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FINANCIAL NEWS AND COMMENT

Stock Market Rallies After Another Setback at Outset of Trading.

MONEY EASES AT CLOSE

Issues Recently Targets of Bears Improve From Start and Lead Advance.

The stock market continued to sag throughout the best part of yesterday's early trading, but the decline was not nearly so marked as on Wednesday, although it went a considerable way in some directions because of the strength in a few speculative features. The Mexican stocks, United Fruit, American International, Baldwin and a few others, for instance, which have been the main targets of the trading element, were inclined to do better from the start, and as money eased to 6 per cent. in the last hour there was a sharp rally led by those stocks. But the net result of the day's trading as revealed by the statistical averages was only a small net gain for the day. In other words, while a few of the speculative issues advanced the great majority of stocks either stood still or else showed a net decline. The fact that even such stocks were able to rally disappointed the bear contingent, even though it was felt in conservative circles that all that occurred was a double topping movement.

There was no change in the news to account for the rally, unless it could be said that the temporary decline in money was encouraging. If the rise took place on the theory that money is likely to remain easy, those who participated in the movement are likely to be disappointed, for although there may be somewhat easier rates between now and the date of the tax payments on account of the accumulation of funds at the banks, bankers admit that money will rule high throughout the rest of the month and for the best part of next month. The fact that the French loan was successfully oversubscribed may have accounted for part of the rally, but the important point about the market was that there was no real change in the money situation, notwithstanding the temporary easing of funds yesterday afternoon. If Wall Street could be assured that money would continue easy for considerable time there would undoubtedly be a basis for a real upward movement, but as this is impossible under present conditions, the best that is looked for in conservative circles is a trading market.

The spectacle of rising prices in such stocks as United Fruit, Mexican Petroleum and others nevertheless was disconcerting to the bearish element, inasmuch as those stocks have experienced a good rally from the lows of last month. The rise in Mexican Petroleum was due primarily to the announcement of the purchase of another large tract of oil land in Mexico, and that of United Fruit was due to a report that the company would declare a large extra dividend at the meeting on Tuesday. Inasmuch as American International Corporation is a stockholder of United Fruit, this stock was run up in sympathy on the theory that the company would benefit as a result of the dividend, but it was learned authoritatively that there was no truth whatever in the report. The rest of the market naturally rallied in sympathy with those issues, but nowhere were there any spectacular gains outside of the specialties. As a matter of fact a good many of the low priced rails declined on the day as a whole.

The decline in money to 6 per cent. occurred notwithstanding withdrawals from the banks of approximately $4,000,000. That amount was so small, however, that it was not expected to make much difference with the money rate. While Wall Street was enjoying a 6 per cent. money rate yesterday, it was learned that it was due for another disappointment to-morrow with regard to the bank statements. It is understood that there will be a further decline in the reserve ratio of the local bank and that, moreover, the statement for the system combined will not be much better. If there should be another decline in the ratio it would bring that figure down to about the lowest point of the year, which was reached in March. There was little feature to the foreign exchange market. Sterling was a trifle easier and francs were not affected by the success of the French loan and news of further gold shipments.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

CALL MONEY.

High	7	Last	7
Low	7	Renewals	7
Year's high	25	Year's low	6

CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENT.

Clearing House exchanges, $661,204,726; balances, $67,670,573; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $545,907; Federal Reserve credit balances, $55,235,049.

SILVER MARKETS.

Official bar silver in New York—Domestic, 99¼c. per ounce, unchanged; foreign, 94¾c., up ½c.; London, 58½d., off ½d.; Mexican dollars, 71¼c., off ¾c.

CANADIAN EXCHANGE.

New York funds in Montreal, $103.75 premium per $1,000; Montreal funds in New York, $94 per $1,000.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
GREAT BRITAIN

	Thurs.	Wed.
Parity	day.	day.
$4.8665 Demand, sterling	$3.51⅞	$3.53¼
Cables, sterling	3.52⅛	3.54½
Bankers, 60 days	3.47⅞	3.49½
Bankers, 10 days	3.45⅞	3.47½
THE CONTINENT.		
19.30 France, cents a franc—		
Demand	6.74	6.79
Cables	6.75	6.80
19.30 Belgium, cents a franc—		
Demand	7.14	7.22
Cables	7.15	7.23
19.29 Switzerland, cents a franc—		
Demand	16.37	16.42
Cables	16.40	16.45
19.30 Italy, cents a lira—		
Demand	4.36	4.36
Cables	4.37	4.37
23.80 Germany, cents a mark—		
Demand	1.88	1.91
Cables	1.89	1.92
26.80 Sweden, cents a krone—		
Demand	26.30	26.15
Cables	26.40	26.25
26.80 Norway, cents a krone—		
Demand	14.25	14.40
Cables	14.50	14.45
26.80 Denmark, cents a krone—		
Demand	14.20	14.25
Cables	14.25	14.40
19.30 Greece, cents a drachma—		
Demand	10.80	10.85
Cables	10.90	10.95
19.30 Spain, cents a peseta—		
Demand	14.71	14.85
Cables	14.75	14.95
40.20 Holland, cents a florin—		
Demand	31.37½	31.50
Cables	31.50	31.62½
20.3 Austria, cents a crown—		
Demand	.43	.43
Cables	.44	.44
20.29 Czecho-Slovakia, cents a krone—		
Demand	1.61	1.64
Cables	1.65	1.64
FAR EAST.		
108.32 Shanghai, cents a tael—		
Demand	106.60	106.60
Cables	106.50	106.50
78.00 Hongkong, cents a dollar—		
Demand	75.50	76.00
Cables	76.00	76.00
52.44 Bombay, cents a rupee—		
Demand	32.50	32.75
Cables	32.50	32.50
49.84 Yokohama, cents a yen—		
Demand	51.12½	51.12½
Cables	51.37½	51.37½
SOUTH AMERICA.		
44.42 Rio de Janeiro, cents a milreis—		
Demand	17.75	18.25
Cables	17.87½	18.37½
42.84 Buenos Aires, cents a peso—		
Demand	37.00	37.12½
Cables	37.12½	37.25
103.42 Uruguay, cents a dollar—		
Demand	84.12½	83.75
Cables	84.37½	84.00

IS NOW CAR SERVICE DIVISION.

Commission Reorganized and W. L. Barnes Put in Charge.

The Car Service Commission in Washington has been reorganized with a change of name to the Car Service Division of the American Railway Association, and its management has been placed under the direct charge of W. L. Farnes, superintendent of transportation of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, as executive manager, according to announcement made yesterday by Thomas De Witt Cuyler, chairman of the Association of Railway Executives. Mr. Barnes will report directly to Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and chairman of the advisory committee of the association.

The readjustment of the Car Service Commission was decided upon by the railroad executives at a recent meeting in Chicago. Mr. Cuyler's statement said in part:

"The readjustment which is being made is simply for bringing the activities of the commission a little more in harmony with the existing conditions. No radical changes in method are contemplated, but changes will undoubtedly be made whenever it is clear that improvements in method are possible."

MANHATTAN ELECTRICAL.

Supply Company Reports $239,470 Surplus for First Half of 1920.

The report of the Manhattan Electrical Supply Company for the first six months of this year shows a surplus after expenses and Federal taxes of $239,470. Its sales totalled $3,726,247 and its expenses $3,285,546. The company's income was $7,141; its Federal taxes amounted to $58,372 and it paid dividends of $108,943, leaving a surplus of $120,527 and a total surplus of $1,677,084.

There have been redeemed and cancelled $252,000 of its first preferred stock and $439,600 of its second preferred stock, according to the company's announcement to the New York Stock Exchange. The balance outstanding has been called for redemption and cancellation on October 1, unless in the case of the first preferred stock it be deposited for exchange for common stock without par value.

Coal Transfer Exceeds $1,000,000.

SULLIVAN, Ind., Sept. 9.—Transfer of the complete holdings of the Consolidated Indiana Coal Company in Sullivan county to the Templeton Coal Company was made here to-day. The sale involved $1,032,755.

BANKS DECIDE NOT TO AMALGAMATE

Liberty and Bankers Trust Merger Abandoned.

The proposed merger of the Liberty National Bank and the Bankers Trust Company is off, it was learned yesterday in an authoritative quarter. Strong opposition to the proposal appeared soon after the premature publication, several weeks ago, of the fact that the merger had been suggested, and the decision to abandon the plan resulted. There was a divided opinion regarding the advisability of the proposed step on the part even of the interests represented in both institutions, and those interested in only one of the institutions were opposed nearly unanimously to the project. It was said yesterday that the plan would not come up again for a long time, provided it materialized at all, and that the institutions would go about their separate lines of business.

In view of the forthcoming merger of the Irving National Bank and the Lincoln National Bank and of the preceding steps in the case of mergers or of increases in capital stock by such institutions as the National City Bank, the news that the proposed merger had been abandoned came as a distinct surprise to the financial district, which had anticipated that as soon as Henry P. Davison of the Morgan firm returned from the West the merger would be speedily concluded. The community of interest between the Liberty National Bank and the Bankers Trust Company was so large that no hitch was to be expected. Nevertheless the plan was completely blocked.

Both the Liberty National Bank and the Bankers Trust Company rank high among the Wall Street banking houses. Combined the single institution would have ranked close to the top in New York city as well as in the United States as a whole. According to the latest bank statements the Bankers Trust Company has $20,000,000 capital, $17,407,800 in surplus and undivided profits, $292,000,000 of loans, discounts and investments and $246,000,000 of deposits. The Liberty National Bank has $5,000,000 of capital, $7,200,000 of surplus and undivided profits, $92,000,000 of loans, discounts and investments and $80,000,000 of deposits. Both banks are known as Morgan institutions, with partners of the Morgan firm leading directors on the boards of directors of the Liberty National Bank and the Bankers Trust Company.

TAKE FRENCH LOAN IN HOUR.

Syndicate Reports Oversubscription to $100,000,000 Issue.

Sixty minutes after yesterday's formal opening of the subscription books for the new $100,000,000 French Government loan the syndicate managers found an oversubscription and they promptly closed the books. Although an exact compilation of subscriptions had not been completed last night, a subscription aggregating at least $140,000,000 was in hand, and some unofficial estimates placed the amount at $160,000,000, which would mean an oversubscription of more than 50 per cent.

Throughout banking circles sentiment was optimistic regarding the successful completion of the loan and in the outside market actual sales ranged from an initial transaction of 100¾ to a high of 100⅝. Bidding for the new bonds on a when, if and as issued basis was on an active scale and the extent of the oversubscription indicated fear on the part of subscribers that large subscriptions would be materially cut down at the time of allotment.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—Commenting on the new French loan to be floated in the United States, this morning's newspapers lay emphasis on the statement that the loan being paid off was not a loan by government to government, but one made by American bankers to France and Great Britain, which, it is added, explains what are termed the onerous conditions of the new loan.

It is pointed out that the American nation, as represented by its Congress, has shown marked generosity in its dealings with France, never yet having asked a cent's worth of interest on the Government loans made to France during the war.

ST. JOSEPH LEAD NET $2,488,691

Company Reports for Six Months of 1920.

The St. Joseph Lead Company reports for the first half of 1920 net profits of $2,488,691, after the deduction of charges, but before taxes, which is equal to $1.76 a share earned on its outstanding capital stock of $10 par value.

The company's operating revenue for the period amounted to $3,266,841 and its other income to $116,787. Its charges totalled $79,857 and other deductions for depletion, inventory adjustments, &c., $821,472. The company paid dividends of $1,409,466, leaving a surplus for the six months of $1,079,225 and a total profit and loss surplus on June 30 of $17,005,095.

$6,000,000 IN LIBERTYS ARE NOT EXCHANGED

Holders Fail to Obtain Permanent Bonds.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York announced yesterday that $6,000,000 of actual Liberty bonds of the 4 per cent. and 4¼ per cent. coupon issues in temporary form were outstanding and had not been exchanged for permanent Libertys ready for delivery. Those bonds are held chiefly in small denominations. Prompt exchange of the temporary bonds is advised strongly by the Reserve Bank, which says that temporary bonds may be exchanged for the permanent Liberty bonds of all issues in coupon or registered form except, for the present, the First Liberty Loan, Second Converted 4¼s and the Fourth 4¼s, which are not quite ready for delivery.

Banking institutions in this district are now displaying posters for the benefit of Liberty bond holders, urging them not to delay surrendering their temporary bonds and receiving the permanent bonds to which they are entitled. Until such exchanges are made owners will be unable to collect the interest after the due date of the last coupon on their present bonds. The advantage of securing permanent bonds is that the coupons may be clipped and the interest collected promptly when due. Although holders of temporary bonds will not lose the interest to which they are entitled, there is no physical way in which they can actually collect such interest, as the coupons fall due, until the exchange for the permanent Liberty bonds is made.

HYDRAULIC STEEL REPORTS.

Shows Net Profits of $1,020,182 in Last Fiscal Year.

The report of the Hydraulic Steel Company for the year ended on June 30, as submitted to the New York Stock Exchange, shows net profits after charges and Federal taxes of $1,020,182, or $2.23 a share earned on its no par value common stock after deduction of preferred dividends.

The company's net sales for the year amounted to $17,097,598 and the cost of its sales to $15,075,895. Its general expenses were $1,292,395 and its other income totalled $81,616. Interest of $219,813 was paid and $153,000 was set aside for estimated Federal taxes. For the company's profit sharing plan $85,000 was charged off and dividends of $295,527 were paid on its preferred stock and of $581,909 on its common, leaving a surplus for the year of $55,746.

GOSSIP OF WALL STREET.

Stocks Advance.

Stocks had any number of bullish factors to aid them in their advance yesterday and they were pushed up with might and main with sufficient fireworks here and there throughout the entire list to give the market the appearance of stability and strength. First as a factor was the tremendous success of the French loan. Second was the Government's report on a corn crop of 3,131,000,000 bushels, the greatest in history. Third, a reduction in the late afternoon of the money rate from 7 per cent. to 6 per cent. The entire interest centred in industrial stocks, with Mexican Petroleum, United Fruit, American International and similar volatile issues, and in some of them the advances were spectacular. Averages for the industrials advanced 1.20 points, which a little more than wiped out the loss of 1.03 points on Wednesday. There has been little change in the professional sentiment in view of the day's market. Here and there is to be found a house which is bullish and customers of which are advised to buy stocks at that level. The majority, however, cannot see any sort of a sustained upward movement until after the definite easing of the money situation and that clique includes practically all large traders on the floor of the exchange.

No Extra on United Fruit.

It has been learned authoritatively that the interests responsible for the run up in United Fruit to 209½ yesterday on the story that the company would declare an extra of $50 a share at the meeting next Tuesday are likely to be disappointed. It was learned also that the directors had no intention whatever of authorizing an extra dividend in cash or stock at the meeting in the near future. The objection to a cash dividend out of surplus would be the tax problem and the objection to a stock dividend is that the company wishes to keep its assets intact until the financial and business situation appears brighter. It is understood that an official statement pointing out the situation and denying reports of an extra dividend will be issued to-day by the company. The corporation's fruit earnings, it is reported, are continuing fairly good, but it has sustained losses in its sugar and banana branches recently. The statement probably will give a thorough understanding of the conditions which have brought about the losses in those branches and probably will point out that the company is not rolling up any such phenomenal earnings as the Street has been led to believe by the clique which assisted the stock across the 200 mark yesterday.

A. I. C.'s Fruit Holdings.

The sharp upturn in American International yesterday was predicated, of course, on the report that United Fruit would declare a large extra dividend, inasmuch as A. I. C. is a large holder of United Fruit stock. The Street has had the report that something like 50,000 shares of Fruit stock was held by American International, but it is learned semi-officially that A. I. C.'s holdings in Fruit amount to but 14,000 shares. Such a melon as a $50 extra on its 14,000 shares would be welcome addition to the A. I. C., but inasmuch as that report is authoritatively denied it is considered very likely that A. I. C. will have to be content with the regular quarterly of $3.

The Bank Statement.

The gossip in banking circles about the week end bank statement yesterday was to the effect that that document is very likely to reflect the reaching of a sub-peak of demand for credits to move the fall crops and for that reason probably will make an unfavorable showing in comparison with the figures of last week. At any rate it will record a heavy movement of funds away from New York to the South and West and a probable further decline in the ratio of reserves from the 42 per cent. recorded last week.

Rail Stocks Slow Down.

What has become of the old fashioned rail market that was promised by any number of authorities? That is the question that Wall Street is asking itself and is the tone and tenor of thousands of queries rolling in on commission houses from customers in all parts of the country who were stumbling all over themselves to buy rails last week on the advice of those houses. The rail department yesterday, as on Wednesday, was flat and wavering. No serious losses were recorded, but twenty representative rail stocks showed last night an advance of only 0.02 under market conditions which were regarded as favorable, at least for the industrials. The answer to the query is probably that the rails have been over bought. At any rate, a nice little short interest is accumulating in them and is put out by professional traders who would not have dared to sell a rail stock short a month ago. Another factor against them, as has been repeatedly stated, is that they have not been purchased by the right sort of people. Recent buyers of the rails have been speculators, not investors and buying for the long pull. Hanging over the rail market is a lot of rail stock on which speculators are ready and anxious to realize a clean two points or so. That, in the main, is what is holding them back.

Hy and Si Arrive.

Little strangers arrive every few days from the Broad street curb, and so frequent have been their arrivals on the big board recently that the listing committee has been rather hard put to think up new tape abbreviations which would not be confused with issues listed. In its extremity, therefore, the committee decided to call two of the arrivals, Hydraulic Steel and Superior Oil—Hy. and Si. Those securities, as well as Orpheum Circuit, listed by the committee, and which will greet tape readers as Orp., were traded in on the Exchange yesterday for the first time and created but small stir. All of them fluctuated fractionally. A total of 426,708 shares of Superior Oil were listed, and $687,271 of the common and $6,882,600 of preferred of Orpheum Circuit were admitted to dealing.

Mexican 5s.

An active demand for the 5 per cent. bonds of the United States of Mexico has been traced to officials of the republic who are in this country putting out queries about the possibilities of a new loan to the republic. That buying has centred in the 5 per cents., but frequently has been noted in the 4s. Less than a week ago the Mexican 5s were selling at $32. Under an insistent demand they have gone forward steadily during the week and yesterday sold at $42, an extraordinary advance for a supposedly dead bond on which interest has been defaulted. It is reported that officials of the Mexican Government have purchased a round $1,000,000 of these securities and within a few days will announce that the bonds purchased in the open market will be retired, which, it is planned, will give the agents of Mexico here who are prepared to talk loan something of a standing in banking circles, in which up to this time hints of a loan to Mexico have been merely sniffed at.

Middle States Oil Net $3,545,380.

The Middle States Oil Corporation reports for six months ended on June 30 net income, after charges and Federal taxes, of $3,545,380, or $4.54 a share, earned on its outstanding capital stock. Its gross income was $4,560,448, and its expenses, rentals, new construction cost, &c., $865,068. For its Federal taxes $150,000 was set aside and the company paid $879,211 in dividends, leaving a surplus of $2,666,169.

The purchase of sound long term railroad bonds at this time affords to the investor the following advantages:

High degree of security at prices which are near the lowest level of this generation.

Prevailing high interest returns over a long period.

Appreciation of principal as interest rates decline.

Ready marketability.

Upon request we shall be glad to send a copy of our circular giving a list of bonds of the above character which we recommend for investment.

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is the record of a Railway Company, one of the main links in the Southern Railroad System, connecting Ohio with a great American Seaport.

The Long Term Mortgage Bonds of this Railway Company afford an exceptionally well secured investment with a high income return. At the present time they may be purchased at a price

To Yield approximately 6½%

We recommend these Bonds for investment. May we send you full particulars?

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New York

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STOCK RIGHTS
CLINTON GILBERT
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Tide Water Oil
Imperial Oil, Ltd.
Central Petroleum
Magnolia Petroleum
Humble Oil & Refining
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R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Stocks
J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4000 to 4010 John. 56 Wall St., N. Y.

Mark A. Noble — Theodore C. Corwin
NOBLE & CORWIN
25 Broad St. New York
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Equitable Trust CarbonSteelCom.
Telephone 1111 Broad

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1920.

	1920.	1919.	1918.
Day's sales	422,225	1,146,280	Ex. closed
Year to date	151,956,447½	207,603,373	92,031,334

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Div. in $.	Sales.		Open-ing.	High-est.	Low-est.	Clos-ing.	Net Change.
1¼	1½		200	Alaska Gold M	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
104	106	7	100	All America Cables	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	+ 1⅝
34	34¾	4	500	Allis Chalmers Mfg	34	34½	34	34½	+ ½
77½	78	7	100	Allis Chalmers Mfg pf	74	74	74	74	+ 1½
81	81½	8	100	Am Agric Chem	81	81	81	81	
47	48	4	100	Am Bank Note	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	+ ⅛
81½	82	8	1500	Am Beet Sugar	81	82	80½	81½	+ 1¼
35	35½		300	Am Can	35¼	35¼	35	35	
134¾	135½	12	300	Am Car & Foundry	133⅜	135	133⅜	135	+ ¾
25	25¾		700	Am Cotton Oil	25½	25¾	25½	25¾	+ ⅜
10	10¼	80c	600	Am Druggist Syndicate	10¼	10¼	10	10	— ⅛
12¾	13¼		100	Am Hide & Leather	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	
72½	73	7	200	Am Hide & Leather pf	72½	72¾	72½	72¾	+ ⅜
78¾	79	6	15800	Am International Corp	78¾	79	78½	79	+ ⅜
69⅜	69¾	3	700	Am Linseed Co	69¼	69⅝	68½	69⅝	+ ⅞
96	96¼	6	800	Am Locomotive	95¾	96	95	96	+ 1
13	13½		800	Am Safety Razor	13	13	12⅝	13	
19¾	20		1900	Am Ship & Commerce	20	20⅛	20	20	
59¾	60	4	1600	Am Sm & Ref	59⅛	60¼	59¼	60	
37	37½	3	500	Am Steel Foundries	36	38	36	36	— ½
111½	112½	7	800	Am Sugar Ref	111½	112	111	112	+ ½
105¾	108	7	100	Am Sugar Ref pf	105¾	106¾	105¾	105¾	+ ½
84¾	86	10	300	Am Sumatra Tobacco	85	85¾	84¾	84¾	— ¼
98¾	99¼	6	600	Am Tel & Tel	98¾	98¾	98¼	98¼	+ ¼
90	90½		100	Am Tobacco pf new	90	90	90	90	
83¾	83¾	7	2700	Am Woolen	81	83¾	81	83¼	+ 2
95¼	95¾	7	100	Am Woolen pf	95¼	95¾	95¼	95¾	
52¾	53		500	Am Writ Paper pf	52¾	54¾	52¾	53	
13	13¼		300	Am Zinc L & Smelt	13	13	13	13	
53¾	53¾	4	1900	Anaconda Copper	53¾	54	53	53¾	+ ¼
2¾	2¾		200	Assets Realization	2½	2½	2½	2½	
31	32	4	400	Associated Dry Goods	31	31	30	30	— ¾
84	84	6	600	Atch, Top & Santa Fe	83¾	84	83¾	83¾	— ⅛
76½	77	5	400	Atch, Top & S Fe pf	76¾	76¾	76¼	76¼	— ¼
90	93	7	100	Atlantic Coast Line	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	
18			100	Atlantic Fruit	19½	19½	19½	19½	+ 1
108	112¾		300	Atlantic Refining pf	110	112½	110	112½	+ 6½
134½	136	12	2000	At. Gulf & W I S S	134½	136	132½	136	+ 2
18½	19		100	Austin Nichols	18½	18¾	18½	18½	+ ½
108¾	110	8	16600	Baldwin Loco Wks	108¾	110	108½	109½	+ 1
41¾	42		3750	Baltimore & Ohio	41¾	41¾	41	41¾	
50½	50¾	4	600	Baltimore & Ohio pf	50½	50¾	50½	50¾	+ ¼
135	136¾	8	1600	Barrett Co	134	137¾	134	135	
102	102		100	Barrett Co pf	102	102	102	102	
6	6		200	Bethlehem Motors	6	6	6	6	
106¾	107¾	8	100	Bethlehem Steel x p c pf	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	+ ¼
76	77	5	7000	Bethlehem Steel B	75¾	77	75¾	77	+ 1
7	7½		200	Booth Fisheries	7	7	7	7	
11	11½		1100	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	11½	11½	11½	11½	
45	46	4	100	Buffalo & Susq pf ctfs	45	46	45	45	
90	92	10	700	Burns Bros	90	90	89¼	90	— ¼
7¾	7¾		100	Butte Copper & Zinc	7½	7¾	7½	7¾	
19	20½		100	Butte & Superior Cop	19	19	19	19	— ¼
15¾	16		600	Caddo Cent Oil & R	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
28½	29		200	California Petrol	28½	28¾	28½	28¾	+ ⅛
120	121¾	10	7200	Canadian Pacific	120	121¾	119½	121	+ 1
90¾	92	7	100	Case, J I, Threa M pf	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	
51½	51¾	7	800	Central Leather	51½	51¾	50¾	51¾	
97	97	8	300	Central Leather pf	97	97	96½	97	
215	215	8	100	Central of New Jersey	215	215	215	215	
42	42¼		600	Cerro de Pasco Cop	42	42¼	42	42	
86¾	87	10	500	Chandler Motors	86¾	87	86½	87	+ ¼
60	60½	4	800	Chesapeake & Ohio	60	60½	59¾	59¾	— ¼
14¾	14¾		700	Chic & E Ill pf Eq Tr ctfs	14¾	14¾	13¾	14	
9	9½		1000	Chicago Gt Western	9	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
25½	25¾	2	300	Chicago Gt Western pf	25½	25¾	25½	25¾	+ ¼
36½	37¾		2400	Chicago, Mil & St Paul	36½	37¾	36½	37	
54¾	55¼		1700	Chic, Mil & St Paul pf	54¾	55¾	54¾	55¼	+ ¼
74	74¼		300	Chicago & Northwestern	74	74¼	74	74¼	+ ¼
36¼	36¾		4000	Chicago R I & Pacific	36¼	36¾	36¼	36½	+ ¼
14¾	14¾		700	Chile Copper	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	
29	29		200	Chino Copper	29	29	29	29	
67¼	67¾		200	Clev, C, C & St Louis pf	67¼	67¾	67¼	67¼	+ ¼
34½	34¾	4	1200	Coca-Cola	35½	35¾	34	34½	+ ¼
85¼	85¾	3	200	Col Fuel & Iron	85½	85¾	85¼	85¼	— ¼
87½	88		600	Colorado & Southern	87½	88	87½	87¾	
84¾	85		100	Columbia G & Elec	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	
28¼	28¾		1600	Columbia Graphophone	28¼	28¾	28¼	28¾	
74¾	74¾		600	Consolidated Cigar	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	
103¼	103¾		1400	Con Interstate Cal Min	103½	103¾	103½	103¾	
29¾	29¾		500	Consolidated Textile	29¾	29¾	29	29	
79¾	79¾		100	Continental Can	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	
11¾	11¾		600	Continental Candy	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	
87	88¾		7900	Corn Products Ref	87	88¾	87	88¼	
29¾	30		800	Cosden & Co	29¾	30	29¾	29½	
122	125		7300	Crucible Steel Co	122	125	122	124	+ 1¾
45	46¼		2700	Cuban Am Sugar	45	46¼	45	46	
37¾	39		2500	Cuba Cane Sugar	37¾	39	37¾	38¾	+ 1¼
37	37		600	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	37	37	37	37	
101	101		100	Delaware & Hudson	101	101	101	101	— 1¼
240	250		2500	Del, Lack & Western	240	250	240	250	+ 12½
5¾	5¾		70	Denver & Rio Grande	5¾	5¾	5½	5½