# MONEY TRUST INVESTIGATION 

## INVESTIGATION

OF

## FINANCIAL AND MONETARY CONDITIONS IN THE UNITED STATES

UNDER

## HOUSE RESOLUTIONS NOS. 429 AND 504

BEFORE A

SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON banking and currency

## PART 28

## BUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY.

## House of Representatives.

## ARSENE P. PUJO, Louisiana, Chairman.

WILLIAM G. BROWN, West Virginis. GeORGE A. NEELEY, Kansas. ROBERT L. DOUGHTON, North Carolina. HENRY McMORRAN, Michigan. HUBERT D. STEPHENS, Mississippi. EVERIS A. HAYES, Californis. JAMES A. DAUGHERTY, Missouri. FRANK E. GUERNSEY, Maine. James f. BYRNES, South Carolina. WILLIAM H. HEALD, Delaware.
R. W. Fontenot, Clerk.
A. M. McDermotr, Assistant Clerk.

# MONEY TRUST INVESTIGATION. 

## Subcommittee of the Committee on Banking and Currency, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., February 25, 1913.

The subcommittee met at 10.30 o'clock a. m.
Present: Messrs. Pujo (chairman), Stephens, Daugherty, Byrnes, McMorran, and Hayes.

Present also: Samuel Untermyer, Esq., and G. Carroll Todd, Esq., counsel for the committee.
The Chairman. I desire to submit the following statement to the subcommittee:

Washington, D. C., February 25, 1913.
To the Subcommittee of the Committee on Banking and Currency, Acting under House Resolution 504.
Gentlemen: Pursuant to the resolution adopted by the subcommittee on January 15, 1913, directing the chairman and counsel to take the testimony of Mr. William Rockefeller, an arrangement was made with Mr. Garver, counsel for Mr. Rockefeller, to take his testimony on February 7 at Jekyl Island, State of Georgia. Your chairman, with Mr. Untermyer, reached Jekyl Island with the committee's clerical force at the time designated and there met Mr. Rockefeller with Mr. Crovatt, local attorney, John A. Garver, counsel, and Dr. Chappell, physician to Mr. Rockefeller. It was manifest both to the chairman and to the counsel for the committee that Mr. Rockefeller was a sick man and laboring under nervous excitement at the prospect of an examination. Though able to walk about freely, there was a noticeable tremor of his head and hands, and it was evident that it was impossible for him to write his answers to such questions as might be propounded. He was also unable to speak above a whisper, which could only be heard when very near him.
On observing this condition, your chairman and counsel for the committee, expressed their disinclination to enter into the examination. Mr Garver, however, said that in view of the public criticism to which Mr. Rockefeller had been subjected in connection with the attempt to make service of process of the House upon him, Mr. Rockefeller preferred to make the effort to answer the questions that might be put to him.

Under these circumstances the examination was commenced upon the distinct understanding that the entire responsibility for such action would rest upon Mr. Rockefeller and his physician, Dr. Chappell and his counsel, Mr. Garver: and that the examination should end whenever they felt there was the slightest possibility of danger involved in continuing the same.
This was agreed to and thereupon the brief proceedings set forth in the attached transcript of the minutes took place.
Neither your chairman nor Mr. Untermyer, counsel for the committee, were willing to assume the responsibility of entering upon the examination under the conditions which they found to exist and upon the representations made to them by Dr. Chappell as to the possible effect of the nervous excitement under which Mr. Rockefeller was laboring in view of the ailment from which he was suffering.

Respectfully submitted.

The minutes of the proceeding at Jekyll Island above referred to are here again printed as follows:

> SUbcommittee of the
> Committee on Banking and Currency, House of Representatives, Jekyl Island, Ga., Friday, February 7, 1913.

Present: Mr. Pujo (chairman) and Samuel Untermyer, Esq., counsel for the committee.

Present also: John A. Garver, Esq., and A. J. Crovatt, Esq., counsel for Mr. Rockfeller, and Dr. Walter F. Chappell.

## Testimony of Willam Rockefeller.

Mr. Rockefeller was sworn by the chairman.
Mr. Rockefeller. I am urgently advised and warned by my physician that this examination is attended with very serious danger on account of the precarious condition of my throat. I desire, however, to make the effort, as I have not now and never have had any disposition to avoid testifying before your committee, except as I have been cautioned by my physicians that doing so would endanger my life. If I find that the strain is too great for me to take further risk, I shall have to ask your indulgence in not pressing the examination further. As I have lost my voice, I would esteem it a privilege if you would permit me to whisper my answers to the official stenographer who sits beside me, and who will read them aloud. It is impossible for me to write them.

Mr. Untermyer. Mr. Rockefeller, the chairman will expect you and your physicians to advise us if you feel at any time your condition becomes such as to render further examination inadvisable. It must be clearly understood that neither the chairman nor counsel care to or are willing to assume any responsibility whatever on such a subject. You and your physician are the best judges of the situation, and we shall have to rely upon you under the circumstances disclosed by the testimony before the committee as to your physical condition. On that understanding we will proceed with the examination.

What is your residence?
Mr. Rockefeller. Six hundred and eighty-nine Fifth Avenue, New York City.
Mr. Untermyer. Referring to the statement just made by you, Mr. Rockefeller, it is currently reported that your health is such that you are able to play golf and indulge in sports of that sort. What is the fact as to that?

Mr. Rockefeller. I have never played a game of golf in my life. I try to take open-air exercise every day. That is the extent of my amusement-taking outdoor exercise.

Mr. Untermyer. Do you recall the occasion of the organization of the Amalgamated Copper Co., in 1898?

Mr. Rockefeller. I do.
Mr. Untermyer. Was it in 1898?
Mr. Roceefeller. I think it was in 1899.
Dr. Cfappell. Mr. Chairman, I would like to take the liberty of drawing your attention to Mr. Rockefeller's condition at the present moment. He is showing some symptoms which precede these spasms of the larnyx, and I strongly urge you not to proceed, as in doing so you are certainly endangering his life at the present moment. Since my appearance before the committee in Washington a new and more serious development has occurred in Mr. Rockefeller's throat. You can see his general shaking now, and he is at this moment on the verge of a spasm of the larnyx, which might choke him.

The Charman. I will ask you to be sworn, Dr. Chappell. Do you solemnly swear that the statement you have made with reference to the present condition of Mr. Rockefeller is true and correct according to your knowledge as a physician and your judgment as an expert?

Dr. Chappell. I do.
Mr. Untermyer. Mr. Rockefeller, you have heard Dr. Chappell's statement. Do you feel in such a condition that you think it unsafe to proceed further?

Mr. Rockefeller. I certainly do.
The Chairman. The Chair states that, in view of the declaration by Dr. Chappell, under oath, and also that of the witness, Mr. Rockefeller, besides what is manifest from the appearance and condition of the witness, no further proceedings will be had at this time.

Mr. Untermyer. I should be unwilling to go further with the examination at this time, from what I have just heard and observed as to Mr. Rockefeller's condition.
Whereupon an adjournment was taken.
Mr. Untermyer. The voting trust agreement of the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, dated January 3, 1910, constituting George F. Baker, Henry P. Davison, and W. H. Porter, as voting trustees, frequently referred to in the testimony, does not appear to be in the evidence. It will be marked Exhibit No. 245, February 25, 1913.

The agreement referred to was so marked, and is here printed, as follows:

Exhibit No. 245, February 25, 1913.
Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, Voting Trust Agreement.
Dated January 3, 1910.
[George F. Baker, Henry P. Davison, and William H. Porter, voting trustees.]
Agreement, dated the $3 d$ day of January, 1910, between stockholders of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York (hereinafter referred to as the "Trust Company") who shall become parties to this agreement as hereinafter provided (hereinafter called "stockholders"), parties of the first part, and George F. Baker, Henry P. Davison, and William H. Porter and the survivors and survivor of them, and their successors, as trustees (hereinafter called "voting trustees"), parties of the second part:

Whereas the stockholders deem it for the best interests of themselves and of the Trust Company to act together concerning the management of the Trust Company, and to that end to unite the voting powers held by them as stockholders and to place the same in the hands of the voting trustees, as hereinafter provided:

Now, therefore, it is agreed as follows:
First. Each and every stockholder of the Trust Company, as now or hereafter constituted, may become a party to this agreement by transferring his stock to the voting trustees hereunder. The voting trustees, from time to time, upon request, will cause to be issued in respect of stock certificates of the Trust Company delivered to them as aforesaid, certificates in substantially the following form (hereinafter called "stock trust certificates"):

No. -
Shares.
Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

## STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATE.

This certifies that, as hereinafter provided, and on surrender hereof, will be entitled, out of certificates delivered to the undersigned voting trustees under the agreement hereinafter mentioned, to receive a certificate or certificates for - shares each of one hundred dollars, of the capital stock of Guaranty Trust Company of New York; and, in the meantime, to receive payments equal to the dividends, if any, collected by the voting trustees upon a like number of such shares of stock received and held by the voting trustees under said agreement. No voting right passes by or under this certificate, or by or under any agreement expressed or implied, it being expressly stipulated that until the actual transfer of such stock certificates to the registered owner hereof, the voting trustees shall possess and shall be entitled in their discretion to exercise, in respect of any and all of such stock, the right to vote thereon for every purpose, and to consent to any corporate act of said company as provided in said agreement.

This certificate is issued pursuant and subject to an agreement dated January 3, 1910, between stockholders of Guaranty Trust Company of New York and the undersigned voting trustees, defining the rights of the holder hereof, and the duties and liabilities of the voting trustees, which agreement is on file in the office of said Trust Company. No stock certificate shall be deliverable hereunder before January 3, 1915, unless as hereinafter stated said agreement shall have been sooner terminated, in which event such stock certificates shall be deliverable as soon as practicable after
such termination. At any time the said agreement in the manner provided therein may be terminated by a majority of the voting trustees in their discretion.
This certificate is transferable on the books of the voting trustees or their agents, on surrender hereof, by the registered holder in person or by attorney duly authorized, and until so transferred the voting trustees may treat the registered holder as the owner of this certificate for all purposes whatsoever.
This certificate is not valid unless duly signed on behalf of the voting trustees by their agents, and also registered by -_—, as registrar.
In witness whereof, the voting trustees have caused this certificate to be signed by their duly authorized agents, this ——_ day of ——, 19—.

Voting Trustees.

Registered:


by their agents hereunder.

The said stock trust certificates shall be transferable only on the books of the voting trustees, to be kept by them or their agents, on surrender thereof, by the registered holder in person or by attorney duly authorized, and in accordance with rules from time to time established for that purpose by the voting trustees, and, until so transferred, the voting trustees may treat the registered holders as the owners of said stock trust certificates for all purposes whatsoever. Such transter books may be closed by the voting trustees at any time prior to the holding of meetings, or the payment of dividends, or for any other purpose.
Second. This agreement shall terminate in any event on January 3, 1915, without notice by or action of the voting trustees; but at any time it may be terminated by a majority of the voting trustees, in their discretion, after at least thirty days' notice of intention to terminate the same shall have been given, according to the provisions of article ninth hereof. On January 3, 1915, or upon the earlier termination of this agreement as above specified, the voting trustees, in exchange for or upon surrender of any stock trust certificate then outstanding, shall, in accordance with the terms thereof, and out of the stock certificates so received and held by them, deliver stock certificates to the holders of stock trust certificates, and thereupon all liability of the voting trustees for delivery of said stock certificates shall terminate; and the voting trustees may require the holders of stock trust certificates to exchange their certificates for stock certificates accordingly. In case upon or after the termination of this agreement the voting trustees shall deposit with the Trust Company stock certificates so held by them. properly indorsed for transier in blank, representing the number of shares of stock of the Trust Company called for by the stock trust certificates outstanding, with authority in writing to the Trust Company to deliver the said stock certificates in exchange for stock trust certificates when and as surrendered for exchange as herein provided, then all further liability of the voting trustees, or of any of them, for the delivery of stock certificates in exchange for stock trust certificates shall cease and determine
Third. From time to time hereafter the voting trustees may receive any additional stock certificates of the Trust Company. and, in respect of all such stock certificates so received, will issue and deliver stock trust certificates in form corresponding to those above specified, and entitling the holders to the rights therein and herein provided.

In case the voting trustees shall receive any stock certificates of the Trust Company issued by way of dividend upon stock certificates held by them under this agreement, the said voting trustees shall hold such stock certificates likewise subject to the terms of this agreement, and shall issue stock trust certificates representing such stock certificates to the respective registered holders of the then outstanding stock trust certificates entitled to such dividend.

The voting trustees may permit sufficient shares to be withdrawn and released from this agreement, from time to time, to permit the qualification of one or more individuals to act as directors of the trust company under the laws of New York, such withdrawal and release to be made upon surrender to the voting trustees of stocktrust certificates in respect of such amount of stock. Each such release of stock hereunder, however, shall be only to an amount sufficient to meet the requirements of the law with respect to the qualification of such directors, and shall be made only to a person nominated for election as a director by the voting trustees, and in such manner and upon such terms as may be necessary to complete such qualification of such
nominee in advance of election, if necessary. The voting trustees shall make such arrangements as may be practicable to provide for the redeposit hereunder of any such released stock in exchange for stock-trust certificates, when the holder shail have ceased to be a director of the trust company.
Fourth. Any voting trustee may at any time resign by delivering to the other voting trustees in writing his resignation to take effect 10 days thereafter. In case of the death or the resignation or the inability to act of any voting trustee, the vacancy occurring in his office shall be filled by the appointment of a successor or successors to be named by the surviving voting trustees. The term voting trustees, as used in this agreement and in said stock-trust certificates, shall apply to the parties of the second part and their successors at any time hereunder.

Fifth. The voting trustees may adopt their own rules of procedure. The action of a majority of the voting trustees expressed from time to time at a meeting, or by writing with or without a meeting, shall, except as otherwise herein provided, constitute the action of the voting trustees and have the same effect as though assented to by all. Any voting trustee may vote or may act in person or by proxy, and may be a director or an officer of the trust company, and may vote for himself as such. The voting trustees may exercise any power or perform any act hereunder by an agent or attorney appointed in writing.

Sixth. The voting trustees shall have full power from time to time and at any time to cause the stock certificates to be transferred into their own names or into the names of their nominees; but as holders of said stock they assume no liability as stockholders, their interest hereunder being that of trustees merely. In voting the stock represented by the stock certificates, the voting trustees will exercise their best judgment from time to time to secure the election of suitable directors of the trust company, to the end that its business and affairs shall be properly managed, and in voting and in acting on other matters the voting trustees will likewise exercise their best judgment; but they assume no responsibility in respect of such management or in respect of any action taken by them or taken in pursuance of their consent thereto, or in pursuance of their vote so cast, and no voting trustee shall incur any responsibility, as stockholder, trustee, or otherwise, by reason of any error of law, or of any matter or thing done or suffered or omitted to be done under this agreement, except for his own individual willful malfeasance.

Seventh. Until the actual transfer of stock certificates in exchange for stock-trust certificates hereunder, the voting trustees shall possess and shall be entitled in their discretion to exercise, in person or by their nominees, in respect of any and all said stock, the right to vote thereon for every purpose and to consent to any corporate act of said company, as though absolute owners of said stock, it being expressly stipulated that no voting right passes to others by or under said stock-trust certificates; or by or under this agreement, or by or under any agreement, expressed or implied.

The voting trustees are specifically authorized in the exercise of their unrestricted discretion, in respect of any and all stock of the trust company subject to this agreement, to vote for or to consent to any increase of the capital stock of the corporation that lawfully may be submitted for action by the stockholders. In case any increased stock of the trust company shall be offered to the stockholders for subscriptions, then, in such case, upon receiving from the holder of any stock-trust certificate, prior to the time limited by the trust company for subscription and payment, a request to subscribe in his behalf and the money required to pay for a stated amount of such increased stock (not in excess of the ratable amount subscribable in respect of the stcok represented by such certificate), the voting trustees will make such subscription and payment, and upon receiving from the trust company the certificates for the stcok so subscribed for, will issue stock-trust certificates in respect thereof to the stocktrust certificate holder who shall have made such request and payment. Unless such increased stock shall have been offered first to the stockholders for subscription, the voting trustees will not authorize any sale or disposition of the same for any purpose (other than the purposes of a merger agreement hereinbelow authorized to be approved) without the consent of the holders of stock-trust certificates in respect of two-thirds of the capital stock of the trust company subject to this agreement.

The voting trustees also are specifically authorized to vote any and all stuck subject to this agreement in favor of approving the merger into the trust company of the Morton Trust Co. and the Fifth Ivenue Trust Co. pursuant to the provisions of the agreement made by the boards of directors of the three corporations under date of January 5, 1910, and also in favor of approving any other merger and merger agreement that shall have been submitted for approval to the stockholders by the board of directors of the trust company; and upon such merger agreement becoming effective, to make such surrender of stock of the trust company, subject to this agreement, as
may be proper and requisite, and to receive and to hold under this agreement any and all stock of the trust company issued in exchange for such surrendered stock, and also any and all other stock of the trust company issued pursuant to the provisions of said merger agreement that may be transferred to the voting trustees by the persons to whom such stock shall have been issued or shall be issuable.

Eighth. For the purposes of this agreemenc, any consent or request in writing by the holders of stock-trusl certificates may be in any number of concurrent instruments of similar tenor, and may be executed by the certificate holders in person or by agent or attorney appointed by an instrument in writing. Proof of the execution of any such consent, or of a writing appointing any such agent or attorney, or of the holding by any person of stock-trust certificates issued hereunder. shall be sufficient for any purpose of this agreement, and shall be conclusive in favor of the voting trustees with regard to any action taken by them under such consent, it made in the following manner, viz, (a) The fact and the date of the execution by any person of any such consent may be proved by the certificate of any notary public, or other officer, authorized to take, either within or without the State of New York, acknowledyments of deeds to be recorded in any State, certifying that the person signing such consent acknowledged to him the execution thereof; or by the affidavit of a witness to such execution; (b) the amount of stock-trust certificates held by any person executing any suh consent may be proved by the books of the voting trustees.
Ninth. All notices to be given to the holders of atock-trust certificates hereunder shall be given either by mail to the registered holders of stock-trust certificates at the addresses furnished by surh holders to the voting trustees or to the agents of the voting trustees, or by publication in two daily papers of general circulation in the city of New York, twice in each week for two successive weeks; and any call or notice whatsoever, when either mailed or published by the voting trusfees as herein provided, shall be taken and considered as though personally served on all the holders of said stock-trust certificates, and such mailing or publication shall be the only notice required to be given under any provision of this agreement.

Tenth. The term trust company, for the purposes of this agreement and for all rights thereunder, including the issue and delivery of stock certificates, shall be taken to mean the said Guaranty Trust Co. of New York or any successor corporation or corporations with or into which the same may be consolidated or merged.

In witness whereof this agreement is executed as of the day and year first hereinabove mentioned.
Attest:
George F. Baker. [L. a.]
Henty P. Davidson. [l. s.]
Whlasm H. Porter. [L. 8.] Voting Trustees.

Mr. Untermyer. The list and supplemental list of the principal interstate corporations which J. P. Morgan \& Co. have organized or participated in organizing, or the securities which they have underwritten, directly purchased, or sold, in whole or part, from December 31, 1897, to the present time; and their present relations to all such corporations as stockholders, directors, fiscal agents, consisting of two sheets, will be marked 238 and 238a. These are documents that were prepared by Messrs. Morgan \& Co., and to which reference has been made at times in the testimony.

The lists referred to were marked, respectively, Exhibits 238 and $238 a$, February 25, 1913, and are here printed, as follows:

## Exhibit 238, February 25, 1913.

A list of the principal interstate corporations which J. P. Morgan \& Co. have organized or participated in organizing, or the securities of which they have underwritten, directly purchased, or sold, in whole or part, from Dec. 31, 1897, to the present time; and their present relations to all such corporations as stockholders, directors, fiscal agent, registrar, or transfer agent.

|  | Stockholder. | Director. | Fiscal agent. | Registrar. | Transfer agent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| American Bridge Co. | No.. | None... | No. | No........ | No. |
| American Telephone \& Telegraph Co... | Yes. | Yes. |  | No......... | No. |
| Atchison, Topeka \& Santa Fe.... | Yes. | Yes. |  |  | No. |
| Atlantic Coast Line. | No | None...... | No |  | Yes. |
| Chesapeake \& Ohio. | No | None. | N |  | Pay coupons |
| Chicago. Burlington \& Quincy | No. | None...... | No | No. |  |
| Chicago. Great Western. | Yes | Yes....... | No | No | Yes. |
| Erie Railroad systom. | Yes | Yes. |  | No | Yes. |
| Federal Steel Co. | No. | None. | No | No | No. |
| Florida East Coast Ry | No. | None | No | No | No. |
| General Electric Co. | Yes. | Yes. | No. | No. | No. |
| Hocking Valley Ry, system | No.. | None...... | No | No......... | Yes. |
| International Harvester Co. | Yes. | Yes......... | No. |  | No. |
| International Mercantile Marin | Yes. | Yes. | No. |  | Yes. |
| J. I. Case Threshung Machine Co | Yes. | Yes........ | No. | No.......... | Yes. |
| Elgin, Joliet \& Eastern Ry. Co | No. | None...... | No | No. |  |
| Lehigh Valley R. R. Co.... | No. | Yes......... |  | Yes | Pay coupons. |
| Louisville \& Nashville. | No | None. |  |  | No. |
| National Tube Co......... | No. | None |  |  | No. |
| New York Central System. ${ }_{\text {New }}$ | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |  | No. |
| New York, New Haven \& Hartford system. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes |  | No. |
| Northern Pacific Ry. system... | Yes. | Yes. | No. | No. | Yes. |
| Pennsylvania. | No. | None. | No. |  | No. |
| Reading. | Yes | Yes. | No | No. | Yes. |
| Southern Ry................................ | Yes | Yes. |  |  | Yes. |
| Terminal R. R, Association of St. Louis. |  | None...... | No. |  | Yes. |
| United States Steel Corporation.......... | Yes | Yes....... | Yes. | No. | No. |

Exhibit 238a-February 25, 1913.
Supplemental list of interstate corporations which J. P. Morgan \& Co. have organized or participated in organizing, or the securities of which they have underwritten, directly purchased, or sold, in whole or part, from Dec. 31, 1897, to the present time; and their present relations to all such corporations as stockholders, directors, fiscal agent, registrar, or transfer agent.

|  | Stockholder. | Director. | Fiscal agent. | Registrar. | Transfer agent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Associated Merchants Co. | No. | No. | No. |  | No. |
| Atlas Portland Cement Co |  | No. |  |  | No. |
| Boomer Coal \& Coke Co. | No. | No. | No. |  | Pay coupons. |
| Central of Georgia R. R. Co............. |  | No | No | No |  |
| Chicago \& Western Indiana R. R. Co... |  |  |  |  | Transfer bonds and pay coupons. |
| Chicago, Indianapolis \& Louisville R. R. Co. | No. | Yes | Yes. | No | Yes, and pay coupons. |
| Hartford Carpet Corporation............ | No.. | No. | No. | No. |  |
| Inspiration Consolidated Copper Co.... |  |  |  | No | No. |
| Pere Marquette R. R. Co................ | Yes. | Yes. | Yes | No. | Yes, and pay coupons. |
| St. Louis \& San Francisco R. R. Co | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| United Dry Goods Cos. | Yes | No. | No | No | No. |
| United States Motor Co. | No. |  | No | No. | No. |
| United States Rubber Co | No. |  |  | No | No. |
| Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co | No. | No...... |  |  | No. |

Mr. Untermier. Reference has also been made from time to time during the examination of the witnesses to the lists of assets of the four great New York life insurance companies, but these lists are not in the record and should be in the record. I accordingly offer from the report of the superintendent of insurance of the State of New York, dated 1912, relating to the business of the companies for the year 1911, the following statements of assets: First, of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, from pages 14 to 24, both inclusive; second, of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., from pages 113 to 120, both inclusive; third, statement of assets of the Mutual Life Insurance Co., of New York, from the same book, from pages 142 to 152, both inclusive; fourth, a statement of the New York Life Insurance Co.'s assets, from pages 177 to 191, both inclusive. They are all to be marked together as one exhibit-Exhibit No. 240.

The statements referred to were marked, as a whole, "Exhibit No. 240," February 25, 1912, and are here printed in the record as follows:

Exhibit No. 240, February 25, 1913.
Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.
Schedule of real estate owned, classified by States and countries.

|  | State or country. | Book and market value. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Massachusetts |  | \$1,115,000.00 |
| Missour. |  | 1,275,000.00 |
| New York. |  | 16,918,861. 10 |
| Australia. |  | 1,660,000.00 |
| Chistria. |  | 1,055.000.00 |
| Chile Fre |  | $82,300.00$ $3,743,596.96$ |
| Germany.. |  | 2,000,000.00 |
| Mexico. |  | 67,500.00 |
| Spain. |  | 1.195,000.00 |
| Total. |  | 29, 112,258. 06 |

Schedule of mortgages owned, classified by States and countries.

| State or country. | Amount of principal unpaíd. | State or country. | Amount of principal unpaid. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alabama. | \$631, 266.95 | Montana. | \$40,000. 00 |
| Arkansas | 206, 823.21 | Nebraska | 193,020.14 |
| Arizona. | 46,500.00 | Now Jersey | 52, 820.00 |
| California | 4, 114, 888.20 | New York | 66,724,773. 33 |
| Colorado. | 709, 882.17 | North Carolina. | 364, 680.67 |
| Connecticu | 35,000.00 | Ohio. | 436,250.00 |
| Delaware | 115, 000.00 | Oklahoma | 469,000.00 |
| District of Columbia | 1, 370,500. 00 | Oregon. | 1,606,299. 69 |
| Florida. | 32,000. 00 | Pennsylvania. | 9,301,916.75 |
| Georgia. | 703, 206. 65 | Rhode Island. | 115,000.00 |
| Idaho. | 122,000.00 | South Carolina | 161,000. 00 |
| Illinois | 2,380,365.00 | Tennessee. | 409, 266.12 |
| Indiana. | 407,000. 00 | Utah. | 938,209. 04 |
| Iowa.. | 158, 444. 72 | Virginia. | 320,422.65 |
| Kansas. | 216,457. 20 | Washington. | 1,274,516.71 |
| Louisiana | 939,500. 00 | West Virginia | 192,805. 85 |
| Maryland. | 1,185,000.00 | Canada. | 251,730. 30 |
| Minnesota | $1,089,212.12$ 35 | France | 1,418,918.91 |
| Missouri. | 606,500.00 | Total | 99, 375, 176.38 |

## Schedule of collateral loans.

[Part 3. Showing all loans discharged in whole or in part during 1911.]

| Market value when repaid. | Amount of loan repaid. | Date of loan. | Date of repayment. | Rate of interest on loan. | Name of actual borrower. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8556,000 | \$336,750 | May 1, 1907. | May 2, 1911. | 4 | John F. Dryden. |

Schedule of bonds and stocks owned.

|  | Book value. | Par value. | Amortized value. | Market value. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| BONDS. |  |  |  |  |
| Argentıne int. credit loan 5 s | \$45,751 | \$63,750 | \$64,387 | \$64,388 |
| Austrian gold rentes 4s.. | 757,076 | 752,381 | 722,286 | 722,286 |
| Brazilian 5 S | 110,298 | 109,125 | 109,125 | 109,125 |
| British consols, 19232 | 449,066 | 485, 000 | 449,066 | 373,450 |
| Cape of Good Hope, 1923 | 51,184 | 48,500 | 51,184 | 49,470 |
| Chili Republic 5s. | 235,266 | 242,500 | 235, 225 | 235,225 |
| Cuba rep. of ext., 19 | 25,238 | 25,000 | 25,238 | 25,750 |
| French rentes 3s. | 2,734,601 | 2,799,229 | 2,659,268 | 2,659,268 |
| German Govt. 32s | 22,455 1,560 | 22,262 | 21,904 | 21,904 |
| German imperial 3s | 341,699 88,999 | 380,191 99,023 | 307,748 | 397,748 |
| Imp. Chinese Hukuang Ry. S. F. 5 s . | 194,014 | 194,500 | 194,014 | 192,555 |
| Italian $3 \frac{1}{2} \%$ rentes 5 s | 8,146 | 7,937 | 8,096 | 8,096 |
| Italian rentes 3as. | 970,766 | 924, 362 | 942, 849 | 942, 849 |
| Prussian consols 3 s | 442,950 | 492,167 | 408,499 | 408, 499 |
| Queensland treasury bills, 1912 | 48,500 | 48,500 | 48,500 | 48,500 |
| Royal Hungarian 4s. | 105,815 | 108,460 | 98,699 | 98,698 |
| Russian: <br> Nobles state land bk $3 k$ | 9,040 | 11,742 | 10,098 | 10,098 |
| Nobles state land bk 4 s | 254,438 | 308, 021 | 280,299 | 280,299 |
| State loan 4 s | 450,045 | 514,176 | 473,042 | 473,042 |
| Servian rentes 4s. | 23,754 | 29,922 | 26,930 | 26,930 |
| So. Australıan cons., 1916 3s. | 91,311 | 97,000 | 91,311 | 78,570 |
| Spanish external 4s | 2,147,423 | 2, 237, 839 | 2,081,190 | 2,081,190 |
| Swedish Gov., 1940-1961 3is. | 97, 921 | 99, 404 | 93,226 | 4,524 85,178 |
| Swill confederate, 19523 s . | 15,466 | 16,795 | 15, 466 | 14,108 |
| Transvaal Govt. stk.,1953 3s. | 101,132 | 101,850 | 101,132 | 93,702 |
| United States of Mexico: |  |  |  |  |
| Sinking fund, 1954 4s................ | 701,521 | 754,000 | 701,521 | 701,220 |
| Monetary comm. 2-yr. notes, 1913 41s | 196,500 | 200,000 | 196, 500 | 200, 000 |
| West Africa French colon loan, 1960 3s... | 494,752 | 558, 011 | 494,752 | 491,049 |
| Wurttemberg Govt. 31s | 103,639 | 104, 762 | 95, 333 | 95, 333 |
| Alberta, Province of: Calgary sch. dist., 1936-42 43s. | 101,435 | 100,000 | 101,435 | 100,000 |
| Atlantic City, N. J.: |  |  |  |  |
| Drainage, 1941 418 | 262,507 | 250,000 | 262,507 | 257,500 |
| Paving, $19464 \frac{12}{}$ s. | 63,242 | 60, 000 | 63,242 | 61,800 |
| School, 194642 S | 84, 323 | 80,000 | 84, 323 | 82,400 |
| Canton Basle, Switzerland, 1943 | 3,492 | 3,475 | 3,492 | 3,475 |
| Charlotte, N. C., water, 194143 s . | 151,498 | 150,000 | 151,498 | 151,500 |
| Chattanooga, Tenn., 1937 41 | 504,552 | 500,000 | 504, 552 | 510,000 |
| Columbia, S. C., 1945 d 4 s. | 52, 405 | 50,000 | 52,405 | 51,000 |
| Columbia, S. C., 1912, 5 s | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 |
| Danville, Va.: <br> Light \& Power, 19414 |  |  |  |  |
| Light \& Power, 194142 St.imp. "B " 194142 s | 150,373 30,075 | 150,000 30,000 | 150,373 30,075 | 153,000 30,600 |
|  | $30,075$ | 30,000 | $30,075$ | 30,600 |
| Montclair Park, 1923 6s... | 247,000 | 247,000 | 247,000 | 247,000 |
| West \& south side sewer dist. 1923 6s | 514,700 | 514,700 | 514,700 | 514,700 |
| Durham, eity of, N. C., funding, $19414 \frac{1}{2}$ S | 101,629 | 100,000 | 101,629 | 102,000 |
| Duval, county of, Fla, road, 193955. | 108, 400 | 100,000 | 108,400 | 108,000 |
| East side levee \& sanitary dist.. Ill., 1913-15, 1918-19 5s. | 251,409 | 250,000 | 251,409 | 253,000 |
| Edmonton, Alberta, Can., deb. 1919 42s. | 92,935 | 92,467 | 92,935 | 93,392 |
|  | 98,781 | 97,333 | 98,781 | 99,279 |
| Elizabeth City, N. C., st. imp., 1941 5s | 123,969 | 120,000 | 123,969 | 124,800 |
| El Paso, Tex., st. imp., 1935 5s..... | 175,000 | 175,000 | 175,000 | 180,250 |
| Garfield, N. J.: <br> Sewer, 1931 4 4 s | 10,193 | 10,000 | 10,193 | 10,200 |
| Sewer, $19414{ }^{4} \mathrm{~s}$ | 23,047 | 22,500 | 23,047 | 22,950 |
| Gaston County, N. C., road, 1938 | 174, 110 | 189,000 | 174,110 | 175,770 |
| Hamilton County, Tenn., road, $1941{ }_{4} \frac{1}{2} . . . . . . . . . .$. ) | 458,109 | 450,000 | 458,109 | 463,500 |

Schedule of bonds and stocks owned-Continued.


Schedule of bonds and stocks owned-Continued.

|  | Book value. | Par value. | Amortized value. | Market value. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| BONDS-continued. |  |  |  |  |
| Spokane, city of Wash., water works, 1935, 42 s Sydney, city of N. S., Can.: | \$362, 761 | \$350,000 | \$362,761 | \$357,000 |
| School, 1941, 4is.............................. | 74,067 | 75,000 | 74,067 | 75,000 |
| Street, 1941, 42 s d | 74,067 | 75, 000 | 74,067 | 75,000 |
| Tennessee, State, of settlement, B reg., 1913, 3s | 264,508 | 269,000 | 264,508 | 263,620 |
| Toronto City, of Ont. Can.: Debenture, $1917,31 \mathrm{~s} .$. |  |  |  |  |
|  | 154,169 589,920 | $\begin{aligned} & 160,000 \\ & 598,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 154,169 \\ & 589.920 \end{aligned}$ | 155,200 592,020 |
| Debenture, 1925, 4 s | 298,838 | 292,000 | 298,838 | 289,080 |
| Victoria, city of British Columbia: |  |  |  |  |
| Debenture, 1952, 4 s | 45,000 | 45,000 | 45,000 | 43,200 |
| Debenture, 1955, | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 96,000 |
| Virginia State, of reg., 1932 | 16,491 | 17,100 | 16,491 | 15,048 |
| Wichita, city of Kans.: <br> Jnternal imp., 1914-18, 5 | 9,674 | 9,500 | 9,674 | 9,695 |
| Internal imp., 1914-18, 5 | 25,516 | 25,000 | 25, 516 | 25,550 |
| Internal imp., 1914-18, | 13,758 | 13,500 | 13,758 | 13,745 |
| Internal imp., 1915-18, | 46,987 | 46, 000 | 46,987 | 46,960 |
| Winnipeg, Can., deb., 1912, 1932, | 18,596 | 8,603 10,000 | 8,596 10,000 | 8,603 9,700 |
|  |  | 222,000 | 222,313 \| | 217,560 |
| Winnipeg, Can., deb., 1920, 1925, | 500,772 | $\begin{array}{r} 71,000 \\ 207,000 \end{array}$ | $71,146$ $207,313$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,870 \\ 1988790 \end{array}$ |
| Alabama Great Southern, equip. C, 1912-13, | 165,993 | 167,000 | 165,993 | 166,260 |
| Atchison, Top. \& Santa Fe: |  |  |  |  |
| Adjustment stamped, 1995, 4 s | 3,431,890 | 3,673,000 | 3,431,890 | 3,342,430 |
| Adjustment stamped reg | 180,215 | 192,000 | 180,215 | 174,720 |
| Convertible, 1955, | 1,779,568 | 1,718,000 | 1,779,568 | 1,838, 260 |
| Debenture K, reg., 1913 | 208,596 | 210,000 | 208,596 | 210,000 |
| Debenture L, reg., 1914 | 309,235 | 312,900 | 309,235 | 308, 880 |
| Eastern, Okla., div., 1928, | 756, 514 | 850,000 | 756, 514 | 816,000 |
| General coupor, 1995, | 1,332,020 | 1,300,000 | 3,381,282 | 3,267,000 |
|  | $1,049,262$ 531.005 | $2,000.000$ 500,000 |  | 3, 545,000 |
| Santa Fe, Prescott \& Phoenix, 1st, 1942, | 531.05 376,717 | 50,000 400,000 | 531,005 376,717 | $\begin{aligned} & 545,000 \\ & 372,000 \end{aligned}$ |
| Atlantic Ave., Br'klrn, Consolidated 1931, Ss.... |  |  |  |  |
| Consolidated, 1931, 5 s . Atlantic Coast Line: | 463,468 | 420,000 | 463,468 | 424,200 |
| Central R. R. of S. C., 1921 | 221.030 | 200,000 | 221, 030 | 220,000 |
| Charles \& Savannah, 1936, | 412,130 | 300,000 | 412,130 | 411,000 |
| Equip. trust B, 1912-21, 43s | 248,904 | 250,000 | 248,904 | 250,000 |
| 1 lst consol., 1952, 4 s | 1,438,971 | 1,500,000 | 1,438,971 | 1,425,000 |
| Louisville \& Nashville coll. tr., 1952, | 1, 427,663 | 1,500,000 | 1,427,663 | 1,425,000 |
| Northeastern R. R. of S. C., 1933, 6 s | 118,423 | 100, 000 | 118, 423 | 123,000 |
| Savannah, Florida \& Western, 1934, | 125,690 | 100,000 | 125,690 | 125,000 |
| A kron \& Barberton belt, 1st, 1942 | 245,250 | 250,000 | 245, 250 | 232,500 |
| 1st coupon, 1948, 4 s | 1,025,299 | 1,000,000 | - 4 025, 299 |  |
| 1st reg., 1948, 4 s . | 1,037, 378 | 1,000,000 | 1,037,378 | 1,960,000 |
| Prior lien, 1925, 318. | 2,896,398 | 3, 000,000 | 2,896,398 | 2,760,000 |
| Pittsburg Jet. \& Middle Div., 1925, 3 | 930,113 | 1,000, 000 | 930,113 | 890.000 |
| Pitts. Lake Erie \& West \a. ref, 194 | 1,329,169 | 1, 350,000 | 1,329, 169 | 1,228,500 |
| So. West div., 1925, 31s Bangor Aroostook: | 1,318,364 | 1,432,000 | 1,318,364 | 1,303,120 |
| Northern Maine seaport, 1st, 1935, | 257.885 | 242,000 | 257,885 | 254, 100 |
| Bermingbam Terml. Co. 1st 195745 | 225,945 | 250,000 | 225,945 | 222.500 |
| Brklyn. city 1st con. 19415 | 108.254 | 100.000 | 106.254 | 101.000 |
| Buffalo Creek con. 19415 s . | 117.767 | 100,000 | 117.767 | 109.000 |
| Carolina, Clinehfield \& Ohio equip. ${ }^{\text {Con }}$ | 70,000 | 70.000 | 70.000 | 70,000 |
| Central of Georgia: |  |  |  |  |
| Consol. 19455 s. 1st reg. 1945 5s. | 2, 053, 812 | 1,849.000 | 2,053,812 | 2.015.410 |
| 1st reg. 1945 5s | 1,174,155 | 1,000.000 | 1,174.155 | 1.120,000 |
| Equipment 1912-16 4 | 228,695 | 229.000 | 228.695 | 227.730 |
| Equip. tr. Hioi 195016 4s | 98.366 | 100,000 | 98.366 | 97,500 |
| Equip. gold notes J 1912-16 | 536.798 | 550.000 | 536.798 । | 541.500 |
| Equip. gold notes K 1912-14 | 193.356 | 195.000 | 193.356 | 194.650 |
| Equip. tr. M 1917 4s. | 24.659 | 25.000 | 24.659 | 24.250 |
| General mort. 1092 4 | 2, 660.044 | 2. 500.000 | 2,660. 044 | 2.550.000 |
| Consol. 19395 s . | 560.281 | 500.000 | 560.281 | 555.000 |
| Chicago \& Alton: |  |  |  |  |
| Equip. assn. notes D reg. 1912-16 | 199,221 | 203,000 | 199.221 | 199.260 |
| Equip. E 1913-15 43s | 49,950 | 50.000 | 49,950 | 49.500 |
| Equip. F 1912 4is | 13.000 | 13.000 | 13.000 | 13.000 |
| 1st lien $19503 \frac{3}{3} \mathrm{~s}$ | 2,032,887 | 2.500.000 | 2,032.887 | 1.625.000 |
| Refunding gold $19493 \mathrm{~s} .$. | 2,587,779 | 3, 125, 000 | 2,587,779 | 2.218.750 |
| Denver div. 1924 is. | 844,673 | 850.000 | ${ }_{844}^{17.673}$ | ¢24.500 |
| No. Pac.-Gt. No. J 1921 is | 3, 018,884 | 3,000,000 | 3,018,884 | 2.910.000 |

Schedule of bonds and stocks owned-Continued.


## Schedule of bonds and stocks owned-Continued.

|  | Book value. | Par value. | Amortized value. | Market value. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| bonds-continued. |  |  |  |  |
| Great Northern: |  |  |  |  |
| 1st and refdg. 1961 4ts | \$250,000 | 8250,000 | \$250,000 | \$252,300 |
| Mont. Cent. 1st 193758 | 345,579 | 300,000 | 345,579 | 336,000 |
| St. P., Min. \& Manitoba cons. 1933 4 4 S. | 241,123 | 225,000 | 241,123 | 238,500 |
| St. P., Min. \& Man. Pac. extn. 1940 is | 580,835 | 581,818 | 580,835 | 570,182 |
| Hocking Valley: |  |  |  |  |
| Col. \& Tol. 1st 1955 4s. | 514,708 | 500,000 | 514,708 | 480,000 |
| Equip. trust notes 1912-15 4 s | 73,756 | 75,000 | 73,756 | 74,250 |
| Car trust notes B 1912-20 5s | 291,650 | 296,000 | 291,650 |  |
| Car trust notes C 1913-21 | 378,000 |  | 378, 600 |  |
| Illnois Central: |  |  |  |  |
| 1st extd. 1950 31s | 901,762 | 1,000,000 | 901,762 | 900,000 |
| Iowa Falls \& Sioux City | 575,726 | 505,000 | 575,726 | 570,650 |
| Refunding 1955 4s | 2,944,782 | 3,000,000 | 2,944,782 | 2,880,000 |
| St. L. div. ter. reg. 1951 | 194,398 | 250,000 | 194,398 | 187,500 |
| Imp. Roll. Stock Co. Ltd.: |  |  |  |  |
| Can. Nor. Ry. equip. A1 1915-17 4 | 246,826 | 250,000 | 246,826 | 245,000 |
| Interborough Met. Co.: |  |  |  |  |
| Broadway \& 7th Ave. 1st con. 194 | 331,668 | 289,000 | 331,668 | 297,670 |
| Columbus \& 9th Ave. ist 1993 5s. | 586, 709 | 500,000 | 586, 709 | 510,000 |
| Coll, trust $19564 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~s}$ | 500,319 | 620,000 | 500,319 | 502,200 |
| Interborough Met. Co, con.: |  |  |  |  |
| Fulton St. 1st 1995 4s... | - 1 | 315,000 | - 1 |  |
| Lexington Ave. \& Pavonia Ferry 1st $19935 \mathrm{~s} . .$. | 1,366,736 | 1,170,000 | 1,366,736 | 1,234,200 |
| Lexington Ave. \& Pavonia Ferry 1st reg. 199358 | 46,724 | 40, 000 | -46,724 | 1,234,200 |
| Man. El. con. 1990 4s............................ | 2,149,485 | 2,083, 000 | 2,149,485 | 2, 020,510 |
| Met. rfdg. 2002 4s | 500,000 | 1,000,000 | 570,000 | 570,000 |
| Third Ave. 1st 2000 | 1,500,000 | 3,000,000 | 2,280,000 | 2,280,000 |
| Thirty-fourth St. Crosstown 1 | 342, 115 | 300,000 | 342,115 | 285,000 |
| Inter. Rapid Transit S. F. 195258 | 514,183 | 500,000 | 514,183 | 515,000 |
| Inter. \& Ct. No. 1st 19196 | 2,918,830 | 2,600,000 | 2,918, 830 | 2, 834,000 |
| Inter. Trac. Co. of J. C., N. J., car trust 1912 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 152,250 |
| Kan. City Belt 1st 1916 6s | 400,674 | 375,000 | 400,674 | 401,250 |
| Kieff Voronesh (Russia) 1955 4ids | 1,214,192 | 1,379,117 | 1,214,192 | 1,337,743 |
| Koslov-Voronesh-Rostov (Rus.) 1953 | 5,834 | 6,723 | 5,834 | 6,051 |
| Lehigh \& Hudson River gen. $19205 s$ | 589,033 | 570,000 | 589,033 | 592,800 |
| Lehigh Valley: 150,000 |  |  |  |  |
| Lehigh \& Lake Erie 1st 1957 42 | 953, 683 | 1,000,000 | 953,683 | 1,030,000 |
| Ter. 1st reg. 19415 s. | 1,167,246 | 1,000,000 | 1,167,246 | 1,130,000 |
| ong Island: |  |  |  |  |
| Refunding 1949 4s. | 982,881 | 1,000,000 | 982,881 | 960,000 |
| Unified 19494 ss | 298,847 | 300,000 | 298,847 | 279,000 |
| Louisville \& Nashville: |  |  |  |  |
| Mob. \& Mont. jt. 1945 4 4 s. | 794,887 | 745,000 | 794,887 | 782,250 |
| Pens. \& Atl. 1 st 1921 | 530,105 | 479,000 | 530,105 | 531,690 |
| St. Louls div. 1921 6s | 299,043 | 265,000 | 299,043 | 302,100 |
| So. \& No. Ala. 1936 | 1,143, 510 | 1,000,000 | 1,143,510 | 1,110,000 |
| Mexican Central: |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Equip. notes 191258. | 27,024 | 27,000 | 27,024 | 27,000 |
| Equip. notes 1914-175s | 162,000 | 162,000 | 162,000 | 164,700 |
| Equip. ns., No. 10, 1912-17 5 s | 629,172 | 627,000 | 629,172 | 634,980 |
| Minnesota Transfer: |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 1st 1916 4s. | 66,249 12,196 | 68,000 | 66,249 12 | 66,640 |
| Missouri, Kansas \& Texas: |  |  |  |  |
| 1s 19445 s ............. | 103,965 | 100,000 | 103,965 | 101,000 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 1st 1920 6s............. | 2,271,271 | 2,000,000 | 2,271,271 | 2,100,000 |
| Eq Assn. reg. 1912-15 5s | 388, 345 | 392,000 | 388,345 | 302,000 |
| Pac. of Mo. 1st 1938 4s. | 7,197 | 7,000 | 7,197 | 6,790 |
| 3d $193845 .$. | 390,410 | 400,000 | 390,410 | 380,000 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Equip. E, 1912-16 44s.. | 111,107 | 112,000 682,000 | 111,107 | 111,380 750,200 |
| Montg. div. 1st 19475 s. | 766,722 | 682,000 | 766,722 | 750,200 |
| St. L. \& Cairo 1st $19314 s$ | 117,478 | 124,000 | 117,478 | 116,560 |
| Mosc. Kaz. (Rus.) 19454 s Mosc.-W.-R. (Rus.) 1955 | 134,618 778,551 | 169,693 989,400 | 134,618 778,551 | 152,724 910,248 |
| Mose.-W.-R. (Rus.) 19554 | 778,551 605,652 | 989,400 779,070 | 778, 551 605,652 | 910,248 701,163 |
| Issue of 1895, 1955 4s. | 42,178 | 46,607 | 42,178 | 41,946 |
| N. Orl. Term. 1st 1953 4s. | 181,282 | 200,000 | 181,282 | 176,000 |

Schedule of bonds and stocks owned-Continued.

|  | Book value. | Par value. | $\underset{\text { value }}{\text { Amortized }}$ | Market value. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| BONDS-continued. |  |  |  |  |
| New York Central: Cleveland, C. C. \& St. L. - |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| C., C. C. \& St. L. gen. coupon 1993 4s. | 744,608 990,479 | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 698,000 \\ 1,00,000 \end{array}$ | $\$ 744,608$ $990,479$ | \$739,880 |
| C., C. C. \& St. L. gen. reg. 19934 s. | 1,022,033 | 1,000,000 | 1,022,033 | 1,860,000 |
| Deb. reg. 1934 | 3,013,246 | 3,000,000 | 3,013,246 | 2,790,000 |
| N. Y. C. L. eq. ts. 1912-20 | 575, 206 | 557,000 | 575, 206 | 570,010 |
| N. Y. C. L. eq. tr. reg. 19175 | 10,305 | 10,000 | 10,305 | 10,200 |
| N. Y. C. L. eq. tr. 1915, 18, 19, and 254 | 201,391 | 200,000 | 201,391 | 201,91 |
| Ind., III. \& La. 1 st 1950 | $\begin{array}{r}48,098 \\ 1,038 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | 50,000 $1,150,000$ | 48,098 | 47,500 |
| L. S. S. coll. coup. 1998 31 | $1,038,887$ $3,908,144$ | $1,150,000$ $4,100,000$ | 1,038,887 $3,908,144\}$ | 4,252,500 |
| L. S. \& M. S. deb. 1928 4s | 4,987,940 | 5,000,000 | 4,987, 940 | 4,700,000 |
| M. C. coll. coup. 1998 3 4 s | 1,405,229 | 1,575,000 | 1, 405, 2229 ' |  |
| M. C. coll reg. 1998 313s | 375, 469 | 425,000 | 375, 4694 | 1,580,000 |
| M. C. T. C. ©. \& D. 1 st reg. 1956 | 283,634 | 300,000 | 283,634 | 285,000 |
| Pitts. \& L. E. 2d 1928 5s. | 1,077,967 | 1,000,000 | 1,077,967 | 1,060,000 |
| West Shore reg. 2361 4s | 881,267 | 835,000 | 881,267 | 843,350 |
| West Transit 1923 315. | 215,641 | 235,000 | 215,641 | 211, 500 |
| N. Y., N. H. \& Hartford: |  | 1,000,000 | 937,749 | 930,000 |
| N. Y., Ont. \& Liestern: |  |  |  |  |
| Equip. 1918-20 42s. | 99,384 | 100,000 | 99,384 | 99,000 |
| General 1955 4s. | 197,916 | 217,000 | 197,916 | 199,640 |
| Refdg. reg. 19924 s | 1,027,001 | 1,000,000 | 1,027,001 | 950,000 |
| Norfolk \& - estern: 1044 , |  |  |  |  |
| Di isional ist ln. 1944 4s | 3,907,437 | 4,000,000 | 3, 907, 437 | 3,760,000 |
| Equip. tr. D 1912-13 4 s | 104, 565 | 105,000 | 104, 565 , | 104,950 |
| Equip. tr. E 1912 4s | 99,609 | 100,000 | 99,609 , | 100,000 |
| Equip. tr. F 1912 4s | 4,995 | 5,000 | 4,995 | 5,400 |
| Equip. tr. G 1912-14 4s | 148,019 | 150,000 | 148,019 | 149,000 |
| Equip. tr. L 1912-13 | 198,997 | 200,000 | 198, 997 | 199,000 |
| Equip. tr. M 1912-13 4s | 199, 251 | 200,000 | 199,521 | 199,000 |
| Equip. tr. N 1914 | 99.214 | 100,000 | 99,214 | 99,000 |
| 1st coupon 1996 4s | 1,014, 669 | 1,000,000 | 1,014,669 $\}$ | 1,960,000 |
| 1st reg. $19964 \mathrm{4s}$. | 1,014,669 | 1,000,000 | 1, 014, 669 | 1,900,000 |
| Pocahontas C. \& C. 1941 | 144.418 | 150,000 | 144. 418 | 138,000 |
| No. Ry. (France) old 1950 3s. | 8, 471 | 9,652 | 8,471 | 8,108 |
| No. R v. (France) new 19503 s | 50.794 | 57,915 | 50,794 | 48,648 |
| Northern Pa-ific: |  |  |  |  |
| Prior lien coup. 19974 s | 787,887 | 750,000 1 | $\left.\begin{array}{r}787,887 \\ \text { 1,56, }\end{array}\right\}$ | 2,250,000 |
| P Prior lien reg. 19974 s. | 1,5¢6, 266 | 1,500,000 | 1,566,266 ${ }_{41,682} \mid$ | 2, 39,738 |
| P.-L.-M. Ry. (Fr.) new 195 | 50,032 | 57,722 | 50,032 | 47,900 |
| P.-O. (Fr.) old 1951 3s. | 8,389 | 9,652 | 8.389 | 8,011 |
| P.-O. (Fr.) new 1956 3s. | 67,182 | 77,123 | 67, 182 | 64,012 |
| Pennsylvania: |  |  |  |  |
| 40-yr. cons. 1948 4s. | 959,299 | 1,000,000 | 959, 299 | 1,040,000 |
| Convertible 1915 312s | 2,613,203 | 2,620,500 | 2, 613, 203 | 2,541,885 |
| 15-25-yr. $19314 s$ | 1,480, 165 | 1,500,000 | 1,480, 165 | 1,470,000 |
| 1st reg. 1921 4 $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~s}$. | 512,438 | 500,000 | 512, 438 | 520,000 |
| Ft. W. coll. tr. r. 1937 312 | 347,739 | 400,000 | 347, 739 | 356,000 |
| Ft. W. coll. tr. 194433 s | 596,757 | 700,000 | 596, 757 | 623.000 |
| Md., Del. \& Va. 1st 1955 | 423, 203 | 418,000 | 423,203 | 413.820 |
| Penn. Co. 1941313 s | 467,046 | 500,000 | 467,046 | 445,000 |
| Penn Co. 1916 315 | 760,892 | 770,000 | 760,892 | 754,600 |
| P., C. C. \& St. L. F. | 1,031,082 | 1,000,000 | 1,031,082 | 990,000 |
| Steel eq. reg. 1912 32s | 84.899 | 85,000 | 84, 899 | 85,000 |
| T. H. \& P. 1st $1942{ }^{\text {5 }}$ | 547,541 | 500, 000 | 547,541 | 545,000 |
| Van. cons. coupon 1955 | 542.747 | 535,000 | 542,747\} |  |
| Van. cons, reg. 1955 4s. | 1,016,576 | 1,000.000 | 1,016,576 | 1,473,600 |
| Van. cons. B 19574 S | 1, 439, 164 | 1,500,000 | 1,439, 164 | 1, 440,000 |
| W. N. Y. \& P. gen. 1943 | 688,805 | 740,000 | 688,805 | 658,600 |
| Peoria \& E. ist 19404 s. | 232,302 | 256,000 | 232, 302 | 235,520 |
| Pere Marg. eq. 1912-16 5s | 389, 291 | 391,000 | 389, 291 | 388.850 |
| Phil. R. T. eq. A 1918-20 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 |
| Railroad Securities Co.: |  |  |  |  |
| Reading Co.: |  |  |  |  |
| Atlantic City lst 1951 4s. | 483,609 | 500,000 | 483,609 | 465.000 |
| Coal \& Iron gen. 1997 4s | 507,339 | 500,000 | 507,339 | 490,000 |
| Jersev Cen. coll. 1951 Rezan Ural (Russia): | 1,942,332 | 1,950,000 | 1,942,332 | 1,911,000 |
| Rezan Ural (Russia): |  |  |  |  |
| Issue of 1897, 19474 4 | 591,784 | 721,262 | 591,784 | 649.136 |
| Issue of 1898, 19474 s | 871,710 | 1,064,544 | 871,710 | 958.090 |
| Rutland: ${ }^{\text {a }}$, |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Equipment $19154 \frac{15}{3}$ | 19,978 | 20.000 | 19,978 | 19,600 |
| Egpipment 1914 42s. | 19,978 | 20.000 | 19,973 | 19.800 |
| ASOk. \& L. Cham. 1 st 1948 4s. | 103,601 | 115.000 | 103.601 | 100,050 |

Schedule of bonds and stocks owned-Continued.

|  | Book value. | Par value. | Amortized value. | Market value. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| BONDS-continued. |  |  |  |  |
| Salt L., C. Un. D 1st 1938 os. | \$478,652 | 8500,000 | \$478,652 | \$485,000 |
| Seaboard Alr Line: <br> Atlanta-Birm. ist $19334 s$ | 930,590 |  | 930,590 |  |
| Equipment 1912 | 150,000 | 1,150,000 | 150,000 | 880,000 |
| Equip. N 1912-21 | 494,807 | 500, 000 | 494, 807 | 492,000 |
| 1st 19504 s | 218,582 | 250,000 | 218, 582 | 220,000 |
| Refunding 1959 | 825, 697 | 1,000,000 | 825,697 | 830,000 |
| Southern: | 776, 843 | 690,000 | 776,848 | 731,400 |
| Equip. L 191548 s . | 9,928 | 10,000 | -9,928 | 10,000 |
| Equip. N 1912-20 | 1,426,432 | 1,450,000 | 1,426. 482 | 1, 445, 000 |
| Equip. O 1912-21 4 | 1,471,068 | 1, 475,000 | 1,471,068 | 1,472, 750 |
| 1st cons. 1994 5s | 1,075,823 | 1,000,000 | 1,075, 823 | 1,080,000 |
| Memphis div. 1 st 1996 | 399, 254 | 347,000 | 399,254 | 378,230 |
| Va. Midland C 1916 6s | 202, 084 | 192,000 | 202,084 | 203,520 |
| Vs. Midland D 19215 S | 326,441 | 309,000 | 326, 441 | 321,360 |
| Va. Midland F 19315 | 1,096,269 | 1,000,000 | 1,096,269 | 1,060,000 |
| South Eastern (Russia): |  |  |  |  |
|  | 577,038 27,523 | $\begin{array}{r} 655,800 \\ 32,183 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 577,038 \\ 27,523 \end{array}$ | 636,128 28,965 |
| Issue of 1898195349 | 48, 278 | 55,784 | 48,278 | 50,205 |
| Issue of 19011953 | 128,494 | 154, 479 | 128, 494 | 139,031 |
| Southern Pacific: |  |  |  |  |
| C. P. ist ref. con. 1949 | 3,493,234 | 3,500,000 | 3, 483, 234 | 4,320,000 |
| C. P. 1st rel. reg. 1949 | 998, 067 | 1,000,000 | 998, 0677 | 4,320,000 |
| Cent. Pac. stk. coll. 19 | 661,723 | 710,000 | 661,723 | 653,200 |
| Through sht. line 1954 | 972,047 | 1,000,000 | 972,047 | 930,000 |
| 1st ridg. gold 195548 | 2,396,085 | 2,500,000 | 2,396,085 | 2, 375,000 |
| uston \& Texas Central: |  |  |  |  |
| W. \& N. W. div. 1930 ds | 118,730 | 100,000 | 118,730 | 116,000 |
| St. Fran. Ter. 1 Iron 1950 ts. | 919,376 | 1,000,000 | 919,376 | 910,000 |
| St. L., Iron Mt. \& Southern: <br> Car tr. N reg. 1912 5s. | 33,042 | 33,000 | 33,042 | 33,000 |
| Gen. c. R. \& L. G. 1931 | 2,097,178 | 1,867,000 | 2,097,178 | 1,979,020 |
| Gen. cons. R. \& L. G. | 1,243,949 | 1,133,000 | 1,243,949 | 1,200,980 |
| Pine B. \& W. ist 1923 | 104,523 | 100,000 | 104,523 | 101,000 |
| R. \& G. div. 1 st 193348 | 2,385,870 | 2,500,000 | 2,385, 870 | 2,075,000 |
| Unify \& Ret. 1929 4s. | 474,010 | 500,000 | 474,010 | 400,000 |
| St. Louis \& San Francisco: |  |  |  |  |
| Equip. tr. ${ }^{\text {N 1913-15 5s }}$ | 250,738 | 250, 000 | 250,738 ! | 250,000 |
| Equip. tr. I 1914-175s | 16,252 | 16,000 | 16,252 | 16,089 |
| Equip. tr. L 1915-16 | 13,235 | 13,000 | 13,235 | 13, 110 |
| Equip. tr. P 1912-14 5 | 476,698 | 478,000 | 476,698 | 478,000 |
| Equip. nts. Q 1912-20 | 216,363 | 226,000 | 216, 363 \| | 227, 250 |
| 3 -yr. notes 191358. | 248,599 | 250,000 | 246,599 | 247,500 |
| Refunding 1951 4s | 425,571 | 500,000 | 425,571 | 400,000 |
| St. Paul, U. Dep. 1st 1930 | 43,759 | 36,000 | 43,759 | 43,200 |
| Susq. Bloom. \& Ber. 1952 bs | 310, 144 | 290,000 | 310,144 | 290,000 |
| Term. R. R. Assn. St. Louis ref. 1953 | 978, 285 | 1,000,000 | 978,285 | 950,000 |
| Texas \& Pacific: |  |  |  |  |
| Equ. As. G. reg. 1912-16 | 121, 878 | 125,000 | 121,678 | 125,000 |
| 1 st 2000 ss . | 2,184,198 | 1,800,000 | 2,184, 198 | 1,980,000 |
| Louisiana B. Lines 1 | 1,054, 215 | 1,000,000 | 1,054, 215 | 1,010,000 |
| Tol. P. \& W. 1st 1917 4s. | 105,893 | 110,000 | 105,893 | 103, 400 |
| Union Pacific: |  |  |  |  |
| 1st lien \& rfdg. 2008 | 1,910,953 | 2,000,000 | 1,910,953 | 1,940,000 |
| 1st coupon 194745 | , 782,433 | $746,000$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 782,433 \\ 2345056 \end{array}\right\}$ | 3,030,000 |
| 1st reg. 1947 4s...... | 2,345, 956 | 2,254,000 | $\left.\begin{array}{l}2,345,956 \\ 1,508,405\end{array}\right\}$ | 1,440,000 |
| O.R. R. \& N.Co. 1946 | $1,508,405$ $3,081,315$ | $1,500,000$ $2,654,000$ | $1,508,405$ $3,081,315$ | $1,440,000$ $3,025,560$ |
| Oreg. Sh. Line 1st 1946 5s | 1,556,726 | 1,350,000 | 1,556,726 | 1, 498, 500 |
| Oreg. Sh. Line rfdg. 1929 | 2,895, 641 | 3,000,000 | 2, 895,641 | 2,820,000 |
| Ore.-Wash. R. R. \& Nav. Co. 1 st 1961 | 463,710 | 500,000 | 463,710 | 465,000 |
| United Rys. of St. Loulis: <br> Lind. R. 1st ext. 1921 41s | 487,562 | 500, | 487, | 490 |
| Wabash: | 407,002 | 500, | 487, |  |
| 1st 1939 5s. | 1,280,466 | 1,111,000 | 1,280,466 | 1,166,550 |
| 2d 19395 s | 291,755 | 274,000 | 291,755 | 265,780 |
| Web.-Pitts. Ter. 1 st 1954 | 125,500 | 251,000 | 97,890 | 97,890 |
| W. Ry. (France) old 1951 3s. | 25,037 | 28,958 | 25,037 | 24,325 |
| W. Ry. (France) new 19563 s. | 25,000 | 28,765 | 25,000 | 24,162 |
| Western Md. Ist 1952 4s. | 1,772,118 | 2,025,000 | 1,772,118 | 1,782,000 |
| Ark. Val. Sugar Beet \& Irrig. Land Co. sk. fd. 19415 s. | 1,997,700 | 2,634,000 | 1,997,700 | 1,975,500 |
| C1airton Land Co. Penn. 1915-26 4.40s. | 1,200,000 | 1,200,000 | 1,200,000 | 1,200, 000 |
| Internat. Mercantile Marine coll. tr. N. J. 1922 42s. | 205,319 | 250,000 | 205, 319 | 167,500 |
| Inter. Nav. Co. N. Y. 1929 bs........................ | 532, 648 | 586,000 | 532,648 | 468, 800 |
| New Amster. G. Co. 1st N. Y. 1948 5s. | 332,371 | 300,000 | 332,371 | 306,000 |
| W. U. Tel. Co. N. Y. fdg. \& re. mtg. $19504 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~s}$ | 1,561,892 | 1,200,000 | 1,561,892 | 1,455,000 |

Schedule of bonds and stocks owned-Continued.

|  | Book value. | Par value. | Arnortized value. | Market value. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| STOCES. |  |  | Market value. |  |
| 10,000 Atch., T. \& S. Fe. pfd | \$1,043,400 | \$1,000,000 | \$1,040,000 | \$1,040,000 |
| 46,681 Bklyn. C. Bklyn ...... | 933, 620 | 466,810 | 784,241 | $781,241$ |
| 2,000 Chic., Mil. \& St. P. pfd | 283, 875 | 200, 000 | 290,000 | 290,000 |
| 8,838 Chic. \& N. W. com. ... | 1,259,730 | 883,800 | 1,281,510 | 1,281,510 |
| 5,100 Chic. \& N. W. pfd. | 1,020,000 | 510,000 | 1,004,700 | 1,004,700 |
| 2,200 Illinois Central... | 361, 625 | 220,000 | 308,000 | 308, 000 |
| 3,069 Intb.-Met. N. Y | 61,380 | 306,900 | 52,173 | 52,173 |
| 2,000 Long Island. ... | 56,000 | 100,000 | 49,000 | 49,000 |
| 20,000 Man. Ry. Co., N. Y | 3,274, 463 | 2,000,000 | 2,720.000 | 2,720,000 |
| 466 New York \& Harlem. | 81, 350 | -23,300 | 80,385 | 80,385 |
| 10,000 Pennsylvania . .-. | 502, 728 | 500,000 | 615,000 | 615,000 |
| 16,182 Union Yac. pref. | 1,556,236 | 1,618,200 | 1,504,026 | 1,504,926 |
| 2,5056 Equit. Trust Co., N. Y | 1,150,200 | 255, 600 | 1,265,220 | 1,265, 220 |
| 171 Guar, Trust Co., N. Y. | 116, 458 | 17,100 | 153,900 | 153,9000 |
| 400 Gir. Tr. Co. Phila., Pa. | 272,223 | 10,000 | 398,000 \| | 398,000 |
| 1,000 Hib. Bk. ${ }^{\text {G Tr. Co., N. O }}$ | 500,000 | 100,000 | 525,000 | 525,000 |
| 1,803 Int. Bkg. Corp. $\mathrm{N}_{\mathbf{Y}}, \mathrm{Y}$ | 180,300 | 180,300 | 5, 162,270 | $\begin{array}{r}162,270 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| 25,000 Nat. B. of C., N. Y | 4,864,585 | 2,500,000 | 5,000,000 | $5,000,000$ |
| Ark. Val. Sug. Bt. \& Irr. I.and |  | $550,000$ |  |  |
| $1.250 \mathrm{Bklyn} \text { L. I. Co., N. Y. }$ | 199, 608 | 125,000 |  | 205,000 |
| 500 Café Savarin, N. Y | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 |
| 4,500 Cons. Gas Co., N. Y | 675,000 | 450,000 | 625,500 | 625,500 |
| Total. | 281,313,161 | 278,611,365 | 281,404,015 | 273,819, 393 |

## Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.

## Schedule of real estate owned, classified by States and countries.



Schedule of mortgages owned, classified by States and countries.

| State or country. | Amount of prineipal unpaid. | State or country. | Amount of principal unpaid. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alabams. | \$478,000.00 | New York | \$133, 119,003.00 |
| Arkansas. | 42,500.00 | North Carolina. | 2,750.00 |
| California | 1,400,000.00 | North Dakota. | 2,200.00 |
| Connecticut | 25,000.00 | Ohio..... | $300,000.00$ |
| Florida. | 140.000.00 | Oklahoma | 430.000.00 |
| Georgia | 322,500.00 | Pennsylvania. | 4,225,000.00 |
| Illinois. | 81,000.00 | South Carolina. | 386,125.00 |
| Iowa... | 5,600.00 | Tennessee. | 784,000.00 |
| Kansas. | 20,000. 00 | Utah. | 465000.00 |
| Kentucky. | 100,000.00 | Washington | 780,000.00 |
| Massachuse | 13,400.00 | West Virginia | 100,000.00 |
| Minnesota. <br> Missouri | $3,600.00$ $1,313,445.89$ | Canada | 1,197, 250.00 |
| New Jersey | 607,580.00 | Total. | 146, 343, 953.89 |

## Schedule of bonds and stocks ouned-Continued.



Schedule of bonds and stocks owned-Continued.

|  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

## Schedule of bonds and stacks owned-Continued.

|  | Book value. | Par value. | Amortized value. | Markel value |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bonds-continued. | 1 |  |  |  |
| Ft. W. \& D. C. Ry. Co. 1st mtg, 1921 Gs | \$544, 841 | \$500,000 | \$544,841 | \$505,000 |
| Gal. El. Co. Tex. Ist mtg, 1940 5s. | 70,868 | 74,000 | 70, 868 | 68, 820 |
| Gal. Ter. Ry. Co. 1st mtg. 1938 6s | 529, 716 | 505,000 | 529, 716 | -30, 250 |
| H. V. R. Co. 1st con. m. 1999 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 307,665 | 285,000 | 307, 665 | 293,550 |
| H. \& T. C. R. R. Co., W. \& No. div., 1st mtg. (So. Pac. sys.) 1930 bs . | 93,118 | 80,000 | 93,118 | 42,800 |
| Ill. C. R. R. Co. ref. mtg. 1955 | 500,000 | 500,000 | 300,000 | 420,000 |
| Imp. Roll. Stk. Co. (Ltd.) 1 st mintg., ser. L, 41 s | 937, 701 | 950, 000 | 937.701 | 940,500 |
| Imp. Roll. Stk. Co. (Ltd.) 1st mtg., ser, O, $4 \frac{1}{1} \mathrm{~s}$ | 119,814 | 123,500 | 119,814 | 122,265 |
| Imp. Roll. Stk. Co. (Ltd.) 1st mtg., ser. U, 4hs | 367,021 | 375, 000 | 367, 021 | 362,500 |
| lmp. Roll. Stk. Co. (Ltd.) 1 st mtg., ser. V, $19184 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~s}$. | 131, 134 | 135,000 | 131,134 | 130,950 |
| Imp. Roll. Stk. Co. (Ltd.) Ist intg. ser. V, $1920{ }_{2}^{1} \mathrm{~s}$. ${ }^{\text {I }}$ | 1 72,349 | 75, 000 | 72,349 | 72,000 |
| Ind. D. \& W. Ry. 1st mtg. 1935 Ss. | 946,831 | 900,000 | 941, 831 | 936,000 |
| Ind. Har. B. R. R. gen, mtg. 1957 | 967, 200 | 1,010,000 | 967, 200 | 939, 300 |
| lnt. R. T. Co. mtg. ser. A 19525 s | 1,999, 179 | 2,020,000 | 1,999,179 | 2,010, 000 |
| la. Cent. Ry. Co. ist mty. 19385 s | 167,842 | 154,000 | 107,842 | 157,080 |
| 1a. Minn. \& No. West R. R. 1st nitg. 193531 | 63,396 | 70,000 | 63,396 | 01,600 |
| Iron Mtn. Car Tr. ser. S cer, 58. | 218, 042 | 217,000 | 218, 012 | 217,000 |
| Kan. City \& Mem. Ry. \& Buge. Co. 1st mtg. 1929 5s. | 202,296 | 193, 000 | 202, 296 | 198,790 |
| Kan. City, Ft. Scott \& Memphis R. R. cons. mtt. 1928 6s | 1,263,569 | 1,085,000 | 1,263,569 | 1,264,450 |
| Kan. City So. Ry. 1st 10 tg. 19503 s. | 126,907 | 170,000 | 126i,907 | 125.800 |
| Kan. City So. Ry. ref, \& imp. 1950 J | 963, 054 | 950,000 | 903, 054 | 950.000 |
| Ky. Cent. Ry. Co. 1st mtg. 19874 s. | 20, 435 | 22,000 | 20, 435 | 20,900 |
| Kings Co. El. R, R. Co. 1 st mtg. 19 | 120, 138 | 143,000 | 120, 138 | 120, 120 |
| 1. F. \& W. R. R. 2 d mtg .19415 s . | 156, 033 | 145,000 | 156,033 | 1:N), 800 |
| Lake Shore \& M. So. Ry. 1928 4s. | 288, 335 | 300,000 | 288, 335 | 2s2,000 |
| Lake Shore \& M So. Rv. 193148. | 98, 938 | 100,000 | 98,938 | 43,000 |
| Linc. Trac. Co., Ianc. Neb., 1st mitg. 19205 s | 158, 236 | 160,000 | 158,236 | 1.36,800 |
| Linc. Trac. Co., Linc. Neb., mig. 1939 )s | 158,885 | 185,000 | 158,885 | 1tik, 500 |
| Lindoll R. Co., St. I. Mo., lst nitg ext. 1821 42 ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | 97, 492 | 100,000 | 97, 492 | 9, 000 |
|  | 471, 105 | 500,000 | 471,105 | M以, (10) |
| L. \& N. R. R. Co., N. O. \& M. div., 2d matg. 1930 6s.. | 195,312 | 165,000 | 195,312 | 194, 700 |
| L. \& N. T'. Co. 1st mtg. 1952 4s..................... | 823,090 | 843,000 | צ23, 090 | \$00,850 |
| Man. N. II. Trac. L. \& P. Co. cons. 1st mty. 1921 is. | 405, 919 | +100,000 | 405, 919 | 412,000 |
| Mason City \& Ft. Dodge R. R. 1st mitg. 1955 4s. . | 560, 564 | 640,000 | 360, 564 | 531,200 |
| Met. St. Ry. N. Y. C. gen. mitg. \& col. tr . 1997 is. | 260, 275 | 250, 000 | 241, 250 | 242,500 |
| Minn. \& St. L. R. R. 1st cons. mtg. $19345 \mathrm{~s} . . .$. | 100,547 | 93,000 | 100, 567 | 98,580 |
| Minn. \& St. L. R. R. 1st rof, mtg. 1949 4s. | 203, 669 | 250,000 | 203, 669 | 175,000 |
| Mnn. \& St. ${ }^{\text {P }}$ Sub Ry. 1st mig 192458 | 415,621 | 410, 000 | 415,620 | +05,000 |
| Minn. L. \& M. Ry. Co.cons. 1st mtg. $19195 \mathrm{~s} . . .$. | 271,861 | 260,000 | 271,861 | 267,800 |
| M., St. P. \& S. Ste, M. R. Co. \& Cent. Ter. Ry. <br> Co. 1st mtg. 19414 s. | 949, 841 | 1,000,000 | 949,841 | 970,000 |
| M., St. P. \& S. Ste. M. Ry. Co. cons. mtg. 1938 4s. - | 2,197,936 | 2,223,000 | 2,197,936 | 2, 156,310 |
| M., St. P. \& S. Ste. M. Ry. equip. nts. Es......... | 93,000 | 83,000 | 93,000 | 98,930 |
| M., St. P. \& S. Ste. M. Ry. equip. nts. ser B $4 \frac{1}{2}$ S... | 417,000 | 417,000 | 417,000 | 417,000 |
| Minn. St. Ry. Co. \& St. P. City Ry. cons. mtg. 1928 5s. | 2,288, 401 | 2,250,000 | 2,288, 401 | 2,362,500 |
| Minn. Tr. Ry. 1st mtg. 1916 4s. | 394,566 | 400,000 | 394, 566 | 392,000 |
| Minn. Tr. Ry. 1st mtg. 19165 s . | 357, 178 | 351, 000 | 357, 178 | 358,020 |
| Mo., Kan. \& E. Ry, 1st mtg $1942 \mathrm{5s}$ | 74, 671 | 69,000 | 74, 671 | 75,900 |
| Mo., Kan. \& Okla. R. R. 1st mtg. 1942 5s. | 444,127 | 413,000 | 444, 127 | 441,910 |
| Mo., Kan. \& T. Ry. 1st mtg. ext. 1944 5s. | - 272,192 | 255,000 | 272,192 | 257,550 |
| Mo., Kan. \& T. Ry, of Tex. 1st mitg. 1942 5s....... | 56,578 | 55,000 | 56,578 | 57, 200 |
| Mo. Pac. Ry. col. 1st mtg. 192058. | 767,954 | 748,000 | 767,954 | 748,000 |
| Mo. Pac. Ry. tr. mtg. 19175 s. | 462, 611 | 450,000 | 462, 611 | 450,000 |
| Mobile \& O. R. R. eqpt. nts. 19135 | 29,557 | 30,000 | 29,557 | 30,000 |
| Mobile \& O. R. R. eqpt. ser. D 4 s. | 33, 880 | 34,000 | 33, 880 | 34,000 |
| Mobile \& O. R. R. 1st mtg. 1927 6s. | 62, 099 | 53,000 | 62, 098 | 64, 130 |
| Mobile \& O. R. R. 1st mtg. ext. 1927 6s | 121,999 | 106,000 | 121, 999 | 122,960 |
| Monon So. R. R. 1st mtg. 1955 5s.................. | 563,343 | 500, 000 | 563,343 | 500,000 |
| Montreal Tramways Co. 1st \& ref. mtg. 1941 5s....- | 248,856 | 250,000 | 248, 856 | 250,000 |
| Nassau Elec. R. R. ,Bklyn., N. Y., Ist cons. mig. $19514 s$. | 775,004 | 900,000 | 775,004 | 702,000 |
| New Orleans, La., Term. Co. ser. A lst mtg. 1953 4s. | 1,032,364 | 1,100,000 | 1,032, 364 | 968,000 |
|  | 494,772 | 500,000 | 494, 772 | 505,000 |
| N. Y., N. H. \& H. R. R. Harl. River \& Portchester 1st mtg. 1954 4s | 497,983 | 500,000 | 497,983 | 495,000 |
| N. Y, O. \& W, Ry. gen. mtg, 1955 4s............. | 452,491 | 500,000 | 452,491 | 460,000 |
| N. Y.', Westchester \& Boston Ry. 1st intg. ser. 1 194644 s | 766, 230 | 800,000 - | 766, 230 | 784,000 |
| Nflk. \& So. R. R. 1 st mig. 1941 5s | 79,179 | 75,000 , | 79,179 | 77,250 |
| N. \& W. Ry. div. 1st lien \& gen. mtg. 1944 4s. | 489, 736 | 525,000 | 489,736 | 493,500 |
| No. Hudson Co. Ry. Co. N. J. imp. mtg. 1924 5s... | 104,597* | 100,000 | 104, 597 | 100,000 |
| Ohio Riv. R. R. 1st mtg. 1936 58...................... | 104,985 | 109,000 | 104,985 | 118,810 |
| Old Colony St. Ry. 1st ref. mtg. 1954 4s. . . . . . . . . . | 445,076 | 500,000 | 445, 076 | 450,000 |
| O. \& C. B. Ry. \& Bridge Co. 1st cons. mtg. 192858. | 244, 614 | 250,000 | 244, 614 | 247,500 |
| Ore. Elec. Ry, 1st mtg. 1933 5s ..................... | 95, 007 | 96,000 | 95,007 | 96,000 |
| Pac, R, R. of Mo., Carondelet Brch., 1stmtg, 1938412. | \| 117,052 | 122,000 | 117,052 | 119,560 |


|  | Book value. | Par value. | Amortized value. | Market value. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bonds-continued. |  |  |  |  |
| Penn.g | 6981, 331 | \$1,000,000 | \$981,331 | \$980, 000 |
| , | 48,055 | 51,000 | 48,055 | 52,000 |
| d | 444,224 | 467,000 | 444,224 | 438,980 |
| P. B. \& W. R. R. 1 st mtg | 96,010 | 95,000 | 96,010 | 95,950 |
| Pittsburgh Term. R. R. \& Coal Co. 1st mtg. skg. <br> fd. 194253 | 2,343, 117 | 2,168,000 | 2,343,117 | 2,016,240 |
| R. G. W. Ry. Co. 1 st cons. mt | 472,267 | 500,000 | 472, 267 | 405,000 |
| St. L. \& C. R. R. Co. mtg. 1931 | 9,403 | 10,000 | 9,403 | 9,400 |
| St. L. \& S. F. R. R. eqpt. nts. ser. G 1913 | 98,355 | 100.000 | 98,355 | 99,000 |
| St. L. \& s. F. R. R. eqpt. tr. nts. ser. P 5 s | 749,249 | 750,000 | 749,249 | 757,500 |
| St. L. \&\%. F. R. R. rel. mtg. 1951 4s | 431,044 | 500,000 | 431,044 | 400,000 |
| St. L. \& \& F. Ry. gen. mtg. 1931 bs | 29.654 | 25,000 | 29,654 | 29,750 |
| St. L. Bridge Co. 1st mtg 19297 s | 92093 | 73,000 | 92,093 | 94,170 |
| St. L., I. M. \& S. Ry. gen. cons. ry. \& land grant mtg. 19315 | 145, 282 | 140,000 | 145, 282 | 148,400 |
| St. L., İ. M. \& S Ry. R. \& G. Div. 1st mtg. 1933 4s. | 1,739,186 | 1,903,000 | 1,739,186 | 1,579,490 |
| . L., I. M. \& S. Ry. Co. unfyg. and ref. 1929 4s.. | 879, 839 | 950,000 | 879, 839 | 760,000 |
| I. R. R. 1stmtg. ext. $19204 \frac{1}{3}$ | 249,485 | 250,060 | 249,485 | 245, 600 |
| t. P. \& D. R. R. 2 d mtg. 1917 | 44,497 | 43,000 | 44,497 | 44.290 |
| St. Paul (ity Ry. cable cons. intg. | 262,097 | 230,000 | 262,697 | 262,500 |
| S. A.d I P. Ry. 1 st meg. 19434 s | 225,354 | 250,000 | 225,354 | 220,000 |
| Savannah, Florida \& West .Ry. Ist mt | 60,732 | 54,000 | 60,732 | 67,500 |
| 1933 4s.................................. | 127,309 | 150,000 | 27,309 | 32,000 |
| Seab. Arr Line Ry. eqpt. nts. ser. B 1912 | 9,999 | 10,000 | 9,999 | 10,000 |
| Seab Aur Line Ry. eqpt. ser. G 5s | 249,226 | 250,000 | 249,226 | 250,000 |
| Seab. Ar Line Ry. ref. mtg. 1959 4s | 1,230,703 | 1,500,000 | 1,230,703 | 1,245,000 |
| Seaboard \& Roanoke R. R. ctf. of indtdns. 1916 bs. | 10,093 | 9,600 | 10,093 | 10,080 |
| So. \& No. Ala. R. R. Co. cons. mtg. 1936 5s | 7,705 | 7,000 | 7,705 | 7,770 |
| So. Pac. R. R. Co. Ist ref. mtg. 195545 | 1,890,376 | 2,000,000 | 1,890,376 | 900,000 |
| So. Ry. Co. E. Tenn. Reorganization | 28,649 | 27,000 | 28,649 | 28,620 |
| So. Ry. Co. 1st cons. mtg. 1994 5s | 1,082,647 | 1,000,000 | 1,082.647 | 1,080,000 |
| So. Pac. Coast Ry, Co. 1st mtg. 19374 s | 110,623 | 123,000 | 110, 623 | 111,930 |
| Spokane International Ry. Co. 1 st mtg. | 616, 249 | 600, 000 | 616,249 | 618,000 |
| Staftord Springs Conn. St. Ry. Co. 1st mtg 19565 s . | 438,310 | 400,000 | 438,310 | 440,000 |
| Tenn. Coal, Iron \& R. R., Birm. Div., peh. money \& imp. mtg. 1917 is | 66,887 | 64,000 | 66,887 |  |
| Tenn. Coai, Iron \& R. R. gen. mtg. 1951 js....... | 1,024,494 | 1,000,000 | 1,024,494 | 1,020,000 |
| Tenn. Coal, Iron \& R. R., Tenn. Div., cons. skg. | 37,705 | 36,000 | 37,705 | 37,440 |
| Texas \& Pacific R y. Co. 1 ist mitg | 1,630,516 | 1,350,000 | 1,630,516 | 1,485,000 |
| Thurd Ave. R. R. Co N. Y. City 2000 | 220,175 | 250,000 | 190,000 | 190,000 |
| 34th St. Crstwn. Ry Co. 1st mtg. 1986 | 22,460 | 20,000 | 22,460 | 19,000 |
| T., St. L. \& W R. R. pr lien 1925 31/ | 1,852,858 | 2,000,000 | 1,852,858 | 1,760,000 |
| Toledo Term. R. R. 1 st mtg. $1957{ }_{4}^{2} \mathrm{~S}$ | 184,770 | 200,000 | 184,770 | 186,000 |
| U. \& D. R. R. Ist cons. mtg. 19285 s | 99,889 | 100,000 | 99,889 | 105,000 |
| U. \& D R. R. 1 st rel. mtg. 1952 | 50,730 | 57,000 | 50,730 | 49,020 |
| Undergd. Elec. Rys. London Ltd. $19334 \frac{1}{2}$ | 74,615 | 100,059 | 74,615 | 96,056 |
| Undergd. Elec. Rys. London Ltd income 19436 6s. | 38,514 | 175,054 | 132,603 | 133,041 |
| Union Elev R. R. Chic., Ill., 1st mtg | 259,413 | 240,000 | 259,413 | 216,000 |
| Union Pac R. R. 1st lien \& ref mtg. 2008 | 959,995 | 1,000,000 | 959,995 | 970,000 |
| Union Ry Co N. Y. City 1st mtg. $1942 \mathrm{5s}$. | 227,036 | 200,000 | 227,036 | 208,000 |
| Utd. Rds. of San Francisco, Cal., skg. fd. 192 | 236,580 | 281,000 | 236,580 | 193,890 |
| Utd. Ry. \& Elec. Co., Ball., Md., Ist cons. mitg. |  |  |  |  |
| Utd. Rys. | 185,563 | 500,000 | 454,953 | 1700,000 |
| Utd. Trac. Co., Albany, N. Y., cons. mtg. 2004 412s. | 193,626 | 200,000 | 193,626 | 196,090 |
| Virgnia Midland Ry. Co. gen. mitg. 1936 ss. | 70,382 | 65,000 | 70,382 | 70,200 |
| Virginian Ry. 1st lien eqpt. nts. ser. $A$ ¢s | 424,708 | 425,000 | 424,708 | 425,000 |
| Wabash-Pittsburgh Term. Ry. Co. 1st mtg. 19544 s . | 1,777,820 | 2,016,000 | 786,240 | 786, 240 |
| Wabash-Pittsburgh Term. Ry. Co. 2d mtg. 1954 4s. | 198,660 | 462,000 | 9,240 | 9,240 |
| Wabash R. R. Co. 1st lien term. 1954 ts. | 1,787,972 | 2,000,000 | 1,787,972 | 1,600,000 |
| Washington Water Power Co., Spokane, Wash., tst \& ref. mtg. 1939 च5s. | 224,319 | 221,000 | 224,319 | 227,630 |
| Western Md. R. R. Co. 1st mtg. | 2,014, 544 | 2,200,000 | 2,014,544 | 1,936,000 |
| W. Pac. Ry. Co. Ist mtg. 1933 jus | 1,701,866 | 1, 116.000 | 1,701,866 | 1.616, 240 |
| W. \& L. E. R. R. 1st cons. mtg 1919 4s | 749,902 | 832,000 | 749,902 | 698.880 |
| Wichita Falls - \& N. W. Ry. 1st mtg. | 58,397 | 59,000 | 58,397 | 58,410 |
| Wis. Cent. Ry. ist \& ref. mitg 1959 4s. | 314,613 | 350,000 | 314, 613 | 329,000 |
| Wis. Cent. Ry. Sup. \& Dul. Div. \& Term. 1st mtg. 1936 4s................................. |  | 100,000 | 92,513 |  |
| Worcester \& Conn. $1936 . \mathrm{R}$. l | 505,876 | 500,000 | 505,876 | 515,000 |
| Worcester, Mass., Cons. St. Ry. deb. 192043 | 260,049 | 250,000 | 260,049 | 255,000 |
| Am. Hide \& Leather Co. 1st mtg. skg. id. 1919 6s. | 172,676 | 175,000 | 172,676 | 173, 250 |
| Am. Tel. \& Tel. Co. col. tr 19294 s . | 843,659 | 850,000 | 843,659 | 765,000 |
| Beech Creek C. \& C. Co. Pa. Ist mtg. skg. fd. 1944 5s. | 244, 119 | 250,000 | 244, 119 | 230,000 |
| Bkin. Union Gas Co. 1st cons. mtg. 1945 डs | 209, 707 | 200,000 | 209,707 | 212,000 |
| Buff. Gen. Elec. Co. 1st ref. mtg. 19395 s . | 498,680 | 495, 000 | 498,680 | 499,950 |
| Cal. Gas \& Elec. Corp. unfyg. \& ref. mtg. 1937 | 479,025 | 500,000 | 479,025 | 470,000 |
| RASE. Hud. Gas. \& Elec. Co. 1st \& ref. mitg. 1941 5s. | 99,543 | 100,000 | 99,543 | 100,000 |


|  | Book vame. | P'ar value. | Amortized value. | Market value. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bonds-continued. |  |  |  |  |
| Cent. J.eather Co. 1st lien 1925 | \$250,482 | \$250,000 | \$250,482 | \$240,000 |
| Chic. Tel. Co. lst mort. 19235 s | 516,335 | 500,000 | 516,335 | 515,000 |
| Cleveland Elec. Mll. Co. 1st mtg | 255,257 | 250,000 | 25̄, 257 | 255,000 |
| Dayton Gas Co. 1st mtg. 1930 5s | 49,529 | 50,000 | 49,529 | 50,000 |
| Detroit Edison Co., Mich., 1st mtg. 1933 js. | 747, 109 | 750,000 | 747,109 | 757,500 |
| Ed. Elec. Hl. Co., Bkin., 1st. cons. mtg. 1939 4s.... | 599,019 | 630,000 | 599,019 | 560,700 |
| Ed. Elec. Ill. Co., N. Y. City, 1 st cons. mtg. 19955 s. Equitable Gas Lt. Co., N. Y. City, 1st cons. mitg. | 192,816 | 160,000 | 192,816 | 180,800 |
| Equitable Gas Lit. Co., | 592,646 | 521,000 | 592,646 | 552, 260 |
| Fairmount Coal Co., W. Va., 1st mtg. skg. fd. |  |  |  |  |
| Gen. Rub. | 97,319 | 100,000 | 97, 319 |  |
| Kansas Gas \& Elec. Co., Wichita, Kans., lst mtg. |  |  |  |  |
| Kings Co. Elee. Lt. \& Power Co. mtg. 1937 | 125, 277 | 128,000 | 125,277 | 133,120 |
| Kings Co. Elec. Lt. \& Power Co. peh. money 1997 6s, | 487,412 | 400,000 | 487,412 | 460,000 |
| Kings Co. Ltg. Co. 1st ref. mtg. 19045 s | 349,390 | 350,000 | 349,390 | 350,000 |
| Laclede Gas lit. Co. ref. \& ext. mtg. 19345 | 757,052 | 750,000 | 757,052 | 757,500 |
| Lincoln, Neb., Ht. Lt. \& Pow. Co. 1st mtg. 19325 s , | 22,401 | 24, 500 | 22,401 | 24,255 |
| Louisville Lttg. Co., Ky., 1st. mtg. $19535 \mathrm{~s} . . . . . .$. | 593,243 | 600,000 | 593, 243 | 528,000 |
| Maison Blanche Realty Co., New Orleans, La., 1st |  |  |  |  |
| Memphis Cons. Gas \& Elec. Co. 1943 | 500, 392 | 525,000 | 500,382 | 488, 250 |
| Michigan State Tel. Co. 1st mtg. 1924 | 49i, 423 | 500,000 | 496, 423 | 500, 000 |
| Milwaukee Gas Lt. Co. 1st mtg. 1927 | 1,000,351 | 1,050,000 | 1,006,351 | 945, 000 |
| Minn. Gas Lt. Co. 1st mtg. 1930 | 497,646 | 500,000 | 497,646 | 500,000 |
| Mut. Fuel Gas Co., Ill., 1st mitg. 1947 | 9,444 | 10,000 | 9,444 | 10,100 |
| Mut. Union Tel. Co. 1st mtg. ext. $19 \pm 15$ S | 334,656 | 325,000 | 334,656 | 334,750 |
| New A masterdarm GasCo., N. Y., 1st cons. mtg. 1948 ös. | 488,099 | 476,000 | 488,099 | 485,520 |
| N. Y. \& East River Gas Co. 1st mtg. 1944 | 540,719 | 497,000 | 540, 719 | 521,850 |
| N. Y. \& East River Gas Co. 1st cons. mtg. 19455 s | 211,403 | 200,000 | 211,403 | 204,000 |
| N. Y. \& N. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| V. \& Rich. Gas. Co. 1 st mtg | 453,338 | 450,000 | 453,338 | 445,500 |
| N. Y. \& Westchester Ltg. Co. gen. mtg. 2004 4s - ${ }^{\text {- }}$ | 549,499 | 629,000 | 549, 499 | 528, 360 |
| N. Y. Gas Elec. Lt. Ht. \& Pow. Co. pch. money |  |  | 763,523 | 734,250 |
| N. Y. Tel. Co. 1 st \& gen. mtg. 1939 | 1,405,747 | 1,437,000 | 1,405, 747 | 1,451,370 |
| N. W. Tel. Co. 1st mtg. fdg. 1934 413 ${ }^{\frac{1}{3}}$. | 111,689 | 114,500 | 111,689 | 109,920 |
| Pac. Coast Co. 1st mtg. 19465 s | 835,048 | 750,000 | 835,048 | 780,000 |
| Peoples Gas Lt. \& Coke Co. Chic, Ill., 1st cons mtg. 194365. | 249,807 | 210,000 | 249, 807 | 245,700 |
| Peoples Gas Lit. \& Coke Co., Chic., Ill., ref. mtg., $2,138,823 \quad 2,100,000 \quad 2,138,823 \quad 2,142,000$ |  |  |  |  |
| Pittsburgh Co. 1 st mtg. \& col. tr. $19194 \frac{1}{2}$ | 33,000 | 33,000 | 33, 000 | 32,340 |
| Portland, Oreg., Gas \& Coke Co. 1st \& ref. mtg.1940 5s. |  |  |  |  |
| Portland, Oreg., Gen. Elec. Co. ist mitg. 1935 5... | 294,679 503,450 | 300,000 500,000 | 294,679 503,450 | 297,000 505,000 |
| Queens Borough Gas \& Elec. Co. gen. mitg. 1952 5s. | 668,837 | 698,000 | 668, 837 | 677,060 |
| Roch. Gas. \& Elec. Co., Roch., N. Y., cons, mtg. |  |  |  |  |
|  | 685,261 | 690,000 | 685, 261 | 669,300 |
| Rockford Elec. Co., Rockford, III, Ist \& ref. mtg. $19395 s$. | 262, 435 | 275,000 | 262, 435 | 264,000 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | - 96,732 | 100,000 | 96, 732 | 99,000 |
| Union Elec. Lt. \& P. Co., St. Louıs, Mo., 1st mtg. 179,421 176,000 179,421 177,760 |  |  |  |  |
| Utd. Elec. Lt. \& Pow. Co., Balt., Md., 1st cons. mtg. 1929 4ts | 373, 466 | 400,000 | 373,466 | 376,000 |
| Utica Knit Co., Utica, N. Y., ist mtg. ikg. fd. |  |  |  |  |
| 19205 S. | 43,000 | 43,000 | 43,000 | 43,430 |
| Westchester Ltg. Co. 1st mtg. 1950 5s... ..... | 104, 416 | 100,000 | 104,416 | 105,000 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Wheeling Elec. Co., W. Va., Ist mig. 1941 5s..... | 186, 071 , | 200,000 | 186,071 | 188,000 |
| stocks. |  |  | Market value. |  |
| 500 B. R. \& P. Ry. ${ }^{\text {co}}$ | 69,838 | 50,000 | 70,000 | 70,000 |
| 2,843 C. G. W. R. R. Co. com. | 79,604 | 284,300 | 51,174 | 51,174 |
| 11,710 C. G. W. R. R. Co. pfd | 649, 905 | 1,171,000 | 421,560 | 421,560 |
| 4,966 L. S. \& M. S. Ry. Co. | 1,681,598 | 496,600 | 1,986,400 | 1,986,400 |
| 321 M. C. R. | 48,190 | 32, 100 | 52,965 | 52,965 |
| 1,500 Milwaukee Elee. Ry. \& Lt. Co. | 175,500 | 150,000 | 156,000 | 156,000 |
| 400 No. R. R. of N. J...... | 38,900 | 40,000 | 34,800 | 34,800 |
| 400 Sharon Ry. Co., Sharon, P | 21,000 | 20,000 | 23,000 | 23,000 |

## Schedule of bonds and stocks owned-Continued.

|  | Book value. | Par value. | Market value | Market value. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| stocks-continued. |  |  |  |  |
| 2,460 Southwestorn R. R. Co. (Central of Ga. Ry.). | \$263,220 | \$246,000 | \$273,060 | \$273,060 |
| 3,300 Twin City Rapid Transıt Co. pfd.......... . . | 420,124 | 330,000 | 471,900 | 471,000 |
| 400 Ursina \& No. Fork Ry......................... | 50,000 | 20,000 |  | , |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 491,513 | 483,000 14,000 | 414,060 | +19,060 |
| 608 Fed. Tr. Co., Newark, N. J | 119,248 | 60, 800 | 141, 056 | 141,056 |
| 226 Franklin Tr. Co., Bkln., N. Y | 99,917 | 22, 600 | 63,280 | 63, 280 |
| 1,000 Hmiton Tr. Co., Bkin., N. Y. | 211, 425 | 100,000 | 270,000 | 270,000 |
| 207 Howard Nat. Bk.2 Burlington, V | 29,497 | 20,700 | 31,050 | 31,050 |
| 522 Int. Bkg. Corp., N. Y. City.. | 71,823 | 52,200 | 46,980 | 46,980 |
| 10,432 Met. Bk. N. Y. City.... | 1,698, 076 | 1,043,200 | 2,096,832 | 2,096,832 |
| 1,481 Met. Tr. Co., N. Y. City. | 854,228 | 148,100 | 804,248 | 604,248 |
| 500 Peoples State Bk., Detroit, Mich. | 112,500 | 50,000 | 114,500 | 114,500 |
| 73 United States Trust Co., N. Y. City | 76, 725 | 7,300 | 83,950 | 83,950 |
| 2,657 Allis-Chalmers Co. com .. | 66, 383 | 265, 700 | 5,314 | 5,314 |
| 5,827 Allis-Chalmers Co. pfd | 596,031 | 582,700 | 46,616 | 46,616 |
| 490 N. Y. Mut. Gas. Lt. Co | 150,525 | 49,000 | 84,770 | 84,770 |
| 1,560 Pope Mfg. Co. com | 23,400 | 156,000 | 67,080 | 67,080 |
| 1,500 Pope Mfg. Co. pid.. | 75,000 | 150,000 | 100,500 | 100,500 |
| 1,600 T. S. Exp. Co., N. Y. City.. . . | 196,600 | 160,000 | 139,200 | 139,200 |
| Total. | 152, 433, 093 | 153, 670, 880 | 150,757,697 | 147, 444, 890 |

## Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York.

Schedule of real estate owned, classified by States and counties.

|  | State or country. | Book and market value. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| California. |  | \$400,000.00 |
| Massachusetts |  | 1,009,500.00 |
| Now Jersey. |  | 13,000.00 |
| New York. |  | 17,504,761. 57 |
| Pennsylvenia. |  | 1, 089, 814.33 |
| Australia. |  | 450,000.00 |
| England. |  | 975,000.00 |
| France. |  | 1,215,900.00 |
| Mexico. |  | 750,000.00 |
| South Africa |  | 250,000.00 |
| Total. |  | 23,657,975.90 |

Schedule of mortgages owned, classified by States and countries.

| State or country. | Amount of principal unpaid. | State or country. | Amount of principal unpaid. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alabama. | \$183, 600.00 | New Jersey. | 86,702,989. 50 |
| Arkansas. | 45,000.00 | New York | 121,672,507. 55 |
| Califormia. | 450,000.00 | Ohio. | 305,000.00 |
| Connecticut | 875,000.00 | Pennsylvania. | 3,908,600. 00 |
| Florida. | 185,000.00 | South Carolina. | 15,000.00 |
| Georgia | 155,000.00 | Tennessee | 284,000.00 |
| Illinois. | 466, 600.00 | Utah. | 50,000.00 |
| Kansas. | 10,000.00 | Virginia. | 135,000.00 |
| Kentucky | $310,000.00$ | Washington | 1,350,000.00 |
| Maryland. | $360,000.00$ $1,000,000.00$ | Cuba..... | $20,000.00$ $149,940.00$ |
| Minnesota. | 780,500.00 |  |  |
| Missouri. | $30,000.00$ 206,000 | Total. | 139,649, 737.05 |

Schedule of bonds and stocks owned.

|  | Book value. | Par value. | Amortized value. | Market value. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bonvs. |  |  |  |  |
| Austrian Govt. gold | \$4,050, 644 | 34,069, 405 | 33,906, 629 | 83,906,629 |
| British Govt. consols | 129,738 | 150,970 | 116,246 | 116,247 |
| Cape of Good Hope Govt. stock 1949 312 ............ | 48, 889 | 48,700 | 48,889 | 47,726 |
| German imperial loan 3s...............ii........... | 162,865 | 183,926 | 152; 659 | 152,659 |
| Italian Govt. rentes ( 3 3\% to Dec. 31,1911 ) 31 | 3,456, 359 | 3,542,766 | 3,613,621 | 3,613,621 |
| Prussian Govt. consols 38. | 663,174 | 721,307 | 598,684 | 598,684 |
| Queensland Govt. stock 19 | 48,941 | 50,648 | 48, 941 | 43,051 |
| Republic of Cuba 19445 s | 846, 185 | 986,000 | 846, 185 | 1,015,580 |
| So. Australian Govt. stock 3s | 12,144 | 12,954 | 10,493 | 10,483 |
| So. Australian Govt. stk 19203 | 34,488 | 34,090 | 34,488 | 33,749 |
| So. Australian Govt. scrip ctis 19 | 49,122 | 50,356 | 49,122 | 48,845 |
| Spanish Govt. rentes 1950 5s | 159,545 | 193,000 | 159,545 | 194,930 |
| Tasmanian Govt. stock 1921 | 24,350 | 24, 350 | 24,350 | 23,620 |
| United States of Mexico 1945 5s | 905,0097 | 916,650 | 905,009 | 925,817 |
| United States of Mexico 1954 | 3,533, 644 | 3,918,000 | 3,533,644 | 3,643,740 |
| Victorian Govt. stock 3s. | 24,311 | 24,350 | 24,311 | 20,454 |
| West Australia Govt. stk 1923 | 4,857 | 4,870 | 4,857 | 4, 870 |
| West Australia Govt. stk 1924 | 6,799 | 6,818 | 6,799 | 6,818 |
| West Australia Govt. stk 19353 | 87,864 | 90,852 | 87,864 | 96,959 |
| Arizona Territory ridg 1942.55 | 15,001 | 15,000 | 15,001 | 15,000 |
| Asheville, N. C., rfdg 19415 s ......................... | 82,768 | 80,000 | 82,768 | 83,200 |
|  | 69,292 | 68,000 | 69,292 | 70,720 |
| Brooklyn, N. Y., 1925 3is. | 102, 600 | 100,000 | 102,600 | 94,000 |
| Chatham Co., Ga. et hous | 15,717 | 15,500 | 15,717 | 15,655 |
| Columbia, S.C., ridg. 19415 | 74, 823 | 70,000 | 74,823 | 75,600 |
| Duluth, Minn., school 1913 | 50,255 | 50,000 | 30,255 | 50,500 |
| Duluth, Minn., water and | 275, 000 | 275,000 | 275,000 | 264,000 |
| Geulph, Ont., 191758. | 99,319 | 97,400 | 99,319 | 99,348 |
| Lours, State of, new cons. 19 i | 9,388 118,860 | 9,000 120,000 | 9,398 118,860 | 9,270 120,000 |
| Manitoba, Prov. of, 1929 4s. | 218,500 | 200,000 | 218, 500 | 200, 000 |
| Memphis, Tenn., ridg. 192844 s | 767,700 | 750.000 | 767,700 | 757, 500 |
| Memphus, Tenn., taxing dist. comp | 55, 170 | 55,000 | 35,170 | 57,200 |
| Montreal, Que., Can., 1939 313 | 415,840 | 400,000 | 415, 840 | 360,000 |
| Montreal, Que., Can., $19254 \mathrm{4s}$ | 204,580 | 200,000 | 204,580 | 200,000 |
| Montreal, Que., Can., 19274 s | 167,673 | 165,000 | 167,673 | 165,000 |
| Montreal, Que., Can., 1933 | 200,000 | 200,137 | 200.000 | 200,137 |
| Nashville, Tenn., water 1913 | ${ }_{69}^{50,235}$ | 50,000 | 50,235 | 51, 000 |
| New Brunswick Prov. 19214 | 69, 000 | 69,000 | 69.000 | 69,000 |
| New Brunswick Prov. 19304 | 100,390 | 100,000 | 100,390 | 100,000 |
| New Brunswick Prov. 1932 4s | 29,877 | 30.000 | 29, 377 | 30,000 |
| New Brunswick Prov. 1032 4s... | 19,892 | 20,000 | 19,892 | 20,000 |
| New Orieans, La, new pub. imp. 194 | 1,800,000 | 2,000,000 | 1,800,000 | 1, 880,000 |
| New York City, Brooklyn, main sewer | 19,908 | 10,000 | 9,908 | 9,300 |
| Norfolk, Va., renewal 1941 4 ${ }^{\text {s }}$ | 148.875 | 150,000 | 148, 875 | 151,500 |
| Nova Scotia Prov. 1919 4s | 25,225 | 25,000 | 25,225 | 25,000 |
| Nova Scotia Prov. 1920 4s | 126, 362 | 125,000 | 126, 362 | 125,000 |
| Nova Scotia Prov. 1920 | 252, 825 | 250,000 | 252,825 | 250,000 |
| Richmond, Va., 1924 4s. | 9,961 | 10,000 | 9,961 | 9,800 |
| Richmond, Va., 19264 s | 956 | 1,000 | 956 | 980 |
| Rıchmond, Va., gas wks | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 97,000 |
| Richmond, Va., el. It. H 19424 | 300,000 | 3000000 | 300,000 | 291, 000 |
| Salt Lake City, Utah, wtr. 19 | 852, 805 | 850,000 | 852,805 | 824,500 |
| Salt Lake City, Utah, sew. 192 | 150,495 | 150,000 | 150,495 | 145,500 |
| Savannah, Ga., rfdg. 1959 4 4 s | 1,052,340 | 1,000,000 | 1,052,340 | 1,110,000 |
| Tennessee settlement 19133 s | 196,400 | 200,000 | 196,400 | 196,000 |
| Topeka, Kansas, water 1924 | 297, 720 | 300.000 | 297, 720 | 294,000 |
| Toronto, Ont., Can., 19184 s | 490,978 | 498, 000 | 490,978 | 493, 020 |
| Ala. Gt. So. R, R, gen. 19275 s | 255. 821 | 243, 500 | 255, 821 | 255, 675 |
| Atch. T. \& S. F. Ry. deb. 1913 | 144,934 | 146,000 | 144,934 | 146, 000 |
| Atch. T. \& S. F. Ry. deb. 19144 | 134,082 | 136, 000 | 134, 082 | 134, 640 |
| Atch. T. \& S. Fery. gen. 1995 4s.................. | 4,650,590 | 5,000,000 | 4,650,500 | 4.950,000 |
| Atch. T. \& S. F. Ry. Transcon. Short Line 1st 19584 s | 1,409,850 | 1,500,000 | 1,409,850 | 1,395,000 |
| Atlantic \& Yadkin Ry. 1st guar. by Southern Ry. |  |  |  |  |
|  | 342,055 | 350,000 | 342,055 | 301,000 |
| Atl. Coast Line R, R. 1 st cons. 1952 4s $\ldots$......... ${ }^{\text {a }}$ (tiost Line R. R., Loulsv. \& Nashv. coll. | 1,430,792 | 1,500,000 | 1.430,792 | 1,425,000 |
| 19524 s . | 2, 833,200 | 3,000,000 | 2,833,200 | 2,850,000 |
| Atl. Coast L. R. R. equpp. 1913 | 108, 438 | 110,000 | 108,438 | 110,000 |
| Atl. Coast I. R. R. equip. 19134 s | 107,789 | 110,000 | 107,789 | 110,000 |
| Atl. Coast L. R. R. equyp 1914 4s. | 155,760 | 160,000 | 155, 760 | 158,400 |
| Atl. Coast L. R. R. equip. 1914 4s | 154,848 | 160,000 | 154,848 | 158,400 |
| Atl. Coast L. R. R. equip. 1915 4s | 12, 889 | 13,000 | 12, 859 | 12, 740 |
| Atl. Coast L. R. R. equip. 1915 4s | 12,839 | 13,000 | 12,839 | 12,740 |
| Atl. Cosst L. R. R. equip. 19164 s | 20,473 | 21,000 | 20,473 | 20,580 |
| Atl. Cosst L. R. R. equip. 1916 4s | 9,843 | 10,000 | 9,843 | 9,800 |
| Atl. Coast L. R. R. equip. 1917 4s | 4.914 | 5,000 | 4,914 | 4,900 |
| Att Coast L. R. R. equip. B $19124 \frac{1}{2}$ | $\stackrel{24,988}{ }$ | 25,000 | 24,988 | 25,000 |
| Atl. Coast L. R. R. equip. B 1912 42s | 24,970 | 25,000 | 24,976 | 25,000 |

Schedule of bonds and stocks owned-Continued.

|  | Book value. | Par value. | $\underset{\text { value }}{\text { Amortized }}$ | Mar ket value. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bonds-continued. |  |  |  |  |
| Atl. Coast L. R. R. equip. B 1913 | \$24,964 | \$25,000 | \$24,964 | 825,000 |
| Atl. Coast I. R. R. equip. B 19134 ijs | 24,953 | 25,000 | 24,953 | 25,000 |
| Atl. Coast L. R. R. equip. B $19144 \frac{1}{2}$ | 24,941 | 25,000 | 24,941 | -25, 0c0 |
| Atl. Coast L. R. R. equip. B $19144 \frac{1}{2} 3$ | 24,931 | 25,000 | 24.931 | 25,000 |
| Ati. Coast L. R. R. equip. B $19154 \frac{18}{}$ | 24,920 | 25,000 | 24.920 | 25,000 |
| Atl. Coast L. R. R. equip. B $19154 \frac{1}{\text { s }}$ | 24,909 | 25,090 | 24,909 | 25,000 |
| Atl. Coast L. R. R. equip. B 1916 4ls | 24.899 | 25.000 | 24.899 | 25.900 |
| Atl. Coast L. R. R. equup. B 191645 | 24, 899 | 25,000 | 24899 | 25.000 |
| Atl. Coast L. R. R. equip. B 1917 42 ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | 24,879 | 25,000 | 24,879 | 25,000 |
| Atl. Coast L. R. R. equip. B $19174 \frac{1}{5}$ S | 24,870 | 25,000 | 24,870 | 25,000 |
| Ati. Coast L. R. R. equip. B $19184 \frac{18}{} \mathrm{~S}^{\text {d }}$ | 24,861 | 25,000 | 24,861 | 25,000 |
| Atl. Coast L. R. R. equip. B $19184 \frac{1}{2}$ S | 24,852 | 25,000 | 24,852 | 25,000 |
| Atl. Coast L. R. R. equip. B 1919 413s | 24,843 | 25,000 | 24,843 | 25,000 |
| Atl. Coast L. R. R. equip. B $19194 \frac{1}{1} \mathrm{~s}$ | 24,834 | 25,000 | 24,834 | 25,000 |
| Atl. Coast L. R. R. equpp B $19204 \frac{1}{\text { s. }}$ | 24, 826 | 25,000 | 24,826 | 25,000 |
| Atl. Coast L. R. R. equip. B 1920 + $\frac{1}{\text { S }}$ | 24,817 | 25,000 | 24,817 | 25,000 |
| Atl. Coast L. R. R. equip. B $19214 \frac{1}{4}$ S | 24. 809 | 25,000 | 24,809 | 25,000 |
| Atl. Coast L. R. R. equip. B 1921 42s. | 24,801 | 25,000 | 24,801 | 25,000 |
| B. \& O. R. R. prior lien 19253 | 6,209, 450 | 6,500,000 | 6, 209,450 | 5,980,000 |
| Balt. \& O. R. R. Southwestern dıv. coupon 1925 32s. | 2,568,883 | 2, 767,000 | 2,568,883 | 2,517,970 |
| Balt. \& O. R. R. Southwestern div. registered 1925 3ns. | 27,018 | 30,000 | 27,018 | 27,300 |
| Balt \& O. R. R., P. L. E. \& W. V. Sys. refunding 1941 4s. | 1,923,285 | 1,950,000 | 1,923,285 | 1,774,500 |
| Broadway \& 7th Av. R. R. Ist cons. N. Y. City 1943 5s. | 1,882,000 | 2,000,000 | 1,882,000 | 2,060,000 |
| Brook., Queens \& Suburban R. R. 1st Brooklyn, N Y 1941 5s | 920,368 | 920,000 | 920,368 | 920,000 |
| Buff., Roch. \& Pitts. Ry. cons. 1957 | 616,620 | 600,000 | 616,620 | 636,000 |
| Buff., Roch. \& Pitts. Ry, equipment E 19224 | 327,665 | 325,000 | 327,665 | 325,000 |
| Buff., Roch. \& Pitts. Ry. equipment G 1829 4s | 654,695 | 671,000 | 654, 695 | 637, 450 |
| Canada Southern Ry. 1st ext. 1913 Gs | 531,802 | 528, 000 | 531,802 | 538,560 |
| Canada Southern Ry. 2d coupon 1913 5s | 740,953 | 735,000 | 740,953 | 735,000 |
| Canada Southern Ry. 2d reg. 1918 | 15,088 | 15,000 | 15,088 | 15,000 |
| Can. No. Ry. Wrnn. ter. 19394 s | 483,000 | 500,000 | 483,000 | 500.000 |
| Central Branch Ry, 1st 1919 4s. | 267,366 | 279,000 | 267, 366 | 256, 680 |
| Central of Ga. Ry. 1st 1945 5s | 2,416,932 | 2,520,000 | 2, 416, 932 | 2, 822,400 |
| Central of Ga. Ry. cons. 19455 s | 892,995 | 815,000 | 892,995 | 888,350 |
| Central of Ga. Ry. notes $1912 \mathrm{5s}$ | 649,480 | 650,000 | 649,480 | 650,000 |
| Cen. of Ga. Ry. eq. H $19151 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~s}$ | 25,015 | 25,000 | 25,015 | 24, 750 |
| Cen. of Ga. Ry. eq. H 191542 s | 25,017 | 25,000 | 25,017 | 24,750 |
| Central of Ga. Ry. eq. ass se. I 19124 | 67,000 | 67,000 | 67,000 | 67,000 |
| Central of Ca. Ry. eq. ass sc. I 19124 | 7,990 | 8,000 | 7,990 | 8,000 |
| Central of Ga. Ry. eq. ass sc. I 191348 s | 996 | 1,000 | 996 | 1,000 |
| Central of Ga. Ry. eq. ass c. I 19144 d | 15,034 | 15,000 | 15,034 | 14,850 |
| Central of Cra. Ry. eq. asssc. K 1912 5s | 25,010 | 25,000 | 25,010 | 25,000 |
| Central of Ga. Ry. eq. ass c. K 19125 s | 19,030 | 19,000 | 19,030 | 19,000 |
| Central of Ga. Ry. eq. ass se. K 19135 s | 30.087 | 30,000 | 30,087 | 30,000 |
| Central of Ga. Ry. eq. ass c. K 1913 5s | 28,112 | 28,000 | 28,112 | 28,000 |
| Central of Ga. Ry. eq. assje K 1914 5s | 31, 171 | 31,000 | 31, 171 | 31,310 |
| Central of Ca. Ry. eq. ass cc. K 19145 s | 28,174 | 28,000 | 28,174 | 28,280 |
| Central of Ga. Ry. eq. assuc. K 1915 5s | 34,248 | 34,000 | 34,248 | 34,340 |
| Central of Ga. Ry. eq. assuc. K 1915 5s. | 18,149 | 18,000 | 18, 149 | 18,180 |
| Central of Fa. Ry. eq. ass $\mathrm{c}^{\text {c. K }} 19165 \mathrm{~s}$ | 38,353 | 38,000 | 38,353 | 38,380 |
| Central of Ga. Ry. eq. ass ce. K $1917 \mathrm{5s}$ | 3,034 | 3,000 | 3,034 | 3,030 |
| Cen. Pac. Ry. 1st ref. guar. by So. Pac. Co. 1949 4s. | 8,418,400 | 8,500,000 | 8, 418, 400 | 8,160,000 |
| Ches. \& O. Ry. gen. 1992 47s.. | 2,479, 600 | 2,500,000 | 2,479,600 | 2,550,000 |
| Ches. \& O. Ry. eq. H 1912 4s. | 49,850 | 50,000 | -49,850 | 50,000 |
| Ches. \& O. Ry. eq. H 1912 is | 49,545 | 50,000 | 49,545 | 50,000 |
| Ches. \& O. Ry. eq. H 1913 4s | 49,215 | 50, 000 | 49,545 | 49,500 |
| Chic. \& Altori. R. R. ref. 19493 s | 5,870,200 | 7,000,000 | 5,870,200 | 4,970,000 |
| Chic. \& Alt. eq. ass. C 191245 | 49,920 | 50,000 | 49,920 | 50,000 |
| Chic. \& Alt. eq. ass. C 1912 4s | 49,800 | 50,000 | 49,800 | 50,000 |
| Chic. \& Alt. eq. ass. C 1913 ts . | 49,680 | 50,000 | 49,680 | 49,500 |
| Chic. \& Alt. eq. ass. C 191345 | 49,565 | 50,000 | 49,565 | 49,500 |
| Chic. \& Alt. eq. ass. C 19144 s . | 49, 450 | 50,000 | 49,450 | 49,000 |
| Chic. \& Alt. eq. ass. C 1914 4s. | 40,340 | 50,000 | 49,340 | 49,000 |
| Chic. \& Alt. eq. ass. C 1915 4s | 49,235 | 50,000 | 49,235 | 48,500 |
| Chic. \& Alt. eq. ass. C1915 4s......................... | 49,130 | 50,000 | 49,130 | 48,500 |
| Chic. \& No. Ry deb. 1921 5s | 1,702,302 | 1,675,000 | 1,702,302 | 1,758,750 |
| Chic. \& No. Ry. deb. coup. 19335 | 89,828 | 85,000 | 89,828 | 92,650 |
| Chic. \& No. Ry. deb. reg. 1933 | 501,980 | 475,000 | 501,980 | 517,750 |
| Chic. \& No. Ry, gen. 19873 s s. | 935,100 | 1,000,000 | 935,100 | 870,000 |
| Chic. \& No. Ry. ext. 1926 4s | 1,987,400 | 2,000,000 | 1,967,400 | 1,960,000 |
| Chic. \& W. R. R. c. gr. 1952 | 2,347, 550 | 2,500,000 | 2,347,750 | 2,300,000 |
| Chic. B. \& Q. R. R. cen. 1958 | 1,272,116 | 1,285,000 | 1,272,116 | 1,246,450 |
| Chic. B. \& Q. R. R. deb. 1913 | 569,136 | 558,000 | 569,136 | 573, 680 |
| Chic. Ind. \& So. R. R. 19564 s | 4,514,500 | 5,000,000 | 4,514,500 | 4,600,000 |
| Chic. Ind. \& L. Ry. ref. ser. | 935,300 | 1,000,000 | 935, 300 | 930,000 |
| C. I. \& L. Ry. eq. A $19124 \frac{13}{}$ | 15,992 | 16,000 | 15,992 | 16,000 |

Schedule of bonds and stocks owned-Continued.

|  | Book value. | Far value. | Amortized value. | Market value. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bonds-continued. |  |  |  |  |
| C. I. \& L. Ry. eq. A 19124 | \$15,973 । | 816,000 | \$15,973 | \$16,000 |
| C. I. \& L. Ry. eq. A 1913 419 | 15,954 | 16,000 | 15,954 | 15,840 |
| C. I. \& L. Ry. eq. A 1913 42s | 15,934 | 16,000 | 15,934 | 15,840 |
| C.I. \& L. Ry. eq. A 1914 4, ${ }_{\text {S }}$ | 15,917 | 16,000 | 15,917 | 15,840 |
| C. I. \& L. Ry. eq. A 1914 4s | 15,899 | 16,000 | 15,899 | 15, 840 |
| C. I. \& L. Ry. eq. A 19154 | 15,882 | 16,000 | 15,882 | 15,840 |
| C. I. \& L. Ry, eq. A 1915415 | 15,866 | 16,000 | 15,866 | 15,840 |
| C.I. \& L. Ry. eq. A $19164 \frac{1}{4}$ S | 15,849 | 16,000 | 15,849 | 15,840 |
| C. I. \& L. Ry. eq. A 191644 s | 15,834 | 16,000 | 15, 834 | 15,840 |
| C. I. \& L. Ry. eq. A $19174 \frac{1}{2}$ | 15, 18 | 16,000 | 15, 818 | 15, 680 |
| C. I. \& L. Ry. eq. A 1917 4ts | 15,802 | 16,000 | 15, 802 | 15,480 |
| C. I. \& L. Ry. eq. A 1918418 | 15,787 | 16,000 | 15,787 | 15, 480 |
| C. I. \& L. Ry. eq. A 191842 | 15,773 | 16,000 | 15,773 | 15,680 |
| C. I. \& L. Ry. eq. A $19194 \frac{1}{\text { S }}$ | 16,743 | 17,000 | 16,743 | 16,660 |
| C. I. \& L. Ry. eq. A 1919 45S | 16,728 | 17,009 | 16,728 | 16, 660 |
| C. I. \& L. Ry. eq. A 192042 s | 16,714 | 17,000 | 16,714 | 16, 490 |
| C. I. \& L. Ry.eq. A $19204 \frac{1}{\text { s }}$ | 16,701 | 17,000 | 16,701 | 16,490 |
| C. I. \& L. Ry. eq. A 1921 | 16,685 | 17,000 | 16,685 | 16,490 |
| Chic. H. \& P. S. Ry. 1st 194 | 2,370,200 | 2,500,000 | 2,370,200 | 2,375,000 |
| Chic. Mil. St. P. Ry. gen. 19 | 1,000, 000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 990,000 |
| C. R. I. \& P. Ry. coll. tr. 191 | 924,312 | 927,000 | 924,312 | 927,000 |
| C. R.I. \& P. Ry. coll | 328,350 | 330,000 | 328,350 | 326,700 |
| Chic. R. I. \& Pacifie Ry. collateral | 238, 927 | 241,000 | 238, 927 | 236,180 |
| Chic. R. I. \& Pacifle Ry. collateral trust 1915 4s | 123,562 | 125,000 | 123,562 | 121,250 |
| Chic. R. I. \& Pacific Ry. collateral trust $19164 \mathrm{~s} . .$. - | 128,063 | 130,000 | 128,063 | 126,100 |
| Chic. R. I. \& Pacific Ry. collateral trust 19174 | 122,787 | 125,000 | 122,787 | 120,000 |
| Chic. R. I. \& Pacific Ry. collateral trust 1918 | 127,283 | 130,000 | 127,283 | 123,500 |
| Chic. R. I. \& Pac. Ry. 1st \& rfdg. 1934 4s | 4,376,000 | 5,000,000 | 4,376,000 | 4,450,000 |
| Chic. R. I. \& Pac. Ry. equip. C 1913 42 | 7,961 | 8,000 | 7,961 | 8,000 |
| Chic. R. I. \& Pac. Ry. equip. C 1914 4, | 73,563 | 74,000 | 73,563 | 73,260 |
| Chic. R. J. \& Pac. Ry. equip. C 19154 sis | 74,377 | 75,000 | 74,377 | 74,250 |
| Chic. R. I. \& Pac. Ry. equip. C $19154 \frac{1}{2}$ | 99,220 | 100,000 | 99,220 | 99,000 |
| Chic. R. I. \& Pac. Ry. equip. C $19164 \frac{1}{2}$ | 168,453 | 170,000 | 168,453 | 168,300 |
| Chic. R. I. \& Pac. Ry. equip. C $19164 \frac{1}{2}$ | 182,142 | 184,000 | 182,142 | 182,160 |
| Chic. R. I. \& Pac. Ry. equip. C 1917 4ls | 110,824 | 112,000 | 110,824 | 110,880 |
| Chie. R. I. \& Pac. Ry. equip. C $191744_{2}^{1} \mathrm{~s}$ | 98,900 | 100,000 | 98,900 | 99,000 |
| Chic. R. I. \& Par. Ry. equip. D $19174 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~S}$ | 1,962 | 2,000 | 1,962 | 1,980 |
| Chic. R. I. \& Pac. Ry. equip. D 1918415 | 11,758 | 12,000 | 11,758 | 11,880 |
| Chic. R. I. \& Pac. Ry. equip. D 191848 | 2,935 | 3,000 | 2,935 | 2,970 |
| Chic. R. I. \& Pac. Ry. equip. D $19194{ }^{\text {IS }}$ S | 27,322 | 28,000 | 27,322 | 27,440 |
| Chic. R. I. \& Pac. Ry. equip. D $19204 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~s}$ | 35,086 | 36,000 | 35,086 | 35,280 |
| Chic. R. I. \& Pac. Ry. equip. D $19204 \frac{2}{2}$ s. | 22,386 | 23,000 | 22,386 | 22,540 |
| Chic. R. I. \& Pac. Ry. equip. D 1921 4ts | 22,361 | 23,000 | 22,361 | 22,540 |
| Chic. R. I. \& Pac. Ry. equip. D 1921 4is | 27,188 | 28,000 | 27,188 | 27,440 |
| Chic. R. I. \& Pac. Ry. equip. D 1922 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ S | 7,759 | 8,000 | 7,759 | 7,840 |
| Chic. R. I. \& Pac. Ry. equip. D 19224 4s | 2,906 | 3,000 | 2,906 | 2,940 |
| Chic. R. I. \& Pac. Ry. equip. D $19234 \frac{1}{5}$ S. | 19,354 | 20,000 | 19,354 | 19,600 |
| Chic. R. I. \& Pac. Ry. equpp. D 1923 4 ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | 19.332 | 20,000 | 19,332 | 19,600 |
| Chic. R. I. \& Pac. Ry. equip. D 1924 4is | 18,344 | 19,000 | 18.344 | 18,620 |
| Chic. R. I. \& Pac. Ry. equip. D $19244 \frac{1}{2}$ | 17,361 | 18,000 | 17,361 | 17,640 |
| Chic. R. I. \& Pac. Ry. equip. D $19254 \frac{1}{5}$ | 17,343 | 18,000 | 17,343 | 17,640 |
| Chic. S. P. Minn. \& Omaha R y . cons. 1930 | 603,915 | 650,000 | 603,915 | 598,000 |
| Chcotaw Okla. \& Gulf R. R. cons. 1952 5s. | 1,316,040 | 1,200,000 | 1,316,040 | 1,284,000 |
| Christopher \& 10th St. Railroad 1st extended 1918 |  |  |  |  |
| Cinc. N. Orl \& Tex. Pac. R. R. equip. B 191242 S .. | 46,906 | 47,000 | 46,906 | 47,000 |
| Cinc. N. Orl \& Tex. Pac. R. R. equip. B 191242 s . | 46,765 | 47,000 | 46, 765 | 47,000 |
| Cinc. N. Orl. \& Tex. Pac. R. R. equip. B 191343 s .- | 46, 629 | 47,000 | 46,629 | 47,000 |
| Cinc. N. Orl \& Tex. Pac. R R. equip. B 1913 4ss.. | 46,492 | 47,000 | 46,492 | 47,000 |
| Cinc. N. Orl. \& Tex. Pac. R. R. equup. B $19144 \mathrm{li}_{\text {s..- }}$ | 71,021 | 72,000 | 71,021 | 71, 280 |
| Cinc. N. Orl. \& Tex. Pac. R. R equip. B 19144 l s.. | 36,397 | 37,000 | 36,397 | 36,630 |
| Cinc. N. Orl \& Tex. Pac. R. R. equip. B 191544 s .- | 34, 338 | 35,000 | 34, 338 | 34, 650 |
| Cinc. N. Orl \& Tex. Pac. R. R. equip. B $19154 \frac{3}{5}$ S. | 40,118 | 41,000 | 40,118 | 40,590 |
| Cinc. N. Orl. \& Tex. Pac. R. R. equip. B 1916 4ts.. | 20,496 | 21,000 | 20,496 | 20,790 |
| Cme. N. Orl. \& Tex. Pac R. R. equp. 1912 4is.. | 24,985 | 25,000 | 24,985 | 25,000 |
| Cinc. N. Orl. \& Tex. Pac. R. R. equip. C 1912 412s. | 24,967 | 25,000 | 24,967 | 25,000 |
| Cinc. N. Ori. \& Tex. Pac. R. R. equıp: $\mathrm{C} 19134 \frac{\mathrm{~s}}{}$ S | 24,945 | 25, 000 | 24,945 | 25,000 |
| Cinc. N. Orl. \& Tex. Pac. R. R. equp. C 1913 4鴀. | 24,925 | 25,000 | 24,925 | 25,000 |
| Cinc. N. Orl. \& Tex. Pac R. R. equip. C 1914 4is. | 24,905 | 25,000 | 24,905 | 24,750 |
| Cinc. N. Orl. \& Tex. Pac. R. R. equip. C 1914 4is. | 24, 887 | 25,000 | 24,887 | 24,750 |
| Cinc. N. Orl. \& Tex. Pac. R. R. equip. C $19154 \frac{15}{\text { s. }}$ - | 24, 870 | 25,000 | 24,870 | 24,750 |
| Cinc. N. Orl. \& Tex. Pac. R. R. equip. 191545 s .- | 24,852 | 25,000 | 24,852 | 24,750 |
| Cinc. N. Orl. \& Tex. Pac. R. R. equip. C 1916 4,s.. | 24, 835 | 25,000 | 24.835 | 24,750 |
| Cinc. N. Orl. \& Tex. Pac. R. R. equip. C 1916 435.. | 24, 817 | 25,000 | 24,817 | 24,750 |
| Cinc. N. Orl. \& Tex. Pac. R. R. eqiup. C 191743 s .. | 24,800 ${ }^{\text {' }}$ | 25,000 | 24,800 | 24,750 |
| Cinc. N. Orl. \& Tex. Pac. R. R. equip. C 191742 s .- | 24,785 | 25,000 | 24,785 | 24,750 |
| Cinc. N. Orl. \& Tex. Pac. R. R. equip. C 1918 42s.. | 24, 767 | 25,000 | 24,767 | 24,750 |
| Cinc. N. Orl. \& Tex. Pac. R. R. equip. 19184 4s.. | 24,752 | 25,000 | 24,752 | 24, 750 |
| Cinc. N. Orl. \& Tex. Pac. R. R. equip. C 1919 42s.. | 24,737 | 25,000 | 24,737 | 24,500 |
| Cinc. ${ }^{\text {d }}$ Orl. \& Tex. Pac. R. R. equip. 1919 4is.. | 24,722 | 25,000 | 24,722 | 24,500 |

Schedule of bonds and stocks owned-Continued.

|  | Ponk vahue | I'ar vaiue. | Amoltized value. | Malher value |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bonds-continued. |  |  |  |  |
| Cinc., N. Orl. \& Tex. Pac. R. R. equip. C 192044 s. | \$24, 707 | \$25,000 | \$24,707 | \$24,500 |
| Cinc., N. Orl. \& Tex. Pac. R. R. equip. C $19204 \frac{15}{}$ S. - | 24, 692 | 25,000 | 24,692 | 24,500 |
| Cinc., N. Orl. \& Tex. Pac. R. R. equip. C $19214 \frac{1}{4}$. . | 24, 680 | 25,000 | 24,680 | 24,500 |
| Cinc., Sand. \& Cleve. R. R. cons. 1928 5s.......... | 528,697 | 513,000 | 526,697 | 548,910 |
| Cleve., Cinc., Chic. \& St. Louis Ry. gen. 1993 4s.. | 185, 260 | 200,000 | 185, 260 | 186,000 |
| Cleve, Cinc. \& S. L. Ry. White Wtr. Val. Div. |  |  |  |  |
| 1st 194045 . | 187,080 | 200,000 | 187,080 841,405 | 182,000 829,350 |
| Colo. \& So. Ry. rfdg. \& ext. $19354 \frac{1}{2}$ s | 4,957,779 | 5,000,000 | 4,957,779 | 829,350 $4,850,000$ |
| Colo. Spgs. \& Crip. Creek Dist. Ry. 1st 19305 s. | 209,238 | 200,000 | 209,238 | 206,000 |
| Col. \& Greenv. R. R. Ist 1916 6s | 207,517 | 199,000 | 207,517 | 210,940 |
| D. \& H. Co. 1st lien eq. 1922 4 $\frac{1}{\text { s }}$ | 2,520,787 | 2,625,000 | 2,520,787 | 2,651, 250 |
| D. \& H. Co. 1st \& rfdg. 1943 4s. | 1,927,200 | 2,000,000 | 1,927,200 | 1,980,000 |
| Det. River Tun. Co. Det. Term. \& Tunnel lst 1961 42s................................................ | 1,515,625 | 1,500,000 | 1,515,625 | 1,500,000 |
| Dul. Union Dep. Co. 1st Dul. Minn. 1930 Ss | 1, 306, 240 | 300,000 | 1,306,240 | 1,309,000 |
| East Tenn., Va. \& Ga. R. R. 1st Div. 1930 5s | 148,901 | 140,000 | 148,901 | 151,200 |
| El Paso \& Rock Is. Ry. 19515 s. | 1,043, 700 | 1,000,000 | 1,043,700 | 1,020,000 |
| Erie R. R. car trust J 1912 4s. | 46, 619 | 47,000 | 46, 619 | 47,000 |
| Erie R. R. ear trust J 1912 4s | 46,065 | 47,000 | 46,065 | 47,000 |
| Erie R. R. car trust J 1913 4s | 45, 524 | 47,000 | 45,524 | 46,530 |
| Erie R. R. car trust J 1913 4s | 45,002 | 47,000 | 45,002 | 46,530 |
| Erie R. R. car trust J 1914 4s | 44,495 | 47,000 | 44,495 | 46,080 |
| Erie R. R. car trust J 1914 4s | 44,006 | 47,000 | 44,006 | 46,060 |
| Erie R. R. car trust J 1915 4s | 43, 531 | 47,000 | 43, 531 | 46,060 |
| Erie R. R. car trust J 1915 4s | 43,071 | 47,000 | 43,071 | +6,060 |
| Erie R. R. car trust J 1916 4s. | 42,624 | 47,000 | 42,624 | 45,590 |
| Erie R. R. car trust J 1916 4s | 51, 169 | 57,000 | 51, 169 | -55,290 |
| Erie R. R. eq. tr. Q 1914 4 $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~s}$ | 29,820 | 30,000 | 29,820 | 29, 700 |
| Erie R. R.eq. tr. Q 1915 4, $\frac{1}{2}$ S | 34,751 | 35,000 | 34,751 | 34,650 |
| Erie R. R.eq, tr, Q $19154 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~s}$ | 34,713 | 35,000 | 34,713 | 34,650 |
| Erie R. R. eq. tr. Q 1916 4 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 29,724 | 30,000 | 29,724 | 29,700 |
| Erie R. R. eq. tr. Q $19164 \frac{1}{2}$ | 34,643 | 35,000 | 34,642 | 34, 650 |
| Erie R.R.eq. tr. Q $19174 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~S}$. | 34,608 | 35,000 | 34,608 | 34,650 |
| Erie R. R. eq. tr. Q 1917418 | 29,634 | 30,000 | 29,634 | 29,700 |
| Erie R. R. eq. tr. Q $19184 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~S}$ | 34, 541 | 35,000 | 34,541 | 34,650 |
| Erie R. R. eq. tr. Q $19184 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~s}$ | 34,510 | 35,000 | 34,510 | 34,650 |
| Erie R. R. eq.tr. Q 1919 414................... ..... | 29,553 | 30,000 | 29,553 | 29, 400 |
| Erie R. R. eq. tr. Q 1919 413S. | 34, 447 | 35,000 | 34,447 | 34,300 |
| Erie R. R. eq. tr. Q $19204 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~S}$ | 34,419 | 35,000 | 34,419 | 34,300 |
| Erie R. R. eq. tr. Q 1920 4is | 29, 478 | 30,000 | 29,478 | 29, 400 |
| Erie R. R. eq. tr. Q 1921 4ts............................... | 34,356 | 35,000 | 34,356 | 34,300 |
| Erie R. R. eq. tr. Q $19214 \frac{1}{2}$ S............................. | 34, 335 | 35,000 | 34,335 | 34,300 |
| Erie R. R. Penna. col. 195148 | 3,882, 462 | 4,210,000 | 3, 882,462 | 3,746,900 |
| Erie R. R. 1st cons. 1920 7s. | 827, 227 | 708,000 | 827,227 | 835,440 |
| Fort St. Un. Dep. Co. Ist Detroit, Mich. $19414 \frac{1}{4}$... | 50,980 | 50,000 | 50,980 | 46,500 |
| Georgia Pac. Ry. 1st 1922 6s........ ................. | 695,908 | 619,000 | 695,908 | 699,470 |
| Ga. R.R. \& Bank Co. deb. 1922 5S. | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |
| Gt. North. Ry. 1st \& rfdg. ser. A $196143 \mathrm{~s} . . .$. | -507, 300 | 500,000 | 507, 300 | 505,000 |
| Hock. Val. Ry. ear tr. No. 1 of 1908, 1916 4s | 1,972 | 2,000 | 1,972 | 1,940 |
| Hock. Val. Ry. car tr. No. 1 of 1908, 1916 4s | 24,612 | 25,000 | 24,612 | 24,250 |
| Hock. Val. Ry. car tr. No. 1 of 1908, 1917 4s. | 24,575 | 25,000 | 24,575 | 24,000 |
| Hock. Val. Ry. car tr. No. 1 of 1908, 1917 ts. | 24,537 | 25,000 | 24, 537 | 24,000 |
| Hock. Vat. Ry. car tr. No. 1 of 1908, 19184 s . | 22,542 | 23,000 | 22,542 | 22,080 |
| III. Cent. R. R. rfdg. 1955 4s. | 2, 431,600 | 2,500,000 | 2,431,600 | 2,400,000 |
| Ind. \& St. L. R. R. 1st A 19197 s | 105, 470 | 100,000 | 105,470 | 117,000 |
| Ind. \& St. L. R. R. 1st B 1919 7S | 290,042 | 275,000 | 290,042 | 321,750 |
| Jamest. Frankl. \& Clearf. R. R. 1st 1959 4s........ | 949, 200 | 1, 000,000 | 949,200 | 940,000 |
| Kans. City, Ft. Scott \& Memp. R. R. cons. 19286 s .. | 1,178,400 | 1,000,000 | 1,178,600 | 1,170,000 |
| Kans. Cuty, Fort Scott \& Mem. Ry. equip. B 1912 41 s s. | 27,994 | 28,000 | 2-,994 | 28,000 |
| Kans. City, Fort Scott \& Mem. Ry. equip B 19.2 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 7,989 | 8,000 | 7,989 | 3,000 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| $4 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~S}$. | 37,901 | 38,000 | 37.901 | 38,000 |
| Kans. City, Fort Scott \& Mem. Ry. equip. B 1913 42s. | 55,787 ${ }^{\text {' }}$ | 56,000 | 55, 787 | 56,000 |
| Kans. City, Fort Scott \& Mem. Ry. equip. B 1914 | 69,65\% | 70,000 | 69,657 | 63,300 |
| Kans. City, Fort Scott \& Mem. Ry. equip. B 1914 429 |  |  |  |  |
|  <br> Fans. Citr, Fort Scott \& Mem. Rv. equip. B 1915 | 84,490 | 85,000 | 84,490 | *4,150 |
| $4 \frac{15}{5} .$ | 72,482 | 73,000 | 72,482 | 72,270 |
| Kans. City, Fort Scott \& Mem. Ry equip. B 1915 <br> 435..... | 59,508 | 60,000 | 59,508 |  |
| Knoxv. \& Ohio R. R. 1st 1925 6s................. | 57,470 | 50,000 | 57,470 | 57,500 |
| Lehigh \& L. E. R. R. lst 1957 41s. | 1,904,000 | 2,000,000 | 1,904,000 | 2,060,000 |
| Lehigh Val. R. R. gen. cons. 2003 4s | 1,474,950 | 1,500,000 | 1,474,950 | 1,470,000 |
| Long Isl. R. R. rfdg. 1949 4s. | 2,415,750 | 2,500,000 | 2, 415, 750 | 2,325,000 |
| Los Ang. Pac Co. 1st ridg. 19504 s. | 886,039 । | 1,029,000 | 886,039 | 895,230 |

Schedule of bonds and stocks owned-Continued.

|  | Book value. | Par value. | Amortized value. | Market value. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bonds-continued. |  |  |  |  |
| Loun-s. \& Nash. R. R. un. 1940 | 37, 397,336 | \$7,460,000 | \$7,397,336 | \$7,385,400 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Louisv. \& Nash.-Southern Ry. Monoll. coll. 1952 <br> $4 s$. | 2,030,600 | 2,200,000 | 2,030,600 | 1,980,000 |
| Manitoba \& S. E. Ry. 1st 1929 | 173,829 | 175,320 | 173,829 | 173,367 |
| Manitowoc G. B. \& N. W. Ry. 1st 1941 | 914,600 | 1,000,000 | 914,600 | 870,000 |
| Mem. Un. Sta Co. coll. notes guar. 1913 5s........ | 251,075 | 350,000 | 251,075 | 250,000 |
| Met. St. Ry. rdg. (Farmers L. \& T. Co. cert. of dep.) 20024 s . | 800,000 | 2,000,000 | 1,140,000 | 1,140,000 |
| Met. St. Ry. gen. (guar. tr. co. cert. of dep.) $19975 \mathrm{ss}$. | 1,200,000 | 1,500,000 | 1,455,000 | 1,455,000 |
| Minn., St. P. \& Sault Ste. Marie Ry. \& C. T. Ry., |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Chic. T. 1st 1941 4s | 475,000 183,952 | 300,000 183,000 | $\begin{aligned} & 475,000 \\ & 183,952 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 485,000 \\ 186,660 \end{array}$ |
| Misso. Kan. \& Ok. R. R. 1 st 1942 | 332,670 | 300,000 | 332,670 | 321,000 |
| Mo., K. \& T. Ry, 1st \& ridg. 2004 | 1,851,682 | 2,170,000 | 1,851,682 | 1,736,000 |
| Missouri Pacifie Ry. tr. 19175 s | 1.022,200 | 1,000,000 | 1,022,200 | 1,000,000 |
| Mobile \& Ohio R. R. ist 19276 | 1,016,510 | 876,000 | 1,016,510 | 1,059, 960 |
| Mob. \& Ohio R. R. eq. A 1919 | 3,046 | 3,000 | 3,045 | 3,060 |
|  | 18,288 | 18,000 | 18,238 | 18,360 |
| Mok. \& Ohio R. R. equip. guar. by Am. Cal \& |  |  |  |  |
| Fdry. Co | 24,762 | 25,0 | 24, 76 | 25,000 |
| Mob. \& O.R. R.eq. E 1912 4 1 | 8,995 | 9,000 | 8,995 ; | 9,000 |
| Moh. \& O. R. R. eq. E 1912 4ts | 8,982 | 9,000 | 8,982 | 9,000 |
| Mob. \& O.R.R.eq. E 1913 4 4 S | 8,969 | 9,000 | 8,969 | 8,000 |
| Moi, \& O.R. R.eq. E 19154 s s | 3,981 | 4,000 | 3,981 | 4,000 |
| Mob. \& O. R. R.eq. E $19144 \frac{1}{\text { s }}$ | 8,945 | 9,000 | 8,945 | 8,910 |
| Mob. \& O. R. R. өq. E 1914 4is | 8,933 | 9,000 | 8,933 | 8,910 |
| Moh. \& O. R. R. eq. E 19154 | 8,922 | 9,000 | 8,921 | 8,910 |
| Mob. \& O. R. R.eq. E 1915 dis | 7,920 | 8,000 | 7,920 | 7,920 |
| Morgan's La. \& Tex. R. R. \& S. S. Co. 1st 19187 | 256,225 | 250,000 | 256,225 | 282,500 |
| Nash, Chat. \& St. Louis Ry. 1 st 1913 7s | 184,817 | 179,000 | 184,817 | 186, 160 |
| Nashe, Chat. \& St. L. Ry. Lebanon Br. 1917 6s. | 53,555 | 50,000 | 53, 555 | 54,500 |
| Nash., Chat. \& St. L. Ry. McMinne Br. 1917 | 199,489 | 189,000 | 199,489 | 206,010 |
| New England R. R. cons. 19455 s | 6,649,500 | 5,500,000 | 6,649,500 | 6,380,000 |
| New England R. R. cons. 1945 4s | 2, 673,509 | 2,500,000 ${ }^{1}$ | 2,673,500 | 2,500,000 |
| V. H. \& N. Co. rfdg. cons. 1956 | 499,000 | 500,000 | 499,000 | 495,000 |
| Now Orleans \& Northeastern Ry. equip. C 1912 43s.. | 38,941 | 39,000 | 38,941 | 39,000 |
| New Orleans \& Northeastern Ry equip. C 1912 4Js. | 38,824 | 39,000 | 38, 824 | 39,000 |
| New Orleans \& Northeastern Ry equip. C1913 4is.. | 38,707 | 39,000 | 38,707 | 38,610 |
| N. Y. C. \& H. R. R. R. L S. coll. reg. 1998 313 | 1,795,232 | 1,839,000 | 1,795,232 | 1,489,590 |
| N. Y. C. \& H. R. R. R. L. S. coll. coupon 1998 3is. | 7,986,768 | 8,161,000 | 7,966,768 | 6,610,410 |
| N. Y.C. \& H. R. R. R. debs. 1934 4s. | 981, 400 | 1,000,000 | 961, 400 | 930, 0197 |
| N. Y. C. \& H R. R. R. rfdg. reg. 1997 34s | 3, 778,339 | 3,783,000 | 3,578,339 | 3,329,040 |
| N. Y. C. \& H. R. R. R. ridg. coupon 199738 | 1,851,578 | 1,937,000 | 1,851,578 | 1,704, 560 |
| N. Y. Central Lines eq. tr. 1912 Es. | 132,779 | 132,000 | 132,779 | 132,000 |
| N. Y. Central Lines eq. tr. 19135 s | 18,178 | 18,000 | 18,178 | 18,180 |
| N. Y. Central Lines eq. tr. 1914 5as | 18,346 | 18,000 | 18,346 | 18,180 |
| N. Y. Central Lines eq. tr. 191558 | 28,361 | 28,000 | 28,361 | 28,560 |
| N. Y. Central Lines eq. tr. 19165 s | 22,744 | 22,000 | 22,744 | 22,440 |
| N. Y. Central Lines eq. tr. 19175 s | 154,736 | 149,000 | 154,736 | 151,980 |
| N. Y. Central Lines eq. tr. 19185 | 89,844 | 86,000 | 89,844 | 88,580 |
| N. Y. Central Lines eq. tr. 191958 | 595,002 | 581,000 | 595,002 | 598,430 |
| N. Y. Central Lines eq. tr. 1920 Es | 1,318,950 | 1,350,000 | 1,318,950 | 1,404,000 |
| N. Y. Central Lines eq. tr. 19215 | 1,898,480 | 1,900,000 | 1,898,480 | 1,976,000 |
| N. Y. Central Lines eq. tr. 1922 | 2,001,500 | 2,000,000 | 2,001,500 | 2,080,000 |
| N. Y. Central Lines eq. tr. $19174 \frac{1}{2}$ | 96, 486 | 97,000 | 96,486 | 97,970 |
| N. Y. C . lines equip. tr. 1923 4 4 s | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 101,000 |
| N. Y. C. lines equip tr. 192541 s | 1,483,600 | 1,500,000 | 1,483,600 | 1,515,000 |
| N. Y., N.H. \& Hartiord R.R.c | 991,515 | 1,050,000 | 991,515 | 966,000 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| N. Y., O. \& W. Ry. general 1955 | 1,341,400 | 1,500,000 | 1,341,400 | 1,380,000 |
| N. Y., O. \& W. Ry. 1 st tien notes 191258 | 51,002 | 51,000 | 51,002 | 51,000 |
| N. Y., O. \& W. Ry. 1st lien notes 1912 5s. | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| N. Y., O. \& W. Ry. 1st lien notes 191358 | 1,007 | 1,000 | 1,007 | 1,010 |
| N. Y., O. \& W. Ry. 1 st lien notes $1913 \mathrm{5s}$ | 10,091 | 10,000 | 10,091 | 10,100 |
| N. Y., O. \& W. Ry. 1st lien notes 19145 s | 14,158 | 14,000 | 14,158 | 14,140 |
| N. Y., O. \& W. Ry. 1st lien notes 191458. | 2,027 | 2,000 | 2,027 | 2,020 |
| N. Y., O. \& W. Ry. 1st lien notes 19155 s . | 12,187 | 12,000 | 12,187 | 12,240 |
| N. Y., O. \& W. Ry. 1st lien notes 1915 5s | 10,177 | 10,000 | 10,177 | 10,200 |
| V.Y., O. \& W. Rv. equip. "B", 191341 s | 34,930 | 35,000 | 34,930 | 35,000 |
| N. Y., O. \& W. Ry. equip. "R" 1914 4 $\frac{18}{}$ | 34,909 | 35,000 | 34,909 | 35,000 |
| N. Y., O. \& W. Ry. equip. "B", 191448 s | 34, 891 | 35,000 | 34, 991 | 35,000 |
| N. Y., O. \& W, Ry. equip. "B", 1915 4 48 | 34,870 | 35,000 | 34,870 | 35,000 |
| N. Y., O. \& W. Ry. equip. "B", 1915418 | 34,853 | 35,000 | 34,853 | 35,000 |
| N. Y. O. \& W. Ry. equip. "B" 191641 s | 34,835 | 35,000 | 34,835 | 35,000 |
| Norfolk \& W. Ry. P. C \& C. 1st 1941 is. | 2, 326,750 | 2,500,000 | 2,326,750 | 2,300,000 |
| Norfolk \& W. Ry. div. 1st lien \& general $19444 \mathrm{4s}$. | 1,875,600 | 2,000,000 | 1,875,600 | 1,880,000 |
| $\mathrm{R}^{\text {Jor. Pr, Pac.-Gt. Nor. Ry Burl. coll. } 1921 \mathrm{ds} .}$ | 5, 849,800 | 6,000,000 | $5.869,200$ | 5, 820,000 |

Schedule of ${ }^{4}$ bonds and stocks owned-Continued.

|  | Book value. | Par value. | Amortized | Market value. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| BONDS-continued. |  |  |  |  |
| Oregon Short Line R. R. ref. guar. by U. P. R. R. 192943. | \$2,884,800 | \$3,000,000 | \$2,884,800 | \$2,820,000 |
| Oregon-Wash. R. R. \& Nav. Co. 1st \& rfdg. guar. by U. P. 1961 4s. | 1,853,100 | 2,000,000 | 1,823,100 | 1,860,000 |
| Pein. Co. series B 1941 31s............ | 1,232,485 | 235,000 | 1,232,485 | 200,150 |
| Penn. Co. series C 1942 32s | 1,385,322 | 1, 492,000 | 1,385,322 | 1,327,880 |
| Penn. Co. series D 1944 3is | 2,557,568 | 2,756,000 | 2,557,568 | 2,452,840 |
| Pennsylvania Co. 19314 s | 1,677,560 | 1,700,000 | 1,677.560 | 1,666,000 |
| Pennsyl. R. R. conv. 1915318. | 5,990, 654 | 6,053,000 | 5,990,654 | 5,871,410 |
| Pennsylvania Steel Car Trust guar. by Penn. R. R. 191231 s | 49,745 | 50,000 | 49,745 | 30,000 |
| Pennsylvana Steel Car Trust guar. by Penn. R. R. |  |  |  |  |
| 1912318 s ... | 292,758 | 295,000 | 292, 758 | 295,000 |
| Peoria \& E. Ry. 1 | 23n,082 | 251,000 | 235,082 | 230,920 |
| Pitts., Cinn., Chi. \& St. L. Ry. cons. F 1423 | 1,018,500 | 1,000,000 | 1,018,500 | 990,000 |
| Pitts., Cmn., Chi. \& St. L. Ry. cons. G 1957 | 1,930,800 | 2,000,000 | 1,930,800 | 1,980,000 |
| Reading Co. N. J. C. coll. 19514 s | 1,339,800 | 1,500,000 | 1,339,800 | 1,470,000 |
| Richmond \&i D. R. R. deb. 19275 s | 206,480 | 200,000 | 206, 480 | 210,000 |
| Richmond \& D. R. R. cons. 19156 | 513,375 | 501,000 | 513,375 | 526,050 |
| Roch. \& P. R. R. 1 st cons. 192268. | 369,912 | 326, 000 | 369,912 | 378,160 |
| Rock Island-Frisco Ter. Ry. 1st guar | 373,692 | 380,000 | 373,692 | 383, 800 |
| Rutland R. R. 1 st cons. 1941 418 | 389,800 | 400,000 | 389,800 \| | 392,000 |
| St. Jos. \& G. I. Ry. 1st 1947 4s | 481,750 | 500,000 | 481,750 | 440,000 |
| St. L. \& S. F. R. R. gen. 19315 | 110,160 | 100,000 | 110,160 | 108,000 |
| St. L. \& S. F. R. R. ridg. 1951 | 425,600 | 500,000 | 425,600 | 400,000 |
| St. L., Iron Mtn. \& So. Ry. unifying \& rfdg. 1929 | 1,059,380 | 1,175,000 $\dagger$ | 1,059,380 | 940,000 |
| St. Paul \& D. R. R. 2d 19175 s | 183,907 | 175,000 | 183,907 | 180, 250 |
| St. Psul \& No. P. Ry. gen. 1923 | 176,661 | 162,000 | 176,661 | 186,300 |
| St. Paul \& No. P. Ry.gen. 1923 6s | 87, 888 | 80,000 | 87,888 | 92,000 |
| St. Paul City Ry. 1st cons. St. P. Minn. 19346 | 299,370 | 300,000 | 299,370 | 348,000 |
| Seaboard Air Line Ry. ridg. 1959 4s. | 206.300 | 250,000 | 206,300 | 207,500 |
| Second Ave. R. R. 1st cons. (Guar. Trust Co. cart. of dep.) 19485 s | 200,000 | 500,000 | 225,000 | 225,000 |
| So. Pac. Co. S. F. T. 1st 1950 | 1,386, 100 | 1,500,000 | 1,386,100 | 1,365,000 |
| So. Pac. R. R. 1st ridg. 1955 | 6,205,550 | 6,500,000 | 6,205,550 | 6,175,000 |
| So. Ry. develop \& gen. series " | 1,577,600 | 2,000,000 | 1,577,600 | 1,580,000 |
| So. Ry. 1st cons. 10945 s | 5,561,850 | 4,975,000 | 3,561,850 | 5,373,000 |
| So. Ry. E. Tena. Reorg. 10385 | 751,050 | 664,000 | 751,050 | 703, 840 |
| So. Ry. Memphis div. 1 st 19965 s | 1,545,870 | 1,450,000 | 1,545,870 | 1,580,500 |
| So. Ry M. \& O. coll. 1938 | 284,232 | 295,000 | 284, 232 | 253, 700 |
| So. Ry. equip. L 1913 42s | 36,944 | 37,000 | 36,944 | 37,000 |
| So. Ry. equip. L 1914 43S | 24,950 | 25,000 | 24,950 | 25,000 |
| So. Ry. equp. L 1914 42s | 12,969 | 13,000 | 12,969 | 13,000 |
| So. Ry. equup. L 1915 4 4 s | 16,944 | 17,000 | 16,944 | 17,000 |
| So. Ry. equip. L 1917415 | 23,892 | 24,000 | 23,892 | 23,760 |
| So. Ry. equep. L 1917 4is | 8,956 | 9,000 | 8,956 | 8,910 |
| So. Ry. equip. L 1919 4is | 20,866 | 21,000 | 20,866 | 20,790 |
| So. Ry. equp. L 19204 S. | 193,420 | 200,000 | 193,420 | 198,000 |
| So. Ry. equip. L 1920 412s | 289,620 | 300,000 | 289,620 | 297,000 |
| So. Ry. equip. M 1913 4is ${ }^{\text {s }}$ | 24,977 | 25,000 | 24,977 | 25,000 |
| So. Ry. equip. M 1914 4is. | 9,989 | 10,000 | 9,989 | 10,000 |
| So. Ry. equip. M 1915 4iss. | 24,960 | 25,000 | 24,960 | 25,000 |
| So. Ry. equip. M 1915 4 4 S. | 24,955 | 25,000 | 24,955 | 25,000 |
| So. Ry. equip. M 19164 sis | 14,970 | 15,000 | 14,970 | 15,000 |
| So. Ry. equip. M 1916 4 4 s | 24,945 | 25,000 | 24,945 | 25,000 |
| So. Ry. equep. M 1917 42s | 24,940 | 25,000 | 24,940 | 24,750 |
| So. Ry. equip. M 1917 4, s | 24,935 | 25,000 | 24,935 | 24,750 |
| So. Ry. equip. M 1918 42s. | 24,930 | 25,000 | 24,930 | 24,750 |
| So. Ry. equip. M 1918 4is | 24,925 | 25,000 | 24,925 | 24,750 |
| So. Ry. equep. M 1919 43s. | 24,922 | 25,000 | 24,922 | 24,750 |
| So. Ry. equip. 1912 4is. | 17,978 | 18,000 | 17,978 | 18,000 |
| So. Ry. equip. N 1912 42s. | 996 | 1,000 | ${ }^{996}$ | 1,000 |
| So. Ry. equup. N 1913 42S. | 58,652 | 59,000 | 58, 652 | 59,000 |
| So. Ry. equip. N 1913 4ids. | 59,508 | 60,000 | 59,508 | 60,000 |
| So. Ry. equyp. N $19144 \frac{1}{2}$ S. | 4,947 | 5,000 | 4,947 | 5,000 |
| So. Ry. equip. N 1915 42s. | 30,541 | 31,000 | 35,541 | 31,000 |
| So. Ry. equap. N 191542 s | 15,730 | 16,000 | 15,730 | 16,000 |
| Suf. \& Car. Ry. 1st cons. 19525 s | 177, 614 | 171,000 | 177,614 | 176,130 |
| Sup. Short Line Ryy ist 19305 s .-........... | 1,083, 100 | 1,000,000 | 1,083,100 | 1,090,000 |
| Third Ave. R. R. 1st cons. 4 N. Y. city (Cent. Trust Co. ctf. of deposit) 20004 s. | 1,184,000 | 2,368,000 | 1,799,680 | 1,799,680 |
| Tidewtr. Co. 1st lien con. 19136 s | -496,900 | 2,500,000 | -496,900 | -505,000 |
| Tol. \& O. Cent. Ry. car tr. 19124 s | 11,824 | 12,000 | 11,824 | 12,000 |
| Tol. \& O. Cent. Ry. car tr. 1913 4s | 27,362 | 28,000 | 27,364 | 27,720 |
| Tol. \& O. Cent. Ry. car tr. 19134 s | 27,143 | 28,000 | 27,143 | 27,720 |
| Tol. \& O. Cent. Ry. car tr. 1914 4s | 9,617 | 10,000 | 9,617 | 9,900 |
| Tol. \& O. Cent. Ry. car tr. 1915 4s | 9,470 | 10,000 । | 9,470 | 9,800 |
| Tol. \& O. Cent. Ry. car tr. 1915 | 11, 280 | 12,000 | 11,280 | 11, 760 |
| T. \& O. C. Ry. caittr. B 19164 s | 38,740 | 40,000 | 38,740 | 38,800 |
| T, \& ORC. Ry. car tr. B 1916 4s................... | 38,600 | 40,000 | 38,600 | 38,800 |

Schedule of bonds and stocks owned-Continued.

|  | Book value. | Par value. | Amortized value. | Market value. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bonds-continued. |  |  |  |  |
| T. \& O.C. Ry. car tr. B 1917 4s | \$57,696 | \$60,000 | \$57,696 | 358, 200 |
| T. \& O. C. Ry. cartr, B 19174 | 19,164 | 20,000 | 19, 164 | 19,400 |
| T. \& O.C. Ry. car tr. B 1918. | 4,759 | 5,000 | 4,759 | 4,850 |
| T. \& O.C. Ry. cartr. B 19194 | 13,238 | 14,000 | 13,238 | 13, 440 |
| Tol. Peo. \& West Ry, 1st 1917 4s | 94,640 | 100,000 | 94,640 | 94,000 |
| U. Pac. R. R. 1st l. \& ridg. 2008 | 1,902,200 | 2,000,000 | 1,902,200 | 1,940,000 |
| Union Ry. of N. Y. 1st N. Y. city | 403,120 | 400,000 | 403,120 | 416,000 |
| Utah \& No. Ry. 1st ext. 1933 4s. | 967,800 | 1,000,000 \| | 967,800 | 970,000 |
| Vandalia R. R. cons. ser. A 1955 | 2,531,250 | 2,500,000 | 2,531,250 | 2,400,000 |
| Vandalia R. R. cons. ser , B 1957 | 480, 700 | 500,000 | 480,700 | 480,000 |
| Wabash R. R. ist 1939 5s............. ${ }^{\text {Washing }}$....... | 3,156,900 | 3,000,000 | 3,156,900 | 3,150,000 |
| Washington Ry. \& Elec. Co. cons. W ashington, <br> D. C., 1951 4s <br> Western Md. R. R. 1 st 19524 s . | $1,209,812$ 808,300 | $1,625,000$ $1,000,000$ | $1,209,812$ 858,300 | 1,381, 850 |
| Western Ry. of Ala. lst cons. guar. by Georgia R.R. |  |  |  |  |
| Wis Cent ${ }^{\text {den }}$ - | 1,366,638 | 1,365,000 | 1,366,638 | 1,324,050 |
| Wis. Cent. Ry. 1st gen. 1949 4s Wisconsin Cent. Ry., Minnea | 428,985 | 450,000 | 428,985 | 418,500 |
| 1950 31s................ | 83,460 | 100,000 | 83,460 | 81,000 |
| Wisconsin Cent. Ry., S. \& D. Div. \& |  |  |  |  |
| 1936 4s | 187,280 | 200,000 | 187,280 | 184,000 |
| Armour \& Co. r. est. 1st 1939 | 1,912, 200 | 2,000,000 | 1,912,200 | 1,840,000 |
| Atlas Port. Cem. Co. 1st 1925 | 428, 240 | 400,000 | 428, 240 | 412,000 |
| Brooklyn \& New York Ferry Co. 1st 19116 | 188,500 | 188,500 | 171,535 | 171,535 |
| Brooklyn Uhion Gas Co. 1st cons. 1945 5s | 2,913,380 | 2,723,000 | 2,913,380 | 2, 886,380 |
| Equitable Gas Light Co. 1st cons. N. Y. City 19325 s . | 521,400 | 500,000 | 521, 400 | 530,000 |
| Hoboken Ferry Co. 1st N. Y. City 1946 | 2,204,619 | 2,165, 000 | 2, 204,619 | 2, 273,250 |
| Hudson Coal Co. deb. 1912 4s | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| Hudson Coal Co. deb. 191348 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 99,000 |
| Hudson Coal Co. deb. 1914 4s | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 99,000 |
| Hudson Coal Co. deb. 1915 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 98,000 |
| Hudson Coal Co. deb. 1916 4s | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 98,000 |
| Hudson Coal Co. deb. 19174 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 49,000 |
| International Mercantile Marme coll. trust 1922 42s. | 951,150 | 1,500,000 | 951,150 | 1,005,000 |
| Jefferson \& Clearfield Coal \& Iron Co. 1st 19265 | 473,851 | 487,000 | 473, 851 | 491,870 |
| Laclede Gas Light Co. 1st St. Louls, Mo., 1919 5s.. | 949,900 | 1,000,090 | 949,900 | 1,020,000 |
| Lehigh \& Wilkes-Barre Coal Co. 1912 5s | 105,399 | 105,000 | 105,399 | 105,000 |
| Lehigh \& Wllkes-Barre Coal Co. cons. 1920 | 948, 052 | 980,000 | 948,052 | 970,200 |
| Lehigh \& Wilkes-Barre Coal Co. cons. 19254 s | 494,000 | 520,000 | 494,000 | 514,800 |
| Lehigh \& Wilkes-Barre Coal Co. cons. 1930 ts. | 946, 300 | 1,000,000 | 946, 300 | 980,000 |
| Long Branch Water Supply Co., Long Branch, N. J., 1913 5s. | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| New York \& East River Gas Co. 1st N. Y. City 1944 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 247,650 | 250,000 । | 247,650 | 262,500 |
| N. Y. Dock Co. 1st 1951 4s. | 2,800,395 | 3,050,000 | 2,800,395 | 2,531,500 |
| N. Y. Dock Co. 1st 1951 4s. | 20,515 | 22,000 | 20,515 | 18,260 |
| Ocean Steamship Co. 1st 1920 5s. Palace Hotel Co, of San Fran. 1 st San Fran., Cal., | 497,652 | 498,000 | 497,652 | 512,940 |
| Palace Hotel Co., of San Fran., 1st San Fran., Cal., 1928 6s. | 1,850,000 | 1,850,000 | 1,850,000 | 887,000 |
| Phila. Brse. ist Phila., Pa., 191 | 1,275, 852 | 1,275,000 | -275, 852 | 272, 250 |
| U. S. Mtg. \& Tr. Co. ser. E 1917 | 145,000 | 145,000 | 145,000 | 145,000 |
| U. S. Mtg. \& Tr. Co. ser. G 1918 | 94,943 | 95,000 | 94,943 | 95,000 |
| U. S. Mtg. \& Tr. Co. ser. H 191845 | 783,000 | 783, 000 | 783,000 | 783,000 |
| U. S. Mtg. \& Tr. Co. ser. I 1919 4s. | 556,000 | 556,000 | 556,000 | 556,000 |
| U. S. Mtg. \& Tr. Co. ser. J 1919 | 305,000 | 305,000 | 305,000 | 305,000 |
| U. S. Mtg. \& Tr. Co. ser. K 19204 | 635,000 | 635,000 | 635,000 | 635,000 |
| U. S. Mtg. \& Tr. Co. ser. L 1921 4s | 851,000 | 851,000 | 851,000 | 851,000 |
| U. S. Mtg. \& Tr. Co. ser. M 1922 4s | 376, 396 | 377,000 | 376, 396 | 377,000 |
| U. S. Mtg. \& Tr. Co. ser. N 1922 4s. | 501,000 | 501,000 | 501,000 | 501,000 |
| Wash. Water Power Co. 1st rfdg. Spokane, Wash., 1939 5s. | 254,900 | 250,000 | 254,900 | 257,500 |
| Westchest. Light Co. Ist 1950 | 523, 750 | 500,000 | 523, 750 | 525,000 |
| West. U. Tel. Co. coll. tr. 193858 | 1,034, 100 | 1,000,000 | 1,034,100 | 1,010,000 |
| STOCKS. |  |  | Market value. |  |
| 124,700 Brooklyn City R. R | 2,409,210 | 1,247,000 | 2,094,960 | 2,094,960 |
| 5,000 Chic. \& N. W. Ry. pid. | 459,077 | 500,000 | 985,000 | 985,000 |
| 19,000 Chic., M. \& S. P. Ry. pfd | 1,893,935 | 1,900,000 | 2,755,000 | 2,755,000 |
| 14.400 Cleve. \& Pitts. R. R. btm | 761,544 | 720,000 | 705, 600 | 705,600 |
| 10,005 Del., Lacka. \& West. R. R | 805,615 | 500,250 | 2,701,350 | 2,701,350 |
| 1,000 Ga. R. R. \& Banking Co. | 194,532 | 100,000 | 266,000 | 266,000 |
| 5,500 Illinois Central R. R | 742,797 | 550,000 | 770,000 | 770,000 |
| 1,750 Lackawanna R. R. C | 157,500 | 175,000 | 168,000 | 168,000 |
| 9,000 Morris \& Essex R. R. | 734,555 | 450,000 | 787,500 | 787,500 |
| 5,670 N. Y. C. \& H. R. R. R | 758,369 | 565,000 | 615,850 | 615,850 |
| $10,000 \mathrm{~N} . \mathrm{Y} . \& \mathrm{Harlem}_{\text {R }}$ R. R | 1,071,456 | 500,000 | 1,725,000 | 1,725,000 |
| 35,640 N. Y., N. H. \& H. R. R.. | 5, 553,599 | 3, 564,00 | 4,882,680 | 4,882,680 |

## Schedule of bonds amd stocks owned-Continued.



New York Life Insurance Co.
Schedule of real estate owned, classified by States and countries.

|  | State or country. | Book and market value. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Missouri. |  | \$1,337, 147.70 |
| New York |  | 6,589,564. 20 |
| Austria. |  | 335,000.00 |
| France. |  | 1,300,000.00 |
| Holland. |  | 150,000.00 |
| Hungary |  | $550,000.00$ |
| Prussia. |  | 355,000.00 |
| Total. |  | 10,616,711.90 |

Schedule of mortgages owned, classified by States and countries.

| State or country. | Amount of principal unpaid. | State or country. | Amount of principal unpaid. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alabama. | \$1,375,000.00 | North Carolina. | \$50,000.00 |
| Arkansas. | 323,500.00 | Ohio | 25,000.00 |
| California. | 4,989,000.00 | Oklahoma | 831,000.00 |
| Colorado. | 212,000. 00 | Oregon. | 1,185,000.00 |
| Comnecticut | 64,000.00 | Pennsylvania. | 2,207, 000. 00 |
| District of Columbia | 480,000. 00 | South Carolina | 85,000.00 |
| Florida. | 601,500.00 | South Dasota | 29,475. 00 |
| Georgia | 593, 250.00 | Tennessee. | 135,000. 00 |
| Illinois. | 3,917,500. 00 | Texas. | 80,000.00 |
| Iowa | 72,000.00 | Utah. | 1, 124,000. 00 |
| Lousiana | 85,000.00 | Vermont | 50,000.00 |
| Maryland. | 320,000.00 | Virginia. | 95,000. 00 |
| Minnesota | 2,094,048.00 | Washington | 2,431,150.00 |
| Mississippi | 101,000.00 | West Virginia | 108,000.00 |
| Missouri, | $2,430,500.00$ $1,119,000.00$ | Canada. | 2,370,000.00 |
| New Jerse | 38,500.00 | Total. | 116,298,323.50 |
| New York | 86,676,900.50 |  |  |

Schedule of bonds owned.

|  | Buok value. | Par value. | Amorlized value. | Market value. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Argent | \$2,911,799 | 33,053,000 | \$2,961,410 | \$2,961, 410 |
| Argentine internal gold loan of 1909 drawings until |  |  |  |  |
|  | 680,186 |  | 680, 186 | 684, 019 |
| Austrian gold rentes perp | 5, 773,714 | 4, 4168,082 | 5,343, 028 | 5,343,028 |
| Austrian kronen rentes perp. 4 s . | 1,751,240 | 1,924, 1440 | 1,751,240 | 1, $1,761,240$ |
| Brazilian general pleasure of govt | 528, 976 | 527,000 | 527,000 | 1, 527,000 |
| British consols 248. | 970, 363 | 1,302,500 | 1,002,925 | 1,002,925 |
| Cape of Good Hope 1949 3ns | 49,168 | 52,000 | 49,168 |  |
| French Congo (gen. govt. of) guar. by French Govt. until 1959 3s | 789,898 | 871,395 | 789,898 | 775,542 |
| French rentes perp. 3s | 3,752,007 | 4,007,484 | 3,807, 110 | 3,807,110 |
| French rentes drawings until 1953 3s. | 90, 106 | 92, 254 | 90, 106 | 87,641 |
| French W. Africa guar. by French Govt. drawings untrl 196038 | 2,312,934 | 2, 575, 488 | 2,312,934 | 2, 266,430 |
| German imperial pleasure of gov | 732,217 | 886, 193 | 735,540 | 735,540 |
| German umperial pleasure of govt | 1, 106, 434 | 1,205,922 | 1, 109,448 | 1, 109,448 |
| German Imperial 48 | 240, 362 | 238,000 | 240, 362 | 242,760 |
| Guadeloupe Colony by dawings unt | 87,458 | 88,201 | 87,458 | 87,319 |
| Hungarian gold rentes perpetual | 291,939 | 263,900 | 288, 236 | 288, 236 |
| Hungarian kranen rentes perpetual | 366,922 | 406,009 | 369, 460 | 369,460 |
| Imperial Chiness Govt. Hukuang Rys. S. F. gold loan of 1911 (full paid recaipts) drawings until 1951 5s. | 258, 104 | 266, 000 | 258,104 | 263,340 |
| Indo-China loan of 1909 guar. by Fr. Govt. drawings until $19843 s$ | 586,220 | 651,278 | 586,220 | 579, 638 |
| Italian Govt. pleasure of govt. 3 | 2,082, 708 | 2,067,204 | 2,108,548 | 2,108,548 |
| Italian Govt. pleasure of govt. | 373,791 | 369, 177 | 376,560 |  |
| Italian Govt. pleasure of govt. 3s |  |  |  |  |
| Jap new imp. loan of 1906 drawings until 1934 | 64,029 | 78,684 | 64,029 | 78,684 |
| Madagascar (col. of) guar. by French Govt. drawings until $19623 s$. | 6,238 | 6,851 | 6,238 | 6,166 |
| Madagascar (col. of) guar. by French Govt. drawings until 1957 21s. | 2,413 | 2,991 | 2,413 | 2,363 |
| Mexican Govt. drawings until 1954 | 1,814, 215 | 1,927,000 | 1,814,215 | 1,792,110 |
| Mexican Govt. extl. cons. drawings until 1 | 1,013,227 | 1, 021,410 | 1,013, 227 | 1,031,624 |
| Mexican Govt. int. debt cons. drawi | 713,433 | 717,018 | 717,018 | 717,018 |
| New Zcaland debs. 1912 4s. | 24, 332 | 24, 332 | 24,332 | 24,332 |
| New Zealand debs. 1916 | 24, 332 | 24,332 | 24,332 | 24,332 |
| Now Zealand debs. 1924 | 24, 332 | 24, 332 | 24, 332 | 24,332 |
| Prussian cons. pleasure of | 1,523, 617 | 1,846, 808 | 1,532, 851 | 1,532, 851 |
| Prussian cons. pleasure of go | 2, 274,774 | 2,479,317 | 2, 280, 972 | 2, 280, 972 |
| Prussian cons. 1923 4s. | 2,350, 250 | 2, 380,000 | 2, 356,200 | 2, 356, 200 |
| Prussian cons. | 721,085 | 714,000 | 721,085 | 728, 280 |
| Prussian treasury notes 191 | 466, 728 | 476,000 | 466,728 | 466, 480 |
| Quoensland debs. 1950 3is | 48,361 | 48,665 | 48,361 | 46, 232 |
| Russian Govt. rentes drawings until | 403, 137 | 390,500 | 403,137 | 359,260 |
| Russian Govt. Agrarians drawings is | 2,003,625 | 2,137,200 | 1,944, 852 | 1,944,852 |
| Servian State loan drawings until 1967 | 15,359 | 20,651 | 15,359 | 18,586 |
| South Australian cons. July 1, 19163 | 19,557 | 24,332 | 19,709 | 19,709 |
| South Australian treas. bills 1912 4s. | 3, 650 | 3,650 | 3,650 | 3,650 |
| South Australian treas, bills 1913-14 | 4,137 | 4,137 | 4,137 | 4,137 |
| South Australian treas. bills 1913 3as | 2,190 | 2,190 | 2,190 | 2,190 |
| South Australian treas. bills 1914 3is | 1,703 | 1,703 | 1,703 | 1,703 |
| South Australian treas. bills 1917 33s | 1,699 | 1,703 | 1,699 | 1,703 |
| South Australian treas. bills 191 | 1,947 | 1,947 | 1,947 | 1,947 |
| Spanish interior perpetual 4 s | 163,567 | 193,000 | 164,050 | 164,050 |
| Spanish exterior perpetual 4s | 618,256 | 650,796 | 605,240 | 605,240 |
| Swedish state drewings until 19613 | 91,317 | 90,678 | 91,317 | 81,610 |
| Swiss Govt. loan of 1883 (Cantonal bk. Berne) 4s | 3,860 | 3,860 | 3,860 | 3,860 |
| Swiss Govt. loan of 1897 drawings until 1940 3s | 9,778 | 9,650 | 9,778 | 8,203 |
| Swiss Govt. loan of 1903 drawings until 1952 3s. | 6,762 | 6,755 | 6,762 | 5,674 |
| Tunisian debt drawings until 1988 3s. | 893,401 | 1,034,480 | 893, 401 | 858, 618 |
| United States Govt. reg. 192 | 121, 431 | 100,000 | 121, 431 | 113,000 |
| Victorian Govt. 3s. | 24,333 | 24,332 | 24,333 | 20,439 |
| Wurtemberg state drawings until 1957 | 45,645 | 43,911 | 45,645 | 39,959 |
| Alamance Co., N. C., highway imp. | 39,004 | 35,000 | 39,004 | 38,500 |
| Arizona. Terr.. ¢dg. 1942 | 15,014 | 15,000 | 15,014 | 15,090 |
| Asheville, N C., ref. 1941 | 106,564 | 103,000 | 106,564 | 107, 120 |
| Atlanta, Ga., water 1923 ts | 129,391 | 132,000 | 129,391 | 129,360 |
| Atlanta, Ga.. sewer and sehool 1918-20 $4 \frac{1}{2}$ S | 91,347 | 90,000 | 91,348 | 91, 800 |
| Atlanta, Ga., redpt. $19164 \frac{19}{} 9$. | 5,030 | 5,000 | 5,030 | 5,050 |
| Atlantic City, N.J., fire house, water, and park 1945 |  |  |  |  |
| Augsburg, Ger., ioan of 190\%, drawings until 1963 4s. | ${ }_{237}^{328,595}$ | 323,000 238,000 | $\begin{aligned} & 328,595 \\ & 237,485 \end{aligned}$ | 335,000 |
| Baltimore, Md., public park imp. 1955 4s........ | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100, 000 | 101,000 |
| Barmen, Ger, loan of 1907, 19404 s . | 339, 810 | 333,200 | 339,810 | 333,200 |
| Berlin, Ger., loan of 1904, ser. 2, drawings until 1939 4s.... | 228,205 | 228,956 | 228,205 | 231,246 |
| Berlin, Ger., loan of 1904, ser. 2, 2d issue, drawings until 1039 4s. | 236,933 | 236,572 | 236,933 | 238,938 |

## Schedule of bonds owned-Continued.



Schedule of bonds ouned-Continuea.

|  | Book value | Yar value | Amortized value. | Market value. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Hoke Co., ․ r., courthouse and jall 1933 Ss. | \$2,676 | \$2 (64. | 82.075 | \$2,060 |
| Hoke Co., N. C., courthouse and jail 1934 is.. | 3,0771 | 2,006 | 2,077 | 2,060 |
| Hoke Co., N. C., courthouse and jall $19355 \mathrm{~s} .$. | 2,079 | $\therefore$, 00k | $\cdots, 079$ | 2,080 |
| Hoke Co., N. C., courthouse and jail 19365 s ... | 2,081 | . 0000 | 2.081 | 2,080 |
| Hoke Co., N. C., courthouse and jail 19375 5s.. | 2,082 | $\therefore 000$ | 2,082 | 2,080 |
| Hoke Co, N. C., courthouse and jail 19385 s . | 2. 084 | ${ }^{2}, 0000$ | 2,084 | 2,080 |
| Hoke Co., N. C., courthouse and jall 19395 s. | 2,086 | 2,000 | 2.086 | 2,080 |
| Hoke Co., N. C., courthouse and jail 19405 s . | 2.087 | $\therefore .000$ | 2.087 | 2,080 |
| Hoke Co., N. C., courthouse and jail 1941 js. | 2.089 | 2.000 | 2,089 ! | 2,080 |
| Hoke Co., good road 1941 Js. | 10.443 | 10,000 | 10.443 | 10, 400 |
| Hoke Co., N. C., courthouse and jail 1942 5s. | 2,090 | 2,000 | 2,040 | 2,080 |
| Hudson Co., N. J., county building 19464 s . | 304,693 | :00,000 | 304, 693 । | 500,000 |
| Hudson Co., N J., countr building 195044 s . | 390,586 | 180,000 | 390,586 | 406, 600 |
| Hutchinson, Kans., publir building 1961 42s. | 126, 461 | 125,000 | 126,461 | 127,500 |
| Jefferson Co. Ala., imp. 1921 6s............ | 102,370 | 100,000 | 102,370 | 110,000 |
| Jefferson Co. Ala., courthouse 1917 | 193,305 | 190,000 | 193,305 | 203,300 |
| Jersey City, N. J., water and assessment 1916 | 694,000 | 694,000 | 694,000 | 721,760 |
| Jersey City, N. J., water and assessment 1911 | 97,943 | 97,000 | 97,943 | 103,790 |
| Jersey City, N. J., 1913 7s. | 39,302 | 39,000 | 39,302 | 40,560 |
| Lincoln, Neb., ref 1920 4ts. | 11. 656 | 11,500 | 11,656 |  |
| Lincoln, Neb., ref $19214 \frac{1}{4}$. |  | 11,500 |  |  |
| Lincoln, Neb., ref 1922 4 4 s. |  | 11,500 |  |  |
| Lincoln, Neb., ref 192344 s . | 34484 | 6,500 |  |  |
| Lincoln, Neb., ref 1924 4 4 s | 34484 | 1,500 | 34,484 | 45,950 |
| Lincoln, Neb., ref 192548 |  | 1,500 |  |  |
| Lincoln, Neb., 1 日f 182644 s |  | 1,500 |  |  |
| Los Angeles, Cal., w. w. 1914 43s. | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| Los Angeles, Cal., w. w. 1915 49s. | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 |
| Los Angeles, Cal., W. w. 1916 4 $\frac{1}{} \mathrm{~s}$ | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,150 |
| Los Angeles, Cal., w. w. 1917 419, | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,150 |
| Los Angeles, Cal., w. w. 1918 4/8. | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,150 |
| Los Angeles, Cal., W. w. 1919 4fs. | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,150 |
| Los Angeles, Cal., w. w. 1920 4 4 s. | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,150 |
| Los Angeles, Cal., w. w. 19214 4s. | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,150 |
| Los Angeles, Cal., w. w. 1922 4ds. | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000. | 15,150 |
| Los Angeles, Cal., w. w. 19234 ds | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,150 |
| Los Angeles, Cal., w. w. 1924 4, | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,150 |
| Los Angeles, Cal., w. w. 192545 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,150 |
| Los Angeles, Cal., w. w. 1926 4ts. | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,150 |
| Los Angeles, Cal., w. w. 19274 4s. | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,150 |
| Los Angeles, Cal., w. w 19284 ds | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,150 |
| Los Angeles, Cal., w. w. 19294 4ts | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,300 |
| Los Angeles, Cal., w. w. 1930 4is. | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,300 |
| Los Angeles, Cal., w. w. 1931 4185. | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,300 |
| Los Angeles, Cal., w. w. 1932 41s. | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,300 |
| Los Angeles, Cal., w. w. 1933 4ts. | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,300 |
| Los Angeles, Cal., w. w. 1934 4ts. | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,300 |
| Los Angeles, Cal., w. w. 1935 412s. | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000. | 15,300 |
| Los Angeles, Cal., w. w. 1936 412 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,300 |
| Los Angeles, Cal., w. w. 1937 4is. | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,300 |
| Los A ngeles, Cal., w. w. 1938 4215. | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,300 |
| Los Angeles, Cal., w. w. 193943 s. | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,300 |
| Los Angeles. Cal., w. w. $19404 \frac{4}{\text { s. }}$ | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,300 |
| Los Angeles, Cal., wr. w. 194142 s . | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,300 |
| Los Angeles, CaI., w. w. 19424 4ts. | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,300 |
| Los Angeles, Cal., w. w. 1943 4d $\frac{1}{\text { s }}$ S. | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15.000 | 15,300 |
| I.os Angeles, Cal., w. w. 1944 4is. | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,300 |
| Los Angeles. Cal., w. w. 1945 4 $\frac{1}{5}$ s. | 15.000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,300 |
| Los Angeles, Cal., w. w. 1946 4id. | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15. 000 | 15,300 |
| Los Angeles, Cal., w. w. 1947 4ids. | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10, or0 | 10,200 |
| Las Animas, Col., ref 1931 42s. | 93.733 | 94,000 | 93,74 | 94. 000 |
| Lucerne. Swit 2 ., drawings until 1949 4s | 71, 217 | 71, 217 | 71.217 | 71,217 |
| Macon Co., Mo., ret $19175 \mathrm{~s} .$. | 13. 156 | 13,000 | 13, 156 |  |
| Macon Co., Mo., ret 19185 s . | 12.186 | 12,000 | 12. 186 |  |
| Macon Co., Mo., ref 19195 s . | 12,233 | 12,000 | 12,233 |  |
| Macon Co., Mo., ref 19205 s. | 10, 229 | 10,000 | 10,229 |  |
| Macon Co., Mo., ref 19215 s. | 12,310 | 12,000 | 12,310 |  |
| Macon Co., Mo., ref 19225 s . | 10. 288 | 10.000 | 10,288 |  |
| Macon Co., Mn., ref 19235 s . | 12,382 | 12,000 | 12,382 |  |
| Macon Co., Mo., ref 19245 s . | 10.348 | 10,000 | 10.348 |  |
| Macon Co., Mo., ref 19255 s . | 13492 | 12,000 | 13,492 | 206, 000 |
| Macon Co., Mo., re 1926 5s. |  |  |  |  |
| Maron Co., Mo., rel 19275 s. <br> Manon Co., Mo., ref 19285 s. | 47.882 | 46000 | 47.882 |  |
| Macon Co., Mo., ref 19295 s |  |  |  |  |
| Macon Co., Mo., ref 19205 s. | 10, 229 | 16,000 | 10,229 |  |
| Macon Co., Mo., ref 19235 s. | 14,445 | 14,000 | 14,445 |  |
| Macon Co., Mo., ref 19245 s. | 23, 801 | 23,000 | 23,801 |  |
| Macon Co., Mo., ret 19255 s | 3,114 30,056 | 3,000 30,000 | 3,114 30,056 |  |
| Madison Co., Ala., $19295 \mathrm{~s} . . .$. | 30, 056 | 30,000 | 30,056 | 30,600 245,768 |
| Maisonn've, Que.. Can. 1951 42s | 248.187 | 243.333 | 248.187 | 245, 76 |

Schedule of bonds owned-Continued.

|  | Book value. | Par value. | Amortized value. | Market value. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Maisonn've, Que., Can. 1951 423 | \$65,028 | \$63, 753 | 865,028 | \$64,391 |
| Massachusetts State 19293 s. | 405, 399 | 400,000 | 405,399 ! | 356, 000 |
| Massachusetts State 192938 | 339,538 | 335,000 | 399,538 | 298, 150 |
| Massachusetts State 19363 s . | 25,389 | 25,000 | 25,389 | 21,500 |
| Massachusetts State 19393 s | 2,976.144 | 2,943,000 | 2,976, 144 | 2,501,550 |
| Massachusetts State 193935 | 1,015,052 | 1,000,000 | 1,015,052 | 850, 000 |
| Mecklenburg Co., N. C., 19206 | 5, 353 | 5,000 | 5,353 | 5, 450 |
| Memphis, Tenn., tax dis 19156 | 100,940 | 100,000 | 100,940 | 104,000 |
| Memphis, Tenn., imp. 1946 | -301,472 | 300,000 | 301,472 | 306,000 |
| Middletown Ct. sch. dis. 1 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 |
| Milwaukee, Wis., 191243. | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 |  |
| Milwaukee, Wis., 1912 4s. | 21,011 | 21,000 | 21,011 |  |
| Milwaukee, Wis., 1913 4s. | 24,026 | 24,000 | 24,026 |  |
| Milwaukee, Wis., 191348 | 21,033 | 21,000 | 21,033 |  |
| Milwaukee, Wis., 1914 4s. | 21,054 | 21,000 | 21,055 |  |
| Milwaukee, Wis., 1915 4s. | 21,075 | 31,000 | 21,075 |  |
| Milwaukee, W is., 1916 4s | 14,083 | 14,000 | 14,063 |  |
| Milwaukee, Wis., 1917 4s | 21,113 | 31,000 | 21,113 |  |
| Milwaukee, Wis., 1918 4s | 21, 131 | 21,000 | 21,132 | 309,000 |
| Milwaukee, Wis., 1919 4s | 21, 149 | 21,000 | 21,149 |  |
| Milwaukee, Wis., 1920 4s. | 21,185 | 21,000 | 21,166 |  |
| Milwaukee, Wis., 1921 4s. | 21,182 | 21,000 | 21,182 |  |
| Milwaukee, Wis., 1922 4s | 21,198 | 21,000 | 21,198 |  |
| Milwaukee, Wis., 1923 4s | 21,213 | 21,000 | 21, 213 |  |
| Milwaukee, Wis., 1924 4s | 21,227 | 21,000 | 21,227 |  |
| Milwaukee, Wis., 1925 4s. | 8,092 | 3,000 | 8,092 |  |
| Milwaukee, Wis.f 1926 | 1,012 | 1,090 | 1,012 |  |
| Milwaukee Co., Wis., via. 19124 | 22,545 | 22,500 | 22,545 |  |
| Milwaukee Co., Wis., via. 1913 4s | 22,612 | 22,500 | 22,612 |  |
| Milwaukee Co., Wis., via. 1914 4s | 22,676 | 22,500 | 22,676 |  |
| Milwaukee Co., Wis., via. 1915 4s. | 22,737 | 22,500 | 22,737 |  |
| Milwaukee Co., Wis., via. 1916 4s. | 22,796 | 22,500 | 22,796 |  |
| Milwaukee Co., Wis., via. 1917 4s. | 22,854 | 22,500 | 22,854 |  |
| Milwaukee Co., Wis., via. 1918 4s. | 22,909 | 22,500 | 22,909 | 315,000 |
| Milwaukee Co., Wis., via. 1919 4s. | 22,962 | 22,500 | 22,962 | 315,000 |
| Milwaukee Co., Wis., via. 1920 4s | 23,013 | 22,500 | 23,013 |  |
| Milwaukee Co., Wis., via. 1921 4s. | 23,063 | 22,500 | 23,063 |  |
| Milwaukee Co., Wis., via. 1922 4s. | 23,110 | 22,500 | 23, 110 |  |
| Milwaukee Co., Wis., via. 1923 48. | 23,156 | 22,500 | 23,156 |  |
| Milwaukee Co., Wis., via. 1924 4s. | 23,201 | 22,500 | 23,201 |  |
| Milwaukee Co., Wis., via. 1925 4s. | 23,243 | 22,500 | 23, 243 |  |
| Mobile Co., Ala., ref. 19315 s | 125,625 | 117,000 | 125, 625 | 124,020 |
| Mobile, Ala., rel. 1937 42s. | 94,403 | 100, 000 | 94,463 | 100,000 |
| Montgomery, Ala., sewer 1918 | 94,290 | 91,000 | 94, 290 | 97, 370 |
| Montgomery, Ala., 1921 6s | 99,504 | 95,000 | 99,504 | 103,550 |
| Montgomery, Ala., 1924 66 | 14,522 | 14,000 | 14,522 | 15,680 |
| Montg'ry, Ala., gen. und. 1940 5s | 54,466 । | 22,000 | 64, 466 | 65,720 |
| Montreal, Can, 9444 4s... | 101, 829 , | 100,000 | 101, 829 | 100,000 |
| Morris Co., V. J., road 193548 | 260,000 | 260,000 | 260, 000 | 254,800 |
| Morris Co., Kan., ref. 1913 4is | 4,523 | 4,500 | 4,523 | 4,500 |
| Morris Co., Kan., rel. 1914 4is | 4.537 | 4,500 | 4,537 | 4,545 |
| Morris Co., Kan., ret. 1915 dis | 4,551 | 4,500 , | 4,551 | 4,545 |
| Morris Co., Kan., ref. 1916 4is | 4,564 | 4,500 | 4,564 | 4,545 |
| Morris Co., Kan., ref. $1917{ }^{3} 9$ | 4,576 | 4,500 | 4,576 | 4,545 |
| Morris Co., Kan., ref. 1918 4s | 4,588 | +,500 | 4,588 | 4,545 |
| Morris Co., Kan., ref. 1919 4is | 4,600 | 4,500 | 4,600 | 4,590 |
| Morris Co., Kan., ref. $19204{ }^{3}$ | 4,611 | 4,500 | 4,611 | 4,590 |
| Morris Co., Kan., ref. 19214 s. | 4,621 | \&,500 | 4,621 | 4,590 |
| Morris Co., Kan., ref. 192248 s | 4,631 | 4,500 | 4,631 | 4,590 |
| Morris Co., Kan., ref. 1923 433. | 4,641 | 4,500 | 4,641 | 4,590 |
| Muskogee, Okla., fdg. 192958. | 79,403 | 74,000 | 79,443 | 76,220 |
| Nashville Tenn., water 1919 | 300,000 | 300,000 , | 300,000 | 294,000 |
| Nash-le, Tenn. T. C. R. R. 1924 | 462,655 | 500,000 | 462,655 | 485,000 |
| Nashrille, Tenn., sewrer 194043 s | +57,516 | 250,000 | 257,516 | 257,500 |
| N. Y. City corp. 196044 s . | 1,570, 228 | 1,550,000 | 1,570, 828 | 1,581,000 |
| N. Y. City assess. 1914 318 | . 500, 111 | 500,000 | 500, 111 | 495,000 |
| N. Y. City corp. 1829318 s . | 1,159,429 | 1,150,000 | 1,152,429 | 1,058,000 |
| N. Y. City corp. 1942 3\%s | 405,303 | 400,000 | 105, 303 | 356, 000 |
| N. Y. City corp. 1953 3 $\frac{12}{}$ S. | 1,621,207 | 1,600,000 | 1,621,207 | 1,408,000 |
| N. Y. City corp. 1954 3ins | 4,920,443 | 4, 845, 000 | 4,920,443 | 4, 263, 600 |
| N. Y. City corp. 1954 348 | 156,371 | 155, 000 | 156, 371 | 136,400 |
| N. Y. City doc 19243 si . | 406, 842 | 400, 000 | 406, 842 | 356,000 |
| N. Y. City Morrisania 19167 s. | 1,020 | 1,000 | 1,020 | 1,110 |
| N. Y. City Morrisania 1917 7s. | 1,024 | 1,000 | 1,024 | 1,130 |
| N. Y. City Morrisania 1918 78. | :,023 | 1,000 | 1,023 | 1,150 |
| N. Y. City Marrisania 191978. | 1,031 | 1,000 | 1,031 | 1,170 |
| N. Y. City Morisania 192078. | 1,035 | 1,000 | 1,035 | 1,180 |
| N. Y. City Morrisania 1921 7s. | 1,038 | 1,000 | 1,038 | 1,200 |
| N. Y. City Morrisania 1922 78. | -,041 | 1,000 | 1,041 | 1,220 |
| N. Y. City Morrisania 1923 7s. | :,043 | 1,000 | 1,043 | 1,240 |
| N. Y. City Morrisania 1925 7s | $\bigcirc$ | 1,000 | 1,048 | 1,270 |

Schedule of bonds owned-Continued.

|  | Book value. | Par value. | Amortized value. | Market value. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| N. Y. City Morrisania 1926 7s.. | \$1,051 | \$1,000 | \$1,051 | \$1,280 |
| N. Y. City Morrisania 19467 s. | 538 | 500 | 538 | 735 |
| N. Y. City Morrisania 1967 78.. | 1,081 | 1,000 | 1,081 | 1,550 |
| N. Y. City Morrisania 1968 7s... | 1,081 | 1,0030 | 1,081 | 1,550 |
| N. Y. City Mortisania 196978. | ?,081 | 1,000 | 1,081 | 1,550 |
| N. Y. City Morrisania 1970 7s. | 541 | 500 | 541 | 775 |
| N. Y. City Morrisania 19737 s . | 541 | 500 | 541 | 780 |
| N. Y. City Morrisania 17947 s . | 541 | 500 | 541 | 780 |
| N. Y. City Morrisania 19797 s | 1,081 | 1,000 | 1,081 | 1,570 |
| N. Y. City Morrisania 198078 | 541 | 500 | 541 | 785 |
| N. Y. City West Farms 2123 7s. | 541 | 500 | 541 | 800 |
| N. Y. City West Farms 2141 7s........ ... ....... | 2,081 | 1,000 | 1,081 | 1.600 |
| N. Y. City West Farms 21427 s . | 541 | 500 | 541 | 800 |
| N. Y. City West Farms 21457 s | 541 | 500 | 541 | 800 |
| N. Y. City West Farms 21477 s | 541 | 500 | 541 | 800 |
| N. Y. City Corlear's Hook Park 1913 313s. | 100, 512 | 100,000 | 100, 512 | 99,000 |
| N. Y. City school 1913 3s. | 300, 532 | 300.000 | 300,532 | 294,000 |
| N. Y. City street 191638 | 503, 589 | 500,000 | 503,589 | 475,000 |
| North Bergen (township of), N. J., fdg. 1941 5s | 191, 132 | 174, 000 | 191,132 | 187,920 |
| North Knoxville, Tenn, 1919 5s | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 104,000 |
| North Vancouver, British Columbia, sewer and water 19605 s . | 103,933 | 100,000 | 103,933 | 105,000 |
| Norwalk, Conn., 1dg. 1918 34 | 252,098 | 250,000 | 252,098 | 242,500 |
| Oklahoma, State of, fdg. 19204 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 |
| Ontario Prov., Canada, 1936 3iss | 45,972 | 50,000 | 45,972 | 47,000 |
| Pawtucket, R. I., highway and bridge 19504 | 100,409 | 95,000 | 100,409 | 101,650 |
| Philadelphia, Pa., 1934 3is. | 2,535, 149 | 2,500,000 | 2,535, 149 | 2,350,000 |
| Pueblo Co., Colo., ref. 19314 | 302, 936 | 300,000 | 302,936 | 300,000 |
| Putnam Co., Tenn., road 1939418 | 49,883 | 50,000 | 49,883 | 50,000 |
| Putnam Co., Tenn., road 19414 gk | 99,75 | 100,000 | 99,758 | 100,000 |
| Quebec City, Canada, 1933 34s | 64,984 | 70,000 | 64,984 | 64,400 |
| Queber City, Canada, 1914 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 |
| Quebee City, Canada, 1922 4t | 150,000 | 150.000 | 150,000 | 150,000 |
| Quebec City, Canada, 1930 312 | 413,130 | 425,000 | 413,130 | 395, 250 |
| Quebec City, Canada, 1931 36 | 96,624 | 100,000 | 96,624 | 92,000 |
| Quebec City, Canade, 193131 | 96,161 | 100,000 | 96,162 | 92,000 |
| Raleigh, N. C., building and ref. 1939 Es. | 156,906 | 150,000 | 156,906 | 159,000 |
| Richmond, Va., 1925 4s.. | 98, 259 | 100,000 | 98, 259 |  |
| Richmond, Va.i 1926 4s. . F .............. | 29,463 5 | 30,000 | 29,463 | 127,400 |
| Ridgewood, village of, N. J., sewer $19135 s$ Ridgewood, village of, N. J., sewer 1914 5s | 5,049 | 5,000 5,000 | 5,049 5,079 | 5,050 |
| Ridgewood, village of, N. J., sewer $1915 \mathrm{5s}$ | 5,107 | 5,000 | 5,107 | 5, 100 |
| Ridgewood, village of, N•J., sewer 191658 | 5,134 | 5,000 | 5,134 | 5, 150 |
| Ridgewood, village of, N. J., sewer 19175 s | 5,160 | 5,000 | 5,160 | 3. 150 |
| Ridgewood, village of, N. J., sewer 191858 | 5,184 | 5,000 | 5,184 | 5,200 |
| Ridgewood, village of, N. J., sewer $191958 . .$. | 5,208 | 5,000 | 5,208 | 5,200 |
| Ridgewood, village of, N. J., sewer 19205 | 5,231 | 5,000 | 5,231 | 5.200 |
| Ridgewood, village of, N. J., sewer 1921 Ls ......... | 5,252 | 5,000 | 5.252 | 5,250 |
| Ridgewood, village of, N. J., sewer 192258 | 5.273 | 5,000 | 5,273 | 5,250 |
| Ridgewood, village of, N. J., sewer 192358 | 5,293 | 5,000 | 5,293 | j,300 |
| Ridgewood, village of, N. J., sewer 1924 bs .. ...... | 5,312 | 5,000 | 5,312 | 5,300 |
| Ridgewood, village of, N. J., sewer 1925 5s | 5,331 | 5,000 | 5,331 | 5,300 |
| Ridgewood, village of, N. J., sewer 19265 s | 4,813 | 4,500 | 4,813 | 4,815 |
| Rock Hill, S. C., water works 19515 s . | 25,619 | 25,000 | 25, 619 | 25,750 |
| Rome, Ga., ref. 1926 42s. | 162,914 | 163,000 | 162,914 | 163,000 |
| Rotterdam, Holland, drawings until 196848. | 369,036 | 369,036 | 369,036 | 372,728 |
| St. Boniface, Manitoba, Canada, $193158 .$. | 104, 736 | 99,766 | 104,736 | 105,753 |
| St. Joseph, Mo., school ' board 1914 4s.. | 185, 533 | 187,000 | 185,533 | 187,000 |
| St. Louis, Mo., asylum 192848. | 506,578 | 500,000 | 506,578 | 505, 000 |
| Salt Lake City, Utah, school dist. 191358 | 50,038 | 50,000 | 50,038 | 30,500 |
| Salt Lake City, Utah, 19145 s . | 300,000 | 300,000 | 300,000 | 303,000 |
| Salina, Kans., imp. 1931412 s | 30, 146 | 30,000 | 30, 146 | 30,600 |
| San Diego County, Cal., highway 193544 s . | 3,163 | 3,000 | 3,162 |  |
| San Diego County, Cal., highway $19364 \mathrm{4s}$ | 6,166 | 3,000 | 3,166 |  |
| San Diego County, Cal., highway 19374 4s. | 3,170 | 3,000 | 3, 170 |  |
| San Diego County, Cal., highway 19384 4 S | 3,174 | 3,000 | 3,174 |  |
| San Diego County, Cal., highway 1939 4is | 3,177 | 3,000 | 3,177 |  |
| San Diego County, Cal., highway 1940 4 4 s... .. .. | 4,241 | 4,000 | 4, 241 |  |
| San Diego County, Cal., highway $19414 \frac{1}{15}$ | 3,184 | 3,000 | 3,184 |  |
| San Diego County, Cal, highway 1942 4ts | 4,249 | 4,000 | 4,249 | 51,500 |
| San Diego County, Cal., highway 19434 ds | 3,190 | 3,000 | 3, 190 |  |
| San Diego County, Cal., highway 1944 4is | 4,257 | 4,000 | 4, 257 |  |
| San Diego County, Cal., highway 19454585 | 3,195 | 3,000 4,000 | 3,195 |  |
| San Diego County, Cal., highway 1946 4is | 4,264 | 4,000 | 4,264 |  |
| San Diego County, Cal., highway 1947 4is | 3,201 | 3,000 | 3,201 |  |
| San Diego County, Cal., highway 19484 4s | 4,271 | 4,000 | 4,271 |  |
| San Diego County, Cal., highway 1949 4is | 3,205 | 3,000 | 3,205 |  |
| Seattle, Wash., judg. 19125 ...... | 499,988 | 500,000 | 499,988 | 500,000 |
| Seattle, Wash., school district 1924 43s. | 20,000 | 30,000 | 20,000 | 20,200 |
| Seattle, Wash., school district 1912 43s. | 19,000 | 19,000 11,000 | 11,000 | 19,000 |
| Seattle, Wash., school district 1913 4sks. | 18000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 |
| Seattle, W ash., school district $19144 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~s}$ | 18000 | 18.000 | 18,000 | 18,000 |

.ichedule of bonds owned-Continued.


Schedule of bonds owned-Continued.

|  | Baok value. | Par value. | Amortized value. | Market value. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ch | \$5,412,577 | \$5,746,000 | \$5,412,577 | \$4,079,660 |
| Chic. Bur. \& Quincy Ill. div 1949 | 2,048,701 | 2,250,000 | 2,048, 701 | 1,980,000 |
| Chic. Bur. \& Quincy III. div. 1949 4s. | 2,600,023 | 2,550,000 | 2,600, 023 | 2, 550,000 |
| Chio \& Eastern IIl. 1st cons. 1934 es | 250,456 | 225,000 | 250,456 | 279,000 |
| Chic. \& Eastern III. gen. cons. 1st 1937 js...... | 1,694,308 | 1,533,000 | 1,694,308 | 1,686,300 |
| Chi. Ind. \& Southern mtg. guar. by Lake Shore |  |  |  |  |
| \& Mich. So. 1956 4s | 2,059,319 | 2,250,000 | 2,059,319 | 2,070,000 |
| Chic. Inds. \& Louis, ref. mtg. 19474 s | 1,623,226 | 1,727,000 | 1,623,226 | 1,606, 110 |
| Chic. Inds. \& Louls. ref. mty. 1947 5s | 117,935 | 108,000 | 117,935 | 117, 720 |
| Chic. Inds. \& Louis. ref. mtg. 1947 6s | 703,598 | 551,000 | 703,598 | 699,770 |
| Chic. Inds. \& Louis equip. 1912 478 | 21,992 | 22,000 | 21,992 | 22,000 |
| Chic. Inds. \& Loulis. equip. 1912 42s | 22,978 | 23,000 | 22,978 | 23,000 |
| Chic. Inds. \& Louis, equip. 1913412 | 21,966 | 22,000 | ${ }_{22} 2656$ | 21,780 |
| Chic. Inds. \& Louis, equip. 1913 42s | 22,951 | 23,000 | 22,951 | 22,770 |
| Chic. Inds. \& Louis. equip. $19144 \frac{18}{4}$ | 21,941 ! | 22,000 | 21,941 | 21,780 |
| Chic. Inds. \& Louis. equip. 191448 | 22,926 | 23,000 | 22,926 | 22,770 |
| Chic. Inds. \& Louis. equyp. $19154{ }^{\text {S }}$ | 21,917 | 22,000 | 21,917 | 21,780 |
| Chic. Inds. ${ }^{\&}$ Louis. equip. 1915 42s | 22,901 | 23,000 | 22,901 | 22,770 |
| Chic. Inds. \& Louls. equip. $19164 \frac{1}{3}$ | 21,894 | 22,000 | 21,894 | 21,780 |
| Chic. Inds. \& Louss. equip. 1916418 | 22,878 | 23,000 | 22,878 | 22,770 |
| Chic. Inds. \& Louis. equip. 1917 468 | 21,872 | 22,000 | 21,872 | 21,780 |
| Chic. Inds. \& Louis. equip. 191742 s | 22,855 | 23,000 | 22,855 | 22,540 |
| Chic. Inds. \& Louis. equep. 1918 4is | 21,851 | 22,000 | 21,851 | 21,500 |
| Chic. Inds. \& Louis. equip. 1918 4ts | 22,834 | 23,000 | 22,834 | 22, 540 |
| Chic. Inds. \& Louis. equyp. 1919 419 | 21,831 | 22,000 | 21,831 | 21,560 |
| Chic. Inds. \& Louis. equip. 191941 s | 22, 813 | 23,000 | 22,813 | 22,540 |
| Chic. Inds. \& Louis. equyp. 192042 ts | 21,812 | 22,000 | 21,812 | 21, 340 |
| Chic. Inds. \& Louis. equip. $19204{ }^{2} 5$ | 22,794 | 23,000 | 22,794 | 22,310 |
| Chic. Inds. \& Louis, equip. $19214 \frac{15}{}{ }^{\text {s }}$ | 21,794 | 22,000 | 21,794 | 21,340 |
| Chic. Inds. \& Louis, equip. 192142 ds | 22,776 | 23,000 | 22,776 | 22,310 |
| C. I. \& St. L. S. L. guar. C. C. C. \& | 790,430 | 800,000 | 790, 430 | 768,000 |
| C. L. Sh. \& E. 1st g. by E. T. \& E. 18 | 3,081,676 | 2,925,000 | 3,081,676 | 3,042,000 |
| C. M. \& St. P. g. m. 19893 | 1,588,148 | 1,600,000 | 1,588,148 | 1,392,000 |
| C. M. \& St. P. gen. matg. 1989 | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 1,980,000 |
| Chic. \& N. W. deb. 192158. | 2,028,202 | 2,000,000 | 2,028, 202 | 2,100,000 |
| C. \& N. W. g. m. reg. 198731 s | 994, 717 | 1,000,000 | 994, 717 | 870,000 |
| C. \& N. W. skg. fd. of 1879 reg | 451,875 | 401,000 | 4.51,875 | 449, 120 |
| C. \& N. W. cons. skg. fd. 19157 s | 434, 644 | 400,000 | 434,644 | 432,000 |
| C. R. I. \& P. gen. mitg. 1988 4s | 522,515 | 525,000 | 522,515 | 504,000 |
| C. R. I. \& P. eq. 1921-25 43 s | 269,249 | 276,000 | 269,249 | 270,480 |
| C. \& St. L. 1 st mtg. 191565 | 256. 354 | 250.0000 | 256. 354 | 265.000 |
| St. P., M. \& O. cons. 19306 | 2,334 331 | 2000.000 | 2,334 331 | 2 460,000 |
| \& W. I cons. 1952 | 3 397,462 | 3500.000 | 3.397,462 | 3. 220.000 |
| C. \& W. I. gen. skg, id. 1932 | Q16.461 | 802.000 | 816461 | 874, 180 |
| Chinese F. Ry.g. Rus. gov drawings untul 19704 4 | 44,591 | 43,250 | 44.591 | 38. ¢ $60^{\text {¢ }}$ |
| Cinc., D. \& Ir. 1st mtg., guaı by Cín., Ham. \& Deyton 19415 s | 549, 6:7 | 515,000 | 548, 675 | 5305, 600 |
| Cin., Ham. \& Day. genn. m. 19425 | 1. 131301 | 1137.000 | 1. 131.301 | 1171.110 |
| I., St. I. \& C. g. Ist m. 1936 | 221.372 | 228,000 | 221372 | 223.440 |
| in., Sand. \& Clev e. Ist c. 1928 | 586.608 | 3:2,000 | 586608 । | 612,040 |
| C., C., C. \& St. If. gen. mtg 1993 ts | 2. 9951,393 | $3.000,000$ | 2895.393 | 2.300,000 |
| , C., C. \& I. ist cons. 1914 7s. | 511. 929 | 490.000 | 511029 | 519, 400 |
| , C., C. w l gen. cons. 1934 6s | 1.037,376 | 1050.000 | 1,037.376 | 1302.000 |
| C., L. \& W. 1st cons. 1933 ss. | 240.385 | 250.000 | 240 385 | 274.500 |
| C., L. \& W. 1st cons. stpd. 19335 | 80,059 | -5 000 | 0.559 | ¢3. 250 |
| Cleve. Term. \& Val. 1st m ${ }^{\text {+ }}$., guar, by B. \& O. 1995 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 37716 | 40.000 | 37.716 | 37,600 |
| olo. \& So. 1st mtg. 1929 | 821, 309 | 863,000 | \$21.3n9 | 837, 110 |
| Colo. \& So. ref. \& ext. 1935 4is. | 735. 880 | $750.000{ }^{\text {a }}$ | 735, 880 | 727500 |
| Cons. Ry., guar. Rus. gov drawings until 1971 4s | 7.033, 882 | - 290.500 | 7.033 782 | -793.070 |
| Den. \& Rio G. 1st cons. 193645. | 684,910 | \$00.000 | 8884, 910 | 712000 |
| Den. \& Rio G ist cons. 1936 | 734,822 | 700,000 | 734.822 | 679.001 |
| Det. \& Mack. mtg. 1995 4s. | 47,075 | 81.000 | 47.075 | 72900 |
| Dul. \& Ir. Rge. $1 \mathrm{st} \mathrm{mtg}$. | 57, 635 | 52,000 | 57. 625 | 5J. 640 |
| Dul., Miss. \& No ger, mtg. 194 | 1,031,277 | 968, 000 | 1,031 277 | 1006.730 |
| E. R. Co. new is guar. by Fch. gov, drgs. until Nor. |  |  |  |  |
| E. R. of Minn, N. div. ist guar. St. P., M. \& M. \& | 4, 239, 988 | 4, 353.274 | 4238988 | 4028.215 |
| Gt. N. Ry. $19484 \mathrm{~s} . .$. | 1. 736.176 | 1.700.000 | 1,736,176 | 1,666,000 |
| E. Tenn., Va. \& Ga. c. m. 1956 | 652246 | 647.000 | 652, 246 | 718,170 |
| Elg., Jol. \& Eas ${ }^{\text {. }}$ lst mtg. 1941 | 207135 | 185,000 | 207, 135 | 203.500 |
| Fl P. \& R. I. guar. N M. Ry. \& C. Co. 19515 | 419,882 | 400,000 | 419.882 | 408.000 |
| Emp. Eliz. R. R. Ist issue guar, by Aus. Gov. drgs. until 1946 5is. | 28,602 | 24,360 | 28.902 | 27, 113 |
| Emp. Eliz. R R. 2 d issue guar, br Aus. Gov. drgs. until 1954 5is.. | 8,42 | S. 120 | 8,872 | 8,445 |
| Emp. Eliz. R R. 3d issue guar. by lus. Gov. drgs. until 1962 5s...... | 52,723 | 18.720 | 52723 | 49. 694 |
| Frie R. R. 1st cons. mtg. 1920 7s. .. . . . . . . | 317312 | 2965.000 | 3.173.112 | 3.380,700 |
| Erie R. R. Penn. enl. tr. 10514 4. | 3 308. 438 | 3.500 .000 | 3.308. 438 | 3 115,000) |
| Frie R. R. gen, hen $19964{ }^{\text {c }}$. $\ldots$ | 221. 204 | 259,000 | 221. 204 | 204, 610 |
|  | 479,846 | 463,000 | 474,896 | 509300 |

Schedule of bonds owned-Continued.

|  | Book value. | Par value. | Amortized value. | Market value. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| E. \& I. Ist mig. guar. E. \& T. H. 1924 6 | \$192, 191 | \$200,000 | \$192,191 | \$220,000 |
| E. \& T. H. 1st cons. 1921 | 320.363 | 300,000 | 320,363 | 336,000 |
| E. \& T. H. 1st gen. mtg. | 75,116 | 75,009 | 75,116 | 76,500 |
| Flint \& Pere Mar. 1920 6s | 108,490 | 100000 | 108. 490 | 110,000 |
| Flor. E. C. 1 st matg. 19594 | 543.707 | 545,000 | 543,707 | 528.650 |
| Flor. So. ist metg. guar. Sav., Flo. \& West. 1945 4s. | 256, 737 | 272.000 | 250,737 | 252,960 |
| F-E. Rr.guat by Fch. Gov. drawings until 200733 s | 2.629, 119 | 2,848,911 | 2,629, 119 | 2,507,042 |
| F., E. \& M. V. cons. guar. C. \& N. W. 1933 6s | 1, 165,363 | 1,000,000 | 1, 165,363 | 1,270.000 |
| Ga. So. \& Fla. 1st mig. 1945 5s | 99,516 | 100,000 | 99,516 | 108.000 |
| Gr. Ry. 1 st guar. C. \& O. 1940 | 975,864 | 1,020, 000 | 975, 864 | 918.000 |
| Hock. V. Ry. lst cons. 1995 | 2,617,118 | 2,500,000 | 2,617.118 | 2.575,000 |
| H. E. \& W. Tex. 1 st mitg. guar. So. Pac. Ry. 1933 5s.\| | 220,413 $3,085,269$ | 250,000 $3.119,000$ | 2, 220,413 | 2.262,500 |
| III. Cent. I div. \& ter. 1953 31s................... . | $3,085,269$ 334,489 | $3.119,000$ 417,000 | $3,085.269$ 334,489 | 312, 750 |
| III. Cent. St. L. duv. \& ter. 19513 | 2,775,472 | 2.829,000 | 2,775,472 । | 2.432,940 |
| III. Cent. M. L. ext. 1951 3hs | 977,011 | 1,000,000 | 977,011 । | 900.000 |
| III. Cent. ref. mtg. 1955 | 487, 874 | 500.000 | 487.874 | 480,000 |
| Ind. \& St. L. 1st 19197 s. I-C. \& Y. Ry. gr. by Col. of I-C. \& Frob. Gov. drgs. | 149,853 | 141,000 | 149, 853 | 164,970 |
| until 1976 3s......................... ... . . | 146716 | 172.542 | 148, 716 | 139,759 |
| Int. \& Gt. No. equip. 191 | 74,924 | 75000 | 74.924 | 75.000 |
| Int. \& Gt. No. 1st mtg. 1919 6s........ | 1,216,722 | 1,090,000 | 1,216,722 | 1. 188, 100 |
| Ia., M. \& N. W. ist mig. reg. gr. by Chic. \& N. W. 103531 s | 527,129 |  | 527, 129 | 528,000 |
| J., F. \& C. 1st mtg. guar. L. S. \& M. So. 1959 | 1,065,642 | 1, 125,000 | 1,065, 642 | 1057.500 |
| K, \& H. C. Co, 1st mtg. gr, H, V, \& T. \& O, Cen. 195159. | 564,985 | 540,000 | 564,965 | 529.200 |
| K. C., Ft. S. \& M. ref. gr St. J.. \& S | 168.770 | 200.000 | 168,770 | 160000 |
| Kan. City Ter. 1st mitg. guar 12 R. Rs. 1960 | 48,770 | 50,000 | 48,770 | 49,000 |
| Ky. Cent. 1st mtg. $1987 \mathrm{4s}$ | 47,397 | 50,000 | 47,397 | 47,500 |
| L. E. \& W. 2d mtg. 1941 | 921,064 | 900,000 | 921,064 | 936,000 |
| L. S. \& M. So. debs. 1928 | 4,881,005 | 5,000,000 | 4,881,005 | 4,700,000 |
| L. 8. \& M. So. 1st m. r. 1997 | 4,142,124 | 4,500,000 | 4,142, 124 | 4,005,000 |
| L. V. R. of N. Y. 1st mtg. guar. L. V. R. R. 1940 4Js | 806,425 | 800,000 | 806, 425 | 840,000 |
| L. V. Ter. 1st mtg. 1941 5s. | 430,553 | 400,000 | 430,553 | 452,000 |
| L. \& W-B. Coal Co. motg. 1912 | 379, 176 | 380,000 | 379, 176 | 380,000 |
| L. \& W-B. Coal Co. cons. guar. Ce | 398,948 | 420,000 | 398,948 | 411,600 |
| L-S. Ry. ann. drgs. until 196055. | 14,635 | 13,124 | 14,635 | 14,961 |
| Long Dock Co. 1st mtg. 193 | 1,325,901 | 1,122,000 | 1,325,901 | 1,402,500 |
| L. I. ref. mtg. gr. P. R. R. 19 | 3,354,605 | 3,400,000 ! | 3,354,605 | 3,264,000 |
| Louis. West. 1st mtg. 1921 6s | 307,416 | 300,000 | 307, 416 | 327,000 |
| L. \& N. A. K. \& C. div. 1955 | 1,740,583 | 1,945,000 | 1,740,583 | 1,789,400 |
| L. \& N. 1st matg. col. tr. 1931 | 167,552 | 150,000 | 167,552 | 185,000 |
| L. \& N. M. \& M. 1st m. 1945 | 1,029, 979 | 1,000,000 | 1,029,979 | 1,050,000 |
| L. \& N. N. O. \& M. div. 1 st m | 263,847 | 211,000 | 263, 847 | 257,420 |
| \& N. St. L. div. 1 st m. 192 | 213,847 | 184,000 | 213,847 | 209, 760 |
| L. \& N. So. Ry. "Mono." 195 | 2,348, 227 | 2,535,000 | 2,348,227 | 2,281,500 |
| L. \& N. T. Co. 1st m. gr. 1952 | 488,376 | 500,000 | 488, 376 | 475,000 |
| L. \& N. unif. 1940 4s ............................. | 6,284,624 | 6,274,000 | 6,284,624 | 6,211,260 |
| Mahoning Coal R. R.1st mtg.gr. L. S \& M. So. 1934 $5 s$. | 371,442 | 400,000 | 371,442 |  |
| Mani. \& S. E. 1st mtg. guar. Prov. Manitoba 1929 ¢s. | 196,615 | 199,531 | 196,615 | 197,535 |
| M., G., B. \& N. W. 1st mtg. guar. by C. \& N. W. 1941 31s. <br> Met. St. Ry. ī. Y.gen. mtg. (Guar. Trust Co.co.s.) | 616,350 | 681,000 | 616,350 | 592,470 |
| 199755. | 748,750 | 1,000,000 | 970,000 | 970,000 |
| Mich. Cent. R. R. 1 st m. 1952 | 5, 124,797 | 5,127,000 | 5,124,797 | 4,511,760 |
| M. C. J. L. \& S. div. 1st 1851 | 189,943 | 216,000 ' | 189,943 | 190,080 |
| M. C. J. \& N. Ind. div. 1st 195 | 975,424 | 1,000,000 | 975,424 | 970,000 |
| Midl'd. of N. J. 1st m. ext. 1940 5s | 854,771 | 782,000 | 854,771 | 868,020 |
| Mil. E. Ry. \& L. Co. c. m. 1926 | 246,769 | 250,000 | 246,769 | 280,000 |
| Mil. \& No. 1st m. ext. 191341 s . | 50,000 | 50,000 , | 50,000 | 50,000 |
| M. St. P. \& S. S. M. 1 st c | 2, 397,894 | 2,394,000 | 2,397, 894 | 2, 322,180 |
| M. U. 1st mtg. guar. St. P. M | 510,413 | 510,000 | 510,413 | 540,600 |
| Mobile \& Ohio 15 mtg. 192765 | 430,068 | 355, 500 | 430,068 | 430,155 |
| M. \& O. M. div. 1st mtg. 194758 | 326,230 | 288,000 | 326, 230 | 316,800 |
| M. \& M. Ry. guar. N. Y. C. \& H. R. 2002 | 2,703,637 | 2,800,000 | 2,703,637 | 2,352,000 |
| Mon. Cen. ist mtg. guar. Gt. No. 1937 | 1,437,085 | 1,240,000 | 1,437,085 | 1,388,800 |
| Mon. Cen. 1st mtg. guar. Gt. No. 1937 | 168,442 | 128,000 | 168,442 | 163, 840 |
| Morgan's L. \& T. R. R. \& S. S. 1 st mtg. 1918 7s.... | 803,906 | 750,000, | 803,906 | 847,500 |
| M. J. \& A. Ry. 1895 guar. by Rus. gov. drawings until 1943 4s | 39,123 | 39,400 | 39,123 | 35,460 |
| M. J. \& A. Ry, 1897 guar. by Rus. gov. drawings |  |  |  |  |
| until 1943 4s...........................ill 19. | 163,352 | 164,220 | 163,352 ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ | 147,798 |
| Mosc. Kaz. Ry. guar. Rus. gov. dgs. until 194548. . | 859, 317 | 1,101,226 | 859,317 | 991, 103 |
| Mosc. Kaz. Ry. guar. Rus. gov. drgs. untal 1947 4s. | 434,733 | 438,000 | 434,733 | 394,200 |
| 1955 4s........... | 21,095 | 23,437 | 21,095 | 21,328 |
| Mosc-Riasan Ry. guar. Rus. gov. drawings until |  |  |  |  |
| 1945 先............................... | 12,335 | 12,376 | 12,335 | 11,138 |
| Mosc. W. \& R. Ry. 1897 guar. by Rus. gov. drgs. until 19554 s . | 86,519 | 87,584 | 86,519 | 78,826 |


|  | Book value. ${ }^{1}$ | Par value. | Amortized value. | Market value. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mosc. W. \& R. Ry. 1898 guar. by Rus. gov. drgs. until 1955 4s. | 3764,756 , | \$769,454 | \$764,756 | \$692,509 |
| Mosc. W. \& R. Ry. 1903 guar. by Rus. gov. drgs. until 19554 s . | 16,843 | 18,750 | 16,843 | 17,250 |
| N. C. \& St. L. 1st cons, 1928 5s | 578,169 | 563,000 | 578,169 | 619, 300 |
| N. C. \& St. L. 1st mtg. 19137 s | 569,851 | 547,000 \| | 569,851 | 568, 880 |
| Nat. Rys. of Mex. gen. mtg. guar. by Mex. gov. 19774 s. | 285,939 | 325,000 | 285,939 | 279,500 |
| N. E. R. R. cons. mtg. guar. by N. Y., N. H. \& H. $1945 \mathrm{ES} .$ | 635,601 | 500,000 | 635,601 | 580,000 |
| 19454 S. | 3,244, 039 | 3,250, 000 | 3, 244, 039 | 3,250,000 |
| N. H. \& N. Co. ref. cons. guar. by N. Y., N. H. \& H. 1956 4s. | 1,020,982 | 1,025,000 | 1,020,982 | 1,014,750 |
| New Or. Ter. 1st mtg. 1953 4s. | 3,236,968 | 3,500,000 | 3,236,968 | 3,080,000 |
| N. Y. C. L. equip. guar. by 5 R. Rs. $1923-25445$.. | 802,000 | 802,000 | 802,000 | 810,020 |
| N. Y. C. \& H. R. debs. 1934 4s | 2,997, 801 | 3,000,000 | 2,997, 801 | 2,790,000 |
| N. Y. C. \& H. R. mtg. 1997 31s | 169,788 | 195,000 | 169,788 | 171,600 |
| N. Y. C. \& H. R, L. S. coll tr. | 1,596, 162 | 1,788,000 | 1,596, 162 | 1,449,090 |
| N. Y. C. \& H. R. M. C. coll. tr. 199831 | 352,515 | 400,000 | -352,515 | 316,000 |
|  | 5,599, 303 | 5, 176,000 | 5, 599,303 | 4,658,400 |
| N. Y. \& J. R. R. 1st mtg. 1932 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 257,500 |
| N. Y., L. E. \& W. D. \& I Co. 1st mtg. 191365. | 1,507,450 | 1, 500,000 | 1,507, 450 | 1,530,000 |
| N. Y., N. H. \& H. (Har. River \& Port) 1st 19544 s . | 2,221, 062 | 2, 217,000 | 2,221,062 | 2,194, 830 |
| N. Y., O. \& W. gen, mtg, 1955 4s. ................. . | 1, 669,368 | 1,877,000 | 1,669,368 | 1,726,840 |
| N. Y; O. \& W. rel. mig. 1992 4s | 1,648,876 | 1,639,000 | 1,648,876 | 1,557,050 |
| N. Y., S. \& W. 1st ref. 1937 5s. | 504, 205 | 500,000 | 504,205 | 515,000 |
| N. Y.S. \& W. Ter. Ist mtg. 1943 5s. | 83, 093 | 72,000 | 83,093 | 78,480 |
| Nicolas Ry. guar. Rus. gov. drgs. until 195 | 86,962 | 89,200 | 86,962 | 82,956 |
| N. \& W. Div. 1st lien and gen. mtg. 1944 | 1,531,098 | 1,846,000 | 1,731,098 | 1,735,240 |
| N. \& W. 1st cons. 19964 s . | 958, 230 | 1,000,000 | 958,230 | 980,000 |
| N. \& W. gen. mtg. 183168 | 245, 337 | 195,000 | 245,337 | 241,800 |
| N. \& W.-P. Jt. $19414 \mathrm{~S}_{\text {. }}$ | 452, 265 | 500,000 | 452, 265 | 460,000 |
| No. Pec. Gt. No. C. B. \& Q. coll 1921 | 12, 219,592 | 12,500,000 | 12,219,592 | 12, 125,000 |
| No. Pac. St. P. \& D. div. mtg. 19964 s | 1,235, 052 | 1,244,000 | 1,235, 052 | 1.194,240 |
| No. Pac. Ter, 1st mtg. gr. 1933 6s........ | 498, 298 | 493,000 | 498, 298 | 347, 230 |
| North Ry. Co. new issue ser. B. gr. French Gov. drgs. until 195035. | 475,556 | 531,715 | 475,556 | 446,640 |
| Ohio, Ind. \& W. (pref.) ist mtg. $19885 \mathrm{~s} . .$. | 306,210 | 300,000 | 306,210 | 318,000 |
| Oregon R. K. \& Nav. cons. mtg. 1946 | 2,058,828 | 2,055,000 | 2,058,828 | 1,972,800 |
| Oregon Short Line cons. 1st mtg. 19465 s. | 1,149,097 | 1,000,000 | 1, 149, 097 | 1,110,000 |
| Ore. Short L. Ist mtg. 1922 6s . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $10 .-$ | 1,100,088 | 972,000 | 1, 100, 088 | 1,108,080 |
| Orleans-Chalons Ry. annuities drawings until 1960. $5 s$. | 29,917 | 24,704 | 29,917 | 29,645 |
| Pac. R. R. of Mo. 1st mtg. extd. 1938 4s | 170,000 | 170,000 | 170,000 | 164,900 |
| Paris, Lyon \& Med. Ry. guar by French Gov. drawings until 1958 2 2 s. | 402, 485 | 508, 555 | 402,485 | 386,502 |
| Penn. Co. tr. gr. P. R. R. 1944 3is | 936,775 | $1,000,000$ | 936,775 | 890,000 |
| Penn. Co. tr. gr P. R. R. 1941314. | 2,038, 449 | 2,020,000 | 2,038,449 | 1,797,800 |
| Penn. Co. tr. gr. P. R. R. $19163{ }^{3} 8$ | 857, 550 | 864,000 | 857,550 | 846,720 |
| Penn. equip. tr. guar. Penn. R. R. | 399,670 | 400,000 | 399, 670 | 400,000 |
| Penn. R. R. cons. 19484 S ... | 959,301 | 1,000,000 | 959,301 | 1,040,000 |
| Penn. R. R. conv. $19153 \frac{1}{2}$ s | 3, 204,845 | 3,225,000 | 3,204,845 | 3,128,250 |
| Phila, B. \& W. 1st mtg. 1943 4s.............. | 1,059, 718 | 1,000,000 | 1,059,718 | 1,020,000 |
| Pine Creek ist g. N. Y. C. \& Phila. \& Read 193268. | 1,398,857 | 1,100000 | 1,398,857 | 1,353,000 |
| Pitts., Cin., Chic. \& St. L. cons. ser. A. guar Penn. Co. 1940425 . | 1,004, 828 | 1,000,000 | 1,004,828 | 1.070,000 |
| Pitts., Cin., Chic. \& St. L. cons. ser. E guar Penn. Co. 1949 3zs. | 1,004,176 | 1,000,000 | 1,004, 176 | 930,000 |
| Pitts., Cin., Chic. \& St. L. cons. ser F guar Penn. Co. 1953 4s. . | 2,066,759 | 1,988,000 | 2,066, 759 | 1,968,120 |
| Pitts. \& L. Erie 1st mtg. 1928 6s.......................... | 195,572 | 161,000 | 195,572 | 194,810 |
| Providence Term. 1stmtg. guar byN.Y.,N.H. \& H. 19564 s. | 2,573,364 | 2,600,000 | 2,573, 364 | 2,574,000 |
| Raleigh \& Gas. Ist mtg. 1947 5s | 300,000 | 3,300,000 | 300,000 | 327,000 |
| Reading Co. Jer. C. coll. 1951 4s..................... | 1,890,355 | 2,000,000 | 1,890,365 | 1,960,000 |
| Riason-Oural Ry. 1894 guar. by Russ. Gov. draw. until 1947 4s. | 1,414 | 1,406 | 1,414 | 1,266 |
| Riasan-Oural Ry. 1897 guar. by Russ. Gov. draw. until 1947 4s. | 108,156 | 110,194 | 108,156 | 99.175 |
| Riasan-Oural Ry. 1898 guar. by Russ. Gov. draw. until 19474 s . | 314,181 | 316,897 | 314, 181 | 285.207 |
| Riasan-Oural Ry. 1903 guar. by Russ. Gov. draw. until 1964 4s. | 122,827 | 135,927 | 122,827 | 125,062 |
| Richmond-W ashington g. P. R. R. and five others reg. 1943 4s. | 3,964,630 | 4,000,000 | 3,964,630 | 3.880,000 |
| Rio Grande Juc. Ry. Ist guar. D. \& R. G. \& Col. Md. 1939 5s. | 126,502 | 114,000 | 126,502 | 117,420 |
| R10 Grande W. ist cons. 1949 | 1,837,309 | 2,000,000 | 1,837,309 | 1,620,000 |
| Rio Grande W. 1st mig. 1939 is | 468, 200 | 501.000 | $468,200$ | 435, 870 |
| Rochester \& Pittsburg cons. 1st mitg. 1922 (is. . . . . . | 109, 124 | 100000 | 109.126 | 116.000 |
| Roc. \& Piuts 1st mtg. 1921 fs . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 75,219 | 70,000 | 75,219 | 70, 800 |

Schedule of bonds owned-Continued.

|  | Book value. | Par value. | Amortized value. | Market value. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rybinsk Ry. guar. Russian Govt. drawings und |  |  |  |  |
|  | \$106. 298 | \$109, 361 | 8106, 298 | 598,425 |
| Si. Law, \& Adir. lst mtg. 19965 | 250.000 | 250.000 | 250,000 | 280,009 |
| St. L. Bridge Co. 1st mtg. 19297 s | 409,400 | 314,500 | 409, 400 | 405, 705 |
| St. L. I. Mt. \& S. gen. I. g. 19315 | 4. 725.330 | 4, 129,000 | 4,525,330 | 4,376.740 |
| St. L. I. Mt. \& S. (R. \& C. Div.) | 937.111 | 1.000,000 | 937,111 | 830,400 |
| St. L. \& San F. gen. mtg. 1931 is | 350, 867 | 350.000 | 350, 867 | 378, 000 |
| St. L. \& San F. gen. motg. 1931 6s | 358, 740 | 325, 000 | 358,740 | 388,750 |
| St. L. ${ }_{\text {d }}$ San F. ref. mtg. 19514 s . | 1.300. 238 | 1,500,000 | 1,300,238 | 1,200,000 |
| St. Paul, Minn, \& Man, cons. mtg. stam. guar. Gt. North. 1933 4s. | 103, 000 | 103,000 | 103,000 | 101,970 |
| Sc. P., Minn. \& Man. 1st cons. guar. Gt. North. |  |  |  |  |
| sı P., Mim, \& Man. ist cons. guar, Gt, North. reg. 1933 42s. | 1.055.213 | 1,061,000 | 1,955, 213 | 1, 124, 6 6 |
| St. P., M. \& M. Ist cons. guar. Gt. North. 1933 \&s.. | 1, 276, 271 | 1,106,000 | 1., 276, 271 | 1,393,560 |
| St. P.. M. d. M. Mont. Ex. lst mtg. g. Gt. North. 1937 4s | 553,721 | 567;000 | 553, 721 | 555,660 |
| St. Paul, M. \& M. Pac. Exin. guar, Gt. North 1940 | 494,828 | 500.000 | 494,828 | 490,000 |
| St. P. ${ }_{\text {St }}$ | 1. 244,397 | 1,309,000 | 1,244,397 | 1,380,000 |
| St. P. \& N. P. lst g. m. reg. 1923 Sant: Fe, Prescott \& Phoenix 1 | 1,073,977 | 978,000 | 1.074, 977 | 1,066,020 |
| Sav., Fla. \& West. 1st mtg. 1934 | 1,155.466 | 992,000 | 1, 155, 466 | 1,240,000 |
| Sav., Fla \& West. 1st mtg. 1934 | 502, 677 | 500,000 | 502,677 | 555,000 |
| second Av. R. R., N. Y., lst cons. (guar. Trust |  |  |  | 112,500 |
| So. \& No. Ala. cons, guar, L. \& N. 193 | 3,308,883 | $\bigcirc{ }^{2} .958 .000$ | 3,308.883 | 3,283,380 |
| So. Car. \& Ga. Ist 191955 | 248,526 | 261,000 | 248.526 | 271,441 |
| Southeast Ry. g. Russ. govt. drawings until 1953 4s. | 1. 967.326 | 2,031,000 | 1.967.326 | 1,827,900 |
| Southeast Ry g. Russ govt drawings until 1954 4s. | 90.875 | 99. 541 | 96, 875 | 89, 857 |
| South. Pac. 1st ref. ¢. South. Pae. Co. 1985 | 2. 400,882 | 2, 500,000 | 2, 400, 898 | 2,375,000 |
| S. Pace (of Cal.) 1st cons. 1937 5s | 169, 616 | 148,000 | 169.616 | 164,280) |
| So. Pa. Co. San. F. Term. Ist mitg. 1950 | 463, 148 | 500,000 | 483.148 | 455.000 |
| So. Ry. E. Tenn. reorganization 19385 | 278.828 | 245.000 | 278, 828 | 259,700 |
| So. Ry. 1st cons. 19945 | 7.987, 792 | 6,961, 000 | 7.987, 792 | 7.516,800 |
| So. Ry. St. L. div. 1st mtg. 1951 | 2, 470,759 | 2,500,000 | 2,470,759 | 2, 200, 000 |
| Southw. Ry. g. Russ, govt. drawings unth 1952 4s | 12.027 | 11, 112 | 12.027 | 10, 749 |
| Spokane Int. 1st matg. 18555 s . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 531,784 | 517,000 | 531,784 | 532,510 |
| Swiss Fed. Ry, g. by Swiss govt, drawings until 19623 ls. | 644,024 | 656,200 | 644,024 | 616, 828 |
| Taylor's Falls \& L. S. 1st mtg. guar. St. P. \& D. |  |  |  |  |
| 191468. | 210,313 | 210,000 | 210, 312 | 218,400 |
| Term. R. R, of St. Lonis cons. 19 | 329, 754 | 285,000 | 329, 754 | 319.200 |
| Term. R. R, of St. I. ref. 1953 4s | 4.038, 007 | 4, 000,000 | 4.038,097 | 3, 800,000 |
| Tex. Efac. Ist mitg. 200015 | 397539 | 343,000 | 397, 539 | 377, 300 |
| Tex. \& Prac. La. div. 1931 Es | 793. 121 | 757,060 | 793. 121 | 764,570 |
| Third lv. R. R., X. Y., ist cons. mtg. (Cen. Tr. |  |  |  | 2.014.000 |
| Thirty-forrth St. Crstwn. N. Y. ist mit. 1900 | 106, 099 | 175,000 | 196, 099 | 166.250 |
| Toledo. Com. So. \& Det. ist mig. g. Mich. Cent. . |  |  |  |  |
| 1956 | 1.276. 211 | 1.300,060 | 1.276, 211 | 1,235,000 |
| Toledo \& Onio Cen. W. Div. Ist mt | 249.311 | 250,000 | 249,311 | 275,000 |
| T., Ham. \& Buff. 1st mtg. 1946 | 493.549 | 500,000 | 493,549 | 445,000 |
|  | 3.030, 742 | 3,300,000 | 3,030,742 | 3,333,000 |
| Union Ry., X. Y., ist mig. 19425 | 50.078 | 50.000 | 50,078 | 52,000 |
| United So. Austn. Lombard \& Cent. Italian R. P. iser B), gr. by Aestrian govt. drawings until |  |  |  |  |
|  | 176,623 | 142. 100 | 176.623 | 165,326 |
| Ctah \& North. ist mtg, ext. guar. by Ore. Short Line 193345 | 1. 116.436 | 1,877.000 | 1.816, 436 | 1,820.690 |
| Vind. R, R. con ser. A 195543. | 2, 133,441 | 2,090,000 | 2, 133,441 | 2,006.400 |
| Vand. R. R. cons, ser. B 195 | 154,145 | 160,000 | 154. 145 | 153.800 |
| Wabash R. R. 1st mtg. 1939 | 824,783 | 768,000 | 824,783 | 806,400 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| w. Atgerian Ry . g. by Fr. govt. drawings until |  |  | 1,82,837 | , |
| 19753 s | 730,517 | 860,683 | 730,517 | 705.760 |
| Western Ry. of France (new) guar. by French rovt. drawings until 19563 s | 587,507 | 679, 939 | 587,507 | 571.149 |
| Western Ry. of France (old) guar. by French govt. Irawings until 1951 3s | 138, 739 | 165,690 | 138,739 | 139, 189) |
|  325.... | 99,202 | 104, 000 | 99, 202 | 93, 600 |
| West Shore 1st mta.guar. N. Y. C. \& H. R. 2361 4s. |  |  |  |  |
| West Shore Ist mtg. reg. guar. N. Y. C. \& F. R. $23614 s$. | 1.440,767 | 1,439,000 | 1, 440,767 | 1. 453, 390 |
| Wilmar \& S. F. ist mtg. guar. St. P. M. \& M. \& Gt. |  |  |  |  |
| Whadikawkas Ry. gr. Russ. govt. drawings until 10564 s | 74.310 | 76.160 | 74.310 | 68.547 |

Schedule of bonds ouned-Continued.

|  | Book value. | Par valte. | Amortized value. | Market value. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Wladikawkas Ry. gr. Russ. govt. drawings uturil 1956 4s |  |  |  |  |
| 1956 4s. | \$3.108.166 | \$3.205.000) | \$3. 108, 166 | \$2,916,506 |
| Brooklyn Union G. L.. Co. cons. 1945 )ns | 628, 069 | 594,000 | 628,069 | 629,640 |
| Commercial Cable Co. 1st mtg. 2397 4s. | 93.777 | 100,000 | 93,777 | 84.050 |
| Consumers Gas L. Co. Chic. Ill. 1st mtg. 19365 s. | 159,767 | 150.000 | 159,767 | 15.3,000 |
| Internati. Mercantile Marine mtg. \& Coll. tr. 1922 4ls. | 2. 156.000 | 3.200 .000 | 2,144,000 | 2,144,000 |
| Kansas City Mo. Gas Lit. Co. Ist mtg. 19225 s | 246, 456 | 250, 000 | 246,456 | 247,500 |
| Mut. Fuel Gas Co. Chic. Ist mtg. guar. P. G. Lt. \& Coke $19475 s$. | 113,056 | 125,000 | 118,056 |  |
| Pat. \& Passaic Gas \& El. Co. cons. mtg. 1949 5s. | 509,380 | 500,000 | 509,380 | 515,000 |
| People's G. L. \& C. Co. Chic. Ist cons. 1943 6s. | 222,985 | 192,000 | 222,985 | 224,640 |
| Provident Loan Soc. of N. Y. $19214 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~s}$ | 192,409 | 200,000 | 192,404 | 190,000 |
| Bt. Paul Minn. Gas Lt. Co. cons. extn. 1918 bs | 196,944 | 200,000 | 196,944 | 216,000 |
| 8t. P. Minn. G. L. Co. gen, mtg. 1944 5s | +11,270 | 475,000 | 411,270 | 465,500 |
| St. P. Minn. Gas L. Co. ist mig. 1915 (is | 201,065 | 200,000 | 201.565 | 212,000 |
| Sunday Crk. Co. coll. tr. 19445 s . | 433 | 1;31,000 | 433 | 87,770 |
| Westchester Ltg. Co. 1st mtg. gr. by Cous. Gas Co, N. Y. 1950 5s. | 104, 964 | 100,000 | 104, 967 | 105,000 |
| Western Union Tel. Co. coll. tr. 1938 os. ............ | +30,345 | 441,900 | 430, 345 | 445,410 |
| Western Union Tel. Co. fig. de r. e. mtg. 1950 tids. . | 421, 668 | 900,000 | 921,668 | 873,000 |
| Total. | $4 \times 4,74,483$ | 437,210,388 | 430, 547,775 | 422,078,19t |

Mr. Untermyer. Mr. Chairman, there is a letter here dated the 3d of January, 1913, from Messrs. Carter, Ledyard \& Milburn, counsel for the New York Stock Exchange, together with a list appended, in explanation of Mr. Sturgis' testimony. It should go into the record. It will be Exhibit 239.

The papers referred to were marked "Exhibit No. 239, February $25,1913, "$ and are here printed in the record as follows:

$$
\text { Exhibit No. 239, Februdary 25, } 1913 .
$$

New York, January 3, 1913.
Samuel Untermyer, Esq., 37 Wall Street, City.
Dear Sir: Certain questions were put to Mr, Sturgis in the course of his examination to which he was unable to give ar reply, and you requested that he supply the information, if able to obtain it, later. Herewith inclosed is a list of the names of members of the stock exchange who have failed since January, 1900, and the date of failure. The number of failures is 72 , or $6 \frac{1}{2}$ a year. Of the 72 members who failed, 24 setuled with their creditors and were reinstated, and 12 more setiled in full with their creditors, although they were not reinstated.

On May 10, 1869, the day after the three exchanges were combined, the number of issues listed on the stock exchange was 356 , as against 1,583 in 1912. We have no means of ascertaining the capitalization of the companies whose issues of securities were listed in 1869. The Financial Chronicle does not state the amount of transactions in stocks in 1869. In the year 1879-that is the year in which the membership of the exchange was increased from 1,060 to 1,100 -the sales of stock were $75,000,000$ shares, and in $1880,100,000,000$ shares. In 1912 the number of shares sold were $\$ 129,324,169$. The bond transactions for 1869. as reported by the Financial Chronicle, were $310,541,559$. In 1879 the total sales of bonds were $\$ 413,000,000$; in $1880, \$ 70,000,000$; and in 1912 , $\$ 664,942,420$. Average day's transactions in 1879 were 250,000 shares and $\$ 1,043,333$ bonds; in 1880, 333,000 shares and $\$ 2.990 .000$ bonds; and in 1912, 425,000 shares and $\$ 2,221,600$ bonds.

These figures were obtained by Mr. Martin, the assistant secretary of the stock exchange, from the Financial (hronicle and furnished to us.

Very truly, yours,
Cabter, ledyard \& Mmburn.

| Name of member. | Date oi fal- ure. | Name of member. | Date of lail ure. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1900. |  | 1907. |
| Henry Wainwright. | Jan. 17. | Henry Coolidge. | Apr. 15. |
| H. G. Tunstall | Jan. 31. | W. L. Stow | Apr. 15. |
| A. M. Hunter. | Apr. 3. | E. B. Havens | May 22. |
| W. G. McCormick | Sept. 13. | F. W. Duryea | June 19. |
| R. M. Stuart-W ortley | Sept. 13. | Philip O. Mills | Aug. 22 |
| Fred W. Johnson. | May 28. | N. T. Thayer. | Sept. 10. |
| E. F. Raynor. | June 4. | Loais T. Watson | Sept. 7. |
| Egbert Mills. | Sept. 24. | A. H. Gross.. | Oct. 16. |
| D. B. Hatch. | Sept. 18. | G. R. Leslie. | Oct. 22. |
| C. F. Grant. | Nov. 13. | A. G. Brylis. | Oct. 22. |
| J. Fletcher Shera. | Nov. 19. | Alfred Kessler | Oct. 31. |
| Edward Brandon. | Aug. 31. | Max H. Schultze | Oct. 17. |
| M. M. Jamison. | $\begin{array}{r} 1901 . \\ \text { May } 6 . \end{array}$ | G. N. Whitney | $\begin{gathered} 1908 . \\ \text { Jan. } 16 \end{gathered}$ |
| R. A. Johnson.. | May 17. | J. M. Knapp. | Apr. 29. |
| Henry Marquand. | June 28. | J. G. McIntyre. Cameron Currie. | Apr. 24. July 20. |
|  | $1902 .$ | Clarence DeWitt. | Aug. 24. |
| H. H. Henry . ${ }^{\text {H. }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } 5 . \\ & \text { May } 5 . \end{aligned}$ | Fred Dorr. . | Aug. 17. |
| Robert Offenbsch | May 5. | L. G. Young. | Aug. 25. |
|  |  | Henry W. Poor. | Dec. 28. |
|  | 1903. | H. H. Weekes. | Jan. 13 |
| William Basset. | July 27. |  |  |
| F. E. Brumley | July 27. |  | 1909. |
| T. J. Taylor. | July 24. | Wilham Lamprecht. | Feb. 18. |
| W.W. Sharp. | Aug. 5. | F. W. Parker... | Mar. 18. |
| Chas. S. Bryan | Aug. 5. | F. P. Holran. | June 23. |
| W. L. Stow.. | July 24. | P. L. Freeman | Bept. 3 |
| Henry Coolidge. | July 24. |  |  |
| E. C. Jurgensen. | Aug. 3. |  | 1910. |
| J. C. Kilbreth. | Oct. 14. | H. S. Haskns. | Jan. 19. |
| E. Sanford Hatoh | Ang. 5. | C. M. Washburn | Jan. 19 |
|  |  | H. F. Criss. | Jan. 20 |
|  | 1904. | G. H. Robinson. | Jan. 2. |
| D. J. Sully | Mar. 18. | Allan F. Cohn. | Oct. 15 |
| Thomas S. Smith. | Apr. 4. | A. M. Jitdson. | Dec. 17. |
| B. Klopfer....... | July 14. |  |  |
| H. H. Hahlo. | Aug 15. |  | 1911. |
| C. Schumacher, jr | Dec. 14. | Sig. H. Rosenblatt H. Coolidge. | JBn. 23. May 31. |
|  | 1905. | J. B. Van Schaick | Sept. 12 |
| J. W. Cunningham | Feb. 16. | J. W. Henning. | Nov. 10 |
| Charles Henrotin. | $\text { May } 27 .$ | L. E. Whicher. | Nov. 11 |
| R. H. Donnelly. | Tune 29. |  | 1912. |
|  | 1906. | E. C. Connor. | Mar. 9. |
| I. B. Newcombe. | Apr. 19. | C. A. Painter. | $1 \text { pr. } 25 .$ |
| W, S. Alley..... | July 11. | Henry Sproul. | June : |
| J. W. Henning. | Oct. 22. |  |  |
| E. F. Leo... <br> C. W. Saacke | Dec. 22. |  |  |
| C. W. Saacke | May 2. |  |  |

Total failures 72, of whom 24 settled in full with their creditors and were reinstated and 12 settled in full with their creditors but were not reinstated.

Mr. Untermyer. The report of the committee appointed by GorHughes on speculation in the socis exchangs, to which reference has been made in the examination of whnesses, which is Exhibit $2^{7}$ in the record, is not prinied as an exhibit. It she uld be printed.
The report referred to which is "Exhibit No. 27. June 12. 1912. is here printed in the record as follows:
(Exhibit No. 27, June 12, 1912.)

## Report of Gov. Hughes' Commitree on Speculation in Securities and Commoditiee, Jtine i, 1909.

Hon. Charles E. Hughes,

- Governor, Albany, N. I.

Dear Sir: The committee appointed oy you on December 14, 1908, to endeavor to ascertain "what changes, if any, are advieable in the laws of the State bearing upon
speculation in securities and commodities, or relating to the protection of investors, or with regard to the instrumentalities and organizations used in dealings in securities and commodities which are the subject of speculation," beg leave to submit the following report:

We have invited statements from those engaged in speculation and qualified to discuss its phases; we have taken testimony offered from various sources as to its objectionable features; we have considered the experience of American States and of foreign countries in their efforts to regulate speculative operations. In our inquiry we have been aided by the officials of the various exchanges, who have expressed their wiews both orally and in writing, and have afforded us access to their records.

## the subject in gentral.

Marketshave sprung into being wherever buying and selling have been conducted on 2 large scale. Taken in charge by regular urganizations and controlled by rules, such markets become exchanges In New York City there are two exchanges dealing in securities and seven in commodities. In addition there is a security market, without fixed membership or regular officers, known as the "Curb." The exchanges dealing in commodities are incorporated, while thuse dealing in securities are not.

Commodities are not held for permanent investment. but are bought and sold primarily for the purpose of commercial distribution; on the other hand, securities are primarily held for investment; but both are subjects of speculation. Speculation consists in forecasting changes of value and buying or selling in order to take advantage of them; it may be wholly legitimate, pure gamhling, or something partaking of the qualities of both. In some form it is a necessary incident of productive operations. When carried on in connection with either commodities or securities it tends to steady their prices. Where speculation is free, fluctuations in prices, otherwise violent and disastrous, ordinarily become gradual and comparatively harmless. Moreover. so far as commodities are concerned, in the absence of speculation, merchants and manufacturers would themselves be focced to carry the risks involved in changes of prices and to bear them in the intensified condition resulting from sudden and violent fluctuations in values. Risks of this kind which merchants and manufacturers still have to assume are reduced in amount, because oi the speculation prevailing; and many of these milder risks they are enabled, by "hedging," to transfer to others. For the merchant or manufacturer the speculator periorms a service which has the effect of insurance.

In law. speculation becomes gambling when the trading which it involves does not lead, and is not intended to lead, to the actual passing from hand to hand of the property that is dealt in. Thus, in the recent case of Hurd v. Taylor (181 N. Y., 231), the Court of Appeals of New York sxid:
"The law of this State as to the purchase and sule of stocks is well settled. The purchase of stocks through a broker, though the party ordering such purchase does not intend to hold the stocks as an investment, but expects the broker to carry them for him with the design on the part of the purchaser to sell again the stocks when their market value has enhanced is, however speculative. entirely legal. Equally so is a 'short sule,' where the seller has not the stock he assumes to sell, but borrows it and expects to replace it when the market value his declined. But to make such transactions legal, they must contemplate an actual purchase or an actual sale of stocks by the broker, or through him. If the intention is that the so-called broker shall pay his customer the difference between the market price at which the stocks were ordered purchased and that at which they were ordered sold. in case such fluctuation is in favor of the customer, or that in case it is against the customer, the customer shall pay the broker that difference, no purchases or sales being made, the transaction is a wager and therefore illegal. Such business is merely gambling, in which the so-called commission for purchases and sales that are never made is simply the percentage which in other gambling games is reserved in favor of the keeper of the establishment."

This is also the law respecting commodity transactions.
The rules of all the exchanges forbid gambling as defined by this opinion; but they make so easy a technical delivery of the property contracted for, that the practical effect of much speculation, in point of form legitimate, is not greatly different from that of gambling. Contracts to buy may be privately offset by contracts to sell. The offsetting may be done, in a systematic way, by clearing houses, or by "ring settlements." Where deliveries are actually made, property may be temporarily borrowed for the purpose. In these ways, speculation which has the legal traits of legitimate dealing may go on almost as freely as mere wagering, and may have most of the pecuniary and immoral effects of gambling on a large scale.
A real distinction exists between speculation which is carried on by persons of Digitized for FR想eans and experience, and based on an intelligent forecast, and that which is carried
on by persons without these qualifications. The former is closely connected with regular business. While not unaccompanied by waste and loss, this speculation accomplishes an amount of good which offsets much of its cost. The latter does but a small amount of good and an almost incalculable amount of evil. In its nature it is in the zame class with gambling upon the race track or at the roulette table, but is practiced on a vastly larger scale. Its ramifications extend to all parts of the country. It involves a practical certainty of loss to those who engage in it. A continuous stream of wealth, taken from the actual capital of innumerable persons of relatively small means, swells the income of brokers and operators dependent on this class of business; and insofar as it is consumed like most income, it represents a waste of capital. The total amount of this waste is rudely indicated by the obvious cost of the vast mechanism of brokerage and by manipulators' gains. of both of which it is a large constituent element. But for a continuous influx of new customers, replacing those whose losses force them out of the "street," this costly mechanism of speculation could not be maintained on anything like its present scale.

THE YROBLEM TO BE SOLVED.
The problem, wherever speculation is strongly rooted, is to eliminate that which is wasteful and morally destructive, while retaining and allowing free play to that which is beneficial. The difficulty in the solution of the problem lies in the practical impossibility of distinguishing what is virtually gambling from legitimate speculation. The most fruitful policy will be found in measures which will lessen speculation by persons not qualified to engage in it. In carrying out such a policy exchanges can accomplish more than legisiatures. In connection with our reports on the different exchanges, as well as on the field of investment and speculation which lies outside of the exchanges, we shall make recommendations directed to the removal of various evils now existing and to the reduction of the volume of speculation of the gambling type.

## THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The New York Stock Exchange is a voluntary association, limited to 1,100 members, of whom about 700 are active, some of them residents of other cities. Memberships are sold for about $\$ 80,000$. The Exchange as such does no business, merely providing facilities to members and regulating their conduct. The governing power is in an elected committee of 40 members and is plenary in scope. The business transacted on the fioor is the purchase and sale of stocks and bonds of corporations and governments. Practically all transactions must be completed by delivery and payment on the following day.
The mechanism of the exchange, provided by its constitution and rules, is the evolution of more than a century. An organization of stock brokers existed here in 1792, acquiring more definite corm in 1817. It seems certain that for a long period the members were brokers or agents only. At the present time many are principals as well as agents, trading for themselves as well as for their customers. A number of prominent capitalists hold memberships merely for the purpose of availing themselves of the reduced commission charge which the rules authorize between members.

The volume of transactions indicates that the exchange is to-day probably the most important financial institution in the world. In the past decade the average annual sales of shares have been 196,500,000 at prices involving an annual average turnover of nearly $\$ 15,500,000,000$; bond transactions averaged about $\$ 800,000,000$. This enormous business affects the financial and credit interests of the country in so large a measure that its proper regulation is a matter of transcendent importance. While radical changes in the mechanism, which is now so nicely adjusted that the transactions are carried on with the minimum of friction, might prove disastrous to the whole country, nevertheless measures should be adopted to correct existing abuses.

## patrons of the exchange.

The patrons of the exchange may be divided into the following groups:
(1) Investors, who personally examine the facts relating to the value of securities or act on the advice of reputable and experienced financiers and pay in full for what they buy.
(2) Manipulators, whose connection with corporations issuing or controlling particular securities enables them under certain circumstances to move the prices up or down, and who are thus in some degree protected from dangers encountered by other speculators.
(3) Floor traders, who keenly study the markets and the general conditions of business and acquire early information concerning the changes which affect the value of securities. From their familiarity with the technique of dealings on the exchange and ability to act in concert with others and thus manipulate values they are supposed to have special advantages over other traders.
(4) Outside operators having capital, experience, and knowledge of the general conditions of business. Testimony is clear as to the result which in the long run attends their operations. Commissions and interest charges constitute a factor always working against them. Since good luck and bad luck alternate in time, the gains only stimulate these men to larger ventures, and they persist in them till a serious or ruinous loss forces them out of the "Street."
(5) Inexperienced persons, who act on interested advice, "tips," advertisements in newspapers, or circulars sent by mail, or "take flyers" in absolute ignorance and with blind confidence in their luck. Almost without exception they eventually lose.

## CHARACTER OF TRANSACTIONS.

It is unquestionable that only a small part of the transactions upon the exchange is of an investment character. As ubstantial part may be characterized as virtually gambling. Yet we are unable to see how the State could distinguish by law between proper and improper transactions, since the forms and the mechanisms used are identical. Rigid statutes directed against the latter would seriously interfere with the former. The experience of Germany with similar legislation is illuminating; but the exchange, with the plenary power over members and their operations, could provide correctives, as we shall show.

## MARGIN TRADING.

Purchasing securities on margin is as legitimate a transaction as a purchase of any other property in which part payment is deferred. We therefore see no reason whatsoever for recommending the radical change suggested that margin trading be prohibited.

Two practices are prolific of losses, namely, buying active securities on small margin and buying unsound securities, paying for them in full. The losses in the former case are due to the quick turns in the market to which active stocks are subject. These exhaust the margins and call for more money than the purchasers can supply. The losses in the latter case are largely due to misrepresentations of interested parties and unscrupulous manipulations.
To correct the evils of misrepresentation and manipulation, we shall offer in another part of this report certain recommendations. In so far as losses are due to insufficient margins, they would be materially reduced if the customary percentage of margine were increased. The amount of margin which a broker requires from a speculative buyer of stocks depends in each case on the credit of the buyer, and the amount of credit which one person may extend to another is a dangerous subject on which to legislate. Upon the other hand, a rule made by the exchange could safely deal with the prevalent rate of margins required from customers. In preference, therefore, to recommending legislation, we urge upon all brokers to discourage speculation upon small margins and upon the exchange to use its influence and, if necessary, its power. to prevent members from soliciting and generally accepting business on a less margin than 20 per cent.

## PYRAMIDING.


#### Abstract

"Pyramiding," which is the use of paper profits in stock transactions as a margin for further commitments, should be discouraged. The practice tends to produce more extreme fluctuations and more rapid wiping out of margins. If the stock brokers and the banks would make it a rule to value securities for the purpose of margin or collateral, not at the current price of the moment, but as the average price of, eay, the previous two or three months (provided that such average price were not higher than the price of the moment), the dangers of pyramiding would be largely prevented.


## short selling.

We have been strongly urged to advise the prohibition or limitation of short sales, not only on the theory that it is wrong to agree to sell what one does not possess, but that such sales reduce the market price of the securities involved. We do not think that it is wrong to agree to sell something that one does not now possess, but expecte to obtain later. Contracts and agreements to sell and deliver in the future property which one does not possess at the time of the contract, are common in all kinds of
business. The man who has "sold short" must some day buy in order to return the stock which he has borrowed to make the short sale. Short sellers endeavor to select times when prices seem high in order to sell and times when prices seem low in order to buy, their action in both cases serving to lessen advances and diminish declines of price. In other words, short selling tends to produce steadiness in prices, which is an advantage to the community. No other means of restraining unwarranted marking up and down of prices has been suggested to us.
The legislation of the State of New York on the subject of short selling is significant. In 1812 the legislature passed a law declaring all contracts for the sale of stocks and bonds void unless the seller at the time was the actual owner or assignee thereof or authorized by such owner or assignee to sell the same. In 1858 this act was repealed by a statute now in force, which reads as follows:
"An agreement for the purchase, sale, transfer, or delivery of a certificate or other evidence of debt, issued by the United States or by any State or municipal or other corporation, or any share or interest in the stock of any bank, corporation, or jointstock association, incorporated or organized under the laws of the United States or of any State, is not void, or voidable, because the vendor at the time of making such contract is not the owner or possessor of the certificate or certificates or other evidence of debt, share, or interest."
It has been urged that this statute "specifically legalizes stock gambling." As a matter of fact, however, the law would be precisely the same if that statute were repealed, for it is the well-settled common law of this country, as established by the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States and of the State courts, that all contracts, other than mere wagering contracts, for the future purchase or sale of securities or commodities are valid whether the vendor is or is not at the time of making such contract the owner or possessor of the securities or commodities involved in the absence of a statute making such contracts illegal. So far as any of these transactions are mere wagering transactions, they are illegal and not enforceable as the law now stands.

It has been suggested to us that there should be a requirement either by law or by rule of the stock exchange, that no one should sell any security without identifying it by number or otherwise. Such a rule would cause great practical difficulties in the case of securities not present in New York at the time when the owner desires to sell them, and would increase the labor and cost of doing business. But, even if this were not the effect, the plan contemplates a restriction upon short sales, which, for the reasons set forth above, seems to us undesirable. It is true that this identification plan exists in England as to sales of bank shares (Leeman act of 1867); but it has proved a dead letter. It has also been used in times of apprehended panic upon the French Bourse, but opinions in regard to its effect there are conflicting. While some contend that it has been useful in preventing panics, others affirm that it has been used simply for the purpose of protecting bankers who were loaded down with certain securities which they were trying to distribute, and who through political influence, procured the adoption of the rule for their special benefit.

## MANIPULATION OF PRIOES

A subject to which we have devoted much time and thought is that oflmanipuiation of prices by large interests. This falls into two general classes:
(1) That which is resorted to for the pu pose of making a market for issues of new securities.
(2) That which is designed to serve merely speculative purposes in the endeavor to make a profit as the result of fluctuations which have been planned in advance.

The first kind of manipulation has certain advantages, and when not accompanied by "matched orders" is unobjectionable per se. It is essential to the organization and carrying through of important enterprises, such as large corporations, that the organizers should be able to raise the money necessary to complete them. This can be done only bv the sale of securities. Large blocks of securities, such as are frequently issued by railroad and other companies, can not be sold over the counter or directly to the ultimate investor, whose confidence in them can, as a rule, be only gradually established. They must therefore, if sold at all, be disposed of to some syndicate, who will in turn pass them on to middlemen or speculators, until, in the course of time, they find their way into the boxes of investors. But prudent investors are not likely to be induced to buy securities which are not regularly quoted on some exchange, and which they can not sell, or on which they can not borrow money at their pleasure. If the securities are really good and bids and offers bona fide, open to all sellers and buyers, the operation is harmless. It is merely a method of bringing new investments into public notice.

The second kind of manipulation mentioned is undoubtedly open to serious criticism. It has for its object either the creation of high prices for particular stocks, in order to draw in the public as buyers and to unload upon them the holdings of the operators, or to depress the prices and induce the public to sell. There have been instances of gross and unjustifiable manipulation of securities, as in the case of American ice stock. While we have been unable to discover any complete remedy short of abolishing the stock exchange itself, we are convinced that the exchange can prevent the worst forms of this evil by exercising its influence and authority over the members to prevent them. When continued manipulation exists it is patent to experienced observers.

> "WASH SALES" AND "MATCHED ORDERS."

In the foregoing discussion we have confined ourselves to bona fide sales. So far as manipulation of either class is based upon fictitious or so-called "wash sales," it is open to the severest condemnation, and should be prevented by all possible means. These fictitious sales are forbidden by the rules of all the regular exchanges, and are not enforceable at law. They are less frequent than many persons suppose. A transaction must take place upon the floor of the exchange to be reported, and if not reported does not serve the purpose of those who engage in it. If it takes place on the floor of the exchange, but is purely a pretense, the brokers involved run the risk of detection and expulsion, which is to them a sentence of financial death. There is, however, another class of transactions called "matched orders," which differ materially from those already mentioned, in that they are actual and enforceable contracts. We refer to that class of transactions, engineered by some manipulator, who sends a number of orders simultaneously to different brokers, some to buy and some to sell. These brokers, without knowing that other brokers have countervailing orders from the same principal, execute their orders upon the floor of the exchange, and the transactions become binding contracts; they cause an appearance of activity in a certain security which is unreal. Since they are legal and binding, we find a difficulty in suggesting a legislative remedy. But where the activities of two or more brokers in certain securities become so extreme as to indicate manipulation rather than genuine transactions, the officers of the exchange would be remiss unless they exercised their influence and authority upon such members in a way to cause them to desist from such suspicious and undesirable activity. As already stated, instances of continuous manipulation of particular securities are patent to every experienced observer, and could without difficulty be discouraged, if not prevented, by prompt action on the part of the exchange authorities.

## CORNERS.

The subject of corners in the stock market has engaged our attention. The stock exchange might properly adopt a rule providing tbat the governors shall have power to decide when a corner exists and to fix a settlement price, so as to relieve innocent persons from the injury or ruin which may result therefrom. The mere existence of such a rule would tend to prevent corners.

## FAILURES AND EXAMINATION OF BOOKS.

We have taken testimony on the subject of recent failures of brokers, where it has been discovered that they were insolvent for a long period prior to their public declaration of failure, and where their activities after their insolvency not only caused great loss to their customers, but also, owing to their efforts to save themselves from bankruptcy, worked great injury to innocent outsiders. For cases of this character, there should be a law analogous to that forbidding banks to accept deposits after insolvency is known; and we recommend a statute making it a misdemeanor for a broker to receive any securities or cash from any customer (except in liquidating or fortifying an existing account), or to make any further purchases or sales for his own account, after he has become insolvent; with the provision that a broker shall be deemed insolvent when he has on his books an account or accounts which, if liquidated, would exhaust his assets. unless he can show that he had reasonable ground to believe that such accounts were good.

The advisability of requiring by State authority an examination of the books of all members of the exchange, analogous to that required of banks, has been urged upon us. Doubtless some failures would be prevented by such a system rigidly enforced, although bank failures do occur in spite of the scrutiny of the examiners. Yet the relations between brokers and their customers are of so confidential a nature that we do not recommend ar examination of their books by any public authority.

The books and accounts of the members of the exchange should, however, be subjected to periodic examination and inspection pursuant to rules and regulations to be prescribed by the exchange, and the result would be promptly reported to the governors thereof.

It is vain to say that a body possessing the powers of the board oi governors of the exchange, familiar with every detail of the mechanism, generally acquainted with the characteristics of members, can not improve present conditions. It is a deplorable fact that with all their power and ability to be informed, it is generally only after a member of the firm is overtaken by disaster, involving scores of hundreds of innocent persons, and causing serious disturbances, that the exchange authorities take action. No complaint can be registered against the severity of the punishment then meted out; but in most cases the wrongdoing thus atoned for, which has been going on for a considerable period, might have been discovered under a proper system of supervision, and the vastly preponderant value of prevention over cure demonstrated.

## REHYPOTHECATION OF SECURITIES.

We have also considered the subject of rehypothecating, loaning, and other use of securities by brokers who hold them for customers. So far as any broker applies to his own use any securities belonging to a customer, or hypothecates them for a greater amount than the unpaid balance of the purchase price, without the customer's consent, he is undoubtedly guilty of a conversion under the law as it exists to-day, and we call this fact to the attention of brokers and the public. When a broker sells the securities purchased for a customer who has paid therefor in whole or in part, except upon the customer's default, or disposes of them for his own benefit, he should be held guilty of larceny, and we recommend a statute to that effect.

DEALING FOR CLERKB.
The exchange now has a rule forbidding any member to deal or carry an account for a clerk or employee of any other member. This rule should be extended so as to prevent dealing for account of any clerk or subordinate employee of any bank, trust company, insurance company, or other moneyed corporation or banker.

## LISTING REQUIREMENTS.

Before securities can be bought and sold on the exchange they must be examined. The committee on stock list is one of the most important parts of the organization, since public confidence depends upon the honesty, impartiality, and thoroughness of its work. While the exchange does not guarantee the character of any securities, or affirm that the statements filed by the promoters are true, it certifies that due diligence and caution have been used by experienced men in examining them. Admission to the list therefore establishes a presumption in favor of the soundness of the security so admitted. Any securities authorized to be bought and sold on the exchange which have not been subjected to such scrutiny are said to be in the unlisted department, and traders who deal in them do so at their own risk. We have given consideration to the subject of verifying the statements of fact contained in the papers filed with the applications for listing, but we do not recommend that either the State or the exchange take such responsibility. Any attempt to do so would undoubtedly give the securities a standing in the eyes of the public which would not in all cases be justified. In our judgment the exchange should, however, adopt methods to compel the filing of frequent statements of the financial condition of the companies whose securities are listed, including balance sheets, income and expense accounts, etc., and should notify the public that these are open to examination under proper rules and regulations. The exchange should also require that there be filed with future applications for listing a statement of what the capital stock of the company has been issued for, showing how much has been issued for cash, how much for property, with a description of the property, etc., and also showing what commission, if any, has been paid to the promoters or venders. Furthermore, means should be adopted for holding those making the statements responsible for the truth thereof. The unlisted department, except for temporary issues, should be abolished.

## FICTITIOUS TRADES.

Complaint is made that orders given by customers are sometimes not actually executed, although so reported by the bruker. We recommend the passage of a statute providing that, in case it is pleaded in any suit by or against a broker that the pur-
chase or sale was fictitions, or was not an actual bona fide purchase or sale by the broker as agent for the customer, the court or jury shall make a special finding upon that fact. In case it is found that the purchase or sale was not actual and bona fide the customer shall recoser three times the amount of the loss which he sustained thereby; and copies of the finding shall be sent $t$, the district attorney of the county and to the exchange, if the broker be a member

## CNIT OF TRADINC

The exchange should insist that all trading oe do, it in the basis of a reasonably small unit (say 100 shares oi stock or $\$ 1,000$ of bonds), and should not permit the offers of such lots, or bids for such lots, to be ignored by traders offering or bidding for larger amounts. The practice now permitted of allowing bids and offers for large amounts, all or none, assists the manipulation of prices. Thus a customer may send an order to sell 100 shares of a particular stock at par, and a broker may offer to buy 1,000 shares, all or none, at 101, and yet no transaction take place. The bidder in such a case should be required to take all the shares offered at the lower price before bidding for a larger lot at a higher price. This would tend to prevent matched orders.

## stock clearing house.

We have also considered the subject of the Stock Exchange Clearing House. While it is undoubtedly true that the clearing of stocks facilitates transactions which may be deemed purely manipulative, or virtually gambling transactions, nevertheless we are of the opinion that the exchange could not do its necessary and legitimate business but for the existence of the clearing system, and therefore that it is not wise to abolish it.

The transactions in stocks which are cleared are transcribed each day on what are called "clearing sheets," and these sheets are passed into the clearing house and here filed for one week only. In view of the value of these sheets as proving the transactions and the pricef, they should be preserved by the exchange for at least six years, and should be at the disposal of the courts in case of any dispute.

## SPECLALISTE.

We have received complaints that specialists on the floor of the exchange, dealing in inactive securities, sometimes buy or sell for their own account while acting as brokers. Such acts without the principal's consent are illegal. In every such case recourse may be had to the courts.

Notwithstanding that the system of dealing in specialties is subject to abuses, we are not convinced that the English method of distinguishing between brokers and jobbers serves any better purpose than our own practice, while its introduction here would complicate business. It should also be noted that the practice of specialists in buying and selling for their own account often serves to create a market where otherwise one would not exist.

## BRANCH OFFICES.

Complaint has been made of branch offices in the chy of New York, often luxuriously furnished and sometimes equipped with lunch rooms, cards, and liquor. The tendency of many of them is to increase the lure of the ticker by the temptation of creature comforts, appealing thus to many who would not otherwise speculate. The governors of the exchange inform us that they realize that some of these offices have brought discredit on the exchange, and that on certain occasions they have used their powers to suppress objectionable featuree It seems to us that legitimate investors and speculators might, without much hardship, be compelled to do business at the main offices, and that a hard-and-fast rule against all branch offices in the city of New York might well be adopted by the exchange In any event, we are convinced that a serious and effective regulation of these branch offices is desirable.

## INCORPORATION OF EXCHANGE

We have been strongly urged to recommend that the exchange be incorporated, in order to bring it more completely under the authority and supervision of the State and the process of the courts. Lnder existing conditions, being a voluntary organization, it has almost unlimited power over the conduct of its members, and it can subject them to instant discipline for wrongdoing. which it could not exercise in a summary manner if it were an incorporated body We think that such power residing
in a properly chosen committee is distinctly advantageoun The submission of such questions to the courta would involve delays and technical obstacles which would impair discipline without securing any greater measure of substantial justice. While this committee is not entirely in accord on this point, no member is yet prepared to advocate the incorporation of the exchange and a majority of us advise against it, upon the ground that the advantages to be gained by incorporation may be accomplished by rules of the exchange and by statutes aimed directly at the evils which need correction.

The stock exchange in the past, although frequently punishing infractions of its rules with great severity, has, in our opinion, at times failed to take proper measures to prevent wrongdoing. This has been probably due not only to a conservative unwillingness to interfere in the business of others, but also to a spirit of comradeship which is very marked among brokers, and frequently leads them to overlook misconduct on the part of fellow members, although at the same time it is a matter of cynical gossip and comment in the street. The public has a right to expect something more than this from the exchange and its members. This committee, in refraining from advising the incorporation of the exchange, does so in the expectation that the exchange will in the future take full advantage of the powers conferred upon it by its voluntary organization and will be active in preventing wrongdoing such as has occurred in the past. Then we believe that there will be no serious criticism of the fact that it is not incorporated. If, however, wrongdoing recurs, and it should appear to the public at large that the exchange has been derelict in exerting its powers and authority to prevent it, we believe that the public will insist upon the incorporation of the exchange and its subjection to State authority and supervision.

## WALL STREET AS A FACTOR.

There is a tendency on the part of the public to consider Wall Street and the New York Stock Exchange as one and the same thing This is an error arising from their location. We have taken pains to ascertain what proportion of the business transacted on the exchange is furnished by New York City. The only reliable sources of information are the books of the commission houses An investigation was made of the transactions on the exchange for a given day, when the sales were $1,500,00000$ shares. The returns showed that on that day 52 per cent of the total transactions on the exchange apparently originated in Now York City, and 48 per cent in other localities.

THE CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE.
The Consolidated Exchange was organzed as a minug stock exchange in 1875, altering its name and business in 1886 Although of far less importance than the Stock Exchange, it is nevertheless a secondary market of no mean proportions; by far the greater part of the trading is in securities listed upon the main exchange, and the prices are based upon the quotations made there The cales average about $45,000,000$ shares per annum. The fact that its members make a specialty of "broken lots," i. e.. transactions in shares less than the 100 unst, is used as a ground for the claim that it is a serviceable institution for investors of relatively small means. But it is obvious that its utility as a provider of capital for enterprises is exceedingly limited; and that it afords facilities ior the most injurmus lorm of speculation-that which attracts persons of small means.

It also permits dealing in shares not listed in the man exchange, and in certain mining shares, generally excluded from the other. In these cases it prescribes a form of listing requirements, but the original listing of securites is very rarely availed of. The rules also provide for dealing in grain, petroleum, and other products Wheat is, however, at present the only commodity actively dealt in, and this is due solely to the permission to trade in smaller lots than the Produre Exchange unit of 5,000 bushels.

There are 1.225 members, about 4.50 active, and memberships have sold in recent years at from $\$ 650$ to $\$ 2,000$. In general the methods of conducting business are similar to those of the larger exchange, and subject to the same abuses

Very strained relations have existed between the two security exchanges since the lesser one undertook in 1886 to deal in stocks The tension has been increased by the methods by which the Consolidated obtains the quotatons of the other, through the use of the "tickers" conveying them. It is probable that without the use of these instruments the business of the Consolidated Exchange would be paralyzed; yet the right to use them rests solely upon a terhnteal pont in a judicial decision which enjoins their removal.

## COGNATE SUBJECTS-HOLDING COMPANIES.

Connected with operations on the Stock Exchange are a class of manipulations originating elsewhere. The values of railway securities, for example, depend upon the management of the companies issuing them, the directors of which may use their power to increase. diminish, or even extinguish them, while they make gains for themselves by operations on the exchange. They may advance the price of a stock by an unexpected dividend, or depress it by passing an expected one. They may water a stock by issuing new shares, with no proportionate addition to the productive assets of the company, or load it with indebtedness, putting an unexpected lien on the shareholders' property. Such transactions affect not only the fortunes of the shareholders, who are designedly kept in ignorance of what is transpiring, but also the value of investments in other similar companies the securities of which are affected sympathetically Railroad wrecking was more common in the last half century than it is now, but we have some glaring examples of it in the débris of our street railways to-day.
The existence and misuse of such powers on the part of directors are a menace to corporate property and a temptation to officials who are inclined to speculate, leading them to manage the property sil as in fill their nwn pockets by indirect and secret methods.

A holding company represents the greatest concentration of power in a body of directors and the extreme of helplessenes on the part of shareholders. A corporation may be so organized thatits bonds and preferred stock represent the greater part of its capital, while the common stock represents the actual control. Then, if a second company acquires a majority of the commen stock, or a majority of the shares that are likely to be voted at elections, it may control the former company, and as many other companies asit can secure The shareholders of the subsidiary companies may be thus practically deprived of power to protect themselves against injurious measures and even to obtain information of what the holding company is doing, or intends to do with their property.

As a first step toward mitigating this evil we suggest that the shareholders of subsidiary companies, which are dominated by holding companies, or voting trusts, shall have the same right to examine the books, records, and accounts of such holding companies, or voting trusts that they have in respect of the companies whose shares they hold, and that the shareholders of holding companies have the same right as regards the books, records, and accounts of the subsidiary companies. The accounts of companies not merged should be separately kept and separately stated to their individual stockholders, however few they may be.

We may point out the iact that the powers which holding companies now exercise were never contemplated, or imagined, when joint stock corporations were first legalized. If Parliament and legislatures had foreseen their growth they would have erected barriers against it.

## RECEIVERSHIPS.

Our attention has been directed to the well-known abuses frequently accompanying receiverships of large corporations, and more especially public service corporations, and the issue of receivers' certificates. We feel that the numerous cases of long drawn out receiverships, in some instances lasting more than 10 years, and of the issue of large amounts of receivers' certificates, which take precedence over even first mortgage bonds are deserving of most serious consideration.

Legislation providing for a short-time limitation on receiverships, or for a limitation of receivers' certificates to a small percentage of the mortgage liens on the property, could be rendered unnecessary, however, by the action of the courts themselves along these lines, so as to make impossible in the future the abuses which have been so commmn in the past.

## effect of the mgney market on speculation.

It has been urged that your committee consider the influence of the money market upon security speculation.
As a result of conditions to which the defects of our monetary and banking systems chiefly contribute there is frequently a congestion of funds in New York City when the supply is in excess of business needs and the accumulated surplus from the entire country generally is thereby set free for use in the speculative market. Thus there almost annually occurs an inordinately low rate for "call loans," at times less than 1 per cent. During the prevalence of this abnormally low rate speculation is unduly incited, and speculative lans are very largely expanded.

On the other hand, ociasimal extraordinary industrial activity, coupled with the annually recurring demands for money during the crop-moving season causes money stringency, and the calling of loans made to the stock market; an abnormally high interesst rate results, attended by violent reaction in speeculation and abrupt fall in prices. The pressure to retain funds in the speculative field at these excessively high interest rates tends to a curtailment of reasonable accommodation to commercial and manufacturing interests frequently causing embarrassment and at times menacing a crisis.

The economic questions involved in these conditions are the subject of present consideration by the Federal authorities and the National Monetary Commission. They could not be adjusted or adequately controlled either through exchange regulation or State legislation.

## THE USURY LAW.

The usury law of this State prohibits the taking of more than 6 per cent interest for the loan of money, but by an amendment adopted in 1882 an exception is made in the case of loans of $\$ 5,000$ or more, payable on demand and secured by collateral. It is claimed by some that since this exception enables stock speculators in times of great stringency to borrow money by paying excessively high rates of interest, to the exclusion of other borrowers, a repeal of this provision would check inordinate speculation. We direct attention, however, to the fact that the statute in question excepts such loans as are secured by warehouse receipts, bills of lading, bills of exchange, and other negotiable instruments. Hence its operation is not limited to stock-exchange transactions or to speculative loans in general. Moreover, the repeal of the statute would affect only the conditions when high rates of interest are exacted and not those of abnormally low rates, which really promote excessive speculation. Finally, our examination indicates that prior to the enactment of the statute of 1882 such loans were negotiated at the maximum ( 6 per cent), plus a commission, which made it equivalent to the higher rate, and a repeal of the statute would lead to the resumption of this practice. Therefore, as the repeal would not be beneficial, we can not recommend any legislation bearing upon the interest laws of the State, unless it be the repeal of the usury law altogether, as we believe that money will inevitably seek the point of highest return for ite use. In nine States of the Union there are at present no usury laws.

## THE CURB MARKET.

There is an unorganized stock market held in the open air during exchange hours. It occupies a section of Broad Street. An inclosure in the center of the roadway is made by means of a rope, within which the traders are supposed to confine themselves, leaving space on either side for the passage of street traffic, but during days of active trading the crowd often extends from curb to curb.
There are about 200 subscribers, of whom probably 150 appear on the curb each day, and the machinery of the operations requires the presence of as many messenger boys and clerks. Such obstruction of a public thoroughfare is obviously illegal, but no attempt has been made by the city authorities to disperse the crowd that habitually assembles there.

This open-air market, we understand, is dependent for the great bulk of its business upon members of the stock exchange, approximately 85 per cent of the orders executed on the curb coming from stock exchange houses. The exchange itself keeps the curb market in the street, since it forbids its own members engaging in any transaction in any other security exchange in New York. If the curb were put under a roof and organized, this trading could not be maintained.

## ITS UTILITY.

The curb market has existed for upward of $\{30$ years, but only since the great development of trading in securities began, about the year 1897, has it become really important. It affords a public market place, where all persons can buy and sell securities which are not listed on any organized exchange. Such rules and regulations as exist are agreed to by common consent, and the expenses of maintenance are paid by voluntary subscription. An agency has been established by common consent, through which the rules and regulations are prescribed.

This agency consists solely of an individual who. through his long association with the curb, is tacitly accepted as arbiter. From this source we learn that sales recorded during the year 1908 were roughly as follows:

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Bonds.
\(\$ 66,1000.000\)
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Official quotations are issued daily by the agency and appear in the public press. Corporations desiring their securities to be thus quoted are required to afford the agency certain information, which is, however, superficial and incomplete. There is nothing on the curb which corresponds to the listing process of the stock exchange. The latter, while not guaranteeing the soundness of the securities, gives a prima facie character to those on the list, since the stock-list committee takes some pains to learn the truth. The decisions of the agent of the curb are based on insufficient data, and since much of the work relates to mining schemes in distant States and Territories and foreign countries the mere fact that a security is quoted on the curb should create no presumption in its favor. Quotations frequently represent "wash sales," thus facilitating swindling enterprises.

## EVILS OF UNORGANIZED STATUS.

Bitter complaints have reached us of frauds perpetrated upon confiding persons who have been induced to purchase mining shares because they are quoted on the curb. These are frequently advertised in newspapers and circulars sent through the mails as so quoted. Some of these swindles have been traced to their fountainheads by the Post Office Department, to which complaint has been made, but usually the swindler, when cornered, has settled privately with the individual complainant, and then the prosecution has failed for want of testimony. Meanwhile the same operations may continue in many other places, till the swindle becomes too notorious to be profitable.

Notwithstanding the lack of proper supervision and control over the admission of securities to the privilege of quotation, some of them are meritorious, and in this particular the curb performs a useful function. The existence of the cited abuses does not, in our judgment, demand the abolition of the curb market. Regulation is, however, imperative. To require an elaborate organization similar to that existing in the exchanges would result in the formation of another curb free from such restraint.

As has been stated, about 85 per cent of the business of the curb comes through the offices of members of the New York stock exchange, but a provision of the constitution of that exchange prohibits its members from becoming members of, or dealing on, any other organized stock exchange in New York. Accordingly, operators on the curb market have not attempted to form an organization. The attitude of the stock exchange is therefore largely responsible for the existence of such abuses as result from the want of organization of the curb market. The brokers dealing on the latter do not wish to lose their best customers, and hence they submit to these irregularities and inconveniences.

Some of the members of the exchange dealing on the curb have apparently been satisfied with the prevailing conditions and in their own selfish interests have maintained an attitude of indifference toward abuses. We are informed that some of the most flagrant cases of discreditable enterprises finding dealings on the curb were promoted by members of the New York Stock Exchange.

## REFORMATION OF THE CURB.

The present apparent attitude of the exchange toward the curb seems to us clearly inconsistent with its moral obligations to the community at large. Its governors have frequently avowed before this committee a purpose to cooperate to the greatest extent for the remedy of any evils found to exist in stock speculation. The curb market, as at present constituted, affords ample opportunity for the exercise of such helpfulness.

The stock exchange should compel the formulation and enforcement of such rules as may seem proper for the regulation of business on the curb, the conduct of those dealing thereon, and particularly for the admission of securities to quotation.

If the curb brokers were notified that failure to comply with such requirements would be followed by an application of the rule of nonintercourse, there is little doubt that the orders of the exchange would bo obeyed. The existing connection of the exchange gives it ample power to accomplish this, and we do not suggest anything implying a more intimate connection.

Under such regulation, the curb market might be decently housed to the reliei ot its members and the general public.

THE ABUSE OF ADVERTISING.
A large part of the discredit in the public mind attaching to "Wall Street" is due to frauds perpetrated on the small investor throughout the country in the sale of worthless securities by means of alluring circulars and advertisements in the newspapers. To the success of such swindling enterprises a portion of the press contributes.

Papers which honestly try to distinguish between swindling advertisements and others, may not in every instance succeed in doing so; but readiness to accept advertisements which are obviously traps tor the unwary is evidence of a moral delinquency which should draw out the severest public condemnation.

So far as the press in the large cities is concerned the correction of the evil lies, in some measure, in the hands of the reputable bankers and brokers, who, by refusing their advertising patronage to newspapers notoriously guilty in this respect, could compel them to mend their ways, and at the same time prevent fraudulent schemes from deriving an appearance of merit by association with reputable names.

Another serious evil is committed by men who give standing to promotions by serving as directors without full knowledge of the affairs of the companies, and by allowing their names to appear in prospectuses without knowing the accuracy and good faith of the statements contained therein. Investors naturally and properly pay great regard to the element of personal character, both in the offering of securities and in the management of corporations, and can therefore be deceived by the names used in unsound promotions.

## BRITISH SYSTEM CONSIDERED.

We have given much attention to proposals for compelling registration, by a bureau of the State government, of all corporations whose securities are offered for public sale in this State, accompanied by information regarding their financial responsibility and prospects, and prohibiting the public advertisement or sale of such securities without a certificate from the bureau that the issuing company has been so registered. The object of such registration would be to identify the promotors, so that they might be readily prosecuted in case of fraud. Such a system exists in Great Britain. The British "companies act" provides for such registration, and the "directors' liability act" regulates the other evil reierred to above. Some members of your committee are of the opinion that these laws should be adopted in this country, so far as they will fit conditions here.
This would meet with some difficulties, due in part to our multiple system of State government. If the law were in force only in this State, the advertisement and sale of the securities in question would be unhindered in other markets, and companies would be incorporated in other States, in order that their directors and promoters should escape liability. The certificate of registration might be accepted by inexperienced persons as an approval by State authority of the enterprise in question. For these reasons the majority of your committee does not recommend the regulation of such advertising and sale by State registration.

In so far as the misuse of the post office for the distribution of swindling circulars could be regulated by the Federal authorities, the officials have been active in checking it. They inform us the venders of worthless securities are aided materially by the opportunity to obtain fictitious price quotations for them on the New York curb market.

## LEGISLATION RECOMMENDED.

For the regulation of the advertising evils, including the vicious "tipsters'" cards, we recommend an amendment to the penal code to provide that any person who advertises, in the public press or otherwise, or publishes, distributes, or mails, any prospectus, circular, or other statement in regard to the value of any stock, bonds, or other securities, or in regard to the business affairs, property, or financial condition of any corporation, joint stock association, copartnership, or individual issuing stock, bonds, or other similar securities, which contains any statement of fact which is known to such person to be false, or as to which such person has no reasonable grounds for believing it to be true, or any promises or predictions which he can not reasonably justify, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor; and further, that every newspaper or other publication printing or publishing such an advertisement, prospectus, circular, or other statement, shall, before printing or publishing the same, obtain from the person responsible for the same, and retain, a written and signed statement to the effect that such person accepts responsibility for the same, and for the statements of fact contained therein, which statement shall give the address, with street number of such person; and that the pubilsher of any such newspaper or other publication which shall fail to obtain and retain such statement shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

## BUCEET SHOPS.

Bucket shops are ostensibly brokerage offices, where, however, commodities and securities are neither bought nor sold in pursuance of customers' orders, the transactions being closed by the payment of gains or losses, as determined by price quotations.

In other words, they are merely places for the registration of bets or wagers; their machinery is generally controlled by the keepers, who can delay or manipulate the quotations at will.

The law of this State, which took effect September 1, 1908, makes the keeping of a bucket shop a felony, punishable by fine and imprisonment, and in the case of corporations, on second offenses, by dissolution or expulsion from the State. In the case of individuals the penalty for a second offense is the same as for the first. These penalties are imposed upon the theory that the practice is gambling; but in order to establish the fact of gambling it is necessary, under the New York law, to show that both parties to the trade intended that it should be settled by the payment of differences, and not by delivery of property. Under the law of Massachusetts it is necessary to show only that the bucket-shop keeper so intended. The Massachusetts law provides heavier penalties for the second offense than for the first, and makes it a second offense if a bucket shop is kept open after the first conviction.

## AMENDMENT OF LAW RECOMMENDED

We recommend that the foregoing features of the Massachusetts law be adopted in this State; also that section 355 of the act of 1908 be amended so as to require brokers to furnish to their customers in all cases, and not merely on demand, the names of brokers from whom shares were bought and to whom they were sold; and that the following section be added to the act:
"Witness's privilege: No person shall be excused from attending and testifying, or producing any books, papers, or other documents before any court or magistrate, upon any trial, investigation, or proceeding initiated by the district attorney for a violation of any of the provisions of this chapter, upon the ground or for the reason that the testimony or evidence, documentary or otherwise, required of him may tend to convict him of a crime or to subject him to a penalty or forfeiture; but no person shall be prosecuted or subjected to any penalty or folfeitite for or on account of any traneaction, matter, or thing concerning which he may so testify or produce evidence, documentary or otherwise, and no testimony so given or produced shall be received against him upon any criminal investigation or proceeding."
There has been a sensible diminution in the number of bucket shops in New York since the act of 1908 took effect, but there is still much room for improvement.

Continuous quotations of prices from an exchange are indispensable to a bucket shop, and when such quotations are cut off this gambling ends; therefore every means should be employed to cut them off.

## SALES OF QUOTATIONS.

The quotations of exchanges have been judicially determined to be their own property, which may be sold under contracts limiting their use. In addition to supplying its own members in New York City with its quotations, the stock exchange sells them to the telegraph companies, under contracts restricting the delivery of the service in New York City to subscribers approved by a committee of the exchange; the contracts are terminable at its option. This restriction would imply a purpose on the part of the exchange to prevent the use of the quotations by bucket-shop keepers. But the contracts are manifestly insufficient, in that they fail to cover the use of the service in places other than New York City; if corroboration were needed it could be found in the fact that the quotations are the basis for bucket-shop transactions in other cities. In such effort as has been made to control these quotations the exchange has been hampered to some extent by the claim that telegraph companies are common carriers, and that as such they must render equal service to all persons offering to pay the regular charge therefor. This claim has been made in other States as well as in New York, and the telegraph companies have in the past invoked it as an excuse for furnishing quotations to people who were under suspicion, although it was not possible to prove that they were operating bucket shops. Recent decisions seem to hold that this claim is not well founded. We advise that a law be passed providing that, so far as the transmission of continuous quotations is concerned, telegraph companies shall not be deemed common carriers or be compelled against their volition to transmit such quotations to any person; also a law providing that if a telegraph company has reasonable ground for believing that it is supplying quotations to a bucket shop, it be criminally liable equally with the keeper of the bucket shop. Such laws would enable these companies to refuse to furnish quotations upon mere suspicion that parties are seeking them for an unlawful business, and would compel them to refuse such service wherever there was reasonable ground for believing that a bucket shop was being conducted.

Tickers carrying the quotations should be licensed and bear a plate whereon should appear the name of the corporation, firm, or individual furnishing the service or installing the ticker, and a license number. Telegraph companies buying or transmitting quotations from the exchanges should be required to publish semiannually the names of all subscribers to the service furnished, and the number and location of the tickers, in a newspaper of general circulation published in the city or town in which such tickers are installed. In case the service is furnished to a corporation, firm, or person, in turn supplying the quotations to others, like particulars should be published. A record, open to public inspection, should be kept by the installing company showing the numbers and location of the tickers. Doubtless local boards of trade, civic societies, and private individuals would, if such information were within their reach, lend their aid to the authorities in the enforcement of the law.

Measures should be taken also to control the direct wire service for the transmission of quotations, and for the prompt discontinuance of such service in case of improper use thereof. In short, every possible means should be employed to prevent burket shops from obtaining the continuous quotations, without which their depredations could not be carried on a single day.

## TEE COMMODITY EXCHANGES.

Of the seven commodity exchanges in the city of New York, three dealing with produce, cotton, and coffee are classed as of major importance; two organized by dealers in fruit and hay are classed as minor; and two others, the mercantile (concerned with dairy and poultry products) and the metal (concerned with mining products), are somewhat difficult of classification, as will appear hereafter.

## THE MAJOR EXCHANGES.

The business transacted on the three major exchanges is mainly speculative, consisting of purchases and sales for future delivery either by those who wish to eliminate risks or by those who seek to profit by fluctuations in the value of products. "Cash" or "spot" transactions are insignificant in volume.

The objects, as set forth in the charters, are to provide places for trading, establish equitable trade principles and usages, obtain and disseminate useful information, adjust controversies, and fix by-laws and rules for these purposes.
Trading in differences of price and "wash sales" are strictly prohibited under penalty of expulsion. All contracts of sale call for delivery, and unless balanced and canceled by equivalent contracts of purchase, must be finally settled by a delivery of the merchandise against cash payment of its value as specified in the terms of the contract; but the actual delivery may be waived by the consent of both parties. Possession is for the most part transferred from the seller to the purchaser by warehouse receipts entitling the holder to the ownership of the goods described.

## DEALING IN "FUTURES."

The selling of agricultural products for future delivery has been the subject of much controversy in recent years. A measure to prohibit such selling, known as the Hatch antioption bill, was debated at great length in Congress during the years 1892, 1893, and 1894. Although it passed both House and Senate in different forms, it was finally abandoned by common consent. As shown hereafter, similar legislation in Germany has proved injurious; and when attempted by our States it has either resulted detrimentally or been inoperative. The subject was exhaustively considered by the Industrial Commission of Congress which in 1901 made an elaborate report (Vol. VI), showing that selling for future delivery, based upon a forecast of future conditions of supply and demand, is an indispensable part of the world's commercial machinery, by which prices are, as far as possible. equalized throughout the year to the advantage of both producer and consumer. The subject is also treated with clearness and impartiality in the Cyclopedia of A merican Agriculture, in an article on "Speculation and farm prices," where it is shown that since the yearly supply of wheat, for example, matures within a comparatievly short period of time somebody must handle and store the great bulk of it during the interval between production and consumption. Otherwise the price will be unduly depressed at the end of one harvest and correspondingly advanced before the beginning of another.

Buying for future delivery causes advances in prices; selling short tends to restrain inordinate advances. In each case there must be a buyer and a seller and the inter-
action of their trading steadies prices. Speculation thus brings into the market a distinct class of people possessing capital and special training who assume the risks of holding and distributing the proceeds of the crops from one season to another with the minimum of cost to producer and consumer.

## HEDGING.

A considerable part of the business done by these exchanges consists of "hedging." This term is applied to the act of a miller, for example, who is under contract to supply a given quantity of flour monthly throughout the year. In order to insure himself against loss he makes a contract with anybody whom he considers financially responsible, to supply him wheat at times and in quantities needed. He "hedges" against a possible scarcity and consequent rise in the price of wheat. If the miller were restricted in his purchases to persons in the actual possession of wheat at the time of making the contract he would be exposed to monopoly prices. If the wheat producer were limited in his possibilities of sale to consumers only, he would be subjected to the depressing effects of a glut in the market in June and September, at times of harvest.

To the trader, manufacturer, or exporter, the act of transferring the risk of price fluctuations to other persons who are willing to assume it, has the effect of an insurance. It enables him to use all of his time and capital in the management of his own business instead of devoting some part of them to contingencies arising from unforeseen crop conditions.

## alternative contracts.

In order to eliminate the risk of a shortage of specific grades of the merchandise thus traded in, contracts generally permit the delivery of alternative grades, within certain limits, at differential prices; and if the grade to be delivered be not suitable for the ultimate needs of the purchaser, it can under ordinary circumstances be exchanged for the grade needed, by the payment of the differential. It is true that in this exchange of grades there is sometimes a loss or a profit, owing to some unexpected diminution or excess of supply of the particular grade wanted; due to the weather or other natural causes.

Deposits of cash margins may be required mutually by members at the time of making contracts, and subsequent additional ones if market fluctuations justify.

Dealings for outsiders are usually upon a 10 per cent margin; obviously if this margin were increased generally, say to 20 per cent, a considerable part of the criticism due to losses in speculation, particularly as to the cotton exchange, would be eliminated.

The major part of the transactions are adjusted by clearing systems, the method most prevalent being "ring settlements," by which groups of members having buying and selling contracts for identical quantities, offset them against each other, canceling them upon the payment of the differences in prices.

## THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

The New York Produce Exchange was chartered by the legislature in 1862, under the style of the "New York Commercial Association." The charter has been amended several times; in 1907 dealing in securities as well as in produce was authorized. There are over 2,000 members, but a large number are inactive. Some members are also connected with the stock and cotton exchanges. The business includes dealing in all grains, cottonseed oil, and a dozen or more other products; wheat is, however, the chief subject of trading, and part thereof consists of hedging by and for millers, exporters, and importers, both here and abroad. The quantity of wheat received in New York in the five years 1904-1908 averaged $21,000,000$ bushels annually. No record of "cash" sales is kept. The reported sales of "futures" show in five years an annual average of $480,000,000$ bushels, the year 1907 showing $610,000,000$. Although some of these sales were virtually bets on price differences, all of them were contracts enforceable at law.

## CLEARING SYSTEM.

The greater part of the transactions are settled by a clearing system. The clearing association is a separate organization, duly incorporated, with a capital of $\$ 25,000$. All members of the association must settle daily by the clearing system; other members of the exchange may do so. The clearing association assumes responsibility for the trades of all its members, and accordingly controls the exaction of margins from members to each other, and may increase them at any time if the fluctuations require it. The records of the clearings show day by day the status of each member's trad-
ing-how much he may be "long" or "short" in the aggregate. Thus the members have a system of protection against each other; the welfare of all depends upon keeping the commitments of each within safe limits. The official margin system operates as a commendable restraint upon overspeculation.

From our examination of the trading in mining stocks recently introduced we conclude that the lack of experience of this body in this class of business has resulted in a neglect of proper safeguards to the investor and an undue incitement to speculative transactions of a gambling nature, and should not be tolerated on the produce exrhange.

## THE COTTON EXCEANGE.

The New York Cotton Exchange was incorporated by a special charter in 18\%1. Its membership is limited to 450 . It is now the most important cotton market in the world, as it provides the means for financing about 80 per cent of the crop of the United States and is the intermediary for facilitating its distribution. In fact, itis the world's clearing house for the staple. Traders and manufacturers in Japan, India, Egypt, Great Britain, Germany, France. and Spain, as well as the Cnited States, buy and sell here daily and the business is still increasing.

Cotton is the basis of the largest textile industry in the world. The business is conducted on a gigantic scale in many countries, by means of vast capital, complicated machinery, and varied processes involving considerable periods of time between the raw material and the finished product. Selling for future delivery is necessary to the harmonious and uninterrupted movement of the staple from producer to consumer. Nearly all the trading, beginning wath that of the planter, involves short selling. The planter sells to the dealer, the dealer to the spinner, the spinner to tho weaver, the weaver to the cloth merchant, before the cotton of any crop year is picked. Dealers who take the risk of price fluctuations insure all the other members of this trading chain against losses arising therefrom and spare them the necessity of themselves being speculators in cotton. The risk connected with raising and marketing cotton must be bome by some one. and the is now done chiefly by a class who can give their undivided attention to it.

## GRADING OF COTTON.

The grading of cotton is the vital feature of the trade. When no grade is specified in the contract it is construed to be middling There are now 18 grades ranging from middling stained up to fair. This claseification differs somewhat from that of other markets, and last January the Department of Agriculture at Washington took up the subject of standardizing the various grades for all American markets. The New York Cotton Exchange participated in this work. A standard was thus adopted, the types of which were supplied by its classification committee. It varies but little from the one previously in use here. The samples chosen to represent the several types are now sealed, in possession of the Department of Agricul cure, awaiting the action of Congress.
The cotton plant is much exposed to vicissitudes of the weather. A single storm may change the grade of the crop in large sections of the country. It becomes necessary, therefore, to provide some protection for traders who have made contracts to deliver a particular grade which has become scarce by an accident which could not be foreseen. For this purpose alternative deliveries are allowed by the payment of corresponding price differentials, fixed by a committee of the exchange twice annually in the month of September and November.

Settlements of trades may be made individually, or by groups of members, or through a clearing system, the agency of which is a designated bank near the exchange. No record is kept of the transactions, but it is probable that for a series of years the sales have averaged fully $50.000,000$ bales annually.

## INORDINATE SPECCLATION.

There have been in the past instances of excessive and unreasonable speculation upon the cotton exchange, notably the Sully speculation of 1904. We believe that there is also a great deal of speculation of the gambling type mentioned in the introduction to this report. In our opinion the cotton exchange should take measures to restrain and, so far as possible, prevent these practices, by disciplining members who engage in them. The officers of the exchange must in many cases be aware of therp practices, and rould, in our opinion, de much to discourage them.

THE COFFEE TXCHANGE
The coffee exchange was incorporated by special charter in 1885. It has 320 members, about 80 per cent active.
It was established in order to supply a dally market where coftee could be bought and sold and to fix quotations therefor, in distinction from the former method of alternate glut and scarcity, with wide variations in price-in short, to create stability and certainty in trading in an important article of commerce. This it has accomplished and it has made New York the most important primary coffee market in the United States. But there has been recently introduced a noncommercial factor known as "valorization," a governmental scheme of Brazil, by which the public treasury has assumed to purchase and hold a certain percentage of the coffee grown there in order to prevent a decline of the price. This has created abnormal conditions in the coffee trade.

All transactions must be reported by the seller to the superintendent of the exchange, with an exact statement of the time and terms of delivery. The record shows that the average annual sales in the past five years have been in excess of $16,000,000$ bags of 250 pounds each.

Contracts may be transferred or offset by voluntary clearings by groups of members. There is no general clearing system. There is a commendable rule providing that, in tase of a "corner" the officials may fix a settlement price for contracts to avoid dieastrous failures.

## THE OTHER EXLHANEES.

Uf the exchanges which we have classed as minor thuse lealing with fruit and hay appear to be in nowise concerned with speculation No sales whatever are conducted on them, all transactions being consummated either in the places of business of the members or at public auction to the highest bidder No quotations are made or published.

In the case of the other two commodity exchanges, the mercantile and the metal, new problems arise. Although quotations of the products appertaining to these exchanges are printed daily in the public press, they are not a record of actual transactions amongst members, either for immediate or future delivery.
It is true that on the mercantile exchange there are some desultory operations in so-called future contracts in butter and eggs, the character oi which is, however, revealed by the fact that neither delivery by the seller nor acceptance by the buyer is obligatory; the contract may be voided by ether party by payment of a maximum penalty of 5 per cent. There are nominal "calls," but trading is confessedly rare. The published quotations are made be a committee, the membership of which is changed periodically. That committee is actually a close corporation of the buyers of butter and eggs, and the prices really represent their views as to the rates at which the trade generally should be ready to buy from the farmers and country dealers.

Similar, but equally deceptive, is the method of making quotations on the metal exchange. In spite of the apparent activity oi dealings in this organization in published market reports, there are no actual sales on the floor of the metal exchange, and we are assured that there have been none for several years. Prices are, however, manipulated up and down by a quotation ommittee of three, chosen annually, who represent the great metal-selling agencies as their tuterest may appear, affording facilities for fixing prices on large contracts, mainly for the profit of a small clique, embracing, however, some of the largest interests in the metal trade.

These practices result in deceiving buyers and sellers. The making and publishing of quotations for commodities or securities by groups of men calling themselves an exchange, or by any other similar title, whether incorporated or not, should be prohibited by law, where such quotations do not fairly and truthfully represent any bona fide transactions on such exchanges Under present conditions, we are of the opinion that the mercantile and metal exchanges do actual harm to producers and ronsumers, and that their charters should be repealed

THE EXPERIENCE OF GERMANY.
In 1892 a commission was appointed by the German Government to investigate the methods of the Berlin Exchange The regular business of this exchange embraced both securities and commodities: it was an open board where anybody by paying a small fee could trade either for his uwn account, or as a broker. The broker could make such charge as he pleased for his services, there being no fixed rate of commission. Settlements took place monthly Margins were nor always required.

Under these circumstances many undesirable elements gained entrance to the exchange and some glaring frauds resulted.
The commission was composed of government officials, merchants, bankers, manufacturers, professors of political economy, and journalists. It was in session one year and seven months. Its report was completed in November, 1893. Athough there had been a widespread popular demand that all short selling should be prohibited, the commission bceame satistied that such a policy would be harmful to German trade and industry, and they so reported. They were willing, howeyer, to prohibit speculation in industrial stocks. In general the report was conservative in tone.

## THE LAW OF 1896.

The Reichstag, however, rejected the bill recommended by the commission and in 1896 enacted a law much more drastic. The landowners, constituting the powerful Agrarian Party, contended that short selling lowered the price of agricultural products, and demanded that contracts on the exchange for the future delivery of wheat and flour be prohibited. The Reichstag assented to this demand. It yielded also to demands for an abatement of stock speculation, and prohibited trading on the exchange in inudstrial and mining shares for future delivery. It enacted also that every person desiring to carry on speculative transactions be required to enter his name in a public register, and that speculative trades by persons not so registered should be deemied gambling contracts and void. The object of the registry was to deter the small speculators from stock gambling and restrict speculation to men of capital and character.
The results were quite different from the intention of the legislators. Very few persons registered. Men of capital and character declined to advertise themselves as speculators. The small fry found no difficulty in evading the law. Foreign brokers, seeing a new field of activity opened to them in Germany, flocked to Berlin and established agencies for the purchase and sale of stocks in London, Paris, Amsterdam, and New York. Seventy such offices were opened in Berlin within one year after the law was passed, and did a flourishing business. German capital was thus transferred to foreign markets. The Berlin Exchange became insignificant and the financial standing of Germany as a whole was impaired.

## DETRIMENTAL CONSEQUENCES.

This, however, was not the most serious consequence of the new law. While bankers and brokers, in order to do any business at all, were required to register, their customers were not compelled to do so. Consequently the latter could epeculate through different brokers on both sides of the market, pocketing their profits and welching on their losses as gambling contracts. Numerous cases of this kind arose, and in some the plea of wagering was entered by men who had previously borne a good reputation. They had yielded to the temptation which the new law held out to them.

Another consequence was to tarn over to the large banks much of the business previously dune by independent houses. Persons who desired to make speculative investments in home securities applied directly to the banks. depositing with them satisfactory security for the purchases. As the German banks weie largely promoters of new enterprises, they could sell the securities to their depositors and finance the enterprises with the deposits. This was a profitable and safe business in good times, but attended by dangers in periods of stringency. since the claims of depositors were payable on demand. Here again the law worked grotesquely. since customers whose names were not on the public register could, if the speculation turned out badly, reclaim the collateral or the cash that they had deposited as security.

## MODIFICATION OF LAW IN 1908.

The evil consequences of the law of 1896 brought dbont its partial repeal in 1908. By a law then passed the Government may, in its discretion. authorize speculative transactions in industrial and mining securities of compnaies capitalized at not less than $\$ 5,000,000$; the stock exchange register was abolished; all persons whose names were in the "Fandelsregister" (commercial directory), and all persons whose business was that of dealing in securities, were declared legally bound by contracte made by them on the exchange. It provided that other persons were not leaally bound by such rontracts, but if surh persons made deposits ot cash or callateral security for speculative contracts. they could not reclaim them on the plea that the contract was illegal.

In so far as the Reichstag in 1896 had aimed to prevent small speculators from wasting their substance on the exchange, it not only failed, but, as we have seen, it added a darker hue to evils previously existing.

Germany is now seeking to recover the legitimate business thrown away 12 years ago. She still prohibits short selling of grain and flour, altbough the effects of the prohibition have been quite different from those which its supporters anticipated. As there are no open markets for those products, and no continuous quotations, both buyers and sellers are at a disadyantage: prices are more fluctuating than they were before the passage of the law against short selling.

## THANKS TO THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Our cordial thanks are due to the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, for the free use of rooms in its building for our sessions, and of its library, and other facilities.

Respectfully submitted.

Horace White, Chairman, Charles A. Schieren, David Leventritt, Olark Williams, John B. Clark, William V. King, Samuel H. Ordway, Fidfard D. Page, Charles Sprague Smitf, Maurice L. Muhleman, Secretary.

## Addendum.

## THE SPECULATION IN SECURITIES.

New York, June -, 1909.

## Hon. Charles E. Hughes, <br> Governor, Albany, N. Y.

Str: The committee appointed by you on the 14th of December, 1908, to make an inquiry into facts regarding speculation in securities and commodities have received from the New York Bank Note Co. a complaint that the atock exchange prevents any company except the American Bank Note Co. from engraving any securities dealt in on that exchange, thereby creating a hurtful monopoly. This complaint, originally addressed to yourself, was, at your instance, referred to us. As the subject matter does not strictly appertain to speculation, the committee have directed me to reply to you in a communication separate from our general report.

We have given the officers of the stock exchange an opportunity to reply to this complaint. They say that on several former occasions they examined the work of the New York Bank Note Co. and its predecessor, the Kendall Bank Note Co., and found that it did not meet the requirements of the exchange as to goodness of work, safeguards for plates, etc., and that the following named corporations are now eligible for such work to be used in dealings on the stock exchange:
"American Bank Note Co., International Bank Note Co., Western Bank Note \& Engraving Co. of Chicago, British American Bank Note Co., for Canadian securities; Bradbury, Wilkinson \& Co., London, England, for securities other than American and Canadian.'

It appears to have been the practice of the American Bank Note C 0 . or the company which owns it, the United Bank Note Corporation, to absorb any other company that acquired the right to do work in the United States for the New York Stock Exchapge. In this way the Homer-Lee Bank Note Co. and the Franklin Bank Note Co. were absorbed in 1904, and the International Bank Note Co. and the Western Bank Note \& Engraving Co. in 1905, although the corporate existence of the two last-named companies is still preserved. The officers of the exchange admit that the companies which issue securities are sufferers from this monopoly, both as to prices charged for engraving and as to promptness of delivery, and say that the exchange would be glad to be relieved of such monopoly.

From sources not connected with any of the parties to this controversy we learn that although the stock exchange will accept the work of certain foreign engraving companies, they will accept it only for foreign securities, and that attempts by American corporations to avail themselves of competitive prices by securing bids from for-
eign engravers have been thus defeated. From this it would seem that other considerations than the goodness of the work and carefulness in guarding the plates are here operative, and that the stock exchange has not rid itself of the evils of monopoly. Yours, very sincerely,

## Horace White, Chairman.

Mr. Untermyer. Attention is called to the fact that 15 exhibits, being the statements issued by the Bankers Trust Co. of its condition from time to time, and which are marked beginning with Exhibit 57 and ending with Exhibit 66, do not appear to be printed in the record; but the substance of them is in the record, and unless the chairman thinks it necessary, I do not think they should be printed because there is a great amount of duplication.

The Chairman. I think it would merely encumber the record to print them in full, and if their substance is already covered by the testimony, it would be useless to incorporate them.

Mr. Untermyer. Then it may be understood that they need not be incorporated in the printed record. Their substance is fully in the record.

You may recall, Mr. Chairman, that in the course of Mr. Baker's testimony he was asked to name any issue of any securities of any corporation of $\$ 10,000,000$ or over that was not made or participated in by one of the nine banking concerns to which we referred. He said that he could not at the time, but that he would like to let us know. He has written a long letter here covering a number of subjects, but this subject is covered in the following language:
In regard to a single transaction during the last 10 years amounting to $\$ 10,000,000$ and over, which has been financed without the participation of Messrs. J. P. Morgan \& Co.; First National Bank; National City Bank; Kuhn, Loeb \& Co.; Speyer \& Co.; Lee, IIigginson \& Co.; Kidder. Peabody \& Co.; First National Bank, Chicago; and Illinuis Trust \& Savings Bank, Chicago, I beg to say that a search of the files of the First National Bank, which are not in any way complete, disclose some 16 such transactions, but to answer your question specifically in regard to one instance, there was issued $\$ 13,500,000$ Studebaker Corporation 7 per cent preferred in February, 1911. The First National Bank had no interest in this issue, and from what information we have none of the other houses mentioned had an interest.

Mr. Baker was asked to name any and all instances that he could. In answer to the statement of Mr. Baker as to the instance of the Studebaker Co., I read in evidence from the minutes of the meeting of the directors of the Studebaker Co. in connection with its issue of $\$ 13,500,000$, as follows, stating the purpose of the meeting:
3. To approve, ratify and confirm an agreement on behalf of this company with J P. Morgan \& Co. by the terms of which J. P. Morgan \& Co. are to receive from this company $\$ 1,000,000$ of the common stock of the new company to be organized as provided in the agreement between this company and others as vendors, and Goldman, Sachs \& Co., and others as bankers, heretofore approved by the directors of this company, when said $\$ 1,000.000$ of common stock shall be received by this company, in full compensation for the services rendered by J. P. Morgan \& Co., in the acquisition of stock of the Everitt-Metzger-Flanders Co.. and for such services as said J. P. Morgan \& Co. may have rendered or may render in connection with the carrying out of the plan represented by the Vendors-Bankers Agreement dated January 27, 1911.

That is the plan on which this issue was made.
I think, Mr. Chairman, that we had better put this entire letterot Mr. Baker in evidence, if there is no objection. It refers to transactions which we requested information on in connection with the First Security Co. and the First National Bank, giving the public announcement regarding the issue of securities.

The letter referred to was marked "Exhibit 241, February 25, Digitized for FRAEB?", and is here printed in the record as follows:

Exhibit No. 241, February 25, 1913.

First National Bank, New York, January 14, 1914.

Samceil Cntermyer, Ebq.,
Counsel for the Committee on Banking and Currency of the House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.
Dear Sir: Referring to the information which you requested of me while a witness before your committee at Washington, I beg to say that I have made inquiry in regard to the increase in cost of production of anthracite coal, and also in regard to the increase in price. From what I consider as reliable an authority as there is I am told that since 1901 the price of anthracite coal has not increased as much as has the cost of production. If, however, you desire accurate and detailed information on this subject I would say that the Commissioner of Labor, acting under a resolution of the House of Representatives No. 578, also the Interstate Commerce Commission, under date of December 23, 1911, docket No. 4914, has requested information in regard to this very subject.

With the permission of Messrs. Speyer \& Co., we beg to say that during the last 10 years we have participated with them in 21 transactions in Rack Island securities, in 9 in St. Louis \& San Francisco securities, and in 11 in various other securities.

In regard to a single transaction during the last 10 years amounting to $\$ 10,000,000$ and over, which has been financed without the participation of Mesers. J. P. Morgan \& Co., First National Bank, National City Bank. Kuhn, Loeb \& Co., Speyer \& Co., Lee. Higginson \& Co., Kidder, Peabody \& Co., First National Bank, Chicago \& Illinois Trust \& Savings Bank, Chicago, I beg to say that a search of the files of the First National Bank, which are not in any way complete, disclose some 16 such transactions, but to answer your question specifically in regard to one instance, there was issued $\$ 13,500,000$ Studebaker Corporation 7 per cent preferred in February, 1911. The First National Bank had no interest in this issue, and from what information we have none of the other houses mentioned had an interest.

I hand you herewith list of so-called pools, joint account, and syndicate transactions for the past 10 years about which yon inquired in regard to the First National Bank and the First Security Co. I also hand you herewith all of the announcements in regard to the issuing of securities that we are able to find among our records, namely:

| Date. | Amount. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
| February, 1 | \$8,000,000 | Chicago, Burlington \& Quincy general 4s. |
| June, 1911. | 20,000,000 | Great Northern 418 s . |
| December, 1903. | 40,000, 000 | Lake Shore \& Michigan Southern 4 s . |
| February, 1912.. | 9,394.000 | Atchison, Topaka \& Sants Fe, Arizona-California lines 42 s . |
| March, 1909. Do... | $\begin{aligned} & 16,500,000 \\ & { }_{21}, 339000 \end{aligned}$ | Pacifle Telephone \& Telegraph ist 5 5 . Sourhern Ry. development 4 s . |
| Apri, 1912 | $15,000,000$ | Indiana Stoel os. |
| Do. | 10,000,000 | National Tube 1st 5s. |
| June, 1911 | 10,000,000 | Louisvilie and Nashville, Atlanta-Knoxville \& Cincinnati Division first 4s. |
| June, 1909 | 10,000,000 | Florida East Coast first 4is. |
| April, 1912 | 10,000,000 | Erie 3-year 5s, |
| June, 1908. | 13,000,000 | New York Central \& Hudson River R. R. Co. 30-year 4 per cent debentures. |
| June, 1910. | 22,500,000 | New York Central equipment 43s, 1910. |
| December, 19 | 15,000.000 | New York ( entral Lines equipment trust, 1912. |
| March, 1910 | 15,000,000 | Lake Shore \& Michigan Southern Ry. 25-year 4s, 1906 |
|  | 11,000, 000 | Jamestown, Franklin \& Clearfield first 4s. |
| May, 1911. | 16,000,000 | Detroit Terminal \& Tunnel first 42s. |
| no | 11,927.000 | Central New England Ry. Co. first 4 s. |
| March, 1911 | 5,000,000 | Imerican Cotton Oil 20 -year 5 s . |
| February, 10 | £10,000,000 | Argentine Government 5 per cent loan. |
| March, 1905 | £1.000,000 | Great Xorthern, St. Paul, Minneapolis \& Manitoba. |
| June, 1911 | ¢6,000,000 | Imperial Chinese Government Hukuang Rys. 5 per cent loun. |
| December, 190 | £2,000,000 | Vnited States of Brazil, State of Sao Paulo, treasury 5 per cent. |

Te hand you herewith a list oi all these securities publicly issued by the First National Bank and the names of those associated publicly in such issues.

Yours, very truly,
Geo. F. Baker.
71352-PT 28-13-5

Mr. lintermyer. Mr. Baker says:
I hand you herewith list of so-called pools, joint account and syndicate transactions for the past 10 years, about which you inquired in regard to the First National Bank and the First Security Co.

As showing certain joint public issues between Messrs. J. P. Morgan \& Co., the First National Bank, and the National City Bank, I refer to the following printed circulars, which, it seems to me, need not be printed in the record, but can be filed with the committee:

United States of Brazil, State of San Paulo: Issue of $15,000,000$ pounds sterling 5 per cent gold bonds, the circular being signed December 15, 1908, by J. P. Morgan \& Co., the First National Bank, and the National City Bank.

Imperial Chinese Government loan of $6,000,000$ pounds sterling: The circular making this public issue is dated June 15, 1911, and is signed by J. P. Morgan \& Co., Kuhn, Loeb \& Co., the First National Pank, and the National City Bank.

An issue of $1,000,000$ pounds sterling: Great Northern Railway Co., St. Paul, Minneapolis \& Manitoba Railway Co., Pacific extension 4 per cent gold bonds. The circular is dated March 20, 1905, and is signed by Clark, Dodge \& Co. and the First National Bank.

Argentine Government loan: The circular is dated February 27,1909, and signed by J. P. Morgan \& Co., the First National Bank, and the National City Bank.

American Cotton Oil Co.: $\$ 5,000,000.5$ per cent 20 -year gold bonds dated March, 1911, signed by White, Weld \& Co. and the First National Bank.
$\$ 11,927,000$, Central New England Railway Co. first mortgage 4 per cent gold bonds: The circular is dated May 18, 1911, and is signed by J. P. Morgan \& Co., the First Tational Bank, and the National City Bank.
$\$ 16,000,000$, Detroit Terminal and Tunnel first mortgage $4 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent gold bonds: The circular is dated May 29, 1911, and is signed by J. P. Morgan \& Co., the First National Bank, and the National City Bank.
$\$ 11,000,000$, Jamestown, Franklin \& Clearfield Railroad Co. first mortgage 4 per cent gold bonds: The circular is dated March 8. 1910, and is signed by J. P. Morgan \& Co., the Fisrt National Bank, and the National City Bank.
$\$ 15,000,000$, the Lake Shore \& Michigan Southern Railway Co. 2osvear 4 per cent gold bonds of 1906: The circular is dated March 14, 1910, and is signed by J. P. Morgan \& Co.. the First National Bank, and the National City Bank.
$\$ 15,000,000,4 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent gold New York Central lines equipment trust of 1912: The circular is dated December 22, 1911, and is signed by J. P. Morgan \& Co., the First National Bank, and the National City Bank.
$\$ 13,000,000$, New York Central \& Hudson River Railroad Co. 4 per cent gold bonds: The circular is dated June 12, 1908, and is signed by J. P. Morgan \& Co., the First National Bank of New York, and the National City Bank of New York.
$810,000,000$, Erie Railroad Co. three-year 5 per cent collateral gold notes: The circular is dated Ipril 16, 1912. and is signed by J. P. Morgan \& Co., the First National Bank, and the National City Bank.
$\$ 10,000,000$, Florida East Coast Railway Co. first mortgage 4 4 per cent gold bonds: The circular is dated June 24. 1909, and is signed by J. P. Morgan \& Co., the First National Bank, and the National City Bank.
$\$ 10,000,000$, The National Tube Co. first mortgage $\tilde{5}$ per cent gold bonds: The circular is dated April 3, 1912, and is signed by J. P. Morgan \& Co., the First National Bank, and the National City Bank.
pany; Atlanta, Knoxville \& Cincinnati division 4 per cent gold bonds: The circular is dated June 3, 1911, and is signed by J. P. Morgan \& Co., the First National Bank, and the National City Bank.
$\$ 15,000,000$, Indiana Steel Co. first mortgage 5 per cent gold bonds: The circular is dated April 3, 1912, and is signed by J. P. Morgan \& Co., the First National Bank, and the National City Bank.
$\$ 21,333,000$, Southern Railway Co. development and general mortgage 4 per cent gold bonds (series $A$ ): The circular is dated March 3, 1909, and is signed by J. P. Morgan \& Co., the First National Bank, and the National City Bank.
$\$ 16,500,000$, the Pacific Telephone \& Telegraph Co. first mortgage and collateral trust 5 per cent sinking fund 30-year gold bonds: The circular is dated March 23, 1909, and is signed by J. P. Morgan \& Co., the First National Bank, and the National City Bank. This circular contains the following statement:
A simultaneous offering is being made by Messrs. Kidder, Peabody \& Co. and ourselves in Boston, and subscriptions will also be received by Messrs. Drexel \& Co., Philadelphia,; Messrs. Kidder, Peabody \& Co., New York; Messrs. N. W. Harris \& Co., New York and Boston, and the Harris Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago.
$\$ 9,394,000$, the Atchison, Topeka \& Santa Fe Railway Co. Cali-fornia-Arizona lines first and refunding mortgage $4 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent $50-$ year gold bonds: The circular is dated February 28, 1912, and is signed by J. P. Morgan \& Co., the First National Bank, and the National City Bank.

The Lake Shore \& Michigan Southern Railway Co., issue of $\$ 40,000,00025$-year 4 per cent gold bonds: The circular is signed by J. P. Morgan \& Co., the National City Bank of New York by James Stillman, president, and by the First National Bank of New York by George F. Baker, president. The circular says:
Applications may also be made to Messrs. Harvey Fisk \& Sons, New York, Messrs. Kidder, Peabody \& Co., Boston, and Messrs. Drexel \& Co., Philadelphia.

I would like to read into the record the following statistics with respect to Boston national banks, subject to checking the data:
The number of national banks in Boston in 1896 was 55, in 1898 was 58, in 1902 was 39 , in 1906 was 28 , in 1910 was 20 , and in 1912 was 19.
The average deposits of the 55 banks in 1896 were $\$ 144,009,057$; in 1898 the average deposita of the 58 banks were $\$ 201,292,000$; in 1892 the average deposits of the 39 banks were $\$ 222,300,000$; in 1906 the average deposits of the 28 banks were $\$ 222,451,000$; in 1910 the average deposits of the 20 banks were $\$ 240,871,911$, and the average deposits of the 19 banks in 1972 were $\$ 251,371,000$.

## TESTIMONY OF PHILLIP J. SCUDDER-Recalled.

Mr. Untermyer. Mr. Scudder, have you examined the testimony before the committee, and the exhibits?

Mr. Scudder. I have.
Mr. Untermyer. Have you been asked to prepare certain charts and diagrams from the testimony and exhibits taken during the hearings?

Mr. Scudder. Yes
Mr. Untermyer. Have you prepared such charts and diagrams?
Mr. Scudder. Yes.
Mr. Untermyer. What was the character of this table of joint participation that you were asked to prepare?

Mr. Scudder. It is a complete analysis of all the securities in which the banking firms of J. P. Morgan \& Co., the First National Bank, the National City Bank, and Kuhn, Loeb \& Co.. of New York; Kidder, Peabody \& Co. and Lee, Higginson \& Co.. of Boston; the Illinois Trust \& Savings Bank, the First National Bank, the First Trust \& Savings Bank of Chicago; and Kissel, Kinnicut \& Co., of New York, were jointly interested through joint participations or underwritings.

Mr. Untermyer. Did you have any data from J. P. Morgan \& Co. of their underwriters?

Mr. Scudder. No, sir. All that I had about their underwritings was derived from the statements of the other banking houses.

Mr. Untermyer. And you had no data of who their underwriters were, had you?

Mr. Scudder. No, sir.
Mr. Untermyer. Nor had you any data from the First National Bank or the National City Bank as to who their underwriters were?

Mr. Scudder. No, sir.
Mr. Untermyer. הo that were you able or not to make a complete table showing their underwriters, or only their joint participations?

Mr. Scudder. Only the joint participations.
Mr. Untermyer. In some cases did you have the names of underwriters?

Mr. Scudder. In some cases I did.
Mr. Untermyer. In which cases?
Mr. Scudder. In the case of two Boston houses.
Mr. Untermyer. Those were the only two, were they not?
Mr. Scudder. I believe they were.
Mr. Untermyer. You have produced here, have you not. this table of joint participations-joint issues-of these two houses that you have named?

Mr. Scudder. Yes.
Mr. Untermyer. Will you explain. so that the table will be understandable, exactly how this is made up?

Mr . Scunder. At the top of the table I have given the names of the different banking houses. On the left margin I have given the name of each security. arranging the names alphabetically. Where two or more of these banking houses were jointly interested in any one issue, that fat $t$ is noted by an " $X$ " inserted under the names of the different houses interested. Where one or more houses originated the transactions. a red " $X$ " is shown under the name of that house ar of those houses. Where the houses merely participated or
took a joint interest through a principal issuing house, that fact is noted by a black "X." In the case of a subsidiary syndicate being formed, the syndicate manager is shown by a green "X."

Mr. Untermyer. Where did you get the intormation as to the relation of Kissel, Kinnicut \& Co. 10 any of these transactions?

Mr . Scudder. All the information as to Kissel. Kinnicut \& Co. transactions was derived from the statements of the other houses.

Mr. Untermyer. So that what other transactions they may have had you were unable to learn. through having no statements from them?

Mr. Scudder. That is true.
Mr. Untermyer. What do these public issues made for joint account in this way total on that statement?

Mr. Scudder. \$3,607,512,637.
Mr. Untermyer. How many issues of securities does it include? You have not added them.

Mr. Scctdder. I have not added them. It is about 300 I should say.

Mr. Untermyer. Three hundred different companies.
Mr. Scctder. No; 300 individual issues.
Mr. Untermyer. Three hundred individual issues-public issuesof joint account transactions?

Mr. Scudder. Yes.
Mr. Untermyer. Does it include flotations such as the United States Steel Corporation-the original flotation of a billion and upward?

Mr. Scudder. No. sir; I do nut believe it does.
Mr. Cntermyer. Those issues are not in it. are theve
Mr. Scudder. No, sir.
Mr. Untermyer. The bulk of those issues are in the last four or five years, are they not?

Mr. Scudler. Yes.
Mr. Untermyer. Are there some that go back of that?
Mr. Scudder. There is one or two, possibly. The great majority of them are since 1907. There were a few in 1905.

Mr. Untermyer. I offer this diagram in evidence.
The table referred to was marked "Exhibit No. 242," February 25, 1913, and will be found printed in the report of the subcommittee.

Mr. Untermyer. Have you also prepared, from the evidence and the exhibits here, two diagrams that you now produce?

Mr. Sccdder. Yes.
Mr. Untermyer. Please now explain first the sources from which this diagram is made up and what it purports to be.

Mr. Scudder. This diagram is made up from the testimony and exhibits. It shows the more important affiliations of J. P. Morgan \& Co., the First National Bank, the National City Bank, the Guaranty Trust Co., and the Bankers Trust Co.

Mr. Untermyer. With what sort of individuals or corporations?
Mr. Scudder. With all corporations in the United States.
Mr. Untermyer. Have you taken anything under a given amount?
Mr. Sccdder. I have taken in everything over $\$ 5,000,000$.
Mr. Untermyer. Everything shown by the record, by the testimony, over $\$ 5,000,000$ ?

Mr. Scudder. Yes. The affiliations of J. P. Morgan \& Co. are shown in black, by black lines radiating from the center to these various circles representing the various corporations. The affliations of the First National Bank, the Guaranty Trust Co., and the Bankers Trust Co. are shown by red lines, radiating from the center, and the affiliations of the National City Bank are shown by green lines.

Mr. Untermyer. What does the difference in size of the circles represent?

Mr. Scudder. The size of the circles represents the approximate relative size of the corporations as determined by their capitalistic and bonded debt, figuring at market value.

Mr. Untermyer. Not figuring at par value?
Mr. Scudder. No, sir; at market value.
Mr. Untermyer. Let us take a concrete illustration here.
Mr. Scudder. With all corporations in the United States.
Mr. Untermyer. Have you taken anything under a given amount?
Mr. Scudder. I have taken in everything over $\$ 5,000,000$.
Mr. Untermyer. Everything shown by the record, by the testimony, over $\$ 5,000,000$ ?

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Mr. Untermyer. Not figuring at par value?
Mr. Scudder. Nc, sir; at market value.
Mr. Untermyer. Let us take a concrete illustration here.
Look at the chart with the red, green, and black lines connecting with the United States Steel Corporation. What do those lines mean?

Mr. Scudder. The straight black lines without any break represent directors. For instance, J. P. Morgan \& Co. have four directors in the United States Steel Corporation. The broken line-dot and dash and dot-represents fiscal agents, or a company that has handled large blocks of securities.

Mr. Untermyer. What does the red line connected with the United States Steel Corporation represent?

Mr. Scudder. The red lines all represent the affiliations of the First National Bank and the Guaranty Trust Co. and the Bankers Trust Co. The black line is J. P. Morgan \& Co.

Mr. Untermyer. And the green one?
Mr. Scunder. Is the National City Bank.
Mr. Untermyer. So that by looling at that chart, you can at a glance tell how many directors from each of those institutions is represented on the board of the particular company shown by the circle ?

Mr. Scudder. Yes.

Mr. Untermyer. What other information can you get on the face of the chart? Take the zigzag lines.

Mr. Scudder. The zigzag lines represent voting trustees.
Mr. Untermyer. What do the colors represent? What does the black represent?

Mr. Scudder. That means that it is a First National Bank voting trustee [indicating on chart]. The black one is a Morgan voting trustee.

Mr. Untermyer. Has there been any duplication of the record?
Mr. Scudder. No, sir.
Mr. Untermyer. You have eliminated that?
Mr. Scudder. I have eliminated that.
Mr. Untermyer. Does that take in the Boston and Chicago affiliations?

Mr. Scudder. No, sir; that does not.
Mr. Untermyer. Have you a separate chart taking in those?
Mr. Scudder. I have a separate chart ; yes, sir.
Mr. Untermyer. Please explain this second chart.
Mr. Scudder. The second chart is made up on the same principle, showing the affiliations J. P. Morgan \& Co. have on the first diagram.

Mr. Untermyer. Showing only their affiliations with the Boston and Chicago institutions or otherwise?

Mr. Scudder. The affiliations of J. P. Morgan \& Co. are shown in black as on the other diagram. The affiliations of Lee, Higginson \& Co. and Kidder, Peabody \& Co. are shown in red, the affiliations of the First National Bank and the Chicago Central Savings Bank and the Continental Commercial National Bank of Chicago are shown in green.

Mr. Untermyer. Taking again, for convenience, the United States Steel Corporation, I see that you have there four green lines, three red lines, five black lines, and some other lines that are not straight lines. What does that mean?

Mr. Scudder. The broken line represents stock interest. J. P. Morgan \& Co. have a large stock interest in the United States Steel Corporation.

The second broken line represent fiscal agency; and that line, wherever used on the chart, means that the banking houses are fiscal agents, syndicate managers, or purchasers of large blocks of securities.

The straight black line represents directors. It shows that J. P. Morgan \& Co. have four directors in the United States Steel Corporation.

Mr. Untermyer. And what do the red lines show?
Mr. Scudder. Two straight red lines show that Lee. Higginson \& Co. and Kidder, Peabody \& Co. have two directors in the United States Steel Corporation.

Mr. Untermyer. And what do the green lines show?
Mr. Scudder. The straight green lines show that the Chicago banks named have two directors, and the dotted lines show that they have two directors in subsidiaries of the United States Steel Corporation.

Mr. Untermyer. Adding together, by way of illustration, the directors represented by this group of the United States Steel Corporation, taking the two diagrams, how many directorates would that make, excluding duplications. held by the group represented on the two charts?

Mr. Scudder. That would make 12 altogether.
Mr. Untermyer. And taking, for instance, the American Telephone \& Telegraph Co., and supposing you add the groups shown on the two diagrams. how many directorates, what representation, does that make?

Mr. Scudder. Seven.
Mr. Untermier. And on that basis you can see from the face of the diagram. can you, what the extent of the directorate representation is in those different concerns?

Mr. Scudder. Yes.
Mr. Untermyer. And are these charts based entirely on directorate representation, or are there other features shown in the way of affiliations?

Mr. Scudder. They are based on all kinds of affiliation; affiliation through stock interest, through voting trustees, through fiscal agencies, or through the handling of large blocks of securities.

Mr. Untermyer. Stock interests, too?
Mr. Scudder. Stock interests, too; yes, sir.
Mr. Tntermyer. Taking, again, the first diagram, and by way of illustration again taking the National Bank of Commerce, for instance, what do those red and green lines represent in the total of representation of the directorates?

Mr. Scudder. It shows that the First National Bank, the Guaranty Trust Co., and the Bankers' Trust Co. have 13 directors in the National Bank of Commerce; that they have stock ownership; that the National City Bank has two directors and J. P. Morgan has two directors, and J. P. Morgan has a stock interest.

Mr. Untermyer. That is all shown by these lines?
Mr. Scudder. It is all shown by these lines.
Mr. Untermyer. Take another illustration, the Astor Trust Co.; how would you read those lines?

Mr. Scudder. It shows that the Furst National Bank, the Guaranty Trust Co.. and the Bankers' Trust Co. have 14 directors, that J. P. Morgan \& Co. have 3 directors, and that the First National Bank has a stock interest.

Mr. Untermyer. Is that the full explanation you care to make of those two diagrams?

Mr. Scddder. Yes.
Mr. Untermyer. In order to show the affiliations of these corporations, would it be necessary, then, to read the two diagrams together?

Mr. Scudder. Yes; it would.
Mr. Untermyer. I see that the lines representing the Guaranty Trust and the Bankers' Trust are in red, which would represent the First National Bank representation. Why are they not put in black, as representing J. P. Morgan \& Co. ?

Mr. Scudder. I was trying to show those three together as a group. I thought that they were more closely related than the National City bank was. I wanted to show that separately.

Mr. Untermyer. I offer these two charts in evidence.
The two charts referred to were marked, respectively, "Exhibit No. 243, February 25, 1913," and "Exhibit No. 244, February 25, 1913," and will be found printed at the end of the report of the subcommittee.

Mr. Untermyer. Since your early charts were made, have there been any changes on the directorates to which you want to call attention as affecting those charts?

Mr. Soudder. Yes; there have been several changes in directorates. Mr. Lovett and Mr. Trumbull, president of the Chesapeake \& Ohio, have become directors of the National City Bank.

Mr. Untermyer. What is Mr. Lovett's position as to other corporations?

Mr. Scudder. He is a director of the Union Pacific and a director of the Southern Pacific, or was until recently.

Mr. Untermyer. Is he a director, or is he the president?
Mr. Scudder. I have forgotten.
Mr. Hayes. He is president.
Mr. Untermyer. He has gone into the directorate of the City Bank?
Mr. Scudder. Yes.
Mr. Untermyer. Has there also been a change with respect to the Union Pacific and the Southern Pacific directorates?

Mr. Scudder. Yes; within the last month there has been a considerable change between the directorate of the Southern Pacific. A great many of the directors who were also in the Union Pacific have left the board, and others have been elected.

Mr. Untermyer. To that extent, then, your charts and diagrams would be changed, would they not?

Mr. Scudder. Yes.
Mr. Untermyer. Are there any other changes to which you want to call attention, that have transpired since these diagrams and charts were made?
Mr. Scudder. Mr. McRoberts and Mr. Talbert. who were directors of the National City Bank, have resigned from the Continental and Commercial National Bank of Chicago: but I understand that that resignation does not take effect until next month.

Mr. Untermyer. They appear on the charts and maps as affiliated with this Chicago institution, and they will not be after next March, is that it?

Mr. Scudder. Yes, sir. Also Mr. S. S. Palmer, of the National City Bank, died a few weeks ago.

Mr. Untermyer. Have you now enumerated all the changes that you know of that have taken place since you prepared this data?

Mr. Scudder. Yes, sir. I would like to call attention to the fact that the changes in the Southern Pacific directorate have not been taken account of in the diagram, they have taken place so recently; but the affiliations of Mr. Lovett and Mr. Trumbull are shown on the diagram.

Mr. Untermyer. What about Mr. McRoberts and Mr. Talbert?
Mr. Scudder. They are all shown as directors of the Continental and Commercial National Bank of Chicago.

Mr. Untermyer. That you put on the ground that their resignations have not yet taken effect?

Mr. Scldder. Yes.
Mr. Untermyer. Is that all?
Mr. Scudder. That is all.
Witness excused.
Thereupon, at 11.30 o'clock a. m., the subcommittee adjourned until to-morrow, Wednesday, February 26, 1913, at 2 o'clock p. m.

