# Bank and Quotation <br> SECTION 

OF THE COMMERCIAL \& INANCIAL CHRONICLE

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## REVIEW OF OCTOBER.

While the developments regarding the war in Europe were unfavorable during October-the Germans scoring decided successes in Belgium and the area of the conflict being widened by the entry of Turkey into the contest at the close of the month and an uprising occurring against British authority in South Africa-the financial situation both in this country and Great Britain greatly improved, giving the outlook a very assuring aspect.
In this country the most signal evidence of improvement was found in the striking betterment, week by week, of banking conditions as reflected in the weekly returns of the New York Clearing-House institutions. At the close of September the Clearing-House banks and trust companies still recorded a large deficiency in the required cash reserves. On Sept. 26 this deficit was $\$ 30,709,400$ and at that figure comparison was with a deficiency of $\$ 47,992,250$ on Aug. 15 , when the impairment of reserves was at its height; on Oct. 3 the Clearing-House return showed a deficit of only $\$ 17,986,650$; on Oct. 10 this was cut down to $\$ 7,791,350$, Oct. 17 it was reduced to $\$ 934,150$ and Oct. 24 converted into a surplus of $\$ 8,460,650$, while Oct. 31 this surplus was further increased to $\$ 14,914,950$. Most important of all, the banks were able to increase their holdings of gold notwithstanding the large gold exports to Canada (the gain, however, being in considerable part at the expense of the U.S. Treasury) and were able likewise to add to their holdings of legal tenders. The specie holdings ran up from $\$ 325,774,000$ Sept. 26 to $\$ 345,053,000$ Oct. 31 , at which figure comparison was with $\$ 308,928,000$ Aug. 15, the low point. The legal-tender holdings increased from $\$ 39,905,000$ Sept. 26 to $\$ 103,297,000$ Oct. 31, this latter comparing with the minimum of $\$ 73,804,000$ reached on Aug. 15. In other words, total money holdings Oct. 31 were $\$ 448,350,000$, against $\$ 415,679,000$ Sept. 26 and $\$ 382,732,000$ Aug. 15. One other step in the improvement of the Clearing-House banks was the gradual retirement of Clearing-House certificates, though no figures were given out. The latter half of the month several millions of emergency notes were also sent in for redemption.

The foreign exchange situation registered an equally wonderful transformation. While there was still active discussion as to what could or should be done to rectify the dislocation in exchange, and when our Treasury officials were in conference at Washington with two representatives of the English Chancellor of the Exchequer, namely Sir George Paish
and Basil B. Blackett, and the deliberations were later extended so as to include eleven leading men from the banking and financial world James Speyer, Albert H. Wiggin, George Foster Peabody, Benjamin Strong Jr., James Brown, Jacob H. Schiff, H. P. Davison, J. S. Alexander, William Woodward, Samuel McRoberts and D. C. King-the exchange market suddenly collapsed and an equilibrium was restored apparently in a normal, natural way. On Saturday, Oct. 24, prices of the different classes of sterling bills broke two or three cents per pound sterling and the following Monday this was succeeded by a further break of the same amount, bringing rates below the customary gold export-point and disposing for the time being of the question whether or not it would be good policy or obligatory upon us to part with further large amounts of our gold to the Bank of England after having already shipped so much. The $\$ 100,000,000$ Gold Pool operated very sparingly and with great secrecy, making only one call (of $25 \%$ ) upon its members, and the conferences with the English representatives did not lead to anything definite before the end of the month.

Exports of breadstuffs continued on a huge scale, but nevertheless there was no considerable supply of grain bills in the foreign exchange market, business being conducted in considerable degree on what might be termed a cash basis-that is, payment for both the cargo and the freight money being made in cash before the vessel sailed. Cotton bills also were far from plentiful, though being in freer supply after assurances had been received from the English Government, in response to the inquiry made by the Washington authorities (both from Sir Edward Grey, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador to the United States), that cotton was not regarded as contraband and would not be seized, no matter what its destination, whether to neutral countries or to belligerents, if in neutral bottoms.

The termination, or the approaching termination, of the moratoria in Europe and particularly the English moratorium, seems to have been mainly responsible for the break in exchange rates and the gradual return to normal conditions in the exchange market. The Russian moratorium expired on Oct. 9 and press dispatches from Petrograd stated that all accounts were now being paid as punctually as in time of peace. The British moratorium, originally declared for one month, and then extended for another month and then for still another month, provided by the final decree for a month's extension in the case of bills the date of the original maturity of which fell after Oct. 3, but an extension of only fourteen days in the case of bills the date of the maturity of which had before Oct. 4 been postponed under the earlier proclamations. During August and September all bills on London falling due had been rendered unavailable by the moratorium. The latter made it impossible to collect such bills, inasmuch as the moratorium proclamation legally postponed payment of the same. But as the third proclamation allowed a further extension of merely fourteen days on bills previously extended, it resulted that some bills drawn on London had to be met the latter part of the month, even though the moratorium was still in force. For instance a bill due Oct. 5 would have to be met Oct. 19, a bill due Oct. 6 Oct. 20, \&c., \&c. This explains the statement so generally made that the moratorium as to bills of exchange had terminated on Monday, Oct. 19. As a matter of fact, it will be seen, it terminated only partially on that day and full termination will not come as to all bills until well along in November. The effect on the exchange market was immediate. Some bills on London were now being met from day to day and the exchange market ceased being the absolutely one-sided affair it had been since July 30. For the first time in nearly three months it became possible to offset in part what was due by us to Great

Britain by what was owing to us from that country. In other words, some of our credits became available against our debits.

Gold exports to Canada were large until the last week of the month, when, on account of the drop in exchange rates, they fell to moderate proportions. On Thursday, Oct. 1, the $\$ 100,000,000$ Gold Pool began operations by shipping $\$ 10,000,000$ in gold to Ottawa, this consisting of $\$ 8,600,000$ in coin taken from the Sub-Treasury and $\$ 1,400,000$ in bars obtained from the Assay Office. After that, however, gold shipments by the Pool were light, though, on the other hand, considerable shipments were made by the J. P. Morgan \& Co. syndicate in the carrying out of its obligations to meet maturing New York City obligations abroad. In the week ending Oct. 10 \$6,058,146 was sent to Canada, consisting of $\$ 5,178,910$ coin and $\$ 879,236$ bars, of which $\$ 4,420,500$ was on New York City account. In the week ending Oct. 17 a total of $\$ 8,283,562$ gold was sent to Canada, consisting of $\$ 7,059,070$ coin and $\$ 1,224,492$ bars, about $\$ 6,000,-$ 000 of this being for the New York City Syndicate. In the week ending Oct. 24 the shipments to Ottawa aggregated $\$ 7,646,441$, embracing $\$ 7,196,920$ coin and $\$ 449,521$ bars, and $\$ 4,200,000$ of this was on City account. In the last week the shipments to Ottawa aggregated only $\$ 2,161,575, \$ 2,086,000$ of this being coin and $\$ 75,575$ bars; furthermore, subscribers to the New York City Syndicate in being called upon to pay the seventh installment of their subscription, amounting to, roughly, $\$ 2,000,000$, were not asked to pay in gold or exchange as in previous weeks, but were allowed to pay in check-which shows how greatly the exchange situation had changed for the better.

With reference to the developments in connection with the war in Europe, the battle of the Aisne, or the Battle of the Many Rivers as it might be called, continued day after day during the earlier part of the month, without decisive result. The two sides were virtually deadlocked, neither the Allies nor the German armies being able to obtain any substantial advantage. Onslaughts were made and repulsed first by one side and then by the other. In Belgium, however, the Germans gained their objective. They bombarded Antwerp and it soon became necessary again to transfer the seat of the Belgian Government. The capital, which had previously been moved from Brussels to Antwerp, was now transferred to Ostend, and could not long be maintained even there. The outer forts of Antwerp quickly succumbed under the fire of the big German guns. The Belgians still remained hopeful that the inner forts, a flooded area, and a mobile field army would enable them to hold the city until assistance might come by the defeat of the Germans in France. In this they were doomed to disappointment, for Oct. 9 the place was surrendered.

The close of the month marked the entrance of Turkey into the conflict. On Oct. 29 two Turkish torpedo-boat destroyers were reported to have entered the port of Odessa on the Black Sea and to have sunk a Russian gunboat and damaged the French liner "Portugal." The city itself was bombarded. The Turks were also reported as having bombarded Theodosia and Novorossysk. Whether this was done by design or whether the Turkish warships, manned by Germans, got out of hand, could not be clearly determined, and the Grand Vizier of Turkey was said to have apologized on behalf of his Government for the warlike operations of the Turkish fleet, under German commanders, in the Black Sea; but while Turkey, in reply to a note presented by Russia, France and England on Oct. 30, agreed to recall her fleet from the Black Sea, she refused to dismiss the German officers from her ships, as demanded. Accordingly, the Ambassadors of the Entente Powers demanded their passports and left, Turkey.

Another unfortunate development was an uprising in South Africa. A dispatch from Cape Town on Oct. 13 announced that a revolt had broken out in
the Northwest Cape Province, and that Lord Buxton, Governor-General of the Union, had proclaimed martial law throughout the Union of South Africa. Colonel Solomon G. Maritz, who had fought in the Boer War, and had been military commander of the Northwest Cape Province, was the leader of the rebels. Just as it appeared that this uprising had been suppressed, and Colonel Maritz, wounded, fled across the German border, announcement came that Generals De Wet and Beyers, both highly respected, and who had made their mark in the Boer War, had joined the rebels. General Louis Botha, the Premier, at once headed the army, and with a host of other loyal commanders, began operating against the revolutionists.
In the money market at this centre conditions became steadily more comfortable as the month progressed. Very early there was an improved demand for commercial paper by banks and trust companies, including both city and out-of-town institutions. One feature was increased balances in New York belonging to clients in Europe. Call money at first remained pegged at 6@8\%, but gradually the maximum figure worked down, being first reduced from 8 to $7 \%$ and then to $61 / 2 \%$. The break in call money was led by the First National Bank of this city, which announced about the middle of the month that its rate on collateral call loans had been reduced from 8 to $7 \%$. The Secretary of the New York Stock Exchange, George W. Ely, at once posted a notice on the bulletin of the Stock Exchange, saying that "a bank has a moderate amount of money to loan on call at $7 \%$. On application at the New York Stock Exchange Clearing House, 55 New Street, members desiring to borrow will be placed in communication
with said bank."


The course of our foreign exchange market has been pretty well outlined above. The early part of the month rates continued to rule high. The managers of the Gold Pool did not attempt to depress rates. Their operations were conducted in secret and no details were given out beyond the single announcement made on Oct. 6 that the committee had delivered bills on that day at $4951 / 4$ as a result of the previous day's applications, as compared with
$4961 / 4$, the rate at which the previous Friday's ap$4961 / 4$, the rate at which the previous Friday's ap-
plications had been filled on Saturday, Oct. 3. The plications had been filled on Saturday, Oct. 3 . The active, and rates for sterling were well maintained at high figures until the great break occurred on Oct. 24 and Oct. 26. Cotton bills were in small supply and grain bills were not abundant because the grain export business was in large part conducted on a cash
basis. Berlin exchange was weak throughout the month, owing to a disposition to hold German balances in New York as a neutral market and also because large purchases of merchandise were being made in this country for indirect export to Germany, while, on tht other hand, the United States could purchase very little German merchandise, since, owing to the war, Germany could not ship the goods. The parity for German exchange is usually considered 95.2 and the import point for German gold here about $947 / 8$, but German cable transfers dropped to 89 and German demand exchange closed at $883 / 4$.

| Actual rates - bankers' and commercial bills |
| :--- |
| Bankers bills. |


|  |  |  | Commercial $B$ |  | Bells $\qquad$ Seven Days |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| October ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - $4930-\mathrm{Day}$ | ${ }_{40}^{\text {Sioht }}$ | Transfers | Banks | for Payment | Grain |
| 2.- $4921 / 2$ | $4963{ }^{-961 / 2}$ | $497 \quad-971 / 2$ | No prices | No prices | $495-951 / 2$ |
| $491 / 2$ | 494314 | 49676-971/2 | No prices <br> No prices | No prices | $\begin{aligned} & 4941 / 1-941 / 2 \\ & 49316 \end{aligned}$ |
| - 491 |  | 953 |  |  |  |
| 6 --- 491 |  | $4953 / 8-96$ | No prices | No prices | $4931 / 2-94$ |
| 7--4 91 -4 911/4 | $4953 / 4061 / 8$ | $49638-961 / 2$ | No prices | No prices | 4933 |
| 8.-4 $921 / 4-4921 / 2$ | $4961 / 2$-97 | 4961/-971/3 | No prices | No prices | $4941 / 4$ |
| 9-.-493 ${ }_{10}$ | $4967 / 5-971 / 4$ | $4971 / 8-981 / 4$ | No prices | No prices | $49551 / 2$ |
| $10 . .493-4931 / 2$ | $4961 / 2$ | $4971 / 2$ | No prices | No prices | $\begin{aligned} & 4951 / 2-951 / 4 \\ & 4951 / 4-951 / 2 \end{aligned}$ |
| 12 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 13.--4 921/2-4 93 |  | HOLID | AY |  |  |
| 14.--4931/2 | 496 | $4971 / 2-973 / 4$ | No prices | No prices | $4951 / 2$ |
| 15...-4 931/2-4 931/4 | $4971 / 4.97$ | 4981 | No prices | No prices | 496 |
| 17-..49334.4 94 | $49758-98$ | 4981/2-99 | No prices | No prices | $4961 \times-97$ $4961 / 263 / 6$ |
| 17--- 4933 | $4971 / 4-97 \frac{1}{8}$ | $498-981$ | No prices | No prices | $\begin{aligned} & 1963 / 2 \\ & 496 \end{aligned}$ |
| 19.--4 931/4-4 933/4 |  | SUNDA |  |  |  |
| 20... $4921 / 2$ | $4951 / 4.953$ | 4975 | No prices | No prices | $4951 / 2$ |
| $21 .-{ }^{\text {a }}$ 911/4 | $494588-94 \% 8$ | $4951 / 8-951 / 2$ | No prices | No prices | 494 493 |
| $22 . .4911 / 4.4911 / 2$ | 49478 -9514 | $4951 / 2-953 / 2$ | No prices. | No prices. | ${ }_{493}{ }^{493}$-9314 |
| 23..-4 90 -4, 91 | $494318947 / 8$ | $495-951 / 4$ | No prices. | No prices. | $4923 / 4.93$ |
|  | 49 | 49214 | No prices. | No prices. | 490 |
| 26-.-4 851/2-4 86 | $489-89$ | $48958-893 / 4$ |  |  |  |
| 27--4 $46314-487$ | $4895 / 8-901 / 2$ | $4901 / 4$ | No prices. |  |  |
|  | $489 \frac{13}{4}-901 / 2$ | 49014 -91 | No prices. | No prices. | $4881 / 2.88814$ |
| 8 | 48934 -9014 | 49038 -90\%4 | No prices. | No prices. | $4881 / 2-88 \frac{1 / 4}{4}$ |
| 31-.- 487 | 4 $4901 / 2$ |  | No prices. | No prices |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

The Stock Exchanges remained closed-at London, at New York, at Paris, \&c., \&c. In London, however, steps were taken for facilitating the opening of the Exchange and at New York the transactions conducted in the so-called gutter market indicated a decided improving price tendency. At the close of the month a plan was officially announced in London intended to provide against forced realizations on stocks on a large scale. It was announced that the British Government would arrange with the Bank of England to advance to Stock Exchange members $60 \%$ of the value on July 29 prices of stocks held by lenders, these advances to be repayable at any time and when the stocks should reach the July 29 level again the lenders to have the right to call their loans. This was obviously an important preparatory step for the opening of the London Exchange.


Owing to the fact that the New York Stock Exchange has been closed since the afternoon of July 30, that business is also suspended at the Stock Exchanges at Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Chicago, and nearly everywhere else in the United States, and that security dealings have by common consent been discontinued, even the customary auction sales of securities at New York, Boston and Philadelphia being omitted, we are compelled to leave out the extended list of stock and bond quotations ordinarily occupying the last 32 pages of this publication, and to confine ourselves entirely to reprinting the New York Stock Exchange record up to the end of July.

# New York Stock Exchange 

MONTHLY AND YEARLY RECORD

The following tables furnish a complete record of the New York Stock Exchange transactions for the past month and the year 1914. They need no extended introduction, as they are self-explanatory. The tables embrace every security (exoepting only State bonds) dealt in on the Exchange. We give bonds first, using the classification adopted in the officia list. All quotations in the column headed "Price about January 2 1914" were made on that date, except those in italics which are the nearest in January 1914. The black-faced letters in the column headed "Interest Period" indicate in each case the month when the bonds mature

In accordance with the rule adopted by the New York Stock Exchange in 1909, all quotations for interest-paying bonds are at a price to which accrued interest must be added. The exceptions to the rule are income bonds and bonds on which interest is in default. This method of quoting bonds became effective January 21909.

FFor foot-notes to tables see last page of bonds and last page of stocks
BONDS-PRICES AND SALES FOR JULY AND THE YEAR TO DATE.







 N Y STOCK EXCHANGE





 Gila V G \& N 1st gug 5s $1924 \mid \mathrm{M}$

## ${ }_{H}^{1 \text { 1st }}$

$$
\begin{array}{|r|r|}
793,000 \\
1,000 \\
10442000 \\
37893000 \\
1,414,000 & - \\
\hline 87,000 & \\
12,000 & \\
35,000 & 1 \\
3,000 & 1 \\
3,000 & 1 \\
18,000 & 1 \\
42,000 & 1 \\
1,000 & 1
\end{array}
$$ Nor of Cal gu gold 5s.-.-1938 A

Ore \& Cal 1st gu g 5s.--1927 J | So Pac of Cal, 1st cons581937 | M |
| :--- | :--- |
| S P Coast 1st gu g 4s |  | San Fran Term 1st 4s.-. 1950 A

Tex \& N O cons g 5s_..1943 J So Pac RR 1st ref gu 4s 1955
Southern 1 st cons g 5s.-1994
Devel \& gen 4 s, Ser A.
D Mob \& O coll tr 4 s St L Div 1st g $\mathrm{g}_{4}$ 4s St L Div 1st g 4s
Ala Cent RR 1st g Ala Gt Sou 1st cons A 5 s 1943 J 1943 J
Att \& Danv 1st g 4 s Second 4s.
Atlan \& Yad 1st gu g $4 \mathrm{~s}-1949$
Col \& Greenv 1st $g$.
A ETVa\& Ga divg 5 S E Ten reorg lien ${ }^{\text {g }} 5$ Georgla Midland 1st 3 Ga Pac Ry 1st g 6s Mob\&Birm pr lien g
Mortgage gold
Rich \& Danv con
E Rich \& Meck 1st g. Va Mid-Series
 Virginia Mid --.----1926 M Virginia Mid, gen $5 s_{2} 1936$
$\nabla \mathrm{M}$ \& W
st gu 5 s
M First cons 50 -year $5 \mathrm{~s}-1958$
W \& W ist cy gu 4 s - 1924 F
 Gen ref sf gold 4s_-_1994-1944
St L M Br Ter gu Texas \& Pacific 1 st g
gs- $5 \mathrm{~s}-2000$
Second J Income
Ss La Div B L 1st g 5s Tol \& Ohio Cent-1st g 5 s 1930 F Tol \& Ohio Cent-1st g 5s_1935 J -
Western Div 1st g 5s General gold 5 s Kan \& M 1st gug Tol Pecond 20 -year 5 s
 $\underset{\substack{\mathrm{co} \\ \mathrm{T} \\ \mathrm{T} \\ \hline 1}}{(1)}$

20-year conv 4 s
First \& ref

Ore RR \& Na 4 s -.June 2008 M -
Ore Sh Line 1st cong 4 s . Girst consol gold $5 \mathrm{~s}--19 \pm 2 \mathrm{~F}$
Guar refund gold $4 \mathrm{~s},-1929 \mathrm{~J}$
Utah \& Nor


$W^{\text {abash }}$ 1st gold 5 S .
Second
gold $5 \mathrm{~s} .-1939 \mathrm{M}$ Debenture, Series B, 6s-1939 J
1st lien equip S g 5 s 1st iren $50-\mathrm{yr}$ g term 4 s 1954 J -
Cent $\operatorname{Tr}$ do ctfs deposit.-.-
Equitable Tr Co ctis dep........
do stamped.
Det $\&$ Ch Ex 1 st g 5 s - 1941 J
Des Moines Div 1 st 4 s

Wabash-pitts Ter 18t g 4s_1954 J
Columbia Trust Certfs
Col Tr Ctfs for Cent Tr Ctfs
Second gold 4s....-195
Trust Co etfs of deposit...
Wash Term 1 st gu $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$

West N Y \& Pa 1st g 5 s
West'n No Car-See South Ry
Wheel \& L Erie-1st g 5s_-1926 A
Wheeling Div 1st g 5s
Wh \& L ERR 1st con g 4 s _ 1949 M 20-yr equip \& f \& 5 s .-...-1922 J


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \begin{array}{c}
\text { Loursiana } \\
\text { Morgan's La \& T 1st 7s_-1918 } \\
\text { First gold } 6 \mathrm{~s} \text {. }
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$



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STOCKS-PRICES AND SALES FOR JULY AND THE YEAR TO DATE

| n Y Stock exch'ae. | SALES TO AUG 1. |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Price about } \\ \text { Jan. } \\ \text { 1914. } \end{gathered}$ | PRICES IN JULY. |  |  |  | RANGE SINCE JAN. 1. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ${ }_{\text {Inly }}{ }_{\text {In }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { San. } \end{aligned}$ |  | July 1. | July 30. | Lowest. | Hiohe | Lowe | iohest. |
| Par 100 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Shares } \\ 67.680 \\ 2.095 \\ 4,566 \\ 54,500 \\ 59,701 \\ 58,762 \\ 200 \\ 162,948 \\ \hline 62,948 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Bid }}{ }_{\text {Ask }}$ |  |  |  |  |
| reterred |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Sale Prices. } \\ 99 / 8 \text { July } \\ 1000 \text { July } 13 \end{array}$ |  |  |
| Ittmore \& Ohlo...-100 |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{72}^{14}$ Sale |  | ${ }_{92}^{1201}$ July ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |
| $\underset{\text { Prookerred }}{\text { Pap }}$ R Transit-100 |  |  |  | $911 /$ | 721/ Sale | ${ }_{79}^{713}$ Jully | ${ }^{80}{ }^{50}$ |  |  |  |
| Prefech \& Pitts.-. 100 |  |  |  |  | 90 1131/2 | 79 July |  |  |  |  |
| nodan Pailic---100 |  |  |  | 193 | $1571 / 2$ Sale | $1161 / 1 / 8$ | $1164 / 3$ July 15 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | -56 $\cdots$ <br> 300 320 <br> 51 Sale <br> 13 23 <br> $1 / 2$  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| esapeako \& Ohio - 100 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ticago Alton RR- 100 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |





