

BANK AND QUOTATION

SECTION

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BANK AND QUOTATION SECTION

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REVIEW OF JULY—COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL EVENTS.

Labor and wage questions were perhaps the features of most importance during July, and the statement applies to Europe as well as the United States. In this country the principal events of this kind were the controversy regarding a new agreement in the anthracite mining regions, to take the place of the agreement which expires Aug. 31, and this embodied a demand for a further advance in wages. The discussions in this instance were not entirely amicable and led to talk, not only of a strike in the anthracite regions, but also a possible sympathetic strike in the different bituminous fields. Another event in this country of no small moment in its general bearing was announcement of a 10% reduction in wages at all the different mills of the American Woolen Co. In Europe unusually grave problems were involved in the action of the coal miners, which necessitated intervention of the British Government to prevent what looked like the possibility of virtual industrial paralysis, since there appeared danger that the transport workers and other bodies would co-operate with the miners. The ultimate outcome was resort by the Government to measures of a most extraordinary character to avert anything quite so serious and so full of menace to the daily life of the country. In addition, there was an actual quitting of work by a large army of employees in another British industry—the textile trades. The daily papers here on the morning of Friday, July 24, carried cable dispatches saying that the previous evening 130,000 operatives in the wool industry at Bradford, Huddersfield, Leeds and other Yorkshire towns had voted to walk out in protest against wage reductions and the strike continued the rest of the month. The cablegram said that a representative of the Ministry of Labor had tried all day to effect a compromise without success.

With regard to the trouble at the British coal mines a general strike of all the coal miners in Great Britain, to the aggregate of 1,100,000 workers, loomed up on July 23, when the Executive Committee of the Miners' Federation decided to instruct the workers to suspend work on July 31. Associated Press dispatches stated that this action on the

part of the Miners' Federation was considered a counter to the owners' persistent refusal to withdraw their notices of the termination of the existing agreement governing work in coal mines, which was to expire July 31, as the necessary preliminary to a conference to discuss a new agreement. The mine owners had proposed a new agreement embodying reduced wages and extension of the 7-hour day to 8 hours, but the miners refused to consider it and insisted that they would not enter into negotiations unless that proposal was withdrawn. The decision to call a strike followed more than a week of unsuccessful attempts to bring the miners and the mine owners together. It was explained that the coal mining industry was suffering intense depression and that British coal found it impossible to compete with coal from other parts of Europe because of the high labor cost. The proposed reductions in wages varied at different mines, but in general they amounted to approximately 20%, though in certain cases less if the miners were willing to accept a return to an 8-hour day.

With the failure of previous efforts to effect a settlement of the differences the British Government decided on July 13 to appoint a court of inquiry. But this was voted down by the miners. On July 15 the Mine Workers' Federation unanimously adopted a resolution refusing to accept the Government's court of inquiry into the mining dispute and refusing the mine owners' proposal for negotiations until the latter should withdraw their notice terminating the existing working agreement. In officially announcing its decision the Miners' Federation said it would inform the Government it could not accept another court of inquiry "having for its object the ascertainment of whether miners' wages shall be reduced or their hours extended." The announcement stated that the Federation would meet the owners in open conference as soon as the owners withdrew their proposals for lower wages or longer hours.

Further uneasiness regarding the possible consequences that might grow out of the dispute was occasioned by statements in cablegrams saying that in connection with the threatened coal strike England was deeply interested in the constitution of a new industrial alliance embracing 3,000,000 British workers in the mining, railroad, transport, engineering and shipbuilding industries. The objects were explained as follows: "To create by means of an alliance among the specified organizations the means of mutual support, to assist any of the allied organizations in defending hours of labor, wage standards, in securing advancement of the standards of living, or to take action to secure acceptance of and defend any principle of an industrial character which may be deemed vital by the allied organizations." Speculation was naturally rife as to whether this meant that the members of the industrial alliance affiliated with the miners would support the latter if they should carry out their strike threat.

But the British Government would not relax its efforts to effect some kind of settlement which would stave off, at least for the time being, such a serious thing as a walk-out of the huge army of miners. And in this it was eventually successful, but only by resort to extraordinary measures, as already stated, to placate the mine owners. On the very last day of the month official notice came that the dreaded coal strike would not start at midnight, that it had been postponed and possibly been averted. The desideratum was accomplished by the promise of financial assistance to the mine owners in order to cover their losses until next spring. In other words, the Government had recourse to a subvention for the benefit of the mine owners. As indicating pre-

cisely what had been done, an official statement was issued on the night of July 31 saying: "Assistance to be given by the Government to the coal mining industry will take the form of a subvention in aid of wages during nine months, from Aug. 1 1925 to May 1 1926. During this time wages will be paid on the basis of the 1925 agreement, but in any months in which wages, calculated in accordance with the recognized ratio of divisions between wages and profits, would be lower in any district than wages payable at the minimum percentage under that agreement, the deficiency will be made up by the Exchequer. This follows the same lines as the wages subvention of 1921, but on this occasion it is stipulated that in any month in which the estimated average profit of a district in which the subvention is payable would exceed 1 shilling 3 pence a ton the excess will be used in reduction of the amount of the subvention. It is impossible at present to forecast correctly the cost involved to the Exchequer, as this must depend upon the course of trade."

In the British House of Commons, Prime Minister Baldwin made the following statement, "reading from a sheet of note paper amid dead silence," the cable dispatches said: "A provisional agreement has been reached with the mine owners subject to district confirmation. All notices are suspended for a fortnight. The miners' executives are sending out the following telegrams: 'Notices suspended, continue work.' If there is any local hitch owing to the lateness of the hour at which the settlement has been arrived at, I trust all parties will co-operate to remove it." Mr. Baldwin made no statement as to the probable outlay involved in the subvention, but on Aug. 6 an appropriation of £10,000,000 for the purpose was granted in the House of Commons by 351 to 16 votes.

Other foreign developments were mainly of a political kind, but some of them were also highly important. The first and foremost was unquestionably the definite forwarding of the German reply to the French note on behalf of the Allies relative to Germany's security agreement for the protection of the frontier between France and Germany. The reply was handed to M. Briand at Paris on July 20 by the German Ambassador, Herr von Hoesch, and its text was made public simultaneously on July 22 in Paris, London and Berlin. The principles of the German Government's reply had received the approval of the Reichstag Foreign Affairs Committee, by a large majority on July 17 and on July 23 the Reichstag, by a vote of 235 to 158 registered approval of the Luther Government's foreign policies, especially with reference to its attitude on a security pact. The German reply undertook to answer the French contentions that the proposed pact must not involve any modification of the peace treaties, and dealt with the queries embodied in the French note regarding the arbitration treaty which it is proposed by Germany to include in the security pact and Germany's entrance into the League of Nations.

The German Government in its answer, while stating that the conclusion of a security pact "does not represent modification of existing treaties," added that it considered as "self-evident that it is not meant to exclude for all future time the possibility of adapting existing treaties at the proper time to changed circumstances by way of peaceful agreement." As to the construction of treaties of arbitration, the German Government, said the note, "contemplates treaties of arbitration such as have been concluded during the last few years by Germany, as well as by a number of other Powers." The German Government took the view that serious consequences "might result from the form, as proposed by the French note, of a guarantee for the treaties of arbitration." It not only contended that "it is quite clear that the system of guarantees would," in the event that a conflict should arise, "be invalidated to the sole detriment of Germany," but that "real pacification, as aimed at by the German Government, in concert with the Allied Governments, would not be reached." The note also set out that "according to the opinion of the German Government, the entrance of Germany into the League of Nations would not be a necessary condition for the realization of the fundamental ideas of the German memorandum." It noted that the Allied Governments were of the opinion that the security pact "is only conceivable if Germany enters the League of Nations," and it stated that "if the immediate entrance of Germany into the League of Nations is to be rendered possible, a solution has to be found to tide over the time till general disarmament has become a reality." Germany as a member of the League, the note argued, could only be considered as enjoying equal rights "when her disarmament is followed by the general disarmament provided by the Covenant of the League of Nations and the preamble to Part V of the Treaty of Versailles." The German note observed that "the interested Governments are in principle unanimous in their earnest desire to settle the security problem by a guarantee pact as suggested by Germany," and it expressed itself as "justified in hoping that further discussions will lead to a positive result."

Foreign loans in quite considerable profusion were brought out in the United States. Among the most important of these was unquestionably the offering of \$75,000,000 Commonwealth of Australia external loan by a syndicate headed by J. P. Morgan & Co. This met with an immediate over-

subscription, resulting in the closing of the books an hour after their opening at 10 a. m. The offering had especial importance both by reason of its size and for the further reason that this financing was the first to be made in the United States in behalf of the Australian Government, which previously had done all its borrowing in the London market. Additional details regarding this loan and also enumeration of the other foreign Government loans placed in the United States during July will be found in another paragraph appearing further below. An incident showing that American bankers will veto foreign loans where it is not in contemplation to use the proceeds for proper purposes deserves to be noted here. According to the New York "Times" of July 30 plans for a loan of \$30,000,000 to \$40,000,000 to the State of Sao Paulo were halted by the unwillingness of American bankers to advance money to be used in maintaining the prices of commodities in foreign countries. The Sao Paulo loan was desired for coffee valorization and in the view of bankers and United States Government officials would have affected the prices paid for coffee by American consumers. The policy of the bankers, it was stated, applied also to rubber, the price of which has risen so sharply because of restriction of exports of crude rubber from British possessions. Brazil, it was pointed out, did some financing of the same nature in May 1922, when the Government floated a £9,000,000 coffee security loan in London, part of which was sold in New York. Under the terms of the loan the Brazilian Government placed 4,535,000 bags of coffee in warehouses. The proceeds of the sales, as made from time to time, had to be paid over to the bankers and constituted a fund to redeem the bonds. Under pressure from the Brazilian coffee growers, so the report ran, the Brazilian Government began consideration of new relief measures in 1925. A Government loan was discussed, but conditions were not favorable for its flotation. "The Government then passed the situation along to the State of Sao Paulo, which produces most of the Brazilian coffee. The State has had representatives in New York discussing a loan, but without success, although the State has borrowed here for other purposes and has a good credit rating."

Developments regarding crude rubber were very important during the month. The price continued to soar both in this market and in London. In London a gigantic speculation in rubber stocks was one of the attendant features. The trading in rubber shares in that market became so active and excited that settling rooms of the Stock Exchange had to be kept open until an unusually late hour. Some London Stock Exchange houses had to treble their staffs and work night and day at high pay. In the New York market the price of crude rubber at one time touched \$1.21 per lb. The United States being such an enormous consumer of rubber, the British Government was besieged by American interests to modify its policy of restricting exports from the British possessions. This it was not inclined to do. The only action was that on July 31 it was officially announced that the percentage standard of production of rubber exportable at the minimum export duty from Ceylon, the Straits Settlements and the Malay States for the quarter beginning Aug. 1 had been fixed at 75, an increase of 10% over the percentage permissible during the previous quarter. The Washington authorities were careful to point out that this was not considered as a step to meet representations of the American rubber industry, but as an application of existing regulations on the subject which provide for an increase in the percentage as prices rise. The American trade, it was stated, had hoped for more sweeping action. One of the incidents growing out of the huge advance in rubber was the rushing of supplies to this market with unusual haste. Three British freighters, laden with rubber from Singapore and Penang, were due here at the very close of the month. The fleet was said to have on board 6,500 tons of crude rubber, valued at \$14,000,000. Two of these, the "Menelaus" and the "Siberian Prince," docked in Brooklyn Friday morning, July 31, and were able to discharge their valuable cargoes in time. The masters of both vessels had feared that they might arrive too late for July delivery and the consignors consequently lose big sums of money involved in contracts. The third ship, the "Kansas," was unable to get here until several days after the close of the month. Under the pressure of increasing supplies rubber prices showed considerable decline from the peak figures of the month, though the action of the British Government in allowing an increase of only 10% in the export allowance stiffened prices again. On July 31 first latex crepe for spot delivery, which on July 22 and July 23 had sold as high as \$1.20@1.21, was quoted at 95c., against 80@81c. June 30, 68@69c. May 29 and 45½@46½c. April 30, while smoked ribbed sheets for spot delivery were quoted at 95@96c., July 31, against 82@83c. June 30, 69@70c. May 29 and 45¼@45½ April 30. Future options were at a considerable discount from spot quotations. First latex crepe, for instance, for September delivery was quoted at 85@86c., October-December, 80@81c., and January-March 75@76c. After the advance in tire prices announced for the 1st of July further advances came shortly after the middle of the month. The B. F. Goodrich Co. on July 17 announced its fourth increase since April, this time 10 to 15% on all pneumatic tires, 10% on solid and cushion tires and 15% on tubes. The other tire companies followed with similar advances of 10 to 15% and the U. S. Rubber Co. notified the

trade that all prices were withdrawn, pending upward revision. The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. announced wage reductions of from 5 to 10% in view of the soaring prices of the crude material and one or two other concerns took like steps.

The cut in wages by the American Woolen Co. came rather unexpectedly, but, of course, merely reflected the long continued depression in the woolen trade and the textile trades generally. Both at New Bedford and at Fall River cotton manufacturers had put in effect 10% wage reductions the previous January. In the woolen goods industry the cut was thus delayed six months beyond that in the cotton goods trade. The news came July 17 that notices would be posted in all of the mills of the American Woolen Co. of a wage reduction of 10%, to be effective Monday, July 27. The new wage schedule, it was stated, would apply to all mills, regardless of the State in which they are domiciled, and would affect 30,000 operatives. It was pointed out that this was the first reduction in wages made by the American Woolen Co. since December 1920, when in the midst of the deflation then in progress a 22½% cut was put in force, of which 12½% was restored on April 30 1923, when a wage advance of 12½% was made. The present cut, it was stated, made the wage level almost identically the same as that which prevailed after December 1920. Taking the 1915 wage level as a base, the new wage scale is reported to be approximately 225% higher. The action of the American Woolen Co. in making a 10% reduction led to similar reductions elsewhere throughout New England and also to a reduction in the case of the few cotton mills that had not lowered their scale the previous January. In a few instances there was an increase in the length of the working day rather than a decrease in weekly wages. Wool auctions were resumed during the month both in London and in Australia, but did not entirely meet expectations. In London, July 7, the 4th series of wool auctions of 1925 began with a good attendance, and offerings of 10,740 bales were all sold, with fine merinos unchanged to 5% above the closing rates of the last previous auction. Cross-breeds and the lower grades declined. The situation remained the same on succeeding days, with the finer grades of wool in good demand and the poorer grades dull and lower. By July 15, however, the demand had been fully satisfied and only 50% of the merinos and cross-breeds offered on that day were disposed of. On July 16 the demand seemed better again, with prices steady.

However, the woolen goods industry was evidently in very poor shape, in Great Britain as in the United States, and a London cablegram on July 14 stated that employers in the woolen goods trade were insisting on wage reductions of 5% and intimated that unless 80% of the operatives remained at work the mills would close down. At Melbourne on July 13 the opening of the Australian wool sales was at a stronger basis than in April, but somewhat cheaper than the prices ruling at the early London sales the previous week. At Brisbane on July 14 the formal opening of wool sales took place in that centre, following the opening at Melbourne on July 13. Prices compared with the close of Sydney sales at the end of April were 5% higher on good wool; average wool par to 5% higher, and faulty practically unchanged. At Brisbane on July 15 wool sales closed fully up to the opening levels for best greasy merinos, fleeces and skirtings, but inferior merinos were lower and irregular. The subsequent wool auctions in London during the month were not altogether up to expectation and the same is to be said of the sales at Sydney, and yet were not actually discouraging. The unsatisfactory feature was evidently the state of the woolen goods trade on the other side, with labor troubles actually present or impending.

The cotton goods industry in the United States seemed to be getting by degrees into somewhat better shape, but a new disturbing feature occurred in the sharp fluctuations in the price of the raw material, cotton. The fluctuations followed in large measure as a result of the publication of the semi-monthly reports of the Agricultural Bureau at Washington. The first report appeared on July 2 and astonished the trade by showing a much larger acreage under cultivation in cotton than had been counted upon in any quarter. It was of course known that the acreage had been enlarged, but no one looked for a total of 46,448,000 acres, as against 42,641,000 acres planted the previous year and 41,360,000 acres picked in that year. The condition, too, was put high, being placed at 75.9%. Consequently, a crop of 14,339,000 bales was foreshadowed. The effect of the report on the cotton market was electrical. It sent prices down 100 points or more, amid very heavy selling for home and foreign account. On July 23 came another report of the Agricultural Department and it was as surprising as the first. Owing to the drought in Texas and in Oklahoma the condition was reduced to 70.4%, or 3% below the general expectation, and 5.5% under the report issued July 2, which was for June 25, against the new report for July 16. A crop of only 13,588,000 bales was now forecast, as against the preceding forecast of 14,339,000 bales. The trade was once more completely dumfounded and prices shot up with great rapidity 130 to 140 points. The last two or three days of the month the rain so badly needed in the Southwest, owing to the prolonged drought, at last made its appearance, and, according to all accounts, too, was very heavy in many sections, particularly in Oklahoma, though apparently some

parts of Texas got only partial relief. A downward reaction accordingly once more occurred. Middling upland spot cotton in New York July 1 was 24.70c.; on July 2 there was a drop to 23.80c., with the appearance of the Agricultural Department report. By July 8 the price was once more back to 24.65c. Thereafter prices seesawed within relatively small limits, the quotation July 11 being down to 24.10 and July 14 up to 24.95, and back again to 24.10 July 22. The next day came the second report of the Agricultural Department and the price jumped to 25.35c. By July 27 it was up to 25.90c.; on July 31 the quotation was 24.85c. Print cloths at Fall River for 28-inch, 64 x 64, were marked up July 9 from 6½ to 7c., and July 23 to 7½c. Slik goods continued in active demand the same as in preceding months. Raw silk also gave a good account of itself and Kansai double extra cranks were quoted here July 31 at \$6 65@ \$6 75, the same as on June 30, and comparing with \$6 55@ \$6 65 May 29 and \$6 37½@ \$6 42½ April 30.

No great change occurred during the month in the condition of the iron and steel trades. There was no revival of activity, but at least there was no such slump as occurred in the previous year in the period preceding the Presidential election. The "Iron Age" estimated the steel output the last week of the month at about 65% of capacity, the mills of the U. S. Steel Corporation being engaged to about 70% and the average for the independent companies being 60 to 65%. Steel prices appeared to be somewhat better maintained and the "Iron Age" made the composite price of finished steel July 28 2.439c. per pound, against 2.431c. a month before, but the composite price of pig iron July 28 was \$18 96 per gross ton, against \$19 13 the month before. The prices of the minor metals again turned strongly upward, Lake copper at New York rose from 13½c. July 1 to 14.60c. July 23 and was 14.50c. July 31. Electrolytic copper advanced from 13½c. July 1 to 14½c. July 17, at which figure it remained to the end of the month. Lead at New York advanced from 8c. July 1 to 8.55c. July 29 and closed at that price. Tin at New York, which had been strong and higher in June, contrary to the course of other metals at that time, advanced to still higher levels, reaching 59.25c. July 31. There was no great change in the market for petroleum and its products, the trend most of the month being in the direction of higher levels, but towards the close there came some evidence of weakness in gasoline prices in a few sections of the country. The Governor of South Dakota announced that the State would reopen its gasoline price war and that seemed to have a more or less disturbing effect in all the surrounding territory. On July 29 at Aberdeen and Watertown, S. D., the Standard Oil Co. of Indiana cut its rate 1c. to 2c., a gallon, the same as charged by independent filling stations. On July 30 the State station at Watertown was reopened after several months of inactivity and posted a price of only 22c. Two large independents immediately quoted the same figure and later the Standard Oil Co. of Indiana followed suit. The Standard Oil Co. of Indiana on July 25 also reduced gasoline 2c. in Des Moines and the immediate vicinity to meet competitive conditions. On July 25, also, the Standard Oil Co. of New York notified filling stations at Springfield, Mass., to reduce retail price of gasoline from 25c. to 22c., following a similar reduction by the Atlantic Refining Co. No reduction, however, was made in prices in the Greater New York or other points in its territory.

We have referred above to the probability of a strike in the anthracite coal regions on the expiration on Aug. 31 of the existing two-year agreement and of the possibility that the trouble might extend to the bituminous fields. During July, however, the differences between the miners and the operators merely passed through the stage of negotiations and though the possibility of an agreement being reached seemed remote, an actual breaking off of relations between the miners and operators did not occur until early in August. At the final session on July 2 of the Tri-District Convention of the United Mine Workers of America, held at Scranton, Pa., new wage demands, prepared by the scale committee of the anthracite miners, were ratified. They call for a two-year agreement with the operators to replace the present agreement expiring Aug. 31, uniformity and equalization of all day rates, complete recognition of the union, this having for its aim the adoption of the "check-off" system; an increase in the contract wage of 10%; an advance of \$1 a day for all day men; the establishment of a five-hour day; that coal be paid for by the companies on the tonnage basis instead of by the car, etc. The convention opened on June 29, John L. Lewis, International President of the United Mine Workers, addressing the delegates, representing 158,000 anthracite miners, on July 1. Commenting on reports that the operators may ask for a wage reduction of between 17 and 20%, Mr. Lewis declared that "the anthracite mine workers will not accept a wage reduction of 17 or 20%." Rejecting, in behalf of the anthracite operators, the demands of the miners, Samuel D. Warriner, at the joint conference of miners and operators at Atlantic City on July 9 urged the arbitration of the disputed issues, and asked that there be no suspension at the mines Sept. 1 in the event that issues at that date were still awaiting adjustment. To this, however, the miners would not accede. Announcement that the demand by the miners for increased wages could not be granted was made on July 23 by Major W. W. Inglis, Chairman of the operators' sub-committee in the conference, who declared that the anthracite industry could not absorb such

an increase and that, on the contrary, there must be a reduction in the cost of producing coal. On July 22 the operators once more sought, again without success, to have the miners pledge themselves not to suspend operations in the event that a new contract should not be entered into within a reasonable time, as well as to agree to the arbitration of matters in dispute. The proposal which the miners were asked to accept but rejected follows:

The public, the newspapers and other mediums of expression of opinion are insistent that there shall be no suspension of the mining of anthracite, as proposed by the operators at our opening conference on July 9.

Because the mine workers are demanding an increase of wages, because we are insisting that the labor cost must be reduced, and because the consumers of anthracite, earning less per year than the mine worker, refuse to pay present, much less higher prices, we must again ask you to agree that if within a reasonable time we are unable to arrive at the terms of a new contract, we shall mutually bind ourselves that there shall be no suspension of production, and that any matters of difference between us shall be referred to the decision of three impartial persons, mutually agreed upon, or if that is impossible, to be selected by the President of the United States.

A warning that the conditions in West Virginia might result in the miners of that State joining the United Mine Workers of America in a general strike, was contained in telegrams addressed on July 21 to Secretary of Commerce Hoover and Secretary of Labor Davis by Van A. Bittner, general representative of the United Mine Workers in northern West Virginia. At the same time telegrams were sent to John D. Rockefeller Jr. and Samuel Untermyer, regarding the alleged abrogation of the agreements entered into by the Consolidation Coal Co. and the Bethlehem Steel Corp. with the United Mine Workers.

Grain prices, after weakness the early part of the month, moved sharply upward the latter part on unfavorable weather conditions in the West and reports that the Canadian crop had been very considerably damaged by heat, drought and rust and that the bumper prospects of a few weeks before would not be realized. July wheat at Chicago, after moving down from \$1.49 per bushel July 1 to \$1.41 $\frac{3}{8}$ July 6, touched \$1.66 July 31. September wheat at Chicago, after moving down from \$1.46 $\frac{1}{4}$ July 1 to \$1.38 July 2, got up to \$1.59 $\frac{1}{8}$ July 17, but closed July 31 at \$1.49 $\frac{1}{4}$. Corn prices also moved to higher levels, but oats prices, after an advance the early part of the month, tended lower the latter part. The July option for corn at Chicago declined from \$1.00 $\frac{7}{8}$ July 1 to 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ July 6, but by July 13 was up to \$1.09 on reports of damage in some of the large corn producing States west of the Mississippi River by extreme heat and drought; the latter part of the month accounts were more favorable and by July 22 the price was back to \$1.00 $\frac{1}{4}$; the close July 31 was at \$1.03. The September corn option declined from \$1.03 $\frac{3}{8}$ July 1 to 99 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. July 2, then moved up to \$1.10 $\frac{3}{8}$ July 13, dropped back to \$1.02 $\frac{1}{4}$ July 22 and closed July 31 at \$1.03 $\frac{3}{8}$. July oats at Chicago were 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. July 2, 47c. July 11 and then declined to 40 $\frac{3}{8}$ c. July 31, with the close on that day at 41 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. The September oats option at Chicago moved up from 43 $\frac{7}{8}$ c. July 2 to 48 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. July 13 and then fell to 41 $\frac{3}{8}$ c. July 31, with the close at 41 $\frac{3}{8}$ c. Sugar prices did not improve. Cuban raw sugar July 31 was precisely the same as on June 30, namely 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ @29-16c. In the interval, the price had been as high as 2 $\frac{5}{8}$ c. and as low as 2 $\frac{3}{8}$ c. The course of refined sugar was downward, but with some upward reaction towards the close. At one time the range at the leading refineries was 5.20@5.35. The range on July 31 was 5.20@5.45c., against 5.50@5.60 on June 30. Coffee prices tended somewhat lower and No. 7 Rio, after getting down to 19 $\frac{3}{8}$ c., was 20 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. July 31, against 21c. June 30. The price of milk in New York for grades A and B was advanced July 20 1c. a quart, to 18c. and 15c., respectively.

Offerings of foreign Government and foreign corporate issues continued on an extensive scale during July. The largest single piece of financing, as already noted above, was the successful offering of \$75,000,000 Commonwealth of Australia, 30-year 5% external loan bonds of 1925 by a syndicate of bankers headed by J. P. Morgan & Co., at 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ and accrued int. \$30,000,000 Kingdom of Denmark 30-year 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ % external loan bonds were sold at 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ and int., to yield over 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ % to maturity by Guaranty Co. of N. Y., Dillon, Read & Co. and the Union Trust Co. of Pittsburgh. Speyer & Co. and other bankers brought out \$15,000,000 City of Berlin 25-year 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ % bonds at 89 and accrued int., to yield about 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ %. \$10,000,000 Hungarian Consolidated Municipal Loan 25-year 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ % bonds were placed here by Speyer & Co. at 89 and int., to yield about 8.67%. \$10,000,000 City of Cologne 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ % municipal external loan bonds were offered by a syndicate of bankers headed by Blair & Co., Inc., at 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ plus int., to yield about 7 $\frac{3}{8}$ %. \$4,000,000 Saar Basin Consolidated Counties external 7% sinking fund bonds were offered by Ames, Emerich & Co., Central Trust Co. of Illinois and Federal Securities Corporation at 97 and accrued interest, to yield 7.58%. Among the foreign corporate issues worth mentioning were: The offering by Dillon, Read & Co. and the Guaranty Co. of N. Y. of \$13,500,000 Great Consolidated Power Co., Inc. (Daido Denryoku Kabushiki Kaisha), a Japanese corporation, 1st & gen. mtge. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ % bonds at 86 and int., to yield over 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ % to maturity. 450,000 shares of International Match Corp. partic. pref. stock were offered by a syndicate headed by Lee, Higginson & Co. and Guaranty Co. of N. Y., at \$45 per share, to yield over 7.10%.

Among the domestic offerings during the month, the largest issue brought out was the offering of \$40,000,000 Central Pacific Ry. 5% 35-year guar. bonds, by Kuhn, Loeb

& Co., at 98 and accrued int., to yield about 5 $\frac{1}{8}$ %. \$25,000,000 Seaboard-All Florida Ry. 1st mtge. 6% bonds of series "A" were disposed of by Dillon, Read & Co., Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. and Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co. at 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ and int., yielding over 6.20%. The National City Co. and a group of other bankers placed \$20,000,000 Hershey Chocolate Co. 1st mtge. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ % sink. fund bonds at 98 and int., to yield over 5.70%. \$17,500,000 Trumbull Steel Co. 15-year 6% gold debts. were sold by a syndicate headed by National City Co. and the Union Trust Co. of Cleveland at 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ and int., yielding over 6.25%. J. P. Morgan & Co. and other bankers offered \$16,908,000 Kansas City Terminal Ry. Co. 1st mtge. 4% bonds at 86 $\frac{1}{2}$ and int., to yield about 4.80%. \$13,000,000 Stevens Hotel Co. 20-year sink. fund bonds were brought out by the National City Co. and Harris, Forbes & Co., at 100 and int. Pynchon & Co. and others disposed of \$12,825,000 Metropolitan Edison Co. pref. stock, series "C," callable at 110 per share, at 95 and accrued int., yielding 6.31%. Harris, Forbes & Co. and the National City Co. placed \$8,500,000 Toledo Traction, Light & Power Co. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ % secured notes at 99 and int., yielding about 5.73%. White, Weld & Co. headed a syndicate which sold 76,500 shares of American District Telegraph Co. 7% cum. pref. stock (par 100) at 101 per share. \$7,500,000 Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Ry. 3-year 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ % gold notes were negotiated by Speyer & Co. and Dillon, Read & Co. at 99 and int., to yield about 4 $\frac{7}{8}$ %. Hayden, Stone & Co. announced the sale of \$6,750,000 International Cement Corp. 7% cum. pref. stock at 102.50 and divs., to yield 6.83%. \$6,000,000 Oil Well Supply Co. conv. 7% cum. pref. stock were brought out by Blair & Co., Inc., and Union Trust Co. of Pittsburgh at 100 per share. Manufacturers Trust Co. reported the successful offering of \$5,000,000 Realty Associates Securities Corp. guar. 12-year 6% bonds at 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ and int., to yield over 6.40%. \$5,000,000 Central Indiana Power Co. 3-year 6% gold notes of series "A" were floated by Halsey, Stuart & Co. at 100 and int., to yield about 6%. Halsey, Stuart & Co. brought out \$5,000,000 Central Indiana Power Co. 3-year 6% coll. gold notes, series A, at 100 and int.

Changes in corporate dividend declarations during July were again quite numerous. Chicago Mill & Lumber Co. decl. a div. of \$1 on common stock, compared with 50 cents the previous quarter. The Finance Service Co. (Balto.) increased its quar. div. rate on com. and pref. stock from 3% to 4%. The div. rate on United Drug Co. of Boston com. stock was raised from 6% to 7% per annum. Gillette Safety Razor Co. decl. an extra div. of 25 cents per share in addition to the regular quar. div. of 75 cents; in the two previous quarters the extra was only 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. An extra div. of 25 cents on com. stock was decl. by Hayes Wheel Co. for the next two quarters in addition to the regular quar. div. of 75 cents per share. Kellogg Switchboard & Supply Co. decl. an extra div. of 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents in addition to the regular quar. div. of 50 cents per share. Loblaw Groceries Co., Ltd., made a special div. of \$1 per share on com. stock. Massachusetts Investors Trust decl. an extra div. of 30 cents per share in addition to the reg. quar. div. of 75 cents per share. Nash Motor Co. gave an extra div. of \$6.50 a share on com. stock in addition to the semi-annual div. of \$3.50; in the previous quarter the extra div. was \$2.50. New Bedford Gas & Edison Light Co. decl. an extra div. of 2% in addition to the regular quar. div. of 3%. Ontario Steel Products Co., Ltd., decl. an extra div. of 1% per share in addition to the quar. div. of 1%. An extra div. of 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per share was decl. by Salt Creek Producers Assn. in addition to the quar. div. of 20 cents per share; the previous quar. an extra div. of 40 cents was paid. In addition to the regular quar. div. of 25 cents, A. O. Smith Corp. decl. an extra div. of 25 cents per share. An initial div. of \$1 quar. was decl. by Phillips-Jones Corp. on com. stock. Estey-Welte Corp. (N. Y. City) decl. its first quar. div. of 50 cents per share on Class A stock. Christie, Brown & Co., Ltd., decl. an initial quar. div. of 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ %. Oppenheim, Collins & Co., Inc., decl. an initial quar. div. of 75 cents per share. The Eastern Dairies, Inc., decl. an initial quar. div. of \$1.75 per share on com. stock. Buffalo Rochester & Pittsburgh Ry. resumed payment of divs. on com. and pref. stock. B. F. Goodrich Co. decl. div. of \$1 per share on com. stock, the first div. since Feb. 15 1921. Hazeltine Corp. paid 25 cents per share after having suspended the previous April; the company made its initial div. of \$1.25 per share in February 1925. Quar. div. of 25 cents per share were resumed by the Tennessee Copper & Chemical Co. The Vanadium Corp. of America resumed quar. div. of 50 cents per share. Holly Sugar Corp. decl. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ % on pref. on account of back divs. in addition to the regular quar. div. of 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ %, the same as in previous quarters. The Industrial Fibre Corp. of America announced payment of all back divs. on 1st and 2d 8% pref., amounting in each case to \$36 a share. A div. of 1% was decl. by Vulcan Detinning Co. on account of back divs. on pref., in addition to the regular quar. div. of 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ %; in July 1925 the payment on arrears was 5% and in April 1925 1%.

On the other hand, the Bourne Mills (Fall River) reduced its quar. div. from 2% to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ %. The quar. div. of Centrifugal Pipe Corp. was reduced from 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents to 25 cents. Congoleum-Nairn, Inc., reduced quar. div. on com. to 50 cents from 75 cents. The quar. div. on Martin-Parry Corp. was cut from \$1 to 50 cents. Barnard Mfg. Co. of Fall River omitted its quar. div. due Aug. 1. The quar. div. on com. was passed by Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co. Producers

& Refiners Corp. omitted div. due in August on 7% cum. partic. pref. stock. Punta Alegre Sugar passed its quar. div. Reynolds Spring Co. omitted its quar. div. on com. Victor Talking Machine Co. omitted its quar. div. on com. stock.

The speculation for higher prices on the New York Stock Exchange made further progress during July, and many new high records for the year were established in different divisions of the market. The volume of business also greatly increased. Not only were million-share days common, but on many days the sales approached or exceeded 1,500,000 shares, and on one day, namely Tuesday, July 28, the 2,000,000-share mark was almost reached, the actual number of shares sold having been 1,970,955. Many different groups of stocks participated in the upswings, but the high priced specialties were particularly prominent, as in the months preceding, and here manipulation appeared to play no small part in the spectacular gains in prices recorded from day to day. There were many sharp downward reactions, and on such occasions the market often looked weak, but the weakness was never allowed to go very far, a new group of specialties being promptly brought out and whirled up with great rapidity, with the effect of starting the whole market on the upward tack again. Under the cover of the skyrocket performances in the specialties, there is reason to believe considerable liquidation was effected in other parts of the market, yet speculative confidence never seriously wavered. In the specialties there seemed to be no limit to the advances that could be established, and with paper profits steadily accumulating new zest was constantly added to the speculation. As in previous months, the speculation appeared to have powerful backing, and those conducting the campaign managed it with consummate skill. When the market took on a runaway character and there seemed danger that it might get out of hand, means were taken to bring about a setback, and when this was in progress equal care was taken not to let it proceed too far, lest the opinion should gain ground that the bull movement had come to an end. An advance in the call loan rate for money furnished the most frequent opportunity for bringing about a decline, but the following day, with money still at the same figure, the money flurry would be completely ignored. Brokers' loans on the Stock Exchange July 30 were estimated at \$2,100,000,000, the peak figure attained the previous March 6, before the speculative collapse of that month, and comparing with \$1,850,000,000 June 23, which affords an idea of the way in which the speculation has been spreading.

The "rails" did not fail to participate in the rise, but here the advance was more orderly and more moderate, and, as in preceding months, there were no such sensational gains as in the specialties. In the case of the rails, too, the outlook appeared to be much more cheerful than for a long time past. Returns of earnings which came in for the month of June registered in nearly all cases very striking improvement over the figures for the corresponding month of the previous year. Some of the newly reorganized properties showed marvelous advance in prosperity. The rails, moreover, were apparently prime favorites with both investors and speculators on the knowledge that their prospects had so greatly changed for the better and also on the theory that the change had not yet found adequate expression in market prices, but nevertheless prices for these rails moved forward very slowly, making it apparent that they were not being subjected to manipulation, but were moving upward in a normal way on their merits. Nevertheless, not a few of the railroad stocks established new high records for the year, even though the further advances were relatively slight. St. Louis-San Francisco com. made perhaps the largest further advance, it touching 93¾ July 28 and closing July 31 at 89%, against 80% the close June 30. This particular stock has had a marvelous rise during the last 15 months on the strength of the company's income position, and in addition, there are rumors that the rate of dividend on the stock, which at present is 5% per annum, is to be increased. The preferred stock of this company also established a new high record in July, and so also did some of the junior bond issues, more particularly the adjustment and the income bonds. Among other stocks in the railroad list that touched new figures in July may be mentioned Atlantic Coast Line, M.-Kan.-Tex. com. and pref., Norfolk Southern, Seaboard Air Line com., Southern Railway com., Wabash com. and pref. and Wheeling & Lake Erie com. and pref. Some of the traction properties, like Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit com. and pref. and Hudson & Manhattan com. and pref., and likewise stocks of foreign railways, in particular Havana Electric Railway, Light & Power and International Railways of Central America, also reached new high figures for the year during July.

Motor stocks were again special objects of speculation. White Motors got up to 95¾ July 28, against 57½ March 30. Mack Trucks com. went above 200, touching 204¾ July 27, as against 117 in January, and Hudson Motor July 7 sold at 66½, against 33¾ the previous January. Chrysler Corporation common (as successor to the Maxwell Motor Co., which during the first six months of the year had such a wonderful rise), during July sold up from 108¼ to 120. General Motors com. sold up to 89½ July 29, against 64% Jan. 5 and this company submitted a wonderful statement of earnings for the first six months of 1925. Pierce-

Arrow Motor com. reached 36¼ July 7, against 10% March 30. Fisher Body Corporation sold at 86½ July 30 for the \$25 shares, against 60¼ Feb. 17. Rubber stocks, of course, moved sharply further upward, U. S. Rubber com. July 16 getting up to 65½, as compared with 33½ March 30, and Fisk Rubber 1st pref. selling at 107¼ July 22, against 75½ Jan. 16. Goodyear Tire & Rubber pref. got up to 105¾ July 1, against 86½ Jan. 6. The bakery stocks were very strong on talk of a consolidation and Ward Baking Class A sold at 158¼ July 30, against 116 April 30, while General Baking reached 162¼ July 24, against 121 March 7. Among the specialties of one kind or another, F. W. Woolworth stock touched 171½ July 28, against 112¼ Jan. 28, Sears, Roebuck & Co. 197 July 27, against 147½ March 30, Montgomery, Ward & Co. 73 July 28, against 41 March 30, American Can com. 212¾ July 29, against 158½ Jan. 16, Continental Can 80 July 29, against 60½ March 29, American Ice 122½ July 28, against 83 March 18, American Radiator 113½ July 27, against 89% Jan. 3, American Safety Razor 68 July 27, against 36% Jan. 2, Brown Shoe com. 121 July 31, against 64½ March 31. Burroughs Adding Machine 95½ July 20, against 65 Jan. 3, Montana Power 89¼ July 16, against 64 April 17, Case Threshing Machine com. 46 July 31, against 24 March 18, Coca Cola 137½ July 27, against 80 Jan. 6. E. I. duPont de Nemours com. 191¼ July 29, against 134¼ Jan. 5, Foundation stock 134¾ July 29, against 90 Jan. 6, International Harvester 122 July 28, against 96½ March 25, International Tel. & Tel. 127% July 30, against 87½ April 3, Otis Elevator 135 July 20, against 87% Feb. 27, United Cigar Stores 96½ July 1, against 60¼ Jan. 6, etc., etc. The steel stocks were not particularly prominent in the rise, but Sloss Sheffield Steel & Iron advanced to 107½ July 21, against 80¼ Mar. 30. U. S. Steel com. was moderately higher and ranged between 114% July 3 and 120% July 29, and closed at 117% July 31, against 115¼ June 30. General Electric com. advanced from 284¼ July 20 to 296¼ July 31 and closed July 31 at 294%, against 286¼ June 30. The failure on July 3 of Dean, Onativia & Co. for \$35,000,000, the largest in Stock Exchange history, had an unsettling effect on the market on that day, but otherwise was without influence; the firm was able to resume the latter part of the month. The bond market for the better class of issues continued to tend slightly downward, under the influence of a firmer money market. Special issues of bonds, however, in certain instances, established very striking advances. The case of the income and adjustment issues of the St. Louis-San Francisco RR. has already been mentioned and the cum. adjustment 5s, series "A" of the Mo.-Kan.-Tex. belong in the same category. Florida Western & Nor. first 7s jumped from 115 July 2 to 139 July 31, closing at 139. These bonds are to be called at 104 and carry with them ownership of 10 shares of common stock of the Land Co. of Florida for every \$1,000 of bonds held; this stock of the Land Co. will pass to the bondholders with the paying off of the bonds; it is estimated to be worth \$40 to \$50 per share.

VOLUME OF BUSINESS ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Month of July—	1925.	1924.	1923.	1922.
Stock sales—No. shs.	32,812,918	24,318,182	12,551,851	15,118,063
Bond sales (par val.)—				
Railroad & miscell.	\$178,925,500	\$231,698,000	\$96,708,000	\$144,188,000
U. S. Government.	31,639,510	45,238,000	55,859,000	110,792,000
State, municipal & foreign	57,435,600	67,247,000	26,563,000	47,352,000
Total bond sales—	\$268,000,610	\$344,183,000	\$179,130,000	\$302,332,000
Jan. 1 to July 31—				
Stock sales—No. shs.	237,715,045	168,730,928	144,412,746	151,212,888
Bond sales (par val.)—				
Railroad & miscell.	\$1,513,738,375	\$1,214,588,000	\$982,890,000	\$1,217,585,000
U. S. Government.	266,977,360	531,032,000	485,794,000	1,092,492,000
State, municipal & foreign	386,028,860	356,153,000	288,906,000	367,380,000
Total bond sales—	\$2,166,744,595	\$2,101,773,000	\$1,757,590,000	\$2,677,457,000

The firmness in the money market noted in June continued during July. In the call loan branch the high figure of 6% was not again recorded, but the tone remained firm and unusually sensitive to transient influences, such as preparations for the midmonth and the 1st of August payments. Statements that interior institutions were recalling balances loaned out at this centre were common, and in addition, growing speculation on the Stock Exchange led to an augmented demand for accommodation at the banks by brokerage houses. It was estimated that on July 30 brokers' loans at this centre again aggregated \$2,100,000,000, the peak figure reached on the 6th of March 1925 before the memorable break in stocks which occurred during that month, and comparing with \$1,850,000,000 June 23 and \$1,700,000,000 April 3, when the collapse in the stock market referred to had been completed. After the 6% rate recorded toward the end of June, 5% had to be paid for call loans on the Stock Exchange on July 1 and also on July 2, that being the renewal rate on both the dates and also the maximum for both days, though a few loans were made on July 2 at 4¾%. After this, however, the tendency was strongly downward, and on July 8 and July 9 the rate dropped to 3¾%. On July 10 a low figure even of 3½% was recorded, but this was after heavy withdrawals of funds by interior banks had caused a small flurry and carried the rate the same day temporarily up to 4½%. On Monday, July 13, some loans were made as high as 5% and the renewal figure, which had been down to 3¾%, was raised to 4%, and on July 14 was further marked up to 4½%, which also was the high figure for that day. The following day the renewal

rate for call loans got down to 4% and on July 16 it was further reduced to 3½%, at which figure it remained for several days. On July 16 a low of 3½% was reported, but on July 21 and July 22 the high figure each day was 4½%, and the same figure was again reached on July 31 (after a low of 3¾% July 30), evidently on preparations for the 1st of August payments. The renewal rate was moved up on July 22 from 3¾ to 4% and on July 23 was further advanced to 4¼%, but the rest of the month renewals were uniformly at 4%.

Rates on time loans also further stiffened, evidence of growing firmness appearing first in the case of the longer maturities, and the latter part of the month also in the case of the shorter dates. The result was that whereas the quotation at the end of June was 3¼@4% per annum for all periods from 60 days to 6 months, at the close of July the quotation was 4@4¼% for 60 and 90 days and for 4 and 5 months and 4¾@4½% for 6 months. Rates for commercial paper were likewise advanced and at the close of July were ¼% higher at 4@4¼% for 4 to 6 months' names of choice character, with ¼@4½% required for names not so well known. The bulk of the business, however, was at the lower figures. New England mill paper and the shorter choice names at the close of the month were generally at 4%, a fairly active inquiry being noted, mostly from out-of-town institutions. For call loans against bankers' acceptances, the posted rate of the American Acceptance Council varied with the course of rates for call loans on the Stock Exchange and was 3½% July 31, against 4½% June 30. No change was made by the Acceptance Council during July in the discount rates on prime bankers' acceptances eligible for purchase by the Federal Reserve banks except that there was a fractional advance in the rate for bills running 180 days at the very close of the month and that rates for bills running 30 days and 60 days at the opening of the month were reduced ⅛% and not subsequently advanced. On July 31 the rates were 3½% bid and 3% asked for bills running 30 days, 3¼% bid and 3½% asked for bills running 60 days, 3¾% bid and 3¼% asked for bills running 90 days, 3½% bid and 3¾% asked for bills running 120 days, 3¾% bid and 3½% asked for bills running 150 days and 3¾% bid and 3¾% asked for bills running 180 days. There were no changes during the month in the rates of discount by any of the Federal Reserve banks.

The weekly returns of the New York Clearing House banks and trust companies during July followed a course such as would be expected. There had evidently been considerable borrowing, as usual towards the close of June, in preparation for the heavy 1st of July dividend and interest distributions, with a corresponding increase in deposits; and with the paying out of these large amounts contraction again occurred in both loans and deposits. The latter part of July, however, new borrowing was done in connection with the 1st of August payments and settlements. The total of loans and discounts had risen from \$5,257,296,000 June 27 to \$5,309,937,000 July 3, but this was followed the next three weeks by successive declines, carrying the total down to \$5,184,561,000 July 25, after which, however, it again rose to \$5,247,902,000 Aug. 1. Aggregate deposits increased from \$4,994,326,000 June 27 to \$5,110,620,000 July 3, then declined to \$4,940,362,000 July 25 and were \$5,006,625,000 Aug. 1. Surplus reserves were large except in the last week of the month, when there was a sharp falling off. The excess reserve ran up from \$22,482,980 June 27 to \$41,270,850 July 3, declined to \$24,353,200 July 11, was \$25,653,570 July 18, increased to \$61,845,180 July 25 and then dropped to \$5,046,970 Aug. 1. This shrinkage in reserves the last week of the month was occasioned by the sharp drawing down of reserves with the Federal Reserve Bank and this in turn seems to have had its origin in reduced borrowing at the Federal Reserve Bank and lessened resort to other extraneous measures for maintaining the cash position of the banks. At all events, the item called "bills payable, rediscounts, acceptances and other liabilities" was sharply reduced to the lowest figure of the year, and in fact to the lowest figure since Nov. 13 1924; from \$572,677,000 June 27 it diminished week by week until on July 18 it was down to \$516,645,000; then, after an increase to \$545,961,000 July 25, there was a drop to \$485,739,000 Aug. 1.

What has just been said about the New York City banks having curtailed their borrowings at the Federal Reserve Bank, is borne out by the weekly returns of that institution. These returns, it should be understood, are for the week ending Wednesday, while those of the Clearing House banks and trust companies are for the week ending Friday. So, of course, they do not exactly correspond. The volume of discounted bills held by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, after increasing from \$120,885,000 June 24 to \$151,111,000 July 1, steadily decreased thereafter and was only \$110,630,000 July 29. The open market purchases of acceptances also, after increasing from \$35,587,000 June 24 to \$46,991,000 July 1, steadily decreased thereafter and were down to \$30,962,000 July 29. The holdings of Government securities followed a similar course; the amount first increased from \$57,794,000 to \$86,226,000 July 1, but July 29 was back to \$59,684,000. Total earning assets increased from \$217,101,000 June 24 to \$287,163,000 July 1, but were only \$204,111,000 July 29. It follows that as far as the extra facilities of the Federal Reserve Bank were a factor in the money market, they were employed to a diminishing extent.

For the twelve Federal Reserve banks combined, with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, of course, included, the showing is somewhat different. The bill holdings the last week of the month substantially increased again, in face of the further shrinkage at New York. Total bill holdings of the twelve banks, after having increased between June 24 and July 1 from \$455,445,000 to \$511,625,000, were only \$442,522,000 July 22, but July 29 saw the amount up again to \$468,356,000. The open market purchases of acceptances, however, followed a course similar to that at New York, and the total for the twelve banks combined, after increasing from \$241,666,000 June 24 to \$249,090,000 July 1, was only \$210,476,000 July 29. Holdings of Government securities also fell off and the amount July 29 was only \$330,160,000, against \$353,575,000 July 1. Total earning assets July 29 were only \$1,021,342,000, against \$1,127,040,000 July 1. Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation fell from \$1,653,006,000 July 1 to \$1,598,397,000 July 29. At the same time gold reserves increased from \$2,785,562,000 July 1 to \$2,791,084,000 July 29.

Fluctuations in foreign exchange during July were marked by a number of special influences. In the case of sterling rates on London, Labor troubles exercised a weakening influence the latter part of the month, while rates for the French franc were favorably affected by the success attending M. Caillaux's new financing plans, and rates on the Scandinavian centres, particularly Denmark, shot up with great rapidity, due, apparently, to a variety of considerations, such as the placing in this country of a \$30,000,000 loan for the Kingdom of Denmark, the transfer of French and Italian funds and those of other countries with depreciated currencies as a matter of safe keeping to the Scandinavian centres, and reports (not confirmed) that Danish financial officials had decided to take advantage of the large buying of Danish kroner to force Danish exchange back to gold parity at once, or 26.8c., and abandoning the original plan adopted the previous January of attaining parity by gradual steps. That European finances generally were getting into better shape was evident from the fact that the Bank of France on July 9 lowered its discount rate from 7% to 6%, that the National Bank of Sweden on July 23 reduced its discount rate from 5½% to 5% (the first change since Nov. 9 1923) and that on July 24 the Austrian National Bank, which on April 25 had reduced its rate of discount from 13% to 11%, now made a further reduction to 10%. In the case of the Bank of France the 7% rate had been in effect since Dec. 11 1924. It is to be noted that the French bank, while now marking its discount rate down to 6%, allowed the rate for loans on securities to remain at 8%, evidently not wanting to encourage speculation. At the very close of the month a sudden outburst of trading in the Polish zloty, with a break of 115 points in that currency, was an unexpected feature. The Polish zloty, after being restored to the gold basis, had maintained stability for more than a year around 19.20, but now, all of a sudden, dropped to 18.05. The break seems to have had its origin in the arrival of the date for the going into effect of Poland's order of eviction against the Germans who voted in favor of Germany in the plebiscite of 1921 which resulted in the division of Upper Silesia between Poland and Germany. A big exodus of Germans, in a state of abject misery and terror resulted in advance of the day set for actual eviction. At all events, heavy selling orders in Polish zloty appeared in the exchange market, chiefly for foreign account, and in the absence of sustained buying a crash in rates occurred. Reports had it that in view of the selling pressure the Bank of Poland had temporarily withdrawn official support of the zloty. Substantial recovery, however, almost immediately ensued and the quotation July 31, after the drop to 18.10 July 29, was 18.75.

RATES FOR MONEY AT NEW YORK, WEEKLY.

Week Ending	July 3.	July 10.	July 17.	July 24.	July 31.
<i>Call Loans on Stock Exchange—</i>					
Range for week (mixed & indus. coll.)	4-6	3½-4½	3½-5	3¾-4½	3¾-4½
Week's average (mixed & indus. coll.)	4¾	4	4	4	4
<i>Time Loans (Mixed & Industrial Collateral)—</i>					
Sixty days	3¾-4	3¾-4	3¾-4	3¾-4	4-4¾
Ninety days	3¾-4	3¾-4	3¾-4	3¾-4	4-4¾
Four months	3¾-4	3¾-4½	4-4½	4-4½	4-4½
Five months	3¾-4	4-4½	4-4½	4-4½	4-4½
Six months	3¾-4½	4-4½	4-4½	4-4½	4-4½
<i>Commercial Paper—</i>					
Double and single names—					
Prime 4 to 6 months	3¾-4	3¾-4	3¾-4	3¾-4	3¾-4¾
Good 4 to 6 months	4-4½	4-4½	4-4½	4-4½	4-4½

The sterling exchange market until the fear of labor trouble came in to disturb it was dull and listless, without the slightest semblance of activity, and with fluctuations confined to the merest fractions. Up to July 23, inclusive, the range of sight bills on London was only from 4 85 9-16 to 4 85 13-16. Offerings of commercial bills were light, and the unusually heavy tourist movement to Europe from the United States helped further to maintain rates. It was believed, too, that the Bank of England was committed to the policy of extending support should any determined attempt develop to break sterling exchange, and this deterred speculative selling with a view to lower rates. The announcement, however, in London cable dispatches, published in the daily papers Friday morning, July 24, that all the coal miners in Great Britain had voted to quit work on July 31, and that a large number of textile workers had voted to strike immediately, caused a decline of nearly a full cent a pound to 4.84¼, though this was followed the

next day by recovery to 4.85 1/4 and still further recovery to 4.85 1/2 July 28. On July 30, though, there was another break to 4.84 13-16, when it seemed that the British Government's efforts to avert the cessation of coal mining would prove futile, followed by recovery on July 31 to 4.85 1/2 @ 4.85 1/4, when the news came that the strike had really been averted, or at least been deferred.

The French franc sharply improved early in July, influenced by the success M. Caillaux, the French Finance Minister, was having with his financial schemes, and maintained this improvement the rest of the month. Bankers' checks on Paris advanced from 4.43 July 1 to 4.77 1/2 July 6, though this was followed by a drop to 4.62 1/2 @ 4.66 1/4 the next day; the fluctuations thereafter were comparatively narrow and the franc evinced greater stability than for a long time previously with the range the last day of the month (July 31) 4.73 1/4 @ 4.73 1/4. French investors took very kindly towards M. Caillaux's new bond issues, thus providing for the Government's immediate financial requirements, and it was also made evident that the French Government was in earnest about arranging its indebtedness to the United States provided an acceptable basis could be found. Another favorable factor was the closing of the French Parliament for the summer recess, ensuring some weeks of quiet and allowing M. Caillaux to go ahead with his financial reorganization program, besides which, the reduction, already mentioned, in the rate of discount by the Bank of France was not without influence. In addition, the French Parliament finally passed the 1925 budget, which had been dragging along since the previous October. Then, also, the Painleve Ministry received a vote of confidence on its Moroccan policy and the Moroccan campaign itself took a favorable turn as French military movements were carried into execution. The Belgian franc, like the French franc, moved higher, though the improvement was not so well maintained. Checks on Antwerp advanced from 4.42 1/2 July 1 to 4.73 July 6 and were 4.59 1/2 @ 4.60 1/2 July 31.

The course of Italian exchange also improved. There seemed to be no new developments of consequence and capital still appeared to be leaving Italy, but possibly use was being made of the Morgan credit. At all events, statements saying that the Italian Government was determined to pro-

tect the value of the lire and punish speculative manipulation to depress rates had a salutary effect in halting speculative activity along those lines. A feeling also seemed to be growing that the decline in the lire was about reaching its end and that a permanent turn for the better was now impending. The belief was based on the fact that Italy's financial position has unquestionably improved during the past two years and that her rehabilitation program seems to be progressing favorably. Sight bills on Rome moved up from 3.33 July 1 to 3.83 July 11, with the range July 31 3.64 1/2 @ 3.66 1/4. Fluctuations in the rates on Berlin and also in those on Austria were unimportant, the former showing only an occasional fractional deviation from 23.80 1/2 and the latter remaining nearly the whole time at .0014 1/2. The remark applies also to the Hungarian rate, which is the same as the Austrian rate. A Hungarian Consolidated Municipal Loan for \$10,000,000 was brought out in the United States by Speyer & Co. The same firm also headed the syndicate which placed \$15,000,000 City of Berlin bonds in this country. Bonds of Saar Basin Consolidated Counties for \$4,000,000 were also brought out in the United States during the month. The Bank of Germany the first week in July showed a reduction in note circulation of 31,777,000 marks, the second week of 144,778,000 marks, and the third week of 96,985,000 marks, with an increase again in the fourth week (as usually happens in the final week) of 329,453,000 marks. Greek exchange moved lower and checks July 31 were quoted at only 1.55, against 1.67 1/2 July 1. Among the minor Central European group Rumania lei attracted attention by reason of a sharp advance, and this was explained to be as a result of an agreement between the Rumanian Government and the Bank of Rumania for the repayment of the Government's indebtedness to the Bank. The lei did not appear to be on offer in this market, and from .46 July 2 there was an advance to .62 July 22, with the quotation July 31 .51 1/4.

In the case of exchange on the former neutral centres, the feature, as already stated, was the rise in the rates on the Scandinavian countries and particularly the Danish rate. The reason for this has already been indicated above. The Danish crown repeatedly attained new high levels and advanced to the highest figure recorded in over five years.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

Note.—Method of quoting French, Swiss and Belgian francs and Italian lire changed on Dec. 1 1920 to show the value of all these different units in cents per unit. The previous method of quoting was to give the number of francs or lire to the dollar.

Table with columns for Paris Francs, Swiss Francs, Amsterdam Guldens, Antwerp Francs, Italian Lire, and Greek Cents per Drachma. Rows include dates from July 1 to July 31 with various exchange rates.

Table with columns for Denmark Kroner, Sweden Kroner, Norway Kroner, Berlin Reichsmarks, Vienna Kronen, and Spanish Pesetas. Rows include dates from July 1 to July 31 with various exchange rates.

f Gold or rentenmark equivalent to one trillion paper marks.

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 1925 to date. They need no extended introduction, as they are self-explanatory. The tables embrace every security dealt in on the Exchange. We give bonds first, using the classification adopted in the official list. The black-faced letters in the column headed "Interest Period" indicate in each case the month when the bonds mature.

In accordance with the rule adopted by the New York Stock Exchange in 1909, all quotations for interest-paying bonds are at a price to which accrued interest must be added. The exceptions to the rule are income bonds and bonds on which interest is in default. A few other bonds, like the Holland-American Line 6s and the Anton Jurgens Works 6s, for special reasons, are also quoted "flat," but where this is the case the notation "flat" will be found against the name of the issue. This method of quoting bonds became effective January 2 1909.

For footnotes to tables see last page of bonds and last page of stocks.

BONDS—PRICES AND SALES FOR JULY AND RANGE FOR THE YEAR TO DATE.

Table with columns: BONDS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE., Interest Period, Sales in July Par Value., Price Jan. 2 1925., PRICES IN JULY. (July 1, July 31, Lowest, Highest), RANGE SINCE JAN. 1. (Lowest, Highest). Rows include US Government Securities (Liberty Loans), State and City Securities (New York City, Virginia, etc.), Foreign Government Securities (Argentina, etc.), and various Corporate Stocks (e.g., 4 1/2% Corporate stock).

BONDS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Table with columns: Bond Description, Interest Period, Sales in July Par Value, Price Jan. 2 1925, and Prices in July (July 1, July 31, Lowest, Highest) and Range since Jan. 1 (Lowest, Highest).

Table containing bond listings with columns for Bond Description, Par Value, Sales in July, Interest Period, Price Jan. 2 1925 (Bid, Ask), PRICES IN JULY (July 1, July 31, Lowest, Highest), and RANGE SINCE JAN. 1 (Lowest, Highest). Rows include various government and municipal bonds like Cen RR & Bkg of Ga col g 5s, Ches & O gen fnd & imp 5s, etc.

Table with columns: STOCKS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE, SALES TO AUG. 1. (In July, Since Jan. 1, Shares, Bid., Ask.), PRICE IN JULY. (July 1., July 31., Lowest, Highest, Sale Prices.), RANGE SINCE JAN. 1. (Lowest, Highest, Sale Prices.).

GENERAL QUOTATIONS

BONDS AND STOCKS

1. In the following thirty-four pages of tables quotations are given for all the more important securities listed on any Stock Exchange in the United States; also for leading unlisted and inactive securities.
2. Quotations from all Stock Exchanges are as near as possible for the closing day of the month preceding the date of issue.
3. The letter 'f' prefixed to bond prices denotes that the quotation is a flat price—that is, that the accrued interest forms part of the price, and therefore the purchaser does not have to provide for it separately in making payment.
4. Stock prices marked thus (d) are per share. All others are per cent except bank stock prices, which are quoted per share unless otherwise stated.
5. It should be borne in mind in the use of these tables that the quotations for many inactive and unlisted securities are merely nominal, but in all cases the figures are obtained from sources which are considered reliable.
6. The following abbreviations are often used, viz.: 'M' for mortgage, 'g' for gold, 'gu' for guaranteed, 'end' for endorsed, 'cons' for consolidated, 'conv' for convertible, 's f' for sinking fund, 'l g' for land grant, 'op' for optional.
7. The black-faced type in the letters showing the interest period indicates the month when the bonds mature.

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

Table with columns: Bonds, Bid., Ask., Bonds, Bid., Ask., Bonds, Bid., Ask. It lists various securities including Railroad Bonds, Baltimore & Ohio, Canadian Pacific, and others with their respective bid and ask prices.

d Basis. f This price includes accrued interest. k Last sale. l In London. n Nominal. s Sale price.

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

Table with columns: Bonds, Bid, Ask, Bonds, Bid, Ask, Bonds, Bid, Ask. It lists various railroad bonds such as Chicago & Eastern Illinois, Chicago & North Western, and others, with their respective bid and ask prices.

b Basis. f This price includes accrued int. k Last sale. l In London. m Dollars per 500 francs or £20. n Nominal. s Sale price. u Per £200.

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

Table with columns: Bonds, Bid, Ask, Bonds, Bid, Ask, Bonds, Bid, Ask. It lists various railroad bonds such as Grand Trunk Ry of Canada, Kansas City Clinton & Springfield, and Maine Central, with their respective bid and ask prices.

b Basis. f This price includes accrued interest. & Last sale. l In London.

s Sale price. n Nominal.

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

Table with columns: Bonds, Bid., Ask., Bonds, Bid., Ask., Bonds, Bid., Ask. It lists various railroad bonds such as National Railways of Mexico, Pennsylvania RR, and others, with their respective bid and ask prices.

b Basis. f This price includes accrued interest. k Last sale. l In London. n Nominal. s Sale price. t Tax-exempt

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

Table with columns: Bonds, Bid., Ask., Bonds, Bid., Ask., Bonds, Bid., Ask. It lists various railroad bonds and stocks with their respective prices and terms.

b Basis f This price includes accrued interest. k Last sale. l In London. m Dollars per 500 francs or £20. n Nominal. s Sale price.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

(Includes street and electric railways, gas, electric, power, water and telegraph and telephone companies.)
NOTICE.—All bond prices are "and interest" except where marked "f" and income and defaulted bonds.

Table with columns: Bonds, Bid., Ask., Bonds, Bid., Ask., Bonds, Bid., Ask. It lists various utility bonds such as Adirondack Elec Power Corp, Alabama Power, and Chicago City Ry, with their respective bid and ask prices.

This price includes accrued interest. * Last sale. n Nominal. r Canadian price.

NOTICE.—All bond prices are "and interest" except where marked "I" and income and defaulted bonds.

Table with columns: Bonds, Bid., Ask., Bonds, Bid., Ask., Bonds, Bid., Ask. It lists various utility bonds such as Consol Gas of Balt 5s 1939, Eastern Pa Rys 1st 5s 1936, and Havana Elec Ry, Light & Power.

f This price includes accrued interest. k Last sale. l In London. r Canadian price. s Sale price.

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

Table with columns: Bonds, Bid., Ask., Bonds, Bid., Ask., Bonds, Bid., Ask. It lists various utility bonds such as Jersey Central Pow & Lt Corp, Kansas Elec Power, and others, with their respective bid and ask prices.

b Basis. f This price includes accrued interest. k Last sale. n Nominal. r Canadian price. s Sale price.

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

Table with columns: Bonds, Bid., Ask., Bonds, Bid., Ask., Bonds, Bid., Ask. It lists various utility bonds such as Norfolk & Ports Tr, North American Edison Co, and others, with their respective bid and ask prices.

b Basis. This price includes accrued interest. k Last sale. l In London. n Nominal. r Canadian price. s Sale price

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

Table with columns: Bonds, Bid., Ask., Bonds, Bid., Ask., Bonds, Bid., Ask. It lists various utility bonds such as St Paul City Ry, Springfield (O) Lt, Ht & Power, and United Elec Rys (Providence) with their respective bid and ask prices.

a Purchaser also pays accrued dividend. b Basis. d Price per share, not per cent. f This price includes accrued interest. k Last sale. n Nominal. o Per cent of par value. r Canadian price. s Sale price. z Ex-dividend. y Ex-rights.

NOTICE.—All bond prices are "and interest" except where marked "T" and income and defaulted bonds.

Table with columns: Bonds and Stocks, Bid., Ask., Stocks, Par., Bid., Ask., Stocks, Par., Bid., Ask. Lists various utility bonds and stocks with their respective prices and par values.

a Purchaser also pays accrued dividend. d Price per share, not per cent. t New stock. h Ex-stock dividend. k Last sale. l In London. n Nominal. Canadian price. s Sale price. u Ex-warrants. v Old stock. w Ex-cash & stock divs. z Ex-div. y Ex-rights. + Without par value.

Table of Industrial and Miscellaneous Stocks. Columns include Stock names, Par. values, Bid. prices, Ask. prices, and other financial details.

a Purchaser also pays accrued dividend. d Price per share, not per cent. k Last sale. l Par value \$100. n Nominal. o Price per cent of val. Canadian price. s Sale price. t New stock. u Ex-stock div z Assessment paid. z Ex-dividend. y Ex-rights. † Without par.

Table of stock prices with columns for Stock Name, Par, Bid, Ask, Per share, and various codes (d, s, r, ds, ds105). Includes a wide range of industrial and miscellaneous stocks.

a Purchaser also pays accrued div. b Assessment paid. c Price per share, not per cent. k Latest sale. l Par value \$100. n Nominal. r Canadian price. s Sale price. t New stock. u Ex-cash and stock div. v Ex-stock div. w Ex-200% stk div. x Ex-div. y Ex-rights. † Without par value.

Table of Stocks and Municipal Bonds with columns for Bid, Ask, Par, and various stock names like Stanley Works, Steel Co of Can, etc.

b Assessment paid. d Price per share, not per cent. k Last sale. n Nominal. r Canadian price. s Sale price. t New stock. u Ex-cash and stock dividend. v Ex-stock dividend. z Ex-dividend. y Ex-rights. † Without par value.

UNITED STATES AND MUNICIPAL BONDS

In State and municipal bonds the custom has always been to quote them "and interest." That is, the accrued interest must in all cases be added on. There are a very few which form exceptions to the rule—that is, where the prices given are flat prices, the accrued interest having been taken into account in making them. These are indicated by a special mark, thus (f).

The figures in the column "To Net" indicate the basis on which the securities sell or the interest rate which the securities, if held to maturity, will net to the purchaser at the present market price.

Large table of Bonds with columns for Bid, Ask, To Net, and various bond descriptions like 2s Pan Can Nov 1938, 3s Panama Canal 1961, etc.

b Basis. / Flat price. n Nominal. * Tax-free in Connecticut.

Main table listing various bonds with columns for Bond description, Bid, Ask, and To Net. The table is divided into several sections: Hartford (Concluded), New Haven (Town), Stamford, Waterbury, West Hartford, DELAWARE, FLORIDA, FOREIGN GOVTS., and FOREIGN CITIES, &c. Each entry includes details of the bond's terms and maturity.

b Basis. c Basis \$5 to the £. f Flat price. l In London. r Canadian price. n Nominal. p Per £20. m Dollars per rubles. flat. s Sale price. t Per 1,000 guilders. u Dollars per 1,000 lire flat. v Dollars per 1,000 francs. w Dollars per 500 francs. y Per £200. * Tax-free in Conn. z Per £300 bond.

Table of State and Municipal Bonds for Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Mississippi, and Missouri. Columns include Bond description, Bid, Ask, To Net, and other financial details.

b Basis. f Flat price. n Nominal. o Tax-exempt; under a law approved March 13 1909, and which went into effect Sept. 1 1909, bonds issued after that date by municipal corporations are tax-exempt and these, accordingly, sell on a better basis.

Main table containing bond listings for various states including Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Oklahoma. Columns include Bonds, Bid., Ask., To Net., and their respective values and terms.

* Subject to taxation. By an amendment to the constitution of Ohio adopted Sept. 3, 1912, bonds issued after Jan. 1, 1913 by municipalities in that State are subject to taxation. Bonds issued prior to Jan. 1, 1913 are exempt from taxation. b Basis. f Flat price. n Nominal.

Table with multiple columns: Bonds, Bid., Ask., To Net., and sub-columns for Bid., Ask., To Net. for each bond. It lists various state and municipal bonds across different regions like Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

b Basis, f Flat price, n Nominal.

CONNECTICUT—(Concluded)

Table with columns: Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., Ask. Includes entries for Norwich, Waterbury, and Delaware.

DELAWARE—National banks June 30; State institutions June 30.

Table with columns: Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., Ask. Includes entries for Wilmington.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Nat. banks June 30; State institutions June 30

Table with columns: Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., Ask. Includes entries for Washington.

FLORIDA—National banks June 30 State institutions June 30.

Table with columns: Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., Ask. Includes entries for Jacksonville, Tampa, and Macon.

GEORGIA—National banks June 30; State institutions June 30.

Table with columns: Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., Ask. Includes entries for Atlanta, Augusta, Columbus, and Savannah.

IDAHO—National banks June 30.

Table with columns: Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., Ask. Includes entries for Boise City.

ILLINOIS—National B n's June 30; State institutions June 30.

Large table with columns: Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., Ask. Includes entries for Aurora, Chicago, Elgin, and various other banks.

c April 6 1925. d Dec. 31 1924. e Oct. 10 1924. g Book value. s Ex-div. † Branch of Savannah. & New stock. ‡ Last sale. *Consolidation.

MAINE—National banks June 30; State institutions June 30.

Table with columns: Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., Ask. Rows include Bangor (First National Bank, Merchants' Nat Bk, etc.) and Portland (Canal Nat Bank, Chapman Nat Bank, etc.).

MARYLAND—National banks June 30; State institutions June 30.

Table with columns: Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., Ask. Rows include Baltimore (Balt Comm'l Bank, Calvert Bank, etc.) and Frederick (Citizens' Nat Bank, Comm'l State Bank, etc.).

MASSACHUSETTS—Nat. banks (exc Boston) June 30; State insts. June 30.

Table with columns: Deposits of Nat. banks, date July 29, 1925, 5 Per share. Rows include Boston (Atlantic Nat Bank, Boston Nat Bank, etc.) and Beverly (Beverly Nat Bank, Beverly Trust Co.).

MASSACHUSETTS—(Concluded)

Table with columns: Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., Ask. Rows include Haverhill (Essex National Bank, First National Bank, etc.) and Worcester (Mechanics' Nat Bk, Merchants' Nat Bk, etc.).

MICHIGAN—National banks June 30; State institutions June 30.

Table with columns: Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., Ask. Rows include Bay City (Bay City Bank, Bay County Sav Bk, etc.) and Detroit (American State Bank, Bank of Detroit, etc.).

MINNESOTA—National banks June 30; State institutions June 30.

Table with columns: Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., Ask. Rows include Duluth (Amer Exch Nat Bank, Bank of Comm & Sav, etc.) and Duluth (Amer Exch Nat Bank, Bank of Comm & Sav, etc.).

* Sale price. x Ex-dividend. k Last sale. g Includes trust deposits. o Dec. 31 1924. c Includes savings deposits. t Mar. 31 1925. † Ex-rights. r April 6 1925. n Nominal. ‡ Defalcation \$70,000. i Stock practically all held by Union Safe Deposit & Trust Co.

MINNESOTA (Concl.)—National banks June 30; State institutions June 30.

Table with columns: Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., Ask., Per share. Includes entries for Minneapolis, St. Paul, and other banks.

MISSISSIPPI—National banks June 30; State institutions June 30.

Table with columns: Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., Ask., Per share. Includes entries for Jackson, Vicksburg, and other banks.

MISSOURI—National banks June 30; State institutions June 30.

Large table with columns: Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., Ask., Per share. Includes entries for Kansas City, St. Joseph, St. Louis, and many other banks.

MONTANA—National banks June 30; State institutions June 30.

Table with columns: Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., Ask., Per share. Includes entries for Butte, Helena, and other banks.

NEBRASKA—National banks June 30; State institutions Mar. 31.

Table with columns: Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., Ask., Per share. Includes entries for Lincoln, Omaha, and other banks.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—National banks June 30; State institutions June 30.

Table with columns: Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., Ask., Per share. Includes entries for Manchester, Nashua, Portsmouth, and other banks.

NEW JERSEY—National banks June 30; State institutions June 30.

Large table with columns: Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., Ask., Per share. Includes entries for Asbury Park, Atlantic City, Camden, East Orange, Elizabeth, Hoboken, Jersey City, and many other banks.

* Sale price. c Nominal quotations. k New stock. z Ex-dividend. y Capital to be increased. n Including Fidelity Sav. & Tr. stock. l Last sale. r Mar. 20 1925. s Guaranty Fund. a Includes Minn. L. & Tr. stock. b Includes Minnesota Trust Co. f Includes Merch. Tr. & Sav. Bank. z Do no commercial banking. d Mar. 31 1924. e April 6 1925. g Dec. 31 1924.

NEW JERSEY—(Concluded)

Table listing banks and trust companies in New Jersey, including Long Branch, Morristown, Mt. Holly, Newark, New Brunswick, North & West Hudson, Passaic, Paterson, Plainfield, Trenton, and Wilbur Trust Co. Columns include Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., and Ask.

NEW YORK—(Continued)

Table listing banks and trust companies in New York, including Buffalo, Elmira, New York City, and various regional banks like Albany, Auburn, Binghamton, Rochester, and Syracuse. Columns include Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., and Ask.

NEW YORK—National banks (except New York City), June 30; State institutions, June 30 1925.

Table listing national banks and state institutions in New York, including Albany, Auburn, Binghamton, Rochester, and Syracuse. Columns include Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., and Ask.

* Sale price. b Paid in. k Capital increased. z Ex-dividend. g June 30 1925. e Dec. 31 1924. l Last sale. y Ex-rights. r Sept. 29 1924. c Includes foreign branch deposits. u Book value. z In process of liquidation. d April 6 1925. a Nov. 15 1924. t Acquired by American Exchange Nat'l Bank under title of American Exchange Pac National Bank.

NEW YORK (Concluded)

Table listing financial data for New York banks and trust companies, including columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., and Ask. prices.

NORTH CAROLINA—Nat. banks June 30; State institutions June 30

Table listing financial data for North Carolina banks and state institutions, including columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., and Ask. prices.

NORTH DAKOTA—Nat. banks June 30; State institutions June 30.

Table listing financial data for North Dakota banks and state institutions, including columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., and Ask. prices.

OHIO—National banks June 30; State institutions June 30.

Table listing financial data for Ohio national banks and state institutions, including columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., and Ask. prices.

OHIO—National banks June 30; State institutions June 30.

Table listing financial data for Ohio national banks and state institutions, including columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., and Ask. prices.

OHIO—(Concluded)

Table listing financial data for Ohio banks and trust companies, including columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., and Ask. prices.

Table listing financial data for Ohio banks and trust companies, including columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., and Ask. prices.

OKLAHOMA—National banks June 30;

Table listing financial data for Oklahoma national banks, including columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., and Ask. prices.

OKLAHOMA City—

Table listing financial data for Oklahoma city banks, including columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., and Ask. prices.

OREGON—National banks June 30; State institutions June 30.

Table listing financial data for Oregon national banks and state institutions, including columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., and Ask. prices.

* Sale price. a Includes City Trust & Savings Bank. h New stock. k Capital increased. s Acquired by U. S. Nat'l Bank. z Ex-dividend. l Last sale. d Sold with First Nat'l Bank. c Includes Oneida County Trust Co. f Includes trust deposits. † Includes Union Savings Bank & Trust t Dec. 31 1925. n Mar. 25 1925. g April 6 1925. e Mar. 30 1925.

PENNSYLVANIA—Nat. banks (except Phila.) June 30; State inst. June 30.

Table listing Pennsylvania banks and trust companies with columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par, Bid, and Ask. Includes sections for Allentown, Altoona, Erie, Harrisburg, Lancaster, and Philadelphia.

PENNSYLVANIA—(Concluded).

Continuation of Pennsylvania banks and trust companies table, including sections for Philadelphia, Reading, and Scranton.

* Sale price. a Capital paid in; authorized amount is larger. b Capital to be increased. g Merged with People's Trust Company. l Last sale a year ago. v June 30 1924. z Ex-div. s Includes Ninth T. & T. Co. h New stock. r Sold with Ninth Nat. Bank. n Nominal. t April 6 1925. e Sept. 19 1924. o April 9 1925.

VERMONT—National banks June 30.

Table listing Vermont banks including Barre, Burlington, Montpelier, and Rutland, with columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., and Ask.

VIRGINIA—National banks June 30; State institutions June 30.

Table listing Virginia banks including Lynchburg, Norfolk, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Richmond, and Roanoke, with columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., and Ask.

WASHINGTON—National banks June 30; State institutions June 30.

Table listing Washington banks including Seattle, Spokane, and Tacoma, with columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., and Ask.

WEST VIRGINIA—National banks June 30; State institutions June 30.

Table listing West Virginia banks including Wheeling, with columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., and Ask.

WISCONSIN—National banks June 30; State institutions June 30.

Table listing Wisconsin banks including La Crosse and Milwaukee, with columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., and Ask.

WYOMING—National banks June 30.

Table listing Wyoming banks including Cheyenne, with columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., and Ask.

CANADA.

Returns are all of date May 30 1925.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Table listing Nova Scotia banks including Halifax, with columns for Capital Paid in, Reserve Fund, Deposits, Par., Bid., and Ask.

ONTARIO.

Table listing Ontario banks including Toronto, with columns for Capital Paid in, Reserve Fund, Deposits, Par., Bid., and Ask.

QUEBEC.

Table listing Quebec banks including Montreal, with columns for Capital Paid in, Reserve Fund, Deposits, Par., Bid., and Ask.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Table listing Saskatchewan banks including Weyburn, with columns for Capital Paid in, Reserve Fund, Deposits, Par., Bid., and Ask.

* Sale price. l Last sale. g This is capital paid in; authorized amount is larger. x Ex-div. e Dec. 31 1924. d Mar. 31 1924. h New stock. a April 6 1925.