125	3,000,000
Idaho.....	91,383	1,849,000	83,433	1,724,700	110,000	2,273,900
Oregon.....	69,153	1,429,500	81,980	1,694,700	86,000	1,777,800
New Mexico.....	23,255	584,100	40,292	832,900	40,292	832,900
Washington.....	33,166	685,400	34,743	714,200	30,000	620,200
Michigan.....	5	100	1,403	29,000	1,403	29,000
South States.....	15,765	325,900	13,182	272,500	16,649	344,200
Other States.....	1,636	33,900	1,693	35,000	3,044	62,900
Totals.....	3,437,210	\$71,053,400	3,829,897	\$79,171,000	3,880,578	\$80,218,800

The most noteworthy features of the foregoing statement are the important decrease in results in Alaska and the almost counterbalancing gain in Nevada—the one as unexpected as the other. With regard to Alaska, however, it may be said that disputes as to ownership had probably more effect in restricting production in 1901 than did adverse climatic conditions. For Nevada the Director places the output the same as in 1889—the last previous year in which the \$3,000,000 mark had been reached although several times exceeded prior to that time, notably in 1888, when nearly \$3,600,000 was produced. The increase indicated over 1900, which amounts to 48,075 ounces, or nearly fifty per cent, seems to be due to more active general working of mines. Colorado fails to come up to expectations for 1901. To be sure the year's product shows a gain and the State maintains by a very wide margin its supremacy as a gold-producer. But the addition to the 1900 yield is only 8,253 ounces in a total of 1,402,875 ounces.

California has not done quite so well as in the previous year, its output having dropped from 765,109 ounces to 760,973 ounces, whereas a fair measure of increase was looked for; and Utah and Washington also exhibit decreased totals. On the other hand South Dakota, Montana, Idaho and Oregon give improved results. More attention has been given to gold-mining of late in the Southern States, some of the effect of which is apparent in the 1901 returns. But it is anticipated that 1902 will furnish better evidence of what recent development has accomplished. This, it is expected, will prove particularly true of North Carolina and Georgia.

AFRICA.—The effect of the war in South Africa again finds striking illustration in the returns of gold production in the Rand and surrounding territory during 1901. With the month of May the Transvaal Chamber of Mines resumed official reports of monthly output, and from the returns sent to us we have been able to make up the total for the year, which reaches

238,494 fine ounces. In May but 7,479 fine ounces were secured from three mines, but the number of mines worked and the amount of gold gradually increased; the last return, that for December, covering over a dozen mines, brings the total output for that month up to 52,397 fine ounces. This progress is, of course, encouraging, especially as future months are sure to show further development. The aggregate yield in 1901 is only a little more than 60 per cent of what was being mined monthly just before hostilities commenced. The fact that the total output of the Rand, as officially reported for 1901, is less than the estimate we gave for 1900 may excite some comment. But it should be remembered that the figures for 1900, while only an approximation, included gold taken from the mines by the Boers and used by them in prosecuting the war. Investigations during the past year have not been productive of sufficiently reliable data to cause us to revise the 1900 total, so we leave it unchanged.

The districts immediately contiguous to the Rand were no better situated than the larger mining centre, but in Rhodesia, Madagascar, West Coast districts, etc., there were no hindrances to operations. This outside territory, however, while showing steady improvement in results, cuts a very small figure as compared with the Rand under normal conditions. At the same time a gratifying increase is exhibited in Rhodesia, the year's output having been 172,150 gross ounces, against only 91,816 gross ounces in 1900 and 65,303 gross ounces in 1899. This, in connection with the yield in other fields, makes the production outside of the Rand about 235,701 fine ounces, or 68,779 fine ounces greater than in 1900. The following presents in fine ounces and values the development of gold production in Africa from year to year since 1887.

Year.	Witwatersrand		Other		Total	
	Ounces.	£	Ounces.	£	Ounces.	£
1887 (part year)....	28,754	122,140	.....	.....	28,754	122,140
1888.....	190,266	808,210	50,000	212,390	240,266	1,020,600
1889.....	316,023	1,342,404	50,000	212,390	366,023	1,554,794
1890.....	407,750	1,732,041	71,552	303,939	479,302	2,035,980
1891.....	600,880	2,552,333	127,052	539,691	727,932	3,092,024
1892.....	1,001,818	4,255,524	143,701	631,652	1,145,519	4,887,176
1893.....	1,221,151	5,137,206	159,977	679,550	1,381,128	5,816,756
1894.....	1,637,773	6,956,934	227,765	967,500	1,865,538	7,924,434
1895.....	1,845,188	7,837,779	270,000	1,146,906	2,115,188	8,954,685
1896.....	1,857,071	7,888,465	293,035	1,244,755	2,150,106	9,133,220
1897.....	2,491,552	10,583,616	326,941	1,388,780	2,818,493	11,972,396
1898.....	3,562,813	15,134,115	341,908	1,452,364	3,904,721	16,586,472
1899.....	3,360,091	14,273,018	305,784	1,298,909	3,665,875	15,571,927
1900.....	395,385	1,679,518	166,922	709,051	562,307	2,388,569
1901.....	238,494	1,012,755	235,701	1,001,211	474,195	2,013,966
Total.....	19,154,939	81,366,058	2,775,333	11,789,081	21,930,277	93,155,139

The total yield of the African mines for the fifteen years that gold-mining has been prosecuted in the country is here seen to have been 21,930,277 fine ounces, valued at £93,155,139. As intimated above, more mines are being reopened each month in the Transvaal, and as a consequence the current year's production is certain to largely exceed that of 1901.

AUSTRALASIA.—Our advices from Australasia indicate that gold production was on a diminishing scale during 1901 in all the important colonies except Westralia and New Zealand; but in Westralia the increase in yield over 1900 was sufficient to make the total for the whole of Australasia nearly 87,000 gross ounces in excess of the previous year. Development of new workings elsewhere has not been upon so extensive a scale as recently, and some of the old mines have not afforded as satisfactory results as heretofore. New South Wales exhibits a further noticeable loss, its product for 1901 having been but 270,724 gross ounces, or less than in any year since 1893, and not much over half of the record total of 1899. The

Victorian yield has dropped about 8 per cent, but in New Zealand an addition of over 20 per cent is revealed by the completed returns. The output of all the colonies in 1901 was 3,818,114 fine ounces, against 3,729,961 fine ounces in 1900 and 4,105,526 fine ounces in 1899.

PRODUCT OF GOLD IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—FINE OUNCES.

Yrs.	Victoria.	New So. Wales.	Queensland.	Western Australia.	New Zealand.	South Australia.	Tasmania.	Total Australasia.
1890.	554,225	116,774	531,096	30,603	180,968	21,541	17,965	1,453,172
1891.	530,287	141,069	516,710	27,896	231,837	26,404	44,497	1,513,690
1892.	602,100	142,227	545,051	54,785	218,401	35,857	39,817	1,638,238
1893.	612,467	163,571	562,649	101,132	206,852	30,844	34,377	1,711,892
1894.	619,786	298,904	621,000	190,561	203,810	32,976	53,243	2,020,180
1895.	630,879	331,352	581,147	212,992	270,012	43,556	50,567	2,170,505
1896.	740,680	272,386	587,155	253,764	242,624	26,684	57,579	2,185,872
1897.	747,744	268,840	743,294	633,515	231,512	9,497	55,876	2,690,278
1898.	770,277	814,385	844,652	906,167	257,792	18,400	63,995	3,235,638
1899.	793,418	468,665	871,916	1,512,363	358,418	30,351	70,492	4,105,526
1900.	726,666	251,209	855,959	1,438,659	335,300	26,453	65,710	3,729,961
1901.	*670,000	216,884	733,975	1,703,387	412,833	*23,500	*53,500	3,818,114

* Estimated.

CANADA.—Notwithstanding a decrease of some 140,000 fine ounces in its 1901 product of gold, Canada still occupies the third position among the gold producing countries of the world. Of course, as we have before remarked, the position in that respect the Dominion holds is due not so much to the largeness of its output as to the unfortunate circumstances which have for the time being made Africa a very small producer. At the same time and despite its loss in yield this year, Canada is destined to hold in future years an important place among the gold-mining countries. In common with Alaska and doubtless for the same reasons, the Klondike did less well in 1901 than in 1900, and it is due to that fact primarily, if not wholly, that a loss in aggregate product is shown. New territory is being developed which should ensure a larger yield at no distant day. The results for the whole of Canada for the last ten years in fine ounces and values are as follows. We are under obligation to Mr. E. D. Ingall, Mining Engineer to the Geological Survey of Canada, for the estimate for 1901.

	Values.	Ounces.
Canada's production in 1892.....	\$907,600	43,905
Canada's " " 1893.....	927,200	44,853
Canada's " " 1894.....	1,042,100	50,411
Canada's " " 1895.....	1,910,900	92,440
Canada's " " 1896.....	2,817,000	136,274
Canada's " " 1897.....	6,089,500	294,582
Canada's " " 1898.....	13,838,700	669,445
Canada's " " 1899.....	21,324,300	1,031,563
Canada's " " 1900.....	27,916,752	1,350,475
Canada's " " 1901.....	25,000,000	1,209,377

RUSSIA.—Our correspondent at St. Petersburg has sent us the estimate we use for Russia's product in 1901, which indicates that the yield of gold from the Russian mines for 1901 was larger than in either of the two preceding years and approximated closely to the 1898 result. Early estimates as to Russia, however, are not very reliable, being usually rather in excess of the actual figures. That there are considerable deposits of gold in the Empire, especially in Manchuria and Eastern Siberia, is not to be doubted, but no great effort seems to be made to develop them, as is amply demonstrated by the fact that the present yield is less than it was in 1892. The exhibit for ten years is as follows.

	Values.	Ounces.
Russia's production in 1892.....	\$24,702,212	1,199,809
Russia's " " 1893.....	27,808,201	1,345,224
Russia's " " 1894.....	24,103,396	1,167,455
Russia's " " 1895.....	23,894,360	1,397,767
Russia's " " 1896.....	21,535,757	1,041,794
Russia's " " 1897.....	23,245,666	1,124,511
Russia's " " 1898.....	25,463,337	1,231,791
Russia's " " 1899.....	22,167,100	1,072,333
Russia's " " 1900.....	20,145,500	974,537
Russia's " " 1901.....	24,332,363	1,177,080

INDIA.—The Colar group of mines, from which almost all of the gold secured in India is obtained,

shows a slight increase in production for 1901. The Champion Reef Mine, generally the heaviest producer, gave a reduced output in the latest year, and the Mysore added nothing to its 1900 yield, but there was a satisfactory measure of gain in the Nundydroog and one or two of the smaller workings. The returns we have received make the aggregate production of the district 501,607 gross ounces, against 495,840 gross ounces in 1900 and 448,075 gross ounces in 1899. The statement of yield presented in gross ounces has been as follows for six years.

EAST INDIA—GOLD PRODUCTION PRINCIPAL MINES.

	1901.	1900.	1899.	1898.	1897.	1896.
	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.
Champion Reef.....	158,999	164,063	159,101	140,158	123,926	85,995
Ooregum.....	86,909	84,357	61,282	52,555	55,819	65,575
Mysore.....	163,000	163,135	155,786	159,374	127,567	107,781
Nundydroog.....	57,000	47,737	43,654	41,534	56,377	44,925
Balaghat Mysore.....	19,500	15,509	7,555	414	176	2,551
Mysore West and Wynaad.....	6,915	5,096	4,358	5,225	10,349	6,100
Coromandel.....	6,676	3,503	3,503	8,160	12,900	6,296
Mysore Reefs.....	.....	.....	245	2,852	613	1,973
Ferrakonda.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nine Reefs.....	6,082	5,875	4,661	2,440	224	62
Mysore Gold Fields.....	3,000	.....	.....	2,438	1,798	320
Wondali (Deccan).....	.....	1,869	7,326	1,894	.....	.....
Road Block.....	202	1,523	104	.....	.....	.....
	501,607	495,840	448,075	417,124	389,779	321,373

OTHER COUNTRIES.—Among the countries not mentioned above there are but one or two in which recent progress has been at all noteworthy. In Korea production rose from about 56,000 fine ounces in 1898 to over 70,000 fine ounces in 1899 and to nearly 218,000 fine ounces in 1900. The 1901 figures should furnish evidence of further augmentation. Brazil is also becoming increasingly prominent as a gold producer, the 1900 yield having been 161,104 fine ounces, against 103,983 fine ounces in 1899 and but 76,613 fine ounces in 1898. The early estimate for 1901 indicates some enlargement of output. Chili and Peru are steadily increasing their production of gold, but Colombia, as a result of internal disturbances, has shown retrogression during the last two or three years, and particularly in 1901.

SILVER.—PRODUCTION OF THE WORLD.—The early information procurable about silver production is not at all general, and such reports as do come to hand are often subject to radical revision. Last year the advance returns seem to have been nearer correct than of late years, the principal changes necessary having been in the figures for the largest producers—the United States and Mexico. For 1901 Mr. Roberts's (Director of the Mint) estimate denotes that the yield in the United States in 1901 was about 2,000,000 ounces greater than in 1900. From such meagre returns as have come to hand from Mexico, we are led to believe that 1901 differed little from its predecessor. The latest advices we have from Australasia indicate a further moderate increase in output—about 650,000 ounces, and "all other countries" have apparently gained a little on the 1900 total. These additions result in making the 1901 aggregate slightly greater than that for 1898—the previous high record. We give below a statement covering each year since 1896. See CHRONICLE of Feb. 11 1899, page 258, for figures back to 1871.

SILVER.—WORLD'S PRODUCTION IN OUNCES AND STERLING.

	Fine Ounces.	United States.	Mexico.	Australia.	All Other Producers.	Total.	Total Values.
	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.	£
1896.....	58,834,800	45,718,982	12,236,700	40,268,888	157,061,370	19,959,888	18,885,500
1897.....	53,860,000	53,903,180	11,878,000	44,481,992	164,078,172	18,885,500	19,488,135
1898.....	54,438,000	56,783,000	10,491,100	51,560,764	173,227,664	19,488,135	19,161,112
1899.....	54,764,500	55,612,090	12,688,653	44,161,000	167,224,243	20,344,575	19,161,112
1900.....	57,647,000	57,437,808	13,340,263	44,413,802	172,838,873	20,344,575	19,161,112
Total '96-00.....	279,544,300	269,410,090	60,634,716	224,836,446	834,425,522	97,839,204	19,909,609
1901 (est.).....	59,653,783	57,500,000	14,000,000	44,600,000	175,753,783	19,909,609	19,909,609

† Values of silver in this table are commercial values and are computed on the average price each year of silver as given by Messrs. Pixley & Abell, London. Value of £ in this table \$4.8665.

GREAT BRITAIN—BANKS & TRADE.

COMMERCIAL MOVEMENTS IN 1901.

BUSINESS IN ENGLAND IN 1901.

(Communicated by our London Correspondent.)

LONDON, January 18, 1902.

The trade of this country received a check during the year just ended, though it was shown in a heavy fall of prices rather than in much decrease of either consumption or exports. The first cause was the continuance of the South African war, which not only diverted large numbers of men and ships from productive to unproductive employment, but compelled the Government to borrow on an immense scale, and so withdraw capital from its ordinary channels. Furthermore, taxation was largely increased. An indirect consequence of the war had, perhaps, quite as great an influence. Just before hostilities broke out the gold mines of the Transvaal were producing the metal at the rate of 20 millions sterling a year. The war suspended mining, and that had a most injurious effect upon the money markets of Europe, an effect which would have been even more detrimental still were it not for the immense accumulation of unemployed capital in Paris.

Other influences combined with the war to check trade here. For several years previous to 1899 Germany had been making extraordinary progress in every branch of business. Towards the end of 1899, however, it became evident that too many capitalists had lost their heads, and that speculation was extending upon a dangerous scale. Early in 1900 the Government and the Imperial Bank of Germany felt the position to be so perilous that they gave a warning to the other banks that a halt must be put to unsound trading. And in the middle of that year the crisis began. It deepened all through the latter part of 1900, and it became quite intense in 1901. A crisis graver, if possible, occurred likewise in Russia, Roumania, Belgium and some of the Scandinavian countries. And France lost heavily in industrial enterprise both at home and abroad. The result was a great decrease in the purchasing power of the leading Continental countries, and between them a fiercer competition than ever in many cases. Indeed, German manufacturers, to keep themselves going, have been compelled to sell for any prices they could obtain. The drought in Australia, the famine in India, the disturbances in China, the conflict of nationalities in Austria-Hungary, and the strained relations of Chili and Argentina, all combined to aggravate a position which was already serious enough. And, lastly, the very high price to which coal rose in 1900 injuriously affected every industry in the country.

Naturally the home trade has not suffered nearly so much as the foreign trade. It is true that there had been an extraordinary activity in the building trade for a great many years, and that during 1901 that activity decreased materially. Since 1890, indeed, this country has not invested abroad on anything like the scale that she had done previous to the Baring collapse. On the contrary, more of the savings of this country have been employed at home, and a very large proportion of them have been used in building both dwellings and business premises of all kinds. The work probably was carried somewhat too far. At all events there was a distinct pause in the latter part of 1901 and a considerable fall in the prices of materials used, especially in wood. Even in the foreign trade there has not been much decrease in the quantity of the exports. But there has been a very marked fall in prices, so that a comparison of values with the year immediately preceding leads one to suppose that trade was decidedly worse than in reality it was. From the Board of Trade returns it appears that the average fall in prices was about 5 per cent.

In interpreting the Board of Trade returns for the twelve months, it should be remembered that manufacturers in the early part of the year did not believe that the check would last, and consequently imported on the old scale. The consequence is that the total value of the imports in spite of the decline in prices shows an increase. For the whole year the value of the imports was £522,238,986, being a gain over the large figures of the preceding year of £836,177, or 0.15 per cent. There is an augmentation in fact under most heads in the imports. The only material falling off is in duty-paying articles of food and drink—chiefly sugar, wine and coffee; and in the raw materials for sundry industries and manufactures, chiefly wood, caoutchouc and hides. It is in the exports that the declining state of trade is shown; and this is natural, bearing in mind that the falling off in trade is mainly due to the break-down of so many of our foreign customers, especially those on the Continent, and to the troubles in China and the famine in India. The total value of the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures was £280,498,889, being a decrease compared with the preceding year of £10,693,017, or 3.6 per cent. The heaviest falling off is in raw materials, chiefly coal. In fact, the falling off in the value of fuel of all kinds amounted to as much as £8,283,274, or over 21 per cent. And of this total falling off as much as £1,288,197 occurred in the exports to Russia, £964,541 in those to Germany, £1,794,102 in those to France, £350,605 in those to Denmark and £437,336 in those to Spain. These figures show pretty plainly that it was in the inability of our foreign customers to buy as freely as before that the chief reason for the depressed state of trade existed. At the same time it is to be borne in mind that there was a very material fall in the price of coal compared with the year before, and that therefore the decline in the exports is quite largely a question of price. There was a very heavy falling off in metals and articles manufactured therefrom, and likewise in machinery as well as in coal. And in these cases also a very considerable part of the decrease is accounted for by the reduction in price. The main falling off as regards the metals generally was in iron and steel and manufactures therefrom.

The Clearing House returns tell the same story. The total clearings at the London Bankers' Clearing House were £9,561,169,000, an increase over the preceding year of £600,999,000. No doubt the large Government loans swelled the clearings in London very much, and therefore the London clearings are not as good an indication of trade as usual. The clearings at the Manchester Clearing House were 235 millions sterling, a decrease of 12 millions sterling, and the clearings in Liverpool were 158 millions sterling, a decline of 9 millions sterling. There was then some falling off, but not so much as is popularly supposed. For in the case of both Manchester and Liverpool, it is to be recollected, Stock Exchange business was very small in 1901, whereas there were large dealings in American securities in 1900, and especially in the two months immediately following the Presidential election. The railway traffic returns are to the same effect. On the sixteen principal British railways the total earnings for the first half of the year were £33,941,000, a decrease of no more than £223,000. For the second half of the year the earnings were £46,291,000, an increase of as much as £403,000; so that taking the whole year over there was a small increase. No doubt there was some increase in rates and fares, and there was more mileage run. But it is plain that the falling off in traffic cannot have been material. Taking, then, the returns of the Board of Trade, of the Clearing Houses of London, Liverpool and Manchester, and of the principal railway companies of the country, it seems clear that the decline in trade during the year was much less than the complaints so general would seem to indicate, and that so far as it was real it was caused chiefly by the crisis through which so many Continental countries are passing, and showed itself mainly

in a fall in prices, which, no doubt, considerably affected profits.

Agriculturally the year was very unsatisfactory. Till the middle of April the weather was so wet and changeable that little progress could be made with the spring crops. After the middle of April a long drought followed, with a very bad result to oats, barley, hay and grain crops generally. The wheat crop was good, although the area sown was exceedingly small. The pasture lands suffered from the drought considerably also. But towards the end of the summer rains came and pasturage improved. The acreage under wheat, oats and barley was the smallest since 1868, when the agricultural returns began to be kept. There has all through the period, of course, been a tendency to reduce the acreage; but last year the condition of the weather during the first quarter undoubtedly lessened the extent of land sown; that is to say, farmers would have sown more if the weather had been favorable. According to the official estimates published last month, the average yield per acre of wheat in Great Britain was 30·84 bushels, of barley 30·98, and of oats 36·74 bushels. Wheat, according to this estimate, was better, whether we compare it with the year immediately preceding or with the ten years immediately preceding. But barley and oats were worse. The area under potatoes was again increased for the fourth time in succession in Great Britain; while in Ireland it has been decreased year after year for a long while past. The grain crops generally covered about the same area as for some time before. The grain markets were fairly steady all through the year. For example, according to the returns from 190 selected market towns, the highest price for wheat at any time during the year was 27s. 8d. per quarter on June 15 and July 6, and the lowest was 25s. 8d. on March 23 and October 5. The difference is just 2s. per quarter, the smallest difference on record. In the case of barley there is a difference between the highest and lowest of 5s. 3d., and in the case of oats of 3s. 1d. With respect to live stock, there is an increase in the number of horses, and it is to be noted, further, that both rabies and foot-and-mouth disease were extinguished. But the trade in live animals, except horses, was unsatisfactory, mainly owing to the great shortness of the hay crop and the bad pasturage for a considerable period of the year. Moreover, store cattle were dear in the spring; while owing to the drought profit on fat cattle was less than had been expected.

The coal trade attracted to itself large attention all through the year, firstly because of the extraordinary rise in prices which began in the second half of 1899 and continued till nearly the end of 1900. The rise unquestionably was detrimental to every industry in the country, and excited a great deal of bad feeling. Furthermore, when the Chancellor of the Exchequer introduced his budget in April, one of the new taxes he proposed to defray the cost of the war was a duty of a shilling a ton upon coal exported. The coal owners, aided by the coal miners, used all their influence to defeat the Chancellor of the Exchequer, but in vain. The public generally was with the Government, partly because the general feeling was that the great rise in coal had not been justified, that immense fortunes had been made at the expense of almost every other industry in the country, and that it was only fair that the coal owners should be compelled to disgorge some of their gains. But another reason was that many people think our coal supplies are being drawn upon too recklessly, that foreign governments in times of emergency are able to buy steam coal in immense quantities, and that therefore some check should be put upon exports. At all events, the duty was generally approved. And up to the present it must be admitted it has had very little effect upon the trade. Practically the exports for 1901 are only 3,331,676 tons less than in 1900; and considering how great the depression has been all through 1901 upon the Continent, and how considerable has been the falling off in the demand for coal for the Far East, it is certainly surprising that the reduction was so little. It is alleged by those engaged in the trade that certain concessions made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer came to an end on the last day of the year, and that for some months previously shippers were using all their efforts to hurry forward exports. Therefore it is predicted that in the new year there will be a very great reduction in shipments. This is probable, seeing the widespread depression of trade. But

whether it will be as great as predicted, or whether the coal tax will much influence it, remains to be seen.

Meanwhile the fall in the price of coal is very much less than might reasonably have been anticipated. Such as it is, it has given relief to other industries. But it seems inevitable that the fall must be greater in the new year. For instance, the best Welsh steam coal was quoted on Jan. 4 1901, at 20s. per ton, on July 5 at 20s.-21s., and on Dec. 27 at 17s. Between the beginning and the end of the year it will be seen that the fall was barely 3s. per ton. In Scotland the quotation for steam coal for the whole year 1900 was 13s. 6d. and for 1901 10s. The Scotch steam coal, of course, is much inferior to that of South Wales. One of the journals specially devoted to the iron and coal trades estimates that during the year 1901 the average fall in all kinds of coal was only 2·61s. per ton. Coal owners are generally either private individuals who publish no balance sheet, or they are interested in other industries, like iron and steel. Consequently, it is difficult for the public to ascertain what the real profits from coal-owning are. But the balance sheet of one great company, Messrs. Pease & Partners, seems to show that during the past year the trade was exceedingly profitable. During the year ended June 30 1901 there was a profit of £310,842, which enabled a dividend to be paid at the rate of 17½ per cent for the year. Wages in the trade fell considerably during the year. But in 1900 they had reached the highest level ever recorded, and even after the fall they are still greatly higher than in 1898.

The iron industry, which was exceptionally prosperous from about the middle of 1896 until nearly the end of 1900, then began to feel the consequences of the great rise both in coal and in wages and of the uncertainty as to ore supplies, and as a result there were loud complaints that profits had practically disappeared. Up to about 20 years ago so much of the ore required was raised at home that imports came only from Spain, Elba, Sweden, Algiers and Turkey, or five countries altogether. The home supplies have ceased to increase, in fact, seem to be gradually getting exhausted, and consequently imports have now to be drawn from more than twenty different countries, and preparations are being made for obtaining the command of supplies elsewhere. It is estimated in the trade that there was a total falling off during the year in the ore supplies, foreign and domestic, of between two and three million tons. But as yet there are no means of checking the estimate. The imports for the year, however, amounted to 5,546,845 tons, comparing with 6,297,963 tons in the previous year, and show thus a falling off of 751,118 tons, or about 12 per cent. One of the difficulties of the trade has been the marked rise in the prices of imported iron ores, a rise that had been going on for three or four years, and reached the highest point about the middle of 1900, when it was about 2s. 2d. per ton above the average of the previous year, and about 4s. above the average of 1896. For the ten years ended with 1900 the average price of imported iron ores was 14s. 8d. In November last year, when some fall had taken place from the highest, the average was still 15s. 3d., showing a considerable advance upon the average of the previous ten years, even including the exceptionally dear year 1900.

This dearth of ore, combined with the extraordinary cost of coal and the high wages, pressed so much upon the makers of pig iron that in the last quarter of 1900 about 55 furnaces were either damped down or put out of blast. In the first half of 1901, however, there was a great decline in the prices of ores, the fall in hematite ores being about 3s. 6d. per ton, making about 7s. per ton for pig. Coke also fell 3s. or 4s. per ton. And lastly there was a decline in wages and railway charges. The result was that several of the furnaces were re-lighted. Just at the close of 1900 and in the first two months of 1901 there was a fall in pig iron of from 15s. to 17s. 6d. per ton. But from February on prices remained fairly steady, and the increase of stocks in the public stores was not more than about 50,000 tons. At the same time the experience of the past couple of years brought home to the makers of pig iron the conviction that they have not kept pace with the times, and especially have not recognized the necessity for more economical working. Consequently most of the principal works have begun structural alterations of more or less importance. And it is quite evident that they will have to go very much farther

in their improvements so as to meet the keen competition they have now to face.

The finished-iron trade was very much less active than in 1900. And it was pushed more and more, not only by foreign competition but by the competition of the steel trade. For some few years past the make of puddled iron has been rapidly declining. It has fallen, in fact, from 2,841,000 tons to 1,163,000 tons. And the number of puddling furnaces has decreased from about 4,000 to 1,500. The great depression in Germany, which has been most marked in the iron and steel trades, resulted last year in more eager competition than ever with the British steel industry. As a result there has been a falling off in the British production. For the first half of 1901, according to the British Iron Trade Association, the total production of steel was 2,422,883 tons. The figures for the last half of the year are not yet available. The total exports of iron and steel of every kind for the year amounted to 2,900,100 tons, of the value of £25,305,673, showing a falling off of 640,589 tons and £6,687,002 compared with the previous year. The engineering trades have continued more active all through the year than perhaps any other. Prices during the second half of the year fell somewhat, and no doubt the check to new enterprise consequent upon the war made itself felt. But upon the whole every department of the engineering trades has been well employed and has been prosperous. All the manufacturers of locomotives and rolling stock have been busy at good prices. So have mechanical engineers and iron foundries. There has been a good demand for gas engines, and so on.

The wool trade has not even yet quite recovered from the effects of the break-down of the wild speculation at the end of 1899. Continental operators, especially French and German, engaged in that speculation much more than British, and the effects therefore were greater in France and Germany. Especially in France the number of failures was great, and so was the magnitude of the liabilities. All through 1900 the French and Germans in consequence were able to do little in the way of buying Colonial wools. During the past year, however, the French began to buy, and towards the end of the year they were active buyers. Apparently the French trade has now recovered from the effects of the crash. But the great crisis through which Germany is passing has made that country feel the effects of the speculation in wool even till now. So great and so widespread was the distrust in Germany at one time last year that bankers restricted unduly the accommodation they gave to their customers, and consequently manufacturers were not able to buy freely. At home, however, there has been a steady recovery in the woolen industry throughout the year, and merino wools have been gaining in value, not very rapidly, but still very steadily and satisfactorily. On the other hand, crossbred wools have been in very little demand, owing partly to a change of fashion and partly to the magnitude of the supplies. Unfortunately the drought in New South Wales has not yet come to an end. Elsewhere in Australia it is quite over, and the number of merino-bearing sheep is again beginning to increase. But over about two-thirds of the State of New South Wales, which is the greatest merino grower of any of the States, the drought still unfortunately continues, and therefore the supply of merino wool remains very restricted. The outlook hence for merinos is that during the new year there will be a further advance in prices. On the other hand, the supply of crossbreds is very great, and little recovery seems probable until the crisis on the Continent comes to an end, or at least is considerably mitigated.

In the cotton trade the year was unremunerative. But the first six months were very much better than the second. Moreover, spinners suffered more than weavers. Near the end of 1900 Mr. Henry Neill estimated for a very small American crop of between $9\frac{1}{2}$ and $9\frac{3}{4}$ million bales. The estimate was considered very low. Yet it had considerable influence upon the Liverpool market. It turned out that it was far too small, and as a consequence raw cotton continued to fall throughout the greater part of the year. Middling American opened at $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. per pound. It fell almost continuously till the middle of May, when the quotation was 4 9-32d. per pound. Afterwards there was a sharp rise, followed by a further fall, the lowest price touched being on Nov. 7, $4\frac{1}{4}$ d. per pound. The average for the year was $4\frac{3}{4}$ d. per pound. The fall in raw cotton, so far as spinners

were concerned, was neutralized by even a heavier decline in yarns. Consequently spinners complain that for the second half of the year they made no profits. Indeed, if they are to be believed, it was quite unremunerative to work for the last two or three months. Cotton cloth, however, was in good demand. There was a very large consumption at home, and exports were somewhat greater than in the previous year. Where spinners were also weavers, they did fairly well; and manufacturers proper all fared satisfactorily. The total exports of cotton piece goods were 5,364,614,800 yards, against 5,031,727,000 yards the year before. There was a very fair business done both with China and with India. The reports of the joint-stock spinning companies do not quite bear out the complaints so general amongst spinners. The profits of 76 spinning companies amounted to $8\frac{3}{8}$ per cent upon the share capital. Even if loans are included and an interest of $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent is allowed on the loans, the total profits would average $7\frac{1}{8}$ per cent upon the share capital. Furthermore, it is to be noted that twelve new mills started work in 1901; while seventeen new mills with 1,140,000 spindles are in course of erection.

Ever since 1897 shipbuilding has been exceedingly active, and in 1898, 1899 and 1900 the total out-turn of vessels was larger than ever before. The general expectation, therefore, was that 1901 would show a marked decline, partly because the demand of the British Government for shipping was greatly reduced and partly because the additions in previous years to the world's supply of shipping were so enormous. As a matter of fact, there was a marked decline in the placing of orders for new ships early in the year. Yet it turns out that the construction last year was greater even than in 1900. The total of ships of all kinds built in the United Kingdom was 680 vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 1,736,708 tons, of which 41 vessels with a displacement of 211,969 tons were war ships. The trading ships numbered 639, measuring 1,524,739 tons. Of the total only 48 were sailing vessels, measuring 23,661 tons. As usual, the Clyde ship-yards took the lead far before others. They turned out altogether 492,609 tons of shipping. The Tyne came next with 325,277 tons. The Tees and Hartlepool came next, with 307,932 tons, and the Wear next with 258,941 tons. But for size of vessels constructed, Belfast leads. Messrs. Harland & Wolff, of that city, built one ship, the Celtic, of 20,900 tons, and five others of over 12,000 tons each. Messrs. W. Gray & Co., of Hartlepool, came next; and Messrs. Russell & Co., of Port Glasgow, came third. The construction of war vessels in Government dock-yards was also exceptionally large, but mainly because of the delay which occurred in 1900, some vessels that ought to have been launched in that year having been put into the water only last year.

One other circumstance of peculiar note in the shipping trade last year was the purchase of an entire fleet of trading vessels—the Leyland Line—by a combination of American capitalists. As the New Year begins, there are general complaints that new orders for ships are exceedingly scarce, and the impression is widespread that this year will see a great falling off in activity. That the falling off has not come much sooner is the more surprising because of the very serious decline in freights during the past year. The decline of course is chiefly due to the extraordinary number of vessels built both in this country and abroad during the past three or four years. It was aggravated, however, by the discharge of a large number of vessels that had previously been chartered by the British Government on account of the war in South Africa. At the beginning of the year freights were about 20 per cent to 30 per cent under the very highest quotations of 1900. Since then there has been a further fall of from 20 per cent to 30 per cent. In the majority of cases freights are now only about half what they were in the late summer and early autumn of 1900; while expenses, including the cost of coal, have not been reduced at all correspondingly. Yet the quantity of goods transported at sea has been on an extraordinary scale. Even the trade admits that it was little, if any, below 1900, which was so marvelously prosperous a year for shipowners. And as a matter of fact, vastly increased as the shipping fleets of the world are, British ships were fully employed throughout the year. Yet, as has just been stated, the fall in freights, which began in the latter months of 1900, has gone on to the very end of 1901. Early in the year a strenuous effort was made by shipbuilders to keep up the price of shipping. As much as from £9 to £10 per ton burden was asked for the best class of new steamers. Buyers, however, were unwilling to give these prices, and they were only tempted in when the quotation was reduced to £7. Later in the year there was a further decline to £6 10s. per ton. And even at this reduction buyers have been by no means numerous.

The magnitude of the borrowings by the British Government is the most striking incident in the financial history of the year. On February 7 £11,000,000 of 3 per cent Exchequer bonds running for five years were offered for tender. The applications reached nearly $25\frac{1}{2}$ million pounds sterling, and the average price at which allotments were made was £97 5s. 4d. In April an issue of consols of £60,000,000 at $94\frac{1}{2}$ was made. The applications reached 210 millions sterling, and a very large proportion of them came from abroad. A British syndicate took firm 20 millions sterling of the loan; that is to say, a third of the whole.

and an Anglo-American syndicate took firm 10 millions, or one-sixth of the whole. The two syndicates took half the whole loan. The German Government in March borrowed 15 millions sterling in 3 per cents. And the Russian Government early in May borrowed in Paris 17 millions sterling; while there were numerous loans for British colonies also raised in London. Considering the largeness of the sums borrowed by the British Government—71 millions sterling within the year—(indeed within a couple of months in the early part of the year), the influence upon the money market was far slighter than might have been expected. Rates never ran very high. There was at no time difficulty in borrowing by persons in good credit, and though at times the outside market was but poorly supplied, the Bank of England was always in a position to give every accommodation required.

To a considerable extent the ease of the London market, no doubt, was due to the immense balances employed in London by the leading French banks. Everything was completely at a standstill in France throughout the whole year. There had been a great break-down in industrial enterprise during 1900; and the liquidation that followed was going on throughout 1901. One result of this was that it was very difficult for the banks to employ their funds at home. They were afraid to employ them in other Continental countries because of the crises through which those countries were passing; and consequently they sent extraordinary sums to London. The fall in prices, no doubt, also helped to ease the market, and so likewise did the check that was given to trade. In the first week of January the reserve of the Bank of England fell to somewhat under 16¼ millions sterling, and on the third of that month, therefore, the directors raised their rate of discount from 4 per cent to 5 per cent. Within six weeks the Bank reserve rose to very nearly 24½ millions sterling, an increase of nearly 8¼ millions sterling. Consequently, in February the Bank was able to reduce its rate by two successive steps from 5 per cent to 4 per cent. The Bank retained control of the market nevertheless until April, when the great consol. loan was raised. The applications for the loan caused money to flow to London both from New York and from Paris, and the market became very easy. In June the Bank rate was reduced, first to 3½ per cent and then to 3 per cent, and yet the Bank reserve rose in September to over 28 millions sterling. After that a strong demand for gold sprang up for Germany, Austria-Hungary and France. There was a considerable outflow of the metal and towards the end of October the Bank reserve was reduced to nearly 23 millions sterling. Consequently on the last day of the month the Bank rate was raised from 3 per cent to 4 per cent. Still the outflow of gold went on, and at the end of the year the reserve fell to as low as 19¼ millions sterling.

On the Stock Exchange the year has been remarkable for the great fall, both in consols and in British railway stocks; a fall much greater than would have been deemed possible a little while ago. £11,000,000 of five-year 3 per cent Exchequer bonds, as stated above, were easily placed in February at 97¼, and the £80,000,000 consol. loan was placed successfully at the beginning of April at 94½. Yet consols fell to 91 by the middle of July. Mainly this was one of the results of the Northern Pacific "corner," which for a little while disorganized all markets and created very serious apprehension. The Anglo-American syndicate, which took 10 millions of the new loan, sold very heavily. When that became apparent there was selling by persons anxious to get out in time, and "bear" sales took place of course on a considerable scale. Then there followed a rapid recovery; so that by the middle of August the price had gone as high as 94¾. There have since been various fluctuations. At the end of the year the quotation was 93 15-16.

The fall in British railway stocks was not less remarkable. British railway management has not been progressive, partly because the common stocks are held by the investing public all over the country, and the directors therefore have long felt compelled to divide all their profits every half-year, and partly because, owing to working arrangements, powers of running over one another's lines, and the like, competition was not very keen. At all events, railway managers have not felt the necessity, as have those in the United States, for making strenuous efforts to keep down operating expenses. The result has been that the great rise in coal, materials and wages in 1900 and the first half of 1901 caused heavy losses to the railways. The dividends declared for the second half of 1900 were extremely unsatisfactory, and those declared for the first half of 1901 were still more so. On the top of this came schemes for paralleling some of the railways by means of electric lines, and a kind of scare was created, owing to what it was said could be done by means of electricity. The final outcome was a disastrous fall in the common stocks. To take the cases of the leading lines, it may be stated here that London & North Western stock fell from 180 in January to 15¾ in October; North Eastern stock fell from 172½ to 149 in November; Great Western stock fell from 169 in February to 131 in July, and Lancashire & Yorkshire fell from 132½ at the beginning of the year to 104 in December. There has been some recovery from these extreme quotations, which recovery will probably be more marked in the new year.

Outside of the markets for British Government and British railway stocks there has been very little movement. In the American department a large business was done in the

first couple of months. But the "corner" in Northern Pacific alarmed the market, and since then transactions have been on a small scale. In Colonial securities of all kinds, in foreign government stocks, and in what are called miscellaneous securities, there has not been very great activity, and there have been very few changes. In the market for gold shares a great break-down occurred just at the end of 1900. It was most marked, however, in the West Australian market, in which a large group of companies with heavy capital, headed by the London & Globe Corporation, completely collapsed, and caused the failure of no fewer than 21 members of the Stock Exchange. The effect of this was aggravated by the discovery of scandalous mismanagement in the case of some other companies. The result was a severe fall in Western Australian shares, throwing the market into a disorganization from which it has not yet recovered. South African mining shares were neglected until the very end of 1901, when the belief gained ground at home and on the Continent that the war was rapidly coming to an end. In Dec., therefore, there was greater activity than for two years before.

The total imports of gold during the year were valued at £20,715,628, against £26,190,873 the year before, and as much as £32,533,497 in 1899. The largest amount was received from India, £6,946,334. The second largest was from Australia, £4,822,222, which, however, was considerably less than the year before. British South Africa stands third, £1,962,283. Some part of this was gold remitted by banks in South Africa which had over-supplied themselves on account of the war. But the larger part came from Rhodesia, indicating that Rhodesia is likely soon to become an important source of supply. Up to the end of the year the Transvaal mines were not shipping. From France we received £1,174,543 and from Egypt £1,148,890. The Board of Trade returns lump together the receipts from Mexico, Central America, the West Indies and South America (omitting, however, Brazil). These receipts for the year amounted to £1,060,752. From Brazil they were £459,706. The exports of gold, so far as they have been able to be collected at the Custom houses, amounted to £13,965,265, from which it would appear that the net import of the metal into the United Kingdom during the twelve months was £6,750,363. But it is to be recollected that a good deal of gold is taken away in the pockets of travelers, making the figures quite unreliable. Of the exports which can be traced, Germany took £3,316,536; France, £1,697,632; Mexico, Central America, South America and the West Indies, £1,689,456; Brazil, £425,936; India, £2,448,801; and "other countries," £3,124,286. The exports to India were in the very early part of the year. At that time the parcel post conveyed the metal on exceptionally cheap terms. On the 1st of July, however, the postal authorities stopped this, and the remittances immediately ceased. Afterwards gold was received from India to the amount stated above. The larger part of the gold reported above to have been sent to Germany really went to Austria-Hungary; but it was landed at a German port, and therefore is reported as for Germany. There was a very much stronger demand for gold for Austria, Germany and France, especially the latter, than the figures indicate. But the greater part of the demand was satisfied by the large shipments that took place from New York. The London market was saved from a very severe pinch by the freedom with which shipments were made from New York.

The total imports of silver during the year were £11,501,678 against £13,222,300 the year before. Of this total £9,718,993 came from the United States. Mexico, Central and South America (except Brazil) and the West Indies sent £537,104. France sent £418,645, and Germany sent £281,705. The imports from "other countries" were all individually small. The exports of silver amounted to £12,049,837, against £13,574,580 the year before. Of the total, India took £7,746,773, China £1,271,646, France £1,111,663, Germany £239,009 and South Africa £185,454. The exports to "other countries" were small individually.

The market for bar silver was disappointing all through the year. The price began as high as 29 9-16d. per oz. It declined slowly, month by month, until December, when there was heavy selling. At one time the quotation was as low as 24¾d. At the close of the year it had recovered to 25¾d. The decline in the market is mainly due to the disappointment caused by the Indian Government not buying so much as had been anticipated. The year before the Indian Government bought very freely, as currency was greatly wanted by the people, and the general expectation was that the buying would continue. As the figures given above show, the imports into India were on a large scale. Still, they were not large enough to maintain the price. Furthermore, the Russian Government bought very much less than for some years before. In 1900 it bought very freely because of the troubles in China and of its large expenditure upon the Siberian Railway. And with the falling off in its demand last year the market was disappointed. Thirdly, the demand for China was very much smaller than had been hoped for. With the conclusion of peace people anticipated that business would become very active in China, and that silver therefore would be required in large amounts. Lastly, it was generally expected that the New York money market, as well as that of London, would be stringent in December, and therefore silver was very freely sold to meet engagements that might have to be faced.

The complete trade figures of imports and exports into and from Great Britain for three years are as follows:

Table with columns for 1901, 1900, and 1899. Rows include EXPORTS (Home products, Re-shipment of imports, Total exports) and IMPORTS (Total merchandise, Excess of imp. over exp.).

The quantities and values of textile exports from Great Britain for the last three years are given in the following table.

Table with columns for 1901, 1900, and 1899. Rows include QUANTITIES (Cotton yarn, Piece goods, Jute yarn, etc.) and VALUES (Cotton yarn, Piece goods, Jute yarn, etc.).

The exports of iron and steel from Great Britain have been as below each year since 1876, inclusive.

Table with columns for Pig Iron, Rails, Other Descriptions, and Total. Rows list years from 1901 down to 1876 with corresponding tonnage.

In the table below we show the price of silver in London by months for 1899, 1900 and 1901.

Table with columns for SILVER, 1901, 1900, and 1899. Each year has sub-columns for High, Low, and Aver. prices.

The situation of the Bank of France as to its stock of gold and silver, according to the last returns of each month of 1899, 1900 and 1901, was as follows, stated in pounds sterling.

Table with columns for 1901, 1900, and 1899. Rows show monthly Gold and Silver values in pounds.

The appended table, made up from the official statements of the Bank of England, shows the position of the Bank as regards bullion, reserve, etc., each week of the year.

BANK OF ENGLAND IN 1901.—[00,000s omitted.]

Large table with multiple columns: 1901, Note Circulation, Bullion, DEPOSITS (Public, Other), SECURITIES (Govt, Other), Reserve of Notes and Coin, Bank Rate, and Market Rate 3 Months Bank Bills.

a July 19, 1900. b Jan. 3, 1901. c Feb. 7. d Feb. 21. e June 6. f July 13. g October 31.

In the subjoined statement we show all the changes in the Bank of England rate in each year from 1893 to 1901, inclusive.

BANK OF ENGLAND RATE OF INTEREST.

Table with columns for Year, Rate per cent., and Number of days. Rows show interest rate changes from 1893 to 1901.

TRADE AND COMMERCE—RETURNS OF.

FOREIGN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

OUR FOREIGN COMMERCE IN 1901.

The figures of our foreign trade for the late calendar year show that the year will rank as among the best in the country's history. Stated in brief, the merchandise exports in 1901 had a money value of 1,465½ million dollars, or only about 12½ million dollars less than the aggregate for the calendar year 1900, which was, roughly, 1,478 million dollars. The magnitude of the amounts for these two years can be judged when we say that for 1899 and 1898 the totals were respectively 1,275 and 1,255 millions, for 1897 and 1896 1,099 and 1,005 millions, respectively, and for 1895 but 824 millions. The increase between 1895 and 1901, it will be observed, has been full 80 per cent.

What gives special significance to this result is that it was reached, as already stated, in face of a number of adverse circumstances and conditions. For instance, the serious corn-crop shortage from which so large a section of the United States suffered in 1901 naturally reduced very decidedly the shipments of corn. Then the trade depression prevailing in many of the Continental countries of Europe cut off directly and indirectly a considerable portion of the foreign markets for our iron and steel. We say indirectly as well as directly, because the iron and steel industry in Germany was utterly prostrated, and the inability to find a market at home for their surplus products led the German makers to force their goods upon outside markets at a sacrifice—in some cases, it is asserted, at below cost. On the other hand, there was little inducement for our own producers to seek foreign outlets, as the iron and steel markets here were buoyant and demand exceeded supplies. Besides this, the fatuous policy pursued by the Amalgamated Copper Company in maintaining an artificial price for copper caused the copper exports to dwindle—leading at the same time to large imports of copper.

That the grand aggregate of the merchandise exports underwent comparatively little shrinkage, notwithstanding the conditions mentioned, is due in the main to three principal elements. (1) The tremendous exports of wheat and flour, far exceeding the best of previous years; (2) the fact that prices for agricultural products, owing to the corn failure, were maintained at good figures, while agricultural conditions abroad also favored a high level of values; (3) the circumstance that outside of iron and steel and copper our manufacturing exports did not fall off.

The large volume of the wheat and flour shipments was by all odds the most striking feature of the year's exports. The wheat crop in the United States (spring and winter combined) was the largest ever harvested. Contemporaneously, the wheat crops abroad were deficient. As a consequence, the demand upon us was urgent and of unusual dimensions. Reducing flour to wheat, we sent out during the twelve months of 1901 no less than 266,295,903 bushels of wheat. There have been other years when the wheat shipments were of exceptional dimensions, but this is about 40 million bushels in excess of the best of them. In the previous year (1900) the shipments were only 182,925,443

bushels, showing an increase therefore in 1901 of 83 million bushels. In 1899 the exports were 193,862,385 bushels, and in 1898, which was one of the largest of the previous years, they were 223,810,253 bushels. The extent of the foreign demand prevented any decline in price, notwithstanding the size of the crop. The exports of wheat averaged 72½ cents per bushel in 1901 against 71½ cents in 1900. It remains to be said that notwithstanding this improvement, the average was much below that of either 1899, when 74 cents was realized, or 1898 when almost 88 cents was realized. The comparisons are the same for flour, the average export price per bbl. for 1901 having been \$3 69, as against \$3 65 in 1900, but as against \$3 74 and \$4 32 respectively in 1899 and 1898.

In the case of corn, of course the average price was very high, namely 49½ cents, against 44½, 40½ and 37½ cents, respectively, in the three years preceding. The amount of corn sent out was only about one-half the amounts of the years immediately preceding, namely 102,359,089 bushels, against 190,386,489 in 1900, 206,135,233 bushels in 1899 and 207,309,381 in 1898. In values, therefore, there was a heavy falling off, the amount for 1901 being only \$50,361,388, as compared with \$84,284,733 for 1900, \$82,728,589 for 1899 and \$77,315,689 for 1898. There was also a further shrinkage in the oats shipments, which aggregated only about 26 million bushels, as against 32 million, 41 million and 50 million bushels, respectively, in the three years preceding. For this loss, though, there was compensation in an average price of 35½ cents per bushel in 1901, contrasted with 30½, 31½ and 32½ cents in the three previous years. In value the oats exports were \$9,106,209 in 1901 and \$9,823,496 in 1900, showing no very great difference as between these two years. In 1899, however, the amount was \$12,848,332 and in 1898 \$16,046,888.

The foregoing makes it clear that large though the loss on the corn exports was, the gain on the wheat shipments was of much greater consequence, and that the total of the breadstuffs exports as a whole consequently ran considerably higher than in the previous year. In truth the value of the breadstuffs exports for 1901 was over 25 million dollars larger than for 1900, the figures being \$276,404,299, against \$250,786,080. In 1899 the amount of the corresponding item was \$269,955,771 and for 1898 it was \$317,879,746. The difference against 1901 in this last instance follows from the lower price for wheat and the reduced shipments of corn, and the comparison is instructive in bringing out the fact that notwithstanding the increase in the late year, the breadstuffs exports for that period of twelve months were by no means the largest on record.

Besides the gain on the breadstuffs exports, there was also a gain on the exports of provisions and dairy products, which amounted to \$206,931,309 for 1901, against \$186,568,735 for 1900, and a gain on the shipments of cattle, sheep and hogs, which had a value of \$39,290,067, against \$35,033,734. The increase in both instances follows in part from higher prices and

in part from an augmentation in the quantity sent out. On the other hand, in the case alike of the petroleum exports and the cotton exports, there was a falling off. The former were \$72,784,886, against \$74,493,707, the loss being due entirely to a lower average price, reflecting doubtless the effects of the oil discoveries in Texas and California; 1,051,206,172 gallons were exported in 1901, against 967,106,478 gallons in 1900, these figures not including shipments of residuum. The decrease in the value of the cotton exports was also due to a smaller average price. Yet the price remained relatively high, being 8 15-33 cents per pound, which compares with 9 1/2 cents for 1900, but with 6.47 cents and 5.57 cents in 1899 and 1898. We sent out 6,963,092 bales in 1901, against 6,671,561 bales in 1900, and only 5,787,853 bales in 1899. In 1898, however, shipments were 8,169,380 bales, though, as already stated, at an average price of but 5.57 cents per pound. In the following we show the exports of the leading staples for the last six years.

EXPORTS OF LEADING PRODUCTS FOR SIX CALENDAR YEARS.

Table with 7 columns: Exports, 1901, 1900, 1899, 1898, 1897, 1896. Rows include Cotton, Breadstuffs, Prov'ns. &c, Cattle, sheep and hogs., Petr'm., &c, Total, All oth. exp., Total.

It will thus be seen that the aggregate of the exports of the leading staples increased 35 1/2 million dollars in 1901 over 1900, and at \$896,395,944 is decidedly the largest of any of the years given, comparing with \$655,056,605 for 1896 and with \$535,169,458 for 1895. In the shrinkage of 47 million dollars in the "all other exports"—comprising everything outside the leading staples—we see reflected the falling off in the iron and steel exports and in the copper exports. More than the whole decrease is found under these two heads, indicating that other classes of manufacturing exports did not as a whole decline. The value of the exports of iron and steel was \$102,539,797 in 1901, against \$129,633,480 in 1900, and of copper \$33,534,899, against \$57,542,610. The combined loss is over 51 million dollars.

In the case of the merchandise imports, it is not surprising to find further expansion. With business extremely active here the requirement for raw materials and the other components entering into our manufacturing industries is necessarily increased, and the fact that labor is fully employed at excellent wages and that business men are netting good profits stimulates imports of luxuries. The imports for 1901 are much the largest in the country's history, and at \$880,421,056 are 51 million dollars in excess of those for 1900.

MERCHANDISE EXPORTS AND IMPORTS (CALENDAR YEARS).

Table with 5 columns: Calendar Year, Exports, Imports, Excess, Total Trade. Rows range from 1870 to 1888.

Table with 5 columns: Calendar Year, Exports, Imports, Excess, Total Trade. Rows range from 1889 to 1901.

A word or two seems called for with reference to the excess of merchandise exports over imports, or trade balance. This was not as heavy as in the year preceding, and yet amounted to almost 585 million dollars. Nevertheless we were obliged to send out net 3 million dollars gold. Investors in this country last April subscribed largely for the new British loan, and in the contest for control of Northern Pacific big blocks of the stock of that road were bought in Europe and brought here, besides which the generally high range of prices ruling on our Stock Exchange attracted hither other foreign-owned American securities. Furthermore, increasing amounts of American capital are going into electrical and other enterprises in Europe, and we are obliged to remit each year a large sum for freights, interest, etc. Hence if the year 1901 stood alone in the extraordinary extent of the trade balance, the feature of a coincident gold outflow would not be so hard to understand. As it is, the 1901 balance is merely one of a series of successive annual balances all of notable proportions, as will be seen from the following.

YEARLY TRADE BALANCE.

Table with 6 columns: Excess of—, 1901, 1900, 1899, 1898, 1897. Rows include Merchan. exports, Silver exports, Total, Gold imports, Grand total.

Including specie, the excess of exports to be accounted for in 1901 is 612 million dollars, following 662 millions in 1900, 493 millions in 1899, 503 millions in 1898, and 383 and 311 millions respectively in 1897 and 1896. For the six years together merchandise and specie exports have exceeded merchandise and specie imports in the enormous sum of \$2,965,671,322. To complete our record, we add the following.

Gold. Silver.

Table with 8 columns: Year Ending Dec. 31, Exports, Imports, Excess of Exports (+) or Imports (-) for Gold, Exports, Imports, Excess of Exports (+) or Imports (-) for Silver. Rows range from 1870 to 1901.

NOTE.—For years 1886 to 1901, inclusive, the figures embrace gold and silver in ore; in the years preceding both were included in the merchandise movement.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS BY FISCAL YEARS.

The table below shows the exports and imports in each fiscal year (ending June 30) since 1871.

Table showing total value of exports and imports of the United States in the fiscal years ending June 30, from 1872 to 1901, inclusive, in specie values. Columns include Years ending June 30, Imports (Merchandise, Silver Coin and Bullion, Gold Coin and Bullion), Foreign (re-exports), Domestic (Merchandise, Silver Coin and Bullion, Gold Coin and Bullion), Totals (Merchandise, Silver Coin and Bullion, Gold Coin and Bullion), and Balances (Merchandise, Silver Coin and Bullion, Gold Coin and Bullion).

NOTE.—Totals of gold coin and bullion and silver coin and bullion in 1895 to 1901 inclusive, include gold and silver in ores. In preceding years gold and silver in ores were included in merchandise.

EXPORTS OF LEADING ARTICLES FOR YEARS ENDING JUNE 30.

Table showing exports of leading articles for years ending June 30, 1900-1901, 1899-1900, and 1898-1899. Columns include Articles, 1900-1901, 1899-1900, and 1898-1899. Articles listed include Agricultural implements, Bacon and hams, Beef, Barley, Books, Brass, Butter, Cattle and sheep, Carriages, Casings, Cheese, Chemicals, Clocks, Coal, Copper, Corn, Cotton, Fertilizers, Fish, Flax, Furs, Glass, Glucose, Grease, Gunpowder, Hay, Hides, Hops, India rubber, Instruments, Iron and steel, Jewelry, Lard, Leather, Malt liquors, Marble, Medicines, Mules, Musical instruments, Nickel, Oats, Oatmeal, Oil, Paper, Paraffine, Pork, Rosin, Rye, Seed, Soap, Spirits, Starch, Sugar, Tallow, Tobacco, and Vegetables.

* Including machinery, but not including iron ore. * Also included under animals, other.

The following table, made up from the latest revised returns, shows the imports of leading articles (both quantities and values) in the last three fiscal years. It embraces all articles the imports of which exceeded \$1,000,000 in value in any one of the years included in the statement.

IMPORTS OF LEADING ARTICLES FOR YEARS ENDING JUNE 30.

ARTICLES.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1898-1899.
Argal, or argol.....lbs.	28,598,781	27,339,489	23,300,762
do do value.....\$	2,476,482	2,358,693	1,914,450
Books, maps, etchings, &c., val. \$	3,791,777	3,571,626	3,083,401
Breadstuffs, all kinds, value. \$	2,049,038	1,803,729	2,544,765
Bristles, value.....\$	1,730,197	2,152,367	1,452,252
Brushes, value.....\$	1,142,234	977,513	890,629
Cement, Roman, Portl'd, etc. lbs.	639,272,528	942,568,68	839,421,118
do value.....\$	2,169,890	3,270,916	2,776,336
Cheese, value.....\$	2,120,293	1,761,613	1,563,128
Chemicals, drugs, dyes and medicines (including those given here separately), value.....\$	53,463,090	53,705,152	42,681,504
Cigars, cigarettes, &c.....lbs.	481,371	460,559	418,634
do value.....\$	2,401,273	2,299,923	2,082,450
Clays or earth, value.....\$	1,036,817	926,111	786,214
Coal, bituminous.....tons.	1,928,194	1,707,076	1,258,784
do do value.....\$	5,247,025	4,476,032	3,550,793
Coal tar, colors and dyes, value. \$	3,881,045	4,890,072	3,799,353
Cocoa, or cacao, crude, value. \$	6,472,829	5,657,283	5,064,703
Coffee.....lbs.	854,871,310	787,991,911	831,827,063
do value.....\$	62,861,999	52,467,943	55,275,470
Copper, value.....\$	9,940,463	12,457,470	5,648,896
Cork wood, value.....\$	1,729,914	1,444,825	1,147,802
Cotton, raw, value.....\$	6,787,813	7,960,945	5,013,146
Cotton, manufactures of—			
Bleached & unbleached, dyed, colored, stained or painted, Square yards.....	40,676,145	65,047,853	52,447,168
do do value.....\$	6,116,605	8,513,905	6,756,037
Hosiery, shirts, drawers, &c., value.....\$	5,461,704	4,715,762	4,335,269
Other manufactures of, val. \$	28,654,473	28,066,572	20,963,128
Cutlery, value.....\$	1,596,501	1,534,382	1,188,916
Dye woods and decoctions, val. \$	1,274,445	1,083,644	984,433
Earthen, stone, & China ware, val. \$	9,467,418	8,645,265	7,603,959
Feathers and down, crude, val. \$	1,524,859	1,736,458	1,768,092
Feathers and flowers, artificial, value.....\$	2,075,520	2,225,202	1,927,623
Fertilizers, value.....\$	2,230,221	1,697,986	1,492,019
Fish, value.....\$	7,042,316	7,358,036	5,957,929
Flax, hemp, jute, &c., raw, val. \$	22,932,506	26,373,805	20,300,093
do do m'f'rs of, val. \$	37,744,289	31,559,371	25,157,594
Fruits and nuts, value.....\$	19,584,612	19,263,592	18,314,206
Furs and fur skins, value.....\$	11,019,658	12,060,124	10,861,262
Glass and glassware, value.....\$	4,847,438	4,912,482	4,188,828
Glycerine, value.....\$	1,722,892	2,155,414	1,024,131
Gloves, kid & leather, value.....\$	5,534,258	6,107,765	5,398,125
Gums, value.....\$	6,839,139	6,884,704	5,868,765
Hair and manuf'rs of, value. \$	1,680,048	2,694,190	1,974,013
Hats, bonnets, etc., and material for, value.....\$	2,797,354	2,827,434	2,426,726
Hay, value.....\$	1,128,610	1,019,743	1,115,409
Hides and skins, value.....\$	48,220,193	57,935,698	41,988,043
Household and personal effects, etc., free of duty, value.....\$	2,366,431	2,007,805	3,113,107
Horses, cattle and sheep, val. \$	4,153,314	4,219,312	4,071,493
India rubber & gutta percha. lbs.	55,556,089	49,809,223	51,582,005
do do value. \$	28,486,340	31,555,483	31,875,207
Indigo, value.....\$	1,402,894	1,446,490	1,698,583
Iron and steel, and manufactures of—			
Pig iron.....tons	89,325	61,100	23,316
do value.....\$	1,355,231	2,109,501	711,088
Ingots, blooms, &c.....lbs.	19,815,437	32,223,218	23,797,994
do value.....\$	1,280,689	1,889,028	1,088,847
Total value.....\$	17,853,894	20,478,728	12,100,449
Ivory, animal and vegetable, val. \$	1,021,974	1,049,034	779,459
Jewelry and manfs. of gold and silver, value.....\$	3,789,419	3,545,890	3,293,829
Lead, and manufactures of, val. \$	4,836,024	3,156,250	2,784,611
Leather, value.....\$	5,701,193	6,519,172	5,237,700
Licorice root, value.....\$	1,737,097	1,667,256	1,566,830
Lime, chloride of.....lbs.	40,960,523	136,403,151	113,107,250
do do value.....\$	1,371,028	1,464,019	1,159,271
Logs and round timber, val. \$	804,050	879,956	1,766,294
Lumber, value.....\$	8,336,116	9,829,336	6,015,193
Machinery, value.....\$	3,324,756	3,569,096	1,630,542
Malt liquors, value.....\$	1,883,750	1,727,256	1,487,878
Manganese ore and oxide, val. \$	1,160,032	2,693,003	772,310
Marble and stone and manufactures of, value.....\$	1,275,580	1,028,550	883,852
Matting, incl. Chinese, value. \$	2,906,938	2,674,911	2,651,690
Metal, metal compositions, and manufactures of (not including brass and iron, &c.), value. \$	5,924,454	5,570,127	4,118,313
Molasses, value.....\$	1,123,923	899,524	789,576
Musical instruments, value.....\$	991,313	1,090,526	1,058,424
Oils, value.....\$	7,090,468	6,817,780	5,641,183
Opium, incl. prepared.....lbs.	700,789	787,417	638,713
do do value.....\$	2,232,308	2,189,721	2,052,154
Paints and colors, value.....\$	1,437,122	1,535,461	1,207,440
Paintings, statuary, &c., val. \$	3,304,546	2,608,891	2,458,978
Paper and man'rs of, value.....\$	4,002,166	3,795,645	3,191,589
Paper stock—Rags.....lbs.	55,681,911	92,382,167	55,596,560
do value.....\$	874,444	1,372,156	805,545
All other, value.....\$	1,309,242	1,889,622	1,809,369
Platinum, value.....\$	1,649,478	1,770,617	1,193,455
Plumbago, value.....\$	929,986	2,345,294	1,081,859
Potash.....lbs.	203,462,724	181,682,096	158,477,693
do value.....\$	3,870,011	3,437,160	2,986,486
Precious stones, cut and uncut, unset, value.....\$	20,425,736	14,237,186	14,356,584
Provisions, all kinds, value.....\$	2,647,580	2,288,381	1,993,155
Rice and rice meal.....lbs.	115,699,853	116,679,881	204,177,293
do value.....\$	2,096,337	2,279,036	3,330,149
Seeds, value.....\$	4,293,919	1,795,048	1,218,845
Shells, value.....\$	552,940	1,019,731	973,944
Silk, raw.....lbs.	9,139,617	11,259,310	9,691,145
do value.....\$	29,353,777	44,549,672	31,227,081
Silk, manufactures of, value. \$	26,858,557	30,894,373	25,109,074
Soda, nitrate of.....tons	202,705	184,247	122,314
do do value.....\$	5,743,612	4,736,807	2,074,805
Soda.....lbs.	61,518,715	120,258,427	91,965,364
do value.....\$	619,974	1,171,804	900,976
Spices, all kinds, value.....\$	3,563,046	3,401,265	2,782,301

ARTICLES.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1898-1899.
Spirits, distilled (including product of U. S. returned), value. \$	4,143,859	3,609,831	3,145,079
Sugar, not above No. 16.....cwt.	38,652,673	40,066,272	39,175,049
do value.....\$	87,551,94	99,859,976	93,271,185
do above No. 16, value.....\$	2,500,251	390,998	1,692,951
Sulphur, crude, value.....\$	2,867,727	2,711,912	1,692,449
Tea.....lbs.	90,381,270	84,845,107	74,089,899
do value.....\$	11,014,981	10,558,110	9,675,081
Tin, blocks or pigs.....lbs.	73,091,890	70,158,915	67,342,107
do value.....\$	19,805,551	19,104,301	11,843,357
Tin plates.....lbs.	117,880,312	147,963,804	108,484,826
do value.....\$	3,770,062	4,799,796	2,613,564
Tobacco, leaf.....lbs.	26,844,373	19,619,677	14,035,829
do value.....\$	16,289,324	13,297,223	9,900,253
Toys, value.....\$	3,300,238	2,923,982	2,265,542
Vanilla beans, value.....\$	875,229	1,209,334	1,285,412
Vegetables, all kinds, value.....\$	3,690,709	2,935,077	1,278,738
Watches and movements, val. \$	1,679,093	1,406,111	1,061,959
Wine in casks.....galls.	2,742,814	2,533,828	2,253,226
do value.....\$	1,920,469	1,744,736	1,571,573
Wine in bottles.....doz.	683,224	626,069	537,244
do value.....\$	6,274,774	5,676,959	5,016,833
Wood and manufactures of, val. \$	19,745,423	20,591,908	14,502,355
Wool and woolen goods—			
Wool, raw.....lbs.	103,583,505	155,928,455	76,736,209
do value.....\$	12,529,881	20,260,936	8,322,897
Cloths, value.....\$	3,968,218	5,129,529	3,809,466
Carpets.....sq. yds.	858,807	904,294	631,547
do value.....\$	2,705,224	2,748,793	1,759,566
Dress goods.....sq. yds.	25,377,337	25,343,998	27,098,584
do value.....\$	5,378,396	5,872,085	5,905,548
All other wool mnfs., val.....\$	2,530,018	2,414,039	2,258,041

* Including machinery, but not including iron ore; also including the values already stated separately.
 † Includes bi-carbonate or super-carbonate, caustic, sal soda and soda ash, and all other salts of soda.
 ‡ Includes hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, etc.

COURSE OF MERCHANDISE PRICES.

To furnish an indication of the course of merchandise values, we give the following table. It shows the prices of leading articles of merchandise in New York about the first of January in 1860, which was before the war excitement had begun to affect the markets; on January 1, 1879, when gold payments were resumed; and for the past five years—1898 to 1902, inclusive.

COMPARATIVE PRICES OF MERCHANDISE IN NEW YORK.

	January 2—						
	1860.	1879.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Breadstuffs—							
Flour—No. 2, ext.....bbl.	4 30	8 90	3 70	2 75	2 70	2 65	2 90
Patents.....bbl.	7 50	7 75	5 10	4 45	4 50	4 85	4 75
Rye, superfine.....bbl.	4 00	3 10	3 15	3 45	3 50	3 50	3 75
Cornmeal, Brywline.....bbl.	3 90	2 85	2 00	2 30	2 80	2 40	3 80
*Wheat—White, No. 1.....bu.	1 50	1 11	1 02	Nom'l.	Nom'l.	Nom'l.	Nom'l.
Red Winter, No. 2.....bu.	1 30	1 08½	1 01¼	85½	75½	82½	83¼
West'n Spr'g, No. 2.....bu.	.....	98	95¾	77	69¼	80¾	80¾
Rye, Northern.....bu.	92	60	55	64	64¾	51	63
Oats, No. 2, white.....bu.	40½	33	28¾	37	31¼	32¾	54¼
Corn—							
West. mixed, No. 2.....bu.	90	47	33	34¾	29¼	45¼	70¾
*Cotton—							
Middling Upland.....lb.	11	9 7-16	5 15-16	5¾	7¾	10¾	8 7-16
Low Middling Upland.....lb.	11½	9 1-16	5 15-16	5 7-16	7 5-16	9 11-16	8 1-16
Cotton goods—							
Brown sheetings.....yd.	8½	8	4¾	4¾	6	5¾	5¾
Print cloths, 64x64.....yd.	5½	3¾	2½	2¾	3¼	3¼	3
Fish—							
Dry cod (Georges).....gtl.	4 50	4 25	6 00	6	6	7	7
No. 1 (Mass.) mackerel.....bbl.	18 00	25 00	28 00	27 00	27 00	28 00	28 00
Hay—Shipping.....100 lbs.	1 00	45	70	65	75½	95	95
Hemp—Manila.....lb.	.....	6¾	4	6¼	7¾	11½	11½
Hops, prime State.....lb.	16	15	17	17	11	18	13
Iron—							
Scotch pig.....ton.	24 50	22 00	Nom'l.	Nom'l.	Nom'l.	Nom'l.	Nom'l.
American pig, No. 1.....ton	.....	17 00	12 00	12 25	23 00	16 50	16 00
Lead—Domestic.....100 lbs.	.....	4 00	3 72½	3 90	4 80	4 37½	4 00
Hemlock sole, light.....lb.	30	19½	21	20	25½	24¼	25
Lime—Com. Rockland.....bbl.	75	80	75	75	75	75	82
Molasses—N. Orleans.....gall.	53	37	33	34	45	42	40
Naval Stores—							
Spirits turpentine.....gall.	44½	27½	33¾	4 46	53	39	39¼
Common rosin.....bbl.	1 65	1 85	1 40	1 45	1 80	1 75	1 55
Oil—							
Crude whale.....gall.	52	38	Nom'l.	Nom'l.	Nom'l.	Nom'l.	Nom'l.
Crude sperm.....gall.	1 40	81	50	Nom'l.	55	55	Nom'l.
Linseed, Calcutta.....gall.	57	63	54	54	65	65	65
Petroleum—							
Crude in bbls.....gall.	.....	5½	Nom'l.	.....	Nom'l.	Nom'l.	Nom'l.
Refined in bbls.....gall.	.....	8¼	5 2-5	7¾	9 90	7 60	7 20
Pork, mess.....bbl.	16 37½	7 05	9 25	9 75	10 50	18 00	17 25
Beef, plain Western.....bbl.	9 50	10 00	8 50	8 75	10 75	9 00	9 50
Beef hams.....bbl.	14 50	17 00	22 50	19 00	22 00	18 00	20 50
Hams, pickled.....lb.	9¼	6	7¾	7	9	8¾	10
Lard, Western.....lb.	10½	5	5	5 80	6 15	7 30	10 20
Butter, prime State.....lb.	24	23	18	19	27½	24	25
Cheese, fine factory.....lb.	11	8¾	8¾	10½	11	12	11¼
Rice—Domestic.....lb.	4¼	6¾	4¾	5¾	4¼	5	4¾
Salt—							
Liverpool ground.....sack.	1 15	70	90	1 05	92½	92½	90
Liverpool, Ashton's.....sack.	1 95	2 50	2 10	2 10	2 10	2 10	2 25
Sugar							
C							

UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

COURSE OF DEBT AND PRICES.

The following table shows the public debt of the United States from 1793 to 1901, inclusive. In the year 1856, and subsequently, the totals given are the net amount of debt, not including accrued interest, less the balance of coin and currency in the Treasury. Bonds issued to the Pacific railroads are not included in the statement. For some of the years the figures printed below do not agree with those reported in the monthly debt statements issued by the Government, as a change in the form of the statements was made several times. We give the results on the same basis for all the years. The totals are for January 1 of each year from 1793 to 1843, inclusive, and for July 1 (close of the fiscal year) since 1844, inclusive. The debt was at its highest on August 31, 1865, when it amounted to \$2,756,431,571.

UNITED STATES DEBT 1793 TO 1901.

Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.
1793...	\$80,352,634	1812...	\$45,209,737	1830...	\$48,565,406	1848...	\$47,044,862	1866...	\$2,636,036,163	1884...	\$1,438,542,995
1794...	78,407,404	1813...	55,962,827	1831...	39,123,191	1849...	63,061,858	1867...	2,508,151,211	1885...	1,375,352,443
1795...	80,747,587	1814...	81,487,846	1832...	24,322,235	1850...	63,452,773	1868...	2,480,853,413	1886...	1,282,145,840
1796...	83,762,172	1815...	99,803,660	1833...	7,001,693	1851...	68,304,796	1869...	2,432,771,873	1887...	1,175,168,675
1797...	82,064,479	1816...	127,334,933	1834...	4,760,082	1852...	66,199,341	1870...	2,331,169,956	1888...	1,063,004,895
1798...	79,228,529	1817...	123,491,965	1835...	37,513	1853...	59,803,117	1871...	2,246,994,068	1889...	975,939,750
1799...	78,408,669	1818...	103,466,643	1836...	336,957	1854...	42,242,222	1872...	2,149,780,530	1890...	890,784,371
1800...	82,976,294	1819...	95,529,648	1837...	3,308,124	1855...	35,586,956	1873...	2,105,462,060	1891...	851,912,751
1801...	83,038,050	1820...	91,015,566	1838...	10,434,221	1856...	10,965,953	1874...	2,104,149,153	1892...	841,526,463
1802...	80,712,632	1821...	89,987,427	1839...	3,573,343	1857...	9,998,622	1875...	2,090,041,170	1893...	838,969,476
1803...	77,044,686	1822...	93,546,676	1840...	5,250,875	1858...	37,900,192	1876...	2,060,925,344	1894...	899,313,380
1804...	86,427,120	1823...	90,875,877	1841...	13,594,480	1859...	53,405,234	1877...	2,019,275,431	1895...	*932,830,667
1805...	82,312,150	1824...	90,269,777	1842...	20,601,226	1860...	59,964,402	1878...	1,999,332,280	1896...	955,297,254
1806...	75,723,270	1825...	83,788,432	1843...	32,742,922	1861...	87,718,660	1879...	1,996,414,405	1897...	986,656,086
1807...	69,218,390	1826...	81,054,059	1844...	23,461,652	1862...	505,312,752	1880...	1,919,326,747	1898...	†1,052,085,492
1808...	65,196,317	1827...	73,987,357	1845...	15,925,304	1863...	1,111,350,737	1881...	1,819,650,154	1899...	1,155,320,235
1809...	57,023,192	1828...	67,475,043	1846...	18,550,202	1864...	1,709,452,277	1882...	1,675,023,474	1900...	1,107,711,257
1810...	53,173,217	1829...	58,421,413	1847...	38,826,554	1865...	2,674,815,856	1883...	1,538,781,825	1901...	1,044,739,120
1811...	48,005,587										

* We have increased the amount for this date \$31,157,700 to allow for the foreign half of the Morgan-Belmont loan negotiated abroad, which did not appear in the Government debt statement for June 30, 1895, though the money in payment for it had already been received and counted in the Treasury cash.

† We have enlarged the amount for 1898 by \$25,000,000 to allow for receipts up to that date (June 30) on subscriptions to the \$200,000,000 new Government 3 per cents, such receipts having increased Government cash by a corresponding sum. It is proper to say that the augmentation in the net debt at this period would have been much heavier than that recorded by these figures (\$1,052,085,492) except that during the fiscal year the Government received \$60,201,885 cash from the Union Pacific sale, only \$29,904,952 of which went to redeem maturing Pacific Railroad bonds.

UNITED STATES DEBT STATEMENT DECEMBER 31, 1901.

To bring the results down to the latest date, we add the official statement of the public debt as it appears from the Treasurer's returns at the close of business on the last day of December, 1901.

INTEREST-BEARING DEBT DECEMBER 31, 1901.

Title of Loan—	Interest payable.	Amount issued.	Amount Registered.	Amount Outstanding. Coupon.	Total.
2s, Consols of 1930... Q.—J.	445,940,750	435,296,800	10,644,150	445,940,750	445,940,750
2s, Loan of 1908-1918... Q.—F.	198,792,640	4,336,900	44,197,260	97,664,160	197,664,160
4s, Funded loan, 1907... Q.—J.	740,823,100	188,450,100	51,618,200	240,068,300	240,068,300
4s Refund'g certifica's... Q.—J.	40,012,750			32,250	32,250
4s, Loan of 1925... Q.—F.	162,315,400	107,707,800	31,910,800	189,618,600	189,618,600
5s, Loan of 1904... Q.—F.	100,000,000	10,884,400	4,176,750	20,061,150	20,061,150
Aggregate In Bearing Debt.	1,687,984,840	790,705,800	152,541,160	943,292,210	1,487,057,650

NOTE.—The denominations of bonds are as follows: 4s of 1907, registered, \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000, \$10,000, \$20,000, \$50,000, coupon, \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000; 4s, refunding certificates, \$10; 5s of 1904, registered, \$50, \$100, \$1,000, \$10,000 coupon, \$50, \$100, \$1,000; 4s of 1925 registered, \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000, \$10,000, coupon, \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000; 3s of 1908-1918 registered, \$20, \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000, \$10,000, coupon, \$20, \$100, \$500, \$1,000; 2s of 1900-1930, registered, \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000, \$10,000, \$50,000, coupon, \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000.

DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.

	Nov. 30.	Dec. 31.
Funded Loan of 1891, continued at 2 per cent. called for redemption May 18, 1900; interest ceased August 18, 1900...	\$268,100 00	\$208,100 00
Funded Loan of 1891, matured September 2 1891...	6,800 00	66,300 00
Old debt matured prior and subsequent to Jan. 1 '61...	1,066,540 26	1,066,540 26
Debt on which interest has ceased...	\$1,340,940 26	\$1,339,790 26
Bonds issued to Pacific railroads matured but not yet presented: Union Pacific, \$12,000; Kansas Pacific, \$1,000; total...		\$13,000 00

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.

United States notes.....	\$346,681,016 00
Old demand notes.....	53,847 50
National bank notes—Redemption account.....	85,008,208 50
Fractional currency.....	\$15,250,425 78
Less amount estimated as lost or destroyed.....	8,375,984 00
	6,874,491 88

Aggregate of debt bearing no interest.....\$388,612,663 88

RECAPITULATION.

Classification of Debt—	Dec. 31, 1901.	Nov. 30, 1901.	Inc. or Dec.
Interest-bearing debt.....	\$443,279,210 00	\$449,062,330 00	Dec. 5,783,120 00
Debt, interest ceased.....	1,339,790 26	1,340,940 26	Dec. 1,150 00
Debt bearing no interest.....	888,612,663 88	886,878,726 68	Inc. 1,733,937 20
Total gross debt.....	1,339,251,564 14	1,337,282,142 89	Dec. 4,056,578 75
Cash balance in Treasury*.....	\$21,603,278 63	\$17,010,664 94	Inc. 4,592,613 69
Total net debt.....	1,011,628,285 51	1,020,271,477 95	Dec. 8,644,192 44

* Including \$150,000,000 reserve fund.

The foregoing figures show a gross debt on Dec. 31, 1901, (interest-bearing and non-interest-bearing) of \$1,333,281,564 14 and a net debt (gross debt less net cash in the Treasury) of \$1,011,628,285 51.

TREASURY CASH AND DEMAND LIABILITIES.—The cash holdings of the Government as the items stood Dec. 31 we take from the Treasury statement of that date. The net cash balance and the reserve fund of \$150,000,000 have both been deducted above in reaching the net debt.

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Reserve fund—	
Gold coin and bullion.....	\$150,000,000 00
Trust funds—	
Gold coin.....	\$316,785,089 00
Silver dollars.....	456,087,000 00
Silver dollars of 1890.....	52,000 00
Silver bullion of 1890.....	83,544,000 00
	811,468,089 00

General fund—	
Gold coin and bullion.....	\$74,012,514 26
Gold certificates.....	8,788,020 00
Silver certificates.....	6,694,108 00
Silver dollars.....	14 5,631 00
Silver bullion.....	680,184 22
United States notes.....	5,614,630 00
Treasury notes of 1890.....	168,293 00
National bank notes.....	10,433,449 57
Fractional silver coin.....	6,914,27 11
Fractional currency.....	132 63
Minor coin.....	382,691 18
Bonds and interest paid, awaiting reimbursement.....	678,188 49
	\$145,510,098 86
In national bank depositaries—	
To credit of Treasurer of the United States.....	106,380,363 18
To credit of United States disbursing officers.....	6,263,171 31
	112,643,534 49
	269,163,632 85
	1,219,631,721 85

Gold certificates.....	\$316,785,089 00
Silver certificates.....	456,087,000 00
Treasury notes of 1890.....	83,599,000 00
	\$811,468,089 00
National bank 5 per cent fund....	14,392,521 28
Outstanding checks and drafts....	5,437,167 59
Disbursing officers' balances.....	55,551,939 19
Post Office Department account.....	7,588,504 61
Miscellaneous items.....	3,319,249 03
	86,560,354 22
	\$898,028,443 22

Reserve fund.....	\$150,000,000 00
Available cash balance.....	171,603,278 63
	\$321,603,278 63
Total.....	\$1,219,631,721 85

Cash balance in the Treasury Nov. 30, 1901, exclusive of reserve and trust funds.....	167,010,664 94
Cash balance in the Treasury Dec 31, 1901, exclusive of reserve and trust funds.....	\$171,603,278 63
Increase during the month.....	\$4,592,613 69

PRICES OF UNITED STATES BONDS.

In the following tables are shown the monthly highest and lowest prices of United States Government securities for the forty-two years from 1860 to 1901, inclusive. In the first-mentioned year the total debt was almost nominal. Then followed the war period till April, 1865; thence the period of speculation until September, 1873; thence the period of recuperation till the resumption of gold payments on January 1, 1879, and the subsequent funding of the maturing bonds into new bonds at 4½, 4, 3½, 3 per cent, and finally in September, 1891, the extension of 4½s at 2 per cent, payable at option. In 1894 a somewhat different era began with the issue of 100 million dollars of 10-year five per cent bonds to meet deficiencies in revenue and make good the depletion of the gold reserve, followed by the issue in 1895 of \$62,300,000 of thirty-year 4 per cent bonds under the celebrated contract with the Morgan-Belmont Syndicate to protect the gold reserve, and another issue of 100 million dollars for the same purpose in February, 1896. In 1898 the war with Spain led to the issue of \$200,000,000 of new 3 per cents. In 1900 refunding of the existing debt (all except the 4s of 1925) into new 2 per cent consols was provided under the Gold Standard Law. The extended 2 per cents were paid off.

1860.

SECURITIES.	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPT'BER	OCTOBER	NOV'BER	DEC'BER
	Low-High	Low-High	Low-High	Low-High	Low-High	Low-High	Low-High	Low-High	Low-High	Low-High	Low-High	Low-High
U. S. 6s of 1868, coup....	106½-107	106 -107½	106½-107½	108 -108½	108½-109½	108 -108	108 -109	109 -109½	108 -108½	107½-107¾	.... - ....	96 - 98
U. S. 5s of 1865, coup....	98 -100	99½-100	99¾-100¾	100¼-102¼	102 -102¾	102¾-103	100¼-100¾	101 -102	102 -102½	102 -102½	93 - 98	92 - 92
U. S. 5s of 1874, coup....	99¼-100¾	100¾-100¾	100¾-101¾	103 -103¾	103 -103¾	103¾-104¾	101½-102	102 -103	102¾-103¾	102¾-103	95 -103	89 - 95

1861.

U. S. 6s of 1868, coup....	98 -100	94 -100	95 - 95½	95 - 95	86 - 95	88 - 90	87 - 90	87½- 90	88 - 90	90 - 90	92 - 92	97 - 98
U. S. 6s of 1881, coup....	.... - ....	93¼- 93¼	91 - 94	84½- 94	84¾- 89	88 - 85	85¾- 90¾	87¼- 89¾	89¼- 91¾	91¼- 95¼	93¾- 95¾	89 - 93¾
U. S. 5s of 1865, coup....	90¾- 92	86 - 91	89 - 92	91 - 91¾	85 - 86	85¾- 89¾	86 - 89	85 - 87	86 - 87¼	87¼- 89	87¾- 89	86¾- 88¾
U. S. 5s of 1871, coup....	91 - 93	87½- 91	.... - ....	85 - 85	78 - 80	75¾- 79	77¾- 80	.... - ....	79¾- 81	81¾- 85	82¾- 86	83¾- 88
U. S. 5s of 1874, coup....	92 - 97	85 - 93½	85 - 90	75 - 89½	75¼- 79	75 - 78¾	76 - 82	78¾- 81	79¾- 81	81½- 86	83 - 86	79 - 88

1862.

U. S. 6s of 1868, coup....	85 - 90	90 - 92	92½- 95	94 - 97	97¼-102	103½-107½	96½-100	96½- 99½	96½-100	103 -103½	101¾-102	102 -102
U. S. 6s of 1881, coup....	87½- 91¾	88½- 93	92¾- 94¾	92½- 98	97¾-105¾	105¾-107¾	94¾-103	98¾-101¾	99 -102½	102 -104¼	103 -104¼	102¾-104¼
U. S. 5s of 1865, coup....	85 - 86½	86½- 90	90¼- 98	92 - 92¾	93¾- 97	93 - 99	90 - 92	94 - 94	94 - 95	96 - 97	97 - 97	95 - 95
U. S. 5s of 1871, coup....	79½- 80	79 - 80	88 - 88	.... - ....	93 - 96	96½- 97	86¾- 86¾	88¾- 90	89 - 91	92¾- 93	.... - ....	91¾- 92¾
U. S. 5s of 1874, coup....	78 - 80½	78¾- 85	85 - 88	86½- 90	89¼- 96	95¾- 97¾	85 - 91	85 - 91	88 - 91¾	91 - 94	91¾- 93	91¾- 92¾
U. S. 6s, certificates.....	.... - ....	.... - ....	97 - 97	96¾- 99	99 -100¼	100¾-100¾	98 - 99	98¼- 99¾	98¼- 99¾	98¾- 99¾	97¾- 99¾	94¾- 97¼
U. S. 7 3-10 notes.....	97½- 98	98 - 99½	99¼-100	99¾-101¼	102¼-105¾	104¾-106¼	99 -105¼	102¼-105¼	102¾-104¾	103 -103	103¾-105¾	100¾-104¼

1863.

U. S. 6s of 1881, coup....	94¾- 99	95¾-102¾	100¾-105¾	104¾-106¾	107¾-108¾	107¾-110	104 -107	104¾-107¾	106 -107	106¾-110¾	108¾-110¾	108¾-110
U. S. 5s of 1865, coup....	.... - ....	96 - 99	99¾- 99¾	.... - ....	104 -106	106 -108¾	104¾-105	105 -105	.... - ....	.... - ....	117 -125	124 -127
U. S. 5s of 1874, coup....	86 - 90	85¾- 97½	94 - 98¼	95¼- 98¼	97 - 98	98¾-100	97 -100	96¾-101	97 - 97	96¾-100¼	100 -100	98 -100¾
U. S. 6s, gold certificates	94¾- 97¾	93¾- 99	98¾-100¾	99¾-102	101 -102	100¼-101¼	98¾-101¾	100 -101¾	101 -101¾	101¾-102¾	98 -102¾	101¾-102¾
U. S. 6s, current certs.....	.... - ....	.... - ....	96¾-100¾	98 - 99¾	98 - 99¾	97 - 99¾	97¼- 99¾	99¼- 99¾	99¼- 99¾	99 - 99¾	98¾- 99	98 - 98¾
U. S. 7 3-10s, A. & O....	100 -103	101¾-105¾	104¾-107¾	104¾-106	106 -107¾	103¾-107¾	105 -107	105¾-107¾	106¾-107¾	105¾-108¾	107¾-107¾	106¾-106¾
U. S. 7 3-10s, F. & A....	102¾-103	103¾-104¼	102¾-107	104 -107	106¾-109	107 -107¾	105¾-107¾	105¾-107¾	105 -106½	106 -108	106 -107¾	106¾-107¾

1864.

U. S. 6s of 1881, coup....	104 -107	106¾-111¾	111¾-113¾	118 -118	113 -115	111 -114	102 -106¾	104¾-109¾	106¾-109	104¾-106¾	106¾-113	112¾-118
U. S. 5-20s, coupon.....	101¾-104¾	103¾-107	107 -110¾	105 -114	105¾-107¾	101 -106¾	101¾-103¾	106¾-113	105 -111¾	106¾-106¾	106¾-107¾	106¾-110
U. S. 10-40s, coupon.....	.... - ....	.... - ....	.... - ....	.... - ....	.... - ....	.... - ....	.... - ....	103 -103¾	95 - 99	92¾- 96¼	94 - 99¼	98¾-102¾
U. S. 7 3-10s, A. & O....	106¾-107¾	107¾-111	111 -113	108¾-115	109¾-112	108 -110	102¼-107¾	107 -112	107 -112	104 -108¾	107 -124	116¾-122¾
U. S. 1 year certificates.	97¾- 98½	97¾- 99½	99¾- 99¾	97¾- 99¾	98¾- 98¾	92¾- 98¾	93 - 96¼	93¾- 95¾	93 - 95	94¾- 95¾	95 - 98	96 - 97¾

1865.

U. S. 6s of 1881, coup....	109¾-112¾	109¾-111¾	108¾-111¾	105 -110¾	108¾-110¾	108¾-110¾	106¾-108¾	106 -107¾	107¾-108¾	106¾-108¾	105¾-109¾	106¾-108¾
U. S. 5-20s, coupon.....	106¾-110	108¾-112	104¾-111¾	105¾-109¾	102¼-107	102 -104¼	103¾-106	105¾-106¾	105¾-108¾	101¾-105¾	99¼-103	100 -105¾
U. S. 5-20s, new, coup....	106¾-110	108 -111	100¾-110¾	105¼-109¼	102¾-106	103 -104	103¾-105¾	104 -105	105 -106¾	101 -103	98¾-101¼	99 -102¾
U. S. 10-40s, coupon.....	100¾-102¾	100¾-102¾	89¼-102¾	91¾- 97¾	94¼- 97¾	94¾- 97¾	93¾- 98	93 - 98¾	93¾- 94¾	92¾- 94¾	89¾- 92¾	909- 95
U. S. 7 3-10 notes.....	114 -119	115 -116¾	114 -114¼	.... - ....	99¾- 99¾	99¾- 99¾	99¾-100	98¼- 99¾	98 - 99¾	97 - 99¼	95¾- 99	96¼- 98¾
U. S. 1 year certificates.	96¾- 98	97¾- 98¾	96¾- 98¾	98¾- 99¾	99 - 99¾	99¾- 99¾	97¾- 99¾	97¾- 98¾	98¾- 99	97¾- 99¾	96¼- 97¾	97¾- 98¾

1866.

U. S. 6s of 1881, coup....	103¾-104¾	103¾-104¾	104¾-105¾	104¾-108¾	107 -109¾	109¾-110¾	106¾-110	109¾-113¾	110¾-112	111¾-113¾	112 -114¾	109¾-113¾
U. S. 5-20s of 1862.....	102¾-105	102¾-106¾	103 -104¾	103¾-106¾	100¾-102¾	101¾-104¾	104¼-108¾	108¾-113¾	107¾-112¾	111¾-115¾	107¾-110¾	105¾-108¾
U. S. 5-20s of 1864.....	101¾-102¾	102 -103¾	102¾-104¾	103¾-105¾	101¾-102¾	102 -103¾	103¾-106	105¾-110	108 -109¾	1099-111	105¾-107¾	104¼-107
U. S. 5-20s of 1865.....	101¾-102¾	101¾-103¾	103 -104¾	104 -106	101¾-102¾	102¾-103¾	103¾-106¾	106 -106¾	107¾-109¾	109 -111¾	105¾-109¾	104¾-107¾
U. S. 10-40s.....	92¾- 93¾	93¾- 94¾	90 - 92¾	91¾- 96¾	94 - 96¾	95¾- 97¾	93¾- 99	99 -103¼	97¾-100¼	99¾-100¾	99¾-100¾	99 -100¾
U. S. 7 3-10 notes, 1st...	98¾- 99¾	99¾- 99¾	99¾- 99¾	100 -102	100¾-102¾	102 -103¾	103 -104¼	104 -107¾	105¾-107¾	106 -107	105 -108¾	104 -105¾
U. S. 7 3-10 notes, 2d....	97¾- 99¾	98¾- 99¾	99¾-100¾	99¾-102	101 -102¾	102 -103¾	103 -104¼	104 -106¾	105¾-106¾	105¾-106¾	104 -106¾	103¾-105¾
U. S. 7 3-10 notes, 3d....	97¾- 99	99 - 99¾	99 -100¼	99¾-102	100¾-102¾	102 -103¾	103 -104¼	104 -106¾	105 -106¾	105¾-106¾	104 -107¾	104 -105¾

1867.

U. S. 6s of 1881, coup....	106¾-108¾	107¾-110¾	108¾-110¾	108¾-110¾	110¾-112	111¾-113¾	109 -110¾	110¼-112¾	110¾-112¾	110¾-112¾	112 -113¾	111¾-112¾
U. S. 5-20s of '62, coup.	106¾-108	107¾-111¾	108¾-111	110¾-111¼	107 -109¾	109¾-110¾	110¾-112¾	111¾-114¾	110¾-115¾	111¾-113¾	107¾-108¾	107 -108¾
U. S. 5-20s of '64, coup.	105¾-108	105¾-108¾	107¾-108	107¾-108	105¾-106	105¾-107¾	107¾-109¾	109 -110¾	108¾-110¾	108¾-109¾	105 -105¾	104¾-106
U. S. 5-20s, '65, c., M&N	105 -106¾	105¾-109¾	107¾-108¾	107¾-109¾	105¾-108	106¾-107¾	107¾-109¾	109¾-111¾	109¾-111¾	108¾-110¾	105¾-106¾	104¾-106
U. S. 5-20s, '65, c., J&J	103¾-104¾	104¾-106¾	106¾-107¾	107¾-107¾	107¾-108¾	108¾-110¾	107¾-108¾	107¾-108¾	107¾-109	106¾-108	107¾-108	107¾-109
U. S. 10-40s, coupon....	99¼-100	99¾-101¾	97¾- 98¼	97¾- 99	99 - 99¾	99¾-100¾	100¾-102¾	102¾-103¾	99¾- 99¾	99¾-101¾	100¾-102¾	100¾-102¾

1868.

U. S. 6s of 1881, coup....	108¾-112	110¾-112¾	110¾-113¾	110¾-113¾	113 -116	116¾-118¾	112¾-115¾	113¾-116¾	113¾-114¾	113 -116¾	113¾-115¾	114¾-115
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, coup.	107¾-111¾	110 -111¾	109¾-110¾	109¾-112¾	108 -111¾	111¾-113¾	112¾-114¾	112¾-115	112¾-115¾	112¾-115	105¾-113¾	109¾-111¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1864, coup.	105¾-108¾	107¾-109¾	107¾-108	107¾-108	106¾-109¾	109¾-111¾	110 -111¾	108¾-111¾	109¾-110¾	109¾-112¾	104¾-108¾	106¾-107¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, M&N	106 -110¾	108¾-110¾	107¾-109	107¾-111¾	106¾-109¾	110 -111¾	110¾-112¾	110 -112¾	109¾-111¾	109¾-112¾	104¾-108¾	107¾-108¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, J&J	104¾-108¾	106¾-108¾	106¾-107¾	106¾-107¾	108¾-111¾	112¾-114¾	108 -109¾	107¾-109¾	107¾-109¾	107¾-111¾	106¾ -107	109¾-110¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, coup.	104¾-108¾	108¾-108¾	106¾-107¾	106¾-109¾	109¾-112¾	112¾-114¾	108¾-109¾	106¾-109¾	107¾-109¾	107¾-112	107¾-109	109¾-111¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, coup.	.... - ....	.... - ....	.... - ....	.... - ....	.... - ....	109¾-110¾	108¾-109¾	107 -109¾	108¾-109¾	108¾-112¾	107¾-111	110 -111¾
U. S. 10-40s, coupon....	101¾-104¾	104¾-105¾	100¾-101¾	100¾-103	103 -105¾	105¾-117¾	106¾-106¾	108 -109¾	104¼-105¾	104¼-106¾	103 -106¾	105 -107

1869.

Table for 1869, showing interest rates for 6s of 1881 and 6s (5-20 years) Coupon bonds from Jan to Dec. Columns include Coup., Reg., 1862, 1864, 1865, 1865 n., 1867, 1868, 5s, 10-40, Coupon, and 6s, Cur. rency.

1870.

Table for 1870, showing interest rates for 6s of 1881 and 6s (5-20 years) Coupon bonds from Jan to Dec. Columns include 6s, 1881 Coup., 6s (5-20 years) Coupon (1862-1868), 5s, 10-40, Coupon, 6s, Cur. rency., 6s, 1881 Coup., 6s (5-20 years) Coupon (1862-1868), 5s, 10-40, Coupon, and 6s, Cur. rency.

1871.

Table for 1871, showing interest rates for 6s of 1881 and 6s (5-20 years) Coupon bonds from Jan to Dec. Columns include 6s, 1881 Coup., 6s (5-20 years) Coupon (1862-1868), 5s, 10-40, Coupon, 6s, Cur. rency., 6s, 1881 Coup., 6s (5-20 years) Coupon (1862-1868), 5s, 10-40, Coupon, and 6s, Cur. rency.

1872.

Table for 1872 showing bond prices for 5s, 6s, 10-40s, and 6s Cur-r'n-cy across months Jan to Dec. Columns include Reg. and Coup for each maturity.

1873.

Table for 1873 showing bond prices for 5s, 6s, 10-40s, and 6s Cur-r'n-cy across months Jan to Dec. Columns include Reg. and Coup for each maturity.

1874.

Table for 1874 showing bond prices for 5s, 6s, 10-40s, and 6s Cur-r'n-cy across months Jan to Dec. Columns include Reg. and Coup for each maturity.

1875.

Table for 1875 showing bond prices by month (Jan-Dec) and coupon type (5s, 6s, 10-40s). Includes columns for Reg. and Coup. prices.

1876.

Table for 1876 showing bond prices by month (Jan-Dec) and coupon type (6s, 10-40s). Includes columns for Reg. and Coup. prices.

1877.

Table for 1877 showing bond prices by month (Jan-Dec) and coupon type (6s, 10-40s). Includes columns for Reg. and Coup. prices.

1878.

	6s (5-20 years) Coupon.					5s, 10-40, Coupon.	5s, 1881, Coup.	4½s, '91, Coup.	4s. Coup.	6s, cur- rency.		6s (5-20 years) Coupon.				5s, 10-40, Coupon.	5s, 1881, Coup.	4½s, '91, Coup.	4s. Coup.	6s, cur- rency.			
	6s, 1881 Coup											6s, 1881 Coup.											
	1865 n.	1867.	1868.	1865 n.	1867.							1868.	1865 n.	1867.	1868.						1865 n.	1867.	1868.
Jan.																							
Open'g	106½	102½	105¼	106¾	107½	105¼	103¼	101¾	118½		July.	x 07½	x 02½	x 05¼	x 108	109	107½	104½	x 00¼	120½			
High't	107¼	103¼	106	109¼	108¾	106¾	104¾	102¾	119½		Open'g	107½	102½	106¾	108¼	109½	107¾	104½	100½	120¾			
Low'st	106½	102½	105½	108¾	107¾	105½	103¼	101¾	118½		High't	107½	102½	105¼	107½	108¼	107½	104½	100¼	120			
Clos'g.	106¼	102½	105¼	108¾	108¼	105½	103½	102	119½		Low'st	107½	102½	105½	108¼	109¼	107¾	104½	100¼	120½			
Feb.																							
Open'g	106¼	103	105½	108¾	108½	x 04½	103½	102½	118½		Aug.	107½	102½	105½	108¼	109¼	107¾	104½	100½	120½			
High't	106¼	103¼	106¾	109	108¾	104½	102¾	102¼	119½		Open'g	107½	102½	105	108	109½	x 06½	104½	100½	120¾			
Low'st	105¾	102½	105	108	106¾	103	102¾	101¾	118½		High't	107½	102½	105½	108	109¼	106½	105	100¾	120½			
Clos'g.	105¾	103½	105¼	108¾	106¾	103¼	103¼	102	119½		Low'st	107½	102½	104½	108	108¾	106	104½	100½	119½			
Mar.																							
Open'g	105½	103½	105½	108½	x 03½	103	x 01½	101½	119		Sept.	108¼	102½	105½	107½	x 06½	106¼	x 03¼	100¼	119¾			
High't	107½	104½	107¾	109¾	105½	104½	103	101½	119		Open'g	108¼	102½	105½	107½	x 06½	106¼	x 03¼	100¼	119¾			
Low'st	105½	103½	105½	108½	103½	103	101½	100¾	118		High't	108¼	102½	105½	108	109¼	106½	104	100¾	120¾			
Clos'g.	107½	104½	107¼	109	105½	104½	103	101½	118		Low'st	107½	102½	105½	107¼	106	105¼	103½	100¾	119½			
Apr.																							
Open'g	107½	104½	107¼	109½	105½	104½	103½	100¾	117¾		Oct.	108¼	102½	105¼	107½	106½	105½	103½	100¾	119¾			
High't	107¾	104¾	107¾	110½	106	105½	103½	100¾	119¼		Open'g	107¾	103	105¼	107½	106½	105	103½	x 99½	119¼			
Low'st	107¼	104	107	109½	105½	104½	102¾	100¾	117¼		High't	107¾	103	105¼	108	109½	106½	104	100¾	120½			
Clos'g.	107¾	104	107	110	106	105½	103½	100¾	119¼		Low'st	107¾	103	105¼	107½	105¼	105¼	102¾	99¾	119½			
May.																							
Open'g	107½	103¾	106¾	109¾	105½	104½	103½	100¾	119½		Nov.	108¼	103½	106½	108½	106½	x 105	104	100	121¼			
High't	108½	104¾	107¾	109¾	107½	105½	104½	101¾	122		Open'g	108¼	103½	106½	108½	106½	x 105	104	100	121¼			
Low'st	107½	103¾	106¾	109¼	105½	104½	103½	100¾	119		High't	108¼	103½	106½	109½	106½	104	100¾	100¾	122			
Clos'g.	108¼	104¾	107¾	109¾	107½	105½	104½	101¾	122		Low'st	108¼	103½	105½	108½	106½	105	104	100	121¼			
June.																							
Open'g	108¾	104½	107½	110	107½	105½	104½	101¾	x 119		Dec.	108¼	103½	106½	109½	107½	106½	x 04¼	100¾	x 119			
High't	110¾	105½	108½	111¼	109½	107	104½	101¾	120½		Open'g	108¼	103½	106½	109½	107½	106½	x 04¼	100¾	x 119			
Low'st	108½	104½	107½	110	107½	105½	103½	101¾	119		High't	108¼	103½	106½	108	109½	106½	104¼	100¾	120¾			
Clos'g.	110¾	105½	108½	111½	109½	107	104½	101¾	120½		Low'st	108¼	103½	105½	108	107½	106½	104	100¾	119			
									120½		Clos'g.	108¼	103½	105½	108	108½	106½	104¼	100¾	119½			

1879

	Coupon Bonds.								6s, Cur- rency, 1868, reg.	Coupon Bonds.								6s, Cur- rency, 1868, reg.
	6s, 1881		5-20s.		10-40s.	5s, 1881	4½s, 1891.	4s, 1907		6s, 1881		5-20s.		10-40s.	5s, 1881	4½s, 1891.	4s, 1907	
	1867.	1868.	1867.	1868.						1867.	1868.							
Jan.																		
Opening.....	106½	x 02½	104¾	108½	107	104½	x 99½	119½		July.	x 04½	....	....	....	108¼	106½	x 01½	123
Highest.....	106¾	103½	104¾	108½	107½	106¼	100	121½		Opening.....	104½	....	....	....	104¼	106½	102½	124
Lowest.....	106¼	101¾	102¾	104½	105½	104¾	99½	121½		Highest.....	104½	....	....	....	103¾	105½	101¾	123½
Closing.....	106½	102	103¾	105	106¼	106¼	100	121¼		Lowest.....	104½	....	....	....	104¼	106¼	102½	123¼
Feb.																		
Opening.....	106¾	102¾	102¾	105	x 04½	106¼	100	120¾		Aug.	104½	....	....	....	x 02½	106¼	102	123¼
Highest.....	106¾	102¼	102½	105½	104½	106½	100½	122		Opening.....	104½	....	....	....	102¾	106¼	102	123¼
Lowest.....	106¾	102	102¾	104¾	104¾	106	100	120¾		Highest.....	104½	....	....	....	102¾	106¼	102	123¼
Closing.....	106¾	102½	102¾	104¾	104¾	106½	100¾	122		Lowest.....	104½	....	....	....	101½	105	100½	123¼
Mar.																		
Opening.....	106½	102¾	102¾	x 02½	104½	x 05¼	100¾	122		Sept.	104½	....	....	....	102¼	x 04½	101½	....
Highest.....	106½	102¾	102¾	102¼	104½	105¼	100¾	122		Opening.....	104½	....	....	....	103	105¼	102¾	....
Lowest.....	106½	102	102¾	101¼	103½	104	99½	121¾		Highest.....	105	....	....	....	103¾	105¼	101¾	....
Closing.....	106½	102¾	102¾	102	104½	104½	99½	121¾		Lowest.....	104½	....	....	....	103¾	105¼	101¾	....
Apr.																		
Opening.....	106½	....	....	102	104¾	104½	x 99	121½		Oct.	105	....	....	....	102¾	105¼	x 01½	123
Highest.....	106¾	....	....	102	105½	106¼	101¾	124¼		Opening.....	105	....	....	....	103¾	105½	102½	123
Lowest.....	106¾	....	....	101¾	104½	104½	99	121½		Highest.....	105½	....	....	....	102¾	105¼	101¾	123
Closing.....	106¾	....	....	101¾	104½	106¼	101¾	124¼		Lowest.....	105½	....	....	....	103¾	105¼	102½	123
May.																		
Opening.....	106½	....	....	....	x 03¼	107	101¾	124¼		Nov.	105¼	....	....	....	x 02½	106½	102¼	124¼
Highest.....	107½	....	....	....	104	107½	103½	125½		Opening.....	106½	....	....	....	102¾	107¼	103½	125
Lowest.....	106½	....	....	....	103½	107	101¾	124¼		Highest.....	106½	....	....	....	102	106½	102¼	124
Closing.....	107½	....	....	....	103½	107½	103¼	125½		Lowest.....	105½	....	....	....	102¾	107¼	103½	124¼
June.																		
Opening.....	107½	....	....	....	103¼	x 06½	102¾	x 23½		Dec.	106¼	....	....	....	102¼	x 35½	103	x 21¼
Highest.....	107½	....	....	....	103¼	106½	103	123½		Opening.....	107½	....	....	....	103¾	106½	104¼	129
Lowest.....	107½	....	....	....	103¾	105¼	102½	123		Highest.....	107½	....	....	....	102¾	105½	103	121¼
Closing.....	107½	....	....	....	103¾	106¼	102¾	123		Lowest.....	107½	....	....	....	103¾	106½	104	123

1880.

	Coupon Bonds				6s, cur- rency, 1868, reg.	Coupon Bonds.				6s, cur- rency, 1868, reg.	
	6s, 1881.	5s, 1881.	4½s, 1891.	4s, 1907.		6s, 1881.	5s, 1881.	4½s, 1891.	4s, 1907.		
January.											
Opening.....	x 104¼	103¾	106¾	x 103	....	July.	x 104¼	103¾	109¾	x 108¾	....
Highest.....	104¾	104	107¾	104¾	....	Opening.....	104¼	103¾	110¾	109¾	....
Lowest.....	104¼	103¾	103¾	103	....	Highest.....	103¾	103¾	109¾	108¾	....
Closing.....	104¾	104	107¾	104¼	....	Lowest.....	104¼	103¾	110¾	109¾	....
February.											
Opening.....	105¾	x 103	107½	105½	126	Aug.	104½	x 102½	111¾	109¾	123
Highest.....	105¾	103¾	109¼	107¼	126	Opening.....	104½	102¾	111¾	110¾	123
Lowest.....	105¾	103	107½	105	126	Highest.....	104½	102¾	111¾	110¾	123
Closing.....	105¾	103¾	107½	106¾	126	Lowest.....	104½	102¾	111¾	109¾	123
March.											
Opening.....	105¾	103¾	x 108	106¼	....	Sept.	104½	102¾	110¾	110¾	....
Highest.....	105¾	103¾	108¾	107¾	....	Opening.....	104½	102¾	110¾	110¾	....
Lowest.....	105¼	103	107½	106¼	....	Highest.....	104½	102¾	110¾	110¾	....
Closing.....	105½	103¼	107¾	107¾	....	Lowest.....	104½	102¾	109	108¾	....
April.											
Opening.....	105¾	103¾	109	x 106½	....	Oct.	104½	102¾	108¼	x 107¼	....
Highest.....	106¼	104	109¾	107¼	....	Opening.....	104½	103	110¾	109¾	....
Lowest.....	105¾	103¾	108¾	106½	....	Highest.....	104½	102¾	108¼	107¼	....
Closing.....	106¼	104	109	107¾	....	Lowest.....	104½	103	110¾	109¾	....
May.											
Opening.....	106¾	x 102½	109¾	107¾	....	Nov.	104½	x 102	111¼	110	130
Highest.....	107¾	103¾	110¾	109	....	Opening.....	104½	102	112¾	112¾	130
Lowest.....	106¾	102¾	108¾	107¾	....	Highest.....	104½	101¾	111¼	109¾	129¼
Closing.....	106¾	103¼	110¾	109	....	Lowest.....	104½	101¾	112	111¾	129¼
June.											
Opening.....	106¾	103¼	x 109¾	109	....	Dec.	104½	101¾	111¾	111¾	134
Highest.....	107¾	103¾	109¾								

1881.

	Coupon Bonds.				6s, cur- rency. 1898, reg.		Coupon Bonds.				6s, cur- rency. 1898, reg.
	6s, 1881.	5s, 1881.	4½s, 1891.	4s, 1907.			6s, 1881.	5s, 1881.	4½s, 1891.	4s, 1907.	
1881.											
January.						July.					
Opening.....	x 101¼	101¼	112	x 112¾	133	Opening.....	102½	* 102¾	114¾	x 117¼	....
Highest.....	101¼	101¾	112½	113¾	133	Highest.....	108	102¾	114¾	117¼	....
Lowest.....	101¼	101¼	112	112¾	133	Lowest.....	102¼	101½	114¾	115¾	....
Closing.....	101¼	101¾	112¾	112¾	133	Closing.....	102¾	102	114¾	116¾	....
February.						August.					
Opening.....	101¼	x 100¾	112¾	112¾	....	Opening.....	102¾	102¾	114½	116½	....
Highest.....	101¼	101	112¾	114	....	Highest.....	102½	102½	114½	116¾	....
Lowest.....	101¼	100¾	111¾	112¾	....	Lowest.....	102½	101	113¾	114¾	....
Closing.....	101¼	100¾	112¾	112¾	....	Closing.....	101¼	101½	113¾	115¾	....
March.						September.					
Opening.....	102	101	x 111¾	112¾	131	Opening.....	101¼	101¼	x 113	116	....
Highest.....	102¾	102	112¾	114¾	131	Highest.....	101¼	101¼	113½	117¾	....
Lowest.....	102	100¾	111¾	112¾	131	Lowest.....	100¾	101	112¾	116	....
Closing.....	102¾	102	112¾	114¾	131	Closing.....	101	101½	113½	117¾	....
April.						October.					
Opening.....	102¾	102¾	112¾	x 114	133	Opening.....	100¾	x 100¾	113	x 116½	....
Highest.....	102¾	102¾	114¾	116¼	133	Highest.....	101¼	102½	113	116¾	....
Lowest.....	102¾	102	112½	113½	133	Lowest.....	100¾	99¾	113	115½	....
Closing.....	103¾	102¾	114¾	116¼	133	Closing.....	101	102½	113	116	....
May.						November.					
Opening.....	103¾	x 101½	114¾	116½	135	Opening.....	101¼	102	113½	116½	....
Highest.....	103¾	105	116½	118¼	135	Highest.....	101¼	102½	114½	117¾	....
Lowest.....	103¾	101½	114¾	116½	135	Lowest.....	101¼	101¾	113½	116	....
Closing.....	103¾	104¼	116½	118½	135	Closing.....	101¼	102½	114½	117¾	....
June.						December.					
Opening.....	* 104	104¼	x 115½	118¼	x 134	Opening.....	x 100¾	102½	x 113¾	117¾	x 130
Highest.....	104	104¼	115½	118¾	134	Highest.....	101¼	103¼	114½	118½	130
Lowest.....	102¾	103	114¾	117¾	134	Lowest.....	100¾	102½	113¾	117¾	129
Closing.....	103	103¾	115	118	134	Closing.....	101¼	103½	114½	118½	129

1882.

	Coupon Bonds.				Registered Bonds.			Coupon Bonds.				Registered Bonds.	
	6s, cont'd at 3¼.	5s, cont'd at 3¼.	4½s, 1891.	4s, 1907.	6s, cur'cy. 1898	3s, option U. S.		6s, cont'd at 3¼.	5s, cont'd at 3¼.	4½s, 1891.	4s, 1907.	6s, cur'cy. 1898.	3s, opt'n U. S.
1882.													
January.							July.						
Opening.....	100¾	x 102¼	114¾	117¾	131	....	Opening.....	102	x 101	114	x 119	....	....
Highest.....	101	102¾	114¾	118¾	131	....	Highest.....	102	102¾	115	120½	....	....
Lowest.....	100¾	102¼	114¾	117¾	131	....	Lowest.....	101¼	100¾	114	118¾	....	....
Closing.....	101	102¾	114¾	118¼	131	....	Closing.....	101¼	101¼	114¾	120¾	....	....
February.							August.						
Opening.....	101	102¾	114¾	118	....	..	Opening.....	....	101¼	114¾	120¼	....	....
Highest.....	101	102¾	114¾	118¾	....	....	Highest.....	....	101¼	114¾	120¼	....	....
Lowest.....	100¾	101¾	114¾	117¾	....	....	Lowest.....	....	101¼	114¾	119¾	....	....
Closing.....	100¾	102	114¾	118	....	....	Closing.....	....	101¼	114¾	119¾	....	....
March.							September.						
Opening.....	100¾	102	x 113¾	118	....	....	Opening.....	....	101	113	119¾	....	....
Highest.....	101¼	102¾	113¾	119¾	....	....	Highest.....	....	101¾	113	120¼	....	....
Lowest.....	100¾	102	113¾	118	....	....	Lowest.....	....	100¾	112¾	119¾	....	....
Closing.....	101¼	102¾	113¾	119¾	....	....	Closing.....	....	100¾	112¾	119¾	....	....
April.							October.						
Opening.....	101¾	x 102½	115¼	x 118¾	....	....	Opening.....	....	x 100¾	113¼	x 118¾	....	102¼
Highest.....	101¾	103	116½	121¼	....	....	Highest.....	....	100¾	113¼	119¾	....	102¼
Lowest.....	101¼	101¾	115¼	118¾	....	....	Lowest.....	....	100¾	113	118¾	....	102¼
Closing.....	101¾	102¾	116¼	121	....	....	Closing.....	....	100¾	113¼	119¾	....	102¼
May.							November.						
Opening.....	101¼	102¼	116¼	121	....	....	Opening.....	....	101¼	113	119¾	....	102¾
Highest.....	101¾	102¾	116¼	121½	....	....	Highest.....	....	101¼	113¾	119¾	....	102¾
Lowest.....	101¼	101¼	115½	120¾	....	....	Lowest.....	....	101¼	113	118¾	....	101¼
Closing.....	101¾	101¼	115½	120¾	....	....	Closing.....	....	101¼	113	119¾	....	102
June.							December.						
Opening.....	x 100	101½	x 114¾	120¾	....	....	Opening.....	....	101¼	x 112¾	120¾	....	102¾
Highest.....	100¾	101¼	114¾	120¾	....	....	Highest.....	....	103¾	113¾	121	....	103
Lowest.....	100	101¼	114¾	120¼	....	....	Lowest.....	....	101¼	112¾	120	....	102¾
Closing.....	100¾	101¼	114¾	120¼	....	....	Closing.....	....	103¼	113¾	120¼	....	103

1883.

	Coupon Bonds.				Registered Bonds.			Coupon Bonds.				Registered Bonds.	
	5s, cont'd at 3¼.	4½s, 1891.	4s, 1907.	3s, option U. S.	6s, cur'cy 1898.	5s, cont'd at 3¼.		4½s, 1891.	4s, 1907.	3s, option U. S.	6s, cur'cy 1898.		
1883.													
January.							July.						
Opening.....	x 102	113½	x 119½	x 103¼	131¼	....	Opening.....	....	112¾	x 118¾	103¾	....	....
Highest.....	104	113½	119¾	104¾	131¼	....	Highest.....	....	113	119¾	103¾	....	....
Lowest.....	102	112¾	118¾	103¾	131¼	....	Lowest.....	....	112¾	118¾	103	....	....
Closing.....	104	113	118¾	104¾	131¼	....	Closing.....	....	112¾	119	103	....	....
February.							August.						
Opening.....	103¾	113¼	118¾	104¼	....	....	Opening.....	....	113	119¾	103	....	....
Highest.....	103¾	113¾	120	104¼	....	....	Highest.....	....	113¾	119¾	103½	....	....
Lowest.....	103¾	113¼	118¾	103¾	....	....	Lowest.....	....	112¾	118¾	103	....	....
Closing.....	103¾	113½	119¾	104¾	....	....	Closing.....	....	113¾	119¾	103¾	....	....
March.							September.						
Opening.....	....	x 112¾	119¾	104	....	....	Opening.....	....	112¾	119¾	103¾	133	....
Highest.....	....	113¾	120¼	104¼	....	....	Highest.....	....	114	121¼	103¾	135	....
Lowest.....	....	112¾	119	103¾	....	....	Lowest.....	....	112¾	119¾	101¼	132½	....
Closing.....	....	113¾	120¾	103¾	....	....	Closing.....	....	114	121¼	101¼	135	....
April.							October.						
Opening.....	....	113½	x 119¾	x 103¼	....	....	Opening.....	....	114¾	x 120¼	x 100¾	135¼	....
Highest.....	....	113¾	120	103¾	....	....	Highest.....	....	114¾	122	100¾	136¼	....
Lowest.....	....	113¾	119¾	103	....	....	Lowest.....	....	113¾	120	100¼	135¼	....
Closing.....	....	113¾	119¾	103	....	....	Closing.....	....	114¾	122	x 100¾	136¼	....
May.							November.						
Opening.....	....	113	119¾	103¾	....	....	Opening.....	....	114½	121¾	100¾	136½	....
Highest.....	....	113¾	119¾	103¾	....	....	Highest.....	....	115	122¼	100¾	136½	....
Lowest.....	....	113	119	103¼	....	....	Lowest.....	....	114¾	121¾	100¼	136	....
Closing.....	....	113¼	119¼	103¾	....	....	Closing.....	....	115	122¼	100¾	136	....
June.							December.						
Opening.....	....	x 112¾	119¾	103¾	....	....	Opening.....	....	x 114	123	100¾	x 134	....
Highest.....	....	113	120	104	....	....	Highest.....	....	114¾	125¼	102	134½	....
Lowest.....	....	112¾	119¾	103¾	....	....	Lowest.....	....	113¾	123	100¾	134	....
Closing.....	....	112¾	120	103¾	....	....	Closing.....	....	114¾	124¾	102	134½	....

1884.

	Coupon Bonds.		Registered Bonds.			Coupon Bonds.		Registered Bonds.	
	4½s. 1891.	4s. 1907.	3s. option U. S.	6s. cur'cy 1898.		4½s. 1891.	4s. 1907.	3s. option U. S.	6s. cur. 1898.
January.					July.				
Opening	114¾	x 123¾	100%	134¾	112	x 118¾	100	...	
Highest	114¾	124¾	100%	134¾	112¾	120%	100¾	...	
Lowest	114¾	123¾	100%	134¾	112	118¾	100	...	
Closing	114¾	123¾	100%	134¾	122¾	120%	100¾	...	
February.					August.				
Opening	114¾	123¾	101	135¾	...	120%	100¾	...	
Highest	114¾	123¾	101	135¾	...	120%	100¾	...	
Lowest	114¾	123¾	101	135¾	...	119%	100¾	...	
Closing	114¾	123¾	101	135¾	...	120%	100¾	...	
March.					September.				
Opening	x 118¾	123¾	101	...	x 111¾	120%	100¾	...	
Highest	118¾	124¾	101	...	111¾	121½	101	...	
Lowest	118¾	123¾	101	...	112¾	120	100¾	...	
Closing	118¾	124¾	101	...	112¾	121½	101	...	
April.					October.				
Opening	118¾	x 123¾	x 101¾	...	112¾	x 120%	101	...	
Highest	118¾	124	101¼	...	118¾	121½	101	...	
Lowest	118	123¼	100¾	...	112¾	119¾	100¾	...	
Closing	118¾	123¾	100¾	...	118¾	121½	100¾	...	
May.					November.				
Opening	118¾	123¾	100	...	118¾	121¾	...	...
Highest	113¾	123¾	100¾	...	114¾	122¾	...	...
Lowest	110	118¾	100	...	113¾	121¾	...	...
Closing	112¾	120%	100¾	...	114¾	122¾	...	...
June.					December.				
Opening	x 111¾	120¾	100¾	...	x 118¾	123%	101¾	...	
Highest	111¾	120¾	100¾	...	113¾	123¾	101¾	...	
Lowest	110%	118¾	100	...	112¾	122¾	101¾	...	
Closing	110%	119%	100	...	113¾	122¾	101¾	...	

1885.

	Coupon Bonds.		Registered Bonds.			Coupon Bonds.		Registered Bonds.	
	4½s. 1891.	4s. 1907.	3s. option U. S.	6s. cur'cy 1899.		4½s. 1891.	4s. 1907.	3s. option U. S.	6s. cur. 1898.
January.					July.				
Opening	112¾	x 121¾	101½	...	112¾	x 122¾	x 109¾	183¾	
Highest	112¾	122½	101½	...	112¾	122¾	103¾	183¾	
Lowest	112¾	121¾	101	...	112¾	122¾	103¾	183¾	
Closing	112¾	121¾	101¼	...	112¾	122¾	103¾	183¾	
February.					August.				
Opening	112¾	121¾	102	...	112¾	122¾	108	...	
Highest	112¾	122¾	102	...	113¼	123¾	108¼	...	
Lowest	112¾	121¾	101½	...	112¾	122¾	102¾	...	
Closing	112¾	122¾	101½	...	113¼	122¾	103¾	...	
March.					September.				
Opening	x 112	122¾	101½	...	x 112¾	122¾	103¾	184	
Highest	112¾	122¾	101½	...	112¾	123%	104	184	
Lowest	112	122¾	101	...	112¾	122¾	103¾	184	
Closing	112	122¾	101½	...	112¾	123%	103¾	184	
April.					October.				
Opening	112¾	x 121¾	x 101	...	112¾	x 122¾	x 103¾	184	
Highest	112¾	122¾	102%	...	113%	124	104	184	
Lowest	112¾	121¾	101	...	112¾	122%	103¾	184	
Closing	112¾	122	102¾	...	113%	124	103¾	184	
May.					November.				
Opening	112¾	121¾	102¾	136¼	113%	123%	104	...	
Highest	113¼	122¾	103¼	137¾	113%	123%	104	...	
Lowest	112¾	121¾	102¾	136¼	113%	123%	102¾	...	
Closing	113¾	122¾	103¾	137¾	113%	123%	102¾	...	
June.					December.				
Opening	x 112¾	122¾	103¼	x 135	x 112¾	123%	103¾	x 183	
Highest	112¾	123¾	104¾	135	112¾	124%	104¾	183	
Lowest	112¾	122¾	103¼	134¾	112¾	123%	103¾	183	
Closing	112¾	123¾	104¾	134¾	112¾	124¼	103¾	183	

1886.

	Coupon.		Registered.			Coupon.		Registered.			Coupon.		Registered.						
	4½s. 1891.	4s. 1907.	3s. opt. U. S.	6s. cur. 1899.		4½s. 1891.	4s. 1907.	3s. opt. U. S.	6s. cur. 1899.		4½s. 1891.	4s. 1907.	3s. opt. U. S.	6s. cur. 1898.					
Jan.					Apr.					July.					Oct.				
Opening	112¾	x 123	x 102	135¼	112¾	x 126¼	x 100%	...	111¾	x 126	x 100%	135	112¾	x 129	x 100%	...			
Highest	112¾	124	102½	135¼	112¾	126½	101¾	...	112¾	127	100%	135	112¾	129	100%	...			
Lowest	112¾	123	100¾	135¼	112¾	125%	100%	...	111¾	125¾	100%	135	111¾	127¾	100	...			
Closing	112¾	124	100¾	135¼	112¾	126¼	101¾	...	112¾	127	100%	135	111¾	128¾	100	...			
Feb.					May.					Aug.					Nov.				
Opening	112¾	124¾	100%	136¾	112¾	126¼	101¾	...	111¾	126¾	100%	...	111¾	128¼	...	...	
Highest	114	127¾	101	136¾	112¾	126¾	101¾	...	111¾	127	100%	...	111¾	129¾	...	...	
Lowest	112¾	124¾	100%	136¾	112¾	125¾	100%	...	111¾	125¾	100%	...	110¾	127	...	...	
Closing	114	127¾	101	136¾	112¾	126	101¾	...	111¾	126¼	100%	...	111¾	129	...	...	
Mar.					June.					Sept.					Dec.				
Opening	x 112¾	127¾	100%	...	x 111¾	126¼	101¾	...	x 110	126¾	100%	133¼	x 110¾	129	100%	132¾			
Highest	112¾	127¾	101½	...	111¾	127¾	102½	...	112¾	128¾	100%	134	110¾	129¾	101	132¾			
Lowest	111¾	125¾	100%	...	111¾	126	101¾	...	109¾	126¾	100%	133	110¼	128¼	100%	132			
Closing	112¾	126¾	101¾	...	112	127¾	101¾	...	112¾	128¾	100%	133¼	110¾	128¾	101	132			

1887.

	Coupon.		Registered.			Coupon.		Registered.			Coupon.		Registered.						
	4½s. 1891.	4s. 1907.	6s. cur. 1899.	6s. cur. 1899.		4½s. 1891.	4s. 1907.	6s. cur. 1898.	6s. cur. 1899.		4½s. 1891.	4s. 1907.	6s. cur. 1898.	6s. cur. 1899.					
Jan.					Apr.					July.					Oct.				
Opening	110¾	x 127¼	132%	...	110	128¾	134¾	137¾	109¼	x 128¾	132	...	108¼	x 124¼	127	...			
Highest	110¾	128¼	132%	...	110¾	129%	134¾	137¾	109¼	128¾	132	...	108¾	126¾	127	...			
Lowest	109¾	126¾	132%	...	110	128¾	134¾	137¾	108¾	127¼	131	...	108¼	124½	127	...			
Closing	110¾	128¾	132%	...	110¾	129¼	134¾	137¾	109	127¼	131	...	108¾	124½	127	...			
Feb.					May.					Aug.					Nov.				
Opening	110¾	128¾	134¾	137¾	110¾	129	...	137¾	108¾	127	128	129	109	126%	...	...	
Highest	110¾	128¾	134¾	137¾	110¾	129%	...	137¾	110¾	128¾	128	129	109	126¾	...	...	
Lowest	110	128¾	134¾	137¾	110¾	128¾	...	137¾	108¾	125¾	128	129	108¾	126%	...	...	
Closing	110	128¾	134¾	137¾	110¾	129%	...	137¾	108	125¾	128	129	108¾	126¾	...	...	
Mar.					June.					Sept.					Dec.				
Opening	x 109	128	135	136¾	x 109¼	129¾	x 132¼	...	x 108¾	125¾	...	...	107	125¼	...	...	
Highest	109¾	129¾	135	136¾	109¾	129%	132¼	...	108¾	125¾	...	...	107	126¾	...	...	
Lowest	108¾	128	135	136¾	109¼	129	132¼	...	108	124¼	...	...	107	124½	...	...	
Closing	109¾	129¾	135	136¾	109¾	129¾	132¼	...	108¾	124¼	...	...	108¼	126¾	...	...	

1888.

Table for 1888 showing financial data for Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, June, July, Aug, Sept, Oct, Nov, Dec. Columns include Coupon (4 1/2s, 4s, 6s, cur, 6s, cur) and Registered (1891, 1907, 1898, 1899).

1889.

Table for 1889 showing financial data for Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, June, July, Aug, Sept, Oct, Nov, Dec. Columns include Coupon (4 1/2s, 4s, 6s, cur, 6s, cur) and Registered (1891, 1907, 1898, 1899).

1890.

Table for 1890 showing financial data for Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, June, July, Aug, Sept, Oct, Nov, Dec. Columns include Coupon (4 1/2s, 4s, 6s, cur, 6s, cur) and Registered (1891, 1907, 1898, 1899).

1891.

Table for 1891 showing financial data for Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, June, July, Aug, Sept, Oct, Nov, Dec. Columns include Coupon (4 1/2s, 4s, 6s, cur, 6s, cur) and Registered (1891, 1907, 1898, 1899).

1892.

Table for 1892 showing financial data for Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, June, July, Aug, Sept, Oct, Nov, Dec. Columns include Coupon (4s, '07, 4s, '07, 6s, cur, 6s, cur) and Registered (1898, 1899).

1893.

Table for 1893 showing financial data for January through December. Columns include Coupon BONDS (4s, 1907) and REGISTERED BONDS (4 1/2s, 1891, 4s, 1907, 6s, cur, 6s, cur).

1894.

Table for 1894 showing Coupon Bonds and Registered Bonds with columns for 4s, 5s, 6s, and 7s rates for various months from Jan to Dec.

1895.

Table for 1895 showing Coupon Bonds and Registered Bonds with columns for 4s, 5s, 6s, and 7s rates for various months from Jan to Dec.

+ These are dealings in the "Unlisted Department" of the Stock Exchange in "bonds when issued."

1896.

Table for 1896 showing Coupon Bonds and Registered Bonds with columns for 4s, 5s, 6s, and 7s rates for various months from Jan to Dec.

1897.

Table for 1897 showing Coupon Bonds and Registered Bonds with columns for 4s, 5s, 6s, and 7s rates for various months from Jan to Dec.

1898.

Table for 1898 showing Coupon Bonds and Registered Bonds for months Jan through Dec. Columns include bond types (3s, 4s, 5s) and interest rates.

1899.

Table for 1899 showing Coupon Bonds and Registered Bonds for months Jan through Dec. Columns include bond types (3s, 4s, 5s) and interest rates.

1900.

Table for 1900 showing Coupon Bonds and Registered Bonds for months Jan through Dec. Columns include bond types (2s, 3s, 4s, 5s) and interest rates.

1901.

Table for 1901 showing Coupon Bonds and Registered Bonds for months Jan through Dec. Columns include bond types (2s, 3s, 4s, 5s) and interest rates.

STATE SECURITIES—RECORD OF.

PRICES 1860 TO 1901, INCLUSIVE.

In the tables which follow we furnish a record of the course of prices of State securities on the New York Stock Exchange since 1860. Dealings in these securities are now very small. The method of compiling the prices is stated in the tables.

1860 to 1871, inclusive.

Prices from 1860 to 1871 are compiled from sales, and 1871 to 1890 from prices *bid* on Friday of each week; from 1891 to 1899 from sales.

DESCRIPTION.	1860.		1861.		1862.		1863.		1864.		1865.	
	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.
Ohio 6s, 1886.	106 $\frac{1}{2}$ Jan.	113 $\frac{1}{2}$ Aug.	87 Dec.	109 Feb.	93 Jan.	115 Nov.						
Kentucky 6s.	99 Dec.	106 $\frac{1}{2}$ June	65 April	97 Jan.	70 $\frac{1}{2}$ Jan.	100 Dec.						
Ill. Int. Imp. Stock, '47	100 Feb.	106 $\frac{1}{2}$ Oct.										
Interest.	100 Mch.	100 $\frac{1}{2}$ July.										
Ill. 6s, '79, con.	104 $\frac{1}{2}$ May.	106 $\frac{1}{2}$ Sept.	75 June	85 $\frac{1}{2}$ Sept.	80 $\frac{1}{2}$ Jan.	110 Dec.						
Ill. War Loan.					77 Jan.	105 $\frac{1}{2}$ Dec.						
Indiana 5 per cent.	98 Jan.	98 Aug.	75 July.	93 April.	75 Feb.	84 May.						
Michigan 6 per cent.	93 Mch.	106 June	77 Dec.	83 $\frac{1}{2}$ Oct.	77 $\frac{1}{2}$ Jan.	105 Dec.						
Tennessee 6 per cent.	64 Dec.	93 June	34 $\frac{1}{2}$ June	77 Mar.	42 Jan.	65 Feb.	57 Jan.	67 $\frac{1}{2}$ May.	52 July.	64 Feb.	50 Mar.	92 Dec.
Ten. 6 p. c. new bds.												
Virginia 6 per cent.	73 Dec.	95 Mch.	36 April.	81 Mar.	45 Jan.	65 $\frac{1}{2}$ Oct.	49 Dec.	75 Feb.	47 Jan.	64 Sept.	50 Jan.	73 Nov.
Va. 6 p. c. new bds.												
N. Carolina 6 p. c.	77 $\frac{1}{2}$ Dec.	100 Sept.	44 June	82 $\frac{1}{2}$ Feb.	60 Jan.	74 June	53 Dec.	80 Mar.	49 Jan.	63 Aug.	58 Jan.	86 Dec.
N. C. 6 p. c. new bds.												
N. C. do. Special Tax.												
Missouri 6 per cent.	81 Dec.	84 $\frac{1}{2}$ June	35 May.	72 Jan.	40 Jan.	56 $\frac{1}{2}$ Feb.	59 $\frac{1}{2}$ Dec.	75 May.	60 Oct.	75 $\frac{1}{2}$ April.	51 Mar.	79 Dec.
Louisiana 6 per cent.	94 Jan.	99 $\frac{1}{2}$ Oct.	45 May.	77 $\frac{1}{2}$ Mar.	59 Jan.	70 Mar.	55 Nov.	80 Mar.	52 Feb.	75 April.	90 Feb.	80 Dec.
Louisiana 6 per cent.	82 Jan.	95 Sept.	71 $\frac{1}{2}$ May	88 Jan.	76 $\frac{1}{2}$ Jan.	116 $\frac{1}{2}$ Dec.	114 Aug.	129 $\frac{1}{2}$ Mar.	123 Jan.	167 Aug.	112 May.	155 Jan.

1872 to 1877, inclusive.

DESCRIPTION.	1872.		1873.		1874.		1875.		1876.		1877.	
	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.
Tenn. 6 per cent.	84 Mar.	100 June	x51 Jan.	70 $\frac{1}{2}$ July.	x59 $\frac{1}{2}$ Jan.	78 $\frac{1}{2}$ June	x49 $\frac{1}{2}$ Dec.	0 Jan.	x52 $\frac{1}{2}$ Jan.	70 July.	61 Dec.	76 Aug.
Tenn. do. new bds.												
Virginia 6 per cent.	60 Nov.	72 Jan.	41 Mar.	60 Jan.	x43 $\frac{1}{2}$ Jan.	60 May.	40 $\frac{1}{2}$ Dec.	63 $\frac{1}{2}$ Jan.	45 $\frac{1}{2}$ Mar.	68 $\frac{1}{2}$ July.	61 Jan.	76 $\frac{1}{2}$ Aug.
Va. do. new bds.												
N. Carolina 6 per cent.	73 Nov.	88 Jan.	45 Mar.	60 $\frac{1}{2}$ July.	x50 Jan.	79 June	49 Sept.	63 $\frac{1}{2}$ Jan.	57 Jan.	73 Mar.	60 $\frac{1}{2}$ Feb.	75 Mar.
N. C. do. new bds.												
N. C. do. Special Tax.												
Missouri 6 per cent.	71 Mar.	93 $\frac{1}{2}$ Dec.	86 $\frac{1}{2}$ Mar.	106 July.	84 Nov.	108 Feb.	85 $\frac{1}{2}$ Sept.	96 $\frac{1}{2}$ June	85 Jan.	95 June	89 Jan.	99 $\frac{1}{2}$ July
Louisiana 6 per cent.	80 Jan.	100 Sept.	80 Feb.	90 Jan.								
Louisiana 6 per cent.	106 April	120 Oct.	115 Jan.	128 Dec.	128 Dec.	134 Mar.						
Connecticut 6s.			98 $\frac{1}{2}$ Jan.	102 Sept.								
Rhode Island 6s.			99 April	100 Mar.								

1878 to 1883, inclusive.

DESCRIPTION.	1878.		1879.		1880.		1881.		1882.		1883.	
	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.
Alabama—5s, 1886	55 Mar.	62 $\frac{1}{2}$ May.	45 July	57 Jan.	25 Jan.	39 Dec.	25 Dec.	41 $\frac{1}{2}$ Jan.	26 Jan.	35 Nov.	32 Jan.	43 Nov.
8s of 1888.	40 Aug.	90 Aug.	45 Aug.	82 Feb.	40 Apr.	45 July.	25 Dec.	42 Apr.	26 Jan.	34 Apr.	32 Jan.	43 Nov.
Arkansas—6s, fund.	40 Nov.	57 $\frac{1}{2}$ June	25 June	40 Feb.	8 Sept.	35 Mar.	20 Jan.	38 Dec.	25 June	45 $\frac{1}{2}$ Feb.	15 July	30 Jan.
7s, L. Rock & Ft. Smith.	50 Aug.	60 Feb.	15 Nov.	27 July.	5 Aug.	23 Jan.	8 Mar.	17 June	3 Dec.	18 Feb.	2 Aug.	10 Jan.
California—7s	109 Sept.	115 June	101 Dec.	116 June	110 Jan.	114 Nov.	105 Jan.	117 May				
Connecticut—6s.	98 Jan.	102 $\frac{1}{2}$ Dec.	97 Oct.	102 $\frac{1}{2}$ May	97 July.	106 Dec.	102 $\frac{1}{2}$ June	103 Aug.	91 Aug.	97 Mar.	93 Feb.	102 $\frac{1}{2}$ July
Georgia—6s.	70 Jan.	77 Jan.	59 Nov.	82 May	65 Jan.	80 Dec.	80 Jan.	96 Sept.	91 Aug.	97 Mar.	93 Feb.	102 $\frac{1}{2}$ July
7s, new.	84 Feb.	90 May.	70 Nov.	91 May	82 Jan.	92 Dec.	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ Jan.	104 Dec.	100 $\frac{1}{2}$ Jan.	107 $\frac{1}{2}$ June	103 Jan.	109 $\frac{1}{2}$ Mar.
Illinois—6s, 1879, coupon.			85 Nov.	99 July	95 Jan.	102 $\frac{1}{2}$ June	99 Jan.	104 Dec.	100 July.	104 Dec.	100 Jan.	103 $\frac{1}{2}$ Dec.
Kentucky—6s.	95 Jan.	101 July.	95 Jan.	100 Aug.	97 $\frac{1}{2}$ July.	102 Nov.	100 Jan.	104 Dec.	100 July.	104 $\frac{1}{2}$ Jan.	100 Jan.	107 Nov.
Louisiana—6s, Levee.	50 Oct.	67 $\frac{1}{2}$ Apr.	50 Jan.	55 Aug.	15 June	28 Nov.	25 Jan.	40 Dec.	37 Dec.	46 May.	35 Jan.	56 Dec.
7s, consol.												
Michigan—6s, 1883.												
Missouri—6s, long.			85 Nov.	93 May	94 Jan.	104 Dec.	114 Jan.	107 $\frac{1}{2}$ Oct.	103 Aug.	107 Apr.	101 July	107 June
New York—6s, bounty, coup.	105 $\frac{1}{2}$ Oct.	109 May.	103 Nov.	108 June.	103 $\frac{1}{2}$ Jan.	110 May.	105 $\frac{1}{2}$ Jan.	109 June.	102 $\frac{1}{2}$ Jan.	108 $\frac{1}{2}$ May.	101 Jan.	101 $\frac{1}{2}$ Feb.
No. Carolina—6s, old, J. & J.	30 $\frac{1}{2}$ May.	38 $\frac{1}{2}$ Mar.	20 Oct.	33 $\frac{1}{2}$ Jan.	18 June	29 Jan.	15 Dec.	27 Jan.	13 Sept.	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ Nov.	15 Oct.	23 Jan.
6s, new, J. & J.	15 Jan.	23 Mar.	14 Dec.	19 Jan.	10 Aug.	21 $\frac{1}{2}$ Mar.	7 Dec.	16 Jan.	5 Oct.	9 Jan.	6 Oct.	12 Feb.
6s, special tax.	10 Oct.	16 Mar.	5 Nov.	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ June	5 Sept.	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ Feb.	1 Aug.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ May	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ Feb.	1 Aug.	1 Aug.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ Jan.
Ohio—6s, 1886.			99 Nov.	107 Apr.	100 Jan.	106 $\frac{1}{2}$ May.	103 Jan.	108 $\frac{1}{2}$ Sept.	105 Jan.	114 Aug.	105 Oct.	114 $\frac{1}{2}$ June
Rhode Island—6s	59 Jan.	102 $\frac{1}{2}$ June	97 May	101 Mar.	97 Jan.	105 Dec.	102 Jan.	108 $\frac{1}{2}$ Oct.	105 Jan.	111 Dec.	111 May	111 May
South Carolina—6s.	40 Apr.	56 July.	22 Nov.	40 Jan.	20 Apr.	32 Aug.	28 Sept.	35 $\frac{1}{2}$ Aug.	30 July.	40 Nov.	32 Jan.	43 Apr.
6s, I. & O.	23 Sept.	39 Mar.	8 Nov.	22 $\frac{1}{2}$ Jan.	6 Jan.	31 Dec.	27 Aug.	35 July	30 June	37 $\frac{1}{2}$ Feb.	30 Aug.	45 Apr.
6s, A. & O.	22 Jan.	38 Apr.	19 Mar.	28 Apr.	12 Feb.	30 Dec.	26 Sept.	35 $\frac{1}{2}$ Dec.	30 June	37 $\frac{1}{2}$ Feb.	30 Aug.	44 Apr.
Tennessee—6s, old.	63 $\frac{1}{2}$ Jan.	80 $\frac{1}{2}$ Dec.	63 $\frac{1}{2}$ Nov.	84 $\frac{1}{2}$ Mar.	67 Oct.	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ Mar.	62 Feb.	78 Jan.	40 $\frac{1}{2}$ Dec.	49 Aug.	36 $\frac{1}{2}$ Dec.	47 $\frac{1}{2}$ Nov.
6s, new.	63 $\frac{1}{2}$ Jan.	80 $\frac{1}{2}$ Dec.	62 $\frac{1}{2}$ Nov.	85 Mar.	67 Oct.	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ Mar.	62 Feb.	77 $\frac{1}{2}$ Jan.	40 Dec.	49 Aug.	35 Dec.	46 $\frac{1}{2}$ Nov.
Virginia—6s, old.	42 July.	56 $\frac{1}{2}$ Feb.	32 Oct.	47 Feb.	28 June	42 Jan.	30 Feb.	40 $\frac{1}{2}$ Oct.	22 Sept.	37 $\frac{1}{2}$ Jan.	30 Jan.	34 Nov.
6s, consol.	50 $\frac{1}{2}$ July.	59 Mar.	44 Oct.	56 $\frac{1}{2}$ Mar.	49 $\frac{1}{2}$ Jan.	58 Dec.	55 Jan.	76 Dec.	73 Mar.	78 $\frac{1}{2}$ Nov.	62 $\frac{1}{2}$ Dec.	83 $\frac{1}{2}$ June

1884 to 1899, inclusive.

Table with columns for years 1884-1899 and rows for various state securities descriptions like Alabama-Class A, 3 to 5, 1906; Arkansas-6s, fund, 1899-1909; Georgia-6s, 1886; Louisiana-7s, consol., 1914; etc.

1890.

Table with columns for months JANUARY to DEC'BER and rows for securities descriptions like Alabama-Cl. A, 4 to 5, 1906; Arkansas-6s, fd., 1899-1900; Virginia-6s, old, 1866; etc.

1891 to 1896, inclusive.

[For these and succeeding years, range is based on actual sales at the New York Stock Exchange.]

Table with columns for years 1891-1896 and rows for various securities descriptions like Alabama-Class A, Louisiana-Consol, etc.

1896 to 1901, inclusive.

[For these and succeeding years, range is based on actual sales at the New York Stock Exchange.]

Table with columns for years 1896-1901 and rows for various securities descriptions like Alabama-Class A, Louisiana-Consol, etc.

1899.

Table with columns for months JANUARY to DEC'BER and rows for securities like Alabama-Cl. A, Louisiana-New consol, etc.

1900.

Table with columns for months JANUARY to DEC'BER and rows for securities like Alabama-Cl. A, Louisiana-New consol, etc.

1901.

Table with columns for months JANUARY to DEC'BER and rows for securities like Alabama-Cl. A, Louisiana-New consol, etc.

RAILROAD TRAFFIC AND PRICES.

PRICES STOCKS AND BONDS, 1897-1901.

In the article on this and following pages we furnish a very full and complete review of the course of earnings of United States railroads for the calendar year 1901, with the influences and conditions bearing on the same. As a preliminary, however, we present some general statistics to show the course of operations in the past. The following two tables have been prepared from Poor's Manual. Latterly the Inter-State Commerce Commission has begun to publish very extensive statistics regarding the railroads, but the record in this case does not as yet extend back very far and the complete report is late in making its appearance.

The first of the two tables we give indicates the new construction each year and the total length of road at the end (December 31) of the year. The changes in total mileage from year to year, it will be observed, do not agree with the additions through new construction. This is due to the fact that the Manual finds it necessary to make adjustments and corrections of past mileage and to the further fact that some old mileage is abandoned from time to time. There were on January 1 1902, roughly, 199,000 miles in the country.

The second table shows the changes in stock, debt, earnings, etc., since 1878. It is proper to say that in this case the figures are not for the end of the calendar year, but to the end of the fiscal years of the respective companies. The results include the operations of the elevated roads in New York City and Brooklyn in some of the earlier but not in any of the more recent years.

RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION YEARLY AND TOTAL MILEAGE IN OPERATION.

Years.	Miles of New Road Built.	Miles in Operation End of Yr.	Years.	Miles of New Road Built.	Miles in Operation End of Yr.	Years.	Miles of New Road Built.	Miles in Operation End of Yr.	Years.	Miles of New Road Built.	Miles in Operation End of Yr.
1830.....	.....	23	1848.....	398	5,996	1866.....	1,716	36,801	1884.....	3,973	125,345
1831.....	72	95	1849.....	1,369	7,365	1867.....	2,449	39,250	1885.....	3,131	128,320
1832.....	134	229	1850.....	1,656	9,021	1868.....	2,979	42,229	1886.....	8,128	136,338
1833.....	151	380	1851.....	1,961	10,982	1869.....	4,615	46,844	1887.....	12,983	149,214
1834.....	253	633	1852.....	1,926	12,908	1870.....	6,070	52,922	1888.....	7,066	156,144
1835.....	465	1,098	1853.....	2,452	15,360	1871.....	7,379	60,293	1889.....	5,695	161,276
1836.....	175	1,273	1854.....	1,360	16,720	1872.....	5,878	66,171	1890.....	5,656	166,654
1837.....	224	1,497	1855.....	1,654	18,374	1873.....	4,097	70,268	1891.....	4,620	170,729
1838.....	416	1,913	1856.....	3,642	22,016	1874.....	2,117	72,385	1892.....	4,584	175,170
1839.....	389	2,302	1857.....	2,487	24,503	1875.....	1,711	74,096	1893.....	2,789	177,516
1840.....	516	2,818	1858.....	2,465	26,968	1876.....	2,712	76,808	1894.....	2,264	179,415
1841.....	717	3,535	1859.....	1,821	28,789	1877.....	2,280	79,082	1895.....	1,938	181,065
1842.....	491	4,026	1860.....	1,846	30,826	1878.....	2,629	81,747	1896.....	2,067	182,769
1843.....	159	4,185	1861.....	651	31,286	1879.....	4,746	86,556	1897.....	2,161	184,591
1844.....	192	4,377	1862.....	834	32,120	1880.....	6,876	93,262	1898.....	3,199	186,810
1845.....	256	4,633	1863.....	1,050	33,170	1881.....	9,778	103,108	1899.....	4,512	190,818
1846.....	297	4,930	1864.....	738	33,908	1882.....	11,599	114,677	1900.....	4,157	194,321
1847.....	668	5,598	1865.....	1,177	35,085	1883.....	6,818	121,422	1901 (est.)	4,750	199,000

GENERAL RAILROAD STATISTICS FOR THE UNITED STATES.

Years.	Capital Stock.	Funded Debt.	Unfunded Debt.	Length of Line Operated	Gross Traffic Earnings.	Net Traffic Earnings. †	Interest on Bonds. ‡	Dividends Paid.
	\$	\$	\$	Miles.	\$	\$	\$	\$
1879.....	2,395,647,293	2,319,489,172	156,881,052	79,009	525,620,577	216,944,999	112,237,515	61,681,470
1880.....	2,708,673,375	2,530,874,943	162,489,939	82,146	613,733,610	253,557,555	107,866,328	77,115,371
1881.....	3,177,375,179	2,878,423,606	222,766,267	92,971	701,780,982	272,406,787	128,587,302	93,344,190
1882.....	3,511,035,824	3,235,543,323	270,170,962	104,971	770,209,899	280,316,696	154,295,380	102,031,434
1883.....	3,708,060,583	3,500,879,914	268,925,285	110,414	823,772,924	298,367,285	173,139,064	102,052,548
1884.....	3,762,616,686	3,669,115,772	244,666,596	115,704	763,306,608	266,513,911	*167,286,139	93,203,335
1885.....	3,817,697,832	3,765,727,066	259,108,281	123,320	765,310,419	266,488,993	179,681,323	77,672,105
1886.....	3,999,508,508	3,882,966,330	280,673,814	125,185	822,191,949	297,311,615	182,884,990	80,094,138
1887.....	4,191,562,029	4,186,943,116	294,682,071	137,028	931,385,154	331,135,676	196,081,610	90,013,458
1888.....	4,438,411,342	4,624,035,023	306,952,589	145,387	950,622,008	297,363,677	199,062,531	78,943,041
1889.....	4,495,099,318	4,828,365,771	357,477,160	152,689	992,046,319	317,963,074	210,268,325	89,099,757
1890.....	4,590,171,561	5,053,319,990	375,281,271	157,976	1,078,835,339	341,666,369	217,922,677	83,575,705
1891.....	4,751,750,498	5,178,821,989	345,102,632	164,262	1,125,534,815	350,807,370	222,652,306	89,099,757
1892.....	4,863,119,073	5,405,049,969	285,455,287	170,607	1,169,036,840	352,817,405	229,909,292	93,862,412
1893.....	5,021,576,551	5,510,225,528	409,909,043	173,361	1,207,106,026	358,648,918	237,677,728	94,295,815
1894.....	5,027,604,717	5,605,775,764	382,927,834	176,220	1,066,943,358	317,757,399	234,702,912	83,478,669
1895.....	5,181,373,599	5,648,659,436	418,536,623	179,154	1,092,395,437	323,196,454	239,698,134	81,685,774
1896.....	5,373,187,619	5,461,856,798	344,499,969	180,891	1,125,632,025	332,766,979	243,287,730	81,528,154
1897.....	5,602,964,449	5,534,432,492	380,669,705	181,874	1,132,866,626	427,792,030	234,454,578	83,680,040
1898.....	5,581,522,858	5,635,363,594	368,182,594	184,532	1,249,558,724	389,666,474	237,133,099	94,937,526
1899.....	5,742,181,181	5,644,858,027	305,777,858	186,590	1,336,096,379	423,941,689	208,957,209	88,076,393
1900.....	5,804,316,250	5,758,592,754	328,963,335	191,861	1,501,695,378	483,247,526	214,199,502	119,288,879

* Basis of computation seems to have been changed somewhat beginning with this year. † Net traffic earnings do not include income from investments; and interest on bonds does not include rental and other charges.

RAILROAD GROSS EARNINGS IN THE CALENDAR YEAR 1901.

Railroad gross earnings for 1901 furnish the most striking of all the various evidences of business activity and prosperity which distinguished the year. The railroad transportation industry was certainly prosperous beyond the ordinary during this period of twelve months. Our rail carriers are quick to reflect rising trade conditions in an augmented volume of traffic and enlarged receipts, and in turn their prosperity acts as a further and most powerful stimulus upon trade. This is the situation which has existed during the last few years, these two favoring factors acting and reacting upon each other with increasing force and effect. As a result we have had an expansion in revenues during this cycle which in magnitude has no parallel, and which if any one had dared

to predict five years ago would have been regarded as an utterly fanciful dream.

If the gains in earnings made in previous years were noteworthy and remarkable, the further addition established in 1901 is still more so. In amount, indeed, the increase proves the largest of the whole series of gains, a fact which will come as a surprise to those who had supposed that high-water mark had been attained in the very heavy totals of 1900. Our compilations published from month to month during the progress of the year had made it clear that revenues were still moving upward in a marked way, notwithstanding the development of some adverse circumstances of great influence, like the drought and poor agricultural out-turn, but the actual extent of the in-

crease for the twelve months, as now disclosed by our compilations below, proves very much larger than any one had supposed likely. Through having deferred these compilations until a somewhat later date than usual, we are able to present a more comprehensive and more nearly complete exhibit than in other years. We have returns for the full twelve months from companies or systems operating at the end of 1901 168,452 miles of road, not counting the Mexican roads, which we no longer include in our totals (they constituting a class by themselves) and which we have also eliminated from the figures of previous years. In addition we have a few other roads which have as yet reported for only eleven months and which at the close of 1901 were operating 4,427 miles of road. Altogether, therefore, our exhibit covers 172,879 miles of road. Without further preliminaries we show the comparative results on this large aggregate of mileage, as follows.

	Gross Earnings.			Miles of Road End of Period.	
	1901.	1900.	Increase.	1901.	1900.
138 roads twelve mos.	\$ 1,458,607,140	\$ 1,318,510,986	\$ 140,096,154	168,452	166,145
19 roads eleven mos.	87,806,266	84,886,619	2,921,647	4,427	4,404
Grand tot. (157 r'ds.)	1,495,915,406	1,352,897,605	143,017,801	172,879	170,549

It will thus be seen that the further addition to revenues in 1901 on the mileage here represented was no less than 143 million dollars—\$143,017,801. In ratio the increase is 10.57 per cent, as against an increase of 2,330 miles, or 1.37 per cent in length of road. This comes not only after successive heavy increases in all the years immediately preceding, but in amount, as already stated, is actually far in excess of the largest of these previous increases, distinguished as those were for their magnitude. Stated in brief, the \$143,017,801 improvement in gross revenues for 1901 follows \$100,915,767 gain in 1900, \$101,316,886 gain in 1899, \$77,647,719 gain in 1898 and \$54,490,563 gain in 1897, the mileage embraced in each case being that of the roads contributing returns.

	Mileage.		Earnings.		Increase or Decrease.
	Year Given.	Year Preceding.	Year Given.	Year Preceding.	
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31	Miles.	Miles.	\$	\$	\$
1894 (186 roads)	145,897	144,914	826,599,690	937,841,629	Dec. 111,241,939
1895 (193 roads)	143,052	142,689	842,460,397	798,544,783	Inc. 45,915,614
1896 (196 roads)	145,916	147,710	879,692,029	877,303,635	Inc. 2,318,394
1897 (192 roads)	154,930	153,183	974,466,753	919,976,191	Inc. 54,490,563
1898 (190 roads)	157,401	156,293	1,050,895,038	973,247,319	Inc. 77,647,719
1899 (168 roads)	156,938	153,535	1,128,928,916	1,027,612,030	Inc. 101,316,886
1900 (171 roads)	157,401	152,122	1,316,924,951	1,116,009,184	Inc. 200,915,767
1901 (157 roads)	172,879	170,549	1,495,915,406	1,352,897,605	Inc. 143,017,801

The total railroad mileage in the United States may be stated roughly at 199,000 miles, showing that about 26,000 miles is not represented in our tables, much of it in the New England States, where the roads do not make monthly returns. We should judge that if we could have returns covering the whole railroad mileage of the country the addition to gross receipts for the twelve months would reach 150 to 155 million dollars. On previous occasions we have in a similar way estimated the improvement for 1900 at 120 million dollars, that for 1899 at 140 million dollars, that for 1898 at 90 million dollars and that for 1897 at 75 million dollars. For the five years combined, therefore, the improvement reaches the enormous sum of 575 million dollars, and even for the last four years the increase aggregates 500 million dollars. In other words, the gross receipts of United States railroads for the calendar year 1901 were 500 million dollars greater than those for the calendar year 1897 and 575 million dollars greater than those for the calen-

dar year 1896. What a wonderful transformation this implies, not alone in the conditions affecting the railroad industry, but the whole of the nation's varied activities, it is needless to point out.

The further large increase which occurred in 1901 derives especial significance from the fact that it was made in face of a decided contraction in the grain movement, both at the seaboard and in the West. To the discomfiture of those who have been so insistently urging that railroad revenues had reached their maximum, that the corn crop failure would surely inaugurate a retrograde movement, it actually happened that the addition to railroad transportation receipts was larger the last six months, when the corn crop shortage was an active, present influence, than during the first six months, when it was not yet a factor in affairs. Our returns indicate that of the 150 millions gain for the year, 70 million dollars was made in the first six months and 80 million dollars in the last six months. It is proper to say, however, that in the previous year only 30 million dollars of the 120 million dollars increase occurred the last six months, both the anthracite miners' strike and the spring-wheat shortage having operated then to cut down the gains.

It is worth pointing out that in 1900 as in 1901 there had been a falling off in the grain movement, so that in reality two successive years have been distinguished in that way. In 1900 the corn crop was up to the average, but the wheat crop—and particularly the spring wheat crop in the Northwest—was cut short, and this played an important part in bringing about a decrease in grain receipts. Of course, however, the corn crop failure of 1901 was much larger in magnitude, more widespread in its influence and a more important matter in every way.

There are three principal traffic elements at all times in the prosperity or adversity of the railroads: (1) the state of trade, (2) the situation as to rates and (3) the result as to the crops. The first two have been favorable in the extreme for some years, the third during 1901 was adverse. As to the activity of trade, it is unnecessary to say anything, that being a fact so familiar to every one. The part, however, which good rates are playing in the excellent results constantly being recorded has not yet received the attention it deserves. We have referred in previous reviews to the improvement in rates established during 1899 and 1900 through the concentration of ownership in different groups of roads and the adoption of the community-of-interest idea. During 1901 there was further decided improvement in rates on at least one important class of tonnage, namely bituminous coal. On the 1st of April 1901 a further general advance in soft-coal rates to tide water was carried into effect. This was an important step, made possible through the control exercised by the Pennsylvania Railroad over the Baltimore & Ohio, the Norfolk & Western and the Chesapeake & Ohio. The advance followed an even larger advance made on April 1 of the previous year (before which complete demoralization prevailed in the soft-coal trade), and altogether the bituminous coal situation was completely revolutionized. To show the changes in rates we append the following table.

Per ton.	BITUMINOUS COAL RATES TO SEABOARD.				Rates to Norfolk and Newport News.
	From Clearfield District				
	To Philadelphia.	To Baltimore.	To Port Reading.	To Port Liberty.	
April 1 1899.....	*8 cents	*8 cents	*1 18	*1 23	*1 00
April 1 1900.....	\$1 00	93 cents	1 30	1 35	1 15
April 1 1901.....	1 10	\$1 03	1 40	1 45	1 25

* These were the nominal rates from April 1, 1900, to April 1, 1901. Actual rates were much less—how much less it is difficult to say.

It will be seen that tidewater rates were thus raised 10 cents a ton on April 1 1901, after an increase of 12 to 15 cents a ton the previous year. As a matter of fact the first advance was a great deal more than 12

to 15 cents, as the rates nominally quoted prior to April 1 1900 had been seriously cut, the bituminous coal trade having up to then been utterly demoralized. Probably it would be no exaggeration to say that tidewater soft-coal rates since April 1 1901 have ruled 30 to 35 cents a ton higher than prior to April 1 1900. What this great improvement in rates meant to the Pennsylvania, the Baltimore & Ohio, the Chesapeake & Ohio and the Norfolk & Western every one cognizant of the large volume of soft-coal tonnage handled by these roads will be able to judge for himself. It may be added that coincident with the improvement in the tidewater situation there was improvement also in the soft-coal situation in other directions, particularly in Ohio and the Middle Western States. Everywhere, except in those parts of the South where the oil discoveries brought petroleum as a fuel in competition with coal, the roads had the double advantage of a larger tonnage and very much better rates.

In the grain movement, as already stated, a great shrinkage occurred. At the seaboard the receipts fell of 37 million bushels as compared with the total for 1900. During the first half of the year there had been a gain of over 17 million bushels; so during the last six months there must have been a loss of 54 million bushels. Extending our comparisons further back, we find that the seaboard receipts for the full year have steadily declined since 1898. For 1901 they were only 342,935,349 bushels, against 379,855,181 bushels for 1900, 430,459,069 bushels for 1899 and 460,963,732 bushels for 1898.

At the Western primary markets the shrinkage has been of decidedly more moderate proportions. There had been a decrease up to June 30 of 5 million bushels as compared with the first half of 1900. For the full year the decrease reaches about 18½ million bushels. The aggregate of these receipts at the primary markets during 1901 was 642,742,122 bushels as against 661,178,841 bushels in 1900, 685,846,624 bushels in 1899 and 693,447,395 bushels in 1898. The wheat receipts increased 27¼ million bushels over 1900, reflecting the larger wheat crop; but the corn deliveries were only 175,428,237 bushels, against 219,223,576 bushels in 1900 and 230,482,225 bushels in 1899.

The receipts of hogs at Chicago increased, reaching 8,903,223 head in 1901, against 8,696,084 head in 1900; the corn crop failure in the Southwest caused a scarcity of feed stuffs, thereby compelling the sending of cattle to market. At the five leading Western markets the deliveries of live stock of all kinds (cattle, sheep and hogs) were 33,406,543 head in 1901, against 30,342,806 head in 1900.

There is one important item of the agricultural tonnage to which we have not yet alluded, namely the cotton movement in the South. This was heavier collectively than in either of the two preceding years, the receipts at the Southern outports reaching 7,311,240 bales in 1901, against 6,788,664 bales in 1900 and 6,128,834 bales in 1899. The 1901 crop in the Southwest is supposed to have been smaller than that of 1900, so that shipments overland again fell off, reaching only 1,589,104 bales, against 1,737,903 bales in 1900, 2,060,671 in 1899 and 2,022,187 bales in 1898.

The improvement in earnings continued through all the months of the year, none of our monthly compilations (which necessarily comprised fewer returns than the present yearly tabulation) having failed to record an increase. During the last six months (all except December) the gains were heavier than in the first six months. In this period the passenger traffic to the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo was an advantage with some of the roads, besides which comparison was with smaller amounts of gain in 1900 than in the first six months. The absence of such a disturbing influence as the anthracite coal miners' strike, which

marked the latter part of 1900, was also a favoring influence, though this does not apply to our monthly comparisons, as the monthly returns of the anthracite roads are never received in time to be included in these early compilations. The winter weather the early part of 1901 was mild, the same as the early part of 1900.

Period.	Mileage.		Earnings.		Increase.	P. C.
	1901.	1900.	1901.	1900.		
	Miles.	Miles.	\$	\$	\$	
January (107 roads)	101,882	90,069	58,137,268	53,832,288	4,274,978	7.94
February (111 roads)	103,070	100,097	53,037,797	49,338,048	3,701,749	7.50
March (108 roads)	105,343	101,966	61,196,153	56,965,692	4,230,461	7.43
April (102 roads)	101,457	98,347	52,855,008	48,368,740	4,321,268	8.94
May (105 roads)	104,951	101,446	60,358,000	55,168,788	5,189,212	9.41
June (102 roads)	101,855	98,472	54,141,662	50,094,118	3,447,546	6.80
July (94 roads)	96,831	94,705	55,431,411	48,879,871	6,551,540	13.40
August (102 roads)	104,986	102,621	67,777,247	60,155,837	7,621,410	12.67
September (102 roads)	106,200	104,075	69,007,457	62,470,758	6,536,704	10.46
October (105 roads)	106,399	104,569	77,583,462	69,351,268	8,232,194	11.67
November (104 r'ds)	103,098	103,437	71,549,466	63,761,173	7,788,293	12.23
December (104 r'ds)	108,141	108,207	67,974,510	64,708,447	3,266,063	5.05

It is almost superfluous to say that in the case of the separate roads the gains are of exceedingly large magnitude. They come, too, from all sections of the country and all classes of roads. The Pennsylvania leads with an increase of \$13,070,400; this is independent of the results on the lines controlled but separately operated; with these included the improvement would be two or three millions more; in 1900 the increase on all the lines combined reached \$20,525,651. The gains by the other prominent systems throughout the country are smaller only in degree. The following is a list of the changes exceeding \$100,000, whether increases or decreases. The absence of decreases will be noted. As a matter of fact even when the amounts for less than \$100,000 are included, there are only 17 decreases altogether among the 157 roads contributing returns.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN GROSS EARNINGS FOR 12 MONTHS.

Increases.		Increases.	
Pennsylvania	\$13,070,400	Denver & Rio Grande	\$640,349
Southern Pacific Sys.	10,120,342	Chicago & Alton	634,117
Ach. Top. & Santa Fe	8,427,146	Chic. & East. Illinois	613,488
Northern Pacific	5,795,146	Chic. Great Western	589,240
Gt. Northern System	4,945,790	Buff. Roch. & Pitts.	586,130
Missouri Pacific	4,498,113	Internat'l & Gt. Nor.	585,832
N. Y. Central	4,391,455	Sav. Fla. & Western	503,341
Illinois Central	4,372,079	Minn. & St. Louis	502,058
Baltimore & Ohio	4,276,756	N. Y. Susque. & West.	470,386
Canadian Pacific	4,009,869	N. Y. Chicago & St. L.	462,125
Erie	3,817,753	Northern Central	421,500
Union Pacific	3,767,604	Phila. Wilming. & Balt.	417,600
Lehigh Valley RR.	3,634,252	Bur. Ced. Rap. & No.	390,547
Chic. Burl. & Quincy	3,579,993	Pittsburg & Western	379,753
Chic. Rock I. & Pacific	3,439,125	Ala. N. O. & T. P. Sys.	358,369
Chic. & Nor. Western	2,983,596	Rio Grande Western	357,459
Lake Shore & Mich. So.	2,889,486	Ft. W. & Denv. City	356,310
Mo. Kans. & Texas	2,868,606	Cin. N. Ori. & Texas P.	348,586
St. Louis & San Fran.	2,704,812	Wheeling & L. Erie	304,389
Chic. Mil. & St. Paul	2,670,407	Nash. Chat. & St. L.	291,419
Louisville & Nashville	2,579,966	Wisconsin Central	286,573
Phil. & Reading RR.	2,501,178	Alabama Gt. Southern	266,653
Southern Railway	2,054,247	Chic. Indpls & Louisv.	265,609
Texas & Pacific	1,962,429	Clev. Lorain & Wheel.	257,995
Choc. Oklah. & Gulf.	1,672,331	Bangor & Aroostook	232,575
Mich. Cent. & Can. So.	1,581,869	Toledo & Ohio Central	225,650
Wabash	1,471,520	Hocking Valley	207,520
Chesapeake & Ohio	1,403,484	Peoria & Eastern	201,993
Grand Trunk System	1,327,922	W. Jersey & Seash.	188,200
Seaboard Air Line	1,282,927	Iowa Central	187,533
Clev. Chic. & St. L.	1,205,855	Kanawha & Michigan	165,153
Norfolk & Western	1,065,299	Texas Central	150,312
N. Y. Ont. & Western	1,027,875	Georgia	146,623
Peru Marquette	905,068	Chic. Term'l Transfer	144,345
Pittsburg & L. Erie	902,145	Buffalo & Susquehan.	133,382
Minn. St. P. & S. St. M.	897,888	St. Louis Van. & T. H.	131,852
Chic. St. P. Minn. & O.	854,403	Mobile & Ohio	121,308
Yazoo & Miss. Valley	817,670	Ann Arbor	110,856
St. Louis Southwest	810,654	San Fran. & No. Pac.	105,426
Kan. City Southern	801,002	Atl. Knoxv. & No.	101,934
Central of Georgia	750,019		
Delaware & Hudson Co	693,495	Total (represent-	
Tol. St. L. & Western	678,710	ing 99 roads)	\$139,011,531
Colorado & Southern	658,852		

† These figures cover lines directly operated east and west of Pittsburg and Erie. The results for the Eastern lines show an increase of \$7,639,700; those for the Western lines show an increase of \$5,431,00.

‡ These totals are for the twelve months to Nov. 30. In addition to the increase on the Lehigh Valley RR. shown above, there was an increase of \$3,531,024 on the Lehigh Valley Coal Co.

* In addition to the increase here shown for the Philadelphia & Reading RR., there was also an increase on the Coal & Iron Company of \$5,150,590.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN GROSS EARNINGS FOR 11 MONTHS.

Increases.		Increases.	
Cent. of New Jersey	1,846,199	Elgin Joliet & East'n.	\$194,650
Indiana Ill. & Iowa	348,756	Total (representing	
San Anton. & Ar. Pass.	234,048	5 roads)	\$2,746,378
Atlantic Coast Line	272,725	Decreases.	
		Pacific Coast	\$176,837

* For ten months only.

To complete our analysis we annex six-year comparisons of the leading roads, arranged in groups.

EARNINGS OF TRUNK LINES.

Table with columns: Year, 1901, 1900, 1899, 1898, 1897, 1896. Rows include Bal. & Ohio, B. & O. S. W., C. C. C. & St. L., etc.

Total... 365,000,634 336,197,325 298,910,202 270,215,612 261,957,575 252,720,167

† Boston & Albany included from July 1, 1900; the Beech Creek R.R. and the Walkill Valley R.R. for all the years, and the Fall Brook system after May 1, 1899.

EARNINGS OF SOUTHWESTERN GROUP.

Table with columns: Year, 1901, 1900, 1899, 1898, 1897, 1896. Rows include Atch. T. & S. F., Choc. Okl. & G., Den. & Rio Gr., etc.

EARNINGS OF NORTHWESTERN AND NORTH PACIFIC GROUP.

Table with columns: Year, 1901, 1900, 1899, 1898, 1897, 1896. Rows include Burl. Ced. R. & No., Canadian Pacific, Chic. Burl. & Quin., etc.

† Includes the earnings of Spokane Falls & Northern for the entire twelve months of 1901, 1900 and 1899, and from July 1 in 1898.

EARNINGS OF ANTHRACITE COAL GROUP.

Table with columns: Year, 1901, 1900, 1899, 1898, 1897, 1896. Rows include Cent. N. J., L. Val. R. R., N. Y. O. & W., etc.

* December, 1901, not yet reported; taken same as in 1900.
* These are the earnings of the railroad company only; results of coal mining operations are not included.
† These totals for all the years are for the twelve months to Nov. 30.

EARNINGS OF SOUTHERN GROUP.

Table with columns: Year, 1901, 1900, 1899, 1898, 1897, 1896. Rows include Alabama Gt. So., Cent. of Georgia, Chesap. & Ohio, etc.

† Includes Montgomery Division for the whole of 1901, 1900 and 1899, but for the last half only of 1898.
† Includes Paducah & Memphis Division in these years and for the last six months of 1899.
† Freight on material carried for company's own use is no longer credited to earnings, the item having been eliminated from both earnings and expenses.

The figures for 1901 and 1900 are given on this basis.
† Figures for 1901, 1900, 1899 and 1898 include South Carolina & Georgia, Mobile & Birmingham and 161 miles of Atlantic & Yadkin and Atlantic & Danville.

EARNINGS OF MIDDLE AND MIDDLE WESTERN ROADS.

Table with columns: Year, 1901, 1900, 1899, 1898, 1897, 1896. Rows include Ann Arbor, Buff. Roch. & Pitts, Chic. & East Ill., etc.

† Includes the operations of the St. Louis Alton & Terre Haute for all the years. The Chesapeake Ohio & Southwestern and Ohio Valley are included for 1901, 1900, 1899 and 1898, and Chicago & Texas for 1901, 1900, 1899 and 1898.
† Results on Yazoo Branch are not included for 1901, 1900, 1899 and 1898.
† These figures are simply the totals of the Chicago & West Michigan, Detroit Grand Rapids & Western and Flint & Pere Marquette combined.

COURSE OF PRICES OF RAILROAD AND MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.

The compilations on the succeeding pages show the highest and lowest prices of railroad and miscellaneous bonds on the New York Stock Exchange in each month of the last five years—that is from 1897 to 1901. A monthly review of the stock market during the late year will be found in the first article in this issue under the caption "Retrospect of 1901," where we also give a record of important current events.

1897.

Table showing bond prices for 1897 by month (January to December) and bond type (Ala. Mid., Ann Arbor, etc.).

1897-Continued.

Table with columns: BONDS., JANUARY, FEBRUARY, MARCH, APRIL, MAY, JUNE, JULY, AUGUST, SEPT'BER, OCTOBER, NOV'BER, DEC'BER. Each month column contains Low and High values. Rows list various bond types and issuers such as B'klyn Elev., S.S. & B.B., Union El., Brooklyn Rap. Trans., etc.

1897-Continued.

Table with columns for months (JANUARY to DEC'BER) and rows for various bond types (Chic. M. & St. P., Dakota & Gt. So., Gen. M., 'A' 1989, etc.). Each cell contains numerical values representing bond prices and yields.

† 1st instalment paid.

‡ 2d instalment paid.

§ 3d instalment paid.

* All assessments paid.

1897—Continued.

Table with columns for months (JANUARY to DEC'BER.) and rows for various bonds (Eric, Illinois Central, Iowa Cent., etc.). Each cell contains numerical values representing bond prices and interest rates.

† Trust recls. ex. bonds.

+ 1st instalment paid.

‡ 2d instalment paid.

§ 3d instalment paid.

* All assessments paid.

1897—Continued.

BONDS.	JANUARY		FEBR'Y.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPT'BER.		OCTOBER.		NOV'BER.		DEC'BER.			
	Low.	High	Low.	High	Low.	High	Low.	High	Low.	High	Low.	High	Low.	High	Low.	High	Low.	High	Low.	High	Low.	High	Low.	High		
Reading—Gen., 1997.4							80½	80½	80½	81½	81½	84½	81½	83¼	83¼	86¾	84½	86¾	83¼	85¼	82½	84¼	84½	86¾		
Rich. & Danv.—See So.																										
Rio Gr. Junc.—1st.....5																				90	90					
Rio Grande So.—1st.5	63¾	63¾																								
Rio G.W.—1st, 1939.4	72¾	74	72¾	74¾	70¾	73¾	71	72¾	72¾	73¾	73	78¾	76¼	78¾	77¾	80¾	80	83¾	80½	82¾	81	81¾	81¾	84		
R. W. & O.—See N. Y. C.																										
St. Jos. & Gr. Island—																										
1st, 6, trust receipts.	47½	49½	48	50	50	54	52	54½	52	54½	54½	61														
1st, 1947..... 2-3-4												62¾	66	64¾	66½	66	68	67	69	67	67¾	67¾	68¾	68¾	71¾	
2d income, 1925.....					13¾	14¾																				
St. L. Alt. & T. H.—																										
1st, 1914.....5							104½	104½							105½	105½					105¼	106¾	105	105		
Ch. St. L. & P., 1st, gu.5															106	106										
St. Louis So., 1st, gu.4																										
St. L. & I. M.—See M. Pac.																										
St. L. & S. F. RR.—g.4	62¾	64¾	65	66¾	63	65¾	63	64	63¾	67¾	66¾	70¾	67¾	70	69¾	73	70	72	70	71½	70½	74	73¾	77		
St. L. & San Fran.—																										
2d, class A, 1906.....6	112	114			114½	114¾	115	115	112½	112½	114¼	115												114½	114½	
Class B, 1906.....6	112	114	114	115¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	115¾	112	113¾	115	115	115½	115½							116¾	116¾	114¼	114¼	114	114½
Class C, 1906.....6	112¾	113¾	114¾	115	114	114¾	115	115¾	111¾	113¾	114¾	114¾	115½	115½	115½	115½	115	115½	115½	115¾	115¾					
General, 1931.....6	108¾	111¾	111¾	112¾	111	112¼	110¾	111	111¾	113¾	113¾	116¾	113	113¾	114¼	116	114¾	116	114¾	116¾	115	117½	117½	1109¾	1109¾	
General, 1931.....5	94½	98	97¼	98¾	96	97¾	96	96	96¼	99	99	101¾	98¼	99¾	99½	101¾	100	101¾	100¾	101¾	100¾	103¾	103¾	1057½	1057½	
1st, trust, 1987.....5	87¾	90							86	90	87	89	89	89½	90	90	92¾	92¾			88	88	93½	95		
Ft.S. & Van. B. B. 1st.6					110	110														105	105					
St. L. K. & S. W. 1st.6											35	35														
St. Louis Southw'n—																										
1st, 1989.....4	69	70	68	70	62	69½	59¾	66¾	64¾	65¾	65¼	68¾	67¾	70	70½	76	73	76¾	72½	74	70¾	73¾	72	74		
2d inc., 1989.....4	25½	28			18¾	24	15	22	21	22	25	25	26	28	28¾	31¼	30½	31	26¾	29½	27	27¾	28	28		
St. Paul City Cable—																										
Consol., 1937.....5			91	91																						
St. P. & Dul.—2d, 1917.5	103½	103½	104¼	104¼	103¾	104	102	102	102	102½	102½	102½			105	105	105	105					104½	106	105½	107¾
St. P. Minn. & Man.—																										
1st, 1909.....7	105½	105½	107	107																						
2d mort., 1909.....6	118¾	119	120	120	121¾	122¾	119¾	120¾	120¾	120¾	121	121¾	122¾	122¾									119	120	121¾	122¾
Dakota Extension.....6	116¾	119	119½	120	120¾	120¾	121¾	122	119¾	119¾	120¾	121¾	122¾	122¾					120	120¾			119	120¼	121	121¾
1st, consol., 1933.....6	123	124	123½	124¼			126¼	126¼	126¾	127¾	128¾	129	125½	126¾	125½	126¾	126¾	126¾	128	128	126	128¾	128	130	130	
Reduced to.....4½	102½	103½	103	104	104½	107	105¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	107¾	105	106¾	105	106¾	105½	106¾	106	106¾	106	107¾	107¾	108¾	108¾	
Registered.....																										
Mont. Ext., 1st, 1937.4	87¾	90	90¼	90¼			90	93	92¾	94¼	92	92	93	93½	94	95	94¾	94¾					93¾	94¼	93	93¾
Registered.....	85	86					89¾	89¾																		
Minn. Un., 1st, 1922.6													123	123	125	125	126	126								
Mont. Cen., 1st, 1937.6	114¾	115	114¼	115¾			119	119	119	120	120	121½	117¾	119	119	119¾							122¾	122¾		
Registered.....							115	115																		
1st, guar., 1937.....5			103	103	104¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	106	107¾	107	108	105	106	105	106¾	107	107	105	106¾	106	106¾				
E. Minn., 1st Div. 1st.5			106¾	106¾	108	108	106	108			107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	105¼	107	106	106	107	107¾				
Willmar & S. F., 1st.5	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	106	107¾			107¾	108			107¾	107¾	107¾	108					110	111				
S. Fr. & N. Pac., 1st.5																										
San An. & Ar. Pass—																										
1st, 1943, gold, gu.4	54¾	57	57	59	57¼	59¼	57	58¼	56¾	57¾	57¾	60¾	58¾	61¼	60¾	63	59¼	62	59¾	61¼	59	60¾	60	62		
S. Fla. & W., 1st, con.6															106½	106½										
Seat. L. S. & East'n—																										
1st tr. rec. ass't pd.6															38	40										
So. Car. & Ga.—1st.5			87¾	91	90	92¾	92	93	90	91¼	90¾	93	907½	917½	91	95¼	94	95¾	93	95	92	94	94¾	95¼		
So. Pac., Arizona—1st.6	91	94¼	90	93¾	92¾	93¾	92¾	94¾	94	96¼	94	94	92	99	98¾	100¾	99¾	100	95	101	100	103	103	105		
South'n Pacific, Cal—																										
1st.....6	108	108					106¾	106¾	106	106			108¾	108¾	108	108	108¾	109	105½	106¾	108	108	109	109		
1st, consol., 1937.....5	85¼	89¼	85	87	85¾	88	87¾	88¾	86	89	88	90¾	90¾	91¼	91¼	92¼	91¾	92¼	90	92	90	93	92	94		
Au. & N. W., 1st, 41.5	82	83¾	83¾	84¾	84¼	89	85	85¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	82	83¾	83¾	85¾	83¾	84¾	83	84¾	83¾	84¾	85	89¾		
So. Pac., N. Mex.—1st.6	102	104¾	103	105	103	103¾	103¾	104¾	104¾	106	105¾	106¾	103	104¾	105	106¾	106¾	107	106¾	107	106¾	108¾	108¾	108¾		
Southern—																										
1st, consol., 1994.....5	89	91	88¾	90¾	87¾	90¾	88	89¾	88¾	90¾	90¼	93¼	89¾	91¾	91	94¾	92	95	91¾	93¾	89¾	92¾	92¾	95¾		
E. Tenn. reorg. lien. 4-5	89	89¾																								

1898.

BONDS.	JANUARY		FEBR'Y.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPT'BER.		OCTOBER.		NOV'BER.		DEC'BER.		
	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High
Ala. Mid.—1st, guar..5	91	91													92½-93½						91	91			
Ann Arbor—1st,'95,g.4	82	84½	83¾-86¾		82¼-84½		81	83½	83	85	84	85	83½-85½		86½-89	88	89	87	88		88	90¼	88½-90		
At. Col. & Pac. fr. cfs.	34½	36½	32	38	35	35									71	71							60	70	
At. J. C. & W. tr. cfs.													49	50	60	60								70	70
Atch. Top. & S. Fe.—																									
General, gold, 1995.4	89½-93		89½-94		86½-92½		85	88½	86¼-91¼	92	94	93½-95½		94½-96½	94	95½	93	95	94¼-98¼		98	100			
Registered.....4					89½-89½																				
Adjustm't, g., 1995.4	57½-61		58	64½	54½-62		56	59½	59¾-64¾	65	67½	67¾-71¾		70¾-73¾	69¾-73¾	69¾-73				68	75	73½-79½			
Atl. & Danv.—1st, g..5	95	96½	96¾-98¾				95	97				99¾-99¾		98	98	99				99	101	102¼-102¼			
Atlantic & Pac.—Inc..6	¾	¾																							
Baltimore & Ohio—																									
3½s, when issued.....																	95½-96½	95¼-95½		95½-97¼		96¾-99			
4s, when issued.....																	93¼-95	93¾-94¼		93¾-97		90½-99½			
1st, P. B.....6	112½-112½		114	118½	115	117	100	104	100½-107	107	111¼	110	113¼	113	114¼	112¾-112¾	112	112							
Trust certificates.....																113¾-114	111½-113	114	114¼		115	115			
Ext. 4s. Trust certifs.																119	119	118	118¾		120	120			
Gold, 1925, coup.....5	80	87½	92½-103		98	98			100¼-104¼	109	114	113¾-116¾		116¾-118¾			115	115							
Registered.....			95	95					102	102	108¾-113¾		108	113¾	111¼-111¼										
Certif. of deposit.....	90	90	92¼-96¼		93	93	92¾-92¾		98	100%	101	110%	108	111¼	111¼-113¼	114	115½	114¾-114¾		116	118				
Consol., gold, 1988.5									104¾-104¾	111	113¾	112	115½	116¾-117¾	118¾-118¾										
Registered.....5									103	103¾			112	113¾	115½-116¾										
Certif. of deposit.....							97	97			113	113	112¼-115¼	116¾-116¾					117¾-118¾						
B.&O.S.W.—1st, 1990	98½-100								99½-100	102	103	101¼-102¼		102	102½	101¾-105	105	105		105	105				
1993.....4½																76	82				90	90			
Income, Series A..5								27	27½	27	27½												31	31	
Income, Ser. B.2043			9½-9½					8	8	8	8					8¼-9½	6¾-6¾	7¾-12					10¼-12¼		
Gen. O. Reorg. con.4½	99	99											100	100	104¼-104¼			105½-107¾	107¾-108¾		108¾-108¾				
Ak. & C.J., 1st, cp. off.5													100	101	104	105									
Balt. Belt—1st, gu. 5.	84	84						90	90	98	100	99¾-100		100	101	99	99¾						105	105	
Col. & C. Mid., 1st.4½																75	75								
Pitts. & C., 1st, '46.4												105½-106		106	107¼										
O. & Miss., 1st con.4	105½-105½														104¾-105					104	105			105	105
Consols.....															104	104									
Consol., 1898.....7	106¾-106¾																								
Spring, Div., 1905.7	105¾-107		106	107¾	105	107	105	105	102¾-104	103¾	105½	104¾-106		105¾-108	103	106	100	103½					103	108¼	
2d, consol., 1911.7												120	122½											124	124
By & 7th Av.—See Met.																									
Brooklyn City—Cons.5								113	113			112	112			112½-114	114	115	116½-116½		116½-117¼				
Brooklyn Elevated—																									
1st, 1924, 6, trust rec	83	86¼	83	87¾	80¼-84¼		79	80	80¼-85	85	92¼	81½-93	91	94¼	91	94	89	90	89	91½	91¼-95				
2d mort., 1915....3-5									78	88	86	86													
Un. El. 1st, '37, 6, t. rec	83	86¾	83	87¾	81	84	80	80	80	84¾	85	91¾	90¾-92¾	90¾-94	91	93	90	92	88	91	91	94½			
B. Q. C. & S., con. g. 5																			103	104¾	101¾-104¾			104¾-106	
Brooklyn Rap. Trans.5	94	95½	92	97	92	95½	91	93	92¾-95¾	95¾-102¾	102¾-104	103¾-106	104	106¾	103¾-104¾	104	106¾	103¾-104¾	104	106¾	105¼-109				
Buff. Roch. & Pittsb.—																									
General.....5	104½-104½		105	106			105	105				104½-105½	105¼-106	106¾-108	105	106	106¼-107							107¾-109	
R. & P., 1st, 1921..6	127	127			127	127																			
Consol., 1st.....6							123	123					122	123	123	124¾									
Burl. Ced. Rap. & No.—																									
1st.....5	107¾-108¾		107¾-109		105¾-107¾		105¾-106¾	105¾-108	104¾-106¾	106¼-106¾	106¼-107¾	106¾-107¾	106¾-107¾	106¾-107¾	106¾-107¾	107¾-107¾	108	108¾	106¾-108¾		108	108¾	106¾-108¾		
Consol. 1st & col. tr.5	107¾-109		106	106	100	103	103	103	103	105½	107	107		109¾-109¾	106	107								110	110¼
C. E. I. F. & N., 1st..5	105	105																							
1st, 1920, gold.....6																							105¾-105¾		
Canada Southern—																									
1st, guar.....5	109¾-111		109¾-111		108¾-110¾		107¾-110	108¾-110¾	108¾-111¾	108¾-109	109	110	108¾-109¾	109¾-110	109¾-110	109¾-110	109¾-110	109¾-110						109¾-111¼	
2d mortgage.....5	108¾-109¾		110	111	106	108¾	105	106¾	107	108¾	108¾-109	109	110	110	110¼									110¾-111¼	
C. B. U. Pac.—1st, g..4																									
Cent. Ohio—See B. & O.																									
Cent. RR. & B., Ga. 5			91½-93½				87	87				92½-92½												94	94
Central of Georgia—																									
1st.....5	118¾-119¾		116¾-117¾		114	114	115	115				114¾-114¾												118	118
Consol.....5	91	92¼	88	91¾	87	90¾	84¾-86¾	86	87¾	87¾-91¾	86	89¾	89¾-91	88	90¾	88¾-90¾	87¾-89¾	87¾-89¾	89	93½	89	93½			
1st pref. income.....5	42¾-44¾		39	43	36	41	38¾-38¾	38	39¾	38¾-44¾	38¾-39¾	38¾-39¾	39	43	38	42¾	35¾-36¾	35	37¾	37¾-41					
2d pref. income.....5	14	15¾	12¾-14¾		12	13¾	11	12¾	13	14	12	15	10¾-13	12¾-14¾	10	11¾	10¾-12	11	12¾	12	14¾				
3d pref. income.....5	8¾-8¾		7¾-7¾		7¾-7¾				5	5			4¾-4¾	5¾-6¾	4¾-4¾				4¾-4¾		5	5			
Mac. & N. Div., 1st.5	92	92																	91	92				95	95
Mobile Div., 1st..5	95¾-95¾																								
Mid. Ga. & Atl. Div.5													96	99											
Cent. of New Jersey—																									
Consol., 1899.....7	104¾-104¾		104¾-104¾									103	103	103	103	103¾-103¾	102¾-102¾	102¾-102¾						102¾-102¾	
1st conv., 1902.....7																									
Conv. debent., 1908.6			110¾-110¾										110	112¾											
Gen. mort., 1987...5	110	113	113	114¾	111	113¾	109¾-112¾	112	114	113¾-115	112	112¾	112¼-114¼	112	114¼	113¾-114¾	112¾-114¾	113¾-114¾	112¾-114¾	113¾-116					
Registered.....5	110																								

1898-Continued.

Table with columns for months (JANUARY to DECEMBER) and rows for various bond issues (e.g., Chic. Burl. & Quincy, Sinking fund, 1901, etc.). Each cell contains numerical data representing bond values and interest rates.

1898-Continued.

BONDS.	JANUARY		FEBR'RY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPT'BER.		OCTOBER.		NOV'BER.		DEC'BER.				
	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High			
Cl. C. C. & St. L.—(Con.																											
St. L. Div., 1st. 1900.4	96½	97	97	98½	96½	97	94	95½	90¼	92¼	93	95	95	96¾	98¾	100	98½	99¼	99	100	97¾	98½	98	99½			
Registered.....4						90	93																				
Cin. Wab. & M., 1st.4			89	89	89	90	90	90							90	90½			95	95	92½	92½					
W. W. Val. Div., 1st.4	87½	88½									80	80			87	87											
C. I. St. L. & C., 1st.4	101	101							98¾	99½									101½	102	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½	
Peo. & E., 1st. cons.4	73	76	75	78½	70	77½	75	78½	74	76	75	78½	77½	79	76	80	76	79½	74	76½	74	78½	77½	85	77½	85	
Incomes, 1900.....4									14	14	17	19	16	18¼	17	20½	19	22			19	20	20	22			
Clev. Col. Cin. & Ind.—																											
1st, sinking fund.....7	104½	105½			105½	105½			102	102½	103	103	103½	103½	104	104							101½	101½	101½	101½	
Consol., 1914.....7	136	137			132	137			135	135½	131½	131½	134	135½									139	140	137½	138	
General consol.....6									127½	127½													132½	132½			
Cl. Lor. & Wheel.—1st	102½	102½			100	100			103	103							106½	106½	106	107	105½	108	107	109			
Cl. & Mah. V.—1938.5																	121	121									
Colorado Midland—																											
1st, gold, 6, tr rec'pts	64¼	67½	65	68	59	65	62	62																			
Con., g., '40, 4, t. rec.4	19½	21¼	20½	20¼	17½	20½	16½	16½																			
Col. Mid'd—1st. 2-3-4									56	60	59½	59½	56	57	56	58	58	61½	57	59	57½	66¼	64½	68¼	64½	68¼	
1st, gold, 1947.....4															65	68½	68	73	66	68	67	73	73	77½	73	77½	
Col. & So.—4s (wh.iss.)																							83½	86½	84½	87½	
Col. & 9th Av.—See Met																											
Col. Hock. Val. & Tol.—																											
1st, 5, J. P. M. & Co. cfs	74	78¼	76	82	72½	78	70	72½	72¼	77	77	80	78	79½	79	82½	79	79	78	78½	77½	80	75	86			
Gen. gold, 1904.....6	54	55½	60½	61																	50¼	50½	46	56			
Del. & Hud. Canal.—																											
Penn. Division.....7															145	145	146	146									
Alb. & Susq.—1st, gu.7	125½	125½	125½	125¼					120¼	120¼	123¼	123¼	123¼	123¼	123	125									121½	122	
1st cons., guar.....6	118½	118½	117	117½			110	110	113	114	115	115							116	116	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	
Registered.....6																											
Rens. & S., 1st, '21.7																	147	147									
1st, reg.....7			144½	145					141	141																	
Del. Lack. & West'n—7	128	128					122	122															124	124			
Syr. B. & N. Y., 1st.7	125¼	125¼			125¼	125¼							126	126													
Morris & Essex, 1st.7	141¼	144	141¼	141¼	140	140			137¼	139	140	140	140	140	140	140			141¼	141¼	142½	142½	143	143	143	143	
Bonds, 1900.....7																	107	107									
1871-1901.....7			113½	113½			107	107	109	109	110	110½			107	107			108½	108½	109½	109½					
Consol., guar.....7	141	141	142	142	137	140	136	139¼	137	142½	139	139															
Registered.....7																											
N. Y. L. & W.—1st.....6	138½	138½	138	138			138	138					136½	136½			137	137									
Warren, 2d, 1900.....7													108	108													
Denver & Rio Grande—																											
1st.....7			110¼	110¼	108½	110	108	108					108	110	111	111½	110½	110½					108	108½			
New consol, 1936.....4	89½	95½	93½	95½	89½	92	87½	90	89½	93½	94	95½	92½	95½	96	98½	96	97½	96¾	97¾	97¼	99¼	99½	102¼	99½	102¼	
1st consol., 1936.....4½																	100¾	100¾	107	108½	108¾	111	108¾	111			
Improvement, 1938.5	85½	85½	92	93	90	90	87	89½	91½	91½	90½	91½	91¾	94½	94½	94½	94½	95½	95	96¼	95¾	98¼	101	103			
Des Mo. Union—1st.....5	97	97½	97½	99	93	100			98¼	98¼	98½	99½							102	102							
Duluth & I. R.—1st.....5	104	105½	105½	110½	106	107½			104	106½	106	106	105¾	106	105½	106½	105	106½	104½	106½					106½	108½	
Dul. Red W. & S.—1st.5			92¼	92¼																							
Dul. S. S. & Atl.—1937.5	105	105	105	106¼	105	107	102	102	101	105	107	107			112	112½	112¼	112½	112	112½					113½	113½	
E. T. Va. & Ga.—See So.																											
Eig. Jol. & E.—1st, g.5																											
Erie—																											
1st, Ext., 1917.....5	114½	115	113	116									112	113									114	114	114½	114½	
2d, Ext., 1919.....5									116½	116½	117½	117½			119½	119½											
3d, Ext., 1923.....4½							108	108	109	109½	111½	111½			113	113	112½	112½					112	112			
4th, Ext., 1920.....5									113	113½	117	118											118½	118½			
5th, Ext., 1928.....4			104½	104½					105	105	104½	104½															
1st, consol., gold.....7	146	146½	146	147	141½	143			138	142¼	141	142½	143	143	144	145	141½	142	143	144	144¼	145	144	145½	144	145½	
1st consol., g., fund.7	142½	143	140	140					140	140															142½	143	
Long Dock cons.'35.6			139	139	137	137	133½	133½			136	136	137	137	138	138	139	139									
Buff. N. Y. & E., 1st.7											133	133															
Jefferson R.R., 1st. g.5			106	106																			103	103			
Chic. & Erie, 1st, g.5	111½	112½	111	113	110½	112	109½	111¼	108	110	110½	111	111½	111½	112½	113½	110	111½	111½	112½	109¼	111	111½	112	111½	112	
N. Y. & Gr. Lake.....5																	107	107	109	109							
Erie—																											
1st con. prior lien, g.4	90	91½	89½	93	86	91½	84¾	88½	87	91¼	91½	92½	90¼	92½	90	94½	91¾	93¼	90	92½	91½	94	93¼	94½	93¼	94½	

1898-Continued.

BONDS.	JANUARY		FEBRUARY		MARCH		APRIL		MAY		JUNE		JULY		AUGUST		SEPTEMBER		OCTOBER		NOVEMBER		DECEMBER			
	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High		
Illinois Cent'l-(Con.)-																										
Western Lines, 1st.4	105	-105			103	-103½	103	-103	101	-101	105	-105	105	-105	103½-103½						103	-103				
C. St. L. & N.O., g.p.5	123	-123	123½-123½		120½-120½		115½-116½				120	-121½	121½-121½	123	-123	123½-123½					125	-125				
Registered.....5															123	-123										
Mem. Div., 1st, g...4	103½-103½																						100½-104½			
Carb. & Shaw, 1st.4																							90	-90		
St. Louis So., 1st...4																							93	-94½		
In. D. & W.-1st, g.35.5	103½-104	100½-104			98	-98			97	-101	101½-102½	100½-100½	101½-102	103½-103½	101½-102½	101½-102½					103	-105				
Ind. Ill. & In.-1st, '39.4	86	-88																								
1st, refund'g, 1948.5																					103	-104		104½-105		
Internat'l & Gt. No.-																										
1st, 1919.....6	121½-123½	122½-123							116	-118	118	-118	120	-120	120½-121	121	-121	122½-123½			121	-122½				
2d, 1909.....4½-5	85	-89	87½-90		78	-84	78	-81	80	-82	83½-88	86	-87	89½-92	87	-87	86	-87½			87	-91		90½-93		
3d, 1921.....4	44	-52	54	-60	47	-50			48	-55	57½-58½	58	-58	58½-58½			55½-55½			55	-60		59	-61½		
Iowa Cent.-1st, gold.5	99	-100	100	-103½	97	-102			98	-102	99½-102	101	-102	102	-105	103½-104	104½-105½	105½-105½			105½-105½			103½-107		
Kan. & M.-See T. & O.C.																										
K.C.P. & G.-1st & col.5	78½-80½	79	-81½	75½-80½		65	-75½	68	-71	68	-69½	68½-74	72	-78½	76½-78½	87½-76	69	-75½			67½-76½					
Ken. Cent.-See L. & N.																										
Kings Co. El.-1st, A.5	46	-50	45	-46	45	-45	40	-40	40	-44	43½-48	50	-59	56	-57½	55	-58	50	-54½			50	-51	49½-70½		
Fulton Bl., 1st, guar.5	37	-38			35	-37							38	-49									44	-61		
Lake Erie & Western-																										
1st.....5	115½-117	116	-117½	115½-116½				115	-116					116	-117	116	-116½	116	-117	116	-118	118	-120	118	-120	
2d.....5	103	-103½	102	-103	99½-102½		95	-97½	97	-100½	104	-104½	100½-102	101½-104	102	-104	99½-101	99½-100½			99½-100½			102	-106	
North Ohio, 1st.....5	100	-100½									102	-102			101	-101			100	-100	100	-100	100½-101½			
L. Shore-See N. Y. C.																										
Leh. V., N.Y.-1st, g.4½	102½-103½	103½-104½	102	-104½			99	-103	99	-101	102½-103	101½-102½	102	-102	101	-102	103½-104	104½-105	105½-106½			104½-105	105½-106½			
Leh. Val. (Pa.)-1997.5															104	-104										
Leh. V. Ter. 1st, 1941.5	111	-111	111½-112½		111	-111½	107	-107½					112	-112									110	-112	113	-113
Leh. Val. Coal-1st.....5					92½-92½																					
Leh. & N. Y.-1st, g.4			92	-92											91	-91					91	-91				
L. Av. & P. F.-See Met.																										
L. R. & M.-1st, 5s, t.r.c.																	29	-29					33	-34	33	-33
Long Island-																										
1st, consol, 1931.....5	117½-118½	120	-120	120	-120			117	-117	119½-119½													120	-120	123½-124	
Ferry, 1st, 1922...4½	89	-90			88½-88½		86½-88½								90	-90	90½-90½	92½-94			92½-94			96	-97	
Gen. mort., 1938...4	85½-88	86½-89			88	-88	88	-88½	88½-89	89	-90					88	-90½	90	-91½			92½-97½			95½-97	
N. Y. & R. B., 1st.....5																							98	-98		
N. Y. B. & M. B., con.5																	100	-102½			100	-100				
Louisv. Ev. & St. L.-																										
Cons. 5s, Trust rec...	32	-32	33	-33							33½-36			38	-40	39½-39½					38	-53	51	-52½		
Gen'l, gold, 1943...4																					5	-7	5	-5		
Louisville & Nash.-																										
Consolidated.....7	102½-103½	102½-105	103	-103½																						
N. O. & Mob-1st.....6	120½-120½	122	-122	121½-121½				123½-124½				121½-122	122	-122½			124½-124½	127	-123			126	-129			
2d.....6			107½-107½						107	-107	106	-106	108	-108	108	-108							111	-111		
E. H. & Nash., 1st...6			117	-117	113	-113	113	-113			113½-113½		115	-115									117	-118		
General mortgage...6	117	-113	117½-120		117	-119½	116½-117	117½-120½	116½-118	117	-118	118½-119	118½-119	118½-119	118½-119	118½-119	118½-119	118½-119	118½-119	118½-119	118½-119	118½-119	117½-118			
Nashv. & Dec., 1st.7											105	-105											107	-107		
Pensac. & Atl.-1st.6	105½-109	103	-103	100	-104½	99	-99	96½-100	100½-105					103½-103½	106	-107	106	-109	111	-111	110	-111½				
St. L. Div., 1st, 1921.6																							125	-125		
50-year, gold, 1937.5	101½-102	103	-104½			104	-104	100½-103			103½-104	104½-104½			103½-105	103½-105	105	-107			105	-107				
Unified, gold, 1940.4	85½-86½	86½-91½	85	-88½	83	-86½	85½-90	89½-90½	87½-88½	88½-91½	89½-89½	89½-90½	89½-90½	89½-90½	89½-90½	89½-90½	89½-90½	89½-90½	89½-90½	89½-90½	89½-90½	89½-90½	89½-90½	89½-90½		
Col. trust, g., 1931...5	102½-103½	106	-103½	102½-102½		101½-102½	102	-102½	103	-103			103½-104½	104	-104							106	-107½			
L. & N. & M. & M., 1st.4½							108	-108			109½-109½															
Nash. Fl. & S., 1st, g.5			90	-95	90	-90	87½-87½	88	-93	93½-95	95	-93	97	-97	97	-97	97	-97	97	-97	100	-103½	103½-104½			
So. & No. Ala. con. g.5	96	-96½	94	-98½	95	-97	94½-94½	96	-100	100	-101	100½-100½			100	-100½	100½-103½									
Ken. Cent., 1937...4	87	-87	87½-91		88	-89	85	-85					90	-90	90	-91	91	-92	90	-91						
L. Cin. & L., 1931.4½	103	-103																								
L. N. A. & C.-See C. I. & L.																										
Louisv. Ry.-1st con.5					103	-109																				
Manhat.-Con., 1990.4	95½-98½	95½-98	92	-96	90	-93	91½-94½	94½-95½	95	-96½	95	-97	93½-95	92½-93	93	-95½	93	-95½	93	-95½	93	-95½	95	-97½		
Metropol. Elevat.-1st.6	118½-118½	118½-119½	115	-118½	114½-116½		116	-118½	119	-119½	116	-116	116½-117½	117	-117	117½-117½	117½-118	117½-118	117½-118	117½-118	117½-118	117½-118	117½-118	117½-118		
2d, 1899.....6	104	-105	104½-105		102½-104½		101	-102½	102½-102½	102½-103½	102½-103½	102½-103½	102½-103½	102½-103½	102½-103½	102½-103½	102½-103½	102½-103½	102½-103½	102½-103½	102½-103½	102½-103½	102½-103½	102½-103½		
Metropol. Street Ry.-																										
General.....5	113½-116½	111	-114½	109	-111½	108½-110	109																			

1898-Continued.

Table with columns for months (JANUARY to DEC'BER) and rows for various bond types (e.g., Nash. Ch. & St. L., N.Y.C. & H., etc.). Each cell contains numerical values representing bond prices or yields.

* 4th instalment paid.

* 5th instalment paid

* All instalments paid.

1898-Continued

Table with columns for months (JANUARY to DECEMBER) and rows for various railroad bonds (e.g., Pennsylv. Co., U.N.J. RR., P.C.C. & St. L., etc.). Each cell contains numerical values representing bond prices or yields.

† 1st instalment paid.

1898 - Continued.

BONDS.	JANUARY		FEBRUARY		MARCH		APRIL		MAY		JUNE		JULY		AUGUST		SEPT'BER.		OCTOBER		NOV'BER.		DEC' B R.				
	Low.	High	Low.	High	Low.	High	Low.	High	Low.	High	Low.	High	Low.	High	Low.	High	Low.	High	Low.	High	Low.	High	Low.	High			
Term'l Ass'n of St. L.-																											
1st, cons., g., 1944.5	109	-109½	108½-107				105½-105½		105½-107		108½-108½	109	-110½					109	-109	109	-110	110	-110	110	-110		
1st, gold, 1939.4½	110½	-110½	110½-110½						109	-109					111½-112½									111½-111½			
Tex. & N. O.—See So. P.																											
Texas & Pacific—																											
1905.....6	109	-110	109	-110½							110½-110½			108	-108	105½-105½								105½-105½			
1st, gold, 2000.....5	97½-101		99	-102½	96½-101½		97½-100		99½-105½		102½-108	105	-108½	106½-107½	106	-107	106½-107½	107½-110	107½-110	107	-110	107	-110	107	-110		
2d, g., inc., 2000.....5	28	-34½	31½-35		29	-34½	29½-32		32	-36½	36	-41	40	-44½	42½-50½	43	-47½	43½-49½	44½-48	45½-50					45½-50		
Third Avenue (N. Y.)—																											
1st, 1937.....5	122	-123½	123½-124	123	-124	117½-123				122½-122½									124½-125	126½-126½	127	-129	127	-129			
Toledo & Ohio Cent.—																											
1st.....5	102½-103½		104	-104½			104	-104			102	-105	104	-104	103	-105	104	-105	104½-105	105	-106	106½-106½				106½-106½	
West. Div., 1st, '35.5													103	-104	105	-105			104	-104	104	-104	104	-104	102	-102	
Kan. & M., 1st, g., g.4	79	-80½	80½-82½	80	-82	78	-78	76	-76	78	-78	78	-79	80	-80	79	-79			78	-80	80	-80	80	-80	80	-80
Tol. Peoria & West.—																											
1st, 1917.....4	72½-72½				69	-72	70	-70	70	-72					77	-78	77	-78½	77	-77½	76½-79	78½-80				78½-80	
Tol. St. L. & K. C.—																											
1st, 6, Trust receipts.	86	-90	86	-88	86	-86	85½-85½		80	-80	85½-88	88	-88	89	-90	90	-90	90	-92	89½-91	89½-92				89½-92		
Uls. & Del.—1st, con.5	103½-104		103½-103½				98½-101		101	-101½	98	-100	100	-100	100½-100½	100	-100	101	-101	100	-102½	100	-100	100	-100	100	-100
Un. P., 50-yr., g., '47.4			92	-95½	88½-93½		88½-91½		91½-94½		94½-98½	96½-98½	97½-99½	97½-99	98½-100	98½-100	98½-100	98½-100	98½-100	98½-100	98½-100	98½-100	98½-100	98½-100	98½-100	98½-100	
Registered.....4													98½-98½					99½-99½							99½-99½		
Union Pacific—																											
1st, 1896, 6, Trust																											
rec'pts, ex. mat. cps.	116½-125½		127½-127½																								
1st, 1897.....6	103½-103½																										
Tr. rec. ex. mat. cps.	113½-125½		126½-126½																								
1st, 1898.....6	103	-103																									
Tr. rec. ex. mat. cps.	115	-124																									
1st, 1899, 6, Trust																											
rec'pts, ex. mat. cps.	116½-124½		129½-129½																								
Coll. tr., 4½s, tr. rec.	51	-51	45	-45½	44	-44	45	-48	47	-48½	48½-50½	55	-55	56	-59	57½-61	61	-65	65	-68					65	-68	
Gold notes, 6½% p. pd	43	-47½	50½-50½																								
Ext. s. l. S, trust rec.	113½-125½		133	-134½																							
Purch. money certs.	111½-124½		125	-126½																							
Kan. Pac., 1st, 1895.6																											
Tr. rec. ex. mat. cp.	118	-118	122½-122½																								
1st, 1896, 6, Trust																											
rec. ex-mat. coup.	112	-118	121	-125																							
Den. Div., as t.....6	120	-120																									
Tr. rec., ex-mat. cp.	117	-120	127	-131½	120	-120																					
1st, consol., 1919, 6,																											
Trust receipts.....	84½-103		108½-115½		97½-107½																						
U.P.L. & C., 1st, g., 5	33	-33	35	-39																							
U.P.D. & G., 1st con.5																											
Trust Co. certifs.	48½-57½		54½-58½	50½-59	49½-54½	51½-58½	58	-63	62½-73½	73	-79	74½-77½	76½-80½	79½-86	84½-88½												
Va. Mid.—See Southern.																											
Wabash—																											
1st, gold, 1939.....5	107½-108½		107½-110	104½-108	105½-108	105	-108½	108½-110½	109½-110½	110½-110½	110½-112½	111½-112	111½-114½	111	-112½	111½-113½	111	-112½	111½-113½	111	-112½	111½-113½				111½-113½	
2d mort., gold, 1939.5	80½-82½		78	-82½	74½-79½	75	-77½	77½-83½	83½-86½	86	-91½	88½-90½	88	-90½	87½-89½	89½-92	90½-95			89½-92	90½-95				90½-95		
Deb. inc., 1939, B.....6	27	-29½	27½-28	22½-24	21	-22½	25½-28½	27	-28½	27½-28½	28½-39	31	-36	30½-33½	30½-34½	33	-36			30½-34½	33	-36				33	-36
D. & Ch. Ext., 1940.5	99	-100½	100½-104½	99½-102	97	-100½	100½-108½	103½-105½																			
St. L. K. C. & No.—																											
1st, C. B'ge, 1st, '08.6	110	-110			108½-108½																						
Western N. Y. & Pa.—																											
1st.....5	106	-108½	108	-108½	108½-108½	103	-105	107	-108	108	-110	107½-108½															
Gen'l, 1943, g., 2-3-4	48	-51½	51	-55	50½-52½	47½-52½	51½-52½	52½-63	53½-55	56½-59½	56	-59½	53½-55	53½-56½	53½-56½	53½-56½	53½-56½	53½-56½	53½-56½	53½-56½	53½-56½	53½-56½	53½-56½	53½-56½	53½-56½	53½-56½	
Incomes 1943.....5	10	-15	14½-16	13½-13½			13	-14½	14	-15½	14	-15	15½-16½	14½-15	13½-13½	14	-14½	14½-14½	14	-14½	14½-14½	14	-14½	14½-14½	14	-14½	14½-14½
Wheel'g & Lake Erie—																											
1st.....5	100½-100½		101	-101½	101½-101½										103	-103											
Trust receipts.....	100½-101		100	-103																							
Wh. Div., 1st, g., '28.5					90	-90	90	-90	90	-90			108	-108	100	-100											
Ext. & Imp. g., 1930.5					92½-92½																						
Consol., gold, 1992.4											35	-35			39	-49½											
Wisconsin Cent'l Co.—																											
1st, gold, 5, trust rec.	83½-45		39½-45½	35½-43	36½-39	38½-43½	40½-43½	41	-49½	4	-5½	5½-5½	5½-7½	5½-7½	5½-7½	5½-7½	5½-7½	5½-7½	5½-7½	5½-7½	5½-7½	5½-7½	5½-7½	5½-7½	5½-7½	5½-7½	
Income, 1937.....5	5	-7½																									
GAS AND ELECTRIC.																											

1899—Continued.

Table with columns for months (JANUARY to DEC'BER) and rows for various bond issuers (e.g., Central Pacific, Chesapeake & Ohio, Chicago & Alton, etc.). Each cell contains numerical data representing bond prices and yields.

1899-Continued.

BONDS.	JANUARY		FEBRUARY		MARCH		APRIL		MAY		JUNE		JULY		AUGUST		SEPT'BER		OCTOBER		NOV'BER		DEC'BER.		
	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	
Chic. St. P. Min. & Om.-																									
Consol., 1930.....6	136	136%	137	137%	137 1/4	138	138	139 1/4	139 1/4	141	137 1/4	138	137 1/4	137 3/4	138	138	138	138	137	138	136	137 1/4	133	136	
Chic. St. P. & M.-1st. 6	136 1/4	136 1/4			138	138	137	137	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4			127 1/2	127 1/2			136	136	133	134	132	132 1/4	
No. Wis., 1st, 1930. 6					140	140																			
St. P. & S. City-1st. 6	134	134	133	133 1/4	133 1/4	134	131	131	131 1/4	132	132	132 1/4	132 1/4	132 3/4	132	133	131 1/4	132 1/4	128 1/4	130			128	128	
Chic. Term'l Transf. 4	93 1/4	95 1/4	95	96 1/4	95 1/4	100 1/4	99	101	100	102 1/4	102	102 1/4	99 1/4	100 1/4	99	100	96	98 1/4	95	98 1/4	96 1/4	98 1/4	91	96 1/4	
Chic. & West'n Ind.-																									
1st, sink. fd., 1919. 6																			106	106					
General.....6					120 1/4	120 3/4			122	123	121	122	120 1/4	122			121	121	120	120			117 1/4	117 3/4	
C. & W. Mich.-1921. 5																			100	100					
Coupon off.....5											99 1/4	99 1/4													
Cin. Ham. & Dayton-																									
Consol., sink. fund...7															120	120									
Cin. Day. & Ir. 1st. 5	112 1/4	112 1/4	112	112 1/4	112 1/4	112 1/4			113	113							115 1/4	115 1/4	115	115	112	113 1/4	110	110	
C.I.S.L. & C. } See C.C.C. & St. L.																									
Cin. Laf. & Ch.-1st. 7							89	91	90 1/4	91	91	91	90	91	91 1/4	91 1/4					105	105 1/4			
Cl. & Can-1st, tr. rec. 5	70 1/4	78	77	85	78	91																			
Cl. Cin. Chic. & St. L.-																									
General.....4	87 1/4	98	92 1/4	94 1/4	93	95	92 1/4	95 1/4	94	95 1/4	93 1/4	95 1/4	94 1/4	95 1/4	94 1/4	95 1/4	92	95	92 1/4	95	95	96 1/4	90 1/4	94 1/4	
Cairo Div., 1st.....4									95 1/4	95 1/4	97	97													
St. L. Div., 1st, 1990. 4	99 1/4	103	101 1/4	103 1/4	101 1/4	102	102 1/4	102 1/4	100	102	101 1/4	102	102	102 1/4	103 1/4	103 1/4	103	103 1/4	103	103 1/4	101	102 1/4	99 1/4	101 1/4	
Registered.....4									99	99															
Wh. W. Vall. Div. 1st. 4																					83	83			
Cin. Wab. & M., 1st. 4			95	95 1/4			96 1/4	97													95	95			
Cin. San. & C., con. 5									118 1/4	118 1/4	118 1/4	118 1/4													
C. I. St. L. & C., 1st. 4	102	104	103	103	103 1/4	103 1/4									104	104 1/4									
I. B. & W., 1st pref. 7							103 1/4	103 1/4															103 1/4	103 1/4	
Peo. & E., 1st, cons. 4	83	88 1/4	86	88 1/4	85 1/4	86 1/4	82 1/4	85 1/4	84	85 1/4	84 1/4	85 1/4	84 1/4	86	85	87	85 1/4	87	83	85	84 1/4	87 1/4	80	87	
Incomes, 1990. 4	23	33	30	32 1/4	29 1/4	31	30	32	30	31	29	30	29	29	29	31	17	30 1/4	20	23	22 1/4	30	24	29 1/4	
Clev. Col. Cin. & Ind.-																									
1st, sinking fund.....7	102	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4																					
Consol., 1914.....7									135	135 1/4	137 1/4	137 1/4	138	138 1/4											
General consol.....6											137 1/4	137 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4			136 1/4	137			131	132			
C. & S., 1st C.C.C. & I. 7			108 1/4	108 1/4																					
Clev. Lor. & Wheel.-																									
Consol., 1st.....5													108	108 1/4	108 1/4	108 1/4	106 1/4	106 1/4	105 1/4	105 1/4	106 1/4	106 1/4	106	106	
Cl. & Mah. V.-1938. 5			128	130							134 1/4	134 1/4													
Colorado Midland-																									
1st.....2-3-4	66 1/4	69	64	67 1/4	64	65 1/4	63 1/4	65 1/4	64	64 1/4	63	65 1/4	62	64	62	66 1/4	64 1/4	67	63	65	62 1/4	66 1/4	60 1/4	66	
1st, gold, 1947.....4	74	76	74 1/4	74 1/4	70 1/4	72 1/4	72 1/4	74 1/4	74	75	73 1/4	74 1/4	71	72	70	73 1/4	71	74 1/4	71	73	72	73 1/4	72 1/4	73 1/4	
Col. & So.-1st, g. 29. 4	86 1/4	87 1/4	86 1/4	87 1/4	85 1/4	88	85 1/4	87 1/4	85 1/4	87 1/4			88 1/4	90	88	87 1/4	85	87	84 1/4	86	84	86	79	85 1/4	
Col. & 9th Av.-See Met																									
Col. Hock. Val. & Tol.-																									
1st, 5, J. P. M. & Co. cfs	70	80	73 1/4	76	74	76	73	78 1/4																	
Gen. gold, 1904.....6	32	34			30	30	29 1/4	31																	
Delaware & Hudson-																									
1st, Pa. Div., 1917. 7																							145	148	
Alb. & Susq., 1st, gu. 7																									
Registered.....7							120 1/4	120 1/4																	
1st coup., guar.....6	117 1/4	117 1/4	117 1/4	117 1/4	117 1/4	117 1/4			115	115	112	112			116 1/4	116 1/4							116	116	
Registered.....6	117 1/4	117 1/4					114 1/4	114 1/4			116 1/4	116 1/4									115	115	113	113	
Rens. & S., 1st, '21. 7	151	151			153	153			150 1/4	150 1/4					153 1/4	153 1/4	154	154							
Del. Lack. & West'n-																									
1907.....7											126 1/4	126 1/4													
Syr. Bingham & N. Y. 7											124 1/4	124 1/4			124 1/4	124 1/4									
Morris & Essex, 1st. 7	144	144	143	143	143	144			142	143	142	142 1/4			141 1/4	141 1/4	141 1/4	141 1/4					137 1/4	138 1/4	
1871-1901.....7	110 1/4	110 1/4			111	111			108 1/4	108 1/4	108 1/4	108 1/4											105 1/4	105 1/4	
Consol., guar.....7	143	143			143	143 1/4			145 1/4	145 1/4	143	143	143 1/4	143 1/4			141 1/4	141 1/4			141	141			
N.Y. L. & W.-1st.....6			138	138	138 1/4	138 1/4	142	142	142	142 1/4	142	142	138	138											
Term'l & imp't. 4											108 1/4	108 1/4													
Construct'n, 1923. 5			117	117 1/4			113 1/4	113 1/4									122	122							
Den. Con. Tr-1st, '33. 5	90	92																							
Denver & Rio Grande-																									
1st.....7	108 1/4	108 1/4	107	109	108 1/4	108 1/4			105 1/4	105 1/4					105 1/4	105 1/4			103	103	100 1/4	102 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	
Consol., 1936.....4	100 1/4	101 1/4	100	101 1/4	100	101 1/4	100 1/4	102 1/4	102	104	103	104	99 1/4	101 1/4	99	101 1/4	98 1/4	101	98 1/4	99 1/4	98 1/4	99 1/4	97	99 1/4	
1st consol., 1936.....4	108 1/4	109 1/4			109	109	109 1/4	110 1/4	110	112 1/4	111 1/4	112 1/4	109	109 1/4	108 1/4	109 1/4	107 1/4	108 1/4	104 1/4	108	108	108			
Improvement, 1938. 5	102 1/4	104 1/4	105 1/4	107	104 1/4	105 1/4</																			

1899—Continued.

Table with columns for months (JANUARY to DEC'BER) and rows for various bond types (e.g., Mexican North'n-1st, Mich. Cent., Milw. El. Ry. & L't., etc.). Each cell contains numerical values representing bond prices or yields.

1899-Continued.

Table with columns for months (JANUARY to DEC'BER) and rows for various bond types (e.g., North'n Pacific Ry., General lien, Wash. Cent'l, etc.). Each cell contains numerical values representing bond prices or yields.

1899—Continued.

Table with columns for months (JANUARY to DEC'BER) and rows for various bonds (e.g., So. Pacific Co., Southern, Texas & Pac., etc.). Each cell contains numerical values representing bond prices or yields.

1899—Concluded.

BONDS.	JANUARY		FEBR'RY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPT'BER.		OCTOBER.		NOV'BER.		DEC'BER			
	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.		
People's G.L. & Coke—																										
1st, guar., 1904.....6									109%—109%																	
2d, guar., g., 1904...6			107%—107%														107	—107%				106%—107%				
1st, con., g., 1943...6	124	—124	125	—126	126	—126%	123	—127%	124%—124%	127	—127%	126%	—131	127	—131	129%—130	120	—120								
Ch. G.-L. & C., 1st.5	111%—111%		109%—109%		110%—113		112	—112	111%—112					111	—111	111	—111				108%—108%	111	—111	111	—111	
Con. Gas, 1st, 1936.5	107%—109		108%—109		108%—109%		110	—111%																		
Equit. Gas & F., 1st.6			106	—106					105%—107%													104%—104%				
Mutual F'l Gas—1st.6	105	—107	106%—106%		106	—106	107%—107%									107	—107									
Trenton G. & El., 1st.5																					103%—103%					
MISCELLANEOUS.																										
Adams Express—Coll.4	104%—106%		106%—106%		104%—105%		105	—106	105	—106%	106%—107	106%—107	106%—107%	103	—104%	103	—104	103%—104			103%—104	102%—104				
Am. Cot. Oil—Deb., g.8	108	—108%	106	—108	106%—107		105	—107	105	—106	105	—106	106	—106%	104%—104%	104%—105%	104%—105	102	—103		102%—103%	102	—103			
Am. Spirits Mfg.—1st.6	85%—86%		86%—90%		85%—89%		89%—94%		89	—94%	90	—91	92	—92%	91	—93	90	—92			87%—91%	86	—89	85	—86	
B'kin W. & W.H.—1st.5	89%—92%		84%—90		83%—90		83%—91		91	—92	89%—92	89%—90			84	—85	75%—84			77	—80	75%—78				
Col. C. & I.—1st, 1900.6			100	—100	100%—100%		100%—100%				100	—101			99%—100			100	—100%	100%—101			100	—100%		
Col. Fuel—1919, g. ....6													105	—105												
Col. F. & I.—Gen., s.f.5	87	—90%	86%—88		86	—89%	87%—91%		87	—90	88	—90%	89%—91		89	—95%	95	—97			96	—96	93	—95%	92	—94%
Comm'l Cable—1st...4															103%—103%											
Comstock Tunn.—Inc.4					7%—7%		05	—05																		
Det. M. & M. L. G...3%	21	—23%	22	—22	17%—20		18	—22%	18%—22		19	—20%	18	—20	19	—20	18	—20			19	—23	21	—23	17%—22	
Erie Tel. & Tph.—S. f.5	110	—110																108%—109%			109	—109				
Gramercy Sugar.....6																					90	—90				
Henderson Bridge.....6																					113	—113	113	—113		
Ill. Steel—Deb., 1910.5	99	—99																								
Intern'l Paper—1st...6			112	—113%	112	—112%	112	—113	112	—113	112	—113			108%—109%	109	—109	103%—109			109	—109	105	—108%		
Knck. Ice (Chic.).....5	100	—100	98%—100%		100	—101	98	—98	97	—98	96	—98	98	—98	97	—98	98	—98			95%—96	95	—95	95	—95	
Mich.—Pen. Car—1st...5			103	—103																						
Nat'l Starch—1st...6	103	—104	103	—104	100%—101		100%—102		100	—101	101	—102	101	—101%	101	—101%	100%—101%	101%—104			101	—103	104	—104		
N. Y. & N. J. Teleph.5																										
N. Y. & Ont. Land...6																					90	—90				
Procter & Gamble....6										120	—120			113%—113%												
Stan. Rope & T.—1st.6	84%—90%		86	—88%	85%—90%		89	—90%	85	—89	84%—86	85	—86	83	—85	82	—87	79%—84%			83	—86	78	—85		
Incomes, gold, 1946.5	23%—31%		28	—32%	29	—35	30	—33%	25	—31	24%—26%	22	—25%	22%—28%	20	—25	20	—27			23%—29%	19%—27%				
Tenn. Coal Iron & Ry.—																										
Tenn. Division.....6	101%—106%		105	—109%	104	—110%	107	—107%	103	—105	105	—108	105%—107		121	—121	110	—110						104	—104	
B'rm. Div., 1st, con.6	101	—110	107	—108	108	—111%	109%—111%		107%—109		108	—110	106	—109%	108%—112%	112	—121	111	—114		110	—110%	110	—111		
Cahaba Coal—1st...6														103	—103	108	—108									
De Bard. C. & I.—Gu.6	96	—105	102	—103	102%—105		104%—106		102%—104%		104%—106%	104%—109%	106%—109%	106%—109	107%—109%	106%—108				106	—106	101	—102			
U.S. Leather—Deb.s.f.6	116%—117				118	—118%	119%—119%		116	—116	117	—117			119	—119										
W. Union Telegraph—																										
1875-1900.....7										107%—107%	103%—103%															
Registered.....7																										
Deben., 1884-1900.7										102%—102%											103%—103%					
Col. tr., cur., 1938..5	112%—115%		114	—115	114%—115%		114%—116%		116	—119	117%—118	114	—115%	115%—115%	115	—115	113%—114%			114	—114%	113%—114				
Mutual Union, s. f...6					112	—112			110	—110	110	—110														

1900.

BONDS.	JANUARY		FEBR'Y.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY		JUNE.		JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPT'BER.		OCTOBER.		NOV'BER.		DEC'BER.		
	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	
Ala. Mid.—See S. F. & W.																									
Ann Arbor—1st, '95, g.4	90	—94	91	—93%	92%—94%		92%—93%		91%—93		91%—92		91	—92%	91	—93	91	—92			90	—92	92	—94%	94%—97
Ach. Top. & S. Fe.—																									
General, gold, 1995.4	98%—101%		100%—101%		100%—103		100%—101		99%—101%		100%—101%	100%—101%	100%—101%	100%—101%	100%—101%	100%—101%	100%—101%	98%—101			100%—102%	101%—103			
Registered.....4			99	—99					99%—100%									100%—101%			98%—98%				
Adjust'm't, g., 1995.4	78%—81%		81%—83%		82	—85	83%—85		83	—84%	82	—84%	82%—84		83%—85%	84%—85%	85%—88								
Stamped, guar.....4																									
Atl. Knox. & No.—1st.5					105%—105%		106	—106																	
Baltimore & Ohio—																									
Pr. Hen. g., 1925...3%	92%—95%		94%—95%		94%—97		96%—97%		95	—96%	95%—96%	94	—94%	94	—94%	93%—95	93%—96	95%—96%			96%—96%	96%—96%			
Gold, 1948.....4	97%—100%		100%—101		100%—102%		100%—101		99%—100%		99%—100%	99%—100%	99%—100%	99%—100%	99%—100%	99%—100%	99%—100%	99%—100%			99%—100%	99%—100%			
Registered.....4									100	—100%	100%—100%						101	—101			99%—99%	99%—99%	100%—100%		
S. W. Div., 1st, g. 3%	87	—90%	88%—90		88%—91		89%—91%		89%—89%		87	—89%	86%—87%	86%—87%	85%—87%	86	—88%	87%—90			87%—90	89%—92			
Pitts. Jc. & M. Div.3%			88	—89%			89	—89	89	—89	86	—86	86%—87%	86%—86%	85	—86%					87	—87%	87%—90		
Mon. River, 1st gu.5									111	—112															
Buff. Roch. & Pittsb.—																									
General.....5	109	—110%	111	—111%	109%—111		113%—113%		112%—113		112%—114%	113%—113%	113%—113%	113%—113%	110%—110%	111	—111%	111%—113%			114	—115%			
R. & P., 1st, 1921..6							131	—131					129	—129							130	—130	130%—130%		
Consol., 1st.....6			124%—124%								124	—124					125%—125%	126	—126			128	—128	127%—127%	
Burl. Ced. Rap. & No.—																									
1st.....5	106%—107%		107%—108		108	—109	108%—108%		108%—109		108	—106%	106	—107	106%—107%	106%—107	107%—108%	108%—108%							

1900-Continued.

Table with columns for BONDS, JANUARY, FEBR'Y, MARCH, APRIL, MAY, JUNE, JULY, AUGUST, SEPT'BER, OCTOBER, NOV'BER, DEC'BER. Each month has Low and High sub-columns. Rows list various bond issues from Chesapeake & Ohio to Chic. & West'n Ind.

1900-Continued.

BONDS.	JANUARY		FEBRUARY		MARCH		APRIL		MAY		JUNE		JULY		AUGUST		SEPTEMBER		OCTOBER		NOVEMBER		DECEMBER		
	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	
Choc. Ok. & G.—Gen. 5	103	-103	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cin. Ham. & Dayton—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sinking fund.....7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	117	-117	...	...	...	...	115	-115
2d, 1937.....1½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113½	-113½	112½	-113	...	...	...	...
Cin. Day. & Ir. 1st. 5	113½	-113½	...	...	...	...	113½	-114	...	...	...	...	...	...	112½	-112½	...	...	112½	-112½	111	-111	112	-112
C.I.S.L.&C. & St. L. } See C.C.C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cl. Cin. Chic. & St. L.—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
General.....4	94	-96½	94½	-96½	95½	-97	97	-98	96½	-97½	94½	-95½	94½	-96½	97½	-98½	97	-98	97	-101	99½	-101	101	-102	
Cin. Wab. & M., 1st. 4	93	-93	95½	-95½	...	...	98	-98	...	...	...	...	97½	-98	98½	-98½	98	-98½	...	...	98	-98	100½	-100½
St. L. Div., 1st. 1900. 4	101½	-101½	102	-103	...	...	103½	-104½	101	-102½	100½	-102½	102	-102	103	-103	102½	-103	104	-104	103	-104	103½	-104
Sp. & Col., 1st '40. 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	-94	...	...	...	...
C. I. St. L. & C., 1st. 4	...	...	...	...	105	-105	105½	-105½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cin. San. & Cl., con. 5	...	...	...	...	115½	-115½	...	...	...	...	115½	-115½	...	...	114	-114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
C. C. & I., consol. 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136	-136	...	...	...	...	135½	-135½	...	...	...	...	...	...	134	-134
General consol. 6	130	-130½	...	...	132	-133	137	-137	...	...	...	...	128½	130	131	-131	...	...	...	...	134	-134	136	-137
C. & S. gu., 1901. 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101½	-101½	...	...	101½	-101½
Peo. & E., 1st. cons. 4	84½	-87½	86½	-89½	88½	-92½	89	-90½	88	-88½	85	-88½	87	-88	87	-87½	87	-88½	86½	-90½	90	-93	92½	-95	
Incomes, 1900. 4	25	-28½	27½	-29½	28	-34½	29	-33½	28	-30½	24	-28½	27	-30	26	-28	26	-27½	27½	-30	29	-34½	34	-50	
Clev. Lor. & Wheel.—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Consol., 1st. 5	106	-107	107½	-108	...	...	...	...	109	-109	109	-109	109½	109½	...	...	111	-111	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cl. & Mah. V.—1938. 5	128	-129	130	-130	129	-130	130	-130	132	-132
Colorado Midland—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1st.....3-4	63	-67½	67½	-70½	69½	-79½	76½	-78½	77½	-78½	76	-78½	74½	-75	74½	-75	73½	-74½	74½	-77½	77½	-78½	78½	-80½	
1st, gold, 1947.....4	71½	-75	72	-74½	73	-80	78½	-80	78½	-78½	76	-79	74	-76	74½	-75	72½	-75½	74½	-77½	77½	-79	79	-81	
Col. & So.—1st, g.'29. 4	82	-86	82½	-84½	82½	-85	83	-85	83	-87	84½	-87	84½	-85½	82	-83½	78½	-82½	79	-82½	81½	-84½	83½	-85½	
Delaware & Hudson—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1st, Pa. Div. 1917. 7	...	...	148	-148	...	...	...	...	146½	-146½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Registered.....7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	141	-141	...	...	...	...
Alb. & Susq., 1st, gu. 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	118	-120½	118	-118	...	...	...	...	121	-121	...	...	...	...	116½	-116½
1st coup., guar. 6	115	-115	...	...	115	-115	112½	-113	113	-113	113	-113½	...	...	...	...	113½	-113½	111½	-111½	111½	-111½	112	-112
Registered.....6	112½	-112½	113	-113	147	-147
Ren. & Sar., 1st, '21. 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	147½	-147½	148½	-148½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Registered.....7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	148½	-148½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Del. Lack. & West'n—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1907.....7	...	...	...	...	...	...	123	-123½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Morris & Essex, 1st. 7	136	-142	141	-141	...	...	140½	-141	138½	-138½	137½	-140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1871-1901.....7	107½	-107½	107½	-107½	107½	-107½	...	...	104¾	104¾	...	...	105½	-106	105½	-105½	106	-106½	102½	-102½	102½	-102½	103	-103½
Consol., guar. 7	139	-139	...	...	...	...	141½	-141½	141	-141	138	-138	...	...	...	...	140	-140	...	...	...	...	...	...
N. Y. L. & W., 1st. 6	136	-136	...	...	137½	-137½	137	-137	...	...	...	...	133	-135	135½	-135½	135½	-136	136	-136	136	-136	137½	-138
Construct'n, 1923. 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	-120	119	-119	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Term'l & imp'm't. 4	...	...	...	...	105	-106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syr. Bingh. & N. Y. 7	...	...	152	-152	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denver & Rio Grande—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1st.....7	102½	-102½	...	...	...	...	104½	-104½	...	...	...	...	...	...	102½	-102½	103	-103	103	-103	...	...	...	...
Consol., 1936.....4	96½	-99½	98½	-99½	98	-99½	99½	-99½	98½	-99½	98½	-99½	97	-97½	97½	-98½	97½	-98½	98	-99½	99	-100½	100½	-102½	
1st consol., 1936. 4½	...	...	...	...	107	-107	...	...	107	-107½	107½	-107½	...	...	106	-107	107	-107	108	-108	108	-109	109	-109½
Improvement, 1928. 5	101½	-104½	104½	-104½	104½	-105	105	-105½	105½	-106	101½	-103	...	...	102½	-102½	102	-103	103	-103	103	-103	105	-108
Des Mo. Union—1st. 5	...	...	109	-109	...	...	...	...	108½	-108½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Det. & Mac.—1st lien. 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	-85	85	-85	88	-88½	...	...
Gold.....4	76½	-78	78	-78	79	-81	81	-82½	...	...	82	-82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deluth & I. R.—1st. 5	...	...	107	-107½	109	-109½	109½	-109½	108½	-109	109	-109	108	-109	...	...	107	-109	107½	-107½	108	-108½	110	-111
Del. S. S. & Atl.—1937. 5	112	-112	110	-112	112½	-114	112½	-112½	114½	-114½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	115	-115	...	...
E. T. Va. & Ga.—See So	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Elg. Vol. & E.—1st, g. 5	107½	-107½	109½	-111½	111½	-111½	111½	-113	...	...	109½	-109½	109	-109½	110	-110	110	-110½	...	...	108	-109	109½	-109½
Erie—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1st, Ext., 1917.....5	117	-118	117	-117½	116½	-117	117½	-117½	119	-119
2d, Ext., 1919.....5	119½	-119½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3d, Ext., 1923.....4½	113½	-113½	115	-115½	...	...	...	...	115½	-115½	116½	-116½	...	...	...	...	114½	-114½	...	...	...	...	116	-116
4th, Ext., 1920.....5	...	...	...	...	123½	-123½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1st, consol., gold.....7	188	-142	141	-141	137	-138½	137	-138½	137½	-139	137½	-137½	137½												

1900-Continued.

Table with columns for months (JANUARY to DEC'BER) and rows for various bond issues (e.g., Illinois Cent'l, St. Louis Div., Gold, 1951). Each cell contains numerical values representing bond prices or yields.

1900-4 continued.

BONDS.	JANUARY		FEBR'Y.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPT'BER.		OCTOBER.		NOV'BER.		DEC'BER.			
	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.		
Misouri Pacific (C.M.)																										
1st. collat., g., 1920.5	92	94	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	92	90	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{3}{4}$	93	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	90	95	91	94	91	93	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	92	92	96	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	104		
Leroy & C. Val., 1st.5																										
Pac. of Mo.-1st, ext.4	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$															106 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$			107	107	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$		
2d, 1938, ext. 5					112 $\frac{1}{2}$	113	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$																		
St.L.&I.M.gen.&l.g.5	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	112	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	112	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	110	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	111	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	112	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	108	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Stamped, guar. 5	110	110	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$			110	110			110	110 $\frac{1}{2}$									110	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	110	111	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$
Unify.&ret., 1929.4	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	81	80	82	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	81	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	82	78	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	76	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	88		
Mob. & Bir.-Pr. lien.5			110 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$									110 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$												
Mobile & Ohio-																										
New.....6	124	125	127 $\frac{1}{2}$	127 $\frac{1}{2}$	127	127 $\frac{1}{2}$	120	128 $\frac{1}{2}$	127	127 $\frac{1}{2}$			122	124	125	126	125 $\frac{1}{2}$	126	125 $\frac{1}{2}$	127 $\frac{1}{2}$	127 $\frac{1}{2}$	130	126 $\frac{1}{2}$	127 $\frac{1}{2}$		
1st, Exten., 1927.....6					123	123	124	124	123	123	123	123	120 $\frac{1}{2}$	120 $\frac{1}{2}$												
Gen. mort., 1938.....4	83	88	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	87	84	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	83	87	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	87	84	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	84	85	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	83	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	84	85	85	87	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Montrom. Div., 1st.5	107	107	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	109	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$			108 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	108	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	109	109	110		
St. Louis & Cairo.....4																										
Mor. L. & T. S.S. - See S.P.																										
Nash. Ch. & St. L.-1st.7	126	129	128 $\frac{1}{2}$	129	128	129	128 $\frac{1}{2}$	129	128	128	128 $\frac{1}{2}$	128 $\frac{1}{2}$			128	128 $\frac{1}{2}$	127	128	128	128 $\frac{1}{2}$	128 $\frac{1}{2}$	130 $\frac{1}{2}$	130 $\frac{1}{2}$	130 $\frac{1}{2}$		
2d, 1901.....6													100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$												
Consol. g., 1928.....5	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	105	105	107	106	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$					108	109	105	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$		
New York Central-																										
N.Y.C. & H., 1st, cp. 7	109	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	110	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	112	111	111					108 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	110	110	110		
Registered.....7													108 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$												
Gold, 1997.....3 $\frac{1}{2}$	109	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	108	118	109	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	111	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	110	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$								
Registered.....3 $\frac{1}{2}$															110	110										
Deb., 1884-1904.....5	107	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	108	102 $\frac{3}{4}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	106	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	107	107	107	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	108	105	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	105	105 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Registered.....5			107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$			106 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$					107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$			105	105 $\frac{1}{2}$						
Deb., g., '90-1905.4									103 $\frac{3}{4}$	103 $\frac{3}{4}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$					102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	103	103				
Debt certs., ext., g.4	101	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	103	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102	102	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	103	103	103	103	101	101	101	101 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Lake Shore, coll. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	97	99	97	99	97	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	98	99	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	97	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	97	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Registered.....3 $\frac{1}{2}$			95 $\frac{1}{2}$	97	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	96	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	98	95	97			94	95	94	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	93	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	96	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	98		
Mich. Cent'l, coll. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	96	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	97	97	98	97	97	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97	98	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	95	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	95	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	96	97 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Registered.....3 $\frac{1}{2}$							96	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	97	97	94	95	95	95	96	96										
Beech Creek, 1st. 4	108	108	110	110	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	110	110			109 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$										
Mohawk & Malone. 4	107	107	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	107			106 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$					107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$												
N.J. Junc., gen., 1st. 4			102	102																						
West Shore, guar. 4	110	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	112	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	115	112	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	113	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	114	116 $\frac{1}{2}$
Registered.....4	110	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	113	112	114	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	110	114	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	112	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	112	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	114	116 $\frac{1}{2}$
L.S. & M.S., 1st, cp.7	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$			102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$														
L.S.&M.S. 1st con rg.7	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	101	101 $\frac{1}{2}$																
2d, consol., coup. 7	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	113	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	114	114	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	112	112	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	113	113	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$		
2d consol., reg. 7	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$			114	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$			111 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$					112 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$				
Gold, 1997.....3 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	110	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	111	110	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	110	110	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	110	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	110	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	111	111	109	109 $\frac{1}{2}$
Registered.....3 $\frac{1}{2}$																										
Det. Mon. & T., 1st.7	121	121	120	120					119	119	119 $\frac{1}{2}$	119 $\frac{1}{2}$														
Mahon Coal, 1st. 5		</																								

1900-Continued.

Table with columns for months (JANUARY to DEC'BER) and rows for various bond series (e.g., Pennsylv. Co., P.C.C.&St.L., etc.). Each cell contains numerical values representing bond prices and yields for that month.

1900 Continued.

Table with columns for months (JANUARY to DEC'BER) and rows for various bond categories including Southern, Texas & Pacific, Union Pacific, Wabash, Wheel & Lake Erie, Wisconsin Cent'l Co., Street Railway, Gas and Electric, and others. Each entry shows price ranges for each month.

1900—Concluded.

Table with columns for months (JANUARY to DEC'BER) and rows for various bond categories including BOND, MISCELLANEOUS, TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE, and COAL AND IRON.

1901.

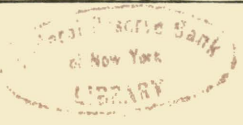
Table with columns for months (JANUARY to DEC'BER) and rows for various bond categories including Ala. Mid., Atl. Knox. & No., Burl. Ced. Rap. & No., and Cent. of Georgia.

1901-Continued.

BONDS.	JANUARY	FEBR'RY.	MARCH.	APRIL.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUGUST	SEPT'BER.	OCTOBER.	NOV'BER.	DEC'BER.
	Low. High	Low. High	Low. High	Low. High	Low. High	Low. High	Low. High	Low. High	Low. High	Low. High	Low. High	Low. High
Cent. Pac.—See So. P. Co.												
Chesapeake & Ohio—												
Series A, gold, 1908.6	115 $\frac{1}{2}$ -116 $\frac{1}{2}$	119-119	116 $\frac{1}{2}$ -116 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$ -117	115 $\frac{1}{2}$ -118	117-117	116 $\frac{1}{2}$ -117 $\frac{1}{2}$	114-114	115-116	116-116	116-116	116 $\frac{1}{2}$ -116 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mortgage, 1911.....6	118 $\frac{1}{2}$ -118 $\frac{1}{2}$	120 $\frac{1}{2}$ -121	120 $\frac{1}{2}$ -122	121-122	119 $\frac{1}{2}$ -120 $\frac{1}{2}$	119 $\frac{1}{2}$ -121	119-121 $\frac{1}{2}$	120-122	120 $\frac{1}{2}$ -121 $\frac{1}{2}$	121-122	119 $\frac{1}{2}$ -120	119 $\frac{1}{2}$ -120 $\frac{1}{2}$
1st. con., g., 1939....5	120 $\frac{1}{2}$ -121	120 $\frac{1}{2}$ -122	120 $\frac{1}{2}$ -122	121-122	119 $\frac{1}{2}$ -120 $\frac{1}{2}$	119 $\frac{1}{2}$ -121	119-121 $\frac{1}{2}$	120-122	120 $\frac{1}{2}$ -121 $\frac{1}{2}$	121-122	119 $\frac{1}{2}$ -120	119 $\frac{1}{2}$ -120 $\frac{1}{2}$
Registered.....5	104-106 $\frac{1}{2}$	106-107 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$ -108 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$ -108	104 $\frac{1}{2}$ -106 $\frac{1}{2}$	107-108 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$ -108 $\frac{1}{2}$	107-108	104-106 $\frac{1}{2}$	106-108 $\frac{1}{2}$	107-107 $\frac{1}{2}$	106-107 $\frac{1}{2}$
General, 1992.....4 $\frac{1}{2}$	104-106 $\frac{1}{2}$	106-106	106-106 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$ -107 $\frac{1}{2}$	105-105	106-107	104 $\frac{1}{2}$ -104 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$ -104 $\frac{1}{2}$	103-103	103-104	104 $\frac{1}{2}$ -105 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$ -106
Registered.....4 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$ -106	106-106	106-106 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$ -107 $\frac{1}{2}$	105-105	106-107	104 $\frac{1}{2}$ -104 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$ -104 $\frac{1}{2}$	103-103	103-104	104 $\frac{1}{2}$ -105 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$ -106
R.&A.D.1stcon.'89.4	100-103	100-101 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$ -101	100 $\frac{1}{2}$ -101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$ -101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$ -101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$ -101 $\frac{1}{2}$	102-102 $\frac{1}{2}$	100-100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$ -100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$ -101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$ -101 $\frac{1}{2}$
2d consol., 1989....4	100-103	100-101 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$ -101	100 $\frac{1}{2}$ -101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$ -101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$ -101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$ -101 $\frac{1}{2}$	102-102 $\frac{1}{2}$	100-100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$ -100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$ -101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$ -101 $\frac{1}{2}$
Eliz. Lex. & B. S....5	102 $\frac{1}{2}$ -102 $\frac{1}{2}$	100-101 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$ -101	100 $\frac{1}{2}$ -101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$ -101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$ -101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$ -101 $\frac{1}{2}$	102-102 $\frac{1}{2}$	100-100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$ -100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$ -101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$ -101 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chicago & Alton—												
Sinking fund, 1903.6	105 $\frac{1}{2}$ -105 $\frac{1}{2}$	93-94	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ -92 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$ -93 $\frac{1}{2}$	90-90	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ -91 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ -92 $\frac{1}{2}$	90-90	87 $\frac{1}{2}$ -88	86-88	102 $\frac{1}{2}$ -102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$ -102 $\frac{1}{2}$
Refunding, 1949.....6	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ -93	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ -93	92-92 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ -92 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ -92 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ -92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ -92 $\frac{1}{2}$	90-90	87 $\frac{1}{2}$ -88	86-88	87-87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$ -88
U. S. Tr. Co. cfs....3	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ -93	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ -93	92-92 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ -92 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ -92 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ -92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ -92 $\frac{1}{2}$	90-90	87 $\frac{1}{2}$ -88	86-88	87-87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$ -88
Railway, 1950.....3 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{2}$ -85	84 $\frac{1}{2}$ -86	84 $\frac{1}{2}$ -85 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 $\frac{1}{2}$ -86 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 $\frac{1}{2}$ -86	84 $\frac{1}{2}$ -86	86-87 $\frac{1}{2}$	84-85 $\frac{1}{2}$	84-85	84-85	84 $\frac{1}{2}$ -85 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 $\frac{1}{2}$ -86 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chic. Burl. & Quincy—												
Consol.....7	108 $\frac{1}{2}$ -108 $\frac{1}{2}$	109-109 $\frac{1}{2}$	109-109 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$ -109 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$ -109 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$ -109 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$ -109 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$ -106 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$ -106 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$ -107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$ -108 $\frac{1}{2}$	108-108 $\frac{1}{2}$
Stak. fund, 1901.....5	101 $\frac{1}{2}$ -101 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$ -102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$ -102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$ -102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$ -102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$ -102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$ -102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102-102	101-101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101-101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101-101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101-101 $\frac{1}{2}$
Denver Div., 1922.4	102 $\frac{1}{2}$ -102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102-102	102-102	102-102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$ -102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$ -102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$ -102 $\frac{1}{2}$	101-101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101-101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101-101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101-101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101-101 $\frac{1}{2}$
Illinois Div., 1949.3 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$ -104 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$ -103 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$ -104	103 $\frac{1}{2}$ -103 $\frac{1}{2}$	103-103 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$ -104	101 $\frac{1}{2}$ -103	102 $\frac{1}{2}$ -102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$ -103	102 $\frac{1}{2}$ -103	102 $\frac{1}{2}$ -104	104-104 $\frac{1}{2}$
Iowa Div., sink. fd....5	114-114	105 $\frac{1}{2}$ -106	107-107	104 $\frac{1}{2}$ -104 $\frac{1}{2}$	105-105	105-105	105 $\frac{1}{2}$ -105 $\frac{1}{2}$	115 $\frac{1}{2}$ -115 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$ -103 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$ -103 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$ -103 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$ -104 $\frac{1}{2}$
1919.....4	112-112 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$ -112 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$ -112 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$ -112 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$ -112 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$ -112 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$ -110 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$ -111	110-111 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$ -112	110-110 $\frac{1}{2}$	111-111
Neb'r'ska Ext., 1927.4	112-112 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$ -112 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$ -112 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$ -112 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$ -112 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$ -112 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$ -110 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$ -111	110-111 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$ -112	110-110 $\frac{1}{2}$	111-111
Registered.....4	100-100	100-100	100-100	100-100	100-100	100-100	100-100	100-100	100-100	100-100	100-100	100-100
S. W. Div., 1921....4	142 $\frac{1}{2}$ -145	141 $\frac{1}{2}$ -146 $\frac{1}{2}$	150-174 $\frac{1}{2}$	183 $\frac{1}{2}$ -196 $\frac{1}{2}$	194-194	194-194	194 $\frac{1}{2}$ -194 $\frac{1}{2}$	100-100	100-100	100-100	100-100	100-100
Convertible, 1903....5	110-111 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$ -111 $\frac{1}{2}$	111-112	111 $\frac{1}{2}$ -112 $\frac{1}{2}$	109-109 $\frac{1}{2}$	110-111 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$ -109 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$ -109 $\frac{1}{2}$	110-110	110 $\frac{1}{2}$ -111	108-109	108 $\frac{1}{2}$ -108 $\frac{1}{2}$
Debenture, 1913.....5	122 $\frac{1}{2}$ -122 $\frac{1}{2}$	123 $\frac{1}{2}$ -123 $\frac{1}{2}$	121-121	121-121	121 $\frac{1}{2}$ -121 $\frac{1}{2}$	121-121	121-121	121-121	120-120	120-120	120 $\frac{1}{2}$ -120 $\frac{1}{2}$	121 $\frac{1}{2}$ -121 $\frac{1}{2}$
Han. & St. J., cons.6	122 $\frac{1}{2}$ -122 $\frac{1}{2}$	123 $\frac{1}{2}$ -123 $\frac{1}{2}$	121-121	121-121	121 $\frac{1}{2}$ -121 $\frac{1}{2}$	121-121	121-121	121-121	120-120	120-120	120 $\frac{1}{2}$ -120 $\frac{1}{2}$	121 $\frac{1}{2}$ -121 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chic. & East. Illinois—												
1st. sinking fund.....6	135 $\frac{1}{2}$ -135 $\frac{1}{2}$	137 $\frac{1}{2}$ -137 $\frac{1}{2}$	138 $\frac{1}{2}$ -140	138 $\frac{1}{2}$ -138 $\frac{1}{2}$	137-137	137-137	137 $\frac{1}{2}$ -137 $\frac{1}{2}$	135-136 $\frac{1}{2}$	135-136 $\frac{1}{2}$	137 $\frac{1}{2}$ -137 $\frac{1}{2}$	138 $\frac{1}{2}$ -138 $\frac{1}{2}$	138 $\frac{1}{2}$ -138 $\frac{1}{2}$
1st consol., gold.....6	115-117 $\frac{1}{2}$	118 $\frac{1}{2}$ -124 $\frac{1}{2}$	124 $\frac{1}{2}$ -126 $\frac{1}{2}$	123 $\frac{1}{2}$ -127	123 $\frac{1}{2}$ -123	123-123 $\frac{1}{2}$	123-123	122 $\frac{1}{2}$ -123	122 $\frac{1}{2}$ -123 $\frac{1}{2}$	122 $\frac{1}{2}$ -123 $\frac{1}{2}$	121-122 $\frac{1}{2}$	122-123
Gen. cons. 1st, 1937.5	115-117 $\frac{1}{2}$	118 $\frac{1}{2}$ -124 $\frac{1}{2}$	124 $\frac{1}{2}$ -126 $\frac{1}{2}$	123 $\frac{1}{2}$ -127	123 $\frac{1}{2}$ -123	123-123 $\frac{1}{2}$	123-123	122 $\frac{1}{2}$ -123	122 $\frac{1}{2}$ -123 $\frac{1}{2}$	122 $\frac{1}{2}$ -123 $\frac{1}{2}$	121-122 $\frac{1}{2}$	122-123
Ch. & In. C'l R'y—1st.5	112 $\frac{1}{2}$ -113 $\frac{1}{2}$	116-116	119-125	123 $\frac{1}{2}$ -125	123-123	123-123	120-120	119 $\frac{1}{2}$ -119 $\frac{1}{2}$	120-120	120 $\frac{1}{2}$ -120 $\frac{1}{2}$	121 $\frac{1}{2}$ -121 $\frac{1}{2}$	122 $\frac{1}{2}$ -122 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chic. Ind. & Louisv.—												
Refunding, 1947.....6	115-118	118-120 $\frac{1}{2}$	119-123 $\frac{1}{2}$	123 $\frac{1}{2}$ -124	124-124	125-126 $\frac{1}{2}$	122-122	121 $\frac{1}{2}$ -124	121-121 $\frac{1}{2}$	121 $\frac{1}{2}$ -124	124-124 $\frac{1}{2}$	128-128
Refunding, 1947.....5	108 $\frac{1}{2}$ -108 $\frac{1}{2}$	110-110 $\frac{1}{2}$	110-110 $\frac{1}{2}$	110-111	110-113 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$ -114 $\frac{1}{2}$	110-110	109-111 $\frac{1}{2}$	110-111 $\frac{1}{2}$	113-113 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$ -116 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$ -116 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lou. N. A. & C., 1st.6	113-114	114 $\frac{1}{2}$ -114 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$ -114 $\frac{1}{2}$	117-117	117-117	117-117	117-117	114-114	114-114	115 $\frac{1}{2}$ -115 $\frac{1}{2}$	115 $\frac{1}{2}$ -115 $\frac{1}{2}$	116-116 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chic. Milw. & St. P.—												
1st. gold, R. D., 1902.7	188 $\frac{1}{2}$ -190	184 $\frac{1}{2}$ -185	184-185	192 $\frac{1}{2}$ -192 $\frac{1}{2}$	180-180	180-180	180-180	181-181	182 $\frac{1}{2}$ -182 $\frac{1}{2}$	183-183	183-183	183-183
1st C. & M. Div.....7	188 $\frac{1}{2}$ -190	184 $\frac{1}{2}$ -185	184-185	192 $\frac{1}{2}$ -192 $\frac{1}{2}$	180-180	180-180	180-180	181-181	182 $\frac{1}{2}$ -182 $\frac{1}{2}$	183-183	183-183	183-183
Consol., 1905.....7	182 $\frac{1}{2}$ -188	185-185	184-186	183 $\frac{1}{2}$ -194	190-192	183-183	180-180	181-181	182 $\frac{1}{2}$ -182 $\frac{1}{2}$	183-183	187-187	186-186
Terminal.....5	114 $\frac{1}{2}$ -114 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$ -114 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$ -115	114 $\frac{1}{2}$ -115 $\frac{1}{2}$	115 $\frac{1}{2}$ -115 $\frac{1}{2}$	115 $\frac{1}{2}$ -115 $\frac{1}{2}$	115 $\frac{1}{2}$ -115 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$ -111 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$ -113 $\frac{1}{2}$	113-113 $\frac{1}{2}$	114-114 $\frac{1}{2}$	114-114
Gen. M., "A" 1989..4	112 $\frac{1}{2}$ -114 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$ -114 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$ -114 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$ -113 $\frac{1}{2}$	112-112	111 $\frac{1}{2}$ -112 $\frac{1}{2}$	110-110 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$ -110 $\frac{1}{2}$	110-110 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$ -111	111 $\frac{1}{2}$ -112	111 $\frac{1}{2}$ -112
Chic. & L. Sup. Div.5	119 $\frac{1$											

1901-Continued.

Table with columns for months (JANUARY to DEC'BER) and rows for various bond issues (e.g., Cl. Cin. Chic. & St. L., Del. Lack. & West'n, etc.). Each cell contains numerical values representing bond prices and yields.



1901—Continued.

BONDS.	JANUARY		FEBR'Y.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPT'BER.		OCTOBER.		NOV'BER.		DEC'BER.		
	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	
Ind. Dec. & West'n—																									
1st, gold, 1935.....5	...	...	...	...	105	-105	...	...	107	-107	107	-107	...	...	...	...	107	-107	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	-105 $\frac{1}{2}$	100	-100	...	...
Ind. Illinois & Iowa—																									
1st, gold, 1950.....4	...	...	...	...	...	...	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	-99 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	-99 $\frac{1}{2}$	100	-100	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	-100 $\frac{1}{2}$
Internat'l & Gt. No.—																									
1st, 1919.....6	124 $\frac{1}{2}$	-125 $\frac{1}{2}$	125	-125 $\frac{1}{2}$	126	-126 $\frac{1}{2}$	126 $\frac{1}{2}$	-126 $\frac{1}{2}$	124	-124	125	-125	124	-126	126	-128	126 $\frac{1}{2}$	-126 $\frac{1}{2}$	125 $\frac{1}{2}$	-127 $\frac{1}{2}$	125 $\frac{1}{2}$	-125 $\frac{1}{2}$	123	-123 $\frac{1}{2}$	
2d, 1909.....5	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	-100	99	-99 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	-99	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	-100	96	-100	100	-101	100	-101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	-103	100	-101	100	-101	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	-100 $\frac{1}{2}$	99	-100 $\frac{1}{2}$	
3d, 1921.....4	67	-67 $\frac{1}{2}$	67	-70	65	-73	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	-71 $\frac{1}{2}$	74	-75	...	...	...	...	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	-80	...	...	...	...	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	-78	...	...
Iowa Cent.—1st, gold, 5	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	-116 $\frac{1}{2}$	116	-116 $\frac{1}{2}$	116	-117	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	-117 $\frac{1}{2}$	117	-117 $\frac{1}{2}$	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	-118	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	-116 $\frac{1}{2}$	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	-116 $\frac{1}{2}$	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	-117 $\frac{1}{2}$	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	-118	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	-119	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	-116 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Refunding, 1951.....4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	-94	...	...
Kan. & M.—See T. & O. C.																									
K. City So.—1st, 1950.3	67	-69 $\frac{1}{2}$	69	-70 $\frac{1}{2}$	69	-72 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	-70	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	-69 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	-70	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	-70	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	-70	69	-70	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	-69	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	-72 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	-72 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Ken. Cent.—See L. & N.																									
L. Erie & West—1st...5	122	-122 $\frac{1}{2}$	122 $\frac{1}{2}$	-124	123	-123 $\frac{1}{2}$	124 $\frac{1}{2}$	-124 $\frac{1}{2}$	121	-122 $\frac{1}{2}$	122	-123	118 $\frac{1}{2}$	-120	...	...	120	-120 $\frac{1}{2}$	120 $\frac{1}{2}$	-122	...	...	122 $\frac{1}{2}$	-122 $\frac{1}{2}$
2d.....5	117	-118	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	-118 $\frac{1}{2}$	118 $\frac{1}{2}$	-118 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	118 $\frac{1}{2}$	-120	120	-120	118 $\frac{1}{2}$	-118 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	118	-118 $\frac{1}{2}$	118 $\frac{1}{2}$	-118 $\frac{1}{2}$	118 $\frac{1}{2}$	-118 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...
Northern Ohio, 1st.5	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	-115 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	-110	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	-110 $\frac{1}{2}$	110	-110	...	...	...	...	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	-110 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	-111 $\frac{1}{2}$	112	-112 $\frac{1}{2}$
L. Shore—See N. Y. C.																									
Leh. Val. (Pa.), coll...5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	-110 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leh. Valley, N. Y.—																									
1st, guar., gold.....4 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	-110	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	-110 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	111	-111 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	-111	...	...	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	-110 $\frac{1}{2}$	110	-110	...	...	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	-110 $\frac{1}{2}$	110	-110 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...
Registered.....4 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	-109 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	-110 $\frac{1}{2}$	111	-111	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	-108 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	-108 $\frac{1}{2}$
Leh. Val. Term'l—1st.5	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	-118 $\frac{1}{2}$
L. Val. Coal—1st, gu.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109	-109	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leh. & N. Y.—1st, gu.4	95	-95	...	...	100	-100	98	-99	95	-96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	-96 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	-97	...	...
Long Island—																									
1st, consol., 1931...5	123	-123	...	...	...	...	...	...	122 $\frac{1}{2}$	-122 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	121	-121	...	...	...	...	...	...	121 $\frac{1}{2}$	-121 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...
Gen. mort., 1938...4	103	-104 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	-104	104	-105	104	-104 $\frac{1}{2}$	103	-104	101	-102	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	-102	...	...	100	-100	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	-102 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	101	-102
Ferry, 1st, 1922...4 $\frac{1}{2}$	105	-105	...	...	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	-102 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	104	-104	105	-105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unified, 1949.....4	98	-99	98	-98 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	-101	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	-100	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	-99 $\frac{1}{2}$	183 $\frac{1}{2}$	-100	97	-100	99	-99 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	-100	98	-98 $\frac{1}{2}$	99	-99 $\frac{1}{2}$	99	-100	
Debentures, 1934...5	...	...	95	-95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B'klyn & Mon., 1st.5	...	...	110	-110	...	...	...	...	...	...	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	-109 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Louisville & Nashv.—																									
General mortgage...6	112	-119	118 $\frac{1}{2}$	-120	119	-120	120	-120 $\frac{1}{2}$	119 $\frac{1}{2}$	-120	118	-118 $\frac{1}{2}$	118 $\frac{1}{2}$	-118 $\frac{1}{2}$	118 $\frac{1}{2}$	-119	119	-119 $\frac{1}{2}$	119	-119 $\frac{1}{2}$	120 $\frac{1}{2}$	-121	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	-118 $\frac{1}{2}$	
50-year, gold, 1937.5	111	-111	112	-112	113	-113	113	-113 $\frac{1}{2}$	112	-112	113	-113 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	-114 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	-114 $\frac{1}{2}$	114	-114	...	...	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	-115 $\frac{1}{2}$	115	-115
Unified, gold, 1940.4	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	-101 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	-101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	-102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	-103 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	-103 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	-104 $\frac{1}{2}$	101	-102 $\frac{1}{2}$	101	-102	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	-102	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	-102	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	-102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	-103	
Col. trust, g., 1931...5	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	-110 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	-112 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	-112 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	112	-114 $\frac{1}{2}$	113	-113 $\frac{1}{2}$	111	-111	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	-112 $\frac{1}{2}$	114	-114 $\frac{1}{2}$	113	-113	...	...
Coll. trust, 5-20s...4	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	-100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100	-101	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	-102	99	-100	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	-100	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	-101	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	-100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	-100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	-102	99	-99 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	-100 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	-100 $\frac{1}{2}$	
E. H. & N., 1st.....6	...	...	...	...	...	...	116	-116	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113	-113 $\frac{1}{2}$
N. O. & Mob., 1st...6	130	-130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130 $\frac{1}{2}$	-130 $\frac{1}{2}$	130	-130	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	-130	131 $\frac{1}{2}$	-131 $\frac{1}{2}$
2d.....6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	119 $\frac{1}{2}$	-119 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	-120	
Pensac. & Atl., 1st.6	113	-113	...	...	...	...	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	-113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	117	-117	...	...	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	-115 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...
St. L. Div., 1st, '21.6	126 $\frac{1}{2}$	-126 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124 $\frac{1}{2}$	-124 $\frac{1}{2}$
2d, 1980.....3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	-73 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
So. & No. Ala. con. gu.5	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	-111 $\frac{1}{2}$	110	-110	...	...	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	-112 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	102	-102	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	-100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100	-100	115	-115	115	-115	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	-115 $\frac{1}{2}$	115	-115
Ken. Cent., 1987...4	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	-101 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	-100	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	-100	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	-100	100	-100	102	-102	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	-100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100	-100	100	-100	100	-100	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	-101	101	-101 $\frac{1}{2}$	
L. & N. & M. & M., 1st.4 $\frac{1}{2}$	112	-112	...	...	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	-110 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	115	-115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nash. Fl. & S., 1st, gu.5	112	-112	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
L. & Jeff. B'dge, gu.4	...	...	...	...	100	-100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
L.N.A. & C.—See C.I. & L.																									
Manhat.—Con., 1990.4	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	-106	106	-106 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	-106 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	-105 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	-105 $\frac{1}{2}$	105	-105 $\frac{1}{2}$	104	-105	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	-104 $\frac{1}{2}$	104	-104 $\frac{1}{2}$	102	-103	103	-105 $\frac{1}{2}$	105	-107	
Registered.....4	...	...	...	...	...	...	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	-105 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metropol. Elev., 1st.6	115	-116 $\frac{1}{2}$	117	-117 $\frac{1}{2}$	117	-117 $\frac{1}{2}$	117	-117 $\frac{1}{2}$	116	-117 $\frac{1}{2}$	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	-117 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	-114 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	-114 $\frac{1}{2}$	114	-115	...	...	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	-116 $\frac{1}{2}$	116	-117
Mex. Cen'l—Consol...4	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	-81 $\frac{1}{2}$	81	-83 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	-85	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	-84 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	-86 $\frac{1}{2}$	85	-90	84	-87 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	-86	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	-86	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	-84 $\frac{1}{2}$					

1901-Continued.

Table with columns for months (JANUARY to DEC'BER) and rows for various bond issues (e.g., Nash. Ch. & St. L., New York Central, N. Y. C. & H., etc.). Each cell contains numerical values representing bond prices and yields.

1901-Continued.

Table with columns for months (JANUARY to DEC'BER) and rows for various bond categories including TEXAS & N. O., Toledo & Ohio Cent'l, Va. Mid., STREET RAILWAY, and GAS AND ELECTRIC.

1901—Concluded.

Table of stock prices for various categories including Bonds, Telegraph and Telephone, Manufacturing and Industrial, and Coal and Iron, spanning from January to December 1901.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE CLEARING HOUSE TRANSACTIONS.

Since May 1892 dealings in all the most active stocks on the New York Stock Exchange have been cleared through the Stock Exchange Clearing House. The following is a record of the transactions of the Clearing House for each month of the last four years :

Table showing monthly transactions for the years 1898, 1899, 1900, and 1901, detailing shares cleared, total value, and balances on one side.

PRICES OF STOCKS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The tables on the following pages show the highest and lowest prices at the New York Stock Exchange of railroad and miscellaneous stocks in New York for each month of the last five years. The tables are all compiled from actual sales. One-hundred share lots form the basis of compilation, except in the case of those few stocks which sell almost entirely in small lots.

1897.

STOCKS.	JANUARY		FEBR'Y.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPT'BER.		OCTOBER.		NOV'BER.		DEC'BER.		
	Low.	High	Low.	High	Low.	High	Low.	High	Low.	High	Low.	High	Low.	High	Low.	High	Low.	High	Low.	High	Low.	High	Low.	High	
RAILROADS.																									
Albany & Susquehan..		170	170				177½-177½																		
Ann Arbor.....	9	10½	9½	9½	9¼	9½	8¾-8¾	9½	9½	9½	10½	11	11	12	15¼	13	13½	10½-12½		10	10		12	12	
Pref.....	23	27	25¼-26		24	26¾	22½-25½	23½	27½	27	29	27½-32½	32½-40	34	38½	30	34	28	31	33	34				
Atchison Top. & S. Fe.																									
Tr. Rec., all inst. pd.	13¼	15¼	13¾	15¾																					
New common.....			11½	12¾	9¾	12¾	9¼-10¾	10½	11	11½	13	12	14¼	13¾	16½	14¾	17	13	16	12½	13½	12½	14	12½	14
Pref.....	22½	25¾	21½	25¾	18¼	24¼	17	20¾	18½	22	22½	25½	23¾	29¼	28¾	34¼	31¾	35½	27½	33¾	25½	29¾	27½	31¾	27½
Atlantic & Pacific.....	¼	¾	¼	¾	¼	¾	¼	¾																	
Baltimore & Ohio.....	14¼	18	15	16	12¾	16¼	11¼	14	9¾	12¾	9½	11¼	9	11	10½	17¼	10½	21¼	13¼	17¾	12	13¾	12½	15	12½
B. & O. S. W.—Pref., new									2½	3	2	2	3½	3¾	3¾	6¾	6	9¾	8¼	8¾	4¾	5¾	5¾	6¾	6¾
Bos. & N. Y. A. L.—Pf.	105	105			102	102	102	102			105	105								106	106				
Brooklyn Elevated.....							¾	¾	¾	¾					7½	7½	6¾	10¾	8¼	8¼	8	8	7¼	7¼	7¼
Trust receipts.																									
Buff. Roch. & Pittsb.....	20¼	20¼							16¾	16¾					17½	17½	20	25½		16	16			20½	20½
Pref.....	58	58	55	55			55½	55½			55	55	54½	54½	57	60	62	60½	60	63	58	58	58	58	58
Bur. C. Rap. & North.			70	70	70	70	68	70							75	76				70	70				68
Canada Pacific.....	54¾	56	46½	54½	46½	54½	48¾	51	54	57½	59	64	64½	72½	70¾	74	71	77¼	78¾	81¾	79¾	81	80½	81	80½
Canada Southern.....	44¾	46¾	44¾	46¾	44¾	51¾	46	48¾	46¾	48¾	48¾	51¾	49¼	53¼	53¼	57	55¼	62½	54	58¾	51½	56¾	51½	56¾	51½
Central of New Jersey.....	98	103½	95	100¾	77	97	76¼	81¾	68¾	80	72¼	85¾	82½	91¾	90¼	98¾	95¼	101¾	90¾	98¼	81½	92¾	82¾	98¾	82¾
Central Pacific.....	13	15	11	12¾	8½	9	7¾	8¼	7½	8	10	10¼	8½	10	10¾	14¾	13¾	18	15	17¾	11	14	10½	12½	10½
Chesapeake & Ohio.....	16¾	18¾	16¾	18¾	15¾	18¾	15	17¾	15½	16¾	16¾	18¾	16¾	20¾	20¾	27¾	23½	27	20¾	24¾	20	22¾	21	23	21
Chicago & Alton.....	164	166	162	167¾	164	170	162	169	150	165	153½	153½	147	157	157½	160	156	165	162	165	158	160¾	160	163¾	160
Pref.....									161½	161½									170¾	170¾	175¼	175¼			
Chic. Burl. & Quincy.....	69¾	77¾	73¾	75¾	69¾	78¾	69¾	73¾	72	77	77¾	85	81¾	89¾	87¾	99¾	90¾	102¾	91¾	99¾	80¾	96¾	94¾	100¾	94¾
Chic. & Eastern Ill.....																									
Pref.....	95	96¾	96¾	98¾			95	96	98¼	98¼	98	101	98¾	99	100¾	100¾	100¾	103	99	99	95	95	100	100	
Chicago Great West.....	4¾	5			4	4					3½	5½	4	11¾	10¾	20¾	16¾	20¾	14¾	18¾	11¾	15¾	13¾	16¾	13¾
4 p. c. debent. stock																									
5 p. c. pref., A.....																									
4 p. c. pref., B.....																									
Chic. Ind. & Louisv.....														9¾	10¾	10¾	13	9¼	12¾	8	11	8	9	8½	10¼
Pref.....														20½	28½	29	37¾	31	38¾	26	30	29	32¾	29	32¾
Chic. Mil. & St. Paul.....	72¾	77¾	74¾	77¾	71¼	78¾	69¼	73¾	71¼	76	76½	83¼	81¼	89	86¾	96	94¾	102	91¾	98¾	89	93¾	92¾	96¾	92¾
Pref.....	131	132¾	132¾	135¾	133¾	138¾	131	132¾	130¾	133	133¾	139¾	139¾	141¾	142	144	141	146	139	142	139	140¾	140¾	142¾	140¾
Chic. & Northwest.....	102¼	105¼	103	105¾	103¾	110¾	101¾	105¼	102¾	107¾	107¾	118¾	115¾	118¾	117¾	121¾	120¾	132¾	121¾	127¾	117	123¾	119¾	124¾	119¾
Pref.....	153	154	154	155	154	154	153	153	153	155	156	161	161	165	161	165	165	165½	163	164	161½	165	163¾	165¾	163¾
Chic. R. I. & Pacific.....	65½	70	65½	69	60½	69½	60½	63½	61½	66½	66½	76½	73	83¾	81¾	91¾	80¾	97¾	84¾	92¾	81¾	88¾	88¾	92¾	88¾
Chic. St. Paul M. & O.	47	52¼	47	51¾	51¾	64¾	55	59¾	55	59¾	57¾	65	62½	66¾	65¾	73	71¾	89¾	76¾	82¾	72¾	79¾	77	79¾	77
Pref.....	133¾	133¾	135	135	138	143	140	140	138	138	143	145	143	148	143	144¾	144	146¾	140¼	145	145	147	150	150¾	145
Clev. Cin. Chic. & St. L.	26½	30	26½	28¾	27	33¾	27	33¾	24	29¾	21¾	25¾	24	29¾	29	37	35¾	41¾	33¾	39	30¾	36	33¾	37	33¾
Pref.....	73	73¾			77	77	76	80	75	80	63	70	64½	65½	75	84	83¼	86¼	80	80	80	80	80	82	80
Clev. Lor. & Wh., pref.			40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40											
Cleve. & Pitts., guar.	168¼	168¼	166	166			161	161	163	163	162	165							168¾	168¾					167
Col. Hock. Val. & Tol.	7	18	3½	11¼	3½	4¾	1½	3¾	1¾	3	2¼	3¼	2½	3¾	3¾	6¼	5¾	7¼	6	7¾	4¾	6¼	4¾	5¾	4¾
Pref.....	40	46	40	40											15	25	14	20	16	26	21	26	15	17¾	15
Delaware & Hudson.....	106¾	121¾	105¾	108¾	100¾	110¾	99¾	108¾	101¾	107	103¾	110¾	109¾	119¾	117¾	121¾	116¾	123	112	118¾	106	114	108	114	108
Del. Lack. & Western.....	151	157¼	151½	154¾	152	157¾	147¾	153	146¾	149¾	146¾	158	156¾	158¾	157¾	164	158	163¾	151	158¾	150½	156¾	151½	157¾	151½
Denver & Rio Grande.....	12	12¼	10½	10½	11	11	9¼	9¼			11	11¼	11½	12	12½	14¾	12½	14¾	12½	14¾	11	11	12¼	12¼	12¼
Pref.....	42	48¾	40¾	43¾	37¾	42¼	36	39¾	38¾	39	39	43	42	46¾	46¾	50¾	47¼	50¾	44¼	48¾	42¾	45	44¾	46¾	44¾
Des Mo. & Ft. Dodge.....	8¼	8½	8¼	8¼	8	8½	7	7¾			8¼	9¼	8¼	9¼	11	13¾	11½	13¾							9½
Pref.....											65	65	60	60											70
Duluth S. S. & Atlantic	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	2¾	2¾	3	3	3	3	3	3			3¾	4¾	4	4¾							5
Pref.....	8	8	8	8					6½	6½	6½	7			6½	10¼	7¾	8¾							6¾
Erie.....	14½	15¼	14¾	15	12¾	14¾	11¾	13¾	11½	12½	12½	15¼	14¾	16	16	18¾	16½	19	14¾	17¾	13¾	16¼	14¾	15¼	14¾
1st pref.....	33	35¾	33¾	35¾	27¾	34¾	27	29¾	29¾	31	31¼	34¾	33¾	36	37¾	43¾	40¾	46¾	35¾	42¾	33¾	37	35¾	39¾	35¾
2d pref.....	20	21	19¾	19¾	18	19¾	17	17	15½	15½	18½	20	19¾	20½	20½	25¾	21¾	25¼	19¾	23¼	18½	20¼	19	20¾	19
Evansville & T. Haute.....			24½	24½							20	21	20	20	20	31	28	34							

1897-Continued.

Table with columns for months (JANUARY to DEC'BER) and rows for various stock categories including STOCKS, EXPRESS, COAL & MINING, and VARIOUS. Each cell contains price ranges (Low-High).

+ 1st instalment paid † 2d instalment paid. § 3d instalment paid * All assessments paid. † "When issued" certificates

1897—Concluded.

STOCKS.	JANUARY	FEBR'Y.	MARCH.	APRIL.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUGUST.	SEPT'BER.	OCTOBER.	NOV'BER.	DEC'BER.
	Low.High	Low.High	Low.High	Low.High	Low.High	Low.High	Low.High	Low.High	Low.High	Low.High	Low.High	Low.High
Bay State Gas.....	11 1/4-13 3/4	10 3/4-12 1/2	8 1/2-12	7 3/4-10	8 1/2-9 1/2	10 1/4-15 1/2	10 5/8-14 3/4	13 3/8-16 1/2	7 1/2-15 3/4	3 1/2-9 1/4	4 1/4-7	3 1/2-6 1/2
Brooklyn Rap. Trans..	18 5/8-19 1/4	19-21 1/4	20-21 1/4	20-20 1/2	19-20 1/2	20-29 1/2	28-35 1/2	31-35	31 1/4-37	29 1/4-35	30 1/4-33 1/2	31 1/4-37 1/2
Brooklyn Union Gas...	85-91	89-91	92-99 1/2	98-106 1/2	103 1/2-109 1/2	104-110 1/2	100 1/2-110 1/2	117 1/2-122 1/2	120-137	120 1/2-126 1/2	116-124 1/2	115 1/2-119 1/2
Brunswick Co.....	5 1/2-5 1/2	5-5 1/2	5-5 1/2	5-5 1/2	5-5 1/2	5-5 1/2	5-5 1/2	5-5 1/2	5-5 1/2	5-5 1/2	5-5 1/2	5-5 1/2
Capital Traction.....	52-52	52-52	52-52	52-52	52-52	52-52	52-52	52-52	52-52	52-52	52-52	52-52
Chicago Gas Co.....	73 1/2-79 1/2	75 1/2-78 1/2	75 1/2-81 1/2	77 1/2-84 3/4	78 1/2-84	83 1/2-96 1/2	83 1/2-96 1/2	90 1/2-103 1/2	98 1/2-108 1/2	87 1/2-102	92 1/2-97 1/2	91-97 1/2
Chicago Junction R'y..	103-103	104-104	104-104	107 1/2-105 1/2	102 1/2-105 1/2	103-103	103-103	103-103	103-103	103-103	103-103	103-103
Commercial Cable.....	162 1/2-162 1/2	162 1/2-162 1/2	162 1/2-162 1/2	162 1/2-162 1/2	162 1/2-162 1/2	162 1/2-162 1/2	162 1/2-162 1/2	162 1/2-162 1/2	162 1/2-162 1/2	162 1/2-162 1/2	162 1/2-162 1/2	162 1/2-162 1/2
Consolidated Ice.....	30-41	38 1/2-41 1/2	36-40	37-40 1/2	31-36 1/2	28-35	31-35	31 1/4-37	29 1/4-35	30 1/4-33 1/2	31 1/4-37 1/2	31 1/4-37 1/2
Pref.....	80-87	84-90 1/2	85-87	84 3/4-88	86-90	88-90	88-90	88-90	88-90	88-90	88-90	88-90
Consolidated Gas.....	136 1/2-150	146 1/2-154	150 1/2-159 1/2	154 1/2-163	159-164	158 1/2-168 1/2	164-179	179 1/2-196 1/2	192 1/2-241 1/2	194-220	177-210	175-180 1/2
Detroit Gas.....	20-25	24 1/2-24 1/2	24 1/2-24 1/2	24 1/2-24 1/2	24 1/2-24 1/2	24 1/2-24 1/2	24 1/2-24 1/2	24 1/2-24 1/2	24 1/2-24 1/2	24 1/2-24 1/2	24 1/2-24 1/2	24 1/2-24 1/2
Edison Elec. Illum. Co.	101 1/4-104 1/4	104 1/4-105 1/4	105-107	106 1/2-107 1/4	110-116 1/2	115 1/2-117	116-122 1/2	122-125 1/2	123 1/2-132 1/2	123-127	121-125	123 1/2-130
Edison El. Ill. of B'kin	97-98 1/2	98 1/2-103	102-102 1/2	104-105	107 1/2-109 1/2	107-107	115-115 1/2	106 1/2-115	106 1/2-115	106 1/2-115	106 1/2-115	106 1/2-115
Erie Tel'g & Tel'ph..	64 1/4-67	63 1/2-64	63 1/2-64	63 1/2-64	65-65	65 1/2-67 1/2	65-66 1/2	67 1/2-76	68 1/2-69 1/2	68 1/2-69 1/2	68 1/2-69 1/2	68 1/2-69 1/2
Equitable Gas (N. Y.)	21 1/2-21 1/2	21 1/2-21 1/2	21 1/2-21 1/2	21 1/2-21 1/2	21 1/2-21 1/2	21 1/2-21 1/2	21 1/2-21 1/2	21 1/2-21 1/2	21 1/2-21 1/2	21 1/2-21 1/2	21 1/2-21 1/2	21 1/2-21 1/2
General Electric Co....	32 1/2-35 1/2	33 1/2-36 1/2	30 1/2-36 1/2	30-32 1/2	28 1/2-31 1/2	30 1/2-35	33-36 1/2	35-38 1/2	35 1/2-41 1/2	32 1/2-38 1/2	30 1/2-33 1/2	32 1/2-34 1/2
Pref.....	75 1/2-75 1/2	75-75	75-75	75-75	75-75	75-75	75-75	75-75	75-75	75-75	75-75	75-75
Gold & Stock Tel'g'ph.	107-107	107-107	107-107	107-107	107-107	107-107	107-107	107-107	107-107	107-107	107-107	107-107
Grand Rapids Gas-L.	67-67	67-67	67-67	67-67	67-67	67-67	67-67	67-67	67-67	67-67	67-67	67-67
H. B. Claflin Co.....	81 1/2-82	81 1/2-82	81 1/2-82	81 1/2-82	81 1/2-82	81 1/2-82	81 1/2-82	81 1/2-82	81 1/2-82	81 1/2-82	81 1/2-82	81 1/2-82
1st pref.....	83-96 1/2	83-96 1/2	83-96 1/2	83-96 1/2	83-96 1/2	83-96 1/2	83-96 1/2	83-96 1/2	83-96 1/2	83-96 1/2	83-96 1/2	83-96 1/2
2d pref.....	96 1/2-101	96 1/2-101	96 1/2-101	96 1/2-101	96 1/2-101	96 1/2-101	96 1/2-101	96 1/2-101	96 1/2-101	96 1/2-101	96 1/2-101	96 1/2-101
Illinois Steel.....	30-38 1/2	32 1/2-37 1/2	29 1/2-35	32-35	33 1/2-40	35-35 1/2	39-50	44-50	43-48 1/2	37-43 1/2	41-49	41-49
Keeley Motor.....	4 1/2-4 1/2	4 1/2-4 1/2	4 1/2-4 1/2	4 1/2-4 1/2	4 1/2-4 1/2	4 1/2-4 1/2	4 1/2-4 1/2	4 1/2-4 1/2	4 1/2-4 1/2	4 1/2-4 1/2	4 1/2-4 1/2	4 1/2-4 1/2
Laclede Gas, St. Louis.	22 1/2-25	23-24 1/2	23 1/2-24 1/2	22 1/2-24	22-23 1/2	22 1/2-24 1/2	23 1/2-30 1/2	29 1/2-49 1/2	30 1/2-49 1/2	40 1/2-46	38 1/2-43	43-45 1/2
Pref.....	75-75	71 1/2-73	70 1/2-78	73-78	78-83 1/2	79-82	81-84	82 1/2-96	94-96	90-95	90-94	90-93
Manhattan Beach Co.	5-5	5-5	5-5	5-5	5-5	5-5	5-5	5-5	5-5	5-5	5-5	5-5
Metropolitan Street.....	99 1/2-102 1/2	100-116 1/2	115 1/2-133 1/2	115 1/2-133 1/2	115 1/2-133 1/2	115 1/2-133 1/2	115 1/2-133 1/2	115 1/2-133 1/2	115 1/2-133 1/2	115 1/2-133 1/2	115 1/2-133 1/2	115 1/2-133 1/2
Metropolitan Traction.	108 1/2-110 1/2	106-108 1/2	105-107 1/2	101 1/2-104 1/2	99 1/2-107 1/2	107-110 1/2	108 1/2-112 1/2	112 1/2-124 1/2	119-125	118-124 1/2	118-124 1/2	118-124 1/2
Mich.-Penin. Car. cem.	12-12	12-12	12-12	12-12	12-12	12-12	12-12	12-12	12-12	12-12	12-12	12-12
Pref.....	50-51 1/2	52-52	50-50	50-50	50-50	50-50	50-50	50-50	50-50	50-50	50-50	50-50
Mutual Gas.....	290-290	290-290	290-290	290-290	290-290	290-290	290-290	290-290	290-290	290-290	290-290	290-290
Nat. Linseed Oil Co....	13 1/4-15	13 1/2-13 1/2	12-13 1/2	12-12	10-10 1/2	10 1/2-15	14 1/2-16	15 1/2-23 1/2	16 1/2-21 1/2	16-17 1/2	14 1/2-17 1/2	17-17
National Lead Co.....	23-26 1/2	21 1/2-25 1/2	22 1/2-25 1/2	22 1/2-24	22 1/2-24	22 1/2-24	28 1/2-31 1/2	34-37 1/2	36 1/2-44	32 1/2-40	31-35 1/2	33 1/2-38 1/2
Pref.....	89 1/2-90	88 1/2-92	90 1/4-91 1/2	90 1/2-92	90 1/4-94 1/2	94 1/2-99 1/2	98 1/2-103 1/2	102 1/2-105 1/2	103 1/2-109 1/2	103 1/2-105 1/2	101 1/2-104 1/2	103 1/2-105 1/2
Nat. Starch Mfg. Co....	5-5	5 1/2-5 1/2	5-5	5-5	3-3	3-5 1/2	4 1/2-6	6 1/2-13	9-13	6-8	7 1/2-6	5 1/2-6
1st pref.....	55-62	52 1/2-55	51 1/2-55	52 1/2-52 1/2	54-54	54-56	58-59 1/2	65-76 1/2	87-90	86-86 1/2	86-86 1/2	86-86 1/2
2d pref.....	15-15	15-15	15-15	15-15	15-15	15-15	15-15	15-15	15-15	15-15	15-15	15-15
New York Air Brake.....	60 1/4-76 1/2	75 1/2-93	8 1/2-94 1/2	8 1/2-94 1/2	8 1/2-94 1/2	8 1/2-94 1/2	8 1/2-94 1/2	8 1/2-94 1/2	8 1/2-94 1/2	8 1/2-94 1/2	8 1/2-94 1/2	8 1/2-94 1/2
N. Y. & N. J. Teleph'ne	124-124	124-124	124-124	124-124	124-124	124-124	124-124	124-124	124-124	124-124	124-124	124-124
North American Co.....	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-4 1/2	4-4 1/2	3 1/2-4 1/2	3 1/2-4 1/2	3 1/2-4 1/2	3 1/2-4 1/2	3 1/2-4 1/2	3 1/2-4 1/2	3 1/2-4 1/2	3 1/2-4 1/2	3 1/2-4 1/2
Oreg. Improve. tr. rec.	24-26 1/2	24 1/2-25 1/2	25-27 1/2	25 1/2-27 1/2	25 1/2-28 1/2	26 1/2-30 1/2	29 1/2-32 1/2	30 1/2-36 1/2	33 1/2-39 1/2	28 1/2-36 1/2	28 1/2-31	29-32
Pacific Mail S. S.....	92 1/2-94 1/2	92 1/2-94 1/2	92 1/2-94 1/2	92 1/2-94 1/2	92 1/2-94 1/2	92 1/2-94 1/2	92 1/2-94 1/2	92 1/2-94 1/2	92 1/2-94 1/2	92 1/2-94 1/2	92 1/2-94 1/2	92 1/2-94 1/2
Peoples' G. L. & C., Ch.	115-115	115-115	115-115	115-115	115-115	115-115	115-115	115-115	115-115	115-115	115-115	115-115
Pierre Lorillard, pref.	152-159 1/2	155-157	156 1/2-163	157-159 1/2	157-159	159-169 1/2	167 1/2-171	169-178	175 1/2-185	167 1/2-176	165-171	172-173 1/2
Pullman Palace Car....	64 1/2-65 1/2	64 1/2-64 1/2	62-64	62-62 1/2	60 1/4-61	60-60 1/2	58 1/2-58 1/2	51 1/2-57	52-60	57-57 1/2	58 1/2-59 1/2	58 1/2-58 1/2
Silver Bullion Certs....	74 1/2-76 1/2	67 1/2-76	61-73	62 1/2-66 1/2	58 1/2-64	55-62 1/2	50-59 1/2	58 1/2-71	65 1/2-70 1/2	63-67	63-66	64 1/2-69 1/2
Sixth Avenue.....	81-81	81-81	81-81	81-81	81-81	81-81	81-81	81-81	81-81	81-81	81-81	81-81
South. & Atlan. Tel'g'ph	110-116 1/2	127 1/2-128 1/2	110-116 1/2	110-116 1/2	110-116 1/2	110-116 1/2	110-116 1/2	110-116 1/2	110-116 1/2	110-116 1/2	110-116 1/2	110-116 1/2
Standard Gas.....	102-102	108-108	108-108	108-108	108-108	108-108	108-108	108-108	108-108	108-108	108-108	108-108
Pref.....	101 1/2-113 1/2	9 1/2-11 1/2	6 1/2-10 1/2	6 1/2-7	6 1/2-7 1/2	3 1/2-7 1/2	4 1/2-9 1/2	7 1/2-8 1/2	5-8 1/2	4 1/2-6 1/2	4 1/2-5	2 1/2-4 1/2
Stand. Rope & Twine.	155-155	158 1/2-162	148-156	148-150	148-150	148-150	148-150	148-150	148-150	148-150	148-150	148-150
Texas Pac. Land Trust	148-150	148-150	148-150	148-150	148-150	148-150	148-150	148-150	148-150	148-150	148-150	148-150
Third Avenue (Cable).	148-150	148-150	148-150	148-150	148-150	148-150	148-150	148-150	148-150	148-150	148-150	148-150
Twin City Rap. Tran..	9 1/2-9 1/2	9 1/2-9 1/2	9 1/2-9 1/2	9 1/2-9 1/2	9 1/2-9 1/2	9 1/2-9 1/2	9 1/2-9 1/2	9 1/2-9 1/2	9 1/2-9 1/2	9 1/2-9 1/2	9 1/2-9 1/2	9 1/2-9 1/2
Pref.....	95-95	95-95	95-95	95-95	95-95	95-95	95-95	95-95	95-95	95-95	95-95	95-95
Union Ferry.....	62 1/2-62 1/2	64-64	64-64	64-64	64-64	64-64	64-64	64-64	64-64	64-64	64-64	64-64
U. S. Leather.....	8 1/2-9 1/2	7 1/2-9	7-8 1/2	6 1/2-6 1/2	6 1/2-7 1/2	6 1/2-8	7 1/2-8 1/2	8-10 1/2	8 1/2-10 1/2	7 1/2-8 1/2	6 1/2-7 1/2	6 1/2-7 1/2
Pref.....	58 1/2-64	54-62 1/2	55 1/2-60 1/2	50-50 1/2	52 1/2-55 1/2	55-60	59-63 1/2	62 1/2-71 1/2	64-72	61 1/2-67	58 1/2-63 1/2	62-65 1/2
U. S. Rubber Co.....	22 1/2-25 1/2	18 1/2-22 1/2	13-20 1/2	13-16 1/2								

1898-Continued.

Table with columns for months (JANUARY to DEC'BER) and rows for various stock names (e.g., Chicago Great West, Del. Lack. & Western, etc.). Each cell contains numerical data representing stock prices and dividends.

+ Ex-dividend of 10 per cent in stock and 1/4 per cent cash.

± Ex-dividend and rights.

1898-Continued.

Table of stock prices for 1898, categorized by month (JANUARY to DECEMBER) and stock type (STOCKS, EXPRESS, COAL & MINING, VARIOUS). Includes columns for Low and High prices and various stock names like Pitts. Cinn. Ch. & St. L., Erie Teleph. & Teleph., etc.

* Before payment of assessm't. † 1st instal'm't paid. ‡ 2d instal'm't paid. § 3d paid. ¶ 4th paid. | Ex-div. 100% in bonds. a Stamped.

1898—Concluded.

Table with columns for STOCKS, JANUARY, FEBR'Y, MARCH, APRIL, MAY, JUNE, JULY, AUGUST, SEPT'BER, OCTOBER, NOV'BER, DEC'BER. Rows include Federal Steel, General Electric Co., Glucose Sugar Refin'g., Hawaii Com. & S. Ref., H. B. Clafin Co., Illinois Steel, International Paper, Knick, Ice (Chicago), Laclede Gas, St. Louis, Manhattan Beach Co., Mergenthal'r Linotype, Mich.-Peninsular Car, National Biscuit, Nat. Linseed Oil Co., National Lead Co., Nat. Starch Mfg. Co., New York Air Brake, North American Co., Oreg. Improve. tr. rec., Pacific Mail S. S., Peoples' G.-L. & C., Ch. P. Lorillard, pref., Pullman Palace Car, Silver Bullion Certs., South. & Atlan. Tel'gh Stand. Dist. & Distrib. Pref., Standard Gas, Stand. Rope & Twine, Texas Pac. Land Trust, Third Avenue (Cable), Twin City Rap. Tran., U. S. Leather, U. S. Rubber Co., West Chicago Street, Western Gas, Western Union Bef., Western Union Tel., Westinghouse Electric.

* 3d instalment paid.

† 5th instalment paid.

‡ Stamped.

1899.

Table with columns for STOCKS, JANUARY, FEBR'Y, MARCH, APRIL, MAY, JUNE, JULY, AUGUST, SEPT'BER, OCTOBER, NOV'BER, DEC'BER. Rows include RAILROADS, Albany & Susquehan, Ann Arbor, Atchison Top. & S. Fe., Baltimore & Ohio, Balt. & O. vot. tr. cff., Balt. & O. S. W.—Pref., Bos. & N. Y. A. L., pf., Buff. Roch. & Pittsb., Burl. C. Rap. & North., Canadian Pacific, Canada Southern, Central of New Jersey, Chesapeake & Ohio, Chicgo & Alton, Chic. Burl. & Quincy, Chic. & East'n Illinois, Chicgo Great West, Chic. Ind. & Louis, Chic. Milw. & St. Paul, Chic. & Northwest, Chic. R. I. & Pacific.

* Trust receipts; all assessments paid.

† Trust receipts.

‡ Ex-rights.

1899-Continued.

Table with columns for STOCKS, JANUARY, FEBRUARY, MARCH, APRIL, MAY, JUNE, JULY, AUGUST, SEPT'BER, OCTOBER, NOV'BER, DEC'BER. Each column contains Low and High values for various stock entries.

* Trust receipts; all paid.

† Trust receipts; 1st instalment paid.

‡ 25c. paid.

1899-Continued.

Table with columns for months (JANUARY to DEC. BER.) and rows for various stock categories (STOCKS, EXPRESS, COAL & MINING, VARIOUS). Each cell contains price ranges (Low, High) for that month.

* All assessments paid. † 2d instalment paid. ^ b Trust receipts. † Old stock. § 4th instalment paid. || Ex 100 p. c. stock dividend.

1899—Concluded.

STOCKS.	JANUARY	FEBR'RY.	MARCH.	APRIL.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUGUST.	SEPT'BER.	OCTOBER	NOV'BER.	DEC'BER.
	Low.High	Low.High	Low.High	Low.High	Low.High	Low.High	Low.High	Low.High	Low.High	Low.High	Low.High	Low.High
Continental Tobacco...	...	...	43 - 64 1/2	50 1/2 - 65 1/2	43 3/4 - 60 1/2	36 - 48	38 3/4 - 44 1/2	43 3/4 - 50 1/2	40 1/2 - 48	40 1/2 - 44 1/2	40 1/2 - 44 1/2	20 - 42 1/2
Prof.....	...	...	85 - 98 1/2	85 - 92 1/2	82 - 89	78 - 83 1/2	78 1/2 - 87 1/2	87 1/2 - 103 1/2	90 1/2 - 99 1/2	90 1/2 - 94 1/2	90 1/2 - 94 1/2	71 - 93
Detroit Gas.....	63 - 68	67 - 71 1/2	...	68 - 82	82 - 85	...	...	85 - 101	99 1/2 - 99 1/2	97 - 98 1/2	97 - 97	95 1/2 - 97 1/2
Edison Elec. Illum. Co.	190 - 199	194 - 197 1/2	193 1/2 - 196	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eric Teleph. & Teleph.	92 1/2 - 92 1/2	...	...	...	...	...	97 - 99	98 1/2 - 102	110 - 113	113 - 120 1/2	108 1/2 - 110 1/2	101 1/2 - 106 1/2
Federal Steel.....	51 1/2 - 55 1/2	46 1/2 - 53 1/2	49 1/2 - 67 1/2	57 1/2 - 75	50 - 70 1/2	53 1/2 - 66 1/2	57 - 61	57 1/2 - 62	51 - 62 1/2	51 1/2 - 59 1/2	55 - 62 1/2	39 1/2 - 63 1/2
Prof.....	82 1/2 - 89 1/2	84 - 90	86 - 90 1/2	78 1/2 - 93 1/2	72 1/2 - 87 1/2	78 1/2 - 85 1/2	79 1/2 - 82 1/2	81 - 83	75 1/2 - 83 1/2	76 - 80 1/2	78 - 82 1/2	67 - 82
General Electric, new.	95 1/2 - 112 1/2	107 - 115 1/2	112 1/2 - 120 1/2	112 1/2 - 122	115 - 120	116 1/2 - 119 1/2	117 - 125	123 - 125 1/2	119 - 125	116 1/2 - 123 1/2	120 1/2 - 132	110 - 129 1/2
Glucose Sugar Refin'g.	68 1/2 - 74 1/2	68 1/2 - 73 1/2	65 1/2 - 73 1/2	62 1/2 - 75	65 1/2 - 72 1/2	65 1/2 - 69 1/2	66 1/2 - 69 1/2	64 - 69 1/2	68 - 65	48 - 62	47 1/2 - 53 1/2	37 - 54
Prof.....	108 1/2 - 110	107 - 110	107 1/2 - 110	108 1/2 - 110	106 1/2 - 109	106 1/2 - 107 1/2	107 - 107 1/2	107 - 110	105 - 108	97 - 109 1/2	99 - 102 1/2	95 - 102
Hawaii Com. & S. Ref.	57 1/2 - 61	73 1/2 - 74	75 - 79 1/2	80 - 80	120 1/2 - 120 1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
H. B. Claffin Co.....	97 - 108 1/2	106 1/2 - 109 1/2	102 1/2 - 107 1/2	102 1/2 - 107 1/2	106 - 108 1/2	107 1/2 - 112	111 1/2 - 117 1/2	114 - 115 1/2	113 - 115	112 - 115	112 1/2 - 115	111 - 114
1st pref.....	90 1/2 - 99 1/2	...	...	...	...	101 - 101	...	...	...	...	...	...
2d pref.....	...	100 - 100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
International Paper...	61 - 63 1/2	58 1/2 - 65 1/2	51 - 59	49 - 65	35 - 56 1/2	40 - 45	40 1/2 - 44 1/2	31 - 43	26 1/2 - 33	24 1/2 - 29 1/2	25 - 27 1/2	17 - 24 1/2
Prof.....	93 - 95	88 - 93 1/2	80 1/2 - 89 1/2	80 - 86 1/2	78 - 85	76 - 80	75 1/2 - 79 1/2	70 1/2 - 81	72 1/2 - 78	67 - 73 1/2	69 1/2 - 71 1/2	62 1/2 - 70
International Silver...	...	30 1/2 - 36	27 1/2 - 32 1/2	20 - 28	10 - 21	11 - 17 1/2	12 1/2 - 15	14 1/2 - 17 1/2	12 1/2 - 15 1/2	11 1/2 - 15 1/2	13 - 15 1/2	9 - 12
Knick. Ice (Chicago)...	53 - 57 1/2	57 - 63 1/2	56 1/2 - 61 1/2	45 - 56 1/2	53 - 56	50 - 53	49 1/2 - 51 1/2	47 - 50	40 - 47	39 - 40	...	30 - 35
Prof.....	74 1/2 - 83	80 - 84	78 1/2 - 81	80 - 80 1/2	78 - 79	72 - 78	74 - 74	75 - 75	74 - 74	77 1/2 - 77 1/2	70 - 70	67 1/2 - 67 1/2
Laclede Gas, St. Louis.	52 - 57 1/2	52 1/2 - 56 1/2	51 - 55 1/2	53 - 55	52 1/2 - 55	52 - 53 1/2	52 1/2 - 58	56 - 66 1/2	63 1/2 - 66 1/2	65 - 81	74 1/2 - 84 1/2	74 - 85
Prof.....	96 - 99	97 - 100	97 - 99	99 1/2 - 99 1/2	101 - 102 1/2	99 1/2 - 99 1/2	98 - 100	99 1/2 - 99 1/2	98 1/2 - 101	102 1/2 - 102 1/2	96 1/2 - 100	96 1/2 - 100
Manhattan Beach Co.	5 - 5	8 - 9	8 - 20 1/2	16 - 30	20 - 29 1/2	16 - 20	...	...	11 1/2 - 12	9 - 9	...	10 - 10
Metropolitan Street...	187 1/2 - 220 1/2	215 1/2 - 249 1/2	235 - 269	234 - 267	207 1/2 - 241 1/2	202 - 232	209 - 227 1/2	201 - 213 1/2	187 1/2 - 211 1/2	190 - 200	190 1/2 - 200	147 - 193 1/2
Rights.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 1/2 - 14 1/2	13 1/2 - 14	...	...	...	...
Met. W. S. El. (Chic.)...	...	...	...	14 - 15 1/2	14 - 16	14 - 16 1/2	15 - 15 1/2	13 1/2 - 18	18 1/2 - 23 1/2	24 - 25	23 - 29 1/2	23 - 29 1/2
Prof.....	...	...	...	45 - 46 1/2	44 1/2 - 54	44 1/2 - 58	55 - 56 1/2	57 - 62	64 - 67	70 - 74	74 - 83	74 - 82
Mich.-Peninsular Car.	25 - 31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prof.....	91 - 91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
National Biscuit.....	50 - 62	49 - 55	47 - 51 1/2	45 - 52 1/2	41 1/2 - 48 1/2	42 - 43 1/2	42 1/2 - 48 1/2	40 1/2 - 49	44 - 47 1/2	39 1/2 - 45 1/2	40 1/2 - 42 1/2	31 - 41
Prof.....	104 - 107 1/2	104 - 107	103 - 104 1/2	101 - 104 1/2	98 1/2 - 103 1/2	98 - 98 1/2	97 1/2 - 100 1/2	90 1/2 - 102 1/2	97 1/2 - 99 1/2	95 1/2 - 98	94 1/2 - 95	89 - 92 1/2
Nat. Linseed Oil Co.	8 1/2 - 9 1/2	...	5 - 5	4 - 4	3 1/2 - 3 1/2	3 1/2 - 4 1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trust certificates...	7 1/2 - 8 1/2	6 1/2 - 6 1/2	4 1/2 - 7	4 - 5	4 - 5	3 1/2 - 4	2 - 3	2 1/2 - 3	2 1/2 - 2 1/2	2 1/2 - 3 1/2	3 1/2 - 3 1/2	3 1/2 - 3 1/2
National Lead Co.....	37 1/2 - 40 1/2	35 1/2 - 38 1/2	32 1/2 - 36 1/2	33 1/2 - 37 1/2	28 - 34 1/2	28 - 30 1/2	29 1/2 - 31 1/2	30 1/2 - 33 1/2	28 1/2 - 31 1/2	28 - 31 1/2	25 1/2 - 31 1/2	22 1/2 - 30
Prof.....	111 1/2 - 115	112 1/2 - 115	112 1/2 - 113	112 1/2 - 113 1/2	111 - 113 1/2	110 1/2 - 112 1/2	112 - 113 1/2	112 - 113	108 - 110 1/2	107 1/2 - 108 1/2	107 1/2 - 108 1/2	103 1/2 - 106
Nat. Starch Mfg. Co....	5 - 5	6 - 8 1/2	4 1/2 - 5	5 - 5	6 - 8 1/2	...	...	5 - 5	5 - 8 1/2	8 - 9	8 - 9	...
1st pref.....	...	20 - 23	13 - 13	15 - 15	...	...	...	...	57 1/2 - 57 1/2	65 - 70	...	...
2d pref.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 - 18	20 - 25	20 - 25	...
National Steel.....	...	50 - 54 1/2	44 - 63	45 - 62	43 1/2 - 53 1/2	49 - 54 1/2	53 1/2 - 57 1/2	49 1/2 - 56 1/2	47 1/2 - 52 1/2	46 1/2 - 50 1/2	46 1/2 - 50 1/2	31 1/2 - 49
Prof.....	...	93 - 95	89 - 95	85 - 92 1/2	88 - 93	89 1/2 - 94	94 - 99 1/2	95 - 98 1/2	95 - 98 1/2	93 1/2 - 96	93 1/2 - 96 1/2	86 1/2 - 95
New York Air Brake...	112 - 162	135 - 153	150 - 200	167 - 204	125 - 196 1/2	160 - 188	184 1/2 - 230	172 - 200	154 - 176 1/2	138 - 165	143 1/2 - 151	110 - 151 1/2
North American Co.....	6 1/2 - 9	7 1/2 - 10 1/2	8 1/2 - 9 1/2	9 - 12 1/2	10 1/2 - 12 1/2	10 1/2 - 12 1/2	10 1/2 - 12 1/2	12 - 13 1/2	12 1/2 - 13 1/2	12 1/2 - 13 1/2	12 1/2 - 13 1/2	12 1/2 - 16 1/2
Pacific Mail S. S.....	43 1/2 - 55	50 - 54 1/2	45 1/2 - 51	48 - 53 1/2	46 1/2 - 51 1/2	46 1/2 - 50 1/2	47 - 49	46 - 48 1/2	38 1/2 - 47 1/2	37 1/2 - 40 1/2	38 1/2 - 48	35 - 40 1/2
Park Steel, pref.....	...	...	...	...	...	110 - 110	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peoples' G.-L. & C., Ch.	109 1/2 - 118 1/2	110 1/2 - 116 1/2	111 - 126 1/2	111 1/2 - 129 1/2	101 - 127 1/2	114 1/2 - 122 1/2	116 1/2 - 122	117 1/2 - 123 1/2	106 - 120 1/2	107 1/2 - 115 1/2	110 1/2 - 116 1/2	90 1/2 - 118 1/2
Philadelphia Co.....	...	90 - 96	95 1/2 - 102	98 - 98 1/2	...	...	85 - 99	85 - 85	...	...	...	...
P. Lorillard, pref.....	121 - 121	...	...	...	117 - 117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pressed Steel Car.....	...	...	...	53 - 59 1/2	45 - 56	44 1/2 - 55	50 - 58 1/2	56 1/2 - 61	53 1/2 - 60	55 - 59 1/2	55 - 59 1/2	49 - 60
Prof.....	...	...	...	83 - 90	78 - 85	78 - 85 1/2	82 1/2 - 89 1/2	88 - 90	86 - 91	87 1/2 - 90	88 1/2 - 89 1/2	75 - 90
Pullman Palace Car...	156 - 164 1/2	158 1/2 - 162	156 1/2 - 162	158 1/2 - 161 1/2	156 - 161	156 - 160	159 1/2 - 161	157 1/2 - 159 1/2	160 - 177	173 - 207 1/2	192 1/2 - 198	179 1/2 - 195 1/2
Repub. Iron & Steel...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 1/2 - 29 1/2	25 1/2 - 33 1/2	23 1/2 - 28 1/2	23 1/2 - 28 1/2	16 1/2 - 26
Prof.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74 1/2 - 79	70 1/2 - 79	69 1/2 - 73	68 1/2 - 71 1/2	60 1/2 - 71
Silver Bullion Certs...	...	...	...	60 - 65	61 1/2 - 61 1/2	60 1/2 - 60 1/2	...	...	59 - 59 1/2	50 1/2 - 50 1/2	60 - 60 1/2	58 1/2 - 59
Sixth Avenue.....	...	...	200 - 200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stand. Dist. & Distrib.	21 - 25 1/2	21 1/2 - 25	22 - 24 1/2	20 1/2 - 24 1/2	13 1/2 - 20 1/2	12 1/2 - 18 1/2	15 - 15 1/2	...	...	...	...	...
Prof.....	73 1/2 - 82 1/2	74 1/2 - 79	72 1/2 - 78	69 1/2 - 74 1/2	61 - 70	57 1/2 - 65 1/2	61 - 61	...	...	...	...	...
Stand. Rope & Twine...	8 1/2 - 12	9 1/2 - 12	9 1/2 - 12	10 - 11 1/2	7 1/2 - 10	7 - 8 1/2	7 - 8	7 1/2 - 9	6 1/2 - 8 1/2	6 1/2 - 10 1/2	9 1/2 - 15 1/2	7 1/2 - 12 1/2
Texas Pac. Land Trust	12 - 15 1/2	13 1/2 - 15 1/2	13 - 14 1/2	13 - 15 1/2	13 - 13 1/2	...	...	12 - 12	12 1/2 - 13 1/2	11 1/2 - 12 1/2	11 - 12 1/2	12 1/2 - 14 1/2
Third Avenue (Cable)...	167 - 171	169 1/2 - 242	195 - 229	215 - 240	200 - 220	185 - 200	187 - 194	180 - 185	160 - 190	140 - 162 1/2	147 - 156	117 1/2 - 152 1/2
Twin City Rap. Tran...	88 - 65 1/2	62 - 71 1/2	68 - 70 1/2	67 1/2 - 73	65 1/2 - 72 1/2	64 1/2 - 69 1/2	67 - 69 1/2	66 - 66	61 1/2 - 65 1/2	60 1/2 - 62 1/2	62 1/2 - 70	57 1/2 - 69 1/2
Prof.....	118 - 135 1/2	135 1/2 - 141	139 1/2 - 141	137 - 138 1/2	137 - 137	137 - 139	138 - 139	136 1/2 - 137	137 - 138	137 - 137	134 - 138 1/2	137 - 137
Union Bag & Paper...	...	...	35 - 45	30 - 40 1/2	24 1/2 - 34	24 - 31 1/2	25 1/2 - 27	26 - 34 1/2	29 1/2 - 33 1/2	27 1/2 - 31 1/2	28 - 30 1/2	17 1/2 - 25 1/2
Prof.....	...	...	83 1/2 - 89	82 1/2 - 88 1/2	76 - 85 1/2	77 - 82 1/2	77 - 78	75 1/2 - 85	79 1/2 - 85 1/2	78 1/2 - 80 1/2	78 - 79 1/2	71 - 79 1/2
U. S. Flour Milling...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 - 58 1/2	20 - 20	12 - 12	12 - 12	12 - 15
Prof.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50 - 78 1/2	...	...	...	12 - 15
U. S. Leather.....	6 1/2 - 7 1/2	6 1/2 - 7 1/2	6 1/2 - 7 1/2	6 1/2 - 7 1/2	6 - 6 1/2	5 1/2 - 6	5 1/2 - 7	6 1/2 - 11 1/2	9 1/2 - 15 1/2	12 1/2 - 27 1/2	10 1/2 - 40 1/2	10 1/2 - 16 1/2
Prof.....	71 - 75	70 1/2 - 74 1/2	69 - 74 1/2	70 - 78	68 1/2 - 72 1/2	68 - 72 1/2	70 - 73 1/2	72 1/2 - 77	72 1/2 - 80 1/2	70 1/2 - 84 1/2	77 1/2 - 80 1/2	64 1/2 - 80

1900 - Continued.

Table with columns for months (JANUARY to DEC'BER) and rows for various stock companies (e.g., Chic. Ind. & Louiv., Chic. Milw. & St. Paul., etc.). Each cell contains price ranges for the month.

† 1st instalment paid.

* All assessments paid.

‡ 25c. paid.

1900—Continued.

STOCKS.	JANUARY		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPT'BER.		OCTOBER.		NOV'BER.		DEC'BER.	
	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.
Rio Grande Western...	43 1/4	44	44	50	52 1/4	60	54	59 1/2	53	60	55	58	50 1/2	65	54	54	53	53	60	65	80	80	80	80
Pref.....	80	85	85	90 1/2	90	93	89 1/2	91	87 1/2	89	87	87	86 1/2	88	86	86	86	86	89	94 1/4	94	94	94	95 1/4
Rome Wat. & Ogdensb.	134	134	130	132	130 1/2	131 1/4	135	136	135	136	135	135	135	135	133	138 1/2	138 1/2	133	138 1/2	133	138 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2
St. J. & G. I. vot. tr. ctfs.	6	6 1/2	6	6 1/2	6	6 1/2	6	6	5	5 1/4	5	5 1/4	5	5 1/4	7	7 1/2	7	7 1/2	7	7 1/2	7	7 1/2	7	7 1/2
1st pref. do	49 1/2	49 1/2	42	42	43	45	43	43 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/4	39	39	42	43	41 1/2	47 1/2	41 1/2	49 1/2	45	50	50 1/4	54 1/2	53 1/2	64 1/2
2d pref. do	15 1/2	15 1/2	15	16 1/2	15	16 1/2	12 1/4	15	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	14	14	14 1/2	16	15	16	16	17	16 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	21 1/2
St. L. & S. F. v. tr. ctfs.	9	11	10	11	10 1/2	12	10 1/2	12	9 1/2	10 3/4	9	9 1/2	9 1/4	10	9	10 1/2	9 1/2	11 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/4
1st pref. do	68	70	68 1/2	70	68	72 1/2	68	71 1/2	68	70	70	70	66	68 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2	64	66	65	68	68 1/2	76	75	78
2d pref. do	32 1/2	35 1/2	33 1/2	37	34	39	35 1/2	39	32 1/2	35 1/4	31 1/2	34 1/4	31 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	35	31 1/2	34 1/2	33	37	36	46 1/2	45 1/2	55
St. Louis Southwest'n.	9 1/2	12 1/2	11	12 1/2	11 1/4	13 1/4	11 1/4	13 1/4	11	12	8 1/4	11 1/4	9 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/4	13 1/2	10 1/2	13	11 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	15 1/2	15	18 1/2
Preferred.....	23 1/2	25 1/2	27 1/2	31 1/2	28 1/2	34	29 1/2	34 1/2	25 1/2	30 1/2	21 1/2	28 1/2	23 1/2	27	25 1/4	30 1/2	25 1/4	30 1/2	26 1/2	33	31 1/2	37 1/2	36 1/2	45 1/2
St. Paul & Duluth.....	50 1/2	56	51	52	100	101 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	57	62	57	62	57	62	57	62	57	62	57	62	57	62	57	62
Pref.....	11	12 1/2	11 1/2	14	13	15 1/2	13 1/2	15 1/2	12	13 1/2	10 1/2	12 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	12 1/2	11	13 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2	17 1/2	23 1/2
Southern vot. tr. ctfs.	51 1/2	55 1/2	54 1/2	59	57 1/2	61 1/2	56 1/2	61 1/2	53 1/2	57 1/2	49 1/2	55 1/2	50	53	51 1/2	52 1/2	50 1/2	55 1/2	51 1/2	58	51 1/2	67 1/2	66 1/2	73 1/2
Pref.....	35 1/2	39	38	40 1/2	37	43	36	42 1/2	32 1/2	36 1/2	30 1/2	36 1/2	31 1/2	34 1/2	32 1/2	34 1/2	30 1/2	34 1/2	31 1/2	35 1/2	37 1/2	43 1/2	40 1/2	45 1/2
Texas Central.....	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Pref.....	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Texas & Pacific.....	14 1/2	16 1/2	16	17 1/2	16	19	17 1/2	21	16 1/2	19 1/2	13 1/2	17	14	15 1/2	14	15 1/2	14	15 1/2	14 1/2	18 1/2	16 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2	26 1/2
Tol. Peoria & West'n.	10	10	10	10	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4
Union Pacific Railway...	44 1/2	48 1/2	46 1/2	51 1/2	48	59	55 1/2	60 1/2	52	58 1/2	48	56 1/2	49 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	60 1/2	53 1/2	58 1/2	56 1/2	63 1/2	60 1/2	74 1/2	70 1/2	81 1/2
Pref.....	73 1/2	76	74	77 1/2	73 1/2	77 1/2	74 1/2	78 1/2	72 1/2	75 1/2	70 1/2	75 1/2	71 1/2	75 1/2	71 1/2	74 1/2	73	76 1/2	75 1/2	81 1/2	75 1/2	89 1/2	80 1/2	85 1/2
Un. N. J. R.R. & Canal.	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Wabash.....	7	7 1/4	6 1/4	7 3/4	6 1/2	8 1/4	7 1/4	9 1/2	8	9	6 1/2	8 1/2	6 3/4	7 1/2	6 3/4	7 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/4	6 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2	8	14
Pref.....	19 1/2	21 1/4	20 1/4	21 1/2	20	23	21 1/2	24 1/4	20 1/2	23 1/4	17	21 1/4	17 1/2	19 1/2	17 1/2	19 1/2	16	18 1/2	17 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	22 1/2	20 1/2	27
Wheel. & L. Erie, new	9 1/4	10 1/4	9 1/4	11 1/4	10	11 1/4	10	11 1/4	9	10 1/4	8	9 1/2	8 1/2	9 1/2	8	8 1/4	8 1/4	11 1/4	9	11 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	13 1/2
1st pref.....	52	54 1/2	52 1/2	55 1/2	52	59	53 1/2	58 1/2	50	55 1/2	47	51 1/2	46 1/2	49 1/2	46	48 1/2	44 1/2	48 1/2	46 1/2	51 1/2	48	57	52	57 1/2
2d pref.....	26	29 1/2	26 1/2	29	26 1/2	33 1/2	28 1/2	32 1/2	25 1/2	29 1/2	21 1/2	27 1/2	22 1/2	24 1/2	23 1/2	25 1/2	21 1/2	24 1/2	22 1/2	27 1/2	24	30 1/2	26 1/2	32
Wisconsin Cent'l, new.	17	20 1/2	17	20 1/2	16 1/2	20 1/2	16 1/2	20 1/2	14 1/2	17	13	16	13	14 1/2	14	14 1/2	10	14 1/2	10 1/2	14	11	14 1/2	10 1/2	18 1/2
Pref.....	47 1/2	51 1/2	47 1/2	53 1/2	49	56	49	57	44 1/2	49	38 1/2	48	37	39 1/2	37	39 1/2	30	37	30	37	33 1/2	37	33	44 1/2
EXPRESS.																								
Adams.....	111	115 1/2	114	117	114 1/2	117	116	120	116	120	118	120	117	125	125	126	123	126	125	130 1/2	130	150	150	150
American.....	142 1/2	149	145	149 1/2	142	151	145	150	149	150	150	158	151	157	155	157 1/2	150	158	155	167	155	167	164	191
United States.....	46 1/2	49	46	48	45	49 1/2	48	49 1/2	46 1/2	48	45	47 1/2	45 1/2	47	45	47	45	47	45	51	47 1/2	50 1/2	49 1/2	59 1/2
Wells, Fargo & Co.	123 1/2	129	122	129 1/2	123	128	125	127	123	127 1/2	120	123	124 1/2	127	124 1/2	128	122 1/2	129	125 1/2	130	129	137	138 1/2	140
COAL & MINING.																								
Amalgamated Copper...	93 1/2	99 1/2	93 1/2	99 1/2	93 1/2	99 1/2	93 1/2	99 1/2	93 1/2	99 1/2	93 1/2	99 1/2	93 1/2	99 1/2	93 1/2	99 1/2	93 1/2	99 1/2	93 1/2	99 1/2	93 1/2	99 1/2	93 1/2	99 1/2
American Coal.....	160	170	160	170	160	170	160	170	160	170	160	170	160	170	160	170	160	170	160	170	160	170	160	170
Anacosta Copper.....	38	41 1/4	39 1/4	40 1/4	43 1/4	51 1/4	44 1/4	54 1/4	40 1/4	46	37 1/4	43	38 1/4	44 1/4	43 1/4	47 1/4	40 1/4	45 1/4	42	47 1/4	44 1/4	52 1/4	46 1/4	49 1/4
Anaconda C. & I. Devel.	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	2	2 1/4	1 1/2	2 1/4	1 1/2	2 1/4	1 1/2	2 1/4	1 1/2	2 1/4	1 1/2	2 1/4	1 1/2	2 1/4	1 1/2	2 1/4	1 1/2	2 1/4	1 1/2	2 1/4
Pref.....	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Colorado Fuel & Iron...	40 1/2	46 1/2	42 1/2	48 1/2	42 1/2	51 1/2	39 1/2	51 1/2	35 1/2	41 1/2	29 1/2	37 1/2	31 1/2	36	32 1/2	36 1/2	29 1/2	35 1/2	30 1/2	40 1/2	37 1/2	54 1/2	49 1/2	56 1/2
Pref.....	121	131 1/2	125	125 1/2	122	129 1/2	127	130	120	126	120	123	120	123 1/2	125	125	118	121	117	117	123	130	121	122
Col. & H. Coal & Iron...	15	18 1/2	16 1/2	18 1/2	15	20 1/2	17 1/4	21	14 1/2	17	11 1/2	15 1/2	13 1/2	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	12 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	17 1/2	16	18 1/2	14	18 1/2
Consolidation Coal.....	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Homestake Mining.....	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78
Maryland Coal, pref.....	70	70	75	75	81	81	78	78	37	37	35	36	33	33	34	34	33	33	34	34	30	30	30	34
New Central Coal, new	7 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/4	9	8 1/2	9	8 1/2	8 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7	7	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/								

1900—Concluded.

Table of stock prices for 1900, including columns for months (January to December) and rows for various stocks like Federal Steel, Gas & Elec. of Berg Co., General Electric, etc.

1901.

Table of stock prices for 1901, including columns for months (January to December) and rows for various stocks like Ann Arbor, Atchison Top. & S. Fe., etc.

Ex dividend and rights; rights sold in February at 3/4 to 4/4. c Trust receipts.

1901-Continued.

Table with columns for months (JANUARY to DEC. BER.) and rows for various stock categories: STOCKS, EXPRESS, COAL & MINING, and VARIOUS. Each cell contains price ranges (Low-High) for that month.

1 Par \$25 per share; prices are dollars per share—not per cent. a Trust receipts. b Ex-rights.

1901—Concluded.

STOCKS.	JANUARY		FEBR'Y.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPT'BER.		OCTOBER.		NOV'BER.		DEC'BER.			
	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High		
Amer. Tin Plate.....	55	65½	56½	79	61	74½	67½	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prof.....	87	91½	88	102	98½	118½	118½	121	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
American Tobacco Co.	110½-117½	114½-122½	119½-129½	124½-130½	119½-129½	124½-130½	119½-129½	124½-130½	99	139½	136	144	132½-141½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prof.....	137	143	140½-142½	145	147	146	147	143	147½	147	149½	150	150	145	145	145	145	145	150	150	146	146	148½-148½	.....	.....
Dividend scrip.....	.....	.....	100½-102	101	103	100	103	100	110	100½-101½	101	101	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100½-100½	100½-100½	100½-100½	100½-100½	.....	.....	.....
Morton Tr. Co., rechs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
American Woolen Co.	16½-21½	17	20½	13½-17½	15½-17½	14	16	15	17½	18	19½	16½-18	14½-17½	15	17	16½-18½	15½-17	16½-18½	15½-17	16½-18½	15½-17	16½-18½	15½-17	16½-18½	15½-17	
Prof.....	72	76½	73½-75	70	73½	71	76	72	74	74	80	78	82½	79	80	78½-79	73½-75	77½-80½	77½-80½	77½-80½	77½-80½	77½-80½	77½-80½	77½-80½	77½-80½	
Brooklyn Rap. Trans.	73½-87½	79½-81½	74	85½	80½-88½	68½-87½	77½-88½	74½-82½	72½-82½	74½-82½	72½-82½	74½-82½	72½-82½	72½-82½	72½-82½	72½-82½	72½-82½	72½-82½	72½-82½	72½-82½	72½-82½	72½-82½	72½-82½	72½-82½	72½-82½	
Brooklyn Union Gas	175	179	177½-186	185	209	207	228	202	220	215	218½	208	218	215	217	212	210½	210	211	210	211	211	211	211	211	
Bruns. Dock & C. Impt.	8¾-10½	9½-10½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Capital Traction.....	103¾-103¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chic. Union Traction..	12	12½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prof.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Commercial Cable.....	.....	.....	168½-168½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Consolidated Gas.....	187	190¾	191¼-195	192	216¾	212	238	195	228	218	226	210½-222¾	217	229½	215½-226	210¼-219¾	213	225	211¼-220	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Continental Tobacco..	38¾-45½	42¾-48¾	44	47¾	44	48¾	43	68½	66¾-71¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trust Co. receipts.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prof.....	93½-96¼	95¼-98¾	98¼-108¾	103	105	102½-114	113	124	115	120	116	119½	114¼-118	114	116	114½-118	114	116	114½-118	114	116	114½-118	114	116	114½-118	
Crucible Steel of Amer.	.....	.....	25	27½	25½-26½	25½-27	25	25	23	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prof.....	.....	.....	81¼-82½	82	84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Detroit City Gas.....	88¾-89	88	89¼	86¾-89¾	89¼-91¾	87¾-92	88¾-89¾	75	75	74	74	72¾-74	82	82	77	77	75	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Detroit United Ry.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Diamond Match.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Distill'g Co. of America	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prof.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eighth Avenue.....	41	59	43	55½	42¾-52¼	52½-56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prof.....	68	78	72¾-90	88	104½	103½-05½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gas & Elec. of Berg Co.	72	80	80	82½	81½-86½	80½-85	93¼-95	40	101½	30	48	30	35	30	33	24¾-25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
General Electric.....	188¾-192¾	190¼-218	210	219	215	234	200	233	231	269½	245	268¾	246¾-268	251	267½	247¾-259¾	256	281½	271	280¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glucose Sugar Refin'g.	47	53	45	60½	45	50	49	60	48½-65	57½-65	52¾-61	53¾-57½	65	62	37	54½	39	42½	37	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prof.....	95½-97¾	94	96½	93¾-96¾	96	102	98	102	98	106	100½-103½	101½-107	104	105	95	104½	98	99	94	97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
H. B. Claffin Co.....	109¼-112	110	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
International Paper...	20	25½	20¾-25½	21	28	24	27½	18½-25	22	24½	20	23	20¾-25¾	22	25¾	19¾-24	19¼-21½	19	21½	19	21½	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prof.....	69	74½	69	74	73	81	76¾-81	72¾-79¾	77¾-79¾	74¾-77¾	75	80	77¾-81¾	75	80	75	79	75	77½	75¾-78¾	75¾-78¾	75¾-78¾	75¾-78¾	75¾-78¾	75¾-78¾	
International Silver...	7	11	5¼-8	5¼-7¾	6	7¾	6	6¾	6¾-8¾	6¾-8¾	5¼-8¾	6¾-8¾	6¾-8¾	6	7¾	6¾-8¾	6¾-8¾	6¾-8¾	6¾-8¾	6¾-8¾	6¾-8¾	6¾-8¾	6¾-8¾	6¾-8¾	6¾-8¾	
Prof.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
International Power...	54½-59½	58	70	69¼-74	70	85	70	100½	95½-100½	82	96½	90	96¾	93	98	81¾-94½	87	92¾	87½-91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Internat. Steam Pump	24½-28½	25½-30	27½-33¾	33	42	30½-43	39¾-41¾	36¾-40	37	44¾	43¾-46¾	43	47	47	49	46	49	46	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prof.....	74	77	75¾-78	78¼-84	81¼-84	78	82¼	81	84	81	84	81	84	81	84	81	84	81	84	81	84
Knick, Ice (Chicago)..	12	18	15	18	15	15	19	19	19½	20	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prof.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laclede Gas, St. Louis	70	72¾	72	77	74	85	82	87	79	85	84¾-88	87¾-95¾	90	91	90	93	90	92½	94	95	94	94	.....	.....	.....
Prof.....	95	97	100	100	100	100	100	99½-99½	99	99	95¼-99	101	101	102	102	102	102	102	106½-106½	106½-106½	106½-106½	106½-106½	106½-106½	106½-106½	106½-106½	
Manhattan Beach Co.	8¾-14¾	10	10	9	12½	15	22	15	16	17	20¾	13	19	12¾-14	12¾-12¾	8	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mergenthal. Linotype.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metropolitan Street...	158	174	159½-166	160¾-168¾	164	176¾	150	174¾	169¾-177	164	174	163	170	159	169	154¼-164	152½-171¼	156	167¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rights.....	5½-2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Met. W. S. El. (Chic.)..	27	30	27	32½	32	36¾	34	36¾	32	34	35¾-37	34	35½	35½-36½	37¾-40	40	40	39½-41	39	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prof.....	79½-83¾	80	84	85½-88	87	83	85	85	89	82	87	81	91	91¾-91¾	92¾-93	90	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mil. El. Ry. & Lt., prof.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mutual Gas (N. Y.)...	295	295	294	294	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
National Biscuit.....	37	43	38	40½	38½-42</																					

PRICES OF STOCKS AND BONDS IN BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE.

Below we show the highest and lowest prices of bonds and stocks at the Stock Exchanges in Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore for each month of 1901, taking, in all cases, actual sales as the basis of compilation.

BOSTON BONDS IN 1901.

BONDS.	JANUARY	FEB'R.Y.	MARCH.	APRIL.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUGUST.	SEPTEMBER.	OCTOBER.	NOVEMBER.	DECEMBER.
	Low.High	Low.High	Low.High	Low.High	Low.High	Low.High	Low.High	Low.High	Low.High	Low.High	Low.High	Low.High
Am. Bell Telep., 1908.4	100 - 100%	100 - 100%	100 - 100%	100 - 100%	100% - 101	101 - 101%	100% - 101%	100% - 101	99% - 100%	100 - 100%	99% - 100	99 - 99%
Am. Teleg. & Tel., '29.4	...	...	...	...	101 - 101%	101 - 101%	101 - 101%	101 - 101%	100% - 101	99% - 100%	99 - 99%	98% - 99%
Atch. & Nebraska.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	119 - 119	119 - 119	119 - 119
Atch. Top. & San. Fe- General, 1995.4	101 - 102%	101% - 102%	101% - 103%	102 - 102%	101% - 102%	102% - 103%	102 - 103%	101 - 102%	101% - 102%	102% - 103%	102% - 102%	101% - 102%
Adjustment, 1995.4	87% - 91%	91% - 93	91% - 95%	95 - 96	93% - 96%	95 - 96%	96 - 96%	95% - 97	96 - 96%	98 - 97%	92% - 93%	93 - 94%
Stamped.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93% - 93%	94 - 94
Boston & Me.-1944.4	128% - 128%	...	...	126% - 128%	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101 - 101
1942.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boston & Montana- 3d issue, 1907.7	...	...	...	...	117 - 117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bos. Term., 1st, '47.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	115% - 115%	...	...	...	...
Boston Un. Gas, 1st.5	80 - 82	79% - 82	82% - 85	84% - 86	85 - 86	85 - 87	85 - 87	85 - 85	86 - 86	84 - 85	78 - 85	82 - 84
2d, 1939.5	50 - 54	52 - 61	60 - 64	64 - 68	64 - 67	60 - 60	60 - 62	62 - 62	62 - 62	49 - 60	48 - 65	56 - 56
Burl. & Mo. River- In Neb., non-ex. 1st.6	106 - 106%	...	106 - 106	106 - 106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Neb., exempt 1st.6	120 - 120	120 - 120	...	120% - 121	...	120% - 120%	...	120 - 121%	121 - 121	119% - 120%	...	120% - 121%
Butte & Boston.6	...	...	94 - 94	96 - 96	98% - 102	100 - 100	...	...	...	...	...	...
C. R. & Mo. Riv., 1st.7	140% - 140%	...	...	140 - 140	...	...	...	139 - 139	138 - 138	...	...	...
Central Vermont, 1st.4	89 - 90%	89 - 90	88 - 89	88 - 88%	87 - 88%	87 - 88	86% - 86%	85 - 86%	85% - 86	84% - 86	82 - 85	83 - 84
Ches. & Ohio, gen'l.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107% - 107%	...	...	...	...
Chic. Burl. & Quincy- Denver Extension.4	100% - 101%	100% - 101%	101% - 101%	99% - 102	100% - 100%	101% - 101%	101 - 101	...	101 - 101	100% - 101%	101 - 101%	101% - 101%
1st, 1903.7	108% - 108%	108% - 108%	107% - 108%	107% - 107%	109% - 107%	108% - 106%	106% - 106%	106% - 106%	105% - 105%	105% - 106	105% - 105%	105 - 105%
Convertible, 1903.5	140% - 140%	143% - 144%	144% - 151%	172% - 197%	188% - 197%	...	196 - 196%	...	...	...	...	...
Debenture, 1913.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	109% - 109%	...	...	...	...	108 - 108
Ill. Div., 1949.3	103 - 103%	103 - 103%	103 - 103	102% - 103%	102% - 102%	102% - 102%	102% - 102%	101% - 101%	...	...	101% - 103	102 - 102%
Iowa Div., 1919.5	...	...	...	110 - 110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1919.5	104% - 104%	...	...	104% - 104%	104% - 104%	104% - 104%	...	104% - 104%	...	104 - 104	...	103% - 104
Plain bonds, 1921.4	100 - 100	...	...	100 - 100	...	...	100% - 100%	...	...	...	100 - 100	...
Denver Div., 1922.4	...	...	...	...	...	101% - 101%	...	...	...	...	...	100% - 100%
Nebraska Ext. No Joint b'ds - See Gt. No	...	...	...	110% - 110%	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ch. J. R'y & U. S. Yds.5	110% - 111%	110% - 111	111 - 112	111 - 112%	110% - 112	112 - 112	112 - 112	110% - 111	111 - 111%	110% - 111%	110 - 110%	109% - 110
Refunding, 1940.4	...	...	101% - 102	102% - 102%	102% - 102%	...	...	102 - 102%	102 - 102	102 - 102	...	...
Chic. Mil. & St. Paul- Dubuque Division.6	132% - 133	131 - 132%	132 - 132%	132% - 132%	130 - 131	...	...	...	...	128 - 129	...	129 - 129
Wisconsin Val. Div.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	128% - 128%	...	...	...	...	...
Chic. & N. Mich. 1931.5	...	104 - 104	108 - 108	107 - 108	...	107 - 107	107 - 107	...	109 - 109	107 - 108	...	...
Chic. & West. Mich.5	105 - 106	106 - 107	107% - 110	109 - 110	108% - 109	109% - 110	109% - 110%	110 - 110%	108 - 109	107% - 109	109 - 110	109 - 110
Current River- 1st, 1927.5	96% - 100	99 - 102	103 - 103%	103% - 105%	105 - 107	104% - 105	...	...	100% - 104%	102 - 102	105 - 105	...
Det. G. R. & W., 1946.4	98 - 99	98 - 100	99% - 99%	99% - 100	99 - 99%	99% - 99%	99% - 99%	99% - 99%	99% - 100	100 - 100	100 - 100	99% - 100%
Dominion Coal, 1st.6	109% - 110	110% - 110%	110% - 111	110 - 110%	110 - 110	110% - 111%	110 - 111	110 - 111	110% - 110%	110% - 111	110 - 110%	110% - 110%
Eastern, Mass., 1906.6	113% - 114	113% - 113%	112% - 113%	112% - 112%	112% - 112%	112 - 112	112 - 112	111% - 112%	...	111% - 111%	111% - 111%	111 - 111%
Eastern of Minnesota.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105% - 105%
Erie Teleg. & Teleph.- 1909.6	104 - 105	...	...	...	...	...	108% - 108%	102 - 102	101 - 101	...	...	100 - 105%
1926.5	102% - 104%	102 - 103	102% - 102%	102 - 103%	104 - 104%	103% - 104%	...	104 - 104	100 - 101	100 - 100%	100 - 100	100 - 105
1928.5	95 - 97	95 - 95	...	...	95% - 96%	...	95 - 95	...	...	90 - 90	...	90 - 95
1929.5	90 - 95	94% - 95	93% - 95	93 - 96	96 - 96%	96 - 96%	96 - 96	96 - 96	90 - 95	90 - 90	90 - 90	90 - 95
Fremont & Elk Horn.6	137% - 137%	138% - 138%	137% - 137%	137% - 137%	...	...	...	136 - 136	...	...	...	136 - 136
Unstamped.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	210 - 220	214% - 220	213% - 213%	213 - 215	234% - 236
General Electric.5	154 - 158	159% - 176	176 - 180	180 - 188	184 - 190	202 - 203	211% - 214	...	94% - 97%	95% - 97%	96% - 97%	95% - 96%
Gt. No. - C. B. & Q. coll.4 Registered.4	...	...	...	...	...	99% - 99%	97% - 99	96% - 98%	94% - 97%	95% - 97%	96% - 97%	95% - 96%
Illinois Steel-1910.5	...	97 - 97	...	99% - 100%	101 - 101	101 - 101	...	...	...	100 - 100%	100% - 100%	101 - 101
Non-convert, 1st.5	98 - 99%	97 - 99	99 - 100	100 - 101	101 - 102	101 - 101	101 - 102	100% - 101%	100 - 101	100 - 100%	100% - 101	101 - 101%
Ia. Falls & S. C., 1913.7	...	...	135% - 135%	136 - 136	...	...	...	134 - 134	...	...	...	...
Kansas City Belt.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	115 - 115%
K. C. Clin. & Spring.5	97 - 100	100 - 102%	102% - 103%	103% - 105%	107 - 107	106 - 106	...	...	...	102 - 103	104 - 105	...
Kan. C. Ft. S. & G.7	114% - 116	115% - 115%	...	115 - 115	115 - 115	...	115 - 115	114% - 114%	...	114% - 114%	113% - 114%	114 - 114
Kan. C. Ft. S. & Mem.6	115 - 118	113% - 122	120 - 121%	121% - 122%	119% - 122%	120 - 124	123 - 125	123 - 124	120% - 123	120 - 121%	122 - 124	123% - 124
Kan. C. Mem. & Birn.- General mortgage.4	98% - 99%	99% - 100	99 - 100	99% - 100	99 - 100	99% - 100	99% - 100	99 - 99%	99 - 99	98 - 99%	100 - 100%	99 - 100
Income.5	75 - 86%	83 - 95%	89 - 94	90 - 93	87% - 91	90 - 93	93 - 95	93 - 96	88% - 91	89 - 89	87% - 88	82 - 87
K. C. & M. Ry. & B'ge.5	...	106% - 106%	...	107 - 107	106% - 107	108 - 108	107% - 108	107% 107%	107% - 107%	...	...	108 - 108%
K. C. St. Jo. & C. B. - 1st.7	117% - 118	113 - 118	117% - 118	118 - 118%	118 - 118	118% - 118%	116% - 116%	116% - 116%	115% - 116	115% - 116%	115% - 116	115% - 115%
Lamson Consol. S. S.6	...	...	...	...	...	102 - 102	...	...	...	...	...	...
Little Rock & Ft. S.7	105 - 107	...	105 - 105	105% - 105%	...	105 - 105	105% - 105%	...	105 - 105%	105 - 105%	...	105% - 105%
Maine Central, 1912.7 1912.4	...	...	133% - 133%	133% - 133%	...	131% - 131%	...	...	...	...	...	...
Met. Telp. & Tel., '18.5	...	...	...	...	105% - 105%	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mexican Cent'l - 1911.4	79 - 80%	79 - 83	80% - 83%	82 - 84	83 - 85%	82% - 87%	85 - 87	84 - 85	84 - 85	81% - 83	80 - 82	79% - 81%
1st con. inc., 1939.3	27 - 27	27% - 31	28% - 33	30% - 33%	29 - 34%	31% - 37%	33 - 35	30% - 30%	32% - 33%	30 - 30	...	31% - 31%
2d con. inc., 1939.3	...	14 - 16%	15% - 19	19% - 20%	20 - 23	22 - 25%	...	20% - 20%	...	...	21% - 21%	19% - 19%
Michigan Telephone.5	99 - 99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99 - 99	...	...
N. Eng. Cotton Yarn.5	105 - 105%	105 - 105%	103 - 105	103 - 103%	103 - 103%	103% - 103%	103% - 104	103% - 104	103% - 103%	103 - 103%	103 - 103%	103 - 104
N. Eng. Gas & Coke.5	65 - 71%	66% - 70	68 - 69%	65 - 68	61 - 67	55% - 64	54% - 59%	51 - 57%	52% - 57%	50 - 55	51% - 70	55% - 61
New Eng. Telegraph- 1908.6	...	...	...	...	102 - 102	104 - 104	...	...	...	...	...	...
1907.6	...	103 - 103	...	...	103 - 103	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1906.6	...	104 - 104	...	...	103 - 103	...	...	...	...	...	...	103 - 103
1915.5	...	110 - 110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New York & N. Eng.- 1st, 1905.7	113 - 113	112% - 113	112% - 112%	112% - 112%	111% - 111%	111% - 111%	111 - 111%	111 - 111	111 - 111	110% - 111	110% - 110%	110 - 110
1st, 1905.6	109% - 109%	...	109 - 109%	108% - 109%	108% - 108%	108% - 108%	107% - 108%	107% - 107%	107% - 107%	107% - 107%	107% - 107%	107% - 107%
Ogd. & L. Ch., 1948.4	...	...	...	...	112 - 112	...	...	...	...	...	104% - 104%	...
Old Colony, 1924.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oreg. Ry. & N., 1946.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101% - 101%	...	...
Oregon Short Line.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125% - 125%	...	125% - 125%	125% - 125%	...
1st, consol.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116% - 116%
Republic Valley.6	...	...	...	...	...	107 - 107	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rutland-1st mort.6	...	103% - 103%										

BOSTON BONDS IN 1901—CONCLUDED.

BONDS.	JANUARY	FEBR'RY.	MARCH.	APRIL.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUGUST.	SEPT'BER.	OCTOBER.	NOV'BER.	DEC'BER.
	Low.High	Low.High	Low.High	Low.High	Low.High	Low.High	Low.High	Low.High	Low.High	Low.High	Low.High	Low.High
Seattle Electric, 1st...5	100%—100%	100%—100%	100%—100%	104%—104%	103%—103%	104—104%	104—104%	104%—104%	104—105	104%—105	104%—105%	104%—105
Swift & Co.....6	101—101	101—101	101—101	101—101	101—101	101—101	101—101	101—101	101—101	101—101	101—101	101—101
Torrington, 1st, 1918.5	108%—108%	108%—108%	108%—108%	108%—108%	108%—108%	108%—108%	108%—108%	108%—108%	108%—108%	108%—108%	108%—108%	108%—108%
Union Pacific—1947...4	105%—105%	105%—105%	105%—105%	104%—105	104—104	104—104	104—104	105—105%	103%—104%	103%—103%	105—105%	106—106
1st lien, conv., 1911.4	104%—104%	104%—104%	104%—104%	104%—112	109%—126%	114—114	109%—109%	105—105%	105%—105%	106—106	106%—108%	102—102
Un. Elec. Sec., 1926...5	108%—108%	108%—108%	108%—108%	108%—108%	108%—108%	108%—108%	108%—108%	108%—108%	108%—108%	108%—108%	108%—108%	108%—108%
Verm. & Mass., 1903.5	102%—102%	102%—102%	102%—102%	102%—102%	101%—102	101%—101%	101%—101%	101—101%	101—101%	101%—101%	100%—101	100%—100%
West End.....4	109%—109%	109%—109%	109%—109%	109%—109%	109%—109%	109%—109%	109%—109%	108—108	108—108	108%—108%	108%—108%	108%—108%
1914.....5	105%—105%	105%—105%	105%—105%	105%—105%	105%—105%	105%—105%	105%—105%	105%—105%	105%—105%	105%—105%	105%—105%	105%—105%
1917, gold.....4	105%—105%	105%—105%	105%—105%	105%—105%	105%—105%	105%—105%	105%—105%	105%—105%	105%—105%	105%—105%	105%—105%	105%—105%
Wisconsin Central—												
50-year, 1st, 1949...4	87%—87%	87%—87%	87%—87%	87%—87%	87%—87%	87%—87%	87%—87%	87%—87%	87%—87%	87%—87%	87%—87%	87%—87%

BOSTON STOCKS IN 1901.

STOCKS.	JANUARY	FEBR'RY.	MARCH.	APRIL.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUGUST.	SEPT'BER.	OCTOBER.	NOV'BER.	DEC'BER.
	Low.High	Low.High	Low.High	Low.High	Low.High	Low.High	Low.High	Low.High	Low.High	Low.High	Low.High	Low.High
Atch.T.& Santa Fe.100	42%—49%	49%—58	54%—63%	62—78%	60—90%	84%—90%	68%—88%	69%—80%	71—79%	75—79%	77%—85%	74%—80%
Prof.....100	88%—90%	87%—89%	87%—95%	94%—104%	80—107%	102%—106%	92%—104	92%—98%	93—98	94%—97	96%—102%	97—102%
Baltimore & Ohio...100	251—255	254—255	253—256	258%—265	254—263	253—256	253—258	256—258	256—258	256—258	256—260	257%—261
Boston & Albany...100	159%—170	167—171	168—180	170—180	175—188%	176—187%	182—190	178—186%	166—177	166—171%	164—167%	165—168
Boston El., tr. rec.100	241—245	242—245	242—245	244—248	243—246	240—240%	238—242	240—242	240—242	243—245	241—246	240%—242
Boston & Lowell...100	192—196	194—195	193%—195	193—200	190—199	193%—197	192—194%	192%—193%	191—193	192—194	191—193	189—191%
Boston & Maine...100	170—171	168—172	169%—173%	174—176	170—173	170—173	173—173	168—171	169—169	170—170	170%—171	171—171
Rights.....100			15—27	07—17								
Bost. & Providence.100	301—303	300—305	300—302	300—307	297—302	299%—300	300—300	300—300	300—300	301—301	301—302	301—305
B'klyn Rap. Tran.100	78%—84%	82%—84%	82%—84%	84%—84%	75%—76	82%—82%				59%—61%		
Canada Southern...100			63%—63%	134%—134%								
C. Rap. & Mo. Riv.100	14—16%	16—20%	19—20%									
Central Mass.....100	62—62	65—65	63%—64%		49%—52							
Prof.....100	188%—148%	183%—148%	144%—176%	172%—190%	183—199%	195%—198	193%—197%	194—197		190%—190%		
Chesap'ke & Ohio.100	94%—94%	3%—4%	43—16—4%			26%—26%						
Chic. Burl. & Quin.100					87%—87%	87%—87%		87%—87%				
Chic. & E. Illinois.100	68—68											
Chic. Gt. Western.100	143%—146	146—154	150—160	151—154	148—157	154—162	153—158	156—159	153—159%	153—156	156—162	155—159
Chic. Ind. & Louis.100	126—130	127—129%	129%—133	132—135	126—133	128—131	130—133	130—132	130—132	128%—132	131—133%	130—132
Prof.....100	148%—155	152%—154%	150%—150%	152%—171	181%—181%			167%—167%	165—165	168%—170%	172%—172%	159%—159%
Chic. & Northwest.100			173—173									
Chic. R. I. & Pac. 100	121%—126%	122%—127%	125—128		165—165%			142%—142%				150%—150%
Cl. Cin. Ch. & St.L.100		8%—10%	10%—11%	12%—17%	13%—15%						98%—100	
Col. & Southern...100	42%—42%	40%—40%	22%—22%				49—49					
1st pref.....100		20%—20%										
2d pref.....100												
Con. & Mont.—Cl.3.100	198—199	198—199	198%—198%	198—200	200—200	200—200	200—200				197—197	
Class 4.....100	160—162	162—162	162—162	160—163	160—162%	161%—162		162—162	162—162	161%—161%	164—164	165—165
Conn. & Passum., pf.100	276—280	278—280	280—280		286—286		284—284			285%—286		285—285
Connecticut River.100		12—15	14%—16	15—16								
Current River...100								93%—93%				
Denv. & R. Gr., pf.100		21%—24%	26%—26%									
Des M. & Ft. Dodge.100	105—105											
Det. Hills & S. W. 100	28%—28%	27%—27%	30%—30%	40—40	41%—41%		80%—87%	43—43%	43—43		42%—43%	
Eric.....100	66%—68%							58%—58%	91%—91%			
1st pref.....100												
2d pref.....100												
Ev. & T. H., pref...100	139—142	141%—143	141%—145	144%—148	144—147%	142%—148	142%—147	144—147	141—147	142—145	142%—145	143—145
Fitchburg.....100		93%—93%										
Prof.....100			204%—204%									
G't North'n, pref...100									140%—140%	147%—147%		137%—137%
Illinois Central...100	24%—25%	25%—27%	25%—25%				34%—34%					
Iowa Central.....100	52%—52%	59—59%										
Prof.....100		10—15	15—16	15—16%								
K. C. Cl. & Spring.100	44—65	60—97	95—97	a98—100%	a102—102							
K. C. Ft. S. & M...100	190—120	121—135	135—135	a145—145								
Prof.....100	20—40	34—52	46%—48%	a48—49%								
K. C. Mem. & Br.100	89%—90%	92%—92%		103%—103%								104—104%
Louisv. & Nashv...100	166—167	167—167	171—171	170—170	170%—170%	168%—170	168%—168%		171—171	169%—172%	172—173	172—172
Maine Central.....100			245%—247									
Manchester & Law.100												135%—135%
Manhattan Elevat.100	24—27	24%—20%	26%—37	33%—37	31—36%	34%—43	38—45	36%—39%	34—39%	35%—37%	34%—37%	31—34%
Mass. Electric Cos.100	77%—80	78%—80%	80—91	88—91	86—91	90—96	93—95%	92%—93%	92—93%	92—94	94—94%	91—94
Prof.....100	13%—16%	14%—18%	17—25%	22—26	19—29%	25%—29%	22—26%	23%—23%	23—26%	23—23%	21%—25	24%—26%
Mexican Central...100				9%—14%								
Mex. National...100		19%—22										
Mo. Kan. & Tex...100							53%—53%					
Prof.....100	86—88	91%—91%	84—102%	110%—110%					103%—103%	98%—98%		103%—103%
Missouri Pacific...100	141%—143%	145—145%	144%—146%	147%—153%	144%—166		158%—158%		151%—154%		162%—172	165%—170%
N. Y. Central...100	211—213	201—212%	209—212	211%—215	212%—215	213—217%	214—217%	214%—216	211—215%	211—214%	212—214%	210%—214
N. Y. N. H. & Hart.100	34—34		36%—36%	36—36		38%—38%		35%—35%		35—35		34%—34%
N. Y. Ont. & West.100	163—164		167%—168%	168—170			170—170	170—170		170—170	173—173	172—172
Northern, N. H...100	81%—85	82%—87%			154—154							
Northern Pacific...100					104—104							
Prof.....100	223—223		230—230			231—231	227—229	228—229	229—229	230—230	230—230%	
Norw. & Worc., pf.100	205—208%	206—208%	207%—209%	208—212%	207—211	206—209	208—209	208—208%	206—208%	206%—207	207—209	208%—210%
Old Colony.....100							68%—68%					
Pacific Coast...100	150%—150%										74%—74%	75—75
Pennsylvania...50			4—11—16	5%—5%								
Rights.....100	30—44	30%—62	54—60%	55—58	52—55%	54—75	65—75	66—70	66—76	71%—88	82—95	79—84
Pere Marquette...100	70—78%	73—78%	74%—76%	73%—75%	70—75%	74—86	81—82%	78—80	80—82%	80—86%	84—89	80—84
Pit. Cin. Ch. & St.L.100					68%—68%							
Prov. & Worces...100						300—300%						
Quincy Bridge...100	200%—200%	200%—200%					195—195			200—200		
Reading.....50	13—13											26—26
1st pref.....50	73%—73%											

a Trust receipts.

BOSTON STOCKS IN 1901—CONCLUDED.

Table with columns for STOCKS, JANUARY, FEBRUARY, MARCH, APRIL, MAY, JUNE, JULY, AUGUST, SEPTEMBER, OCTOBER, NOVEMBER, and DECEMBER. Rows list various stocks like St. Mary's C. & M. L., Tenn. Coal & Iron, and Adventure Consol.

* 1st instalment paid.

† Assessment paid.

‡ Kidder, Peabody & Co. receipts.

§ Trust Co. receipts.

PHILADELPHIA BONDS IN 1901.

BONDS.	JANUARY		FEBR'Y.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPT'BER.		OCTOBER.		NOV'BER.		DEC'BER.				
	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.			
RAILROAD AND MISCELLANEOUS.																											
All. Val.—Gen., 1942.4					*108 $\frac{1}{2}$ -08 $\frac{3}{4}$																				108 $\frac{1}{2}$ -108 $\frac{3}{4}$		
Allentown Terminal.5																										102 $\frac{1}{2}$ -102 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Ash. & Pittsb., reg., 6												116	116														
Asphalt of America...5	59	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	61	69	63 $\frac{1}{2}$ -68 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$ -65 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$ -65 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$ -63 $\frac{1}{2}$	56	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	53	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	55	57	*52	59	50 $\frac{1}{2}$ -55 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$ -51	29	40 $\frac{1}{2}$							
Atlantic City—1st...5	115	115	115	115 $\frac{1}{2}$			115	115	112 $\frac{1}{2}$ -113 $\frac{1}{2}$	113	115						113 $\frac{1}{2}$ -113 $\frac{1}{2}$	113	113								
Bell's Gap—1st...6									108	108																	
Belv. Del.—1st, 1902.6	104	104			104	104																				101 $\frac{1}{2}$ 101 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Bergner & Eng.—1st.6	100 $\frac{1}{2}$ -101				101	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$ -102 $\frac{1}{2}$	103	103					100 $\frac{1}{2}$ -101											
Bethlehem Steel.....6																										121	
Blooms. & Sull.....5					90 $\frac{1}{2}$ -90 $\frac{1}{2}$																					124	
Bridg. & Millv. Trac.5					102 $\frac{1}{2}$ -102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$ -102 $\frac{1}{2}$	103	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$ -103 $\frac{1}{2}$							102 $\frac{1}{2}$ -102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$ -102 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$ -103 $\frac{1}{2}$	104	104	104	104				104	
Brooklyn Boro Gas...5					80	80	75	75																			
Car Trust of N. Y.....5	101 $\frac{1}{2}$ -102 $\frac{1}{2}$																										
Catawissa—1st, 1902.6												103 $\frac{1}{2}$ -103 $\frac{1}{2}$														108 $\frac{1}{2}$ -108 $\frac{1}{2}$	
1st. consol., 1948...4																										111 $\frac{1}{2}$ -111 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Chartiers—1st...7								101	101																		
Choctaw & Memphis.5	103	110	109	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$ -111 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$ -116	113 $\frac{1}{2}$ -115 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$ -115	111 $\frac{1}{2}$ -112	111 $\frac{1}{2}$ -112	111 $\frac{1}{2}$ -112	112 $\frac{1}{2}$ -113	112 $\frac{1}{2}$ -113	112 $\frac{1}{2}$ -113	112 $\frac{1}{2}$ -113	112 $\frac{1}{2}$ -113	112 $\frac{1}{2}$ -113	112 $\frac{1}{2}$ -113	112 $\frac{1}{2}$ -113	112 $\frac{1}{2}$ -113	112 $\frac{1}{2}$ -113	112 $\frac{1}{2}$ -113	112 $\frac{1}{2}$ -113	112 $\frac{1}{2}$ -113	112 $\frac{1}{2}$ -113	112 $\frac{1}{2}$ -113	112 $\frac{1}{2}$ -113
Choc. Ok. & G.—Gen.5	*107	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	109	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$ -110 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$ -111 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$ -111 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$ -112 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$ -109 $\frac{1}{2}$	105	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$ -111	110	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$ -111	110	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$ -111	110	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$ -109 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$ -109 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$ -109 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$ -109 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$ -109 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$ -109 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Citizens' Pass., Inds.5	107	109	108 $\frac{1}{2}$ -109 $\frac{1}{2}$	109	109 $\frac{1}{2}$			107	109	108	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$ -111			110	110	109	111	108 $\frac{1}{2}$ -109 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$ -109 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$ -109 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$ -109 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$ -109 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$ -109 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$ -109 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$ -109 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Clearfield & Jeff.....6					115 $\frac{1}{2}$ -115 $\frac{1}{2}$					120	120															120	
Connecting, 1904...6																										107	
Cons. Trac. of N. J....5	109	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$ -110	109 $\frac{1}{2}$ -110 $\frac{1}{2}$	110	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$ -111 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$ -110	108 $\frac{1}{2}$ -109	109	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$ -110	108 $\frac{1}{2}$ -109	109	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$ -110	109 $\frac{1}{2}$ -110	109 $\frac{1}{2}$ -110	109 $\frac{1}{2}$ -110	110 $\frac{1}{2}$ -111 $\frac{1}{2}$	109	109 $\frac{1}{2}$			109		
Consum. Brew., t.rec.6					108	108				18 $\frac{1}{2}$ -18 $\frac{1}{2}$																	
Continental Pass'ger.5																											
Delano Land.....5																											
Del. & Bound Bk.—1st.7	117 $\frac{1}{2}$ -119		114 $\frac{1}{2}$ -114 $\frac{1}{2}$	115	115			115	115																	114	
Delaware Co. Ry.....4								86	86			85	85														
East. Mill. & Export.5																											
Easton & Amboy.....5								115	115	*114	114			116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	
Easton Consol. Elec...5	104 $\frac{1}{2}$ -104 $\frac{1}{2}$		105 $\frac{1}{2}$ -105 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$ -105 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$ -107 $\frac{1}{2}$	101	101	104 $\frac{1}{2}$ -104 $\frac{1}{2}$	101	101	104 $\frac{1}{2}$ -104 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$ -104 $\frac{1}{2}$			104 $\frac{1}{2}$ -106	105 $\frac{1}{2}$ -106 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$ -104 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$ -104 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$ -104 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$ -104 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$ -104 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$ -104 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$ -104 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$ -104 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$ -104 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$ -104 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Ed. El. L.stk. tr. cts.5			114 $\frac{1}{2}$ -115	115 $\frac{1}{2}$ -115 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$ -113 $\frac{1}{2}$	113	114	113 $\frac{1}{2}$ -113 $\frac{1}{2}$	113	114	113 $\frac{1}{2}$ -113 $\frac{1}{2}$				114 $\frac{1}{2}$ -114 $\frac{1}{2}$			112 $\frac{1}{2}$ -113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	
El. & Peo. Tr.—Tr.rc.4	100 $\frac{1}{2}$ -102 $\frac{1}{2}$		101	103	96 $\frac{1}{2}$ -101 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$ -99 $\frac{1}{2}$	98	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	98	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$ -96 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$ -96	96	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$ -98	97	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	97	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	97	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Elmira & Williamspr.—1st, 1910.....6	117	117 $\frac{1}{2}$			118 $\frac{1}{2}$ -118 $\frac{1}{2}$																						
Equit. Ill. G.—L.—1st.5	107 $\frac{1}{2}$ -109 $\frac{1}{2}$		109	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$ -109	108 $\frac{1}{2}$ -109	108 $\frac{1}{2}$ -109	108 $\frac{1}{2}$ -109	108 $\frac{1}{2}$ -109	108 $\frac{1}{2}$ -109	107 $\frac{1}{2}$ -107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$ -107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$ -107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$ -107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$ -107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$ -107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$ -107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$ -107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$ -107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$ -107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$ -107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$ -107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$ -107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$ -107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$ -107 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Gettysb. & Harrisb...5																										101	
Girard Pt. Storage.3 $\frac{1}{2}$												98	98														
Harrison Bros. & Co.5												98	98													97	
Hestonville Pass.—2d.6												101 $\frac{1}{2}$ -101 $\frac{1}{2}$															
Consolidated.....5																											
Holms, Tac. & Frank.5			105	105																							
Hun. & Br.T., 1st, 20.4																											
Consol., 1925.....5	110	110								110	110			110	110												
Indianapolis St., gen.4	78	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	78	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	79	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$ -79 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$ -80	79 $\frac{1}{2}$ -80	79 $\frac{1}{2}$ -80	79 $\frac{1}{2}$ -84	81	82	81	84	83	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{2}$ -87	80 $\frac{1}{2}$ -88	87	88	87	88	87	88	88	
Internat'l Nav.—1st.5	103	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$ -101																								
Kan. City So.—1st...3	67 $\frac{1}{2}$ -68 $\frac{1}{2}$				69 $\frac{1}{2}$ -72																						
Lehigh Valley—																											
Consol.....4 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$ -103 $\frac{1}{2}$																										

PHILADELPHIA BONDS IN 1901—CONCLUDED.

Table with columns for months (January to December) and rows for various bonds (e.g., Phila. & Reading, Consol., gold, etc.) and the canal section (Chesap. & Del., Lehigh Navigation, etc.).

* Ex-interest.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS IN 1901.

Table with columns for months (January to December) and rows for various stocks (e.g., Allegheny Val., American Alk., American Cement, etc.).

* Ex-dividend. a \$250 paid. c \$9 paid. e \$7 1/2 paid. f \$20 paid. n \$30 paid. p \$10 1/2 paid.

BALTIMORE BONDS IN 1901—CONCLUDED.

Table of Baltimore Bonds in 1901, showing monthly price ranges (Low/High) from January to December for various bond series like Potomac Valley, Raleigh & Gaston, etc.

BALTIMORE STOCKS IN 1901.

Table of Baltimore Stocks in 1901, showing monthly price ranges (Low/High) from January to December for various stocks like Atlanta & Charl., Atl. Coast Line, etc.