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Monthly Range of Prices on the New York Stock Exchange During 1948

THIS SECTION contains a tabulation showing the high and low prices, by months, for the year 1948 of every bond and stock in which dealings occurred on the New York Stock Exchange. The record for stock issues starts on page 3, for bonds on page 15. Treasury bond prices, by months for 1948, are shown on page 24.

Business and Finance Speaks

After the Turn of the Year

THE OPINIONS of many of the nation's leading executives on the outlook for business during 1949 appear in the FIRST SECTION of today's ANNUAL REVIEW NUMBER.

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The Gas Industry Advances

By **ROBERT W. HENDEE**
 President, American Gas Association
 President, Colorado Interstate Gas Company

Mr. Hendee reviews new records established by gas industry, despite steel and other materials shortages. Looks for \$3.3 billion of new gas producing and distributing construction in five years and says natural gas reserves continue to gain despite increased consumption. Reports success of new gas manufacturing processes, with further achievements in years to come.

Despite continuing shortages of steel and other vital materials which retarded the planned expansion of its production and distribution capacity, the gas industry established several new records in 1948. More customers were served with gas than ever before, gas utility revenues reached an all-time peak, output of gas attained a new high level and capital expenditures for construction and expansion of gas utility systems surpassed any previous figure in the history of the gas industry.



Robert W. Hendee

New processes for manufacturing gas developed under the Gas Production Research program of the American Gas Association have made possible substantial decreases in the cost of gas-making fuels and greatly increased thermal capacity of existing apparatus. General technical research projects under the Association's program are improving the transmission and distribution of natural gas, while research carried on in the domestic field has resulted in refinements and utilization of gas appliances.

A Year of Progress

The past year was a year of great progress for the gas industry. With gas utility companies planning an expansion program totaling \$3.3 billion for construction and improvements over the next five years, with a substantial part of this amount allocated for 1949, there is every reason to believe that the gas industry will continue its record-breaking progress in 1949.

At the end of 1948 the gas utilities were serving 22,689,800 customers, including LP customers served directly by utilities. This was an increase of 4.1% over the 21,791,700 customers being served at the end of 1947, the previous record year. Based on normal rates of increase, the gas utilities will be serving nearly 24,000,000 customers at the end of 1949, and with any improvement in steel shortages and any appreciable amount of additional natural gas in the manufactured gas areas, the 24,000,000 mark can easily be passed. In addition to the customers served by gas utilities, it is estimated that more than 4,500,000 customers are being served with liquefied petroleum or bottled gas in territories not reached by gas utility mains.

Total revenues of gas utilities reached an all-time peak of \$1,559,624,600 in 1948, a gain of 11.7% over revenues of \$1,395,762,000 in 1947. Rising costs of labor and materials, particularly in the cost of gas-making materials used by the manufactured gas branch, were offset to some extent by rate increases granted last year to many utility companies. Regulatory authorities have readily recognized the rising trend of costs that dangerously narrowed or completely eliminated profit margins of gas utilities. In most in-

stances petitions for rate adjustments are receiving prompt and favorable action by the Commissions.

Utility sales of natural gas during 1948 were 2,802,079,200 m.c.f., an increase of 11.4% over 1947. Manufactured gas sales amounted to 447,320,400 m.c.f., a gain of 3.0%, but mixed gas sales declined 15.1% to total 146,173,400 m.c.f., with the loss of volume being attributable to changeovers by several major companies to the distribution of straight natural gas instead of mixed gas.

New Construction

Still faced with an ever-growing demand for gas and despite limitations resulting from shortages of steel, the gas utility companies spent more than \$875,000,000 last year in the expansion of their production, transmission and distribution facilities, surpassing the previous record of \$800,000,000 spent in 1947. The increase in 1948 is especially noteworthy when it is remembered that the 1947 figure included \$143,000,000 for the purchase of the Big Inch and Little Inch pipelines from the government.

Forecasting a continuation of this tremendous demand for gas, the industry has estimated its capital requirements for construction and capital financing for the five-year period 1948-1952 at \$3.3 billion, with more than 90% of this amount to be expended for the construction of new facilities. Completion of this program would lift capital investment in the gas utility industry to approximately \$10 billion, placing it high in the list of American industries.

The natural gas branch of the industry continued its spectacular growth in 1948. The Federal Power Commission, during the year, authorized the construction of approximately 8,500 miles of new pipelines, bringing the total of natural gas pipelines in the United States to about 251,330 miles. Today's natural gas pipeline system exceeds the railroad mileage in the nation by 17,000 miles and exceeds the oil pipelines by more than 100,000 miles.

Additional Pipe Lines

In addition to projects already approved, applications pending before the Federal Power Commission total an additional 14,600 miles. The largest single authorization by the Commission was for construction by the Trans-Continental Gas Pipe Line Company of an 1,840-mile pipeline from Texas to New York City at an estimated cost of \$189,000,000. This new line, estimated to be the longest and costliest natural gas pipeline in the world, will supply 340 million cu. ft. of natural gas daily to gas utility companies in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Other important authorizations by the Federal Power Commission include those of the Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation which will add 1,400 miles to its system and the Tennessee Gas Transmission project which includes a 1,387-mile line from Texas to Pittsburgh. It is expected that total supplies of natural gas in these areas will be increased 20% when these lines are completed. More than \$675,000,000 was spent during 1948 on natural

gas expansion and it is estimated that about \$1,950,000,000 will be spent during the next four years.

Natural gas reserves continue to gain despite increased yearly consumption and reserves hold every promise of being adequate to meet the potential demand for many years to come. The Reserves Committee of the American Gas Association estimated that the proved recoverable reserves at the beginning of 1948 totaled 165.9 trillion cu. ft., compared with 160.6 trillion cu. ft. at the beginning of 1947. Although 5.6 trillion cu. ft. were produced during 1947, new discoveries and upward revisions of reserves in proved fields continued to exceed the rate of production of natural gas.

New Manufacturing Processes

Manufactured gas companies in the East, beset by problems of heavy demands for househeating and other gas services in the face of shortages of materials to expand plant facilities, are hopeful of the advent of natural gas to their territories. In the interim, these companies, aided to no small degree by the outstanding results of the Association's Gas Production Research program, have succeeded with few exceptions, in meeting peak load demands through adopting new processes developed under the research program. Catalytic reforming of propane, butane and natural gas to manufacture a standby fuel that can be enriched and distributed is one method employed by several companies. Manufacture of high Btu gas from oil nearly doubled thermal capacity of another company, enabling it to serve many more customers with minimum additional cost in gas-making apparatus and practically no increase in distribution costs.

A new process for manufacturing gas with heating value equivalent to that of natural gas from lower-grade, less expensive oils, reduced the cost of gas-making fuels more than 30% and increased the thermal capacity more than 35% of one manufactured gas company. Other projects under the industry's research program are nearing completion and these results will add further impetus to the gains made last year by the manufactured gas branch.

Rising costs of materials and labor dangerously narrowed profit margins or completely eliminated them for some manufactured gas companies. To offset these sharply rising costs more than 100 gas utility companies have found it necessary to petition rate increases. Approximately 50 companies have reported rate adjustments this year. Regulatory authorities have recognized the urgency of the manufactured gas situation and have been generally prompt in authorizing relief with respect to the need for increased revenues if service to the public is to be maintained at present high levels.

Although gas appliance manufacturers also are plagued by steel shortages, production and sales of gas ranges reached a new high during the past year. Under the stimulus of the first coordinated advertising and promotional campaign in which the American Gas Association, gas utility companies, gas appliance manufacturers and

appliance dealers all participated, gas range shipments during the year rose to 2,800,000 units, an increase of 17% over the previous peak in 1947 when 2,390,000 gas ranges were sold.

Sales of automatic gas water

heaters totaled 1,450,000 units, a record surpassed only once, in 1947 when 1,800,000 units were sold. Production of central gas heating appliances was adversely affected by restrictions on the sale of gas for house heating in

(Continued on page 23)

ALL TYPES OF GAS (PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES)

CUSTOMERS—	1948	1947	% Change
Total	22,689,800	21,791,700	+ 4.1
Residential	21,076,400	20,259,200	+ 4.0
Commercial	1,498,400	1,423,800	+ 5.2
Industrial	96,300	92,100	+ 4.3
Other	18,700	16,600	--

REVENUES—	1948	1947	% Change
Total	\$1,559,624,600	\$1,395,762,000	+11.7
Residential	972,210,700	869,501,000	+11.8
Commercial	209,861,800	182,962,000	+14.7
Industrial	357,467,500	325,642,000	+ 9.8
Other	20,084,600	17,657,000	--

NATURAL GAS (PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES)

CUSTOMERS—	1948	1947	% Change
Total	12,242,500	10,808,000	+13.3
Residential	11,330,000	10,000,000	+13.3
Commercial	856,600	761,000	+12.6
Industrial	45,300	39,000	+16.2
Other	10,600	8,000	--

SALES (MCF)—	1948	1947	% Change
Total	2,802,079,200	2,515,251,000	+11.4
Residential	881,830,600	740,572,000	+19.1
Commercial	262,071,600	224,295,000	+16.8
Industrial	1,558,652,800	1,467,504,000	+ 6.2
Other	99,524,200	82,880,000	--

REVENUES—	1948	1947	% Change
Total	\$980,064,700	\$848,316,000	+15.5
Residential	547,416,000	462,828,000	+18.3
Commercial	120,554,100	102,477,000	+17.6
Industrial	295,889,900	269,180,000	+ 9.9
Other	16,204,700	13,831,000	--

MANUFACTURED GAS (PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES)

CUSTOMERS—	1948	1947	% Change
Total	8,369,900	8,565,000	- 2.3
Residential	7,800,500	7,995,000	- 2.4
Commercial	524,500	525,000	- 0.1
Industrial	38,700	39,000	- 0.8
Other	6,200	3,000	--

SALES (MCF)—	1948	1947	% Change
Total	447,320,400	434,101,000	+ 3.0
Residential	300,593,700	291,274,000	+ 3.2
Commercial	73,907,300	68,566,000	+ 7.8
Industrial	68,603,600	69,723,000	- 1.6
Other	4,215,800	4,538,000	--

REVENUES—	1948	1947	% Change
Total	\$459,754,800	\$413,492,000	+11.2
Residential	338,639,200	306,980,000	+10.3
Commercial	71,272,900	62,134,000	+14.7
Industrial	46,764,600	41,404,000	+12.9
Other	3,078,100	2,974,000	--

MIXED GAS (PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES)

CUSTOMERS—	1948	1947	% Change
Total	1,756,200	2,185,000	-19.6
Residential	1,655,600	2,053,000	-19.4
Commercial	88,700	117,000	-24.2
Industrial	10,880	13,000	-15.9
Other	1,100	2,000	--

SALES (MCF)—	1948	1947	% Change
Total	146,173,400	172,069,000	-15.1
Residential	89,987,000	113,969,000	-21.0
Commercial	23,107,400	24,778,000	- 6.7
Industrial	31,846,300	31,891,000	- 0.1
Other	1,232,700	1,431,000	--

REVENUES—	1948	1947	% Change
Total	\$103,606,500	\$122,136,000	-15.2
Residential	74,744,100	91,376,000	-18.2
Commercial	13,976,500	15,390,000	- 9.2
Industrial	14,319,600	14,695,000	- 2.6
Other	566,300	675,000	--

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Monthly Range of Prices on the NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

The tables which follow show the high and low prices, by months, for the year 1948 of every bond and every stock in which any dealings occurred on the New York Stock Exchange. The prices in all cases are based on actual sales.

COURSE OF PRICES OF RAILROAD AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS AND BONDS FOR 1948

Table with columns for months (January to December) and rows for various stocks (Abbott Laboratories, Alabama & Vicksburg Ry Co, etc.). Each cell contains high and low price values for that month.

For footnotes see page 15.

1948 - NEW YORK STOCK RECORD - 1948

Table with columns for STOCKS, January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Each column contains Low and High values for the month. Rows list various companies like Anderson Clayton & Co., Armour & Co., Associated Dry Goods Corp., etc.

For footnotes see page 15.

1948 - NEW YORK STOCK RECORD - 1948

Table with columns for STOCKS, January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Each column contains 'Low' and 'High' values for 'per Share'. Rows list various companies like California Peaking, Callahan Zinc-Lead Inc., etc.

For footnotes see page 15.

1948 - NEW YORK STOCK RECORD - 1948

Table with columns for STOCKS, January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Each column contains Low and High prices per share. Rows list various companies like Consolidated Grocers Corp, Continental Steel Corp, etc.

For footnotes see page 15.

1948 - NEW YORK STOCK RECORD - 1948

Table with columns for STOCKS, January Low High \$ per Share, February Low High \$ per Share, March Low High \$ per Share, April Low High \$ per Share, May Low High \$ per Share, June Low High \$ per Share, July Low High \$ per Share, August Low High \$ per Share, September Low High \$ per Share, October Low High \$ per Share, November Low High \$ per Share, December Low High \$ per Share. Rows include companies like Electric Boat, Emerson Electric Mfg Co, Fairbanks Morse & Co, etc.

For footnotes see page 15.

1948 - NEW YORK STOCK RECORD - 1948

Table with columns for months (January to December) and rows for various stocks (e.g., Goodrich, Goodyear, Granite City Steel, etc.). Each cell contains numerical data representing stock prices and percentages.

For footnotes see page 15.

1948 - NEW YORK STOCK RECORD - 1948

Table with columns for months (January to December) and rows for various stock categories (I, J, K, L, M) including company names and their corresponding price ranges.

For footnotes see page 15.

1948 - NEW YORK STOCK RECORD - 1948

Table with columns for STOCKS, January Low/High, February Low/High, March Low/High, April Low/High, May Low/High, June Low/High, July Low/High, August Low/High, September Low/High, October Low/High, November Low/High, December Low/High. Rows include companies like Maytag Co, McCraw-Hill Publishing Co, etc.

N

Table with columns for STOCKS, January Low/High, February Low/High, March Low/High, April Low/High, May Low/High, June Low/High, July Low/High, August Low/High, September Low/High, October Low/High, November Low/High, December Low/High. Rows include companies like Nash-Kelvinator Corp, National Acome Co, etc.

For footnotes see page 15.

1948 - NEW YORK STOCK RECORD - 1948

Table with columns for months (January to December) and rows for various stock companies (e.g., N Y State Elec & Gas Corp, Noblitt-Sparks Industries Inc, etc.). Each cell contains a numerical value representing the stock price for that month.

For footnotes see page 15.

1948 - NEW YORK STOCK RECORD - 1948

Table with columns for STOCKS, January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Each column contains Low and High values for each month. Rows include various companies like Pond Creek Pocahontas Co., Public Service Corp., and many others.

For footnotes see page 15.

1948 - NEW YORK STOCK RECORD - 1948

Table with columns for STOCKS, January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Each column contains Low and High values for the month. Rows list various companies like So American Gold & Platinum Co, South Carolina Electric & Gas Co, etc.

For footnotes see page 15.

1948 - NEW YORK STOCK RECORD - 1948

Table with columns for STOCKS, January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Each column contains Low and High values for various stocks.

For footnotes see page 15.

1948 - NEW YORK STOCK RECORD - 1948

Table of stock prices for 1948, categorized by letters X, Y, and Z. Columns include month (January-December) and price ranges (Low, High, \$ per Share).

* No par value. a Deferred delivery sale. r Cash sale. x Ex-dividend. y Ex-rights.

1948 - NEW YORK BOND RECORD - 1948

Table of bond prices for 1948, categorized by sections: Bonds, New York City Bonds, Foreign Government Securities, and 3 1/2% extl dollar bonds of 1944 (Plan B).

For footnotes see page 23.

1948 - NEW YORK BOND RECORD - 1948

Table with columns for country/bond type and months (January to December) with sub-columns for Low and High values. Rows include various international bonds such as Brisbane (City) sinking fund, Canada (Dominion of) 30-year 4s, Chile (Republic) external, etc.

For footnotes see page 23.

1948 - NEW YORK BOND RECORD - 1948

Table of bond records for 1948, categorized by region (Rio Grande do Sul, Rome, San Paulo, Serbs, Croatia & Slovenes, Silesia, Sydney, Urukay, Venetian, Warsaw) and month (January to December). Columns include bond name, year, and monthly high/low values.

A

Table A: Bond records for various companies including Adriatic Electric Co, Ala Gt South, Albany & Susq, Allegh & West, Allis-Chalmers, American Airlines, Amer & Foreign Power, American Telephone & Telegraph, American Tobacco, Ann Arbor, A P W Products, Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe, Atlanta & Char Air Line, Atlantic Coast Line, Atlantic & Danville, and Atlantic Refining.

B

Table B: Bond records for various companies including Baltimore & Ohio RR, Bell Telephone of Pa, Bethlehem Steel Corp, Boston & Maine, Breda (Ernesto) Co, Bristol Myers Co, Brooklyn Un El, Brooklyn Union Gas, and Gen mtge.

For footnotes see page 23.

1948 - NEW YORK BOND RECORD - 1948

Table with columns for months (January to December) and rows for various bond types (e.g., Buffalo Niagara Elec 2 1/2s, Calif Elec Power 3s, etc.). Each cell contains two values representing low and high yields.

For footnotes see page 23.

1948 - NEW YORK BOND RECORD - 1948

Table with columns for months (January to December) and rows for various bond types (BONDS, D, E, F, G, H, I) including descriptions like 'Consolidated Nat Gas 2 3/4s debs' and 'Dayton Power & Light 2 3/4s'.

For footnotes see page 23.

1948 - NEW YORK BOND RECORD - 1948

Table with columns for months (January to December) and rows for various bond issues (e.g., Illinois Terminal RR, Kansas City Power & Light, etc.). Each cell contains numerical values representing bond prices or yields.

For footnotes see page 23.

1948 - NEW YORK BOND RECORD - 1948

Table with columns for months (January to December) and rows for various bond types (BONDS, New Jersey Bell Telephone, N J Power & Light, etc.). Each cell contains numerical values representing bond prices and yields.

For footnotes see page 23.

1948 - NEW YORK BOND RECORD - 1948

Table with columns for months (January to December) and rows for various bond issues (e.g., Pitts Bessemer & Lake Erie RR, Quaker Oats 2 3/8s debentures, Reading Co 3 1/2s ser D, etc.). Each cell contains two values representing low and high prices.

For footnotes see page 23.

1948 - NEW YORK BOND RECORD - 1948

Table with columns for months (January to December) and rows for various bond issues (e.g., United Biscuit 2 1/2s, Wabash RR, Westchester Ltg 5s). Each entry includes a price and a yield percentage.

Gas Industry Advances

Reports 1948 Decline In Cotton Consumption

(Continued from page 2) many areas. About 300,000 central heating units were sold last year, compared with 750,000 units shipped in 1947.

New York Cotton Exchange Service Bureau lays slight recession to switch from heavier to lighter weight fabrics. Sees ECA maintaining export volume, but looks for lower domestic consumption in 1949.

Research in domestic and commercial use of gas has been especially productive during the past year and gas appliances and equipment today have definitely taken on the new look.

In a year-end review of the domestic cotton situation, the New York Cotton Exchange Service Bureau points out that both consumption of all cottons by mills of this country and exports of the staple by domestic shippers were in somewhat smaller volume during the year which has just ended than in 1947.

The gas industry has continued at an accelerated pace its great program of promotion, advertising and research and more than \$1,600,000 a year has been pledged by contributing members of the American Gas Association to carry on these activities for the next three years.

The moderate falling off in consumption reflected, in part, a further switching of looms from heavier weight to lighter weight fabrics, and, to a greater degree, a pronounced decline in exports of cotton textiles by the United States.

time, the payment rate under the program is only 1/50¢ per pound, or 10¢ per bale. When the program was first started, in November of 1944, the rate had been 4.00¢ per pound, or \$20 per bale.

The 1948 crop totaled 14,937,000 equivalent 500-lb. gross weight bales, as compared with a production the previous year of 11,857,000. The increase in the outturn last year over that of the year previous was due both to an increase in the planted acreage, from 21,500,000 to 23,372,000 acres, and an increase in the yield per acre, from 267.3 to 311.5 pounds.

As of Dec. 31, 1948, the stock of all cottons in all hands in this country is estimated at 12,792,000 running bales, as compared with a stock of 9,639,000 bales a year previous. However, of the total stock at the end of 1948 of 12,792,000 bales, an estimated 4,000,000 bales were in the hands of the government, practically all of

which consisted of 1948 loan cotton. Consequently, the stock of "free" cotton stood at 8,792,000 bales. A year previous, or as of Dec. 31, 1947, out of a total stock of 9,639,000 bales, only 208,000 were in government hands, thereby leaving a stock of "free" cotton of 9,431,000.

Following a rather pronounced decline during the first two months of 1948, cotton prices in the domestic market subsequently turned sharply upward and reached their peak for the year in April. Thereafter they again declined sharply until about the middle of August, and, after moving horizontally for about two months, subsequently turned moderately firmer.

The initial easiness of prices during the year just ended reflected uncertainty over the final outcome of the Marshall Plan, talk of a devaluation of foreign currencies, continued delays in the Japanese purchasing program, and the various proposals that were being made for controlling inflation.

aid funds for certain European countries, to approval of the Tax Reduction Bill, and to expectations of an improvement in the export outlook. After reaching its peak in April, the price trend turned sharply downward on prospects of a relatively substantial increase in acreage planted to the staple, disturbed political conditions abroad, and increasing reports of a curtailment of domestic mill operations.

With respect to the outlook for the present calendar year, it is generally believed that domestic consumption of the staple may show some further contraction from the 1948 level, but that export shipments may prove to be in better volume than was the case last year. (ECA did not get underway until about the half-way point in 1948.)

COURSE OF PRICES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES FOR THE YEAR 1948

(Compiled from sales made at the New York Stock Exchange. Quotations after decimal point represent one or more 32ds of a point)

	Treasury 3s 1951-1955	Treasury 2 7/8s 1955-1960	Treasury 2 1/2s 1949-1953	Treasury 2 1/2s 1952-1954	Treasury 2 1/2s 1962-1967	Treasury 2 1/2s 1963-1968	Treasury 2 1/2s June 1964-1969	Treasury 2 1/2s Dec. 1964-1969	Treasury 2 1/2s 1965-1970	Treasury 2 1/2s 1966-1971	Treasury 2 1/2s June 1967-1972
January—											
Opening					101.11		100.25	100.23			100.10
High					101.11		100.25	100.23			100.10
Low					101.11		100.25	100.23			100.10
Close					101.11		100.25	100.23			100.10
February—											
Opening			102.22								
High			102.22								
Low			102.22								
Close			102.22								
March—											
Opening	105.23	107.20					100.24				100.8
High	105.23	107.30					100.24				100.10
Low	105.23	107.20					100.24				100.8
Close	105.23	107.30					100.24				100.10
April—											
Opening								100.25			100.14
High								100.25			100.14
Low								100.25			100.14
Close								100.25			100.14
May—											
Opening		108.14								101.7	100.27
High		108.28								101.7	100.27
Low		108.14								101.7	100.27
Close		108.28								101.7	100.27
June—											
Opening						101.19				101.12	100.26
High						101.19				101.12	100.26
Low						101.19				101.12	100.26
Close						101.19				101.12	100.26
July—											
Opening											100.8
High											100.8
Low											100.8
Close											100.8
August—											
Opening											100.8
High											100.8
Low											100.8
Close											100.8
September—											
Opening	105.1	107.4		102.23	101.7		100.24	100.23	100.24	100.16	
High	105.1	107.4		102.23	101.7		100.24	100.23	100.24	100.16	
Low	105.1	107.4		102.23	101.7		100.24	100.23	100.24	100.16	
Close	105.1	107.4		102.23	101.7		100.24	100.23	100.23	100.16	
October—											
Opening			*101.18						100.23		100.7
High			*101.18						100.23		100.7
Low			*101.18						100.23		100.7
Close			*101.18						100.23		100.7
November—											
Opening		107.22									100.10
High		107.22									100.10
Low		107.22									100.10
Close		107.22									100.10
December—											
Opening		108.2	101.18						100.26		
High		108.4	101.18						100.26		
Low		108.2	101.18						100.26		
Close		108.4	101.18						100.26		

	Treasury 2 1/2s Sept. 1967-1972	Treasury 2 1/2s Dec. 1967-1972	Treasury 2 1/2s 1956-1959	Treasury 2 1/2s June 1959-1962	Treasury 2 1/2s Dec. 1959-1962	Treasury 2s Mar. 1948-1950	Treasury 2s Sept. 1949-1951	Treasury 2s Mar. 1950-1952	Treasury 2s 1951-1953	Treasury 2s June 1952-1954	Treasury 2s Dec. 1952-1954	Treasury 1 1/2s 1950
January—												
Opening		100.8				100.5		101.12	101.16			
High		100.10				100.5		101.12	101.16			
Low		100.8				100.5		101.12	101.16			
Close		100.9				100.5		101.12	101.16			
February—												
Opening		100.8			100.2							
High		100.8			100.2							
Low		100.8			100.2							
Close		100.8			100.2							
March—												
Opening		100.12	*101.29	100	100			101.11				
High		100.12	*101.29	100	100			101.13				
Low		100.12	*101.29	100	100			101.11				
Close		100.12	*101.29	100	100			101.13				
April—												
Opening		100.10						101.10	101.14			100.16
High		100.14						101.10	101.14			100.16
Low		100.9						101.10	101.14			100.16
Close		100.11						101.10	101.14			100.16
May—												
Opening	102.26	100.16		100.4					101.26	101.15		
High	102.26	100.20		100.4					101.26	101.15		
Low	102.26	100.16		100.3					101.26	101.15		
Close	102.26	100.20		100.3					101.26	101.15		
June—												
Opening		100.23										100.16
High		100.23										100.16
Low		100.8										100.13
Close		100.8										100.13
July—												
Opening		100.12	102.13		100.2				101.17	101.18	101.19	100.11
High		100.12	102.13		100.2				101.17	101.18	101.19	100.14
Low		100.10	102.13		100				101.17	101.18	101.19	100.11
Close		100.10	102.13		100				101.17	101.18	101.19	100.13
August—												
Opening		100.8	101.19							101.3		
High		100.8	101.19							101.3		
Low		100.8	101.19							101.3		
Close		100.8	101.19							101.3		
September—												
Opening		100.8	101.14		100.2			100.31		100.31	100.30	
High		100.8	101.14		100.2			100.31		100.31	100.30	
Low		100.8	101.14		100			100.31		100.31	100.30	
Close		100.8	101.14		100			100.31		100.31	100.30	
October—												
Opening		100.9					100.21					100.7
High		100.10					100.21					100.7
Low		100.7					100.21					100.7
Close		100.8					100.21					100.7
November—												
Opening		100.9		100.2	100							
High		100.11		100.2	100							
Low		100.9		100.2	100							
Close		100.11		100.2	100							
December—												
Opening		100.11		100					101.7			
High		100.11		100					101.7			
Low		100.11		100					101.7			
Close		100.11		100					101.7			

*Odd lot transaction selling outside of the year's range.

NOTE—The tabulation shown above is not a record of all the Treasury Bonds listed on the Big Board. It is simply a compilation of each and every issue in which any dealings were transacted during the course of the year. The issues still listed and in which no dealings occurred during 1948 are as follows: 3 1/2s due 1949-1952, 2 3/4s due 1951-1954, 2 3/4s due 1956-1959, 2 3/4s due 1958-1963, 2 3/4s due 1960-1965, 2 1/2s due 1950-1952, 2 1/2s due 1956-1958, 2 1/2s due 1951-1953, 2 1/2s due 1954-1956, 2s due June 1949-1951, 2s due Dec. 1949-1951, 2s due Sept. 1950-1952, 2s due 1951-1955 and the 2s due 1953-1955. Two bonds reached their maturity during the year: the 1 1/2s due 1948 being paid on June 15, and the 2s due 1948 on March 15. The three following issues were called for redemption: The 2s due March 15, 1948-1950 and the 2 3/4s due 1948-1951, both were called on March 15 at par. The 2s due Dec. 15 1948 were paid on Dec. 15 also at par.