AIS INVESTMENT GUIDE

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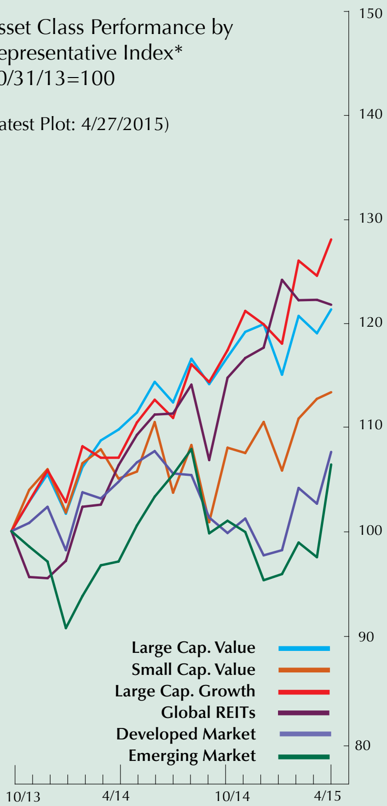


Asset Class Performance by Representative Index*
10/31/13=100

(Latest Plot: 4/27/2015)

* See page 29 for representative indexes.

Weighing the Fed's Wisdom

In a fiat currency monetary regime, capital markets are impacted immediately by any significant information suggesting the future actions of central bankers. World markets are especially sensitive to any news from the U.S. Federal Reserve Bank's Open Market Committee (FOMC) regarding sentiments pertaining to its targeted federal funds rate (the interest rate at which banks lend funds maintained at the Fed to other banks). The Fed targets that rate through open market operations, that is, by buying or selling Treasury securities to its member banks. By affecting the money supply in this manner the FOMC has significant impact on potential price inflation and employment.

Unlike virtually every other asset, good or service exchanged in a free market economy, the prices of these short term securities (and therefore short term interest rates) are thus determined centrally by a committee comprised of experts, rather than through voluntary exchange. It is little wonder that Fed pronouncements are so carefully monitored, dissected and quickly reflected in security prices. Most recently, global markets were poised to react in response to whether the Fed would include the word "patient" in its policy statement. Because markets react so quickly to perceived changes in FOMC sentiments, individual investors have little chance of trading successfully based on the latest headlines pertaining to the Fed.

AIER recently noted that the FOMC, during its April meeting, did not change its forward guidance regarding future rate increases. AIER also noted that recent data suggesting weak GDP growth, a stronger dollar, a sluggish labor market and low price inflation (relative to the Fed's target) all favor a more accommodative monetary policy. Forward markets priced in this information as it became available, and currently suggest that an increase in the fed funds rate beyond a range of 0.0% to 0.25% is highly unlikely at least until October. The fact that this information has been incorporated into market prices provides little comfort, however, to fixed income investors, who may have to wait until fall for even a modest increase in income, or to equity investors who still cannot rule out a sooner-than-expected increase in rates that could spark a sharp drop in stock valuations.

QUARTERLY REVIEW OF CAPITAL MARKETS[1]

The New Year opened with another quarter of ultra-low interest rates, extending the plight of income-starved cash-equivalent investors, while providing support for stock markets around the world.

Global equity investors experienced a generally positive quarter. The U.S. stock market reached new highs in early March, but declined as the quarter drew to a close. The S&P 500 managed to end the quarter in positive territory, registering a 0.95% total return. Small caps outperformed large caps, while growth shares outperformed value shares. Foreign stocks generally rebounded in the quarter in local currencies, but for U.S. investors gains were offset by a stronger dollar, which gained 13% against the euro and 0.3% against the yen.

The yield curve ended the quarter flatter as intermediate and long term interest rates fell yet again, providing a boost in returns among most segments of the bond market. Rates were erratic over the three months as the market reacted to Fed pronouncements, foreign central bank monetary easing, lower oil prices and further indications of tame price inflation.

We have made no changes to our AIS Model Portfolios table (below). Because every investor faces unique circumstances, these allocation plans are not intended to serve as recommendations, nor do they represent an "optimal" strategy. Rather they are intended to serve as reference points. The accompanying hypothetical risk and return measures are intended to provide perspective regarding the trade-offs encountered when considering conservative, moderate and aggressive portfolios.

Those seeking professional guidance may wish to consider our low-cost advisory services. **We will conduct an initial appraisal and assessment of your current holdings at no charge and with no obligation.** For more information call us at (413) 528-1216 ext. 3149 or email us at aisinfo@americaninvestment.com.

Cash Equivalent Assets[2]

Through March, price inflation measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI) had risen only 0.16% over the previous 12 months, while AIER's Everyday Price Index (EPI) fell 2.8%. The more narrow EPI measures price changes among frequently purchased items; its substantial decline versus the broader CPI was attributable to the sharp decline in gasoline prices.

This moderation in price inflation was of little consolation to conservative investors who have traditionally relied on cash equivalent assets to provide positive (if modest) real returns. The Treasury market is currently pricing in

AIS Model Portfolios[1]

For the Period Ending March 31, 2015

Asset Class	*Index*	*Recommended Percentage Allocations*[2]			*Asset Class Statistics: Risk and Return (%)* Total Return (annualized)			Std. Dev. (annualized)
		Conservative	*Moderate*	*Aggressive*	*1 Year*	*10 Year*	*20 year*	*20 year*
Cash & Equivalent Assets[3]	Bank of America/Merrill Lynch 3 Mo. T Bills	20	10	0	0.03	1.49	2.76	0.67
Short/Int. Fixed Income	Barclays Capital 1-5 Yr Govt/Cred	28	21	0	1.99	3.53	4.78	2.11
	Citigroup World ex. US Govt. Bond 1-5 Yr	12	9	0	2.08	3.14	4.76	1.46
Real Estate	S&P Global REITs Index Gross Div	10	10	10	18.89	8.05	10.96	17.45
U.S. Large Cap Growth	Russell 1000 Growth Index (USD)	5	5	10	16.09	9.36	8.75	17.42
U.S. Large Cap Value	Russell 1000 Value Index (USD)	15	20	30	9.33	7.21	9.97	15.05
U.S. Small Cap Value	Russell 2000 Value Index (USD)	5	7	13	4.43	7.53	10.86	17.66
	DFA US Micro Cap Portfolio (USD)	0	3	7	5.54	8.83	11.80	21.26
Foreign Developed Markets	MSCI EAFE Index (USD) Gross Div	5	7	13	-0.48	5.43	5.58	16.64
Foreign Emerging Markets	MSCI Emg. Mkts. Index (USD) Gross Div	0	3	7	0.79	8.82	6.83	23.37
Gold Related	Gold (London PM Fix Price)	0	5	10	-8.11	10.75	5.70	16.73
	Total	100	100	100				

Model Portfolio Statistics[4]: Risk, Return (%) and Growth

	Conservative	*Moderate*	*Aggressive*
Portfolio Return 1 Year	4.44	4.54	5.62
Portfolio Return 10 Year (annualized)	4.53	5.87	7.73
Portfolio Return 20 Year (annualized)	6.08	7.17	8.98
Portfolio Standard Deviation 20 Year (annualized)	5.58	8.03	13.80
Growth of $100 over 20 Years	$326	$399	$559

1 Past performance may not be indicative of future results. Therefore, no current or prospective investor should assume that the future performance of any specific investment, investment strategy (including the investments and/or investment strategies recommended by the AIS), or product made reference to directly or indirectly, will be profitable or equal to past performance levels. Historical performance results for individual investment indexes and/or categories, generally do not reflect the deduction of transaction and/or custodial charges or the deduction of an investment-management fee, the incurrence of which would have the effect of decreasing historical performance results.The results portrayed in this portfolio reflect the reinvestment of dividends and capital gains. Model Portfolio Statistics are hypothetical and do not reflect historical recommendations of AIS. Annual portfolio rebalancing is assumed.

2 For our recommended investment vehicles for each asset class, see page 30.

3 Investors should maintain cash balances adequate to cover living expenses for up to 6 months in addition to the cash levels indicated.

4 Model portfolio returns reflect the deduction of 0.725% management fee, the rate charged to $500,000 account by AIS. A maximum annual management fee for the PAM service of 1.50% applies to accounts of $100,000 (our minimum account size) in Assets Under Management ("AUM"). The fee decreases thereafter as AUM increases. Accounts with AUM less than $500,000 would incur a fee greater than 0.725% and, therefore, returns would be lower than indicated. See AIS ADV Part 2 for full details, available at http://americaninvestment.com/images/pdf/ADV_Part_2A.pdf.

annual price inflation (CPI) of 1.7% over the next ten years, yet during the first three months yields on U.S. Treasuries with less than one year until maturity remained well below one percent.

In January the Federal Reserve's Open Market Committee (FOMC) cast doubt regarding an increase in its targeted Fed funds rate when it indicated in its policy statement that it could be "patient" with regard to normalizing monetary policy (the Fed funds rate has remained near 0% for the past six years). In its March meeting the Fed dropped the word "patient", but gave no indication that it would begin increasing rates soon.

Fixed Income

Bond returns were generally positive during the first quarter as interest rates fell further for securities with maturities greater than one year (bond prices and interest rates move in opposite directions). Bonds benefitted from generally accommodative central bank policies worldwide and robust investor demand.

Chart 1 depicts changes in the yield curve. The 5-year Treasury note dropped 0.28% to end the period yielding 1.38%. The 10-year Treasury note declined 0.24% to finish at 1.93%, while the 30-year Treasury bond fell 0.21% to finish with a yield of 2.54%.

Long term government bonds gained 3.89% for the quarter, while investment grade corporate bonds returned 2.2%. Global bonds (hedged) did not fare as well but managed a 0.62% return. TIPS returned 1.42% as real interest rates declined, while municipal bonds rose 1.01%.

Mortgage rates fell slightly. By quarter-end the average 30 year fixed mortgage rate stood at 3.77% with 0.6 points.

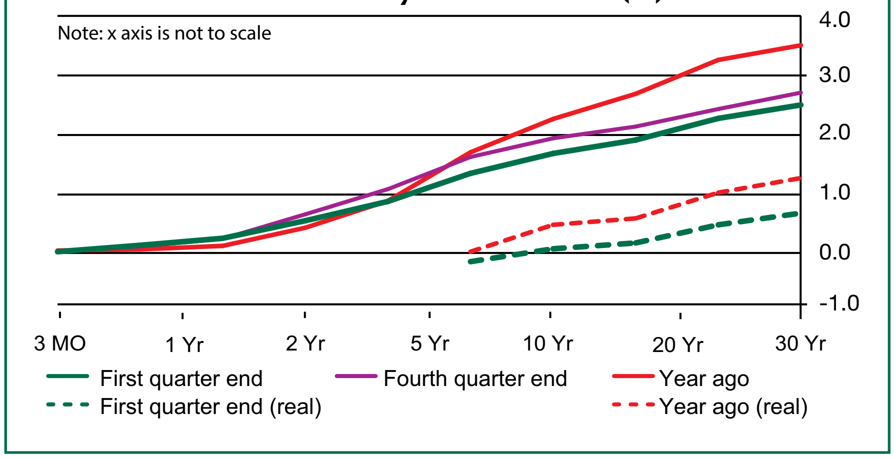


Chart 1: U.S. Treasury Yield Curve (%)

Real Estate[3]

U.S. equity REITs returned 3.98% during the first quarter, outpacing the broad U.S. equity market. Foreign REITs however returned 2.68%, which fell short of broad non-US equities indices.

U.S. equity REITs dominate the global REIT market with a total market capitalization of $610 billion (59%) versus $421 billion (41%) for foreign REITs. But REITs comprise only a small fraction of total global equity valuations. In the U.S., REITs account for only 3.71% of the entire U.S. equity market. Outside the U.S., REITs in developed markets comprise only 2.17% of total equity valuations, while in emerging markets REITs make up a mere 0.83% of equity values.

REITs, however, are a distinct asset class and therefore many investors should consider assigning REITs a portfolio allocation that exceeds their proportionate market cap weighting. REITs have provided positive real returns over time and provide returns that are not highly correlated with those of stock or bonds.

U.S. Equities[4]

The U.S. equity market provided generally positive returns during the first quarter. The S&P 500, a large cap stock index widely cited as a gauge of overall stock market performance, ended the quarter with a 0.95% total return, retreating somewhat after reaching a new high in early March. The overall market finished somewhat stronger, registering a total return of 1.80%

Corporate earnings from foreign sources are reduced by a rising dollar and returns among large U.S. multinational firms were negatively affected during the quarter as the dollar gained 13% against the euro. Growth stocks dominated among large caps, returning 3.84% versus -0.72% for large cap value shares. Small cap stocks fared comparatively well with a return of 4.32%. Within small caps, growth outperformed value, with returns of 6.63% and 1.98% respectively.

Health care and consumer discretionary stocks performed strongest among industries with returns of 26.2% and 18.3% respectively. Utilities returns tumbled -11.1% after outperforming all other sectors during the previous quarter. Energy stocks suffered as well, falling 2.9% on weaker oil prices.

International Equities[5]

The U.S. dollar rose sharply against most foreign currencies during the quarter, cutting into returns from foreign stocks held by U.S. investors.

The dollar gained strength as the European Central Bank and other central banks continued to pursue monetary easing while, in the U.S., Fed pronouncements set the stage for higher interest rates sometime in the coming year. Most notably, the dollar gained 13% against the euro. The Swiss franc, which rose sharply in reaction to the central bank's three-year currency cap against the euro, was the only major developed markets currency to outperform the U.S. dollar.

The strong dollar impacted large cap developed market stocks the most, where returns registered 10.09% in local currencies but only 3.83% in U.S. dollars. Small caps fared only slightly better, returning 4.03%. As was the case in the U.S., growth shares outperformed value, with returns of 5.02% and 2.61%, respectively.

Emerging market small cap stocks outperformed large caps, returning 3.59% versus 2.24%, while growth shares turned in a 3.96% return compared with 0.38% value stocks.

Gold[6]

The gold price fell 1.9% over the first three months, ending at $1,183 per ounce after staying within a range of $1,147 and $1,295. Since reaching a peak in August 2011, the gold price has receded as global economic growth has gradually taken hold and as financial markets have stabilized following the financial crisis that began in early 2008.

Many factors are said to affect the gold price. Most recently, the falling price has been attributed to a rising dollar. On the other hand, the historic low interest rates of late should be serving to bolster the gold price because short term bonds and cash are thought to compete with gold as a safe haven asset. Global growth is said to suppress the gold price as alternative investments such as stocks and bonds become more attractive; on the other hand greater global wealth also means greater demand for all assets, including gold.

The truth is the gold price is affected by many variables, and even in retrospect there is no simple way to attribute changes in price to any limited set of factors.

It can be demonstrated empirically, however, that gold has held up well during financial crises and based on that evidence we recommend that investors devote a small portion of their portfolios to gold as a form of portfolio insurance. This is supported by research examining gold's performance throughout several crises between 1970 and 2010[7], and gold's subsequent performance during the recent great financial crisis; the gold price increased by 170% between September 2007 and August 2011, a four year span during which the U.S. stock market (S&P 500) fell by 18%.

1. This article contains information and excerpts from The Vanguard Group, Fidelity Investments, and Dimensional Fund Advisors as well as data obtained from several index providers.
2. Sources for cash and equivalent and fixed income statistics: U.S. Treasury, U.S. Labor Department (Bureau of Labor Statistics), Fidelity Management and Research Company, Dimensional Fund Advisors. Long term government bonds: Barclays Long US Government Bond Index. Global bonds: Citigroup WGBI 1-5 Years (USD hedged). U.S Corporate (investment grade) bonds: Barclays U.S. Credit Bond Index; Municipal bonds: Barclays Municipal Bond Index; TIPS: Barclays U.S. TIPS Index. Mortgage rates: Freddie Mac.
3. US REIT data provided by National Association of Real Estate Trusts (NAREIT). U.S. REITs: FTSE NAREIT All Equity REIT Index. Ex-US REITS: S&P Global ex US REIT Index (Source: Dimensional Fund Advisors, Standard & Poor's).
4. U.S. Market: Russell 3000 Index. Small cap value stocks: Russell 2000 Value Index, Small cap growth stocks: Russell 2000 Growth Index. Large cap stocks: S&P 500 Index, Large Cap Value stocks: Russell 1000 Value Index Large Cap Growth Stocks: Russell 1000 Growth Index. Sector returns represented by S&P 500 sectors.
5. Source: Dimensional Fund Advisors and Fidelity Management and Research Company: Developed markets Large Cap-- MSCI World ex-USA Index, Small Cap -- MSCI World ex USA Small Cap Index. Value – MSCI World ex USA Value Index Growth – MSCI World ex USA Growth Index. Emerging markets large cap: MSCI Emerging Markets Index, Small Cap: MSCI Emerging Market Small Cap Index. Value MSCI Emerging Markets Value Index, Growth MSCI Emerging Markets Growth Index. Country performance provided by Dimensional Fund Advisors, based on respective indexes in the MSCI All Country World ex USA IMI Index (for developed markets) and MSCI Emerging Markets IMI Index. All returns in US currency and net of withholding tax on dividends. MSCI data copyright MSCI 2014, all rights reserved. Currency data: Dimensional Fund Advisors, Oanda.com.
6. Gold Price: London PM fix. Source: World Gold Council
7. "Is Gold a Safe Haven?" Investment Guide, September 30, 2012.

CAST IN IRON?[1]

The media occasionally locks in on a particular "hot" sector. In the late 1990s, it was technology. In the mid-2000s, it was mining. Writing headlines about fashionable sectors is one thing. Building investment strategies around them is another.

A reason journalists focus on particular industries or sectors is that these stories fit into a chosen narrative. In the case of the tech stocks boom, it was the information revolution. In the case of mining stocks, it was the rise of China.

There's nothing wrong with this kind of analysis, by the way. The lift in productivity brought by digital technology and communication was a real story, as was the impact of China as it integrated into the world economy over the past decade.

Where it goes wrong for investors is when they extrapolate from well-documented economic trends in order to make changes to their portfolios based on what has already happened or speculation about what might happen in the future.

In the Australian share market, for instance, mining stocks boomed in the first part of the last decade amid voracious demand for coking coal and iron ore from Chinese steelmakers (who produce 45% of steel globally).

By 2008, the boom was making billionaires of mining entrepreneurs like Andrew 'Twiggy' Forrest and Gina Rinehart. While Texas had its oil tycoons, wrote a Reuters reporter, the road to mega-riches in Australia ran through red dirt iron ore towns.[2] At the time, Forrest's listed company, Fortescue Metals Group, was so hot that it launched a 10-for-one stock split to take advantage of strong interest among smaller retail investors. The shares had quadrupled in value in less than a year.

The performance of stocks such as Fortescue mirrored what was going on in the commodity markets they serviced. Coal and iron ore prices had roughly tripled in Australian dollar terms in the six years up to mid-2008, with these bulk commodities by that stage accounting for nearly 30% of the Australian economy's total exports.[3]

The heat around commodities continued to intensify over the next couple of years. By March 2010, London's Telegraph newspaper predicted a further doubling in ore prices within months, stating the outlook for the sector was "very sunny indeed."[4]

Desperately seeking cheaper

supplies, Chinese companies went on an acquisition spree. In July 2010, the Wall Street Journal said acquisitions by companies based in China or Hong Kong had grown hundredfold in five years.[5]

By 2012, though, iron ore prices were starting to fall from historic highs as China's economic expansion slowed. Chinese steelmakers, in annual contract negotiations, sought to pay prices that better reflected the fall in the spot market.

Even so, Australian mining companies remained bullish. In an interview with the Australian, BHP Billiton's head of iron ore forecasted that the spot price would settle around $120 (USD) a metric ton, down from the record of about $180 (USD).[6]

That wasn't to be the case. Indeed, as Exhibit 1 shows, iron ore prices collapsed, falling by two-thirds to below $60 (USD) by 2015. Chinese demand peaked just as new growth in global supply was coming online, a legacy of the long lead times in mining investment.

The market prices of mining stocks followed suit. On the Australian market during 2012–2014, many of the worst performing stocks have been either iron ore miners or companies serving them, as shown in Exhibit 2.

This all goes to show the dangers of building investment strategies around sector stories. The iron ore companies were leveraged to China's steel-making boom. They invested heavily in new capacity to take advantage of high prices.

But China's boom started to wind down just as new mining capacity was coming on line. The double whammy from weakening demand and surging supply pummeled iron ore prices and drove down the market values of the mining stocks.

This is all another argument for the virtues of diversification. The more sector-specific risk and company-specific risk in a portfolio, the more it is exposed to these idiosyncratic factors beyond the control of the individual investor.

Diversification involves spreading risk and diluting the influence of sector-specific themes. So, just as miners and energy stocks have struggled in the past three years, other sectors such as healthcare, telecoms, and financials have done well.

But diversification does not just apply to sectors. We can also manage it by diversifying across the dimensions of returns, identified by academic research as the basic organizing principles of the market.

These "dimensions" point to systematic differences in expected returns. To meet this definition, they must be shown to be sensible, persistent across different periods, pervasive across markets, and capable of being cost-effectively captured.

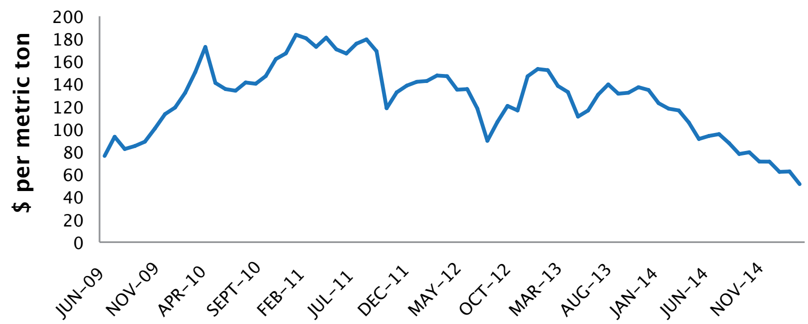
The four dimensions are the degree to which the portfolio is exposed to stocks vs. bonds, small vs. large companies, low relative price stocks vs. high relative price, and high vs. low profitability firms.

In the small cap end of the Australian market, where many of the underperforming mining companies have crowded, some of the risk may be managed by excluding companies with the lowest profitability and those with the highest relative prices.

Of course, this does not mean a portfolio will be completely immunized against security-specific risk. But it is a way of diluting those influences and finding a balance between seeking to improve expected returns and striving for appropriate diversification.

At the end of the day, nothing in investment is ever cast in iron. But diversification, discipline, and maintaining a level of flexibility can help ensure that a single sector doesn't bend your portfolio out of shape.

Exhibit 1: Iron Ore Prices



Source: Bloomberg. Past performance is no guarantee of futureresults. Indices are not available for direct investment; therefore, their performance does not reflect the expenses associated with the management of an actual portfolio.:

Exhibit 2: Australian Iron Ore Stocks, 2012–2014

Name	Code	Performance
Atlas Iron	AGO	-93.89%
Sundance Resources	SDL	-93.67%
BC Iron	BCI	-80.00%
Mount Gibson Iron	MGX	-78.13%
Fortescue Metals	FMG	-35.83%
Broad Market (S&P/ASX 300)	AS52	32.00%

Source: Bloomberg. Past performance is no guarantee of futureresults. Indices are not available for direct investment; therefore, their performance does not reflect the expenses associated with the management of an actual portfolio.

1. By Jim Parker, Vice President, DFA Australia Limited. This article is reprinted in its entirety with permission of Dimensional Fund Advisors.
2. "Australian Billionaires' Row Paved in Iron Ore," Reuters, January 9, 2008.
3. "Australia and the Global Market for Bulk Commodities," Reserve Bank of Australia, January 2009.
4. "Iron Ore Price Could Almost Double by April," The Telegraph, March 7, 2010.
5. "Chinese Firms Snap Up Mining Assets," Wall Street Journal, July 20, 2010.
6. "Miners Still Bullish on China Demand," The Australian, March 20, 2012.

Asset classes and representative index chart on page 25: large cap value, Russell 1000 Value Index; small cap value, Russell 2000 Value Index; large cap growth, Russell 1000 Growth Index; Global REITs, S&P Global REIT Index; foreign developed markets, MSCI EAFE Index; emerging markets, MSCI Emerging Markets Index

THE HIGH-YIELD DOW INVESTMENT STRATEGY

Recommended HYD Portfolio

As of April 15, 2015

	Rank	Yield (%)	Price ($)	Status	—Percent of Portfolio— Value (%)	No. Shares (%)[1]
Verizon	1	4.45	49.39	Holding**	24.30	21.42
Chevron	2	3.88	110.41	Buying	13.87	5.47
McDonald's	3	3.53	96.44	Buying	10.00	4.51
General Electric	4	3.35	27.46	Buying	7.75	12.29
Pfizer	7	3.18	35.21	Holding	9.48	11.71
Merck	10	3.08	58.45	Selling	2.68	2.00
Cisco	11	2.97	28.25	Holding	1.54	2.37
Intel Corp	13	2.92	32.83	Selling	9.06	12.02
AT&T	N/A	5.70	32.89	Selling	21.32	28.22
Cash (6-mo. T-Bill)	N/A	N/A	N/A		0.00	N/A
Totals					100.00	100.00

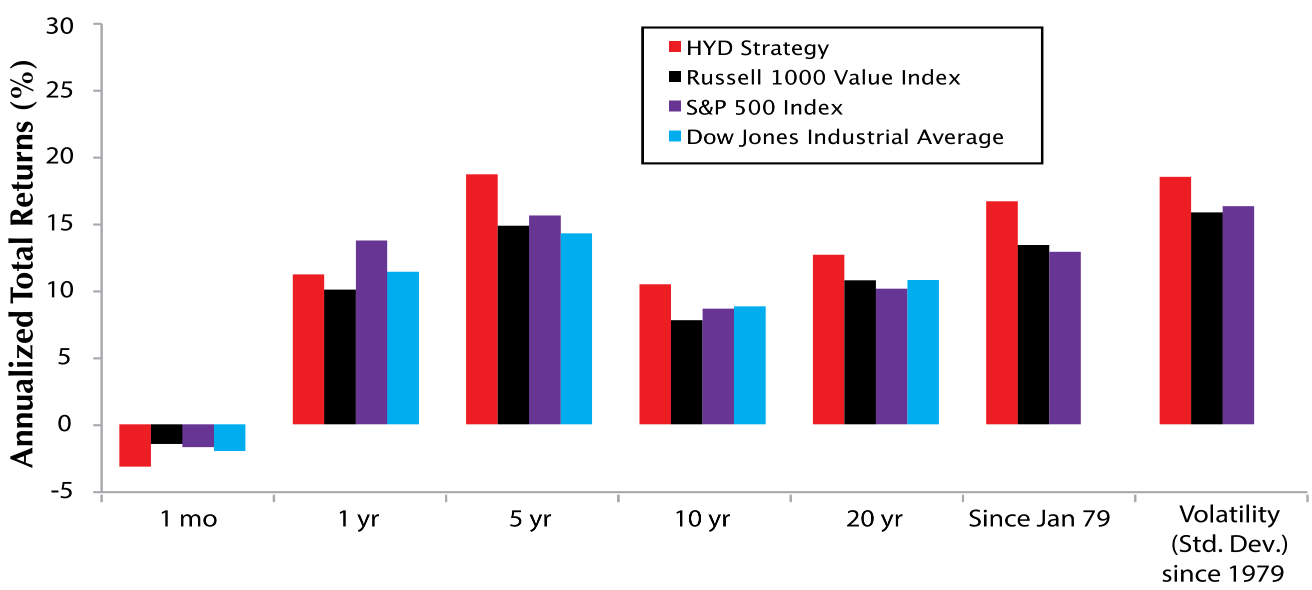
**Currently indicated purchases approximately equal to indicated purchases 18 months ago. [1] Because the percentage of each issue in the portfolio by value reflects the prices shown in the table, we are also showing the number of shares of each stock as a percentage of the total number of shares in the entire portfolio.

Subscribers can find a full description of the strategy and methodology in the "Subscribers Only" (Log in required) section of our website: www.americaninvestment.com.

Comparative Hypothetical Total Returns (%) and Volatility

The data presented in the table and chart below represent total returns generated by a hypothetical HYD portfolio and by benchmark indexes for periods ending March 31, 2015*. Returns for the 5-,10- and 20-year periods are annualized, as is the volatility (standard deviation) of returns (January 1979 is the earliest date for which data was available for both the HYD model and relevant benchmark indexes).

	1 mo.	1 yr.	5 yrs.	10 yrs.	20 yrs.	Since Jan 79	Volatility (Std. Dev.) since 1979
HYD Strategy	-2.93	10.38	17.32	9.70	11.75	15.45	17.14
Russell 1000 Value Index	-1.36	9.33	13.75	7.21	9.97	12.42	14.68
S&P 500 Index	-1.58	12.73	14.47	8.01	9.39	11.95	15.11
Dow Jones Industrial Average	-1.85	10.57	13.23	8.17	10.00	N/A	N/A



*Data assume all purchases and sales at mid-month prices (+/–$0.125 per share commissions), reinvestment of all dividends and interest, and no taxes. Model HYD calculations are based on hypothetical trades following a very exacting stock-selection strategy. They do not reflect returns on actual investments or previous recommendations of AIS. Past performance may differ from future results. Historical performance results for the Russell 1000 Value Index, the Dow Jones Industrial Index and the S&P 500 Index do not reflect the deduction of transaction and/or custodial charges, or the deduction of an investment-management fee, the incurrence of which would have the effect of decreasing historical performance results. HYD Strategy results reflect the deduction of 0.73% management fee, the annual rate assessed to a $500,000 account managed through our High Yield Dow investment service.

RECENT MARKET STATISTICS

Precious Metals & Commodity Prices ($)

	4/15/15	*Mo. Earlier*	*Yr. Earlier*
Gold, London p.m. fixing	**1,192.90**	1,152.00	1,298.00
Silver, London Spot Price	**16.18**	15.50	19.77
Copper, COMEX Spot Price	**2.73**	2.68	3.02
Crude Oil, W. Texas Int. Spot	**56.39**	44.84	103.75
Bloomberg Commodity Spot Index	**333.45**	317.33	435.52
Bloomberg Commodity Index	**101.44**	97.58	136.82
Reuters-Jefferies CRB Index	**223.58**	210.70	309.24

Interest Rates ($)

U.S. Treasury bills -	91 day	**0.02**	0.03	0.04
	182 day	**0.08**	0.11	0.05
	52 week	**0.23**	0.24	0.11
U.S. Treasury bonds -	10 year	**1.91**	2.13	2.64
Corporates:				
High Quality -	10+ year	**3.48**	3.70	4.20
Medium Quality -	10+ year	**4.45**	4.60	4.84
Federal Reserve Discount Rate		**0.75**	0.75	0.75
New York Prime Rate		**3.25**	3.25	3.25
Euro Rates	3 month	**0.00**	0.03	0.33
Government bonds -	10 year	**0.11**	0.26	1.47
Swiss Rates -	3 month	**-0.81**	-0.81	0.02
Government bonds -	10 year	**-0.18**	-0.06	0.95

Exchange Rates ($)

British Pound	**1.478200**	1.475500	1.672500
Canadian Dollar	**0.807900**	0.781100	0.910700
Euro	**1.059600**	1.052400	1.380600
Japanese Yen	**0.008387**	0.008253	0.009843
South African Rand	**0.082200**	0.080200	0.094800
Swiss Franc	**1.028700**	0.995300	1.135700

Securities Markets

	4/15/15	*Mo. Earlier*	*Yr. Earlier*
S & P 500 Stock Composite	**2,106.63**	2,053.40	1,842.98
Dow Jones Industrial Average	**18,112.61**	17,749.31	16,262.56
Barclays US Credit Index	**2,640.28**	2,597.69	2,486.59
Nasdaq Composite	**5,011.02**	4,871.76	4,034.16
Financial Times Gold Mines Index	**1,227.57**	1,109.08	1,493.95
FT EMEA (African) Gold Mines	**1,321.13**	1,159.90	1,558.15
FT Asia Pacific Gold Mines	**5,572.06**	4,680.38	4,695.86
FT Americas Gold Mines	**998.48**	921.93	1,291.75

Coin Prices ($)

	4/15/15	*Mo. Earlier*	*Yr. Earlier*	*Prem (%)*
American Eagle (1.00)	**1,237.60**	1,201.03	1,341.03	3.75
Austrian 100-Corona (0.9803)	**1,158.43**	1,126.72	1,262.32	-0.94
British Sovereign (0.2354)	**290.00**	282.20	315.30	3.27
Canadian Maple Leaf (1.00)	**1,216.90**	1,183.20	1,323.40	2.01
Mexican 50-Peso (1.2057)	**1,427.60**	1,388.60	1,555.60	-0.74
Mexican Ounce (1.00)	**1,204.30**	1,172.00	1,310.50	0.96
S. African Krugerrand (1.00)	**1,217.28**	1,185.47	1,325.38	2.04
U.S. Double Eagle-$20 (0.9675)				
St. Gaudens (MS-60)	**1,285.00**	1,260.00	1,370.00	11.34
Liberty (Type I-AU50)	**2,225.00**	2,225.00	2,225.00	92.79
Liberty (Type II-AU50)	**1,450.00**	1,450.00	1,675.00	25.64
Liberty (Type III-AU50)	**1,250.00**	1,230.00	1,350.00	8.31
U.S. Silver Coins ($1,000 face value, circulated)				
90% Silver Circ. (715 oz.)	**12,607.50**	12,212.50	14,900.00	8.98
40% Silver Circ. (292 oz.)	**4,700.00**	4,562.50	5,650.00	-0.52
Silver Dollars Circ.	**17,800.00**	16,875.00	21,850.00	42.21

Note: Premium reflects percentage difference between coin price and value of metal in a coin, with gold at $1,192.90 per ounce and silver at $16.18 per ounce. The weight in troy ounces of the precious metal in coins is indicated in parentheses. The Bloomberg Commodity Spot Index and the Bloomberg Commodity Index were previously the Dow Jones Spot Index and the Dow Jones-UBS Commodity Index, respectively, as of 7/1/14. Data that was being retrieved from Dow Jones is now being retrieved from Bloomberg.

THE DOW JONES INDUSTRIALS RANKED BY YIELD*

	Ticker Symbol		*Market Prices ($) 4/15/15*	*3/13/15*	*4/15/14*	*12-Month ($) High*	*Low*	*Latest Dividend Amount ($)*	*Record Date*	*Payable Date*	*Indicated Annual Dividend ($)*	*Yield† (%)*
Verizon	VZ		49.39	48.84	46.92	53.66	45.09	0.550	4/10/2015	5/1/2015	2.200	4.45
Chevron	CVX		110.41	101.62	120.30	135.10	98.88	1.070	2/17/2015	3/10/2015	4.280	3.88
McDonald's	MCD		96.44	96.35	100.83	103.78	87.62	0.850	3/2/2015	3/16/2015	3.400	3.53
General Electric	GE		27.46	25.04	25.82	28.68 *H*	23.41	0.230	2/23/2015	4/27/2015	0.920	3.35
Caterpillar	CAT		85.16	79.23	102.50	111.46	78.19 *L*	0.700	4/20/2015	5/20/2015	2.800	3.29
Coca-Cola	KO	*I*	40.40	39.91	40.18	45.00	39.06	0.330	3/16/2015	4/1/2015	1.320	3.27
Pfizer	PFE		35.21	34.00	29.89	35.53 *H*	27.51	0.280	2/6/2015	3/3/2015	1.120	3.18
Exxon Mobil	XOM		88.08	83.87	98.68	104.76	82.68 *L*	0.690	2/10/2015	3/10/2015	2.760	3.13
Procter and Gamble	PG		83.51	81.83	80.84	93.89	77.29	0.644	1/23/2015	2/17/2015	2.574	3.08
Merck	MRK		58.45	56.20	56.05	63.62	52.49	0.450	3/16/2015	4/8/2015	1.800	3.08
Cisco	CSCO		28.25	27.94	22.89	30.31	22.43	0.210	4/2/2015	4/22/2015	0.840	2.97
Microsoft Corp.	MSFT		42.26	41.38	39.75	50.05	38.51	0.310	5/21/2015	6/11/2015	1.240	2.93
Intel Corp	INTC		32.83	30.93	26.77	37.90	25.74	0.240	5/7/2015	6/1/2015	0.960	2.92
Johnson & Johnson	JNJ		100.60	99.21	99.20	109.49	95.10	0.700	2/24/2015	3/10/2015	2.800	2.78
IBM	IBM		164.13	154.28	197.02	196.86	149.52	1.100	2/10/2015	3/10/2015	4.400	2.68
Dupont	DD		72.10	80.50	66.90	80.65 *H*	63.70	0.470	2/13/2015	3/13/2015	1.880	2.61
J P Morgan	JPM		64.21	61.00	54.80	64.48 *H*	52.97	0.400	4/6/2015	4/30/2015	1.600	2.49
3M Company	MMM		166.44	162.74	134.09	170.50	130.60	1.025	2/13/2015	3/12/2015	4.100	2.46
Wal-Mart Stores	WMT	*I*	79.74	81.90	76.88	90.97	72.61	0.490	5/8/2015	6/1/2015	1.960	2.46
Boeing	BA		152.43	151.57	124.27	158.83	116.32	0.910	2/13/2015	3/6/2015	3.640	2.39
United Tech.	UTX		117.87	118.74	115.84	124.45	97.30	0.640	2/13/2015	3/10/2015	2.560	2.17
Home Depot, Inc.	HD	*I*	113.45	114.82	75.89	117.99 *H*	75.32	0.590	3/12/2015	3/26/2015	2.360	2.08
Travelers	TRV		108.08	106.72	85.89	110.49 *H*	86.01	0.550	3/10/2015	3/31/2015	2.200	2.04
Apple	AAPL		126.78	123.59	73.99	133.60	74.92	0.470	2/9/2015	2/12/2015	1.880	1.46
American Express	AXP		79.75	80.60	86.04	96.24	76.53	0.260	4/2/2015	5/8/2015	1.040	1.30
Goldman Sachs	GS	*I*	201.10	189.34	154.92	202.87	153.71	0.650	6/1/2015	6/29/2015	2.600	1.29
Unitedhealth Group	UNH		117.32	115.25	79.51	123.76 *H*	73.61	0.375	3/13/2015	3/24/2015	1.500	1.28
Nike	NKE		99.83	95.81	72.28	103.79 *H*	71.10	0.280	3/2/2015	4/6/2015	1.120	1.12
Walt Disney	DIS		106.98	106.44	77.66	108.94 *H*	76.88	1.150	12/15/2014	1/8/2015	1.150	1.07
Visa Inc.	V		65.68	66.26	51.01	69.66	48.80	0.120	2/13/2015	3/3/2015	0.480	0.73

* See the Recommended HYD Portfolio table on page 30 for current recommendations. † Based on indicated dividends and market price as of 4/15/15.
Extra dividends are not included in annual yields. *H* New 52-week high. *L* New 52-week low. All data adjusted for splits and spin-offs. 12-month data begins 4/16/14.
I Dividend increased since 3/15/15 *D* Dividend decreased since 3/15/15

RECOMMENDED INVESTMENT VEHICLES

	Security Symbol	Avg. Market Cap. / Avg. Maturity	Descriptive Quarterly Statistics, as of 3/31/14: No. of Holdings	Expense[3] (%)	Ratios: Sharpe	Turnover (%)	P/B	12 Mo. Yield (%)	Annualized Returns[4] (%), as of 3/31/15: Total 1 yr.	Total 3 yr.	Total 5 yr.	After Tax* 1 yr.	After Tax* 3 yr.	After Tax* 5 yr.
Short/Intermediate Fixed Income														
Vanguard Short-Term Bond Index	BSV[1] / VBISX	2.80 Yrs.	2069	0.20	0.88	45	-	1.37	1.78	1.24	1.97	1.24	0.70	1.34
iShares Barclays 1-3 Yr. Credit Bond	CSJ[1]	1.95 Yrs.	889	0.20	1.74	10	-	0.95	1.02	1.39	1.88	0.61	0.91	1.29
iShares Barclays 1-3 Yr. Treasury Bond	SHY[1]	1.89 Yrs.	92	0.15	0.58	136	-	0.41	0.91	0.55	0.91	0.74	0.41	0.70
Vanguard Limited-Term Tax-Exempt	VMLTX	3.00 Yrs.	-	0.20	0.90	15	-	1.57	1.58	1.37	1.92	1.58	1.37	1.92
SPDR N.B. Short-Term Municipal Bond	SHM[1]	3.07 Yrs.	604	0.20	0.49	20	-	0.92	1.11	1.04	1.67	0.71	0.88	1.56
Inflation-Protected Fixed Income														
iShares Barclays TIPS Bond	TIP[1]	8.34 Yrs.	39	0.20	0.07	47	-	1.63	2.99	0.53	4.15	2.26	-0.13	3.26
Vanguard Inflation-Protected Securities	VIPSX	8.60 Yrs.	-	0.20	0.06	39	-	2.19	3.07	0.51	4.13	2.12	-0.42	3.11
International Fixed Income														
Vanguard Total International Bond Index	BNDX[1]/VTIBX	8.40 Yrs.	3301	0.23	-	16	-	1.52	8.68	-	-	7.97	--	--
Real Estate														
Vanguard REIT Index	VNQ[1] / VGSIX	11.08 B	141	0.24	1.11	11	2.58	3.55	23.95	13.94	15.68	22.56	12.76	14.51
SPDR Dow Jones REIT	RWR[1]	15.66 B	92	0.25	1.08	6	2.69	2.96	24.94	13.64	15.59	23.24	12.16	14.19
Vanguard Global ex-US Real Estate	VNQI[1] / VGXRX[5]	6.58 B	630	0.37	0.79	8	1.22	3.91	7.84	10.65	-	5.77	8.88	--
iShares International Property ETF	WPS[1]	7.50 B	376	0.48	0.84	10	1.16	3.63	8.80	11.70	9.42	7.43	10.06	8.06
SPDR Dow Jones Global Real Estate ETF	RWO[1]	12.98 B	226	0.50	1.05	7	1.79	2.92	17.41	12.36	12.92	15.89	10.73	11.13
U.S. Large Cap Value														
Vanguard Value Index	VTV[1] / VIVAX	80.71 B	313	0.23	1.71	6	2.16	2.34	9.33	15.80	13.29	8.76	15.22	12.79
iShares Russell 1000 Value Index	IWD[1]	57.73 B	699	0.20	1.73	12	1.89	2.08	9.10	16.18	13.52	8.57	15.65	13.06
U.S. Small Cap Value														
iShares Russell Microcap Index	IWC[1]	0.53 B	1411	0.60	1.20	26	2.13	1.21	3.87	17.23	14.48	3.52	16.84	14.16
Vanguard Small-Cap Value Index	VBR[1] / VISVX	3.35 B	818	0.23	1.48	12	1.94	1.77	10.45	18.12	14.94	9.92	17.53	14.41
U.S. Large Cap Growth														
iShares Russell 1000 Growth Index	IWF[1]	63.30 B	678	0.20	1.71	15	5.75	1.33	15.87	16.12	15.40	15.49	15.75	15.10
Vanguard Growth Index	VUG[1] / VIGRX	60.03 B	370	0.23	1.70	9	5.04	1.23	16.44	16.30	15.51	16.12	15.99	15.25
U.S. Marketwide														
Vanguard Total Stock Market Index	VTI[1] / VTSMX	46.33 B	3786	0.17	1.73	3	2.87	1.83	12.17	16.24	14.62	11.71	15.78	14.21
Fidelity Spartan Total Market Index	FSTMX[2]	48.39 B	-	0.10	1.73	2	2.87	1.55	12.21	16.27	14.66	11.78	15.87	14.30
Foreign- Developed Markets														
iShares MSCI EAFE Growth Index	EFG[1]	36.83 B	548	0.40	0.76	27	2.47	2.20	0.78	8.67	6.71	0.42	8.33	6.45
iShares MSCI EAFE Value Index	EFV[1]	47.40 B	491	0.40	0.67	29	1.26	4.64	-3.17	8.78	5.10	-4.00	8.10	4.59
Vanguard FTSE Developed Market	VEA[1] / VTMGX[6]	33.57 B	1401	0.09	0.74	4	1.65	2.86	-0.91	8.93	6.18	-1.62	8.25	5.67
SPDR S&P International Small Cap	GWX[1]	1.14 B	2214	0.40	0.57	51	1.28	12.70	-3.50	6.79	6.81	-6.74	5.01	5.54
Foreign- Emerging Markets														
Vanguard FTSE Emerging Market Stock	VWO[1] / VEIEX	17.93 B	1017	0.33	0.09	9	1.70	2.68	3.05	0.56	1.82	2.24	-0.10	1.29
Gold-Related Funds														
iShares Gold Trust	IAU[1]	6.40 B	1	0.25	-0.63	-	-	-	-8.31	-10.85	1.02	-8.31	-10.85	1.02
SPDR Gold Shares	GLD[1]	28.70 B	1	0.40	-0.64	-	-	-	-8.48	-10.98	0.85	-8.48	-10.98	0.85

Data provided by the funds and Morningstar. [1]Exchange Traded Fund, traded on NYSE. [2]0.5% fee for redemption in 90 days. [3]For Vanguard funds, expense ratios shown are for mutual funds, ETFs have lower expenses. [4]For Vanguard Funds, returns shown are for mutual funds; ETFs' returns may deviate. [5]VGXRX includes a 0.25% fee on purchases and redemptions, which are paid directly into the fund. [6]These are admiral shares and have a $10,000 required minimum initial investment. *Pre-liquidation. Calculated using the highest individual federal income tax rates in effect at the time of each distribution and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes or individual tax situations.

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