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### CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS.

The following table, made up by telegraph, &c., indicates that the total bank clearings of all clearing houses of the U. S. for week end, to-day have been \$2,375,437,663, against \$2,231,852,310 last week and \$3,263,849,968 the week last year.

Clearings—Returns by Telegraph Mch. 21	1908.	1907.	%
New York	\$1,184,164,356	\$1,781,344,347	-33.5
Boston	104,834,485	145,760,377	-28.1
Philadelphia	94,742,659	130,615,155	-27.5
Baltimore	16,709,438	24,653,964	-32.2
Chicago	193,675,676	202,070,593	-4.2
St. Louis	50,226,328	57,374,058	-12.5
New Orleans	13,925,655	16,891,421	-17.6
Seven cities, 5 days	\$1,658,278,597	\$2,358,721,915	-29.7
Other cities, 5 days	355,269,418	412,416,268	-13.6
Total all cities, 5 days	\$2,013,548,015	\$2,771,138,183	-27.3
All cities, 1 day	361,889,648	492,711,785	-26.6
Total all cities for week	\$2,375,437,663	\$3,263,849,968	-27.2

The full details for the week covered by the above will be given next Saturday. We cannot furnish them to-day, clearings being made up by the clearing houses at noon on Saturday, and hence in the above the last day of the week has to be in all cases estimated, as we go to press Friday night.

We present below detailed figures for the week ending with Saturday noon, March 14, for four years.

Clearings at—	Week ending March 14.				
	1908.	1907.	Inc. or Dec.	1906.	1905.
New York	\$1,244,089,489	\$2,514,930,126	-50.5	\$1,866,688,656	\$2,062,037,899
Philadelphia	103,355,518	144,709,688	-28.6	141,345,760	126,388,393
Pittsburgh	35,977,624	55,411,962	-35.1	47,073,825	40,922,173
Baltimore	22,125,778	31,117,171	-29.0	26,052,703	26,991,917
Buffalo	6,500,175	8,161,010	-16.7	6,686,779	6,513,801
Albany	4,566,169	7,448,485	-38.7	4,737,575	3,806,088
Washington	5,775,198	6,518,664	-11.4	5,577,209	4,925,011
Rochester	3,250,122	3,815,651	-14.8	3,723,212	3,296,761
Scranton	2,038,358	2,065,002	-1.3	1,563,992	1,324,798
Syracuse	1,926,333	1,975,079	-2.5	1,499,764	1,290,713
Reading	1,153,234	1,473,767	-21.7	1,281,219	1,052,835
Wilmington	1,190,322	1,469,337	-19.0	1,290,385	1,143,210
Wilkes-Barre	1,097,180	1,175,006	-6.6	952,313	843,315
Chester	1,284,498	816,218	+57.4	1,106,007	887,582
Harrisburg	815,580	1,060,446	-22.8		
Erie	550,000	732,726	-24.9	652,060	484,011
Binghamton	462,300	556,000	-16.8	553,400	441,000
Greensburg	590,000	540,000	-7.4	479,351	307,620
Chester	426,637	465,979	-8.4	437,938	372,968
Franklin	239,954	284,053	-15.5	329,180	201,417
York	725,061	Not included	In total		
Altoona	377,803	Not included	In total		
Total Middle	1,437,627,406	2,784,723,364	-48.4	2,112,051,328	2,283,831,512
Boston	122,009,402	182,649,601	-33.2	158,277,384	152,910,651
Providence	5,670,000	8,870,600	-36.1	8,097,400	7,127,100
Hartford	3,385,431	4,342,133	-22.0	3,497,854	2,203,081
New Haven	1,995,308	3,029,937	-34.1	2,093,395	1,970,644
Springfield	1,533,240	2,100,900	-24.1	1,976,989	1,480,692
Portland	1,371,058	1,768,291	-11.1	1,604,433	1,672,320
Worcester	1,496,014	1,694,800	-11.7	1,945,916	1,420,821
Fall River	844,776	1,281,421	-34.1	955,029	839,320
New Bedford	692,161	660,355	+4.8	732,979	584,386
Lowell	421,465	578,291	-27.1	463,054	432,379
Holyoke	385,264	492,252	-21.8	434,692	376,303
Total New Eng.	140,064,319	207,408,321	-32.5	180,079,725	172,111,297

Clearings at—	Week ending March 14.				
	1908.	1907.	Inc. or Dec.	1906.	1905.
Chicago	\$236,428,355	\$256,101,455	-7.7	\$204,556,813	\$196,880,817
Cincinnati	24,086,160	27,256,700	-11.6	24,071,450	21,541,600
Cleveland	13,303,464	16,801,999	-26.8	14,490,717	14,152,736
Detroit	12,153,242	13,377,388	-12.4	12,297,055	10,473,109
Milwaukee	9,856,136	11,154,639	-12.4	9,369,877	8,907,080
Indianapolis	7,119,154	7,740,752	-8.0	6,097,119	6,318,514
Columbus	4,700,000	5,348,100	-12.1	5,107,300	5,152,100
Toledo	3,785,008	5,000,880	-24.3	4,855,200	3,729,601
Peoria	2,719,009	2,959,365	-6.2	3,847,635	2,852,293
Grand Rapids	1,997,832	2,438,761	-14.0	2,175,635	1,463,894
Dayton	1,318,267	2,157,419	-38.9	1,970,103	1,629,363
Evansville	1,468,005	1,787,313	-17.9	1,479,231	1,529,363
Kalamazoo	906,278	1,001,102	-9.5	791,558	817,192
Springfield, Ill.	969,759	919,797	+4.5	916,544	832,515
Fort Wayne	688,223	960,337	-28.5	626,340	571,499
Rockford	826,127	870,621	-4.8	744,672	674,999
Lexington	785,399	794,111	-1.1	744,672	563,388
Akron	650,000	645,000	+0.8	544,000	560,200
Youngstown	735,698	642,576	+17.6	572,814	572,180
Bloomington	621,463	613,652	+1.3	579,168	477,631
Quincy	688,625	620,413	+12.4	428,902	428,902
Canton	381,037	575,785	-33.8	477,221	654,848
Springfield, O.	446,005	549,576	-18.8	392,192	451,322
South Bend	420,928	493,916	-14.8	360,952	379,362
Dubuque	357,530	453,212	-21.1	367,435	302,168
Marengo	285,989	344,658	-14.0	306,798	335,691
Jackson	300,000	351,016	-14.5	247,402	243,141
Jacksonville, Ill.	241,043	251,391	-4.1	294,079	284,776
Ann Arbor	142,488	133,053	+7.1	140,902	91,529
Tot. Mid. West.	327,462,033	362,838,802	-9.7	298,893,963	282,267,348
San Francisco	31,707,841	49,767,293	-36.3	48,092,681	32,903,052
Los Angeles	9,971,602	14,441,504	-30.9	13,000,066	8,084,647
Seattle	8,109,768	10,872,833	-25.4	10,057,659	5,700,347
Portland	6,995,219	8,450,000	-17.2	6,800,479	4,881,754
San Lake City	4,228,180	5,883,348	-28.1	4,790,562	2,694,123
Spokane	5,497,593	6,250,413	-12.4	3,926,118	2,979,185
Tacoma	4,062,794	4,639,088	-13.7	4,137,141	3,064,154
Oakland	1,488,835	3,940,100	-62.2		
Helena	576,221	921,490	-37.5	895,348	772,484
Farjo	747,652	913,750	-18.2	546,418	725,328
Bozeman	362,854	467,720	-22.5		
Sioux Falls	570,000	607,050	-6.2	393,014	216,262
Sacramento	987,071	Not included	In total		
Stockton	413,000	Not included	In total		
Billings	137,355	Not included	In total		
Total Pacific	74,316,529	106,155,490	-30.0	91,439,776	62,012,236
Kansas City	34,117,865	32,565,229	+5.0	23,908,683	22,643,376
Minneapolis	19,940,254	21,231,703	-6.1	16,915,998	16,051,775
Omaha	12,001,658	13,468,711	-11.5	10,070,063	8,528,764
St. Paul	8,849,092	8,720,183	+1.4	6,852,555	5,753,056
Denver	7,196,932	8,072,865	-10.9	6,170,712	4,874,888
St. Joseph	5,785,203	6,227,294	-10.3	5,224,331	4,574,888
Des Moines	3,500,000	3,361,537	+4.1	2,636,314	2,647,626
Sioux City	2,573,118	2,394,407	+7.5	1,848,577	1,775,252
Lincoln	1,432,144	1,497,830	-4.3		
Davenport	1,233,686	1,233,686	+0.0	993,900	919,085
Wichita	1,443,118	1,135,150	+27.1	1,001,080	1,107,938
Topeka	1,169,083	895,555	+30.5	818,366	922,577
Colorado Springs	622,209	750,000	-17.0	664,928	680,648
Cedar Rapids	1,028,329	816,974	+25.9	539,550	523,170
Omaha	546,114	648,122	-15.7	440,442	386,377
Fremont	552,346	320,194	+10.0	261,571	234,179
Tot. oth. West.	102,775,151	103,114,063	-0.3	78,347,080	73,172,114
St. Louis	60,339,430	64,826,753	-6.9	57,331,572	60,294,540
New Orleans	16,379,722	26,683,022	-39.1	18,732,119	18,725,886
Louisville	11,760,526	13,329,433	-11.6	13,421,806	12,899,961
Houston	10,858,369	10,802,062	+4.4	9,170,626	8,983,000
Galveston	6,400,000	7,201,500	-11.1	5,707,500	4,716,000
Richmond	6,000,000	6,658,939	-9.9	5,718,828	4,894,200
Atlanta	4,818,510	5,409,295	-10.8	4,843,559	4,042,987
Memphis	5,845,908	6,485,908	+10.3	5,428,729	5,378,960
Nashville	3,307,403	4,229,325	-21.8	4,181,626	3,316,455
Port Worth	4,294,469	4,000,395	+7.3	2,406,963	3,129,738
Savannah	3,024,485	3,709,995	-18.5	3,620,290	3,477,603
Norfolk	1,861,673	2,312,449	-23.8	2,034,978	1,704,483
Birmingham	2,104,559	2,465,631	-14.5	1,803,749	1,484,618
Mobile	1,355,351	1,913,309	-29.2	1,544,072	1,553,368
Aurora	1,608,775	1,684,129	-4.5	1,475,622	1,653,368
Knoxville	1,400,000	1,638,471	-14.6	1,590,538	1,117,571
Jacksonville	1,680,882	1,669,428	+0.7	1,544,072	1,060,932
Little Rock	1,393,458	1,540,531	-9.5	1,168,549	1,049,181
Charleston	1,314,164	1,476,000	-10.9	1,291,898	1,139,643
Chattanooga	1,600,000	1,340,000	+19.8	1,169	

### THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

Affairs during the week seem to have been of a mixed character, more especially towards the close. At the opening the situation was mainly along the same lines prominent previously. The incongruities in the forces working took the character of an effort to harmonize differences. We do not need to say that such ideas as Congress, Roosevelt and Wall Street represent do not fuse readily; some one must yield. They had been working along incongruous ways, getting constantly wider and wider apart. Suddenly it became a general opinion of the party in power that this separation could not with safety progress further. So, in a surprisingly short time, the two bodies faced about and have since been sparring for position. It seems that the railroads were being driven extremely near insolvency—which meant railroad receiverships and terrific cuts in wages. This end of the persecution had not been anticipated, and least of all, provided for. So long as the Grand Old Party was only hurting railroads and capital, the people manifested their approbation by loud huzzahs—three times three. But when it became manifest that the biter could bite back, and would, under the irresistible law of necessity—the natural fruitage of the persecution of capital and railroads—things began to wear a different color. Insolvency meant, as we have said, receiverships; receiverships meant extremely low wages; which also meant the walks of life becoming filled with idle men asking for bread and being presented with a stone. We need hardly say this was much too much to find a place on a party platform.

In this condition it was adjudged by a growing body of the Administration party that the outcome of the policies of the present leaders was glaringly faulty, ending inevitably in insolvency and presaging other disasters. A Washington despatch stated that the President had arrested the worst of the threatened troubles; the relief proposal was said to include a 10% increase in the rates of freight on all our railroads. This was taking the bull by the horns. As lower rates had shortened income below the point of safety, an increase of rates would restore stability and produce a state of just poise. The expected change leaked out. Wall Street speculators accepted the suggestion as if an actuality, and hence in good part caused the bulge in stocks that has been such a feature for weeks. The anticipated advance of 10% in the rate having been this week ignored, or quietly allowed a rest—temporarily, at least—had had its day as a hope, like many another brilliant thought without other realization.

In the meantime the railroads and corporations were apparently turned over to their old regime, the earnings for another month having been published, showing renewed and still larger losses, both in gross and net, than in any other previous month, accompanied by innumerable cuts in dividends. A typical case of collapse in revenues was the Baltimore & Ohio for February, the loss by that trunk line in that month being \$1,256,945 in gross and \$888,986 in net, the loss for the last three months in gross being \$3,510,732 and in net \$3,107,314. As it is easy for bears to imagine that rate in decline applied to other roads similarly situated, and thus disclose a situation of ruin six months hence, no one could be surprised that on

Wednesday of the current week our bull market came to an inglorious end, especially as nothing more was heard from the Administration of the 10% advance in freight rates.

Fortunately for our securities market, the reduction by the Bank of England of its rate of discount to 3% has come at an opportune moment. Cheaper money in London would probably not stimulate British investments, but British capital will seek employment here, where there has apparently been such liquidation in securities as to place many upon a substantial basis of intrinsic value; such properties are even now among the favorites in the London markets, in preference to those of a domestic character, and it has been recently shown that our new capital creations, and especially municipal bonds, are in good request on almost all the European bourses. There would seem, also, to be opportunity for the employment here of foreign capital through the negotiation of finance bills, were it not that time-money rates in New York are not likely to be relatively higher than are those for discounts for corresponding periods abroad. There will, however, be no such discrimination against those forms of finance bills which are represented by sterling and franc loans as was the case early last year, when these bills were regarded as promotive of speculation of a dangerous character because they contributed to imports hither of gold; such negotiations now would enable foreign bankers profitably to employ capital which cannot be remuneratively employed at home. It may likewise be observed that borrowers on high-class collateral for long terms usually prefer to effect sterling or franc loans when the opportunity is offered therefor than to negotiate domestic loans, even at a fractionally higher rate. This is so because such borrowers can get longer time if desired and have the advantage, through these foreign loans, of placing their collateral where it is well known and recognized of high grade; moreover, the borrowers in this way may be able to effect valuable business connections abroad.

The immigration statement for the month of February 1908, considered in conjunction with the monthly returns of departing passengers compiled by the Trans-Atlantic Conference of steamship companies, discloses a situation differing in no essential particulars from that revealed in December or January—an emigration from the United States much greater than the immigration into it. This situation, as we have before remarked, is certainly an anomalous one, but most significantly illustrates the changed condition of affairs in the country. Ordinarily the departure from the United States, month by month, of any appreciable number of the laboring class would be looked upon as a decidedly adverse development, even though the movement in this direction was of volume large enough to leave an appreciable net balance of immigrants. But under conditions as they now exist, the fact that emigration largely exceeds immigration causes no concern. On the contrary, it is considered a favorable factor in the situation, one calculated to work to our advantage rather than otherwise.

With building operations in the United States comparatively inactive, with railroad construction and betterment almost at a standstill, and with public improvement work carried on with the utmost conserva-

tism, the need for laborers has been greatly curtailed. Consequently, with a great number temporarily thrown out of employment, it is a fortunate circumstance that so many are able to return to the fatherland, where living is much cheaper than here, and await the time when a revival of our industries will warrant a return. As it is, the army of the unemployed here is large and steadily increasing; how much worse would be the situation but for this safety-valve of emigration? Although from time to time since the new year opened reference has been publicly made to improving conditions, we fail to find any distinct evidence of them; they are not reflected in bank clearings, in building operations, in failures statement or in the activities of our manufacturing concerns.

As we indicated a month ago, in reviewing the results for January, the influx of aliens in February was less than in the preceding month, the arrivals at all ports having been but 23,381. This is a decidedly meagre total when contrasted with the 65,541 who came in during February 1907 and the immigration of 68,696 in the month of 1906. As regards the nationality of the February 1908 arrivals, the greatest falling off from the previous month is shown in those coming from Russia (mainly Hebrews), but, compared with the corresponding period of either of the two preceding years, important decreases are exhibited in the movement from almost every country. For the two months of the calendar year 1908 the arrivals of aliens reached the comparatively insignificant aggregate of 50,601, as against 119,958 in the like interval of 1907 and 119,823 in 1906. And for the eight months of the fiscal year 1907-08 arrivals totaled only 640,815 against 661,355 in 1906-07.

Concurrent with this small alien immigration the outward flow has continued heavy, the departures during February having been 54,378; this affords a sharp contrast with the efflux in February 1907, which was only 15,446. And for the two months of 1908 the emigration of aliens aggregated 114,078, against only 32,606 for the similar period of 1907. It is therefore easy to discern that, whereas for the two months this year there was a net loss in population of 63,477 through the large emigration, last year we gained net 87,352. Furthermore, the indications, based upon the arrivals and departures thus far in March point to a rather similar showing for the full month. In fact the immigration bids fair to be even less than in February, as the arrivals at New York to date are barely 9,000. In March 1907 the number of aliens admitted was 139,118. On the other hand, emigration continues very heavy, over 6,000 having departed on one day—March 7. Recent advices from abroad are to the effect that the return to their home places of so many of the unemployed has to some extent shifted the zone of distress. This is particularly so in some of the provinces of Italy, from which there are reports this week that, on account of the crowds returning from America, the number of unemployed is constantly increasing, and many of the half-starved people, unable to get work, have invaded the fields and insisted upon working until expelled by the police.

How the provisions of the immigrant law applicable to criminal or other undesirable aliens works out was indicated by Secretary Straus this week. He stated that more than 65,000 applications for passage to the United States were rejected by the steamship agencies

in the last fiscal year for fear that the companies would be compelled to return them to the ports from which they had sailed.

The official statement of our foreign trade for February, issued this week, exhibits, as did the statements for the three preceding months, an enlargement of the export movement of goods as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, each in turn, therefore, marking a record for the particular month covered. Furthermore, the marked contraction in the inflow of commodities that has been the special feature of these statements since our changed business conditions became a factor, is still to be noted. At \$167,867,762, the value of the merchandise shipments for the month show an excess over February of 1907 of 8 1-3 millions of dollars. Of that total 94 1-3 millions of dollars, as pointed out last week, was contributed by exports of leading articles, such as breadstuffs, provisions, cotton, oil, &c., leaving 73 1/2 millions to represent other articles of commerce. This latter total compares with about 72 millions in 1907, and consequently shows a small increase. For the two months of the calendar year 1908 the aggregate merchandise exports reached \$374,036,516, or a gain of 25 1/4 millions over 1907, and for the eight months of the fiscal year 1907-08 the total at \$1,357,012,349 exceeds the period of 1906-07 by nearly 68 millions.

In sharp contrast with the heaviest February export movement on record we have an import total smaller than in any month since July 1904 and below the aggregate for February in any year since 1902. The inflow of all classes of goods covered a value of only \$79,124,491, which is a remarkable shrinkage from the 123 millions of dollars in February 1907, and compares very unfavorably with the 104 millions and 103 millions respectively in 1906 and 1905. As we stated last week, the greatest contraction in the volume of imports this year occurred in articles classing as luxuries, but in a lesser degree decreases are to be found quite through the list of commodities imported. For the two months of the calendar year 1908 the merchandise imports aggregated \$164,121,915, or a loss of 85 1/2 millions from the full movement of the period in 1907, and for the eight months of the fiscal year 1907-08 the total reached \$836,122,625, comparing with \$932,734,859 in 1906-07.

The net result of our February foreign trade is the large balance of merchandise exports of \$88,743,361, which compares with a similar balance of \$36,511,538 in 1907 and \$37,533,679 in 1906. As a matter of fact, never has the February export balance exceeded 50 millions, except on one occasion, and then but slightly. For the two months of the calendar year the favorable balance at \$209,914,601 is greatly in excess of the period in any earlier year, and more than double that of the two months of any year except 1901. The eight months' balance is not only the heaviest on record for the period covered, but materially exceeds the balances for all but a few complete fiscal years.

No revival of activity in the building trade is indicated by reports from the leading cities of the United States covering operations during February 1908. It is, of course, true that in some localities, generally at the West, the contracts entered into call for a greater expenditure for construction than in the month last

year, but for the country as a whole the outlay arranged for shows a slightly larger decrease from 1907 than was the case in January. It happens, furthermore, that the average cost per structure this year in February was much below the figure of a year ago, the comparison being between about \$2,750 and \$4,050. These conclusions are drawn from a compilation prepared by the "American Contractor," which covers fifty of the leading cities of the United States—cities that can be safely taken as comprehensively representing conditions in the various sections of the country. The compilation denotes that at the fifty cities permits issued in February this year for the erection of buildings called for an aggregate outlay estimated at \$25,118,508. This is a better showing than was made in January, but quite unsatisfactory when compared with the buildings costing approximately \$39,026,510, for which permits were taken out in the same localities in February 1907.

All the cities included in the statement do not, of course, exhibit a decline in building operations. In fact, at one or two of the larger ones and at a number of those of lesser importance, considerable activity is indicated. This is true of Chicago, where this year's February permits call for the expenditure of \$3,634,600, or 9% more than in 1907; Philadelphia, where the outlay is expected to exceed last year's by 27%, and St. Louis, with estimated cost 9% greater than a year ago. Other cities reporting an increase in operations include Denver, Cincinnati, Cambridge, Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Omaha, Bridgeport, Paterson, Spokane, South Bend, Syracuse, Salt Lake City and Tacoma.

On the other hand, inactivity, amounting almost to a cessation of operations, is to be noted in a few localities. For example, at Worcester, the permits issued this year in February called for an outlay of only \$29,435, or 87% less than last year; at Wilkes-Barre a decrease in estimated cost of 86% is reported, and at New Orleans the decline is 74%. Greater New York in the matter of new construction makes a poorer exhibit than in January, when the falling off in operations for the combined boroughs was 50%. In the later month (February) the erection of buildings to cost only \$3,385,255 were contracted for in Manhattan and the Bronx, against a cost of \$7,300,602 for structures in 1907, or a decrease of 53.6%, and in Brooklyn a decline of 68.1% is shown, this year's intended outlay being but \$1,423,372, against \$4,456,495 in February 1907. It does not seem that any further reference to details should be necessary to illustrate the present unsatisfactory situation in the building trade.

The effect of the past and current inactivity is clearly indicated in the statements of failures issued from month to month. All branches of trade intimately connected with building construction have suffered more or less since the turn of the tide early in 1907, but none so severely as that classed as "Lumber, Carpenters, &c." From a total of 291 failures with liabilities of \$5,411,163 in the year 1906, there was a jump to 409 in number and \$23,623,376 in amount in 1907, and for the elapsed two months of 1908 the defaults reported have been for \$4,519,501, against only \$1,509,085 for the like period of 1907. That, of course, represents the straits to which employers have been reduced. How the workmen are faring it is not difficult to conjecture.

The most notable event of the week was the reduction by the Bank of England of its rate of discount from  $3\frac{1}{2}\%$  to  $3\%$ . Since the first week in March, when the English Bank rate was reduced to  $3\frac{1}{2}\%$  and that of the Imperial Bank of Germany to  $5\frac{1}{2}\%$ , there have been expectations at each recurring period when action upon discount rates of these banks is usually taken of a further reduction by one or the other, or indeed by both of these institutions, of their official rates. The incident a fortnight ago, when, unexpectedly, the Reichsbank reduced its rate on a Saturday, following similar action by the Bank of England on the previous Thursday, the day usually selected by it for change in rate, seemed to indicate that the managers of each of these respective banks were closely observing the other with the object of securing for their institutions whatever advantage might be obtained through anticipation of the intended change; on that occasion the Reichsbank's maintenance of its higher rate seemed unnecessary after the English Bank had lowered its rate; accordingly it was also reduced. Therefore it will cause no surprise if the managers of the German Bank shall, now that the Bank of England has reduced its rate, take a similar course. As a further reason for expecting such reduction it may be noted that there was an important increase this week in the Reichsbank's cash and an equally important contraction in its circulation; moreover, it seems probable that such changes in cash and in notes may occur during the remainder of the quarter of the year.

There were some important differences between the items in the statements of actual and of average conditions of the New York Associated Banks last week. The actual surplus was \$33,349,375; the average reported was \$30,665,075. Loans increased \$2,066,700, according to the actual, while they decreased \$3,629,700 as shown by the average conditions. The actual cash gain was \$2,214,300; the averages indicated a loss of \$438,700. Deposits increased \$4,586,400, according to actual conditions; the averages showed a decrease of \$3,871,200. Public deposits were actually \$48,328,100; according to the average statement they were \$49,260,500.

While the call-loan branch of the money market was without change, either in tone or in rates, this week, there was an easier feeling in time loans, owing to the fact that both local and out-of-town capital was more liberally offered, and this, too, notwithstanding prospective new issues of railroad securities, the largest of which will be about  $28\frac{1}{2}$  millions of Illinois Central stock and convertible bonds; this was regarded as an indication that the market for corporation securities was improving and that stable properties were likely to be more attractive to capitalists in the future. While the inquiry for short-time collateral loans was light, chiefly for the reason that borrowers for such periods are relying upon call loans for accommodation, contracts for four to six months were in good demand and some important transactions were reported at concessions from recent quotations where the collateral offered is of high grade. The time loans which are now maturing, and that were effected last September, are being renewed for six months, and some of them for longer periods,

which will account for the inquiry for such loans now observable. The contracts are being placed largely with local trust companies, though in many cases institutions in near-by cities are more or less actively competing for the business.

Money on call, representing bankers' balances, loaned at the Stock Exchange during the week at 2% and at 1 3/4%, averaging 2%; banks loaned at 1 3/4% and trust companies at 2% as the minimum. Time loans on good mixed Stock Exchange collateral were quoted at 3 1/4% for thirty, 3 1/4@3 1/2% for sixty and 3 1/2@4% for ninety days, 3 3/4@4% for four to five, 4 1/4@4 1/2% for six and 5@5 1/4% for nine months. Commercial paper remains unchanged at 5 1/2@6% for sixty to ninety day endorsed bills receivable and for four to six months' choice single names.

The Bank of England rate of discount was reduced this week from 3 1/2%, at which it had stood since March 5, to 3%. The cable reports discounts of sixty to ninety day bank bills in London 2 3/4%. The open market rate at Paris is 2 5/8% and at Berlin and Frankfort it is 4 7/8%. According to our special cable from London, the Bank of England gained £615,273 bullion during the week and held £40,613,156 at the close of the week. Our correspondent further advises us that the gain was due in greatest measure to purchases of bar gold in the open market. The details of the movement into and out of the Bank were as follows: imports, £478,000 (of which £130,000 from Egypt, £10,000 from Constantinople, £11,000 from Australia and £327,000 bar gold bought); exports £150,000 (wholly to South America), and receipts of £287,000 net from the interior of Great Britain.

The movements in the foreign exchange market were quite as erratic as they were last week, and partly for the same reasons; the derangement of mail service contributed to encourage speculative operations after the demand for remittance by Tuesday's German steamer had been satisfied. Speculators for a decline did not, however, seem to realize their expectations of a profit, for on Wednesday there was a sharp recovery due to re-buying; then London cables quite positively indicated that there would be a reduction in the English Bank rate on the following day, and it was intimated that, should this be the case, the German Reichsbank would most likely reduce its official rate. The market was so sensitive to influences affecting changes therein, by reason of its temporarily oversold condition, and also because of the scarcity of bankers' bills, that the prospects of easier official discounts in London and Berlin caused general buying, not only to cover short contracts, but also to secure bills for remittance by the Lusitania on Saturday (to-day), this steamer being expected to deliver its mail as soon as would the French vessel which sailed on Thursday. The late cables on Wednesday noted a firmer tone for discounts in London and a good demand for money, as the result of calls for a one million sterling installment on the Indian loan, and as this condition of the British market seemed to make uncertain the expected reduction in the Bank of England rate, exchange fell fractionally by the close. On Thursday, when the reduction in the English Bank rate was announced, there was a firmer tone for long,

while short was slightly easier, but there appeared to be an unsatisfied demand for cover for oversold sight bills and the market became firm for all classes of exchange, so continuing on Friday. Commercial bills were scarce, cotton exports being small and those of wheat not in sufficient volume to create drafts in large amounts.

On Saturday of last week the market was irregular, and, compared with the previous day, long was 10 points lower at 4 8315@4 8320, short 10 points higher at 4 8590@4 8595 and cables 10 points at 4 8615@4 8620. On Monday long rose 5 points to 4 8320@4 8325, short 5 points to 4 8595@4 86 and cables 10 points to 4 8625@4 8630. On Tuesday the market was weak at a decline of 15 points for long to 4 8305@4 8310, of 10 points for short to 4 8580@4 8585 and of 20 points for cables to 4 8605@4 8610. On Wednesday there was a recovery of 25 points all around—in long to 4 8330@4 8335, in short to 4 8605@4 8610 and in cables to 4 8630@4 8635. On Thursday long fell 10 points to 4 8315@4 8325, short 10 points to 4 8595@4 86 and cables 5 points to 4 8625@4 8630. On Friday long was 25 points higher and short and cables 5 points lower.

The following indicates the daily posted rates for sterling exchange by some of the leading drawers

		Fri., Mch. 13	Mon., Mch. 16	Tues., Mch. 17	Wed., Mch. 18	Thurs., Mch. 19	Fri., Mch. 20
Brown	60 days	4 84	84	84	84	84	84
Bros. & Co.	Sight	4 87	87	87	87	87	87
Kligger, Pen-	60 days	4 84	84	84	84	84	84
body & Co.	Sight	4 87	87	87	87	87	87
Bank British	60 days	4 84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
North America	Sight	4 87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Bank of	60 days	4 84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Montreal	Sight	4 87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Canadian Bank	60 days	4 84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Commerce	Sight	4 87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Hetselbach, Tel-	60 days	4 84	84	84	84	84	84
heimer & Co.	Sight	4 87	87	87	87	87	87
Lazard	60 days	4 84	84	84	84	84	84
Freres	Sight	4 87	87	87	87	87	87
Merchants' Bank	60 days	4 84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
of Canada	Sight	4 87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2

The market closed on Friday at 4 8340@4 8350 for long, 4 8590@4 86 for short and 4 8620@4 8630 for cables. Commercial on/banks 4 8315@4 8325 and documents for payment 4 82 1/2@4 83 5/8. Cotton for payment 4 82 1/2@4 82 5/8, cotton for acceptance 4 8315@4 8325 and grain for payment 4 83 1/2@4 83 5/8.

The following gives the week's movement of money to and from the interior by the New York banks.

Week ending March 20 1908.	Received by N. Y. Banks.	Shipped by N. Y. Banks.	Net Interior Movement.
Currency	\$8,974,000	\$5,202,000	Gain \$3,772,000
Gold	1,567,000	694,000	Gain 873,000
Total gold and legal tenders	\$10,541,000	\$5,896,000	Gain \$4,645,000

With the Sub-Treasury operations the result is as follows.

Week ending March 20 1908.	Into Banks.	Out of Banks.	Net Change in Bank Holdings.
Banks' interior movement, as above.	\$10,541,000	\$5,896,000	Gain \$4,645,000
Sub-Treasury operations	30,850,000	27,850,000	Gain 3,000,000
Total gold and legal tenders	\$41,391,000	\$33,746,000	Gain \$7,645,000

The following table indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks.

Banks of	March 19 1908.			March 21 1907.		
	Gold.	Silver.	Total.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
England	£ 40,613,156	£	£ 40,613,156	£ 36,133,856	£	£ 36,133,856
France	110,309,260	36,173,886	146,483,146	104,418,020	39,221,553	143,639,573
Germany	33,489,000	13,880,000	47,369,000	32,506,000	12,765,000	45,271,000
Russia	115,675,000	6,355,000	122,030,000	119,274,000	5,553,000	124,827,000
Aus-Hun.	46,597,000	12,779,000	59,376,000	46,315,000	12,366,000	58,681,000
Spain	15,659,000	26,050,000	41,709,000	15,430,000	24,837,000	40,267,000
Italy	36,417,000	4,500,000	40,917,000	32,461,000	4,985,600	37,446,600
Neth'lands	7,693,600	4,437,900	12,131,500	5,264,000	5,712,400	10,976,400
Nat. Belg.	4,054,667	2,027,333	6,082,000	3,266,667	1,633,333	4,900,000
Sweden	3,902,000		3,902,000	4,161,000		4,161,000
Switz'land	3,347,000		3,347,000	1,375,000		1,375,000
Norway	1,466,000		1,466,000	1,610,000		1,610,000
Total week	419,220,683	106,201,119	525,421,802	402,217,543	107,073,886	509,291,429
Prev. week	418,451,145	105,676,250	524,127,395	401,330,873	106,506,743	507,837,616

*HOW TO OBTAIN ADDITIONAL SUBWAYS.*

The situation regarding the building of additional subways in the different boroughs of the Greater New York is rapidly approaching an acute stage. Public sentiment concerning the matter is aroused as it has not been before in years. The residents of the Borough of Brooklyn are holding mass meetings because no progress is being made in undertaking the construction of the Fourth Avenue subway to Coney Island; in the Borough of the Bronx the demand is also for additional subways; and in Manhattan, East Side residents are clamoring because their needs are not being met. In Queens Borough 48 associations were represented at a mass meeting held Friday night last week under the auspices of the United Civic Associations of that borough, and a unanimous demand was made that the city purchase the Belmont tunnel between 42d Street, Manhattan, and Long Island City. According to the accounts of this meeting in the daily papers, Magistrate Rasquin suggested that when the proper time came, "the entire Borough of Queens should march on the City Hall in a body and either get their demands or pull down the building."

This last is an indication of the public temper at the present time. And yet, with all their determination, the people are groping around in an aimless kind of way accomplishing practically nothing. They are still listening to the cheap talk and mouthy vociferations of those who have persistently led them astray for so many years. The situation in this respect in our municipality is a miniature of that larger movement which has overspread the whole country from one end to the other. The demagogues and the sensational press have been working up a frenzy against corporations and against capital and the people are paying the penalty in being obliged to do without many of the benefits that would inevitably flow if capital were free to find remunerative employment instead of being put under the ban, antagonized, and driven away.

The situation regarding the Belmont or Steinway Tunnel is very simple. This is not a case where construction is still to be done. The tunnel is already in existence and very little additional work and time would be required to put it in complete order. Under the circumstances no one can blame the residents of Queens Borough for getting impatient at not being allowed to enjoy its benefits. The thing that prevents its opening is the contention that has been set up that the company's franchise had lapsed and therefore the promoters could not avail of the fruits of their enterprise and skill unless the authorities grant a new franchise. The city authorities might be willing enough to come to terms and deal fairly by the new undertaking, but those who are constantly fanning excitement against corporate undertakings cannot let the opportunity slip by for getting in some more effective work along the old lines. If the promoters were allowed to open the tunnel and run cars through it, they might make some profit out of the operation, and that must be prevented at all hazards. We are being taught day after day that it is wrong for those engaged in public utility service of this kind to expect any large return on their outlay.

Accordingly, the city is being urged to buy the tunnel. It would never do, we are told, to leave such

a valuable adjunct in connection with transit facilities in the hands of private owners. But to get possession the city must pay for the tunnel, and unfortunately has no money to invest in that way. It is close to the debt limit and money is needed for a dozen other purposes equally imperative. In these circumstances a very reprehensible policy is being advocated—one which no enlightened community would undertake to defend except in times like these when property rights everywhere are being invaded. It is argued that, the franchises having lapsed or being assumed to have lapsed, the city holds the whip hand and can compel the acceptance of any terms, however onerous or harsh. The Belmont interests recently made a tender of the property to the Public Service Commission at \$7,239,476. Last week a bill was introduced in the Legislature authorizing the city to buy the tunnel but not to pay more than \$5,000,000 for it. This week another bill has been introduced authorizing the purchase at not in excess of \$3,000,000. Thus in effect confiscation is attempted. In the meantime the tunnel remains closed and Queens Borough residents are being deprived of its use. The chances are, if the false guides who have been advising the public to its harm are not sent to the rear, the tunnel will remain closed indefinitely.

The remedy would seem simple and obvious. Let the residents, instead of pulling down the City Hall, march to Albany and compel the passage of a bill directing the granting of the necessary franchise on the best terms possible so as to protect the capital invested and allow decent and adequate profits from the operation of the same. It would not take very long to enact legislation of this kind and the benefits would follow immediately. The public should not allow itself to be frightened any longer by the old bogey that private capital if allowed to remain in possession might make large profits out of the venture. It is entitled to large profits, and if large profits should result, capital would come in and more tunnels be built.

The matter of subway construction is a little different, and yet the remedy is much the same and equally simple. Here the work is still to be done and the capital still to be obtained. But all that is necessary is to offer terms liberal enough and there will be not the slightest difficulty in securing all the money needed for the purpose. Numerous subway routes, both in the Borough of Brooklyn and in Manhattan, have already been laid out with great care and detail and the only question is how they are to be built. Two difficulties stand in the way. In the first place, the city, as stated further above, is running very close to the debt limit, and as it will take enormous sums to build these subways, a long period of time must elapse before the municipality will be in position to provide the necessary money. The Fourth Avenue subway to Coney Island furnishes an excellent illustration of the predicament in which the city finds itself. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment officially approved the project eight or nine months ago and it was supposed that the estimated cost, \$23,000,000, had been definitely provided for. But the Public Service Commission has been engaged for nearly nine months revising and elaborating certain engineering features connected with the route, and now that plans are fully completed and the Commission is ready to

advertise for bids, Comptroller Metz announces that the bonds that might have been available six months ago are no longer available, having been devoted to other purposes. The Brooklyn public is indignant, and yet there appears to be no help for the matter, especially as additional subway routes have been laid out in Manhattan and the Bronx, and the residents of these boroughs contend that their claims to relief from intolerable transit conditions are just as urgent as those of the Brooklyn public.

But it should always be remembered that the debt limit is not the only obstacle in the way of obtaining the necessary subways and tunnels. It is a question whether even if the city were empowered to issue the necessary amount of bonds, bidders could be found to construct and operate the same. Sufficient inducements must be offered to capital or it will not venture in, while the fact is that under existing laws, designedly made harsh and oppressive, the inducements are completely lacking. Last year the city invited bids for a series of subway routes on Manhattan Island and did not succeed in obtaining a single proposal, even under the offer of city aid—we mean the issue of city bonds.

The present subways, with the tunnel to Brooklyn, were obtained because at the time the contract for the same was made the conditions were very much more favorable than at present. A franchise for 50 years was granted with renewal for another 25 years. Even then no financial interest was prepared to engage in building and operating the road until at the very last moment Mr. August Belmont came to the rescue. It was generally felt that, even with the city furnishing the money for the original cost of construction (not the equipment), the risks involved were too great and the chances of profits too remote to make it an object for any syndicate of capitalists to assume responsibility for the project. Mr. Belmont had faith and in the end secured the rewards to which he was so justly entitled.

But immediately the cry went up that the city had been too liberal—that it was a mistake to allow private capitalists to reap such profits, that the city ought to keep such good things all for itself. The sensational press urged that there must be no repetition of this kind of thing—that it was city money that had built the subway and the promoters were entitled to no credit or consideration. One of the outcomes of this agitation was the passage of the so-called Elsberg Act, fixing the period of a franchise at only twenty years with a right of renewal for only fifteen more. Other provisions and restrictions have been imposed and added in one way or another, with the result, as already stated, that last year the city could obtain no bids for any of its subway proposals covering Manhattan Borough.

Two courses are now being suggested with a view to securing the additional subways. In the first place we are told that the Constitution ought to be amended so as to allow the city to incur debt beyond the 10 per cent limit. There are numerous objections to this. The city is now putting out new bond issues at the rate of \$100,000,000 or more a year, and obviously it would be risky to carry the process too far. It should not be forgotten, either, that the city has been engaged for a long while in stretching its borrowing capacity and it is time a halt were

called. It is only five years since the city officials revised the method of assessing property so as to bring assessments nearer the full value and thereby added \$1,421,000,000 to the total of the real estate values in a single year. This step enlarged the borrowing capacity by \$142,000,000 and yet before a great while the city found itself in the same plight as before. In the interval since then the State Constitution has also been amended so as further to extend the city's borrowing power.

At this juncture a second course for securing the additional subways is being urged. This suggestion comes from the very papers that have been so successful in driving capital away from subway undertakings. It is suggested that these subways be built piece-meal, a section this year, a section next year, and a little in each Borough, as the city gets power to issue additional debt from year to year by adding to the aggregate of assessed values. A qualified opinion has been obtained from Corporation Counsel Pendleton and ex-Judge John F. Dillon to the effect that in certain contingencies and under certain conditions it might be entirely legal to build subways on this piecemeal plan. It does not seem to have dawned upon those who have conceived this brilliant idea that in this way the completion of these new subways would be indefinitely delayed and that in the meantime the public would have to do without the additional transit facilities just as at present.

Is it not time to stop all this humbug and tomfoolery? Let the public return to its senses. The money needed for the additional subways, whether it be \$200,000,000 or \$500,000,000, can be obtained in abundance and without the least difficulty. There is no need at all why the city should have to extend aid in any way. Change the laws; make it an inducement for private capital to come in by allowing reasonable profits, and New York City in all its boroughs will soon have all the transit facilities it needs, while the pressure on the city's debt limit will at once be relieved. The situation is urgent in the extreme—and from many different standpoints. One of the McAdoo tunnels to Jersey is already in operation and the other soon will be. It will not be long, either, before the series of tunnels under the Hudson River which the Pennsylvania Railroad is building will be finished. Unless, therefore, New York City bestirs itself and supplies to its population equally good transit facilities, the result will be that real estate values in New Jersey will be built up at the expense of those in New York. At the present time, when, owing to the business depression, so many mechanics and laboring men generally are out of work, it would be conferring huge benefits to start subway construction at once, thereby giving employment to a portion at least of the idle men. Let the public of this city, therefore, cut loose from the demagogues by whom it has so persistently been misled. Let it refuse to be befuddled any longer by talk of "franchise grabbers." Let it insist that it has no prejudice against the employment of private capital under reasonable restrictions and conditions. Above everything else, make it known that it will not tolerate further delay and further dallying in a matter of such vital importance to the city and all its interests.

*THE REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION.*

As has been the case with all previous reports of the United States Steel Corporation, the impression left upon the mind after study of the present report is that of the size, the magnitude and the strength of the company, which undeniably ranks as the largest industrial combination of the age. Nowhere else can figures of the same huge extent be met in an annual document dealing with the affairs of a single corporation, nor can an equal display of strength and earning capacity be found in any other undertaking of the kind. These reflections were suggested when the first annual report of the company made its appearance and the story is becoming a more impressive one with each succeeding year.

The exhibit of earning capacity, especially when considered in relation to the requirements for charges and dividends, is simply marvelous. The year under review was not throughout favorable to large profits, since, succeeding the panic in October, a marked recession in general trade and a complete collapse in the iron and steel industry occurred. In other words, in two of the twelve months business was exceedingly poor. Yet, after providing for all fixed charges and contributing \$27,719,744 to the various sinking, depreciation and replacement funds, the company had a balance of net income in the large sum of \$104,565,564 on the operations of the twelve months, whereas the requirement for the dividends being paid (namely 7% on the preferred shares and 2% on the common shares) was only \$35,383,727. Roughly, then, available net income was three times the sum needed to pay dividends. After allowing for the dividends, a surplus remained on the operations of the twelve months in amount of no less than \$69,179,836. Out of this a round \$54,000,000 was set aside for extensions, additions and the acquisition of new property—\$35,500,000 being applied on account of expenditures made, and to be made, on authorized appropriations for additional property, new plants and construction, and for discharge of capital obligations, and \$18,500,000 being specifically set aside for authorized appropriations and expenditures on account of construction of the enormous plant being erected at Gary, Ind.

This \$54,000,000 thus applied is entirely apart from the \$32,857,241 already deducted and representing appropriations for the benefit of the various funds which we have enumerated. The situation therefore is that for capital appropriations and for capital extinguishment the aggregate amount taken from earnings for the twelve months has reached the enormous sum of \$86,857,241 and even then an undistributed surplus remains on the operations of the year, after the payment of dividends, in the sum of \$15,179,836. Consequently if the Steel Corporation is now to face a period of trade depression it has a very large margin of earnings to encroach upon before dividends can be endangered, though of course it is well established that the iron and steel industry is subject to wide fluctuations and extremes, even under the beneficent policy pursued by the Steel Corporation, and it is literally correct to say that with the steel producers it is either king or pauper all the time.

The aggregate net earnings for the twelve months of 1907 were \$160,964,673. At this figure comparison

is with \$156,624,273 for the calendar year 1906, \$119,787,658 in 1905 and but \$73,176,521 in 1904. This last was a poor year and the change from the earnings of that period to the \$160,964,673 net earnings of 1907 indicates what sharp extremes can be reached in a very short period of time. It is rather noteworthy that, owing to the relapse which occurred in the closing two months of 1907, the company's production of most items for 1907 fell below the output for 1906. The aggregate of iron ore mined reached 22,403,801 tons in 1907, against 20,645,148 tons in 1906; but the coke product was only 12,373,938 tons, against 13,295,075 tons in 1906. Of blast furnace products the output was 10,819,968 tons, against 11,267,377 tons; of steel ingots 13,099,548 tons, against 13,511,149 tons, and of rolled and other finished products for sale 10,376,742 tons, against 10,578,433 tons. None of these figures include the operations of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & RR. Co., though reports of earnings do include that company for the last two months of the year. The report says that during the first ten months of 1907 the several departments of the subsidiary companies were operated at substantially their maximum capacity. The production of finished products for sale for the period to Nov. 1 showed an increase of 5% over the corresponding period in 1906. But during the last two months of the year a decrease in the production of finished products occurred which exceeded the whole of the gain during the first ten months. The production of finished steel, we have already seen, fell off 201,691 tons, or 2%. The decrease in actual shipments to customers showed a somewhat larger falling off, 10,451,488 tons of all kinds of manufactured materials (including furnace products and scrap) having been shipped in 1907, against 10,862,425 tons in the preceding year. It is pointed out that prices of steel commodities for domestic sale were not generally advanced during the year, notwithstanding there were marked increases in the cost of raw materials and supplies used in manufacturing, in railroad freight charges, in wages and in taxes.

Reference is again made to the company's export business and it is noted that the results from that business have been very satisfactory. During the year there was shipped for export 1,014,082 tons of steel commodities of various kinds, a decrease of 6% as compared with the shipments in the previous year. It is stated, however, that the gross receipts from the 1907 shipments exceeded those for 1906 by 16%. The average mill price realized per ton for all exported materials, it appears, was only 7½% less than the average price realized for all domestic shipments. Emphasis is laid on the advantages to the employee, the domestic consumer and the manufacturer of a fair volume of foreign trade during periods of business depression in the United States. It is argued that in order to obtain the maximum benefit from such trade during times of lesser activity in business in the domestic market, it is wise to sell continuously in the neutral markets of the world and even at times when foreign trade conditions do not result in prices so near the domestic prices as were realized during 1907.

We get perhaps the best idea of the magnitude of the company's operations and business when we turn

to another part of the report and note the figures showing the so-called "Volume of Business." It appears that the business done by all companies controlled during the year, as represented by their combined gross sales and earnings, equaled over three-quarters of a thousand million dollars—in exact figures \$757,014,767. This includes sales between the different subsidiary companies as well as sales to the public, and also the earnings of the transportation lines owned, and therefore involves more or less duplication; but is nevertheless a fair indication of the volume of business done. In 1906 the gross sales or earnings were only \$696,750,926, in 1905 they were no more than \$585,331,736 and in 1904 but \$444,405,430. The average number of employees in the service of all companies during 1907 was 210,180, as against 202,457 in 1906, 180,158 in 1905 and 147,343 in 1904. The total amount paid in salaries and wages was \$160,825,822, as against \$147,765,540 in 1906, \$128,052,955 in 1905 and \$99,778,276 in 1904. The report states that on Jan. 1 1907 and March 1 1907 advances were made in the wages and salaries of approximately 65% of the total employees. These advances increased the wages and salaries of the employees affected about 6.6%. It is figured that the average rate of wages and salaries paid all employees during 1907 was more than 5% higher than the similar average rate in 1906.

As indicating what is being done to improve the physical condition of the property, there is a statement in the report showing that the expenditures made by all companies during 1907 for maintenance and renewals, including the re-lining of blast furnaces and for extraordinary replacements, equaled the sum of \$55,828,253, the largest of any year in the history of the corporation. It appears, furthermore, that during the last six years the aggregate of the expenditures in this way reached \$231,833,686. The entire amount, we are told, was charged to current operating expenses and to replacement funds reserved from earnings.

The expenditures on *capital* account during the year for the acquisition of additional property and construction (entirely exclusive of the amount paid by the Steel Corporation for the acquisition of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & RR. Co.) reached no less than \$66,981,252. All of these expenditures comprehended only actual additions and extensions to the plants and properties. In face of these large outlays the funded debt during the twelve months was actually reduced, if allowance be made for the obligations incurred and assumed in connection with the Tennessee purchase. The total bonded, mortgage and debenture debt of the U. S. Steel Corporation and its subsidiary companies on Dec. 31 1907 was \$602,320,511. This compares with \$564,670,875 on Jan. 1 1907, showing an apparent increase of \$37,649,636; but 30 million dollars of Steel Corporation sinking fund bonds were issued in the purchase of the stock of the Tennessee company and \$14,666,000 of debt of that company and another very small company has been entered on the books. It follows that the ordinary debt was decreased \$7,016,364. Notwithstanding the money paid out in connection with the Tennessee purchase (for the 30 million dollars bonds issued did not provide all the means needed for that purpose), and notwithstanding the large capital expenditures, the financial condition

of the company remains phenomenally strong. Cash on hand is not quite as large as it was twelve months before, but nevertheless aggregates \$53,963,848, and total current assets, including this cash, and including also \$136,188,874 as the inventory valuation of goods and materials on hand, aggregated on Dec. 31 \$274,411,308, while current liabilities at the same date were only \$45,063,824. The assets given do not include \$10,222,000 of various bonds of subsidiary companies held in the treasury subject to sale.

The company has been brought to this position of great strength through the large appropriations of earnings that have been made from year to year in payment of capital outlays or in extinguishment of capital obligations. We have seen that in 1907 the appropriations in that way were \$86,857,241. But these appropriations have been going on ever since the organization of the company on April 1 1901. There is no single statement in the report that indicates the whole amount of the income which has been devoted to the purposes named. But with the help of the several annual reports it is possible to make computations indicating the magnitude of these appropriations. As we pointed out a year ago, practically all surplus earnings, whether specifically earmarked or not, may be considered as having gone into the properties, either to improve their physical or their financial condition. With that fact in mind, note that the balance sheet shows undivided surplus on December 31 1907 for the Steel Corporation and its subsidiary companies in amount of \$122,645,243, of which only \$25,000,000 was provided at organization, the other \$97,645,243 having been accumulated out of earnings. Moreover, this is entirely independent of the amount standing to the credit of the sinking and reserve funds, which reaches \$83,975,347 and the amount standing to the credit of the bond sinking funds, which is given as \$31,503,976. Altogether, therefore, the three items represent a total of over \$238,000,000 of income.

Imposing though these figures are, they do not show the full extent of the income used in that way. Large sums applied out of earnings no longer appear in the accounts, having been marked off the books from among the assets, with corresponding reductions on the liability side. There is a statement in the report which gives the accumulated surplus for the period from April 1 1901 to Dec. 31 1907 after the deduction of charges and the payments of dividends. This surplus thus given amounts to \$232,563,855. It should be distinctly understood, however, that this is the surplus *after* the large yearly sinking fund contributions, and also the appropriations for the depreciation and extinguishment funds and the extraordinary and special replacement funds. These appropriations, as already pointed out, have been of very large extent. Following the plan pursued by us last year, we have undertaken to figure out what these appropriations and contributions aggregate for the whole of the period since the inception of the enterprise. The result is shown in the following table. We start with the recorded surplus of \$232,563,855, and then add the amounts which were deducted each year before arriving at the surplus.

## EARNINGS APPLIED IN IMPROVEMENTS AND EXTENSIONS.

Aggregate net income (above charges and above contributions to various funds) from date of organization (April 1 1901) to Dec. 31 1907		\$494,918,455
Dividends paid—		
On preferred stock (47 1/2%)	\$193,755,598	
On common stock (13 1/2%)	68,598,982	262,354,580
Surplus		\$232,563,855
Add contributions to sinking funds, to depreciation and extinguishment funds and to extraordinary and special replacement and improvement funds—		
Calendar year 1907	\$32,357,241	
do do 1906	34,797,555	
do do 1905	27,465,062	
do do 1904	18,267,328	
do do 1903	29,293,866	
do do 1902	27,814,380	170,284,221
Aggregate amount of net earnings put into property		\$402,848,076

The life of the Steel Corporation extends back hardly seven years, and yet in this brief period of time over 402 millions of dollars of earnings (\$402,848,076), it appears, have been put into the property and applied to its improvement, enlargement and extension. The aggregate amount of the common shares outstanding is \$508,302,500 and if these did not represent actual cash investment at the time of their issue, the shares are being rapidly paid for by the application of earnings—\$402,848,076 having already been thus applied as just seen. Truly the achievement is a marvelous one, and if any corporation in the land can lay claim to being fortified against a period of trade adversity, the Steel Company can.

Of course for 1908 the company cannot count upon such favorable results as attended operations in 1907. Present indications are that the year will be one of depression. It is gratifying to note, however, that even here the report has pleasing news to convey. For after noting that, in common with the experience in other lines of industry, a material reduction in sales occurred during the latter part of 1907, the report makes the announcement that the bookings for January were 25% better than for December, and those for February 25% better than for January. To this is added the further statement that as the report is going to press the bookings per day are "at least 25% larger than those for February." All of which is very encouraging.

## THE FOWLER CURRENCY BILL.

The following from the "Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin" of this city, bearing upon our article of last week discussing the provisions of the Fowler Currency Bill, merits a few words of reply.

## BANK NOTES NOT LEGAL TENDER.

The "Financial Chronicle," while approving of the principle and purpose of the Fowler Currency Bill, criticizes some of its most important provisions, but in doing so it falls into one serious error. It says: "Mr. Fowler proposes to make his series of bank notes full legal tender for everything except the payment of interest on the public debt. Thus, everyone would be obliged to accept the notes." Again in the course of its argument it says: "But the notes are sent out clothed with full legal tender attributes in everyday business affairs, and under such circumstances a tax of no more than 2% per annum would be manifestly insufficient to drive the notes home when they were no longer needed to move the crops or for other mercantile purposes." This is an entire misconception of the provisions of the bill.

The notes are not made a legal tender for private debts, and nobody would be obliged to take them except for payments from the Government for other purposes than interest on the public debt. It is declared that the notes shall be "received at par in all parts of the United States in payment of taxes, excises, public lands and all other dues to the United States, including duties on imports, and also for all salaries and other debts and demands owing by the United States to individuals, corporations and associations within the United States except interest on the public debt and in redemption of the national currency."

This is quite different from making the notes a general legal tender, and the provision is copied exactly from the law relating to the present bank circulation with the exception of including duties on imports specifically as payable in these notes, while the present law specifically excepts them. There was a reason for excepting them when the original law

was passed, for specie payments were suspended and Government notes and bank notes were alike depreciated, and it was necessary to collect part of the revenue in gold in order to have the coin for payments on the public debt. It was also necessary in order to have the duties on imports serve their intended purpose in yielding revenue and incidentally restricting foreign trade. That necessity no longer exists, and it is proposed to make the bank notes receivable for dues to and from the Government in order that there may be no discrimination against them in public dealings, but in "everyday business affairs" they will simply be bank notes payable on demand and not actual money, and therefore not a legal tender for private payments. Nobody would be obliged to accept them except for payments by the Government.

We agree entirely with our contemporary, in its statement that under the language of the Fowler Bill, the notes proposed are not a legal tender for private debts, and we should have expressed ourselves more guardedly so as to avoid the drawing of any such inference. In certain contingencies the distinction referred to might be important. It remains true, however, that in everyday business affairs the notes would virtually possess legal tender attributes. For, in addition to the sentences quoted by our contemporary, defining the character of the notes, there is another, which reads as follows: "Said notes shall be received upon deposit and for all purposes of debt and liability by every national banking association at par and without charge of whatsoever kind." This answers all purposes, as far as the merchant or business man is concerned, for he carries on his business by means of checks, and, under the law, his bank, if a national institution, will be obliged to accept the notes from him at their face value. If there were also a requirement compelling the bank so receiving the notes to present them for redemption, the case would be different. But there is no such requirement. We mention these matters merely because we cannot get rid of the feeling that, given authority to issue notes to a maximum of \$1,803,000,000, as against a present outstanding total of but \$632,458,712, and with a tax of only 2% per annum, stringent safeguards will be necessary to prevent inflation and speculation.

We have also received a letter concerning our article from Mr. Fowler himself. This we print in full below.

## COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY.

House of Representatives,  
Washington, D. C., March 17 1908.

My Dear Mr. Dana:

I have just read the review in your valuable paper of the Fowler Currency Bill, and note that you have made one very unfortunate mistake in assuming that the bank notes are legal tender under any circumstances except between the banks and to and from the Government. In other words, the legal tender qualities of these notes is precisely what the statutes give to the old bank notes except that they are receivable for duties on imports, which, I am sure, from your knowledge on the subject, you will approve.

Now, a word with regard to the guaranty of deposits.

First, is it not true that the assumption on the part of both the States and the Government of the supervision of our banking institutions is based upon the fact that they are quasi public institutions, for which the State and Federal governments deem themselves more or less responsible?

If there is any force whatever in the argument that the selection of a bank should be a matter of education to the depositor, and that he should be constantly left to investigate and decide which bank he should use, then the Government should not intervene to supervise in the slightest degree. There are a very great many people in the United States who ignorantly suppose that the national banks are safe beyond the possibility of loss, simply because they are national banks.

I assert, therefore, that Government supervision, State or national, should be withdrawn, and the people be left to this terrific school of experience, or that the Government should completely perform its work and impose such obligations upon the banks as will truly justify the confidence the people have in these quasi public institutions.

Second, what is the fact with regard to the actual conduct of the banks of the country with regard to guaranteeing deposits, substantially as is proposed by my measure?

When the Chicago banks were confronted with a loss of several millions through the collapse of Walsh's bank, the Chicago National, they immediately took over this institution, knowing that there was to be a loss of several millions of dollars, possibly from 5 to 7 millions. What was this but a guaranty of deposits, even though they had had no supervision over this institution? You say that the present clearing-house committees have the same authority now that the Board of Managers provided for in my bill would have. But this is not true. The clearing-house committees never assume to examine any of the banks, with two or three exceptions, unless the banks appeal to them for help in distress; while the Board of Managers are made responsible for examination and supervision; the bill giving them unlimited power to employ and direct the examiners, so that no such contingencies could arise as that of Walsh's bank and the Heinze and Thomas episodes in New York. Upon a moment's reflection, you must realize that, in your presentation of the case in your review in respect to this particular feature, you were utterly wrong.

Now there are at least three exceptions to the usual authority and activity of clearing-house committees throughout the United States.

The first exception arose out of the Walsh failure. For the Chicago banks, having learned a sad lesson through it, immediately formed themselves into an association of self-protection, and declared that no bank should thereafter clear through the association, nor should any bank clear through any bank belonging to the association which did not subject itself to such examinations as the clearing-house committee, through its own examiners, should thereafter make from time to time in regular order. This they have done with a very high degree of satisfaction to themselves, and so well has the plan worked that St. Louis and Kansas City have already followed in their footsteps. I am informed that San Francisco is about to adopt the same method of protection. The leading banker of Baltimore told me the other day that he had been trying for years to have the Clearing-House Committee adopt the same plan there.

Will you or any one say that any clearing-house committee, having once assumed the supervision of all the banks clearing through their association, directly or indirectly, has not assumed the moral obligation to the public that no one of the institutions so examined shall fail?

I should like to call your attention to page 5 of the "Journal of Commerce" of Thursday, March 12 1908, where you will find a letter from Horace White and one from Lyman J. Gage, who are undoubtedly the two leading authorities on banking economies in the United States.

Upon a more thorough study of the bill and a more complete understanding of the measure, I have not the least doubt that your ultimate view will coincide with theirs; for I do not know of a man of high authority nor the representative of any association, who has earnestly and honestly approached the study of this subject, without coming to the same conclusion.

Of course I do not mean to say that any intelligent person in reading over so comprehensive a measure would not find something to suggest, and in many instances suggestions that would be helpful; but in dealing with so great a question we must handle it in a large minded way and differentials must be forgotten in order that the larger end may be attained.

Under another cover, I am sending you two or three of the revised reports, and desire to call your attention to the Comptroller's report on the losses of depositors in failed banks, where you will find that a mere pittance of .037 of all deposits would have been sufficient to pay all losses.

Very truly yours,

CHARLES N. FOWLER.

P. S. I would like also to call your attention to the fact that the banks of Duluth and Omaha, during the recent panic, signed an agreement to protect the banks of their respective cities; and that the preservation of the trust companies of New York was also due to this same guaranty of deposits.

The first point made by Mr. Fowler, with reference to the legal-tender character of the notes, we have already discussed above. As to Mr. Fowler's argument in favor of the provision guaranteeing the deposits of the banks, what we said in our discussion of the subject was written with a knowledge of his views, and we do not therefore feel called upon to reiterate the objections against this portion of the bill as enumerated by us last week. Mr. Fowler points to the numerous occasions in the past when clearing-house associations have come to the rescue of embarrassed institutions. But to our mind there is no analogy between action of that kind and that proposed by Mr. Fowler. It is one thing to extend *voluntary* aid to a deserving institution in time of stress and quite another thing to be compelled to assume the burdens of all institutions

that may get into trouble, irrespective of the character of the management or the nature of the assets. In the case of clearing-house associations, the general rule of action is to intervene only for the protection of solvent institutions, and often it is considered unwise to go even as far as this, for fear of imperiling the safety of the other members of the association. On the other hand, Mr. Fowler's plan contemplates a wholesale guaranty of the liabilities of all the banks, both sound and unsound—a dangerous and an objectionable proceeding, we insist.

**RAILROAD GROSS EARNINGS FOR FEBRUARY.**

Current returns of railroad earnings all reflect the prevailing period of trade depression. Our compilations to-day cover the roads which have furnished early preliminary statements for the month of February. These show a loss as compared with the corresponding period of 1907 of \$5,706,584, or 10.71%. The extent of road covered is 84,405 miles. As this, however, is only about 40% of the railroad mileage of the country, it is easy to see that the aggregate loss is going to prove very heavy when the full statement is made up some weeks hence. Few roads form exceptions to the rule of decrease. Out of the whole 59 roads included in our present statement, only eleven are distinguished in that way.

The showing is really less favorable than would appear from the face of the figures. In the first place, 1908 being leap year, February had an extra day, adding correspondingly to the earnings of the roads. In the second place, comparison is with a period of relatively light earnings in 1907. Weather conditions in February last year were quite adverse, particularly in the territory extending from the Upper Lakes to the North Pacific coast, where conditions were of exceptional severity. Such roads as the Great Northern, the Northern Pacific and the "Soo" sustained heavy losses in earnings as a consequence. The three roads mentioned having thus had their earnings cut down a year ago by a state of things which was not repeated the present year, are now able to show gains in earnings, offsetting to that extent the losses on other roads. But it is noteworthy that in none of these instances is the present year's increase equal to last year's loss. It is thus obvious that, except for the circumstances named, our summary of earnings for the month would have been even less satisfactory than it is. In the following we carry the totals back for a series of years.

February.	Mileage.			Gross Earnings.		Increase (+) or Decrease (-).	
	Year Given.	Yr. Preceding.	In-crease, %.	Year Given.	Year Preceding.	\$	%
Year.	Roads	Miles.	Miles.	%	\$	\$	%
1897	125	91,864	91,177	0.86	33,393,769	34,087,463	-693,694 2.03
1898	125	95,506	94,571	0.99	39,207,730	34,335,397	+4,872,333 14.19
1899	118	92,273	91,211	1.10	37,035,948	37,580,536	-544,588 1.45
1900	103	94,042	91,829	2.41	45,739,672	36,447,592	+9,292,080 20.01
1901	105	98,076	95,283	2.93	50,439,204	46,733,346	+3,695,858 7.91
1902	92	94,914	93,200	1.76	50,301,694	48,404,740	+1,896,954 3.75
1903	78	96,646	94,496	2.27	55,694,648	48,912,743	+6,781,905 13.87
1904	67	82,882	80,691	2.71	45,880,825	46,032,562	-142,737 0.31
1905	61	82,193	80,429	2.19	41,651,281	44,914,739	-3,263,458 2.81
1906	58	83,265	81,405	2.28	53,838,607	42,850,373	+10,988,234 25.64
1907	67	93,497	91,740	1.91	65,168,922	63,850,213	+1,317,809 2.06
1908	59	84,405	83,328	1.29	47,584,490	53,289,074	-5,706,584 10.71
Jan. 1 to Feb. 29.		29.					
1897	125	91,864	91,177	0.86	67,321,230	70,779,471	-3,458,241 4.88
1898	125	95,557	94,527	0.99	80,195,211	69,217,374	+10,977,837 15.86
1899	117	92,236	91,174	1.10	79,091,425	76,844,948	+2,246,477 2.81
1900	102	93,769	91,556	2.41	92,056,200	78,114,962	+13,941,238 17.8
1901	104	98,039	95,246	2.98	106,690,137	98,151,022	+8,539,115 8.70
1902	92	94,914	93,200	1.73	108,781,813	102,330,497	+6,451,316 6.30
1903	78	96,646	94,496	2.27	117,867,542	105,478,219	+12,389,323 11.75
1904	67	82,882	80,691	2.71	94,786,426	96,803,491	-2,017,065 2.08
1905	60	80,087	78,369	2.19	92,750,575	91,098,897	+1,651,678 1.82
1906	57	82,729	80,928	2.25	111,838,088	91,312,897	+20,525,191 22.55
1907	67	93,497	91,740	1.91	136,240,193	133,124,581	+3,115,612 2.34
1908	59	84,405	83,328	1.29	99,975,51	110,477,618	-10,502,103 9.51

Note.—We do not include the Mexican roads in any of the years.

The falling off in earnings in the case of some of the separate roads reaches large proportions, the lines in the South being particularly distinguished in that way. In the table we now give we have brought together all changes for amounts in excess of \$30,000, whether gains or losses. The gains, as already indicated, are very limited, being supplied mainly by the roads which had special adverse conditions to contend against in 1907.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN GROSS EARNINGS IN FEBRUARY.

Increases.		Decreases.	
Northern Pacific	\$434,281	St. Louis Southwestern	\$157,999
Gt. North. Syst. (2)	184,065	Cin. New Or. & Texas Pac	144,324
Canadian Northern	152,400	Central of Georgia	134,400
Colorado & Southern	35,045	Wheeling & Lake Erie	98,048
Representing 5 roads in our compilation		Detroit Toledo & Ironton	
	\$805,791		85,464
Baltimore & Ohl <sup>a</sup>	\$1,256,945	Chicago Indianap. & Louis	85,155
Southern Railway	744,506	Chicago Great Western	85,087
Louisville & Nashville	517,161	Alabama Great Southern	82,699
Missouri Pacific (2)	517,000	Gulf & Ship Island	49,632
Illinois Central	434,868	Buffalo Roch. & Pitts	46,204
Grand Trunk (4)	342,403	Toledo St. Louis & West	42,001
Texas & Pacific	252,530	Yazoo & Mississippi Valley	40,194
Mobile & Ohio	241,546	Iowa Centra	36,924
Wabash	236,772	Mobile Jackson & K. C.	36,108
Denver & Rio Grande	230,400	Texas Central	30,746
Canadian Pacific	203,000	Western Maryland	30,536
Internat. & Gt. North	188,000	Representing 35 roads in our compilation	\$6,448,113

Note.—Figures in parenthesis after name of road indicate the number of lines or companies for which separate returns are given in our compilations.

In interpreting the significance of the present year's loss it is important to bear in mind that, aside from the depression existing in general trade, there was also a diminution in the movement of the leading staples. In the South and Southwest there was a falling off in the cotton movement, not so much because the movement was small in itself for the season of year as because comparison was with a large total last year. In the West there was a shrinkage in the grain movement. As far as the cotton movement is concerned, the shipments overland this year were 160,836 bales as against 195,018 bales in February last year, but as against 138,742 bales in February 1906. The receipts at the Southern outports were 662,239 bales, comparing with 896,548 bales in 1907 and 495,931 bales in 1906, as may be seen from the following:

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AT SOUTHERN PORTS IN FEBRUARY, AND FROM JANUARY 1 TO MARCH 1 1908, 1907 AND 1906.

Ports.	February.			Since January 1.		
	1908.	1907.	1906.	1908.	1907.	1906.
Galveston . . . . . bales.	263,590	417,955	211,649	650,584	1,009,460	413,838
Port Arthur, &c.	16,119	20,277	12,979	65,637	46,709	26,290
New Orleans	107,385	235,498	159,342	531,235	605,362	334,178
Mobile	20,703	16,926	7,674	92,006	52,624	29,923
Pensacola, &c.	6,811	19,345	13,850	42,744	46,709	51,705
Savannah	60,084	86,555	46,687	209,248	221,453	119,272
Charleston	5,491	23,857	13,658	64,468	42,231	33,159
Georgetown, &c.	4,461	8,214	5,038	20,796	16,463	11,612
Wilmington	100	32	87	227	302	321
Norfolk	30,385	17,683	3,717	86,210	48,383	17,661
Newport News, &c.	47,788	41,998	18,694	110,437	116,763	51,629
	322	8,208	2,556	619	19,346	5,602
Total	662,239	896,548	495,931	1,844,211	2,225,844	1,005,180

In the Western grain movement there was a sharp contraction in the receipts of corn and wheat and also a loss in the case of some of the minor cereals. Altogether, the receipts at the Western primary markets for the four weeks ending Feb. 29 aggregated 38,092,372 bushels the present year, as against 52,591,050 bushels in the corresponding period last year. The details of the grain movement in our usual form appear in the table we now present.

WESTERN FLOUR AND GRAIN RECEIPTS.

Four weeks ending Feb. 29.	Flour.						Grain.					
	Flour (bush.)	Wheat (bush.)	Corn (bush.)	Oats (bush.)	Barley (bush.)	Rye (bush.)	Flour (bush.)	Wheat (bush.)	Corn (bush.)	Oats (bush.)	Barley (bush.)	Rye (bush.)
Chicago	807,562	627,655	6,729,249	5,976,316	1,497,100	117,500	721,657	548,000	12,704,036	5,411,005	1,681,297	200,000
Minneapolis	191,375	374,000	371,000	626,000	894,000	90,000	145,625	355,000	899,000	1,065,600	1,065,200	113,400
St. Louis	196,670	846,000	1,638,750	1,609,200	184,600	19,237	219,930	923,584	3,636,390	2,105,600	280,800	31,000
Toledo	70,000	482,300	168,000	-----	-----	2,000	-----	230,000	1,129,000	250,300	-----	1,800
Detroit	12,600	88,429	415,339	139,156	-----	-----	9,600	49,466	373,587	169,300	-----	-----

Four weeks ending Feb. 29.	Flour (bush.)	Wheat (bush.)	Corn (bush.)	Oats (bush.)	Barley (bush.)	Rye (bush.)
Chicago	4,386	56,709	893,995	427,818	16,160	-----
1907	3,274	133,163	520,909	347,699	20,284	-----
Peoria	85,900	166,000	900,300	970,000	125,000	41,000
1907	84,050	24,400	1,494,900	769,500	267,000	31,000
Duluth	1,714,645	-----	-----	293,354	165,826	2,354
1907	12,500	1,619,065	-----	147,303	27,514	12,925
Minneapolis	5,064,000	-----	517,620	1,355,400	559,930	76,250
1907	7,680,398	-----	703,170	965,810	827,075	100,480
Kansas City	887,950	-----	529,600	362,000	-----	-----
1907	2,309,000	-----	1,032,000	444,000	-----	-----

Total of all— 1908 1,298,493 9,895,388 12,478,753 11,927,274 3,442,616 348,341  
1907 1,196,636 13,772,076 22,492,992 11,657,207 4,169,170 499,605

Jan. 1 to Feb. 29.	Flour (bush.)	Wheat (bush.)	Corn (bush.)	Oats (bush.)	Barley (bush.)	Rye (bush.)
Chicago	1,768,464	1,978,881	20,389,381	14,461,549	3,770,435	378,171
1907	1,709,585	2,412,462	25,725,248	12,811,363	4,016,211	442,628
Minneapolis	418,225	1,155,000	841,000	1,571,600	2,736,000	259,800
1907	274,450	1,090,000	1,726,000	2,192,600	3,152,000	273,600
St. Louis	434,820	2,319,825	5,137,840	4,470,000	587,600	59,237
1907	491,630	1,821,599	9,075,025	5,140,800	844,100	37,000
Toledo	274,300	1,708,200	394,500	-----	1,000	8,000
1907	467,000	2,190,000	553,000	-----	-----	10,000
Detroit	33,800	308,931	887,547	364,000	-----	-----
1907	29,700	131,213	857,166	337,000	-----	-----
Cleveland	8,038	128,301	2,138,922	808,657	21,502	-----
1907	9,661	247,493	1,401,612	660,966	30,034	2,200
Peoria	184,250	338,000	4,112,800	2,040,000	354,000	75,000
1907	177,750	98,800	3,495,460	1,764,000	695,000	66,000
Duluth	3,739,000	1,043	884,105	294,141	21,971	-----
1907	3,252,833	-----	320,498	70,746	75,658	-----
Minneapolis	13,593,741	1,412,010	3,167,000	2,663,520	328,605	-----
1907	15,374,924	1,768,450	2,790,150	1,880,085	292,320	-----
Kansas City	3,884,070	1,073,100	878,400	-----	-----	-----
1907	4,849,000	2,162,000	1,009,800	-----	-----	-----

Total of all— 1908 2,847,597 27,720,949 38,599,843 29,040,711 10,428,198 1,160,779  
1907 2,687,276 29,745,324 48,400,961 27,580,187 10,694,176 1,249,438

In the Western live-stock movement there was also a shrinkage in some of the items. The receipts of cattle, for instance, at the six principal markets comprised only 595,576 head in 1908, against 628,766 head in 1907, and the receipts of sheep were 654,033 head against 744,361 head. As an offset, however, to the loss here the deliveries of hogs ran far ahead of last year, reaching 2,043,616 head in February 1908, against only 1,688,951 head in February 1907.

To complete our analysis we furnish the following six year comparison of the earnings of leading roads arranged in groups.

EARNINGS OF NORTHWESTERN AND NORTH PACIFIC GROUP.

February.	1908.	1907.	1906.	1905.	1904.	1903.
Canadian Pac.	\$ 4,016,000	\$ 4,219,000	\$ 4,224,452	\$ 3,656,094	\$ 2,541,862	\$ 2,827,295
Cinc. Gt. West*	558,898	643,985	647,799	499,274	595,875	589,879
Du. S. S. & At	187,927	214,240	204,559	188,422	171,758	184,990
Gt. North Syst.	2,840,938	2,656,873	3,188,259	2,553,703	2,341,342	2,399,087
Iowa Central	211,607	248,531	213,049	169,583	190,649	199,643
Minn & St L.	256,258	254,013	237,935	192,778	178,770	149,137
MinnStP&SSM	653,171	627,601	784,745	623,873	389,207	438,137
Northern Pac.	4,011,287	3,577,006	4,023,405	3,170,396	2,941,946	3,015,700
Total	12,736,086	12,441,249	13,504,263	10,354,123	9,251,409	9,835,495

\* Results are based on 111 miles less road, beg. nning with 1905.

EARNINGS OF MIDDLE AND MIDDLE WESTERN GROUP.

February.	1908.	1907.	1906.	1905.	1904.	1903.
Buff Roch & P.	\$ 515,587	\$ 561,791	\$ 613,844	\$ 532,433	\$ 494,520	\$ 535,985
ChicInd & Lou	315,167	400,631	408,906	353,826	366,657	356,675
Gr Tk of Can.	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,391,372
Gr Tk West	62,399,435	2,741,838	2,602,274	2,268,252	1,649,525	344,548
Det G H & M.	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	95,870
Illinois Central	3,993,793	4,428,661	4,366,911	3,513,523	3,707,757	3,465,285
Toi Peo & Wes	93,454	100,352	104,142	96,191	110,016	96,705
Toi St L & W.	295,683	307,684	312,998	229,195	254,151	257,953
Wabash	1,751,495	1,988,267	1,940,555	1,575,769	1,522,943	1,516,613
Wheel & L E.	313,195	411,243	406,433	298,580	303,320	308,420
Total	9,647,809	10,940,467	10,756,063	8,897,769	8,409,819	8,969,426

b Includes Canada & Atlantic beginning with October 1904.

EARNINGS OF SOUTHERN GROUP.

February.	1908.	1907.	1906.	1905.	1904.	1903.
Ala Gt South.	\$ 241,302	\$ 324,001	\$ 326,189	\$ 215,273	\$ 258,882	\$ 203,563
Ala N O & T P	206,679	255,623	259,952	172,656	207,734	193,937
N O & N E.	113,362	125,310	121,433	90,333	110,287	93,843
Vick & Vicks.	113,138	137,401	113,358	97,013	134,654	109,807
Cent of Georgia	915,500	1,049,900	961,035	707,467	834,466	843,148
Cin N O & T P.	510,411	654,735	709,423	541,067	622,293	458,533
Louis & Nash. <sup>b</sup>	3,179,835	3,696,996	3,432,952	2,774,510	3,113,928	2,777,563
Mobile & Ohio	646,440	887,986	788,371	556,138	683,642	676,681
Southern Ry.	3,763,193	4,507,701	4,433,002	3,411,550	3,779,894	3,384,428
Yazoo & Missv	780,399	826,593	791,248	555,390	714,790	580,762
Total	10,476,261	12,466,246	11,936,963	9,124,797	10,369,570	9,324,267

b Includes earnings of Atlanta Knoxville & Northern in 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907 and 1908.

EARNINGS OF SOUTHWESTERN GROUP.

February.	1908.	1907.	1906.	1905.	1904.	1903.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Colo & South *	1,060,948	1,025,903	911,014	652,655	569,141	600,195
Deny & Rio Gr	1,203,200	1,433,600	1,405,981	1,092,813	1,088,577	1,140,698
Int & Gt North	507,000	695,000	469,742	397,359	408,660	393,011
M & P Cent Br	3,108,000	3,625,000	3,459,758	2,741,303	3,521,229	3,090,145
St Louis S W	688,591	846,500	708,738	529,900	669,164	562,604
Texas & Pacific	1,107,523	1,423,053	1,113,013	857,883	1,007,511	909,891
Total	7,675,262	9,049,146	8,068,247	6,271,913	7,264,382	6,705,544

\* For 1908, 1907, 1906 and 1905 includes all affiliated lines except Trinity & Brazos Valley RR. For previous years we have combined Colorado & Southern and Fort Worth & Denver City.

GROSS EARNINGS AND MILEAGE IN FEBRUARY.

Name of Road.	Gross Earnings.			Mileage.	
	1908.	1907.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-).	1908.	1907.
Alabama Great South	\$ 241,302	\$ 324,001	-82,699	309	309
Ala New Ori & T P	206,679	255,623	-48,944	196	196
New Ori & Nor E'n	113,362	125,310	-11,948	143	143
Alabama & Vicks	137,401	137,401	-	189	189
Vicks Shrev & Pac.	4,652,348	5,939,293	-1,286,945	4,006	4,034
Baltimore & Ohio	515,587	551,791	-36,204	568	568
Buffalo Roch & Pittsb	485,600	333,200	+152,400	2,874	2,554
Canadian Northern	4,016,000	4,210,000	-203,000	9,230	9,154
Canadian Pacific	915,500	1,049,900	-134,400	1,913	1,892
Central of Georgia	4,849	12,676	-7,827	105	105
Chattanooga Southern	558,898	643,985	-85,087	818	818
Chicago Great West'n	315,167	400,631	-85,464	599	591
Chicago Ind & Louisv	121,928	125,469	-3,541	102	102
Chicago Term Transfer	510,411	654,735	-144,324	336	336
Cinc New Ori & T P	1,000,348	1,025,903	-25,555	1,841	1,839
Colorado & Southern	1,203,200	1,433,600	-230,400	2,532	2,532
Denver & Rio Grande	75,043	98,205	-23,162	344	344
Detroit & Mackinac	232,678	330,139	-97,461	684	684
Detroit Toledo & Iron	187,927	314,240	-126,313	592	592
Duluth So Sh & Atl	44,916	47,930	-3,023	97	97
Fonda Johns & Glov	180,186	196,911	-16,725	395	395
Georgia Sou & Florida	2,399,433	2,741,838	-342,403	4,528	4,528
Grand Trunk of Can					
Grand Trunk West					
Det Gr Hav & Milw					
Canada Atlantic	2,840,938	2,656,873	+184,065	6,498	6,289
Great Northern (incl Eastern of Minn and Montana Cent'l)	155,195	204,827	-49,632	307	307
Gulf & Ship Island	3,993,793	4,428,661	-434,868	4,410	4,370
Illinois Central	507,000	695,000	-188,000	1,159	1,159
Internat'l & Gt Nor	211,607	248,531	-36,924	558	558
Iowa Central	3,179,835	3,696,996	-517,161	4,348	4,297
Louisville & Nashville	11,597	16,050	-4,453	105	105
Macon & Birmingham	2,711	5,169	-2,458	78	78
Manistique	67,858	64,852	+2,976	324	324
Midland Valley	55,776	53,805	+1,971	140	140
Mineral Range	256,258	254,013	+2,245	799	799
Minn & St Louis	653,171	627,601	+25,570	2,202	2,200
Minn St Paul & S S M	3,014,000	3,502,000	-488,000	6,091	5,951
Mo Pac & Iron Mtn	94,000	123,000	-29,000	388	388
Central Branch	89,290	125,398	-36,108	402	402
Mobile Jack & K C	646,440	887,986	-241,546	926	926
Mobile & Ohio	20,271	17,103	+3,168	164	144
Nevada-Cal-Oregon	4,011,287	3,577,006	+434,281	5,617	5,606
Northern Pacific	9,168	7,490	+1,678	94	94
Raleigh & Southport	49,329	44,847	+4,482	180	180
Rio Grande Southern	688,591	846,500	-157,909	1,454	1,451
St Louis Southwestern	149,004	121,077	+27,927	247	197
Southern Indiana	3,763,105	4,507,701	-744,596	7,496	7,552
Southern Railway	69,541	109,287	-39,746	311	269
Texas Central	1,170,523	1,423,053	-252,530	1,843	1,826
Texas & Pacific	93,454	100,352	-6,898	248	248
Toledo Peoria & West	205,683	307,684	-102,001	451	451
Tol St L & Western	66,740	77,14	-10,407	88	88
Toronto Ham & Buff	63,772	83,711	-19,939	131	134
Virginia & Southw'n	1,751,495	1,988,267	-236,772	2,517	2,517
Wabash	313,185	411,249	-98,064	498	498
Western Maryland	786,399	826,595	-40,196	1,305	1,239
Wheeling & Lake Erie					
Yazoo & Miss Valley					
Total (59 roads)	47,582,490	53,289,074	-5,706,584	84,405	83,828
Net decrease (10.71%)					
Mexican Roads (not included in totals)					
Interoceanic of Mex	669,222	601,528	+67,694	736	736
Mexican International	641,954	675,297	-33,343	918	911
Mexican Railway	633,700	635,800	-2,100	321	321
Mexican Southern	102,702	106,564	-3,862	263	263
National RR of Mex	1,243,644	1,262,358	-18,714	1,732	1,731
Hidalgo & Nor E'n	74,743	72,365	+2,378	152	152

GROSS EARNINGS FROM JANUARY 1 TO FEBRUARY 29—

Name of Road.	1908.	1907.	Increase.	Decrease.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Alabama Great Southern	493,715	666,671	-172,956	
Ala New Ori & Texas Pac				
New Ori & Nor Eastern	452,069	532,727	-80,658	
Alabama & Vicksburg	245,475	272,642	-27,167	
Vicksburg Shreves & Pac	236,658	272,269	-35,611	
Baltimore & Ohio	9,851,468	12,374,852	-2,445,384	
Buffalo Rochester & Pittsb	1,093,423	1,235,049	-141,626	
Canadian Northern	1,063,800	684,600	379,200	
Canadian Pacific	8,514,560	8,424,327	90,233	
Central of Georgia	1,822,657	2,142,364	-319,707	
Chattanooga Southern	11,336	27,331	-15,995	
Chicago Great Western	1,184,495	1,347,739	-163,244	
Chicago Ind & Louisville	651,589	831,528	-179,939	
Chicago Terminal Transfer	245,178	255,715	-10,537	
Cinc New Ori & Texas Pac	1,063,406	1,245,747	-182,341	
Colorado & Southern	2,329,693	2,200,457	129,238	
Denver & Rio Grande	2,636,323	3,027,743	-391,420	
Detroit & Mackinac	163,518	205,926	-42,408	
Detroit Toledo & Iron	527,139	687,721	-160,582	
Duluth South Shore & Atl	387,134	440,740	-53,606	
Fonda Johnstown & Glov	96,822	101,208	-4,386	
Georgia Southern & Florida	348,051	398,391	-50,340	
Grand Trunk of Canada				
Grand Trunk Western	5,209,549	5,982,692	-773,143	
Det Gr Hav & Milw				
Canada Atlantic				
Great Northern, including Eastern of Minn and Montana Central	6,154,068	5,200,400	953,668	
Gulf & Ship Island	316,151	429,792	-113,641	
Illinois Central	8,106,538	9,087,720	-981,182	
International & Gt Nor'n	1,103,391	1,527,711	-424,320	
Iowa Central	469,318	521,278	-52,960	
Louisville & Nashville	6,479,703	7,774,097	-1,294,394	
Macon & Birmingham	22,914	31,962	-9,048	
Manistique	7,397	9,140	-1,743	
Midland Valley	146,022	155,580	-9,558	
Mineral Range	114,379	109,347	5,032	

Name of Road.	1908.	1907.	Increase.	Decrease.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Minneapolis & St Louis	537,190	566,267	-29,077	
Minn St Paul & S S M	1,414,711	1,333,891	80,820	
Missouri Pac & Iron Mtn	6,133,867	7,207,629	-1,073,762	
Central Branch	221,000	248,000	-27,000	
Mobile Jack & Kan City	208,172	265,996	-57,818	
Mobile & Ohio	1,373,196	1,821,609	-448,419	
Nevada-California-Oregon	40,652	31,192	9,450	
Northern Pacific	8,445,100	7,702,169	742,931	
Raleigh & Southport	17,931	16,936	995	
Rio Grande Southern	42,725	91,327	-48,604	
St Louis Southwestern	1,409,623	1,696,973	-287,350	
Southern Indiana	313,547	252,711	60,836	
Southern Railway	7,710,890	9,124,324	-1,413,530	
Texas Central	161,484	213,531	-52,047	
Texas & Pacific	2,432,363	3,059,527	-627,164	
Toledo Peoria & Western	214,575	212,417	2,158	
Toledo St Louis & Western	554,062	640,681	-86,619	
Toronto Hamilton & Buff	125,037	132,336	-7,299	
Virginia & Southwestern	137,162	178,985	-41,823	
Wabash	3,767,086	4,006,228	-239,142	
Western Maryland	771,922	806,151	-34,229	
Wheeling & Lake Erie	575,472	869,233	-293,770	
Yazoo & Mississippi Valley	1,686,110	1,794,442	-108,332	
Total (59 roads)	99,975,812	110,477,618	-10,501,806	
Net decrease (9.51%)				
Mexican Roads (not included in totals)				
Interoceanic of Mexico	1,321,448	1,240,769	80,679	
Mexican International	1,357,608	1,386,598	-28,990	
Mexican Railway	1,335,200	1,332,400	2,800	
Mexican Southern	295,718	219,398	76,320	
National RR of Mexico	2,587,198	2,566,418	20,780	
Hidalgo & Northeastern	185,850	156,499	29,351	

ITEMS ABOUT BANKS, BANKERS AND TRUST CO.'S

The public sales of bank stocks this week aggregate 170 shares, of which 165 shares were sold at auction and 5 shares at the Stock Exchange. The transactions in trust company stocks reach a total of 130 shares. A lot of 40 shares of stock of the Merchants' Exchange National Bank was sold at 165, an advance of 14 points over the price paid in December of last year, when the last previous sale was made.

Shares.	BANKS—New York.	Low.	High.	Close.	Last previous sale.
*5	Commerce, Nat. Bank of	152	152	152	Feb. 1908—150
23	Copper Bank, National	191 1/2	191 1/2	191 1/2	Jan. 1908—209
40	Merchants' Exch. Nat. Bk.	165	165	165	Dec. 1907—151
100	New Amsterdam Nat. Bank	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	Jan. 1908—85
	TRUST COMPANIES—New York.				
25	Broadway Trust Co	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	Feb. 1908—110 1/2
105	Carnegie Trust Co.	130	135	130	Feb. 1908—157

\* Sold at the Stock Exchange. † In process of formation.

A New York Stock Exchange membership was reported transferred this week for \$60,000, an advance of \$8,000 over the last previous sale.

The New York State Senate by a vote of 20 to 10 defeated Senator Owens's bill which would have permitted savings banks to pension employees who had been in their service for twenty-five years.

William J. Morris, who retired as Chairman of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange on the 14th inst, after serving twelve years in that capacity, was presented with a silver loving cup by the members of the Exchange, in recognition of his services. George Palmer succeeds Mr. Morris as Chairman.

An important change was made in the Aldrich Currency Bill on Tuesday, in the adoption of an amendment by the Senate Committee on Finance, eliminating the provision of the bill which would have made railroad bonds a permissible basis for the proposed issue of emergency notes. Two other amendments were also adopted—one providing that in no case shall currency be issued in excess of the par value of the bonds deposited, no matter what the price of the bonds, and the other restoring the clause in the existing law limiting the amount of lawful money that may be deposited in any one month for the retirement of national bank notes to \$9,000,000.

A resolution introduced by Senator Tillman in the U. S. Congress on the 12th inst. directing the Committee on Finance to inquire into and report on the conduct of national banks in New York City and elsewhere, with regard to matters pertaining, among other things, to loan transactions, was adopted by the U. S. Senate on the 16th inst. The resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance is hereby instructed to inquire and report:

First—Whether the national banks in the city of New York and elsewhere are in the habit, under the guise of commercial loans, of furnishing permanent capital for speculative or other enterprises; and if so, what legislation is necessary to prevent a continuance of such practice.

Second—Whether the Treasury Department had knowledge of the loans made by the National Bank of North America of New York City which are the subject of a suit by the receiver of said bank against Charles W. Morse, and of other similar transactions in other national banks.

Third—Whether national banks are now engaged by themselves, or through other organizations, in attempting to control or dictate the legislation of Congress upon currency matters.

holding the office of Comptroller of the Currency or other Treasury officials from making their offices a stepping stone to employment by national banks.

Fifth—Whether national banks are using trust companies or other financial associations as agencies through which to transact business forbidden by the law governing national banks, and what legislation is necessary to prevent such an evasion of the statutes.

Sixth—Whether the national banks in New York City lent their credit to the stockholders by the certification or acceptance of checks during the years 1906 and 1907, and report whether or not such transactions involved any violation of the provisions of Section numbered 5209 of the Revised Statutes as to making excess loans.

—R. G. Rhett, President of the Peoples' National Bank of Charleston, S. C., and Mayor of that city, who has long made a study of the currency problem, has drawn up a bill providing for a new currency system and particularly a scheme of bank note issues intended to be automatic in its action. The full text of the bill is published in the Charleston "Evening Post" of March 10.

—The case of the American Bankers' Association against the American Express Co., brought under the Inter-State Commerce law, which had been assigned for hearing March 19, was again postponed, at the request of the parties interested, to a date to be hereafter fixed.

—The San Francisco Clearing-House Association has elected Archibald C. Kains to the newly created post of Clearing-House Examiner. The appointment of the new official is the outgrowth of the recent adoption by the Association of a resolution providing for a Clearing-House Examiner, who will be called upon to inspect all the members of the Association, or those clearing through members. The Examiner is to have the same power over the banks under his supervision that the State Bank Commissioner has over the banking institutions of the State, and it is said that the Clearing-House Committee has decided to uphold Mr. Kains in all his suggestions to the banks. He is to have authority to reduce the amount of loans made by a bank to any one firm, and to insist upon the discharge of questionable securities. Mr. Kains is at present manager of the San Francisco office of the Canadian Bank of Commerce; he will take up his new duties as soon as his successor in the bank is chosen.

—The American Academy of Political and Social Science of Philadelphia will issue to-day (the 21st inst.) a special volume entitled "The Lessons of the Financial Crisis." Some of the articles contained therein and their contributors are:

"The Causes and Lessons of the Present Crisis," by Myron T. Herrick, President of the Society for Savings, Cleveland; "Clearing-House Certificates and the Need for a Central Bank," by William A. Nash, President of the City Exchange Bank, New York; "The Panic as a World Phenomenon," by Frank A. Vanderlip, Vice-President of the National City Bank, New York; "A Central Bank as a Menace to Liberty," by George H. Earle Jr., President of the Real Estate Trust Co. of Philadelphia; "Relation of a Central Bank to the Elasticity of the Currency," by Jacob H. Schiff, of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., New York; "Diagnosis of the World's Elastic Currency Problem," by Andrew J. France, President of the Waukesha National Bank of Waukesha, Wis.; "An Elastic Credit Currency as a Preventive of Panics," by William Bayet Bligny, Comptroller of the Currency; "The Need of a Central Bank," by George E. Roberts, President of the Commercial National Bank of Chicago, &c., &c.

—The announcement is made that the National Bank of North America of this city has reduced its indebtedness to the Clearing-House to \$500,000. The bank's holdings of Clearing-House certificates at the time of its closing in January amounted to \$2,200,000.

—A decision was handed down on Tuesday by the Appellate Division (First Department) of the Supreme Court affirming the order of Justice O'Gorman dismissing the temporary receivers of the Oriental Bank of this city. The decision was given in the appeal of Attorney-General Jackson from Justice O'Gorman's order setting aside the appointment of the receivers. The Attorney-General contended that the order of Justice O'Gorman was without warrant, and if allowed to stand would establish the precedent of permitting insolvent corporations to select their own receivers and administer their own affairs regardless of the provisions of the law requiring their dissolution. The opinion of the Appellate Division, written by Justice Houghton and concurred in by all the justices, sustains the claim that the Oriental Bank is solvent, thereby putting it in position to carry into effect the arrangement with the Metropolitan Trust Co. In part the opinion said:

Examiners found and reported that, exclusive of the liability of its capital stock of \$750,000, the bank had \$1,233,833.34 in surplus. Certified public accountants were also employed and they found the surplus to be, after making such deductions as they considered proper, \$1,408,432.17. Since these reports were made, it appears the liability of defendant upon Clearing-House certificates has been reduced by nearly \$630,000.

The complaint alleges that from reports made by the Superintendent of Banks to the Attorney-General, he believes the defendant will be unable to pay its depositors and other creditors. The only report filed by the record is one which shows the large surplus referred to. The Attorney-General has received no report of the Superintendent of Banks that the

defendant is actually insolvent, so far as appears, but only that it was at the time of making it unsafe and inexpedient for the defendant to continue business. If the Attorney-General has any report from the Superintendent of Banks as to defendant's insolvency, which is quite improbable, he should have presented it by affidavit or alleged its substance in the complaint. There is a further broad allegation in the complaint that the defendant is insolvent. The Attorney-General does not allege that he himself examined as to the assets and liabilities of the defendant so that he acquired personal knowledge of its financial condition. The whole tenor of its complaint is that his conclusion, which he alleges as a positive fact, is based on information furnished by others. The complaint, therefore, standing alone, stated no facts upon which a judgment of insolvency could be based.

The following also appeared in the opinion:

The Attorney-General is not the guardian of investors against their will. Paternal government in this State has not yet gone to the extent of regulating in what its citizens shall invest their money. It is primarily the creditors of an insolvent corporation with which the State is concerned. It is hardly probable that the assets of the defendant, cut down as they have been, will further shrink sufficiently to wipe out the large surplus shown so that the creditors of the defendant will not obtain their money in full.

On Wednesday the Attorney-General obtained an order to show cause why he should not be allowed to carry the case to the Court of Appeals. He was, however, denied an order authorizing the retention of the books and assets of the bank by the temporary receivers. The directors of the bank at a meeting on Wednesday approved the contract under which the Metropolitan Trust Co. is to pay off the depositors of the Oriental.

—The certificate indicating the increase in the capital of the Knickerbocker Trust Co. of this city from \$1,200,000 to \$2,000,000 was filed at Albany on the 17th inst. The increase in the capital was ratified by the shareholders last December. At the request of the voting trustees, the directors of the institution on Monday elected as members of the board Hinsdill Parsons, H. L. Satterlee and J. Horace Harding. Mr. Parsons was chairman of the committee representing the depositors of the company and Mr. Satterlee was counsel of that committee. Mr. Harding is a member of the Stock Exchange house of C. D. Barney & Co.

—Samuel Verplanck Hoffman has been elected a director of the Lincoln Trust Co. of this city to fill a vacancy.

—J. H. Edwards retired on Tuesday as Assistant Secretary of the U. S. Treasury to become permanent receiver of the New Amsterdam National Bank of this city, which closed its doors on Jan. 29. L. A. Coolidge is Mr. Edwards's successor as Assistant Secretary.

—Alexander S. Webb Jr. has been elected Second Vice-President of the New York Trust Co. of this city, to succeed Willard V. King, who assumes the presidency of the Columbia Trust Co. next week. Mortimer N. Buckner has been chosen as Third Vice-President of the New York Trust Co., succeeding Mr. Webb, while Walter E. Drummond replaces Mr. Buckner as Treasurer of the company.

—George Griswold Haven, for many years head of the New York Stock Exchange house of George G. Haven & Co. (which was succeeded by the firm of Hollister & Babcock), died on the 18th inst. Mr. Haven was born in Portsmouth, N. H., in 1837. He was President of the Metropolitan Opera & Real Estate Co., President of the Worcester Nashua & Rochester RR., a director of the Pittsburgh Fort Wayne & Chicago Ry. Co., the Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe Ry., the National Bank of Commerce, the Bank of America, the Guaranty Trust Co., the Morton Trust Co., the Fifth Avenue Trust Co., &c. At a meeting yesterday the directors of the Bank of America adopted resolutions with respect to Mr. Haven's death. He had been a member of the bank's board for nineteen years.

—A change in the payment of dividends has been made by the Fourth National Bank of this city, a quarterly dividend of 2% having been declared payable April 1. Payments previously were semi-annually, in January and July.

—The Columbia Trust Co. of this city will remove on May 1 from its present location, corner Nassau and Cedar St., to 135 Broadway, the quarters formerly occupied by the Trust Company of America.

—Justice Cochrane of the Appellate Division (Third Department) of the Supreme Court on Thursday handed down a decision reversing the order of Justice Betts approving the appointment of former Deputy Attorney-General Charles A. Dolson as counsel to the receivers of the Brooklyn Bank of Brooklyn Borough. The opinion, written by Justice Cochrane, says in part:

The statement is made and not denied that at the time of the appointment of the temporary receiver, Mr. Hasbrouck, this counsel was a Deputy Attorney-General, and it is also claimed that he resigned as such for the purpose of becoming counsel for said receiver herein. We think an employment under such circumstances is against public policy. The Attorney-General is charged with important and responsible duties in reference to

corporation receiverships. The receiver may be appointed on his application, and such application in some cases may be ex parte. The Attorney-General is therefore vested with certain discretion in regard to such applications. He has general oversight and is intimately connected with the administration of the estates of insolvent corporations.

By the provisions of the statute above quoted, no employment of counsel can be approved by the Court or payment made to counsel without notice to the Attorney-General, clearly indicating that the latter has an affirmative duty to perform in protecting insolvent corporations against excessive or imprudent charges for legal expenses. The great office of the Attorney-General should not be subjected to the criticism that it is influenced by sinister or unworthy considerations. The mere possibility that the duties and responsibilities of the office may be sacrificed constrains us to withhold our approval of an employment by receiver of counsel intimately connected with that office. We think such an employment is clearly inconsistent with the relations which the law creates between the Attorney-General's office and insolvent corporations. The contract the Court is asked to approve is contrary to the spirit and policy of the law, and cannot, therefore, be sanctioned.

It is expected that a dividend will be paid to the depositors of the Brooklyn Bank in May. The amount of the distribution has not as yet been determined, but it is hoped to make the payment 90%. A report of the appraisers appointed by Clark Williams, State Superintendent of Banks, to ascertain the condition of the assets of the bank, was filed at Kingston on Thursday. The book value of the assets is given as \$2,323,986 and the market value as \$1,990,038. The shrinkage of \$333,947 is made up as follows: temporary loans, \$260,996; real estate, \$27,000; furniture, fixtures, &c., \$17,603, and amount due from other banks \$28,438.

—David H. Lanman, Treasurer of the Brooklyn Trust Co. of Brooklyn Borough, has been elected a member of the board of trustees to fill a vacancy. The institution has declared its regular quarterly dividend of 5%, payable April 1 to stockholders of record March 23.

—John R. Redfield, President of the National Exchange Bank of Hartford, Conn., and President of the Hartford Clearing House Association, died on the 15th inst. Mr. Redfield was born in 1838; in 1859, when but twenty-one years of age, he became Cashier of the institution, succeeding to the presidency in 1886. Mr. Redfield was a member of the executive committee of the Connecticut Fire Insurance Co., a director of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Springfield, Mass., the Empire & Bay State Telegraph Co., Swift & Co. of Chicago, &c.

—At the hearing last Saturday on the question of the continuance of the receivership of the Union Trust Co. of Providence, presiding Justice Sweetland declared the institution solvent, and, in response to a formal motion of the temporary receivers for an order permitting the company to resume, announced that a date for the reopening would be fixed on the 28th inst. In the petition presented to the Court, it was stated that all the stockholders of the institution had surrendered their stock, as required under the reorganization plan; that creditors to the amount of \$18,431,085, or 96.43% of the total, had become parties to the agreement by releasing their claims; that subscriptions in excess of the 10,000 shares of the proposed capital of the reorganized institution had been received, and that the receivers had available over \$6,000,000 for meeting the expenses of resumption. The institution closed its doors on Oct. 25 last year. The details of the plan of resumption were given in these columns Jan. 18. It provides for the payment with reopening of all deposits of \$100 or less, and 50% of the trust accounts; for the remaining 50% of the trust accounts negotiable certificates of deposit are to be issued. The claims of the other creditors and depositors are to become payable as follows: 10% with resumption, 70% in negotiable certificates of deposit bearing 3% interest, payable in 7 installments of 10% each in from 6 months to 3½ years, and 20% in negotiable certificates. These latter are also to bear 3% and are to be paid in installments at the discretion of the directors. It is further provided that the present capital of \$500,000 is to be surrendered and new capital to the extent of \$1,000,000 issued and sold at \$150 per \$100 share. This stock is to be subscribed by the depositors, and is to be payable out of the 70% for which they would otherwise be entitled to negotiable certificates of deposit. The holders of existing stock are to surrender such stock and receive in exchange deferred certificates, which will bear 2% interest (cumulative), payable out of earnings after the payment in full of interest upon the negotiable and contingent certificates and dividends on the capital. Under a voting trust agreement all the stock is to be transferred to Arthur L. Brown, Rathbone Gardner, Arthur L. Kelley, Henry D. Sharpe and Herbert J. Wells, as voting trustees. The plan was declared operative on the 12th inst. at a meeting of members of the receiver's advisory committee, the depositors' committee and the present shareholders.

—Alexander Cochrane has been elected to succeed the late Charles H. Dalton as Vice-President of the New England Trust Co. of Boston, Mass. Ernest Lovering and Timothy E. Byrnes have been elected directors of the institution.

—Joseph G. Darlington, a director of the Franklin National Bank of Philadelphia and a trustee of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co., died at his home in Haverford, Pa., on the 18th inst. Mr. Darlington was sixty-five years old. He was identified with many organizations, including the New York Chamber of Commerce, and was an ex-President of the Union League Club of Philadelphia.

—The real estate syndicate to be formed for the purpose of taking over at \$400,000 certain real estate belonging to the National Bank of Commerce of Kansas City, was incorporated this week under the name of the Terrace City Realty Co. Hugh C. Ward has been chosen President and W. T. Kemper is Secretary of the company. In a circular issued last month to the shareholders of the bank by D. R. Francis, chairman of the organization committee, it was stated that every stockholder in the bank would be expected to subscribe pro rata to the \$400,000 capital of the Realty Company, in order to raise the necessary amount to take over the properties in question. All of this real estate is located in Kansas City with the exception of 2,700 acres in Shawnee County, Kansas. The property is carried on the books at a valuation of \$522,142. The circular also stated that it would be necessary for this company to purchase from the receiver, at a cost of \$50,000, amounts classed by him as bad aggregating \$442,412. A bid for \$30,000 had been received for a 3-5 interest in these accounts, and the \$20,000 to be provided for was to be borrowed on some of the company's real estate. The bank will also dispose of real estate holdings in Mexico carried at a valuation of \$890,000, and for which a bid of \$600,000 has been received. As noted a week ago, the stockholders are to meet on Monday next to act on the proposition to increase the capital from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000. We are advised that it is expected that payments will all be made by the 25th, and that the institution will reopen on the 30th inst. In addition to a capital of \$2,000,000, the reorganized bank will have a surplus of \$200,000. The receiver has been diligently realizing on the bank's assets, has paid its indebtedness to the Kansas City Clearing House (amounting to \$4,000,000 at the time of suspension), and substantially liquidated its re-discounts and other like obligations.

Monetary & Commercial English News

English Financial Markets—Per Cable.

The daily closing quotations for securities, &c., at London, as reported by cable, have been as follows the past week:

London.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Week ending March 20.	25½	25½	25½	25 9-16	25½	25 9-16
Silver, per oz.	87½	86½	86 15-16	87½	87½	87½
Consols, new, 2½ per cents.	87½	86½	87 1-16	87½	87½	87 5-16
For account.	87½	86½	87 1-16	87½	87½	87 5-16
French Rentee (in Paris) fr.	97.65	97.00	97.20	97.27½	97.20	96.97½
Russian Imperial 4½	82½	82½	82½	82½	82½	82½
do do New 5½	82½	82½	82½	82½	82½	82½
do do New 5	82½	82½	82½	82½	82½	82½
Amalgamated Copper Co.	58	59½	56½	58	57½	58½
Anaconda Mining Co.	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½
Atenison Topeka & Santa Fe	74½	76½	74½	75½	74½	75
Preferred	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½
Baltimore & Ohio	84½	85½	83½	84½	83½	84
Preferred	84	84	84	84	84	84
Canadian Pacific	140½	140½	148½	148½	149½	140½
Chicago & Ohio	30	30½	30½	30½	30½	30½
Chicago Great Western	4½	4½	5	5	5	5
Chicago Milw. & St. Paul	121½	122	121½	123	121½	122
Denver & Rio Grande, com.	20	20	20	20	20	19½
Preferred	49	51	52	51½	51	50½
Erie, common	14½	15½	14½	15½	15½	16½
First preferred	30	30	30	30½	31	30½
Second preferred	20	21	21½	23	21½	22
Illinois Central	131	132½	131½	131	130½	129
Louisville & Nashville	99	100½	100	100	99	99
Mexican Central	18½	18½	18½	18½	18½	18½
Mt. Vernon & Texas, com.	22½	22½	22½	22½	22½	22½
Preferred	54	55½	55½	54	54	54
National RR. of Mexico	50	50	50	50	49½	49½
N. Y. Cent. & Hudson River	102½	104	102	102	99	99½
N. Y. Ontario & Western	34½	34	33½	33	33½	33
Norfolk & Western, com.	65	66	65	65	65	64
Preferred	90	90	80	80	80	80
Northern Pacific	131	131	130½	131½	128½	129
Pennsylvania	60½	60½	60½	60½	59½	59½
Reading Co.	53½	54½	53½	54	52½	53½
First Preferred	42½	42½	42½	42½	42½	42½
Second Preferred	41	41	41	41	41	41
Rock Island Co.	14½	15	14	13½	14	14½
Southern Pacific	74½	75½	73½	74½	73½	73½
Southern Railway, com.	11½	11½	11½	11½	11½	11½
Preferred	29½	31	31½	32½	33	33½
Union Pacific, com.	127½	129½	126½	128½	125½	126½
Preferred	83	83	83	83	83	83
U. S. Steel Corp., common	34½	34½	33½	34½	33½	34½
Preferred	99½	100½	99½	100½	99½	99½
Wabash	8½	9	9	9½	9	9
Preferred	16½	17	16½	16½	16½	16½
Extended 4s.	42	41	42	42	42	41

a Price per share. b £ Sterling. c Ex-dividend.

Commercial and Miscellaneous News

DIVIDENDS.

The following shows all the dividends announced for the future by all large or important corporations: Dividends announced this week are printed in italics.

Name of Company.	Per Cent.	When Payable.	Books Closed, Days Inclusive.
<b>Railroads (Steam).</b>			
Aahland Coal & Iron Ry. (quar.)	1	1	1
Atlantic Coast Line RR., preferred	2 1/2	1	1
Beech Creek (guaranteed) (quar.)	1	1	1
Boston & Albany (quar.)	1	1	1
Boston & Maine, com. (qu.) (No. 170)	1 1/2	1	1
Canadian Pacific, common	3	1	1
Common (extra)	1/2	1	1
Preferred	2	1	1
Chicago & Eastern Illinois, pref. (qu.)	1 1/2	1	1
Chic. Milw. & St. Paul, com. and pref.	3 1/2	1	1
Chicago & North Western, pref. (quar.)	2	1	1
Chicago R. I. & Pacific Ry. (quar.)	1 1/2	1	1
Cleveland Akron & Columbus	2	1	1
Cleveland Lorain & Wheeling, pref.	2 1/2	1	1
Colorado & Southern, first and 2nd pref	2 1/2	1	1
Interborough Rapid Transit (quar.)	2 1/2	1	1
Kansas City Southern, pref. (quar.)	1	1	1
Manhattan, guaranteed (quar.) (No. 96)	1 1/2	1	1
Min. St. Paul & S. S. M., com. (No. 10)	3	1	1
Preferred (No. 10)	3 1/2	1	1
N. Y. Central & Hudson River (quar.)	1 1/2	1	1
New York & Harlem, com. and pref.	2	1	1
New York Lackawanna & West. (quar.)	1 1/2	1	1
N. Y. New Haven & Hartford (quar.)	1 1/2	1	1
Pittsburgh Bessemer & Lake Erie, com.	1 1/2	1	1
Pitts. Ft. W. & C. special quar. (quar.)	1 1/2	1	1
Pitts. Youngs, com. and pref.	1 1/2	1	1
Reading Company, 2d pref.	2	1	1
St. Louis & San Fran., 1st pref. (qu.)	1	1	1
Chic. & East. Ill. pref. tr. cert. (quar.)	1 1/2	1	1
Southern Pacific, com. (quar.) (No. 6)	1 1/2	1	1
Toledo St. Louis & Western, pref.	2	1	1
Union Pacific, common (quar.)	2 1/2	1	1
Preferred	2 1/2	1	1
Utica & Black River	3 1/2	1	1
Warren	3 1/2	1	1
<b>Street &amp; Electric Railways.</b>			
Amer. Cities Ry. & L. pl. (qu.) (No. 7)	1 1/2	1	1
Bangor Ry. & Electric (quar.)	1 1/2	1	1
Chicago City Ry. (quar.)	1 1/2	1	1
Cincinnati Street Ry. (quar.)	1 1/2	1	1
Havana Electric Ry., pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	1	1
Houghton Co. (Mich. St. Ry., pf. (No. 12)	3	1	1
Louisville Traction, com. (quar.)	1	1	1
Preferred	2 1/2	1	1
Philadelphia Traction	2 1/2	1	1
Portland Ry. Light & Power, pref. (qu.)	1 1/2	1	1
Ridge Avenue Passenger, Phila. (quar.)	53	1	1
Rochester Ry., pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	1	1
St. Jos. Ry. L. H. & P., pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	1	1
Seattle Electric Co., pref. (No. 15)	3	1	1
South Side Elevated, Chicago (quar.)	3 1/2	1	1
Springfield (Ill.) Ry. & Light (quar.)	1	1	1
Twin City Rap. Tr., Minn., pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	1	1
Union Traction of Indiana, pref.	2 1/2	1	1
United Traction of St. Louis, pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	1	1
United Trac. & Elec., Prov. (quar.)	1 1/2	1	1
Washington Water Power, Spokane (qu.)	1 1/2	1	1
West End Street, Boston, common	3 1/2	1	1
Winnipeg Electric Ry. (quar.)	2 1/2	1	1
<b>Banks.</b>			
Aetna National (quar.)	2	1	1
Chatham National (quar.) (No. 149)	4	1	1
Citizens' Central National (quar.)	1 1/2	1	1
Coal & Iron National (quar.)	1 1/2	1	1
Commerce National Bank of (quar.)	25	1	1
Fifth Avenue (quar.)	8	1	1
First National (quar.)	2	1	1
Fourth National (quar.)	2	1	1
Hanover National (quar.)	4	1	1
Ireving National Exchange (quar.)	2	1	1
Mechanics' National (quar.)	3	1	1
Metropolitan (quar.)	1 1/2	1	1
Nassau Nat., Brooklyn, (quar.) (No. 91)	3	1	1
Nineteenth Ward (quar.) (No. 27)	2 1/2	1	1
Park, National (quar.)	4	1	1
<b>Trust Companies.</b>			
Bankers' (quar.)	4	1	1
Bowling Green (quar.)	5	1	1
Brooklyn (quar.)	5	1	1
Central (quar.)	15	1	1
Fifth Avenue (quar.)	3	1	1
Guaranty (quar.)	5	1	1
Long Island Loan & Tr., Bklyn. (quar.)	3	1	1
Metropolitan (quar.) (No. 15)	6	1	1
Morton (quar.)	5	1	1
New York (quar.)	5	1	1
Title Guaranty & Trust (quar.)	4	1	1
Van Norden (quar.) (No. 12)	2	1	1
Washington (quar.)	3	1	1
<b>Miscellaneous.</b>			
Asolian, Weber Piano & Pianola, pf. (qu.)	1 1/2	1	1
Amer. Agric. Chem. pref. (No. 18)	3	1	1
Amer. Beet Sugar, pref. (qu.) (No. 35)	1 1/2	1	1
American Can, preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	1	1
Amer. Car & Fdry, com. (qu.) (No. 22)	1 1/2	1	1
Preferred (quar.) (No. 30)	1 1/2	1	1
American Can, preferred (quar.)	2	1	1
American Express	3	1	1
Amer. Iron & Steel Mfg., com. & pf. (qu.)	1 1/2	1	1
American Paper Manufacturing (quar.)	2	1	1
American Tobacco, common (quar.)	1	1	1
Common (extra)	2	1	1
American screw (quar.)	1 1/2	1	1
Amer. Shipbuilding, pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	1	1
Amer. Smelt. & Ref., com. (qu.) (No. 18)	1 1/2	1	1
Preferred (quar.) (No. 35)	1 1/2	1	1
American Sugar, common (quar.)	1 1/2	1	1
Preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	1	1
American Sugar Refg., com. & pf. (qu.)	1 1/2	1	1
American Surety (quar.) (No. 75)	2	1	1
American Telephone & Telegraph (quar.)	2	1	1
American Tobacco, preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	1	1
American Type Founders, common (qu.)	1	1	1
Preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	1	1
Bell Telephone of Canada (quar.)	2	1	1
Bell Telephone of Pennsylvania (quar.)	2	1	1
Bklyn. (C. W.), com. (quar.) (No. 62)	2 1/2	1	1
Preferred (quar.) (No. 62)	2	1	1
Calumet & Hecla Mining (quar.)	5	1	1
Cambridge Iron	2	1	1
Canadian Gen. Elec., Ltd., com. (quar.)	1 1/2	1	1
Preferred	2 1/2	1	1
Celluloid Company (quar.)	1 1/2	1	1
Central Coal & Coke, common (quar.)	1 1/2	1	1
Preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	1	1
Central Leather, preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	1	1
Ch. Jet. Rys. & G. Stk. Yds., com. (qu.)	1 1/2	1	1
Preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	1	1
Chicago Telephone (quar.)	1 1/2	1	1

Name of Company.	Per Cent.	When Payable.	Books Closed, Days Inclusive.
<b>Miscellaneous—Continued.</b>			
Cincinnati Gas & Electric (quar.)	1 1/2	1	1
Columbus Gas & Fuel, pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	1	1
Columbus & Hook, Coal & Iron, pf. (qu.)	1 1/2	1	1
Consolidated Cotton Duck, pref.	3	1	1
Corn Products Refining, pref. (quar.)	1	1	1
Preferred (extra)	1	1	1
Cumberland Tel. & Tel. (qu.) (No. 98)	1 1/2	1	1
Dominion Coal, Ltd., common (quar.)	1	1	1
Duluth Edison Elec., pref. (qu.) (No. 8)	1 1/2	1	1
Eastman Kodak, common (quar.)	2 1/2	1	1
Preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	1	1
Electric Boat, pref. (quar.) (No. 19)	2	1	1
Evansville Light, pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	1	1
General Chemical, preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	1	1
General Electric (quar.)	2	1	1
Guggenheim Explor. (quar.) (No. 21)	2 1/2	1	1
International Nickel, pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	1	1
International Silver, pref. (quar.)	1	1	1
Internat. Smokeless Pow. & Chem., com.	3/4	1	1
Preferred (quar.)	1	1	1
Mackay Companies, com. & pref. (quar.)	1	1	1
Manitowish, Maxwell & Moore (quar.)	1 1/2	1	1
Massachusetts Gas Cos., common (quar.)	1	1	1
Massachusetts Lighting (quar.)	1 1/2	1	1
Mergenthaler Linotype (quar.)	2 1/2	1	1
Michigan Light, common (quar.)	1	1	1
Preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	1	1
National Bleuch, common (quar.)	1 1/2	1	1
Common (extra)	1	1	1
National Enam. & Stamp, pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	1	1
National Lead, com. (quar.) (No. 17)	1 1/2	1	1
National Licorice, preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	1	1
National Sugar Refining, pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	1	1
National Surety (quar.)	2	1	1
New York Dork, preferred	2	1	1
Preferred (extra)	1 1/2	1	1
Nova Scotia Steel & Coal, Ltd., com. (qu.)	1 1/2	1	1
Preferred (quarterly)	2	1	1
Otis Elevator, common	1 1/2	1	1
Preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	1	1
Peoria Light, pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	1	1
Procter & Gamble, pref. (quar.)	2	1	1
Quaker Oats, common (quar.)	1 1/2	1	1
Common (extra)	1 1/2	1	1
Quincy Mining (quar.) (No. 43)	\$1.60	1	1
Railway Steel Spring, common	2	1	1
Republic Iron & Steel, pf. (qu.) (No. 28)	1 1/2	1	1
Royal Baking Powder, common (quar.)	2 1/2	1	1
Safe Car Heating & Lighting (quar.)	1 1/2	1	1
St. Joseph Stock Yards (quar.)	2 1/2	1	1
Sears, Roebuck & Co., pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	1	1
Glass-Shellfield Steel & Iron, pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	1	1
Swift & Co. (quar.) (No. 86)	1 1/2	1	1
Tell Weller Co., pref. (quar.) (No. 27)	1 1/2	1	1
Texas & Pacific Coal (quar.)	1 1/2	1	1
Union Bag & Paper, pref. (qu.) (No. 36)	1	1	1
Union Switch & Sig., com. & pf. (qu.)	3	1	1
Union Typewriter, 1st pref. (No. 30)	3 1/2	1	1
Preferred (quar.)	4	1	1
United Bank Note Corp., pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	1	1
United Fruit (quar.) (No. 35)	2	1	1
United Gas Improvement (quar.)	2	1	1
United Shoe Machinery, com. (quar.)	2	1	1
Preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	1	1
United States Leather, pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	1	1
U. S. Smelt., Ref. & Mtn., com. (quar.)	1	1	1
Preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	1	1
U. S. Steel Corp., com. (quar.) (No. 17)	2 1/2	1	1
Va.-Car. Chem. & Ref. (qu.) (No. 50)	1 1/2	1	1
Western Union Telegraph (quar.)	1 1/2	1	1
Westinghouse Air Brake (quar.)	2 1/2	1	1

a Transfer books not closed. b 3% declared. 1 1/2% payable April 15 and 1 1/2% Oct. 15. c Payable in stock.

**Auction Sales.**—Among other securities the following, not regularly dealt in at the Board, were recently sold at auction: By Messrs. Adrian H. Muller & Son:

Stocks.	100 Century Realty Co.	181
100 Simpson Securities Co.	21 1/2	
100 Union Typewriter Co. 2d pf	90 1/2	
20 First Nat. Bank of Yonkers		191 1/2
N. Y.	130	
10 Otis Elevator Co., pref.	81	
40 Lincoln Gas & Elec. L. Co.	7 1/2	
1 Peoria Light Co., com.	31 1/2	
5 Peoria Light Co., pref.	75	
5 Evansville Light Co., pref.	63 1/2	
1 Evansville Light Co., com.	21 1/2	
10 N. Y. Mtrg. & Security Co.	130	
100 New Amsterdam Nat. Bk.	42 1/2	
16 Sharon Ry. Co.	\$52 1/2	per sh.
20 Casualty Co. of America	125 1/2	
5 Fairchild & Johnson Co.		80
(now Fairchild Co.)		
Bonds.		
25 Broadway Trust Co.		105 1/2
10 Home Insurance Co.		435 1/2
38 Albany Insurance Co.		115
40 Merchants' Exch. Nat. Bk.		165
50 Electric Boat Co., pref.		60
103 Carnegie Trust Co.		130-155
100 W. H. Bundy Recording Co.		5
100,000 Simpson Securities Co.		
Coll. tr. fs. 1929, J. & J. 85 & Int.		

**Imports and Exports for the Week.**—The following are the imports at New York for the week ending March 14; also totals since the beginning of the first week in January:

For the week.	1908.	1907.	1906.	1905.
Dry Goods	\$2,483,178	\$4,000,763	\$3,476,554	\$2,905,903
General Merchandise	7,895,139	12,105,067	19,495,197	13,252,503
Total	\$10,258,317	\$16,205,830	\$13,971,751	\$16,158,406
Since January 1.				
Dry Goods	\$33,473,832	\$45,418,292	\$40,076,970	\$35,016,640
General Merchandise	93,039,287	146,522,420	123,911,397	130,887,878
Total 11 weeks	\$126,513,119	\$191,940,712	\$164,988,367	\$165,904,518

The following is a statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York for foreign ports for the week ending March 14 and from Jan. 1 to date:

Exports from New York for the week.	1908.	1907.	1906.	1905.
For the week	\$17,824,406	\$13,837,522	\$11,918,224	\$11,913,848
Previously reported	100,652,382	123,809,695	126,312,347	100,823,262
Total 11 weeks	\$118,476,788	\$137,647,217	\$138,230,571	\$112,737,110

The following table shows the exports and imports of specie at the port of New York for the week ending March 14 and since Jan. 1 1908, and for the corresponding periods in 1907 and 1906.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF SPECIE AT NEW YORK.

Gold.	Exports.		Imports.	
	Week.	Since Jan. 1	Week.	Since Jan. 1
Great Britain				\$3,413,212
France				198,815
Germany				7,540
West Indies	\$600	\$248,235	\$66,040	1,839,422
Mexico				162,416
South America	7,000	536,475	19,101	722,330
All other countries		9,735	126,737	877,103
Total 1908	\$7,600	\$794,445	\$211,878	\$7,220,838
Total 1907		1,702,226	67,973	1,027,544
Total 1906		3,652,375	23,028	504,657
Silver.				
Great Britain	\$778,015	\$7,606,947		\$37,316
France		315,000	\$4,305	30,485
Germany			4,295	33,945
West Indies	2,150	130,542	1,881	41,414
Mexico			612	359,659
South America		3,000		238,318
All other countries		350	15,402	111,862
Total 1908	\$780,165	\$8,055,839	\$26,495	\$852,989
Total 1907		8,541,137	27,355	490,279
Total 1906		680,740	27,219	523,781

Of the above imports for the week in 1908, \$50,000 were American gold coin and \$3,833 American silver coin. Of the exports during the same time \$7,600 were American gold coin and ----- were American silver coin.

**Statement of New York City Clearing-House Banks.**—The detailed statement below shows the condition of the New York City Clearing-House banks for the week ending March 14. The figures for the separate banks are the averages of the daily results. In the case of the totals, however, a departure was made with the statement for Feb. 8, so that in addition to the averages for the week the actual figures at the end of the week are now given.

We omit two ciphers (00) in all cases.

Banks.	Capital.	Surplus.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Res.
00s omitted.			Average.	Average.	Average.	Average.	%.
Bank of N. Y.	2,000.0	3,168.7	20,134.0	4,468.0	820.0	19,430.0	27.2
Manhattan	2,050.0	3,236.6	24,570.0	11,480.0	1,430.0	33,300.0	38.7
Merchants	2,000.0	1,613.3	19,033.0	3,652.0	1,439.0	19,474.0	26.1
Mechanics	3,000.0	3,704.8	24,583.0	5,594.0	1,274.0	25,498.0	26.9
America	1,500.0	4,631.9	24,171.0	5,037.6	2,038.4	26,064.6	27.1
Phenix	1,000.0	530.0	7,456.0	1,556.0	69.0	6,319.0	25.7
City	25,000.0	24,886.9	178,494.1	53,943.5	3,443.0	178,966.6	32.5
Chemical	3,000.0	5,609.3	31,617.7	7,514.7	1,819.0	33,251.6	28.0
Merchants' Ex.	600.0	528.3	6,609.9	1,596.6	210.9	6,809.3	26.1
Gallatin	1,000.0	2,411.4	9,178.1	1,295.5	579.3	7,174.1	26.1
Butch. & Drov.	300.0	141.8	1,973.5	327.8	84.2	1,918.1	21.4
Greenwich	500.0	723.2	5,142.9	1,322.1	300.0	5,651.6	28.6
Amer. Ex.	5,000.0	5,136.8	34,347.8	6,149.3	1,373.5	28,314.3	26.5
Commerce	25,000.0	14,956.3	152,310.0	23,878.3	9,933.1	132,672.7	25.4
Mercantile	3,000.0	2,435.4	8,728.2	1,020.1	256.3	4,282.1	29.8
Pacific	500.0	823.4	3,133.7	532.8	445.4	3,047.6	32.0
Chatham	450.0	1,064.4	5,648.1	942.0	868.5	5,630.6	26.8
Peoples'	200.0	470.4	1,802.3	490.3	47.3	2,068.3	25.9
Hanover	3,000.0	9,286.3	60,965.1	10,383.6	7,015.1	70,364.6	26.0
Citizens' Cent.	2,550.0	1,190.0	20,331.9	4,756.3	324.9	19,577.9	25.9
Nassau	500.0	364.9	4,173.1	526.6	702.3	4,512.1	27.2
Market & Fult'n	1,000.0	1,571.7	7,778.7	1,700.8	663.2	8,057.7	29.3
Metropolitan	2,000.0	1,033.2	10,765.3	2,684.7	162.2	10,919.3	26.0
Corn Exchange	3,000.0	5,069.5	41,126.0	9,436.0	2,979.0	48,398.0	25.6
Imp. & Traders'	1,500.0	7,258.7	26,569.7	5,103.0	1,530.0	24,570.0	26.9
Park	3,000.0	9,285.0	74,705.0	19,634.0	2,392.0	84,393.0	26.9
East River	250.0	118.8	1,212.9	249.4	162.0	1,399.5	28.7
Fourth	3,000.0	3,321.3	20,953.0	4,301.4	1,498.0	21,481.6	27.0
Second	1,000.0	1,629.2	10,991.0	2,369.9	427.0	10,969.0	25.4
First	10,000.0	20,985.4	111,536.4	26,332.4	1,012.4	101,256.5	27.0
Irving Nat. Ex.	2,000.0	1,267.6	16,409.6	2,950.2	1,413.8	16,586.3	26.3
Bowery	250.0	785.0	2,611.0	783.0	93.0	3,460.0	25.3
N. Y. County	500.0	1,079.8	6,751.3	1,258.4	629.1	7,150.9	26.4
German-Amer.	750.0	625.0	3,661.7	714.4	164.4	3,370.0	26.0
Chase	5,000.0	4,991.1	70,319.7	17,808.7	2,537.8	77,704.5	26.1
Fifth Avenue	1,000.0	1,924.4	12,281.6	2,601.1	1,135.2	13,821.9	27.0
German Ex.	200.0	879.4	3,844.4	370.0	625.0	3,875.7	23.0
Germania	200.0	966.9	4,832.7	958.1	561.6	5,780.8	26.2
Lincoln	1,000.0	1,175.9	13,215.7	2,463.0	926.2	13,837.7	24.5
Garfield	1,000.0	1,237.2	6,266.0	1,699.6	245.8	6,443.3	30.0
Fifth	250.0	442.5	3,018.0	510.7	344.4	3,201.3	26.7
Metropolis	1,000.0	1,743.9	10,584.9	1,292.4	1,512.6	10,599.7	26.4
West Side	200.0	705.7	4,169.0	832.0	271.0	4,591.0	24.0
Seaboard	1,000.0	1,572.9	18,708.0	4,747.0	979.0	21,887.0	26.0
Liberty	1,000.0	2,394.4	14,431.2	2,918.5	514.3	13,006.6	26.3
N. Y. Prod. Ex.	1,000.0	646.3	5,394.4	1,680.8	256.3	6,463.6	29.9
State	1,000.0	858.6	10,919.0	2,629.0	189.0	12,164.0	23.1
14th Street	1,000.0	377.4	3,919.8	404.7	537.6	4,010.0	23.4
Totals, Average	124,350.0	159,864.9	1,160,719.5	264,496.4	59,126.0	1,171,829.3	27.6
Actual figures this morning			1,162,961.9	267,822.2	60,303.1	1,179,103.7	27.8

On the basis of averages "circulation" amounted to \$61,406,200 and United States deposits (included in deposits), \$49,280,500; actual figures March 14, circulation, \$61,326,000, United States deposits, \$48,328,700.

The statements compiled by the State Banking Department, together with the totals for the Clearing-house banks, both the averages for the week and the actual figures at the end of the week, are shown in the following table. In the figures for State banks and trust companies all of these institutions in Greater New York are included.

NEW YORK CITY BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Week ending March 14 1908.

00s omitted.	Loans and Investments.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Reserve on P.C. Deposits.
Clearing-House					
Banks—Actual	1,162,961.9	267,822.2	60,303.1	1,179,103.7	328,125.3
+Average	+2,066.7	+659.8	+1,534.5	+4,556.4	+2,214.3
Clearing-House					
Banks—Avg	1,160,719.5	264,496.4	59,126.0	1,171,829.3	323,622.4
+Average	+3,629.7	+792.3	+3,553.6	+3,871.2	+438.7
State Banks					
Average	251,813.2	47,440.5	65,060.6	284,315.3	79,018.0
+Average	+2,616.2	+1,410.7	+236.9	+3,304.3	+1,513.6
Trust Companies					
Average	699,238.8	30,501.1	65,314.1	688,208.0	172,991.4
+Average	+716.7	+399.2	+311.8	+813.2	+2,030.2
State Banks and Trust Co's—Not in Clear-House.					
Average	773,948.9	43,345.2	110,374.7	874,033.2	102,093.0
+Average	+1,268.3	+301.0	+213.5	+956.7	+1,320.7

+Increase over last week. —Decrease from last week.  
a Includes bank notes. b After eliminating the item "Due from reserve depositors and other banks and trust companies in New York City," deposits amount to \$623,178,700, an increase of \$3,477,100 over last week's figures.

Note.—In the case of the Clearing-House banks the deposits are "net" both for the average and actual figures; in all other cases "gross" deposits are shown. The Clearing-House actual figures included U. S. deposits amounting to \$48,328,700, a decrease of \$4,642,600 from last week; averages included U. S. deposits of \$49,280,500, a decrease of \$5,213,600 from last week.

"Reserve on deposits" includes, for both trust companies and State banks, not only cash items but amounts due from reserve agents, and in the case of trust companies includes likewise municipal bonds. State banks in New York City are required by law to carry a reserve amounting to 15% of deposits, while outside of New York City only 10% is required, which reserve in both cases need not be more than one-half in cash. Trust companies in Greater New York are required to keep a reserve of 15%, of which only 5% need be in cash and 10% more may be in municipal bonds; while in the case of the trust companies in the rest of the State the required reserve is 10%, of which only 3% need be in cash and 3% more may be in municipal bonds.

The State Banking Department also furnishes the following report for State banks and trust companies outside of Greater New York.

STATE BANKS & TRUST CO'S OUTSIDE OF GREATER NEW YORK

Week ending March 14 1908.

	Loans.	Deposits.	Reserve.	% of Res.
State Banks	\$78,409,600	\$80,014,900	\$14,554,400	18.8
Trust Companies	+225,000	—39,400	—10,300	
	\$78,634,600	\$79,975,500	\$14,544,100	18.6
	+197,000	—53,400	—224,300	

Reports of Non-Member Banks.—The following is the statement of condition of the non-member banks for the week ending March 14, based on average daily results:

We omit two ciphers (00) in all cases.

Bank.	Capital.	Surplus.	Loans, Disc't and Investments.	Specie.	Legal Tender and Bank Notes.	Deposit with Clearing Agent.	Other Banks, &c.	Net Deposits.
N. Y. City, Boroughs of Man. & Brz.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Wash. Hgts	100.0	181.5	880.0	13.0	45.0	103.0		777.0
Century	200.0	144.6	1,279.1	21.6	97.2	125.6	316.1	1,622.6
Continental	100.0	474.1	3,146.3	375.2	178.9	483.5	791.0	4,433.3
Columbia	300.0	492.8	4,940.0	351.0	310.0	395.0		5,427.0
Fidelity	200.0	157.5	1,030.7	51.6	26.3	104.8		932.7
Jefferson	500.0	790.7	3,314.4	38.0	195.8	145.1	95.8	2,993.2
Mt. Morris	250.0	225.1	2,243.8	197.4	39.3	399.5	38.9	2,783.0
Mutual	200.0	305.2	2,831.6	21.4	289.1	543.8	4.9	3,240.6
19th Ward	300.0	471.3	4,174.7	53.8	356.8	142.0	485.6	4,762.0
Plaza	100.0	376.4	3,422.0	222.0	127.0	739.0		4,040.0
23d Ward	100.0	179.4	1,515.5	166.5	68.3	264.2		1,851.0
Union Ex.	750.0	897.8	5,642.7	512.0	283.3	639.9		5,543.0
Yorkville	100.0	402.0	3,317.8	48.0	321.3	300.8		4,086.8
Coat & Nat	500.0	668.6	4,127.0	61.0	227.0	644.0	30.0	4,196.0
New Neth'd	200.0	209.4	1,337.0	87.0	10.0	87.0		1,093.0
East Bk. Nat	200.0	129.8	898.8	83.3	40.4	43.9		701.8
Borough of Brook yn								
Broadway	150.0	382.1	2,281.8	45.1	509.4	268.8	268.8	3,069.3
Mfrs Nat.	252.0	755.2	5,378.3	583.8	158.4	784.0	67.6	5,860.2
Mechanics'	1,000.0	860.0	9,201.4	258.5	686.0	741.7	106.0	10,480.7
Nassau Nat.	750.0	928.1	5,468.0	270.0	527.0	1,482.0		5,861.0
Nat. City	300.0	561.7	3,141.0	117.0	552.0	1,427.0	252.0	5,062.0
Jersey City								
First Nat.	400.0	1,199.5	4,319.5	208.2	337.5	1,831.4	595.0	6,175.2
Hud. Co. Nat	250.0	737.0	2,171.2	115.2	43.1	248.5	347.9	2,993.0
Third Nat.	200.0	300.0	1,796.4</					

Bankers' Gazette.

Wall Street, Friday Night, March 20 1908.

**The Money Market and Financial Situation.**—The events of the week affecting business at the Stock Exchange have been for the most part of a character to discourage investors and to cause a decline of security values. The advance movement noted last week was not, as we then stated, based on any real improvement in general conditions, and therefore was of short duration.

Beginning on Monday, liberal sales to secure accrued profits caused a general decline, which has been followed by irregular and featureless markets with a vague, indefinite tendency.

A reduction of the dividend rate on New York Central shares was not wholly unexpected, but its effect was nevertheless depressing, and the announcement of Baltimore & Ohio net earnings for February, showing that they were below the fixed charges for the period, and that for the 3 months ending March 1 they were over \$3,000,000 less than for the corresponding months last year, no doubt fairly illustrates the industrial situation of the country.

The Bank of England reports another increase in the percentage of its reserve and reduces its official rate of discount from 3½ to 3%—a rate which has not been in force since September 1905. The local money market remains dull and unchanged in general features.

The open market rates for call loans on the Stock Exchange during the week on stock and bond collaterals have ranged from 1¾% to 2%. To-day's rates on call were 1¾@2%. Prime commercial paper quoted at 5½@6% for 60 to 90-day endorsements and 5½@6% for best single names.

The Bank of England's weekly statement on Thursday showed an increase in bullion of £615,273, and the per cent of reserve to liabilities was 51.26, against 50.01 last week.

The rate of discount was reduced March 19 from 3½%, as fixed March 5, to 3%. The Bank of France shows an increase of 3,775,000 francs gold and 3,325,000 francs silver.

NEW YORK CITY CLEARING HOUSE BANKS.

	1908. Averages for week ending March 14.	Differences from previous week.	1907. Averages for week ending March 16.	1906. Averages for week ending March 17.
Capital	\$ 124,350,000		\$ 126,150,000	\$ 116,472,700
Surplus	159,861,900		156,252,300	145,655,000
Loans and discounts	1,160,719,500	Dec. 3,629,700	1,081,578,600	1,025,432,400
Circulation	61,406,200	Dec. 756,100	51,592,300	50,920,700
Net deposits	1,171,829,300	Dec. 3,871,200	1,093,974,400	1,008,868,700
U. S. dep. (incl. above)	49,290,500	Dec. 5,213,600	14,583,400	11,858,500
Specie	264,496,400	Dec. 792,300	183,454,400	180,451,700
Legal tenders	59,126,000	Inc. 353,600	70,572,300	77,631,600
Reserve held	323,622,400	Dec. 438,700	254,026,700	258,082,300
25% of deposits	292,967,325	Dec. 997,800	250,993,600	252,217,100
Surplus reserve	30,665,075	Inc. 529,100	3,033,100	865,125
Surplus excluding U. S. deposits	42,980,200	Dec. 774,300	6,678,950	8,832,450

Note.—The Clearing House now issues a statement weekly showing the total of the actual figures on Saturday morning. These figures, together with the returns of separate banks, also the summary issued by the State Banking Department showing the condition of State banks and trust companies not reporting to the Clearing House, appear on the preceding page.

**Foreign Exchange.**—The market was active and generally higher this week. On Tuesday speculative selling caused a sharp fall, but there was a prompt recovery on the following day due to re-buying of sight bills and to an insufficient supply thereof. The Bank of England rate was reduced to 3%.

To-day's (Friday's) nominal rates for sterling exchange were 4 84@4 84½ for sixty day and 4 87@4 87½ for sight. To-day's (Friday's) actual rates for sterling exchange were 4 8340@4 8350 for long, 4 8590@4 86 for short and 4 8620@4 8630 for cables. Commercial on banks 4 8315@4 8325 and documents for payment 4 82½@4 83½. Cotton for payment 4 82½@4 82½, cotton for acceptance 4 8315@4 8325, and grain for payment 4 83½@4 83½.

To-day's (Friday's) actual rates for Paris bankers' francs were 5 19¾@5 18¾ for long and 5 17½@5 16¾ for short. German bankers' marks were 94 7-16@94½ for long and 95½@95½ for short. Amsterdam bankers' guilders were 40 13@40 15 for short.

Exchange at Paris on London to-day 25f. 15½c.; week's range 25f. 17½c. high and 25f. 15½c. low.

The week's range for exchange rates follows:

	Long	Short	Cables
<b>Sterling Actual</b>			
High	4 8340 @ 4 8350	4 8605 @ 4 8610	4 8630 @ 4 8635
Low	4 8305 @ 4 8310	4 8580 @ 4 8585	4 8605 @ 4 8610
<b>Paris Bankers' Francs</b>			
High	5 19¾ @ 5 18¾	5 17½ @ 5 16¾	
Low	5 20 @ 5 19¾	5 17½ @ 5 17½	
<b>Germany Bankers' Marks</b>			
High	94 7-16 @ 94½	95¼ @ 95¼	
Low	94¼ @ 94¾	95 @ 95 1-16	
<b>Amsterdam Bankers' Guilders</b>			
High	40 13 @ 40 15		
Low	40 @ 40¼		

Less: a 1-16 of 1%. d 1-32 of 1%. A 3-32 of 1%.  
Plus: k 1-16 of 1%. x 1-32 of 1%. y 3-32 of 1%.

The following were the rates for domestic exchange on New York at the undermentioned cities to-day: Savannah 50c. per \$1,000 discount; selling 75c. per \$1,000 premium. Charleston selling \$1 per \$1,000 premium. New Orleans bank 25c. per \$1,000 discount; commercial 50c. per \$1,000 discount. Chicago 20c. per \$1,000 premium. St. Louis 65c. per \$1,000 premium. San Francisco 50c. per \$1,000 premium.

**State and Railroad Bonds.**—No sales of State bonds have been reported at the Board this week.

The market for railway and industrial bonds has been less active, the daily transactions having fallen much below the recent average amount. The market has been steady to firm in tone, showing in a list of 20 active issues 13 higher and 2 unchanged.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit conv. 4s have been the active features of the week and advanced in sympathy with the shares. U. S. Steel 5s have also been conspicuously active and close with a net gain of 2½ points. Colorado Industrial has advanced over 2 points on limited transactions and Wabash & Pittsburgh Terminals have been active and strong. On the other hand, Mexican Central issues and Interborough-Metropolitan 4½s have lost a part of their recent advance.

**United States Bonds.**—Sales of Government bonds at the Board include \$5,500 3s, coup., 1908-18 at 101½ to 101½ and \$33,000 4s, coup., 1925, at 121 to 122¼. The following are the daily closing quotations; for yearly range see third page following.

	Interest Periods	Mch. 14	Mch. 16	Mch. 17	Mch. 18	Mch. 19	Mch. 20
2s, 1930	registered	Q-Jan *103¼	*103¼	*103¼	*103¼	*103¼	*103¼
2s, 1930	coupon	Q-Jan *104¼	*104¼	*104¼	*104¼	*104¼	*104¼
3s, 1908-18	registered	Q-Feb *101	*101	*101	*101	*101	*101
3s, 1908-18	coupon	Q-Feb *101	*101	*101½	*101	*101½	*101
3s, 1908-18	small coupon	Q-Feb *100½	*100½	*100½	*100½	*100½	*100½
4s, 1925	registered	Q-Feb *121½	*121½	*122½	*121½	*121½	*121
4s, 1925	coupon	Q-Feb *122½	*122½	*122½	*122½	*122½	*122½
2s, 1936 Panama Canal regls	Q-Nov	*103	*103	*103	*103	*103	*103

\* This is the price bid at the morning board; no sale was made.

**Railroad and Miscellaneous Stocks.**—The stock market has been fairly active, the transactions averaging nearly 750,000 shares per day, but the strength which was a conspicuous feature last week has not continued in force. The upward movement reached a turning point on Monday, followed by more or less irregularity, and closing prices are generally from 1 to 3 points lower than those then recorded.

New York Central was notably weak on a reduction of its dividend rate. Delaware & Hudson sold on Monday 9 points higher than last week and subsequently lost over half the advance. Northern Pacific, Great Northern, Union Pacific and Reading have been active and covered a range of from 5 to 6 points, but all except the former close with only a fractional net change. Brooklyn Rapid Transit has been active and strong throughout the week on rumors of a change of fiscal agents.

Industrial stocks have been relatively steady, generally closing from 1 to 2 points higher than last week.

For daily volume of business see page 716.  
The following sales have occurred this week of shares not represented in our detailed list on the pages which follow:

STOCKS. Week ending March 20.	Sales for Week.	Range for Week.		Range since Jan. 1.	
		Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.
Alice Mining	100	\$2½ Mch 14	\$2½ Mch 14	\$1¼ Feb 13	\$3½ Jan 28
Amer Teleg & Cable	50	50 Mch 14	50 Mch 14	50 Mch 14	54 Feb 6
Am Steel Fdry tr rets.	200	5¼ Mch 16	5¼ Mch 16	4½ Feb 6	5 Feb 6
Preferred tr rets	930	30¼ Mch 16	31¼ Mch 20	27½ Feb 13	31¼ Mch 16
Bethlehem Steel Corp	100	12 Mch 20	12 Mch 20	12 Jan 16	16 Mch 16
Canadian Pac subscrip'n rets. 1st install paid	400	142 Mch 18	142 Mch 18	140 Mch 14	142½ Mch 16
Central Coal & Coke	100	60 Mch 20	60 Mch 20	60 Mch 20	60 Mch 20
Chic Un Trac tr rets	700	1¼ Mch 19	2 Mch 19	1¼ Mch 3	3 Feb 6
Consolid Tunnel	100	22c. Mch 18	22c. Mch 18	21c. Jan 30c.	30c. Jan 30c.
Federal Sugar Refin pref	200	85 Mch 19	85 Mch 19	73½ Feb 87	87 Mch 16
Gt Northern subscrip'n rets. 95% paid	1,000	120¼ Mch 20	121¼ Mch 20	114 Feb 13	123¼ Jan 28
Homestake Mining	100	72 Mch 16	72 Mch 16	67 Jan 7	72 Jan 28
Ingersoll-Rand	100	50 Mch 17	50 Mch 17	50 Mch 30	50 Mch 30
Iron Silver Mining	1,100	1¼ Mch 16	1¼ Mch 17	1¼ Mch 16	1½ Mch 16
Lake Sh & Mich saw	574	Mch 14	274 Mch 14	274 Mch 30	300 Jan 28
N Y & N J Telephone	254	100 Mch 14	100¼ Mch 20	90 Feb 101½	101½ Jan 28
Ontario Silver Mining	147	3 Mch 20	3 Mch 20	2 Jan 4½	5 Jan 28
St Joseph & Gr Island	100	18½ Mch 16	18½ Mch 16	18½ Mch 16	18½ Mch 16
Western Maryland	3,300	5 Mch 14	7¼ Mch 20	5 Mch 13	5 Jan 28

**Outside Market.**—A dull and sluggish market has been experienced in "curb" securities the past week, price movements for the most part being insignificant. Any activity has been confined to mining stocks. Boston Consolidated Copper was weak, sinking from 15½ to 14¾, the close to-day being at 14¾. British Columbia Copper from 4¾ reached 5, but receded finally to 4¾. Butte Coalition sold up from 20½ to 21¼, dropped to 20, but recovered subsequently to 20½. Cumberland Ely fluctuated between 8¼ and 8¾. Douglas Copper declined from 6¾ to 5½, advancing later to 6¼. Greene Cananea sold down from 8½ to 8¼, but closed at 8¾. Nevada Consolidated Copper was active, the price fluctuating between 11½ and 11¾, the close to-day being at 11¾. Nevada-Utah fell from 4¼ to 3 15-16. Trinity was traded in up from 14½ to 15 and down to 13¾. United Copper common declined from 5 to 4¾, but sold up again to 5. Nipissing, after an early rise from 7 to 7½, was lowered to 6¾. Goldfield Consolidated went up from 5¼ to 5 5-16 and down to 5. The upward movement in American Tobacco was a feature. From 260 it jumped to 309, but sold off to 295 and ends the week at 300. Standard Oil advanced from 509¼ to 510 fell to 505 and closed to-day at 509. Consolidated SS. 4s were active and higher, advancing from 10 to 10¾, a further rise to-day carrying the price to 11¼. Nevada Consolidated Copper 6s "w.i." sold up from 120 to 128 and down to 125.

Outside quotations will be found on page 716.

# New York Stock Exchange—Stock Record, Daily, Weekly and Yearly

OCCUPYING TWO PAGES

STOCKS—HIGHEST AND LOWEST SALE PRICES						1/2 of the New York Shares	STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE		Range Since Jan. 1 1908. On basis of 100-share lots		Range for Previous Year (1907)	
Saturday March 14	Sunday March 15	Monday March 16	Tuesday March 17	Wednesday March 18	Thursday March 19		Friday March 20	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	
72 1/2	74 1/4	72 3/4	72 3/4	72 3/4	72 3/4	72 3/4	42.25	42.25	66 1/2	108 1/2		
83 1/2	85 1/4	84 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/4	85 1/4	85 1/4	1,525	1,525	78 1/2	101 1/2		
65 1/2	67 1/4	66 1/2	66 1/2	67 1/4	67 1/4	67 1/4	1,700	1,700	58 1/2	103 1/2		
82 1/2	84 1/4	83 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/4	84 1/4	84 1/4	16,832	16,832	75 1/2	122 1/2		
80 1/2	82 1/4	81 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/4	82 1/4	82 1/4	200	200	75 1/2	104 1/2		
41 1/2	43 1/4	42 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/4	116,378	116,378	26 1/2	83 1/2		
115 1/2	117 1/4	116 1/2	116 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/4	117 1/4	18,610	18,610	74 1/2	105 1/2		
67 1/2	69 1/4	68 1/2	68 1/2	69 1/4	69 1/4	69 1/4	500	500	67 1/2	105 1/2		
165 1/2	167 1/4	166 1/2	166 1/2	167 1/4	167 1/4	167 1/4	1,040	1,040	25 1/2	60 1/2		
29 1/2	31 1/4	30 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	7,750	7,750	10 1/2	27 1/2		
11 1/2	13 1/4	12 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	200	200	48 1/2	69 1/2		
41 1/2	43 1/4	42 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/4	2,500	2,500	67 1/2	105 1/2		
33 1/2	35 1/4	34 1/2	34 1/2	35 1/4	35 1/4	35 1/4	500	500	48 1/2	69 1/2		
16 1/2	18 1/4	17 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4	17,781	17,781	23 1/2	41 1/2		
6 1/2	8 1/4	7 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	135,781	135,781	48 1/2	69 1/2		
118 1/2	120 1/4	117 1/2	117 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/4	118 1/4	2,329	2,329	67 1/2	105 1/2		
143 1/2	145 1/4	142 1/2	142 1/2	143 1/4	143 1/4	143 1/4	2,049	2,049	25 1/2	60 1/2		
108 1/2	110 1/4	107 1/2	107 1/2	108 1/4	108 1/4	108 1/4	6,230	6,230	11 1/2	27 1/2		
132 1/2	134 1/4	131 1/2	131 1/2	132 1/4	132 1/4	132 1/4	1,155	1,155	118 1/2	152 1/2		
145 1/2	147 1/4	144 1/2	144 1/2	145 1/4	145 1/4	145 1/4	1,155	1,155	118 1/2	152 1/2		
185 1/2	187 1/4	184 1/2	184 1/2	185 1/4	185 1/4	185 1/4	1,155	1,155	118 1/2	152 1/2		
113 1/2	115 1/4	112 1/2	112 1/2	113 1/4	113 1/4	113 1/4	1,155	1,155	118 1/2	152 1/2		
140 1/2	142 1/4	141 1/2	141 1/2	142 1/4	142 1/4	142 1/4	1,155	1,155	118 1/2	152 1/2		
5 1/2	7 1/4	6 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	100	100	100	100		
8 1/2	10 1/4	9 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	1,010	1,010	1,010	1,010		
48 1/2	50 1/4	47 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4	5,100	5,100	2,100	2,100		
89 1/2	91 1/4	88 1/2	88 1/2	89 1/4	89 1/4	89 1/4	3,820	3,820	7,163	7,163		
24 1/2	26 1/4	25 1/2	25 1/2	26 1/4	26 1/4	26 1/4	1,220	1,220	705	705		
53 1/2	55 1/4	54 1/2	54 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/4	55 1/4	850	850	850	850		
41 1/2	43 1/4	42 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/4	12,300	12,300	4,317	4,317		
183 1/2	185 1/4	184 1/2	184 1/2	185 1/4	185 1/4	185 1/4	1,710	1,710	1,710	1,710		
10 1/2	12 1/4	11 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	30,542	30,542	15,823	15,823		
40 1/2	42 1/4	41 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/4	42 1/4	42 1/4	1	1	1	1		
10 1/2	12 1/4	11 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	100	100	100	100		
8 1/2	10 1/4	8 1/2	8 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	100	100	100	100		
69 1/2	71 1/4	68 1/2	68 1/2	69 1/4	69 1/4	69 1/4	100	100	100	100		
120 1/2	122 1/4	121 1/2	121 1/2	122 1/4	122 1/4	122 1/4	100	100	100	100		
7 1/2	9 1/4	7 1/2	7 1/2	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	100	100	100	100		
19 1/2	21 1/4	19 1/2	19 1/2	21 1/4	21 1/4	21 1/4	100	100	100	100		
11 1/2	13 1/4	11 1/2	11 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	100	100	100	100		
29 1/2	31 1/4	29 1/2	29 1/2	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	100	100	100	100		
20 1/2	22 1/4	20 1/2	20 1/2	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4	100	100	100	100		
75 1/2	77 1/4	74 1/2	74 1/2	75 1/4	75 1/4	75 1/4	100	100	100	100		
123 1/2	125 1/4	122 1/2	122 1/2	123 1/4	123 1/4	123 1/4	100	100	100	100		
89 1/2	91 1/4	88 1/2	88 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	100	100	100	100		
10 1/2	12 1/4	11 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	100	100	100	100		
8 1/2	10 1/4	8 1/2	8 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	100	100	100	100		
69 1/2	71 1/4	68 1/2	68 1/2	71 1/4	71 1/4	71 1/4	100	100	100	100		
120 1/2	122 1/4	121 1/2	121 1/2	122 1/4	122 1/4	122 1/4	100	100	100	100		
7 1/2	9 1/4	7 1/2	7 1/2	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	100	100	100	100		
19 1/2	21 1/4	19 1/2	19 1/2	21 1/4	21 1/4	21 1/4	100	100	100	100		
11 1/2	13 1/4	11 1/2	11 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	100	100	100	100		
29 1/2	31 1/4	29 1/2	29 1/2	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	100	100	100	100		
20 1/2	22 1/4	20 1/2	20 1/2	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4	100	100	100	100		
75 1/2	77 1/4	74 1/2	74 1/2	75 1/4	75 1/4	75 1/4	100	100	100	100		
123 1/2	125 1/4	122 1/2	122 1/2	123 1/4	123 1/4	123 1/4	100	100	100	100		
89 1/2	91 1/4	88 1/2	88 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	100	100	100	100		
10 1/2	12 1/4	11 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	100	100	100	100		
8 1/2	10 1/4	8 1/2	8 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	100	100	100	100		
69 1/2	71 1/4	68 1/2	68 1/2	71 1/4	71 1/4	71 1/4	100	100	100	100		
120 1/2	122 1/4	121 1/2	121 1/2	122 1/4	122 1/4	122 1/4	100	100	100	100		
7 1/2	9 1/4	7 1/2	7 1/2	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	100	100	100	100		
19 1/2	21 1/4	19 1/2	19 1/2	21 1/4	21 1/4	21 1/4	100	100	100	100		
11 1/2	13 1/4	11 1/2	11 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	100	100	100	100		
29 1/2	31 1/4	29 1/2	29 1/2	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	100	100	100	100		
20 1/2	22 1/4	20 1/2	20 1/2	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4	100	100	100	100		
75 1/2	77 1/4	74 1/2	74 1/2	75 1/4	75 1/4	75 1/4	100	100	100	100		
123 1/2	125 1/4	122 1/2	122 1/2	123 1/4	123 1/4	123 1/4	100	100	100	100		
89 1/2	91 1/4	88 1/2	88 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	100	100	100	100		
10 1/2	12 1/4	11 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	100	100	100	100		
8 1/2	10 1/4	8 1/2	8 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	100	100	100	100		
69 1/2	71 1/4	68 1/2	68 1/2	71 1/4	71 1/4	71 1/4	100	100	100	100		
120 1/2	122 1/4	121 1/2	121 1/2	122 1/4	122 1/4	122 1/4	100	100	100	100		
7 1/2	9 1/4	7 1/2	7 1/2	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	100	100	100	100		
19 1/2	21 1/4	19 1/2	19 1/2	21 1/4	21 1/4	21 1/4	100	100	100	100		
11 1/2	13 1/4	11 1/2	11 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	100	100	100	100		
29 1/2	31 1/4	29 1/2	29 1/2	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	100	100	100	100		
20 1/2	22 1/4	20 1/2	20 1/2	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4	100	100	100	100		
75 1/2	77 1/4	74 1/2	74 1/2	75 1/4	75 1/4	75 1/4	100	100	100	100		
123 1/2	125 1/4	122 1/2	122 1/2	123 1/4	123 1/4	123 1/4	100	100	100	100		
89 1/2	91 1/4	88 1/2	88 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	100	100	100	100		
10 1/2	12 1/4	11 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	100	100	100	100		
8 1/2	10 1/4	8 1/2	8 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	100	100	100	100		
69 1/2	71 1/4	68 1/2	68 1/2	71 1/4	71 1/4	71 1/4	100	100	100	100		
120 1/2	122 1/4	121 1/2	121 1/2	122 1/4	122 1/4	122 1/4	100	100	100	100		
7 1/2	9 1/4	7 1/2	7 1/2	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	100	100	100	100		
19 1/2	21 1/4	19 1/2	19 1/2	21 1/4	21 1/4	21 1/4	100	100	100	100		
11 1/2	13 1/4	11 1/2	11 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	100	100	100	100		
29 1/2	31 1/4	29 1/2	29 1/2	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	100	100	100	100		
20 1/2	22 1/4	20 1/2	20 1/2	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4	100	100	100	100		
75 1/2	77 1/4	74 1/2	74 1/2	75 1/4	75 1/4	75 1/4	100	100	100	100		
123 1/2	125 1/4	122 1/2	122 1/2	123 1/4	123 1/4	123 1/4	100	100	100	100		
89 1/2	91 1/4	88 1/2	88 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	100	100	100	100		
10 1/2	12 1/4	11 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	100	100	100	100		
8 1/2	10 1/4	8 1/2	8 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	100	100	100	100		
69 1/2	71 1/4	68 1/2	68 1/2	71 1/4	71 1/4	71 1/4	100	100	100	100		
120 1/2	122 1/4	121 1/2	121 1/2	122 1/4	122 1/4	122 1/4	100	100	100	100		
7 1/2	9 1/4	7 1/2	7 1/2	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	100	100	100	100		
19 1/2	2											

STOCKS—HIGHEST AND LOWEST SALE PRICES

Table with columns for dates (Saturday March 14 to Friday March 20) and stock prices. Includes sub-sections for 'Sales of the Week Shares' and 'NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE'.

Table listing various stocks and their price ranges from Jan 1 1908 to previous year (1907). Includes categories like 'NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE', 'Industrial & Miscellaneous', and 'Agricultural'.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES—BANKERS' QUOTATIONS

Table listing banks and trust companies with columns for Bid, Ask, and other financial details. Includes entries for 'Banks', 'Trust Co's', and 'Brooklyn'.

\* Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. † Less than 100 shares. ‡ Ex-rights. § New stock. ¶ Ex-div. and rights. ¶ Now quoted dollars per share. † Sale at Stock Exchange or at auction this week. ‡ Trust Co. certificates. ¶ Banks marked with a paragraph (§) are State banks.





BONDS										BONDS									
N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE										N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE									
WEEK ENDING MARCH 20										WEEK ENDING MARCH 20									
Bid		Ask		Low		High		No		Low		High		No		Low		High	
Price		Friday		Friday		Friday		Friday		Range		Range		Range		Range		Range	
March 20		March 20		March 20		March 20		March 20		Since		Since		Since		Since		Since	
1907		1907		1907		1907		1907		January		January		January		January		January	
Louis & Nash gen g 6s. 1930	J-D	113	108 1/2	112 1/2	110	112 1/2	117	10	112 1/2	N Y Cent & H R—(Continued)	A-O	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Gold 5s. 1930	M-N	108 1/2	108	110	107	110	117	10	107 1/2	Beech Cr ext 1st g 3 1/2s 01951	J-D	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Unfin'd gold 4s. 1940	J-D	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	100	10	95 1/2	Cart & Ad 1st gu g 4s. 1981	J-D	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Registered. 1940	J-D	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	106	10	101 1/2	Gouy & Oswe 1st gu g 4s. 1942	J-D	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Sink fund gold 6s. 1910	A-O	107	107	107	107	107	105	10	107	Moh & Mal 1st gu g 4s. 1991	M-S	78	95	95	95	95	95	95	95
Coll trust gold 5s. 1931	M-N	104	104	104	104	104	105	10	104	N J June R 1st gu 1st 4s. 1986	F-A	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
5-20-yr col tr deed g 4s. 1923	J-D	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	109	10	110 1/2	N Y & Harlem g 3 1/2s. 2000	M-N	86	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
E H & Nash 1st g 6s. 1931	M-N	113	113	113	113	113	113	10	113	N Y & North 1st g 6s. 1927	A-O	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
L O & M 1st gold 6s. 1930	J-D	117	117	117	117	117	117	10	117	N Y & Pu lat con gu g 4s 1993	A-O	97	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
N O & M 2d gold 6s. 1930	J-D	114	114	114	114	114	114	10	114	Nor & Mont 1st gu g 5s. 1916	A-O	115 1/2	107	107	107	107	107	107	107
Pensacola Div gold 6s. 1920	M-S	106	106	106	106	106	106	10	106	R W & O con 1st ext 5s. A 1922	A-O	110	114	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
St L Div 1st gold 6s. 1921	M-S	106	106	106	106	106	106	10	106	Oswe & R 2d gu g 5s. 1916	F-A	107	105	105	105	105	105	105	105
2d gold 6s. 1920	M-S	106	106	106	106	106	106	10	106	R W & O R 1st gu g 5s. 1918	M-N	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
All Knox & Cin div 4s. 1955	M-N	87	87	87	87	87	87	10	87	Rutland 1st con g 4 1/2s. 1941	J-D	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
All Knox & Nor 1st g 5s 1941	J-D	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	10	100 1/2	Rutland 1st con g 4 1/2s. 1941	J-D	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Hender Bdge 1st g 6s. 1931	M-S	90	90	90	90	90	90	10	90	Ord & L Cham 1st gu 4s 1948	J-D	87 1/2	87	87	87	87	87	87	87
Kentucky Cent gold 4s. 1927	J-D	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	10	90 1/2	Rutland 1st con g 4 1/2s. 1941	J-D	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
L N & M 1st g 4s 1945	M-S	90	90	90	90	90	90	10	90	Rutland 1st con g 4 1/2s. 1941	J-D	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
L N & S 1st g 4s 1945	J-D	90	90	90	90	90	90	10	90	Rutland 1st con g 4 1/2s. 1941	J-D	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N Fla & S 1st gu g 4s. 1952	J-D	100	100	100	100	100	100	10	100	Rutland 1st con g 4 1/2s. 1941	J-D	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N C Bdge gen gu g 4s 1945	J-D	102	102	102	102	102	102	10	102	Rutland 1st con g 4 1/2s. 1941	J-D	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Penn & A U 1st gu g 6s. 1921	F-A	100	100	100	100	100	100	10	100	Rutland 1st con g 4 1/2s. 1941	J-D	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
S & N Ala con gu g 6s. 1930	F-A	100	100	100	100	100	100	10	100	Rutland 1st con g 4 1/2s. 1941	J-D	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
L & Jell Bdge Co gu g 4s. 1945	M-S	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	10	91 1/2	Rutland 1st con g 4 1/2s. 1941	J-D	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
L N A & Ch. See C I & L										Rutland 1st con g 4 1/2s. 1941	J-D	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Mahon Coal. See L S & M S										Rutland 1st con g 4 1/2s. 1941	J-D	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Manhattan Ry consol 4s. 1930	A-O	94	94	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	98	17	92 1/2	Rutland 1st con g 4 1/2s. 1941	J-D	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Registered. 1930	A-O	101	101	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	10	99 1/2	Rutland 1st con g 4 1/2s. 1941	J-D	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Metropoli El 1st g 6s. 1908	J-D	101	101	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	10	99 1/2	Rutland 1st con g 4 1/2s. 1941	J-D	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Metropoli El. See N Y Cent										Rutland 1st con g 4 1/2s. 1941	J-D	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Mex Cent consol gold 4s. 1911	J-D	83	83	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	84	63	74 1/2	Rutland 1st con g 4 1/2s. 1941	J-D	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1st consol income g 3s. 01939	J-D	18 1/2	19	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	53	14 1/2	Rutland 1st con g 4 1/2s. 1941	J-D	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2d consol income g 3s. 01939	J-D	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2	76	10	Rutland 1st con g 4 1/2s. 1941	J-D	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Mex Internat 1st con g 4s. 1917	M-S	80	80	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80	80	80	Rutland 1st con g 4 1/2s. 1941	J-D	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Stamped guaranteed. 1917	M-S	80	80	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80	80	80	Rutland 1st con g 4 1/2s. 1941	J-D	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Mex North Ry consol 6s. 1911	J-D	105	105	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	10	105 1/2	Rutland 1st con g 4 1/2s. 1941	J-D	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Mich Cent. See N Y Cent										Rutland 1st con g 4 1/2s. 1941	J-D	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Mid of N J. See Erie										Rutland 1st con g 4 1/2s. 1941	J-D	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Mil L S & W. See Chic & N W										Rutland 1st con g 4 1/2s. 1941	J-D	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Mil & North. See Chic & N W										Rutland 1st con g 4 1/2s. 1941	J-D	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Minn & St L 1st gold 7s. 1927	J-D	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	10	125 1/2	Rutland 1st con g 4 1/2s. 1941	J-D	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Iowa Ex 1st gold 7s. 1909	J-D	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	10	102 1/2	Rutland 1st con g 4 1/2s. 1941	J-D	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Pacific Ex 1st gold 6s. 1921	A-O	118	118	118	118	118	118	10	118	Rutland 1st con g 4 1/2s. 1941	J-D	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
South West Ex 1st g 7s. 1910	J-D	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	10	113 1/2	Rutland 1st con g 4 1/2s. 1941	J-D	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1st consol gold 5s. 1934	M-N	80	80	80	80	80	80	10	80	Rutland 1st con g 4 1/2s. 1941	J-D	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1st ext refund gold 4s. 1945	M-S	80	80	80	80	80	80	10	80	Rutland 1st con g 4 1/2s. 1941	J-D	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Des M & P 1st g 4s. 1935	J-D	97	97	97	97	97	97	10	97	Rutland 1st con g 4 1/2s. 1941	J-D	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Minn & St L gen. See B O R & N										Rutland 1st con g 4 1/2s. 1941	J-D	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
MSTP & S S M con g 4 int gu 1920	J-D	95	95	95	95	95	95	10	95	Rutland 1st con g 4 1/2s. 1941	J-D	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
MSS M & A 1st g 4 int gu 1920	J-D	102	102	102	102	102	102	10	102	Rutland 1st con g 4 1/2s. 1941	J-D	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Minn Un. See St P M & M										Rutland 1st con g 4 1/2s. 1941	J-D	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Mo Kan & Tex 1st g 4s. 1900	J-D	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	20	94	Rutland 1st con g 4 1/2s. 1941	J-D	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2d gold 4s. 1900	F-A	77 1/2	78	78	78	78	78	12	77 1/2	Rutland 1st con g 4 1/2s. 1941	J-D	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1st ext gold 6s. 1944	M-N	89	89	89	89	89	89	10	89	Rutland 1st con g 4 1/2s. 1941	J-D	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1st & refund 4s. 1944	M-S	75	75	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	51	74 1/2	Rutland 1st con g 4 1/2s. 1941	J-D	100	100						

BONDS				BONDS			
N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE				N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE			
WEEK ENDING MARCH 20				WEEK ENDING MARCH 20			
	Price	Week's	Range		Price	Week's	Range
	Friday	Range or	Since		Friday	Range or	Since
	March 20	Last Sale	January 1		March 20	Last Sale	January 1
Penn Co—(Continued)				Southern Pac Co—(Continued)			
Eric & Pitts gu g 3 1/2 B. 1940	J-J	84	92 Apr '07	Morgan's La & T 1st 7 1/2 1915	A-O	111 1/2	127 Sep '06
Series C.....1940	J-J	84	98 1/2 Apr '04	1st gold 6 1/2.....1920	J-J	112	116 Nov '07
Gr R & I ex 1st gu g 4 1/2 1941	J-J	100	108 Sep '06	No of Cal guar g 5 1/2.....1938	A-O	101	97 1/2 Nov '07
Pitts Ft W & O 1st 7 1/2.....1912	J-J	100	127 1/2 Oct '02	Ore & Cal 1st guar g 5 1/2 1927	J-J	93 1/2	98 1/2 Jan '08
2d 7 1/2.....1912	J-J	100	119 Apr '04	1st guar g 6 1/2.....1909	J-J	93 1/2	101 Dec '07
3d 7 1/2.....1912	J-J	100	119 Apr '04	So Pacific of Cal.....1910	J-J	93 1/2	101 Dec '07
Pitts Y & Ash 1st con 6 1/2 1940	M-N	102 1/2	116 May '05	1st g 6 1/2 series E & F.....1912	A-O	104	104 1/2 Mar '08
P C O & St L gu 1 1/2 1940	A-O	107 1/2	108 Feb '08	1st gold 6 1/2.....1912	A-O	104	114 1/2 Dec '04
Series B guar.....1942	A-O	106 1/2	108 Feb '08	1st con guar g 5 1/2.....1937	M-N	112	116 May '07
Series C guar.....1942	M-N	102 1/2	112 1/2 Jan '05	So Pac of N Mex 1st g 6 1/2.....1911	J-J	104	104 Mar '07
Series D 4 1/2 guar.....1945	M-N	97	100 1/2 Mar '07	So Pac Coast 1st gu 4 1/2 1937	J-J	104	104 Mar '07
Series E 3 1/2 guar.....1949	F-A	85 1/2	91 Feb '07	Tex & N O Sub Div 1st g 6 1/2 1912	M-S	107 1/2	107 1/2 Feb '07
Series F 4 1/2 guar.....1953	J-D	100	109 Jan '08	Con gold 5 1/2.....1945	J-J	88 1/2	88 1/2 Feb '08
C St L & P 1st con g 5 1/2 1932	A-O	111 1/2	109 Jan '08	So Pac RR 1st ref 6 1/2 1933	J-J	88 1/2	88 1/2 Feb '08
Pensacola & Atl See L & N Wash				Southern—1st con g 5 1/2.....1904	J-J	85 1/2	84 1/2 Nov '06
Pao & East See C O C & St L				Registered.....1994	J-J	76	75 1/2 Mar '08
2d gold 4 1/2.....01921	M-N	97	100 1/2 Dec '05	Mob & Ohio coll tr g 4 1/2.....1938	M-S	97 1/2	100 Jan '08
3d gold 4 1/2.....01921	M-N	97	109 Apr '02	Mem Div 1st g 4 1/2 5.....1996	J-J	70	70 1/2 Mar '08
Pero Marq—Ch & W M 6 1/2 1921	J-D	102 1/2	112 1/2 Aug '07	St Louis div 1st g 4 1/2.....1951	J-J	113	113 Jan '08
Flint & P M g 6 1/2.....1926	A-O	100 1/2	100 1/2 Apr '07	Ala Cen R 1st g 6 1/2.....1918	J-J	98	98 Jan '08
1st consol gold 5 1/2.....1939	M-N	106 1/2	106 1/2 Sep '08	Atl & Danv 1st g 4 1/2.....1948	J-J	92	92 Jan '08
Pt Huron Div 1st g 5 1/2 1931	F-A	103 1/2	103 1/2 Sep '08	2d 4 1/2.....1948	J-J	92	92 Jan '08
Sag Tus & H 1st gu g 4 1/2 1939	F-A	103 1/2	103 1/2 Sep '08	Atl & Yad 1st g guar 4 1/2 1940	A-O	109	111 Feb '07
Phil B & W See Penn RR				Col & Greeny 1st 6 1/2.....1913	J-J	109	110 1/2 July '07
Phils & Reading cons 7 1/2 1911	J-D	115 1/2	115 1/2 Mar '08	E Y & Ga Div g 5 1/2.....1930	J-J	101	103 1/2 July '07
Pitts Cin & St L See Penn Co				Con 1st gold 5 1/2.....1956	M-N	101	103 1/2 July '07
Pitts Cleo & Tol See B & O				E Ten rear lien g 5 1/2.....1935	M-S	103	103 1/2 July '07
Pitts Ft W & Ch See Penn Co				Ga Midland 1st 3 1/2.....1946	A-O	88	85 Sep '07
Pitts McKees & Y See N Y Cen				Ga Pac Hy 1st g 6 1/2.....1922	J-J	106 1/2	106 1/2 Feb '08
Pitts Sh & L E 1st g 6 1/2 1940	A-O	110 1/2	109 1/2 Feb '08	Knox & Ohio 1st g 6 1/2.....1925	J-J	108	108 Jan '08
1st consol gold 5 1/2.....1943	J-J	103 1/2	103 1/2 July '07	atob & Bir prior lien g 5 1/2 1945	J-J	87 1/2	87 1/2 Oct '06
Pitts & West See B & O				Mortgage gold 4 1/2.....1945	J-J	103	103 Mar '08
Reading Co ren g 4 1/2.....1907	J-J	94 1/2	94 1/2 Sale	Rich & Dan con g 6 1/2.....1927	A-O	103	103 Oct '07
R (Registered).....1997	J-J	99	92 Mar '08	Rich & Meek 1st g 4 1/2.....1945	M-N	95	95 Feb '08
Jersey Cent coll g 4 1/2.....1951	A-O	99	92 Mar '08	No Car & Ga 1st g 5 1/2.....1919	M-N	95	95 Mar '08
Kenselker & Sar See South Ry				Virginia Mid ser C 6 1/2.....1916	M-S	97 1/2	112 Oct '06
Rich & Dan See South Ry				Series D 4-5 1/2.....1921	M-S	108 1/2	108 1/2 Dec '06
Rich & Meek See Southern				Series E 5 1/2.....1926	M-S	113	113 Dec '06
Rio Gr West See Den & Rio Gr				General 5 1/2.....1938	M-N	103	103 Oct '07
Roch & Pitts See B R & P				Guar stamped.....1939	M-N	107	107 May '07
Rome Wat & Og See N Y Cen				W O & W 1st by gu 4 1/2 1924	F-A	90 1/2	96 1/2 Jan '07
Rutland See N Y Cen				S & Ala See L & N			
Sag Tus & H See Pere Marq				Spok Falls & Nor 1st g 6 1/2 1939	J-J	117	117 July '00
St Jo & Gr 1st 1st g 4 1/2 1947	J-J	80 1/2	82	Ter A of St L 1st g 4 1/2 1939	A-O	103 1/2	111 July '07
St L & Cairo See Mob & Ohio				1st con gold 5 1/2.....1894-1944	F-A	104	110 Feb '08
St L & Iron Mount See M P				Gen refund a g 4 1/2.....1953	J-J	91 1/2	92 Feb '08
St L & N See Wabash				St L M Bge Ter gu g 5 1/2 1930	A-O	101 1/2	111 Dec '08
St L M R See T R R A of St L				Tex & N O See So Pac Co			
St Louis & San Francisco—				Tex & Pao 1st gold 5 1/2.....2000	J-D	102 1/2	102 1/2
General gold 6 1/2.....1931	J-J	114 1/2	113 Feb '05	2d gold 1 1/2.....2000	Mar	102 1/2	102 1/2
General gold 5 1/2.....1931	J-J	104	104 1/2 104 1/2	La Div B L 1st g 6 1/2.....1931	F-A	106	110 Mar '06
St L & S F RR cons g 4 1/2 1901	J-J	90	90 Jan '08	W Min W & N W 1st gu 5 1/2 30	F-A	106 1/2	106 1/2 Nov '04
South Div 1st g 5 1/2 1947	A-O	102 1/2	102 1/2 Aug '05	Tol & O C 1st g 5 1/2.....1935	J-J	102 1/2	102 1/2 Feb '08
Refunding g 4 1/2.....1951	J-D	85 1/2	85 1/2 Sale	Western Div 1st g 5 1/2.....1935	A-O	101 1/2	111 May '04
5-year gold notes 4 1/2.....1906	J-D	85 1/2	85 1/2 Sale	General gold 5 1/2.....1935	A-O	99 1/2	97 Mar '08
St L & So East gu 4 1/2 1906	J-D	113	113 Mar '08	Kan & M 1st gu g 4 1/2.....1900	A-O	80	82 Jan '08
K O F & S M R 1st g 6 1/2 1928	M-N	88	88 1/2 88 1/2	Tol P & W 1st gold 4 1/2.....1917	J-J	80	85
K O F & S M R 2d g 4 1/2 1929	A-O	88	88 1/2 88 1/2	Tol St L & W pr lien g 3 1/2 1925	J-J	71	71
K C & M R & B 1st gu 5 1/2 1930	A-O	88	88 1/2 88 1/2	50-year gold 4 1/2.....1950	J-D	71	71
K C & M R & B 2d gu 5 1/2 1930	A-O	88	88 1/2 88 1/2	Yor Ham & Br 1st g 4 1/2 1946	J-D	101	101
Ozark & Ch C 1st gu 5 1/2 1913	A-O	96 1/2	90 Dec '07	Utah & Del 1st con g 6 1/2 1928	J-D	101	105 Jan '08
St Louis So See Illinois Cent				1st refund g 4 1/2.....1952	A-O	100	100
St L S W 1st g 4 1/2 1918	M-N	85 1/2	87 Mar '08	Un Pac RR & I gr g 4 1/2 1947	J-J	100	100
2d g 4 1/2 1918	M-N	85 1/2	87 Mar '08	Registered.....1947	J-J	100	100
Consol gold 4 1/2.....1932	J-D	60	59 1/2 59 1/2	20-yr conv 4 1/2.....1927	J-J	84 1/2	84 1/2
Gray's Pt Ter 1st gu g 6 1/2 1947	J-D	101 1/2	101 1/2 Apr '07	Ore By & Nav con g 4 1/2 1946	F-A	96	94
St Paul & Dan See Nor Pac				Ore Short Line 1st g 6 1/2 1922	J-J	118 1/2	118 1/2
St Paul & Minn See Nor Pac				1st consol g 5 1/2.....1946	J-J	111 1/2	111 1/2
1st consol gold 6 1/2.....1933	A-O	104 1/2	104 1/2 104 1/2	Guar refund 4 1/2.....1929	J-D	86 1/2	87
Registered.....1933	J-J	105	105 1/2 105 1/2	Registered.....1929	J-D	87 1/2	87 1/2
Reduced to gold 4 1/2.....1933	J-J	105	105 1/2 105 1/2	Utah & Nor 1st 7 1/2.....1908	J-J	100	100
Registered.....1933	J-J	105 1/2	105 1/2 105 1/2	Gold 5 1/2.....1920	J-J	105 1/2	105 1/2
Dakota ext gold 6 1/2.....1910	M-N	105 1/2	104 1/2 104 1/2	Unl N J RR & C Co See Pa RR			
Mont ext 1st gold 4 1/2.....1937	J-D	98	98 1/2 98 1/2	Utah Central See Rio Gr West			
Registered.....1937	J-D	100 1/2	100 1/2 100 1/2	Utah & North See Un Pacific			
E Minn 1st div 1st g 5 1/2 1908	A-O	104	104 1/2 104 1/2	Utica & Black R See N Y Cen			
Minn Div 1st gold 4 1/2.....1943	J-J	104	104 1/2 104 1/2	Vandain consol g 4 1/2.....1956	F-A	94 1/2	94 1/2
Minn Union 1st g 6 1/2.....1923	J-J	120	120 1/2 120 1/2	Vers Cruz & Plat gu 4 1/2 1934	J-J	95	95
Mont C 1st gu g 6 1/2.....1937	J-J	120	120 1/2 120 1/2	Ver Val Ind & W See Mo R			
Registered.....1937	J-J	109	109 1/2 109 1/2	Virginia Mid See South Ry			
1st guar gold 5 1/2.....1937	J-J	109	109 1/2 109 1/2	Wa & Southwest 1st gu 5 1/2 2003	J-J	100	106
Will & S F 1st gold 6 1/2 1938	J-D	109	115 1/2 Dec '06	Wabash 1st gold 6 1/2.....1939	M-N	103	103
St P & Nor Pac See Nor Pac				2d gold 5 1/2.....1939	F-A	85	85
St P & N W See St P M & O				Debutante series A.....1939	J-J	90	90
S A & A Pass 1st gu g 4 1/2 1943	J-J	78	80	Series B.....1939	J-J	39	41
S B & N P 1st 1st gu g 5 1/2 1942	M-S	102	102 Sep '07	Certificates of deposit.....			
S F & W 1st 1st gu g 5 1/2 1919	J-O	110	110 Oct '05	1st lien equip a fd g 5 1/2 1921	M-S	102	102
Scioto Val & N E See Nor & W				1st lien 50-yr g term 4 1/2 1954	A-O	80	80
Seaboard Air Line g 4 1/2.....1950	A-O	45 1/2	46	1st ref an ext g 4 1/2 1930	J-J	39 1/2	39 1/2
Coll tr refund g 5 1/2.....1911	M-N	83 1/2	83 1/2 Dec '07	Det & Ch Ext 1st g 5 1/2 1941	J-J	104	104
At-Birm 30-yr 1st g 4 1/2 1933	M-S	88	88 Jan '07	Det Moln Div 1st g 4 1/2 1939	J-J	97	97
Car Cent 1st con g 4 1/2 1949	J-J	96 1/2	96 1/2 Mar '06	Ore Div 1st g 3 1/2.....1941	A-O	71 1/2	71 1/2
Flt Cen & Pen 1st g 6 1/2 1918	J-J	107 1/2	107 1/2 Aug '06	Tol & Ch Div 1st g 4 1/2 1941	M-S	99 1/2	99 1/2
1st land gr ext g 6 1/2.....1930	J-J	107 1/2	107 1/2 Aug '06	St Chas Bridge 1st g 6 1/2 1908	A-O	100	100
Consol gold 6 1/2.....1943	J-J	107 1/2	107 1/2 Aug '06	Wab Pitts Term 1st g 4 1/2 1954	J-D	41 1/2	41 1/2
Ga & Ala Ry 1st con 6 1/2 1945	J-J	100	100 Jan '05	2d gold 4 1/2.....1954	J-D	11	11
Ga Car & No 1st gu g 6 1/2 1924	J-J	100	100 Jan '05	Warren See Del Lac & West			
1st con 6 1/2.....1926	J-J	105	105 Mar '07	Wash Cent See Nor Pac			
Sher Shr & So See M K & T				Wash O & W See South			
St Sp Oca & G See Atl Coast L				Wash W 1st con g 5 1/2 1945	F-A	87 1/2	87 1/2
St Car & Ga See Southern				W Va Maryland 1st g 4 1/2.....1952	A-O	63 1/2	63 1/2
Southern Pacific Co—				Gen & conv g 4 1/2.....1952	A-O	32	30
Gold 4 1/2 (Cent Pac coll) 1949	J-D	85	85 Sale	W Va Cent & P 1st g 6 1/2 1911	J-J	106 1/2	106 1/2
Registered.....1949	J-D	95 1/2	95 1/2 Sale	West N Y & P 1st g 5 1/2 1937	J-J	110 1/2	110 1/2
Cent Pac 1st ref gu g 4 1/2 1949	F-A	95 1/2	95 1/2 Sale	Gen gold 3-4 1/2.....1943	A-O	92 1/2	92 1/2
Registered.....1949	F-A	83 1/2	83 1/2 Sale	Income 5 1/2.....1943	Nov	34	34
Morg Guar 1st 1st g 4 1/2 1929	J-D	83 1/2	83 1/2 Sale	West No Car See South Ry			
Through St L 1st gu 4 1/2 1944	A-O	88	88 Feb '08	Wheel & L E 1st g 5 1/2.....1926	A-O	107	107
Gal Ind & S A 1st g 6 1/2 1920	F-A	100	103 1/2 Apr '07	Wheel Div 1st gold 5 1/2 1928	F-A	100	103
Mex & Pac 1st g 6 1/2.....1931	M-N	108 1/2	107 Jan '08	Exten & Imp gold 5 1/2.....1928	M-N	98 1/2	98 1/2
Gila V & N 1st gu g 5 1/2 1924	M-N	105	106 1/2 July '08	RR 1st consol 4 1/2.....1949	M-S	60 1/2	61
Horn & W T 1st g 5 1/2 1933	M-N	101	101 Jan '08	20-year equip a f 5 1			

# CHICAGO STOCK EXCHANGE—Stock Record—Daily, Weekly and Yearly

STOCKS—HIGHEST AND LOWEST SALE PRICES						Sales of the Week Shares	STOCKS CHICAGO STOCK EXCHANGE		Range Since Jan. 1 1908		Range for Previous Year (1907)	
Saturday March 14	Monday March 16	Tuesday March 17	Wednesday March 18	Thursday March 19	Friday March 20		Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest		
*155 190	*155 190	*155 195	*155 195	Last Sale	175 Jan'08	Chicago City Ry	100	160 Jan 24	175 Jan 27	150 Mch	205 Apr	
*13 2	*15 2	2 2	*14 2	*14 2	*14 2	Chicago & Oak Park	100	15 Feb 3	24 Feb 13	34 1/2 Nov	50 Jan	
10 7	10 7	7 7	*7 10	*7 10	*7 10	Do prof.	100	7 Mch 10	8 Feb 3	10 Oct	16 Apr	
16 1/2 17	16 1/2 16 1/2	16 1/2 16 1/2	16 1/2 16 1/2	*16 1/2	*16 1/2	Chicago Subway	100	15 Feb 10	21 Jan 16	10 Oct	46 1/2 Jan	
41 41	41 1/2 41 1/2	42 42	42 42	Last Sale	23 1/2 Feb'08	Chicago Union Traction	100	24 Feb 13	24 Feb 13	24 Dec	84 Apr	
*70 74	*70 74	73 73	75 77	*74 74	*74 74	Do prof.	100			14 Apr	19 1/2 Jan	
*49 51	*49 51	*49 51	*49 49	Last Sale	18 July'07	Kans City Ry & Lt.	100	39 1/2 Mch 10	46 Jan 14	28 Nov	65 Jan	
*21 1/2	*21 1/2	*21 1/2	*21 1/2	*21 1/2	*21 1/2	Do prof.	100	68 1/2 Jan 4	79 Jan 22	68 1/2 Nov	87 Jan	
60 60	*60 60	*60 60	*60 60	Last Sale	46 July'07	Metropol W S Elev.	100	16 Mch 10	19 Jan 22	17 Dec	28 Jan	
27 1/2 27 1/2	27 1/2 27 1/2	27 1/2 27 1/2	27 1/2 27 1/2	Last Sale	20 Jan'08	Do prof.	100	42 Jan 6	50 Jan 23	43 Apr	47 July	
01 1/2 01 1/2	02 02	02 02	*00 02	*00 02	*00 02	North Chicago Street	100			20 Sep	25 1/2 Jan	
30 30	30 30	30 30	30 30	Last Sale	33 July'07	Northwestern Elev.	100	20 Jan 31	20 Jan 31	58 Apr	66 July	
*48 5	*47 5 1/4	43 1/2 43 1/2	44 1/2 44 1/2	*48 5	*48 5	South Side Elevated	100	60 Mch 9	71 Jan 13	60 Nov	90 Jan	
48 1/2 49	48 49 1/2	47 47 1/2	47 1/2 47 1/2	*48 5	*48 5	Streets W Stable C L	100	27 Jan 3	29 1/2 Feb 21	26 Oct	34 Jan	
*135	*135	*135	*135	Last Sale	135 Mch'08	Do prof.	100	90 Jan 23	92 1/2 Mch 10	95 Apr	99 May	
*117 127	*117 127	*117 127	*117 127	*117 127	*117 127	American Can	100	4 Feb 13	5 1/2 Jan 11	3 Oct	7 1/2 Apr	
*125 145	*125 145	*125 145	*125 145	*125 145	*125 145	Do prof.	100	41 1/2 Jan 2	52 Jan 10	34 1/2 Nov	50 Apr	
*94 95	*94 95	*94 95	*94 95	*94 95	*94 95	American Radiator	100	125 Jan 10	135 Jan 31	120 Dec	140 1/2 Sep	
*25 26	*25 26	*25 26	*25 26	*25 26	*25 26	Do prof.	100	116 1/2 Jan 31	117 Feb 11	112 Nov	120 Apr	
*90 93	*90 93	*90 93	*90 93	*90 93	*90 93	Amer Shipbuilding	100	37 Mch 19	55 1/2 Jan 10	29 Nov	80 1/2 Jan	
*43 45	*43 45	*43 45	*43 45	*43 45	*43 45	Do prof.	100	91 Jan 2	95 1/2 Feb 7	85 Nov	109 Jan	
*25 26	*25 26	*25 26	*25 26	*25 26	*25 26	Amer Scaff Board	100	42 Jan 9	42 Jan 9	30 Jan	40 Mch	
*90 93	*90 93	*90 93	*90 93	*90 93	*90 93	Booth (A) & Co	100	24 Jan 3	30 Jan 11	25 Dec	40 June	
*43 45	*43 45	*43 45	*43 45	*43 45	*43 45	Do prof.	100	90 Jan 10	98 Jan 27	90 Dec	111 Feb	
*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	Cal & Chic Canal & D	100	40 Feb 20	44 1/2 Mch 4	45 Oct	54 Jan	
*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	Central Trust Bank	100			165 Feb	165 Feb	
*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	Chicago Auditorium	100					
*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	Chic Brew & Malt'g	100					
*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	Do prof.	100					
*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	Chic Pneumatic Tool	100	21 Feb 26	28 Jan 7	1 Jan	1 Jan	
*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	Chicago Telephone	100	108 Jan 3	120 Jan 14	5 Aug	6 1/2 June	
*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	Do prof.	100	34 Feb 25	24 Feb 21	21 Dec	5 1/2 Feb	
*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	Chic Title & Trust	100	100 Jan 4	111 Feb 4	95 Oct	112 1/2 May	
*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	Commonwealth Edison	100	83 Jan 3	90 Jan 16	77 Oct	87 1/2 Oct	
*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	Diamond Match	100	113 Jan 2	127 1/2 Mch 19	108 1/2 Nov	129 1/2 May	
*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	Illinois Brick	100	30 Jan 22	39 Jan 14	84 Nov	87 May	
*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	Knickerbocker Ice	100					
*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	Do prof.	100					
*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	Masonic Temple	100					
*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	Milw & Chic Brewing	100					
*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	Do prof.	100					
*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	National Biscuit	100	70 Jan 3	79 Mch 12	25 Feb	27 Mch	
*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	Do prof.	100	101 1/2 Jan 2	111 Mch 5	58 1/2 Oct	80 Jan	
*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	National Carbon	100	51 Mch 3	57 Feb 1	91 Nov	117 1/2 Jan	
*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	Do prof.	100	100 Mch 9	104 1/2 Jan 7	80 Nov	84 1/2 Jan	
*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	Page Wire Fence	100			97 1/2 Nov	120 Jan	
*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	People's Gas & Coke	100	80 1/2 Jan 3	89 Jan 15	72 Nov	92 1/2 Apr	
*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	Sears Roebuck & Co	100	24 Jan 24	25 1/2 Feb 13	20 Nov	57 Jan	
*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	Do prof.	100	72 Jan 16	77 Jan 6	67 Nov	95 Jan	
*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	Swift & Co	100	88 1/2 Jan 2	99 1/2 Jan 27	75 1/2 Nov	113 1/2 Jan	
*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	The Quaker Oats Co	100	114 1/2 Jan 3	134 Jan 29	100 Nov	173 1/2 May	
*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	Unit Box Bd & P Co	100	87 Jan 3	90 1/2 Feb 5	85 Oct	102 1/2 Jan	
*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	Do prof.	100	94 Mch 9	12 Jan 13	3 1/2 Nov	24 Apr	
*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	Western Stone	100	15 Jan 10	16 1/2 Jan 21	16 Dec	30 Feb	
*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	Do prof.	100					
*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	Bingham Co Mining	50			32 1/2 Jan	32 1/2 Jan	
*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	Black Mountain	20					
*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	Baldy West	20					
*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	*1 1 1/2	Hubbard-Elliott	20			16 1/4 Apr	20 Jan	

## Chicago Bond Record

## Chicago Banks and Trust Companies

BONDS CHICAGO STOCK EXCHANGE Week ending Mch. 20		Inter- est Period	Price Friday Mch. 20		Week's Range or Last Sale		B'ds Sold	Range Since Jan. 1 1908	
Bid	Ask		Low	High	No.	Low		High	
American Biscuit 6 1/2	1910	F - A	100	100	100	Mch'07			
Amer Strawb'd 1st 6 1/2	1911	J - J	100	100	100	Mch'07			
Cass Ave & F G (St L)		J - J	100	100	100	Mch'07			
Chic Board of Trade 4 1/2	1927	J - D	100	100	100	May'07			
Chicago City Ry 5 1/2	1927	F - A	95 1/2	95 1/2	32	94 3/4	95 1/2		
Chic Consol Br & Mt 6 1/2		J - J	103	103	103	Apr'04			
Chic Consol Trac 4 1/2	1939	J - D	55	55	55	Aug'07			
Chic Auditorium 1st 5 1/2	1929	F - A	98	98	98	Jan'06			
Chic Dock Co 1st 4 1/2	1929	A - O	98	98	98	Jan'06			
Chic No Shore Elec 6 1/2	1912	A - O	98	98	98	Jan'06			
Chic & Mil Elec Ry 6 1/2	1919	J - J	87	87	87	Feb'06			
Chic Pneum Tool		J - J							
1st 5 1/2	1921	J - J	69 1/2	69 1/2	9	68	72 1/2		
Chic R I & P RR 4 1/2	2002	M - N	79	79	79	Nov'04			
Collat Trust g 5 1/2	1913	M - S	80	80	80	Apr'04			
Commonwealth Edison		J - J	100 1/2	100 1/2	100	100	100		
Chic Edison deb 6 1/2	1913	J - J	97 1/2	98	98	98	98		
1st g 5 1/2	1926	M - S	97 1/2	98	98	98	98		
Debenture 6 1/2	1926	M - S	97 1/2	98	98	98	98		
Commonwealth 5 1/2	1943	M - S	98	99	98	98	98		
Illinois Tunnel 5 1/2	1928	J - D	98	98	98	98	98		
Kan City Ry & L Co 6 1/2	1913	M - N	103 1/2	103 1/2	10	93 1/2	93 1/2		
Knickerbocker Ice 1st 5 1/2	1928	A - O	93	93	93	93	93		
Lake Street El		J - J	83	83	83	83	83		
1st 5 1/2	1928	J - J	83	83	83	83	83		
Income 5 1/2	1925	Feb	83	83	83	83	83		
Met W Side El		F - A	81	82	81 1/2	84	84		
Extension g 4 1/2	1935	J - J	80	80	80	80	80		
North Chic St 1st 5 1/2	1909	J - J	90	90	90	90	90		
1st 5 1/2	1916	J - J	90	90	90	90	90		
Refunding g 4 1/2	1931	A - O	79	79	79	79	79		
No Chic City Ry 4 1/2	1927	M - N	75	75	75	75	75		
North Western El		M - S	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2		
1st 4 1/2	1911	M - S	88 1/2	88 1/2</					

# BOSTON STOCK EXCHANGE—Stock Record, Daily, Weekly and Yearly

SHARE PRICES—NOT PER CENTUM PRICES					Sales of the Week Shares	STOCKS BOSTON STOCK EXCHANGE		Range Since Jan. 1 1908		Range for previous Year (1907)	
Saturday March 14	Monday March 15	Tuesday March 17	Wednesday March 18	Thursday March 19		Friday March 20	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	
73 1/2	73 1/2	72 3/4	72 3/4	73 1/2	73 1/2	30	Atch To & Santa Fe	67 1/2	Feb 11	74 1/2	Jan 14
85 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	15	Do prof.	83 1/2	Feb 3	87 1/2	Jan 16
199	199	198	198	197 1/2	197 1/2	45	Boston & Albany	181 1/2	Jan 2	200 1/2	Feb 27
129	129 1/2	128	129	129	129	149	Boston Elevated	125	Feb 17	140	Jan 20
205	210	207	207	205	210	6	Boston & Lowell	200 1/2	Feb 11	210	Jan 18
132	132	132	132	130	130	107	Boston & Maine	130	Feb 19	140	Jan 28
						2	Do prof.	135	Feb 14	156	Jan 22
						100	Boston & Providence	284	Jan 10	286	Feb 21
						10	Boston Suburban RI Cos.	9	Feb 4	10	Jan 9
						50	Do prof.	45	Jan 31	40	Feb 1
						140	Boston & Wor Elec Cos.	10	Feb 28	17	Jan 20
						100	Do prof.	50	Feb 27	50 1/2	Jan 10
						100	Chic June Ry & USY	126	Jan 10	137 1/2	Jan 22
						2	Do prof.	102	Jan 10	110	Jan 25
						100	Conn & Mont. Class 4	163 1/2	Feb 5	165	Feb 4
						100	Conn & Pass Riv pref.	244	Jan 14	245	Jan 20
						92	Connecticut River	117	Jan 2	123	Feb 20
						120	Gen Ry & Electric	71	Jan 7	79	Jan 27
						100	Do prof.	100		100	
						100	Maine Central	100		100	
						460	Mass Electric Cos.	84	Jan 2	122	Jan 8
						400	Do prof.	40	Jan 2	50 1/2	Jan 8
						628	Mexican Central	17 1/2	Feb 13	17 1/2	Feb 13
						100	N Y N H & Hartford	128	Jan 8	130 1/2	Jan 20
						100	Northern N H	144	Jan 9	144	Jan 9
						40	Norfolk & Wor pref.	205	Feb 26	205	Feb 26
						100	Old Colony	175	Jan 11	186	Feb 9
						100	Pere Marquette	100		100	
						100	Do prof.	100		100	
						100	Butland pref.	25	Jan 15	27	Feb 4
						100	Seattle Electric	70	Feb 17	75	Feb 11
						6	Do prof.	88 1/2	Jan 2	95	Feb 8
						5,560	Union Pacific	110 1/2	Feb 3	123 1/2	Jan 14
						100	Do prof.	50	Jan 2	84	Jan 15
						560	Vermont & Mass.	150	Jan 2	153	Feb 11
						140	West End St.	76	Jan 2	86 1/2	Feb 16
						100	Do prof.	98	Jan 2	101	Feb 16
						100	Worce Nash & Robt.	140	Aug	147	Jan
						2,425	Amer Agricul Chem.	13	Jan 3	18 1/2	Feb 11
						228	Do prof.	77	Feb 17	85	Jan 31
						525	Amer Pneu Service	4	Feb 10	5 1/2	Jan 16
						257	Do prof.	91 1/2	Feb 25	121 1/2	Jan 16
						3,947	Amer Sugar Refin.	99 1/2	Jan 2	121 1/2	Feb 20
						344	Massachusetts Gas	105	Feb 18	110 1/2	Feb 20
						7,247	Amer Teleg & Teleg.	99	Jan 2	112 1/2	Feb 18
						474	American Woolen	16	Jan 2	32	Jan 4
						420	Do prof.	77 1/2	Feb 19	88	Jan 4
						10	Boston Land	3	Jan 7	3	Jan 7
						420	Cumbrt Teleg & Tel	90 1/2	Jan 11	110 1/2	Feb 3
						261	Dominion Iron & Steel	144	Jan 6	15	Jan 25
						410	Edison Elec Illum.	101	Feb 17	5 1/2	Jan 25
						1,708	General Electric	111	Jan 2	124	Jan 15
						22	Massachusetts Gas	50	Jan 2	57 1/2	Jan 15
						323	Do prof.	77	Jan 2	85	Jan 20
						323	Mercenthaler Lino	194	Jan 2	200	Jan 18
						10	Mexican Telephone	1	Feb 2	2	Jan 23
						100	N E Cotton Yarn	40	Feb 5	59 1/2	Jan 14
						183	Do prof.	78	Feb 5	80	Jan 14
						381	N E Telephone	105	Jan 4	119	Jan 20
						150	Pullman Car	147	Jan 2	150	Jan 15
						310	Recess Button Hole	94	Jan 2	10	Feb 21
						4	Swift & Co.	88 1/2	Jan 2	100	Feb 2
						25	Torrington, Class A	20	Jan 3	22	Feb 6
						3,272	Do prof.	24	Jan 27	25	Jan 14
						1,670	Union Cop L'd & M'g.	11 1/2	Jan 7	12 1/2	Jan 28
						339	United Fruit	114 1/2	Jan 2	122	Feb 19
						17,907	Un Shoe Mach Corp.	23 1/2	Jan 4	24 1/2	Jan 13
						1,907	Do prof.	23 1/2	Jan 3	28 1/2	Feb 26
						235	U S Steel Corp.	25	Jan 2	34 1/2	Feb 16
						119	Do prof.	87 1/2	Jan 2	98	Feb 10
						100	West Teleg & Teleg.	4	Feb 3	8	Jan 31
						50	Do prof.	59	Jan 9	70	Jan 16
						50	Westing El & Mfg.	19 1/2	Feb 18	21 1/2	Jan 30
						50	Do prof.	34 1/2	Feb 19	34 1/2	Feb 19
						25	Adventure Con.	11 1/2	Feb 21	3	Jan 18
						25	Alouez	25	Feb 20	33 1/2	Jan 25
						50,934	Amalgamated Copper	45	Feb 19	57 1/2	Feb 15
						24	Am Zinc Lead & Sm.	203 1/2	Jan 13	203 1/2	Jan 20
						77	Aracand	28	Feb 19	37	Feb 19
						275	Arizona Commercial	3 1/2	Feb 21	6	Jan 15
						1,080	Arizona Commercial	24	Jan 2	204	Jan 29
						25	Ash Bed	40	Feb 14	45	Feb 19
						430	Atlantic	9 1/2	Jan 3	14	Jan 23
						885	Balakala temp certs.	3	Jan 2	4	Jan 18
						1,690	Bingham Con Min & S	75	Feb 19	75 1/2	Feb 27
						8,140	Bonanza (Cey Co)	11 1/2	Feb 19	17 1/2	Jan 25
						8,787	Boston Con C & G (rots)	11 1/2	Jan 13	17 1/2	Jan 25
						1,486	Butte Coalition	15	Jan 13	21 1/2	Feb 16
						63	Calumet & Arizona	16	Feb 20	116	Jan 16
						25	Calumet & Hecla	25	Feb 10	28 1/2	Jan 15
						3,400	Centennial	21	Feb 10	28 1/2	Jan 15
						3,500	Copper Range Con. Co.	1	Feb 6	40	Jan 23
						3,693	Copper Range Con. Co.	55 1/2	Feb 18	65	Jan 18
						155	Daly-West	7	Jan 3	9 1/2	Jan 16
						100	Dominion Coal	100		100	
						100	Do prof.	100		100	
						455	Elm River	12	Feb 19	2	Jan 18
						32	Franklin	7	Feb 19	10 1/2	Jan 27
						7,141	Granby Consolidated	80	Jan 2	94 1/2	Jan 18
						2,600	Greene-Canaan	6 1/2	Jan 2	9 1/2	Jan 20
						5	Guana Justo Consol.	2	Feb 20	2 1/2	Jan 22
						2,100	Isle Royale (Copper)	17 1/2	Feb 17	26 1/2	Jan 22
						2,233	La Salle Copper	12 1/2	Jan 2	17 1/2	Jan 14
						465	Mass Consol.	24	Feb 10	50	Jan 22
						1,886	Mayflower	10	Feb 19	50	Jan 18
						1,105	Mexican Cons M & S	25	Feb 25	12 1/2	Jan 20
						1,010	Mohawk	25	Feb 19	58	Jan 18
						2,060	Montana Consol C & C	45	Feb 19	1 1/2	Jan 24
						16,880	Nevada Consolidated	5 1/2	Jan 2	12 1/2	Jan 20
						3,992	North Butte	40 1/2	Feb 19	54 1/2	Feb 14
						222	Old Colony	25	Jan 16	55	Jan 28
						2,033	Old Dominion	25	Jan 2	40	Jan 23
						1,486	Parrot (Silver & Copp)	25	Feb 19	77	Feb 19
						139	Phoenix Consolidated	10	Feb 11	15 1/2	Feb 13
						139	Quincy	12	Feb 19	14	Jan 25
						145	Rhode Island	23	Feb 20	45	Jan 20
						663	Santa Fe (Gold & Cop)	1 1/2	Feb 11	2 1/2	Jan 20
						3,406	Shannon	9 1/2	Feb 19	13 1/2	Jan 20
						723	Tamarack	25	Feb 20	77	Jan 20
						1,175	Trinity	25	Feb 19	18 1/2	Jan 14
						100	United Copper	100		100	
						1,210	Do prof.	21 1/2	Feb 19	26	Jan 3
						4,294	United States Coal & Oil	9 1/2	Feb 17	10 1/2	Jan 3
						7,696	U S Smet Ref & Min.	50	Feb 10	35 1/2	Jan 20
						3,855	Do prof.	29 1/2	Jan 3	41 1/2	Jan 28
						235	Utah Consolidated	3	Feb 7	6 1/2	Jan 14
						235	Victoria	23	Feb 7	24	Jan 14
						10	Washington	23		23	
						10	Winona	4	Jan 2	6 1/2	Feb 7
						10	Wyandot	115 1/2	Jan 2	132	Jan 20
						25	Do prof.	60	Jan 3	1,004 1/2	Jan 20

c Before pay't of assess'ts called in 1907. \* Bid and asked prices. d New stock. e Ass't paid. f Ex-rights. g Ex-div. and rights. h Ex-stock div

Table with columns for BOSTON STOCK EXCHANGE WEEK ENDING MARCH 20, Price Friday March 20, Week's Range or Last Sale, Range since January 1, and BOSTON STOCK EXCHANGE WEEK ENDING MARCH 20, Price Friday March 20, Week's Range or Last Sale, Range since January 1.

NOTE—Buyer pays accrued interest in addition to the purchase price for all Boston Bonds. \* No price Friday; latest bid and asked. † Flat price.

Philadelphia and Baltimore Stock Exchanges—Stock Record, Daily, Weekly, Yearly

Table with columns for Share Prices—Not Per Centum Prices, Active Stocks, Range Since Jan 1 1908, and Range for Previous Year (1907). Includes sub-sections for Baltimore and Philadelphia.

Table with columns for PHILADELPHIA Bid Ask, PHILADELPHIA Bid Ask, PHILADELPHIA Bid Ask, and BALTIMORE Bid Ask. Lists various stocks and bonds with their respective prices.

\* Bid and asked; no sales on this day. † Ex-rights. ‡ \$7.50 paid. § \$12 1/2 paid. ¶ \$10 paid. †† \$35 paid. ††† \$25 paid. †††† \$20 paid. ††††† \$12 1/2 paid.

Volume of Business at Stock Exchanges

TRANSACTIONS AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE DAILY, WEEKLY AND YEARLY.

Table with columns: Week ending March 20 1908, Stocks (Shares, Par value), Railroad, State Bonds, U. S. Bonds.

Table with columns: Sales at New York Stock Exchange, Week ending March 20, 1908, 1907, 1908, 1907.

DAILY TRANSACTIONS AT THE BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGES

Table with columns: Week ending March 20 1908, Boston (Listed shares, Unlisted shares, Bond sales), Philadelphia (Listed shares, Unlisted shares, Bond sales).

Outside Securities

A weekly review of Outside Market will be found on a preceding page.

Large table listing various securities including Street Railways, Gas Securities, and Electric Companies with columns for Bid, Ask, and other market data.

Table listing Telegraph & Telephone stocks with columns for Bid, Ask, and company names.

Table listing Ferry Companies with columns for Bid, Ask, and company names.

Table listing Short-Term Notes with columns for Bid, Ask, and company names.

Table listing Railroad stocks with columns for Bid, Ask, and company names.

Table listing Industrial and Miscellaneous stocks with columns for Bid, Ask, and company names.

Table listing Industrial and Miscellaneous stocks (continued) with columns for Bid, Ask, and company names.

Table listing Industrial and Miscellaneous stocks (continued) with columns for Bid, Ask, and company names.

\* For share. † Buyer pays accrued int. ‡ Ex-rights. § Sells on Sta. Ex. but not very active. ¶ New stock. \*\* Nominal. \*\*\* Sale price. \*\*\*\* Ex-div.

Investment and Railroad Intelligence.

RAILROAD GROSS EARNINGS.

The following table shows the gross earnings of every STEAM railroad from which regular weekly or monthly returns can be obtained. The first two columns of figures give the gross earnings for the latest week or month, and the last two columns the earnings for the period from July 1 to and including such latest week or month. We add a supplementary statement to show the fiscal year totals of those roads whose fiscal year does not begin with July, but covers some other period. The returns of the street railways are brought together separately on a subsequent page.

Main table of Railroad Gross Earnings with columns for Road, Week of Month, Current Year, Previous Year, July 1 to Latest Date, Current Year, Previous Year. Includes sub-sections for Various Fiscal Years and Aggregates of Gross Earnings.

AGGREGATES OF GROSS EARNINGS—Weekly and Monthly.

Summary table with columns for Weekly Summaries, Monthly Summaries, Current Year, Previous Year, Inc. or Dec., and %. Rows include dates from 1st week Jan to 1st week Feb.

a Mexican currency. b Includes earnings of Gulf & Chicago Division. c Includes the Houston & Texas Central and its subsidiary lines in both years. d Covers lines directly operated. e Includes the Chicago & Eastern Illinois in both years. f Includes Evansville & Indiana RR. g Includes earnings of Col. & South. Ft. Worth & Denver City and all affiliated lines, excepting Trinity & Brazos Valley RR. h Includes in both years earnings of Denver and Gulf RR. i Peconic Valley System and Santa Fe Prescott & Phoenix Ry. j These figures do not include receipts from sale of coal. k Figures here are on the old basis of accounting—not the new or Inter State Commerce Commission method. l These figures are on the new basis prescribed by the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

**Latest Gross Earnings by Weeks.**—In the table which follows we sum up separately the earnings for the second week of March. The table covers 28 roads and shows 12.27% decrease in the aggregate over the same week last year.

Second week of March.	1908.	1907.	Increase.	Decrease.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Buffalo Rochester & Pittsburgh	159,190	147,388	11,802	
Canadian Northern	132,700	123,200	9,500	
Canadian Pacific	1,220,000	1,350,000		140,000
Central of Georgia	233,400	277,000		44,500
Colorado & Southern	232,354	237,137		4,783
Denver & Rio Grande	287,300	353,300		69,000
Detroit & Macknac.	22,379	23,676		6,297
Duluth South Shore & Atlantic	51,163	57,268		6,105
Grand Trunk of Canada				
Grand Trunk Western	687,111	767,708		80,597
Detroit Gr Hav & Milw				
Canada Atlantic				
International & Great Northern	116,000	147,000		31,000
Iowa Central	55,129	52,649	2,480	
Louisville & Nashville	800,210	933,995		133,785
Mineral Range	15,861	15,052	808	
Minneapolis & St. Louis	74,756	77,650		2,900
Miss St Paul & S S M	228,289	215,709	7,580	
Missouri Pacific & Iron Mtn	755,000	880,000		125,000
Central Branch	30,000	32,000		2,000
Mobile & Ohio	160,859	209,693		39,834
Rio Grande Southern	9,432	8,763	696	
St. Louis S. W. Western	160,936	203,538		44,602
Southern Railway	1,013,995	1,165,095		151,100
Texas & Pacific	243,311	315,089		71,778
Toledo Peoria & Western	24,008	23,498	515	
Toledo St. Louis & Western	62,757	71,628		8,871
Wabash	463,392	502,300		37,408
Total (28 roads)	7,236,732	8,261,738	33,354	1,025,006
Net decrease (12.27%)				

For the first week of March our final statement covers 44 roads and shows 12.63% decrease in the aggregate over the same week last year.

First week of March	1908.	1907.	Increase.	Decrease.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Reported above (33 roads)	7,652,638	8,744,049	28,321	1,110,782
Alabama Great Southern	54,729	65,742		11,013
Chicago Great Western	150,769	158,183		7,414
Cin New Orleans & Texas Pac.	129,800	149,645		19,845
Detroit Toledo & Ironton	59,887	83,051		23,164
Duluth South Shore & Atlantic	47,085	49,871		2,786
Georgia Southern & Florida	38,598	49,516		10,918
Gulf & Ship Island	40,996	53,541		12,545
Mineral Range	15,466	14,106		730
Nevada-California-Oregon	4,539	4,692		153
Texas Central	15,181	25,780		10,599
Toledo St. Louis & Western	66,485	72,524		6,039
Total (44 roads)	8,274,167	9,470,790	28,231	1,224,944
Net decrease (12.63%)				

**Net Earnings Monthly to Latest Dates.**—The table following shows the gross and net earnings of STEAM railroads reported this week. A full detailed statement, including all roads from which monthly returns can be obtained, is given once a month in these columns, and the latest statement of this kind will be found in the issue of Feb. 29 1908. The next will appear in the issue of March 28.

Roads.	Gross Earnings		Net Earnings	
	Current Year.	Previous Year.	Current Year.	Previous Year.
Baltimore & Oh o. b. Feb	4,682,348	5,339,293	573,340	1,462,326
July 1 to Feb 29	52,744,611	54,076,050	14,575,256	18,405,853
Bangor & Arnostruck. b Jan	216,588	275,661	39,880	75,799
July 1 to Jan 31	1,712,844	1,809,434	479,918	613,680
Che Ham & Day. b. Jan	573,909		51,694	
July 1 to Jan 31	5,184,929		879,910	
Cumber Tel & Tel Co. b. Feb	511,848	478,834	225,808	184,890
Jan 1 to Feb 29	1,931,579	965,571	435,507	369,853
Fonda Johns & Glov. a. Feb	44,916	47,939	16,545	19,100
July 1 to Feb 29	535,779	529,110	273,506	267,569
Missouri Pacific Syst. b. Jan	3,245,867	3,830,629	716,532	993,326
July 1 to Jan 31	28,431,185	28,539,250	7,329,830	9,315,833
N Y N Hav & Hart. b. Jan	3,679,417		280,454	
July 1 to Jan 31	33,170,303		9,396,552	
Pacific Coast. a. Jan	479,140	569,764	33,946	111,513
July 1 to Jan 31	4,774,714	4,206,539	779,309	891,804
Portland (Me) Elec Co. Jan	29,648	26,988		
Feb 1 to Jan 31	399,447	283,263		
Raleigh & Southport. a. Jan	7,863	9,490	421	2,768
February	9,168	7,498	2,171	993
July 1 to Feb 29	80,948	62,280	17,566	15,803

a Net earnings here given are after deducting taxes.  
 b Net earnings here given are before deducting taxes.  
 c Figures revised for previous year so as to accord with the new classification of earnings and expenses now required by the Inter-State Commerce Commission.  
 x These figures are on the basis of accounting required by the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

**Interest Charges and Surplus.**—The following roads, in addition to their gross and net earnings given in the foregoing, also report charges for interest, &c., with the surplus above or deficit below these charges.

Roads.	Int., Rentals, &c.		Bal. of Net E'ngs.	
	Current Year.	Previous Year.	Current Year.	Previous Year.
Bangor & Arnostruck. Jan	81,344	66,197	def. 41,464	9,602
July 1 to Jan 31	522,140	156,792	def. 42,222	156,978
Cumber Tel & Tel Co. Feb	37,552	39,986	188,316	145,894
Jan. 1 to Feb 29	77,416	81,277	353,091	288,575

x After allowing for other income received.

**Street Railway Net Earnings.**—The following table gives the returns of STREET railway gross and net earnings reported this week. A full detailed statement, including all roads from which monthly returns can be obtained, is given once a month in these columns, and the latest statement of this kind will be found in the issue of Mch. 7 1908. The next will appear in the issue of April 4 1908.

Roads.	Gross Earnings		Net Earnings	
	Current Year.	Previous Year.	Current Year.	Previous Year.
Central Penna. Tract Co. Feb	50,722	49,763	6,428	2,258
Jan 1 to Feb 29	103,447	104,069	12,654	8,037
Illinois Traction Co. a. Jan	327,910	270,078	134,256	114,345
United Rys of St. Louis. a. Feb	775,434	764,680	255,914	216,201
Jan 1 to Feb 29	1,602,852	1,591,017	528,953	464,668

a Net earnings here given are after deducting taxes.  
 b Net earnings here given are before deducting taxes.

**Interest Charges and Surplus.**

Roads.	Int., Rentals, &c.		Bal. of Net E'ngs.	
	Current Year.	Previous Year.	Current Year.	Previous Year.
United Rys of St. Louis. Feb	233,419	231,324	32,496	def. 15,123
Jan 1 to Feb 29	966,872	462,866	62,081	1,802

x After allowing for other income received.

**ANNUAL REPORTS.**

**Annual Reports.**—An index to annual reports of steam railroads, street railways and miscellaneous companies which have been published during the preceding month will be given on the last Saturday of each month. This index will not include reports in the issue of the "Chronicle" in which it is published. The latest index will be found in the issue of Feb. 29. The next will appear in that of March 28.

**American (Bell) Telephone & Telegraph Co.**

(Report for Fiscal Year ending Dec. 31 1907.)

The report of the company, containing the remarks of President Theodore N. Vail, and the income account and balance sheet, and many tables giving valuable information, will be found on subsequent pages of to-day's "Chronicle." The reports of all the subsidiary companies furnishing the data will be given in a later issue.—V. 86, p. 545, 482.

**United States Steel Corporation.**

(Report for Fiscal Year ended Dec. 31 1907.)

The annual report signed by Elbert H. Gary, Chairman of the Board, and President William E. Corey, will be found substantially in full on subsequent pages of to-day's "Chronicle". Given with it are many important tables of operations, balance sheet, &c.

The following tables show the gross total income for the calendar years and the deductions which are made in order to determine the net earnings; also the amounts applied to the payment of interest, dividends, &c., of the Corporation itself, and finally the surplus from the year's operations:

**GENERAL ACCOUNT OF THE CORPORATION AND ITS SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES.**

	1907.	1906.	1905.
Gross sales and earnings	757,014,768	696,756,926	585,331,736
Manufac. cost and oper. expenses	456,166,777	517,083,953	440,013,432
Balance	102,847,991	179,672,971	145,318,304
Miscell. man'g., &c. gains	2,567,151	3,226,126	2,228,371
Rentals received	699,058	664,762	530,282
Total net income	196,114,200	183,463,892	148,076,937
Proportion of net profits of properties owned whose gross revenue, &c., are not included	61,737,939	1,416,140	1,049,409
Interest and dividends on investments and on deposits, &c.	4,744,801	3,952,803	2,249,092
Total income	202,596,940	188,832,835	151,375,438
General Expenses—			
Admin., selling and general expenses, excl. gen'l exp. of trans'n cos.	15,945,437	14,304,110	11,996,734
Taxes	5,383,824	4,356,126	3,646,490
Com'l discounts & int. & miscel.	4,066,018	4,247,443	2,927,150
Total general expenses	25,395,279	22,907,679	18,570,374
Balance of income	177,201,661	165,925,156	132,805,064
Sub. company int. charges, &c.—			
Int. on bonds & mortgages, sub. cos.	6,368,163	6,391,043	6,382,080
Int. on bills pay. & pur. money			
obj's of sub. cos. & miscel. int.	124,032	170,436	328,134
Total underlying int. charges	6,492,195	6,561,479	6,710,214
Balance	170,709,466	159,363,677	126,094,850
Less profits earned by sub. cos.	9,744,692	2,739,304	6,307,180
Net earnings	160,964,674	156,624,273	119,787,658

a The expenditures for ordinary repairs and maintenance were 24,000,000 (approximate) in 1905, \$29,000,000 (approximate) in 1906 and \$35,000,000 (approximate) in 1907. b Includes those of Tenn. Coal & Iron & E. I. Co. for Nov. and Dec. 1907. c Profits earned by sub. cos. are sales made and services rendered account of materials on hand in purchasing cos' inventories and which profits have not yet been realized in cash from the standpoint of a combined statement of the U. S. Steel Corp. and subsidiary companies.

**\* INCOME ACCOUNT OF UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION**

	1907.	1906.	1905.
Total net earnings	160,964,674	156,624,273	119,787,658
Deduct charges, &c.			
Deprec. and ext'n. and extra. repl. funds (reg. prov'')	22,241,983	21,253,272	10,452,890
Spec. fund for improvements and construction	3,500,000	7,500,000	2,232,172
Expenditures made and to be made on add'l prop. & cons'n, &c.	35,500,000	28,500,000	16,300,000
Set aside for contemplated appropriations, &c.	18,500,000	21,500,000	10,000,000
Charged off for adjustments	681,516	90,362	99,254
Int. on U. S. Steel Corp. bonds	22,860,353	22,839,850	23,056,437
Sinking fund U. S. Steel Corp.	5,137,497	4,908,000	4,681,412
do subsidiary cos.	1,977,781	1,904,664	1,685,999
Preferred dividend (7%)	25,219,677	25,219,677	25,219,677
Common dividend (2%)	10,168,050	10,168,050	
Total deductions	145,784,838	143,881,415	102,721,843
Undivided profits for year	15,179,836	12,742,858	17,065,815

\* Includes operating results of Tennessee Coal, Iron & RR. Co. for Nov. and Dec. 1907.

**GENERAL BALANCE SHEET OF UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION AND ITS SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES DEC. 31.**

Assets—	1907.	1906.	1905.
Properties owned and operated by the several companies.....	\$1,435,540,068	1,378,185,605	1,380,051,032
Expend. for imp'ts, explo., striping and develop. at mines, and for advanced mining royalties, &c., chargeable to future operations of the properties.....	14,002,116	7,494,961	7,214,710
Cash held by trustees on acct. of bond sink. funds (in 1907, \$31,559,000) par value of red. bonds held by trustees not treated as an asset).....	444,201	397,288	380,021
Investments, outside real estate and other property owned.....	1,717,120	1,617,351	1,180,343
Insurance fund assets.....	4,120,150	3,649,971	3,547,552
Investments for depreciation and ext'n. funds.....	10,741,977	11,708,409	6,896,020
Investments for acct. special fund for contemplated special plant.....			5,272,271
Invest'g for Gary plant.....	15,920,542	10,145,789	
Inventories.....	136,188,874	119,897,467	113,387,997
Accout. receivable.....	58,308,454	58,836,773	49,945,172
Bills receivable, customers' and guar. loans.....	10,193,707	4,203,933	2,984,067
Agents' balances.....	335,269	672,576	787,662
Sundry stocks and bonds.....	8,831,154	7,729,348	6,587,809
Loans on collateral.....	6,000,000	7,080,000	
Cash.....	53,963,849	67,636,808	58,955,915
Contingent fund and miscel.....	1,215,323	1,542,398	640,889
<b>Total assets.....</b>	<b>1,758,113,014</b>	<b>1,681,309,769</b>	<b>1,637,811,257</b>
<b>Liabilities—</b>			
Common stock.....	508,302,500	508,302,500	508,302,500
Preferred stock.....	360,281,100	360,281,100	360,281,100
Bonds held by public.....	600,185,271	562,156,250	567,803,760
Mortgages on real. companies.....	2,135,240	2,514,626	2,578,505
Purchase money obl. of sub. cos.....	5,258,701	1,717,500	2,943,369
Current acct. pay. and pay-rolls.....	22,506,488	23,853,379	21,381,120
Bills and loans pay. (sub. cos).....	1,052,748		2,771,218
Employees' deposits, &c.....	1,057,495	1,077,292	936,159
Accrued taxes not due.....	3,736,748	2,728,361	2,174,171
Acc'd int. & unrep'd coupons.....	7,863,914	7,166,344	7,199,971
Preferred stock dividend.....	6,304,919	6,304,919	6,304,919
Common stock dividend.....	2,541,513	2,541,513	
Sinking funds of sub. cos.....	2,530,833	2,530,833	2,530,833
Deprec'n & ext'n. fund.....	790,979	612,696	328,195
Improvement and replace'g funds.....	15,837,447	12,441,615	8,154,788
Spec. cons. fund for acct. Gary, Ind.....	22,201,395	23,080,344	18,637,428
Spec. cons. fund for acct. Gary, Ind.....	26,051,243	26,867,798	27,271,658
Contingent and miscel. funds.....	7,991,276	7,424,706	6,153,525
Spec. fund for contem. app'ns.....			10,000,000
Const'n fund for auth. app'ns.....	3,923,815	3,057,059	340,701
Insurance funds.....	4,648,358	3,741,829	3,587,473
Bond sink. funds with accret'ns represented by cash and by redeemed bonds not treated as assets (see contra).....	31,503,976	25,164,788	20,282,021
Undivided surplus of U. S. Steel Corp. and sub. companies.....	122,645,244	97,720,714	84,738,451
Stocks sub. cos. not owned.....	761,810	23,400	90,914
<b>Total liabilities.....</b>	<b>1,758,113,014</b>	<b>1,681,309,769</b>	<b>1,637,811,257</b>

\* At market value in 1907; cost in earlier years.  
 a In addition there are \$10,222,000 subsidiary companies' bonds authorized or created for capital expenditures made—held in the treasury subject to sale, but not included in assets.  
 c As follows: Balance of account Dec. 31 1906, \$1,378,185,605; additions in 1907, \$31,723, Tennessee Coal, Iron & RR. Co's properties, \$4,946,098 (including expenditures for construction in Nov., 1907, Dec., 1907, \$87,777; expenditure in 1907 for construction, &c., other than by or for the Tenn. Coal, Iron & RR., \$65,996,356—\$1,494,742,789; less charged off to bond sinking funds, \$572,500; depreciation, extinguishment and replacement funds, \$4,680,421; funds provided from surplus net income for payment of capital expenditures, \$53,949,799; balance \$1,435,540,068.  
 d As follows: Proceeds of capital stock provided in organization, \$25,000,000; accumulated surplus, \$69,736,491—\$94,736,491; add surplus of subsidiary companies on sale of materials, &c., to other sub. cos. &c., \$27,908,753 (see explanation, page 727)—balance, \$122,645,244.  
 e Inventories include profit accrued to subsidiary companies on materials and products sold to other subsidiary companies and undeposited by the latter—see contra specific surplus account for these profits. The total of all inventories is, however, below the actual current market prices.—V. 86, p. 672, 425.

**Cambria Steel Company, Philadelphia.**

(Report for Fiscal Year ending Dec. 31 1907.)

	1907.	1906.	1905.
Net earnings from operation.....	\$3,888,199	\$4,897,704	\$4,100,183
Rents, investments, &c.....	1,094,755	510,971	343,628
<b>Total net income.....</b>	<b>\$4,982,954</b>	<b>\$5,408,675</b>	<b>\$4,443,811</b>
Fixed charges under Cambria Iron Co. lease, interest on term notes, &c.....	420,687	444,672	443,476
<b>Balance.....</b>	<b>\$4,562,267</b>	<b>\$4,964,003</b>	<b>\$4,000,336</b>
<b>Deduct—</b>			
Dividends, 3%.....	\$1,350,000	\$1,350,000	\$1,350,000
General depreciation fund.....	500,000	550,000	550,000
Inventory depreciation fund.....	300,000		
Betterment and improvement fund.....	2,400,000	3,000,000	2,000,000
<b>Total deductions.....</b>	<b>\$4,550,000</b>	<b>\$4,900,000</b>	<b>\$3,900,000</b>
<b>Surplus.....</b>	<b>\$12,267</b>	<b>\$54,003</b>	<b>\$100,336</b>

a Of the \$1,094,755 other income in 1907, \$602,744 was due to profits from ore mining and lake transportation companies and \$391,650 to profit on surplus ore sold.

**BALANCE SHEET DEC. 31.**

Assets—	1907.	1906.	Liabilities—	1907.	1906.
Leasehold estate.....	\$3,000,305	\$3,000,305	Capital stock.....	45,000,000	45,000,000
Plant additions.....	11,303,407	9,317,479	Gen. deprec'n fund.....	3,150,000	2,650,000
Equip't additions.....	888,000	728,168	Inventory dem. fd.....	300,000	
Real est. Steel Co.....	326,462	298,808	Betterment & improvement fund.....	9,400,000	7,000,000
Sundry securities.....	1,518,638	1,515,563	Accounts payable, including div.....	2,048,533	2,465,165
Inventory account.....	7,192,332	7,983,109	Profit and loss account.....	2,356,218	2,357,227
Special deposit.....	1,000,000	1,250,000			
Cash.....	1,180,518	692,654			
Acc't receivable.....	5,070,590	4,311,206			
Bills receivable.....	678,420	285,100			
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>62,254,752</b>	<b>59,472,392</b>	<b>Total.....</b>	<b>62,254,752</b>	<b>59,472,392</b>

\* Property, works, coal, ore lands, &c., subject to payment of \$338,720 annual rental under Cambria Iron Co. lease, for 999 years, being 4% on \$8,468,000 Cambria Iron Co.'s stock.

**Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co., Chicago, Ill.**

(Report for Fiscal Year ending Dec. 31 1907.)

President J. W. Duntley, Chicago, March 10, says:

An additional plant was purchased during the year, located at Franklin, Pa., in order to increase facilities for the manufacture of rock drills. This plant being located adjacent to one already owned by the company, the two are operated with great economy. A mortgage of \$75,000, mentioned under liabilities, was assumed at the time this plant was purchased.

The plants at Aurora, Ill., and Olney, Pa., which were dismantled some years ago in order to consolidate manufacturing operations, were sold during the year, thereby eliminating the expense of maintaining them.  
 Considerable attention was given to operations of subsidiary companies, located at Montreal, London and Berlin, and an appropriation was made from surplus in order to increase their working capital. Considerable progress has been made in developing the field in foreign countries, as shown by the extended use of our tools, and the additional lines which we have been placing on the market require more money in order to transact the business.

The company's development work has realized substantial success, and its lines of air compressors, pneumatic tools, rock drills and electric tools and appliances are acknowledged as standard.

Mention is made of the fact that the balance of outstanding bond issue account is now reduced to \$1,931,594 and its surplus is substantially over \$1,000,000.

During the last three months of the year the business of the company was greatly curtailed on account of the prevailing depression, and its showing of earnings for the year therefore considerably reduced. For this reason it was thought advisable to discontinue dividends until such time as the resumption of such disbursements is warranted by increased earnings and better financial conditions. Current liabilities show a decrease during the year of over \$184,000, while current assets have increased \$95,000. In addition substantial betterments have been made to plants.

**RESULTS FOR CALENDAR YEARS.**

	1907.	1906.	1905.
Net profits.....	\$548,007	\$1,000,550	\$852,612
Deduct—Bond interest.....	\$117,129	\$115,000	\$115,000
Dividends.....	(3%) 190,063 (4%) 244,351 (4%) 244,351		
Sinking fund.....	50,000	50,000	50,000
Depreciation, &c.....	176,595	190,982	*127,027
<b>Total deductions.....</b>	<b>\$534,787</b>	<b>\$559,433</b>	<b>\$537,478</b>
<b>Undivided profits.....</b>	<b>*\$13,220</b>	<b>*\$442,117</b>	<b>*\$315,134</b>

\* There was also appropriated in 1907 \$100,000 to provide additional working capital for foreign subsidiary companies and \$44,555 for special depreciation on plants and investments; in 1906 \$100,000 on account of building of plant at Fraserburgh, Scotland, and to provide additional working capital for foreign subsidiary companies; in 1905 \$32,873 on account of development work and written off.

**BALANCE SHEET OF DEC. 31.**

Assets—	1907.	1906.	Liabilities—	1907.	1906.
Real estate, plant, patents, good-will, &c., less reserves.....	6,728,968	6,442,980	Capital stock issued.....	6,485,800	6,145,800
Stock other cos.....	1,292,666	1,310,117	Let mfg. 58 issued.....	2,500,000	2,500,000
&c. (cost).....	200,000	200,000	Misc. assumed.....	75,000	
Treasury bonds.....	37,000	37,000	Int. on bonds.....	57,704	*119,117
Treasury stock.....	37,000	37,000	Accounts, &c. pay-able.....	242,059	330,637
Cash & acct. & bills rec., less reserves.....	1,191,060	1,189,000	Bills payable.....	215,000	247,500
Sinking fund.....	368,496	296,600	Reserves.....	1,178	7,972
Inventories.....	1,143,732	1,050,569	Sinking fund.....	368,496	296,600
			Surplus.....	1,008,075	878,409
<b>Total assets.....</b>	<b>10,961,832</b>	<b>10,526,335</b>	<b>Total liabilities.....</b>	<b>10,961,832</b>	<b>10,526,335</b>

\* Includes also in 1906 dividend payable Jan. 1907.—V. 86, p. 482, 423.

**Diamond Match Company.**

(Report for Fiscal Year ending Dec. 31 1907.)

The Audit Company of New York says:  
 The net profits shown (for 1907) are after ample amounts have been included in operating expenses for repairs, replacements and depreciation, and for the value of stumpage cut from pine lands.  
 The values of lands, buildings, machinery and equipment as appraised Dec. 31 1906 have been placed on the books; to which has been added the actual cost of net additions during the year. From the value of the pine land and stumpage, as appraised, has been deducted the sum of \$703,497 owing to your board of directors not deeming it wise to enhance this value over cost; and from patents, rights, trademarks, &c., has been taken the sum of \$917,370, both of which amounts have been written off against surplus.

**INCOME ACCOUNT.**

	1907.	1906.	1905.	1904.
Net profits after deduct'g res. for doubt. acct. &c.....	2,610,836	2,307,623	2,172,280	2,653,369
Deprec'n, repairs & replacements.....	314,760	313,854	227,280	2153,369
<b>Balance of profits.....</b>	<b>2,296,076</b>	<b>1,993,770</b>	<b>1,900,000</b>	<b>1,900,000</b>
Dividends (10%).....	1,600,000	1,550,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
<b>Surplus.....</b>	<b>696,076</b>	<b>443,770</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>
Prev. sur. (as adjusted).....	1,387,856	888,147	1,000,000	1,000,000
<b>Total surplus.....</b>	<b>\$2,083,932</b>	<b>1,331,917</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>

\* From the total surplus, \$2,083,932 as of Dec. 31 1907, there has been written off: reduction in value of pine lands and stumpage, \$703,497; reduction in patents, rights, trademarks, &c., \$917,371; surplus, balance, Dec. 31 1907, \$463,064.

z The net earnings in 1905 and 1904 are stated above after deducting certain repairs and replacements aggregating about \$40,000 in 1905 and \$160,000 in 1904. If these items be added to depreciation, as in 1906 and 1907, the combined items, we are informed, would amount to about the same (\$315,000) as in each of the last two years. The net earnings in 1905 would then aggregate approximately \$1,812,000 and in 1904 about \$1,813,000, which amounts compare more closely than those shown above with the net earnings as given for 1906 and 1907.

**BALANCE SHEET DEC. 31.**

Assets—	1907.	1906.	1905.
Plants and other investments.....	\$6,219,315	\$7,808,869	\$12,329,570
Pine land and stumpage.....	21,268,888		
Patents, trademarks, &c.....	5,000,000	5,917,370	
Sierra purchase.....	708,409		
Purchase Bryant & May, less their payment (\$383,400) on acct.....	325,000		
Matches.....	849,712	398,763	603,150
Lumber and logs.....	1,569,174	1,624,899	2,431,797
Miscel. merch. and supplies.....	701,768		
Notes receivable.....	152,353	91,385	184,605
Accts. receiv., less reserve.....	1,470,370	1,330,797	1,426,114
Cash.....	303,802	735,288	266,971
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$18,768,939</b>	<b>\$17,975,341</b>	<b>\$17,303,297</b>
<b>Liabilities—</b>			
Capital stock.....	16,000,000	\$16,000,000	\$15,000,000
Notes payable Sierra purchase.....	650,000		905,909
Notes payable.....	550,000		
Accounts payable.....	819,506	563,425	398,207
Reserve.....	176,389	80,000	
Surplus and profits.....	463,064	1,331,916	1,000,000
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$18,768,939</b>	<b>\$17,975,341</b>	<b>\$17,303,297</b>

z Including one-half interest in pine lands and stumpage in California, after deducting \$703,497 written off against surplus.—V. 83, p. 411.

**Otis Elevator Company.**

(Report for Fiscal Year ending Dec. 31 1907.)

President W. D. Baldwin, March 10 1908, says:  
 The year's business has been the largest in the history of the company, not only in volume but also in net profits. The large amount of uncompleted work carried over from 1906, together with the increased rates

1907, is reflected in the increased inventories of merchandise on hand, which includes work in process of completion.

In computing the profits for the year, liberal deductions have been made in inventories of raw material and finished stock on hand, depreciation of equipment and for maintenance of plant and improvements.

The factories are in excellent condition, and the large output at reduced cost during the past year has been substantial evidence of the wisdom of the large expenditures made during past years in enlarging plants and increasing facilities.

While the outlook for the coming year is not as promising as during the last two years, and the directors do not anticipate so large a volume of business in the immediate future, by reason of the prevailing depression in nearly every industry, yet they believe there will be a fair volume, sufficient in any event to operate the main plants of your company on a profitable basis.

The operation of the Otis Elevator companies of Illinois, Pennsylvania, Missouri and Texas are included in the reports herewith submitted.

During the first two months of 1908 the current liabilities have been reduced about \$750,000.

Out of the earnings of last year's business, the directors have declared a dividend of 3% on the common stock, payable 1 1/2% on April 15 1908 and 1 1/2% on Oct. 15 1908.

#### RESULTS FOR CALENDAR YEARS.

	1907.	1906.	1905.	1904.
Net earnings, after all chgs., repairs and renewals.	\$896,104	\$855,167	\$912,038	\$891,016
Deduct—				
Prof. dividends (6%)	\$371,794	\$347,791	\$339,697	\$335,975
Common dividends	(3%) 191,259	(3%) 191,259	(2%) 127,000	(2%) 127,000
Depreciation	271,116	216,117	246,235	228,040
Surplus	\$161,934	\$100,000	\$200,000	\$200,000
Previous surplus	1,700,000	1,600,000	1,400,000	1,200,000
Total surplus	\$1,861,934	\$1,700,000	\$1,600,000	\$1,400,000

#### GENERAL BALANCE SHEET DEC. 31.

	1907.	1906.	1907.	1906.
<b>Assets—</b>			<b>Liabilities—</b>	
Plant account	10,895,362	11,066,032	Capital (preferred)	6,295,000
Cash	753,034	400,034	Capital (common)	6,375,300
Bills receivable	186,644	131,322	Gold notes (4%)	200,000
Accts receivable	3,524,556	3,849,502	Bills payable	2,842,500
Inventories	3,211,687	2,447,445	Accts payable	910,865
			Prof. dividends	94,425
			Com. divid nds.	191,259
			Surplus	1,861,934
Total	18,571,283	17,894,235	Total	18,571,283

—V. 84, p. 691.

## GENERAL INVESTMENT NEWS.

### RAILROADS, INCLUDING STREET ROADS.

**Bainbridge Northeastern RR.—Receivership.**—Judge Speer in the United States Court at Savannah on March 2 placed in the hands of Col. J. M. Wilkinson of Valdosta, Ga., as receiver, the property of this 18-mile road between Bainbridge and Swindell in Decatur County, Ga. (only 2 miles of additional road being required to complete the line between the points named); also a saw-mill and some 5,000 acres of timber land in Decatur, Grady and Mitchell counties.

The appointment was made on a bill in equity filed in the case of R. G. Porter of Apalachicola, Fla., against E. Swindell & Co., of Bainbridge, Mrs. Mae Swindell Deagan and Miss Margie Swindell of Canada, the Bainbridge State Bank and the Deputy Sheriff of Decatur County. Mr. Porter is a creditor of Swindell & Co. to the extent of \$13,000 and he brought the suit, the firm assenting to the allegations, to prevent the execution of judgments aggregating \$12,000 issued by the City Court of Bainbridge in favor of the Bainbridge State Bank. The property above described is said to be valued at \$250,000. Capital stock issued \$200,000; bonds none.

**Boston & Northern Street Ry.—Preferred Stock.**—The shareholders at their meeting on March 17 ratified the plan to issue \$1,250,000 preferred stock. See Massachusetts Electric Companies in V. 86, p. 668.—V. 84, p. 995.

**Boyer City Gaylord & Alpena RR.—Ownership, &c.**—See W. H. White Company under "Industrials" below.

**Brinson Railway, Georgia.—Bond Issue.**—The shareholders of this company, which was incorporated in Georgia May 15 1906 with \$1,000,000 authorized capital stock, and has completed 25 miles of railroad from Savannah to beyond Springfield, Ga., and purchased extensive terminal properties at Savannah, having expended, in all, some \$425,000, of which \$125,000 in Savannah, will meet at the Savannah Trust Co., in Savannah April 6 to authorize an issue of bonds for the purpose of building and extending the railway through the counties named in its charter. The bond issue is not to exceed \$10,000 per mile for the first 100 miles and \$15,000 per mile for the remainder of the distance. The application will be considered by the Commission April 8 1908.

The company's charter permits an increase in the capital stock from \$1,000,000 to \$5,000,000 and authorized construction from Savannah northwest through Chatham, Effingham, Screven, Jenkins, Burke, Jefferson, McDuffie, Wilkes, Oglethorpe and Clarke counties to Athens, about 180 miles. George M. Brinson of Emanuel County is the President and principal promoter. The other incorporators were Charles Neville, V. E. Bergeron, W. A. Beale, W. C. Myers, C. H. Mason, J. H. Dazemore, H. W. DeLoach, E. F. Rogers and W. L. Clarke, all of Emanuel County. According to the "Savannah News" President Brinson has up to the present time financed the enterprise without outside assistance. Officers: Geo. M. Brinson, Pres. and Supt.; Chas. Neville, Vice-Pres. and Traffic Mgr.; F. M. Weaver, Aud. Office of company, Springfield, Ga.

**Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.—Talk of Possible Relations of J. P. Morgan & Co. with Company.**—Rumors have been in circulation this week that J. P. Morgan & Co. are to become more or less identified with the property through purchase of bonds or stock or otherwise. Whether there is any more basis for the story than that the firm has recently been trading in the refunding bonds does not appear certain.—V. 86, p. 419, 336, 107.

**Canadian Pacific Ry.—Increased Dividend from Controlled Company.**—See Minneapolis St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Ry. below.—V. 86, p. 601, 545.

**Chicago Great Western Ry.—Payment of Coupons.**—The receivers have been authorized by the Court to pay the April 1 coupon on the first mortgage 4% bonds of the Wisconsin Minnesota & Pacific RR. Co.

**Time Extended.**—The time for depositing 4% debenture stock with the Bankers' Trust Co., New York, under agree-

ment of committee, William A. Read, Chairman, has been extended until the close of business April 6 (V. 86, p. 336).

The names of the *English Committee* were given last week, but by accident were inserted following the item "Chicago & Milwaukee Electric RR.," instead of before it.

**Stockholders' Committee.**—Holders of common stock and preferred shares A and B are notified by advertisement on another page that a committee has been formed to protect the interests of all shareholders who shall deposit their certificates with the Guaranty Trust Co., New York, under agreement of March 17. The committee consists of:

John W. Farley, Chairman, Myron T. Herrick, Aug. Blumenthal and J. Horace Harding, with Julia T. Davies as counsel and Alexander J. Hemphill as Secretary, 28 Nassau St., New York.—V. 86, p. 603, 601.

**Chicago Joliet & Kansas City RR.—Not Identified with Chicago & Illinois Western RR.**—Touching this project, which was talked of in 1906, the Dolse & Shepard Co. of Chicago, denying statements current at that time, say: "We are not identified with this enterprise in any way, and the road has no connection with the Chicago & Illinois Western RR. whatever."—V. 83, p. 969.

**Chicago Subway Co.—Status of Controlled Property.**—See Illinois Tunnel Co. below.—V. 84, p. 1427.

**Cincinnati Bluffton & Chicago RR.—Receiver Appointed—Discharge Expected Shortly.**—At Wabash, Ind., on March 14, General Manager John C. Curtis was appointed temporary receiver of the property in a creditor's suit. The hearing on making the receivership permanent is set for March 28. S. H. Bracey of Chicago, who is President both of the railroad and the construction company, in reply to an inquiry from the "Chronicle" says:

Mr. Curtis was made receiver on petition of our attorney to prevent unnecessary trouble. Action taken during absence of officers who consider it unnecessary and expect discharge shortly.—V. 85, p. 1376.

**Cincinnati Hamilton & Dayton Ry.—Exchange of Refunding Bonds for Notes.**—The holders of 4% refunding bonds (outstanding amount \$11,558,000) desiring to exchange the same at par for the new collateral purchase money notes, per plan, V. 86, p. 108, are permitted to do so through the committee, James N. Wallace, Frederick Strauss and Mark T. Cox, up to July 15 next. The exchange is voluntary. The new notes are payable to bearer and are in denominations of \$1,000 each.

**New Treasurer.**—Assistant Treasurer F. M. Carter has been appointed Treasurer, with office at Cincinnati, Ohio, succeeding J. E. Howard, resigned.—V. 86, p. 337, 108.

**Delaware & Hudson Co.—Suit Withdrawn.**—The regular quarterly dividend of 2 1/4% was paid March 16, the suit in which the temporary restraining order was granted by Judge Ray having been withdrawn late last week. Compare V. 86, p. 668, 546.

**Elmira (N. Y.) Water, Light & Railroad.—New Bonds.**—The Public Service Commission, Second District, has authorized the company to issue \$372,000 first consols due Sept. 1 1956 at not less than 80% of their par value, to provide for the refunding of certain obligations and for the completion, extension and improvement of the plant. Including this new issue there are \$1,601,000 of the first consols outstanding.—V. 83, p. 893.

**Fitchburg RR.—New Bonds.**—The shareholders on March 18 voted to rescind last year's authorization of \$2,900,000 bonds and approved the creation of \$2,400,000 bonds for the purposes stated in V. 86, p. 668.

The new bonds will be 20-year 4 1/2% dated May 1, interest May and Nov. 1, and will probably all be issued at once.—V. 86, p. 668.

**Grand Trunk Pacific Ry.—Bond Offering in London.**—Advices from London are to the effect that of the company's new issue of £2,000,000 4% securities, offered in London this week, the underwriters were obliged to take 50% or more.—V. 86, p. 285.

**Illinois Central RR.—Mr. Armour Elected to Succeed Mr. Fish.**—On Wednesday J. Ogden Armour of Chicago was elected a director to succeed ex-President Fish.

**Meeting to Authorize an Increase of Stock.**—The directors on March 18 authorized the calling of a special meeting of stockholders at Chicago on May 18 to vote on an increase of 30% in the capital stock. The total authorized issue of stock will thus be raised from \$95,040,000 to \$123,552,000. Should the stockholders vote favorably upon the proposition, it is proposed to offer one-half of the new issue to shareholders at par, and the directors are considering the issue of convertible bonds against the other half.—V. 86, p. 668, 602.

**Illinois Tunnel Co., Chicago.—Status—Outlook.**—J. B. Russell & Co., 46 Wall St., New York, who placed \$17,000,000 of the bonds, in a circular addressed to the security-holders under date of March 10, say in substance:

There have been numerous inquiries the past two years as to why the property did not begin active business. In answer we have invariably stated that it was due to a continual enlargement of the plans for the development of the property. The original builders planned to begin active operation with one general railroad terminal, to which end they purchased the Chicago Dock property, but when the Chicago Subway Co. was formed by the parties in New York who became identified with the company it was decided (early in 1905) to connect individually with the freight houses of every railroad entering the city before opening the tunnels for active business. These houses are scattered over a large territory, so that while the company at first discussed putting in operation 20 miles of tunnels, it has to-day, as the finishing touches are being given, such as installing elevators, &c., over 56 miles of completed tunnels equipped with 56-lb. rails laid in concrete.

This has required an additional investment of approximately \$10,000,000, which has been furnished by the present financial interests now in control without offering to the public securities in addition to the \$17,000,000 of bonds we sold.

The tunnels are constructed under all the streets in what is known as the "business centre," and also extend six blocks west of the river to Green St.

ten blocks north of the river to Chicago Ave., and on the south to 19th St. At each street corner there are what are termed four-way intersections; these, with sidings in front of business houses, are like sidings to a railroad. There are 368 two, three and four-way intersections.

Connections Finished with the Several Railroads.

Atch. Top. & Santa Fe Ry., 2 in and 2 outboard; Balt. & Ohio Ry., 2 in and 2 outboard; Chi. & Alton Ry., 1 in and 1 outboard; Chi. Burl. & Quincy Ry., 4 in and 1 outboard; Chi. & Erie Ry., 1 in and 1 outboard; Chi. & Eastern Ill. Ry., 2 in and 1 outboard; Chi. & Great Western Ry., 1 inboard; Chi. Milw. & St. Paul Ry., 1 in and 1 outboard; Chi. Ind. & Louisville Ry., 1 in and 1 outboard; Chi. & N. W. Ry., 2 in and 2 outboard; Chi. R. I. & Pac., 1 in and 1 outboard; Ill. Central Ry., 2 in and 2 outboard; Lake Shore & Mich. Sou. Ry., 1 in and 1 outboard; Mich. Cent. Ry., 4 in and 2 outboard; N. Y. Chi. & St. L. Ry., 1 inboard; Pitts. Cin. Chi. & St. L. Ry., 2 in and 2 outboard; Pitts. Ft. Wayne & C. Ry., 2 in and 2 outboard; Washash Ry., 2 in and 2 outboard; Wisconsin Central Ry., 1.

The connections made with the six passenger terminals gave the company an opportunity to accept a contract from the Government to handle United States mails to and from the stations and the post office, as well as the through mails East and West, which are transferred from station to station. This tonnage has averaged a little over 1,000 cars per day, the handling of which is recognized to have been practically perfect. The multiplicity of tunnels and the plan of operating all trains on the loop system, obviates the possibility both of head-on collisions and congestion of trains.

Ninety connections are substantially finished, a number of them being built by lowering the basements of properties to a level with the tunnels, which enables the tunnel cars to run into the basements on grade. The other connections are made by building sidings in front of the properties or running directly under them, and raising the tunnel cars on elevators into the basements of the buildings. The schedule between Marshall Field's warehouse and retail store is one round trip each hour during the entire day. The trains usually comprise 6 or 7 cars.

Coal connections are now operating in several buildings, the trains being run in on a private siding, crossing weighing scales; the coal is then dumped into a pit, from which it is taken by conveyer belts to the furnaces without rehandling.

The two receiving and distributing stations on the north and west sides of the river will be used for freight intended for or received from the several railroads by people whose business will not warrant the expense of a tunnel connection. The station on the north side is 45 ft. deep, 45 ft. wide and 180 ft. long, or equal to 5 stories in height, four being under ground.

The large disposal station will be in operation April 1 1908, for receiving ashes, dirt from excavations and refuse of all kinds. It is located on the river, and the tunnel cars as elevated will dump into scows. After April 1 1908 all dumping of refuse on the Lake front will be prohibited. The advantage of the company's disposal station is, therefore, easily seen.

It is the opinion of eminent experts that the tunnels as constructed have a greater capacity than would be necessary to handle all of the business that will ever be done in the entire business centre. That there is business at present to warrant the construction of a property of this magnitude has always been an accepted fact. Our faith in the enterprise is stronger than when we first made an offering of the securities to you.

The company's mail contract expires July 1 1908 and the Post Office Department, it is understood, is seeking an appropriation to continue the service for four years on a measured scale which, it is stated, would allow the company a small profit over and above the interest on the sum (said to be about \$550,000), expended for special equipment and terminal facilities to enable it to do the work.—Ed.—V. 84, p. 108.

Indiana Columbus & Eastern Traction Co.—Bonds Offered.—Drexel & Co. and Ervin & Co., Philadelphia, E. H. Rollins & Sons, and Adams & Co., Boston, are offering at 96 and int. a block of "general and refunding mortgage" gold 5s, dated May 1 1906, "total authorized issue, \$12,000,000; outstanding (including the amount reserved to retire \$1,255,000 divisional liens.—Ed.), \$7,600,000." Compare V. 83, p. 37. A circular says:

Mileage, including leased lines, 444.79 miles, in the heart of Ohio. Recently leased to the Ohio Electric Ry. Co., a \$25,000,000 corporation, which guarantees interest on the bonds as well as 5% dividends on the \$1,000,000 preferred stock. With connecting lines in Ohio and Indiana controlled by the same interests, the road forms part of a system of over 1,700 miles.—V. 83, p. 400.

Louisville & Nashville RR.—Bonds Offered.—Kissel, Kinneit & Co., 37 Wall St., New York, are offering by advertisement on another page \$1,000,000 unified mortgage 4% gold bonds, dated June 2 1890 and due July 1 1940. Authorized issue \$75,000,000; outstanding, \$36,648,000. A circular says:

This issue is secured by a first mortgage on 728.62 miles, a second mortgage on 1,122.48 miles and a third mortgage on 156.92 miles of road, making a total of 2,007.12 miles mortgaged at the rate of \$18,256 per mile. A sufficient amount of unissued bonds will be reserved to retire all underlying liens. Dividends have been paid on the capital stock since 1900 as follows: In 1900, 4%; in 1901-1904, 5%; in 1905 and 1906, 6%; 1907, 6%.

Earnings for Year ending June 30th. Table with columns for 1907, 1906, 1905. Rows include Gross earnings, Net earnings (from all sources), Fixed charges, Surplus after fixed charges.

The price of the unified 4 between the years 1901-1906 has ranged from 98 in 1904 to as high as 106 in 1905, and even during the panic of Oct. and Nov. of 1907 the market price did not fall below 92, thereby showing the underlying strength of the bond.—V. 86, p. 421, 337.

Mexican Southern Ry.—Offering of Debenture Stock.—The shareholders had the right to subscribe until March 16 for \$100,000 4% first mortgage debenture stock at 82%, payable 10% on application and 72% on allotment. The proceeds will be used chiefly for the conversion of the line from Tehuacan to Esperanza from a tramway worked by mules into a steam railway of the same gauge as the main line. An English authority says:

The stock so offered is part of a total authorized issue of \$1,000,000, of which the last \$200,000 cannot be issued unless sanctioned at a meeting of the debenture stockholders. The interest was, until July 29 last, payable only out of profits, but is now payable as a fixed charge, Aug. 1 and Feb. 1. The stock will be secured by a trust deed and mortgage in Mexico as a first charge on the railways from Puebla to Oaxaca (228 miles) and from Tehuacan to Esperanza (32 miles). It is redeemable by means of a sinking fund out of profits sufficient to redeem the whole of the first mortgage debenture stock by June 1 1906, the date of the expiration of the concession for the main line from Puebla to Oaxaca. The amounts so paid by the company are to be applied in purchase of the stock in the open market at not more than par, or in the redemption by annual drawings of stock at par. The principal object of the present issue is to provide funds.—V. 80, p. 222.

Minneapolis St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Ry.—Dividend Rate Increased from 4% to 6%.—The directors on Monday declared a semi-annual dividend of 3% on the common stock, a majority of which has long been owned by the Canadian Pacific Ry. This increases the annual rate from a 4% to a 6% basis. The dividend is payable April 15 to shareholders of record March 27.

Dividends—Table with columns for 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908 (S. An.). Rows include Preferred (per cent), Common (per cent), On June 30 1907 there was outstanding \$14,900,000 common and \$7,000,000 preferred, of which the Canadian Pacific Ry. owned \$7,066,600 common and \$3,533,400 preferred. In September 1907 the shareholders

subscribed at par for \$2,800,000 common and \$1,400,000 preferred, subscriptions being payable in installments to and including June 1 1908.—V. 85, p. 1646

New Orleans (La.) Terminal Co.—Notes Offered.—Potter, Choate & Prentice, Hanover Bank Bldg., New York, are offering at 98 1/4 and interest, yielding the investor 7 3/4% interest, a block of the \$2,500,000 two-year 6% gold notes, dated 1907 and due April 10 1909. Interest April 10 and Oct. 10. Guaranteed jointly and severally, both as to principal and interest by endorsement on each note, by the Southern Railway Co. and the St. Louis & San Francisco RR. Co., and secured by deposit with the trustee of \$4,000,000 first mortgage 4% bonds of the Terminal Company, due 1953, which are also guaranteed by the two railroads.

The company recently completed its new passenger terminal station located at the corner of Canal and Basin streets on a tract of 49 acres in the heart of New Orleans. This station, it is stated, has 10,000 feet of floor space, the upper portion containing the office of the terminal company. The train-shed is described as over 600 feet long, covering four tracks; in addition there are six tracks outside. Besides the above said terminal facilities, extensive river terminals at Port Chalmette and 17.85 miles of belt railroad extending from the Port Chalmette terminal to New Orleans, the company owns considerable acreage on which freight terminals will be located, and additional land with a frontage of about 2 1/2 feet on Canal St., which can be used for additional passenger terminals. Compare V. 84, p. 966.

New York Central & Hudson River RR.—Dividend Reduced.—The directors on Wednesday declared a quarterly dividend of 1 1/4%, payable on April 15 to holders of record March 24. This reduces the annual rate from 6%, prevailing from Jan. 1907 to Jan. 1908 inclusive, to the old rate of 5%, in effect from 1900 to 1906.

Dividend Record Since 1892 (Per Cent). Table with columns for '93-'94, '95-'96, '97-'98, '99-1900 to Oct. 1906, '07, 1908. Rows include 5, 5, 4 1/4 yearly, 4, 5 yearly (Q. J.), 6, 7-1 1/4 A. 1 1/4. See statement of earnings for 1907, V. 85, p. 1575, 1577.

New York New Haven & Hartford RR.—B. & M. Amalgamation Favored.—On Wednesday the special Commission on Commerce and Industry, appointed by Governor Guild of Massachusetts last July, filed with the Massachusetts Legislature a report, signed by a majority of one, favoring the proposed control of the Boston & Maine by the N. Y. N. H. & H. RR. on compliance with certain conditions. One stipulation is that the New Haven road shall, until July 1 1909, accept all B. & M. stock offered to it, giving in exchange therefor, its own stock par for par.

Whether or not the company has violated the Massachusetts statutes in acquiring stock in the street railways, the Commission says, is a question of law now before the Court; but it is recommended that, pending a decision on the matter of law, and policy involved, the company be required, as a condition of acquiring control of the Boston & Maine, to transfer its shares of Massachusetts railway companies to a new corporation, in exchange for the shares of such corporation upon an equitable basis.

Dividend and Wages.—The directors on March 14 declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2%, payable March 31 to holders of record March 16.

President Mellen is quoted as saying: "We see no reason at this time for any reduction of wages among our operatives and I shall fight any such move to the last ditch. If the present depression continues, something will have to be done. I favor the reduction of dividends first, the raising of rates next, and the cutting of wages only as a last desperate resort."

Steamship Lines.—See Hartford & New York Transportation Co. under "Industrials" below.—V. 86, p. 548, 421.

Old Colony Street Ry.—Preferred Stock.—The shareholders on March 17, approved the proposition referred to last week under Massachusetts Electric Companies (V. 86, p. 668), to issue \$750,000 preferred stock.—V. 82, p. 870.

Pere Marquette RR.—Equipment Notes Offered.—The First National Bank of Chicago is offering at par and interest \$900,000 of the \$1,600,000 equipment 6% notes, series B, dated March 1 1908, interest payable March 1 and Sept. 1 at office of J. P. Morgan & Co., New York City; First Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago, Ill., trustee. \$300,000 due Mch. 1 1909; \$300,000 due Mch. 1 1910; \$300,000 due Mch. 1 1911.

The notes in this series, amounting to \$1,600,000, are issued for the purpose of refunding a portion of a series of equipment bonds on which the Pere Marquette was endorser, and through these bonds are an absolute first lien on the following standard railroad equipment, which cost \$3,350,610: 3,650 box cars, 250 stock cars and 900 coal cars. The Pere Marquette, buying \$300,000 of first refunding bonds available for such a purpose in the treasury, has also deposited these bonds with the trustee as further security for these notes. Compare V. 86, p. 548.

Quebec Bridge & Railway.—Report of Commission.—The Canadian Commission of Engineers appointed to investigate the causes which led to the fall of the bridge has made an exhaustive report in which they find that defects in the fundamentals of design were overlooked by the engineers in charge. The "Engineering News" of New York, in its issue for March 19, publishes, along with editorial comments, extended extracts from the report. See V. 86, p. 548.

Spokane & Inland Empire RR.—Bonds Offered.—The bond department of the Harris Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago, is offering for sale \$250,000 "first and refunding mortgage" 5% gold bonds, dated May 1 1906. Total authorized issue, \$15,000,000; outstanding Dec. 31 1907, \$3,925,000; held in escrow to retire prior lien bonds at or before maturity, \$1,014,000. The remainder of the bonds may be issued for not to exceed 75% of the cash cost of permanent extensions and additions, but only when the net earnings for the preceding year have been at least twice the annual interest charge on the bonds outstanding and to be issued.

Abstract of Letter from President J. P. Griggs, Spokane, Wash., Jan. 24 '08. The company owns and operates an electrically equipped, high-speed railroad system comprising 152 miles of single track, 113 miles extending east from Spokane to the cities of Colfax and Palouse, 40 miles extending south from Spokane to Coeur d'Alene City and Hayden Lake, Idaho, including a branch to Liberty Lake; also an electric railway of 31 miles in the city of Spokane, serving the business district and growing residential sections, and connecting the valuable freight and passenger terminals of the company.

The company owns a valuable water-power plant now nearing completion on the Spokane River, 9 miles below the city, consisting of a concrete dam 60 feet high and a concrete and steel power-house, which will contain hydraulic and electrical machinery capable of generating 10,000 h. p.

The lines of the company should be considered from the steam railroad standpoint rather than from that of the electric railroad, as they transport all kinds of heavy and light freight as well as passengers; have freight and passenger terminals in the heart of the city, and interchange freight with the trunk line steam railroads on favorable terms. Aside from the city mileage the road is constructed, in accordance with standard steam railroad specifications, with 70-pound rails, the only difference being in the form of motive power, which is the most modern type of electrical equipment. Single-phase alternating current is employed in the operation of the Colfax and Palouse lines. For freight operation 50 and 70-ton electric locomotives are used, and the passenger equipment for city and interurban service compares favorably with that of the best roads in the East.

**Earnings for the Half-Year ending Dec. 31 1907.**

(From the operation of the City Railway Lines, the Coeur d'Alene line and an average of a little over one-half of the Colfax and Palouse lines.)  
 Gross earnings ----- \$620,763 Int. on all bonds now out. \$123,475  
 Net earnings (after taxes) - 210,230 Surplus ----- 86,764

\*This amount includes interest on \$500,000 bonds not issued until after Dec. 31 1907.

Particular attention is directed to the fact that it was not until Oct. 10 1907 that the lines to Colfax and Palouse were placed in operation. The new "Nine Mile Bridge" power plant of the company will very shortly be used in the operation of the company's lines.

"The cash cost of the properties, against which \$4,939,000 bonds now outstanding have been issued, is reported by the Audit Company of Illinois to be in excess of \$10,350,000, thus showing an equity of more than \$5,400,000 which has been provided by the stockholders and expended on the properties." See further facts in V. 83, p. 1291. Compare map on page 101 of "Electric Railway Section."—V. 85, p. 1463.

**San Francisco Oakland & San Jose Consolidated.—Consolidation.**—This company, it is stated, has been incorporated with \$7,750,000 of authorized capital stock to consolidate the San Francisco Oakland & San Jose Ry. with the San Francisco & Bay Counties Ry., which was recently incorporated to build an electric railway from San Francisco to San Jose. An exchange says:

The company proposes to construct the line from San Francisco to San Jose, to build branches to Northbrae and Claremont, and to connect the main line with Yerba Island by means of a tunnel. The directors are: F. M. Smith, F. C. Havens, H. A. Heron, H. Wadsworth and Dennis Seales of San Francisco.—V. 82, p. 49.

**Seaboard Air Line Ry.—No Foreclosure Decree as Yet.**—The statement that a foreclosure decree was recently entered against the company on behalf of the first mortgage bondholders, we learn, was an error. The facts are, it is stated, that an ancillary bill for foreclosure was filed for the purpose of preventing attachment of the Seaboard Air Line cars, and the order of the court was merely one consolidating this proceeding with other proceedings already instituted.—V. 86, p. 669, 604.

**Sharon Ry.—New Stock.**—The shareholders will vote March 23 on increasing the capital stock from \$800,000 to \$1,600,000. The new stock will be issued from time to time for betterments. The road is leased to the Erie RR.—V. 78, p. 288.

**Texas & Pacific Ry.—Report.**—Results for calendar year:  

Year	Cal. Earnings	Gross Earnings	Net Earnings	Other Income	Fixed Charges	Dividend Income	Dividend Imp.	Bal. &c.
1907	16,671,668	5,093,723	110,553	2,373,731	(3 1/4)	863,564	1,956,886	
1906	14,914,608	5,059,685	50,017	2,032,884	(5%)	1,233,806	1,849,012	

During 1907 there was appropriated for improvements and equipment \$2,226,736 (against \$1,518,578 in 1906), after meeting which there was a deficit of \$250,859 in 1907, against surplus of \$330,437 in 1906. The dividends on incomes shown above are those paid March 1 1908 and 1907, respectively.—(V. 85, p. 422.)

**Improvements Ordered—Neither Necessary nor Feasible at Present.**—Gen. Mgr. Thorne has informed the Texas Railroad Commission, with reference to its recent order, that while the company proposes to continue a liberal policy with respect to improvements, the management does not feel warranted, under existing money market conditions, in undertaking any extraordinary outlays, nor do they believe such outlays are needed at the present time, the expenditures for new equipment and improvements having aggregated \$15,000,000 during the last eleven years. Compare V. 86, p. 669.

**Third Avenue RR., New York.—Payment of Overdue Coupon.**—Coupons due Jan. 1 1908 from the \$5,000,000 first mortgage 5% 50-year gold bonds were paid on and after March 20 1908 at the office of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., trustee, 16 to 22 William St., New York.—V. 86, p. 548, 481.

**Tonopah & Tidewater RR.—Guaranty, &c.**—At the annual meeting of the Borax Consolidated, Ltd., held in London on Feb. 28, the Chairman, Lord Lawrence, said:

The directors have arranged to guarantee an issue of £175,000 redeemable 5% sterling bonds of the Tonopah & Tidewater RR. that sum being required to complete the construction of the line. This is in addition to the guaranty originally given in respect to the first mortgage bonds. The railroad is now completed and is connected with the G. I. & Bullfrog RR., thereby establishing the shortest route from Los Angeles and Southern California to the important mining centers of Bullfrog, G. I. & Tonopah, and has also opened up very important borate mines in which the company is interested, the latter being the main reason which has induced us to give the guaranties. We have every hope that as soon as conditions in the United States, and particularly in Nevada and California, assume a normal aspect, the railroad will prove a most successful undertaking.—V. 83, p. 1210.

**Virginian Ry.—Description of Property—Further Facts.**—See "Railroad Gazette" of New York for March 13.—V. 85, p. 1006.

**Western Maryland RR.—Both Committees Urge Deposits.**—The committee of "general lien and convertible bondholders," of which Richard Sutro is Chairman, announces, under date of March 16, that it "already controls

over 30% of the total issue of the above bonds and about one-third of the stock, and has received promises of further material support." Deposits of stocks and bonds may be with the Bankers' Trust Co., No. 7 Wall Street.

Holder of "general lien and convertible" 4% bonds are notified under date of March 19 by the committee of which Alvin W. Kreech has been elected Chairman and Henry E. Cooper Secretary, that "there have been deposited with the committee or pledged by owners absent from New York, a substantial majority" of these bonds. The committee urges that all deposits be made on or before March 25 at the Equitable Trust Co. of New York or the City Trust Co. of Boston.

See the advertisements of the two committees on another page.

**Sale of Bonds at Auction.**—A block of \$1,037,000 first mortgage 4% bonds was sold at auction in this city on March 18 at 65 1/8.—V. 86, p. 670, 604.

**West India Electric Co., Jamaica.—Report.**—For year:

Year	Gross	Net	Bond Int.	Taxes	Rental Incom.	L. & P. Co. Surplus
1907	\$198,845	\$104,040	\$30,000	\$6,953	\$10,000	\$27,087
1906	153,776	87,251	30,000	6,326		50,925

—V. 85, p. 215.

**INDUSTRIAL, GAS AND MISCELLANEOUS.**

**Adams Express Co.—No Extra Dividend This March.**—In addition to the regular semi-annual dividend of 4% each paid in June and December, the company distributed yearly in March from 1903 to 1907, both inclusive, an extra 2% from proceeds of sale of certain real estate. On inquiry as to what distribution would be made this month, we are informed "no dividend in March. Dividend dates are June 1 and Dec. 1." Last June a 200% dividend was paid in 4% collateral trust bonds.—V. 85, p. 1647.

**Alabama Consolidated Coal & Iron Co.—Plan Abandoned.**—Owing to the objection of a small minority of stockholders to the plan (V. 86, p. 604) to exchange the preferred stock for a new issue of third mortgage bonds, the management has determined to abandon the same.

The objection was based on the fact that a recent examination by expert accountants to form part of the annual report, to be issued within a day or two, showed that the earning power of the property makes it unprofitable to exchange a 7% cumulative preferred stock for a 5% third mortgage bond.—V. 86, p. 604.

**Amarillo (Tex.) Water, Light & Power Co.—Stock Increase.**—A certificate was filed at Austin on Feb. 18 increasing the capital stock, it is stated, from \$100,000 to \$200,000.

**American Ice Co., New York.—Consolidated Mortgage.**—A mortgage has been filed to the United States Trust Co. of New York as trustee, covering the plants of the company in Kings, Queens, Nassau, Putnam, Dutchess, Rensselaer, Albany, Ulster, Greene and Columbia counties in the State of New York, to secure an issue of \$500,000 6% consolidated mortgage bonds of \$1,000 each dated March 2 1908 and due March 1913. The issue is a temporary expedient for use as collateral pending the return of more favorable money market conditions.—V. 86, p. 287, 51.

**American Locomotive Co.—Negotiating Order for 148 Locomotives.**—See New York Central & Hudson River RR. under "Railroads" above.

**Preferred Stock.**—Harvey Fisk & Sons, have issued a circular regarding the position of the company's preferred stock in relation to earnings, property, owned &c.—V. 85, p. 1340, 1210.

**American Sewer Pipe Co., Pittsburgh.—Dividend Action Postponed.**—The directors have postponed action on the quarterly dividend until April 22. On Oct. 1 1907, and again on Jan. 1 1908, 1/2 of 1% was paid, contrasting with 3/4% quarterly July 1904 to July 1907, both inclusive. Stock now \$7,000,000. Compare V. 85, p. 724.—V. 86, p. 339, 479.

**American Steel Foundries.—Adjourned till April 18.**—The shareholders' meeting has been adjourned till April 18, when it is hoped that the assents to the plan, now over 75% of each class of stock, will be sufficiently general to warrant the adoption of the plan. Compare V. 86, p. 605, 170.

**Earnings.**—For half-year ending Jan. 31 1908:

Results for Half-Year—Company and Subsidiaries.	
Net earnings	\$324,225
Other income	21,934
Total net income	\$346,159
Interest on bonds	\$116,150
Sinking fund	52,500
Depreciation	111,500
Total deductions	\$280,150
Balance, surplus	\$566,009

Compare statement for quarter ending Oct. 31 1907 in V. 85, p. 1463.—V. 86, p. 482, 422.

**American Telephone & Telegraph Co.—Annual Reports.**—See subsequent pages of this issue.

**Earnings.**—For the first two months of 1908 and 1907:

	1908.	1907.
Two Months ending Feb. 29—		
Income from Dividends	\$3,408,567	\$3,029,801
Interest and other revenue from associated and licensed companies	1,056,081	970,589
Telephone traffic (net)	697,830	628,565
Real estate	18,226	4,750
Other sources	117,553	88,195
Total income	\$5,895,257	\$4,721,900
Expenses	341,211	325,133
Net earnings	\$5,552,046	\$4,396,857
Deduct interest	1,280,941	1,094,226
Balance, surplus (for dividends)	\$4,271,105	\$3,302,631

(Dividends for two months at the present annual rate (8%) on the \$152,484,835 capital stock calls for \$2,033,131.—Ed.)—V. 86, p. 845.

**Consolidation Coal Co. of Maryland.**—*Report.*—The results for the year ending Dec. 31 were:

Year.	Gross.	Net.	Other Charges.	Income.	&c.	Dividends.	Balance.	Surplus.
1907	\$4,645,604	\$1,744,030	\$374,195	\$645,816	(8%)	\$820,000	\$651,409	
1906	4,310,908	1,522,580	497,232	591,108	(8%)	820,000	608,704	
1905	4,165,437	1,336,359	312,047	631,117	(6%)	615,000	402,289	

**New Directors.**—J. E. Watson, William H. Grafflin and William Winchester have been elected directors, to succeed Grier Hersh, Walton Miller and George A. Von Lingen, the latter deceased.—V. 85, p. 1579.

**Corn Products Refining Co., New York.**—*Extra Dividend Reduced.*—The directors on Tuesday declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1% on the \$28,392,500 (7% cumulative) preferred stock and an extra dividend of 1%, making 5% for the year. This compares with 7% declared in the preceding year. President Bedford gave out substantially the following:

When the company acquired the capital stock of the Corn Products Co., certain of the works of the latter's subsidiary companies were found to be in a deplorable condition. The policy was immediately adopted of devoting a large portion of the profits of those companies to putting all the plants in a position to compete with the most modern works. It was believed that this could be done without suspending any portion of the preferred stockholders' dividend and the appropriations for 1907 were made with that end in view.

It has turned out that through the reduction of business in the latter part of the year and the unexpected outlay made necessary by the new food laws (the latter cost amounting to \$500,000) the board feels constrained to ask forbearance of the preferred stockholders for the present to the extent of all wing the 2% dividend applicable to this year to be made later. While this is a great disappointment temporarily, it is believed that a little self-denial at this time will be amply rewarded in the near future.

The company last year, it is said, spent nearly \$2,000,000 for new construction and betterments. The earnings for the fiscal year ended Feb. 29 are reported to have been slightly less than in the preceding year. Up to the time of the panic an increase was shown.—V. 85, p. 527, 348.

**Crucible Steel Co. of America, Pittsburgh.**—*No Dividend at Present.*—The directors at their meeting in Pittsburgh on March 16 decided to postpone action on the preferred stock dividend. This is understood in Pittsburgh to be equivalent to a temporary suspension of dividend distributions. There is \$24,436,500 preferred stock and it is entitled to cumulative dividends at the rate of 7% per annum.

*Dividend Record of Preferred Stock (Per Cent.)*

Year.	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
%	7	7	5 1/2	none (Dec. 29)	1%	0	5 1/2

Total accumulated dividends to March 31 1908 about 19%

The following financial statement was given out showing profits and losses from operations after charging all expenses incident thereto, including those for repairs and maintenance of plants, interest and fixed charges.

*Financial Statement for Half Year Ending Feb. 29 1908.*

September 1907, profit	\$139,356	December 1907, loss	\$56,740
October 1907, profit	174,203	January 1908, loss	23,070
November 1907, loss	13,845	February 1908, loss	42,325
Net profits, six months			\$177,569
Add income from investments			2,400
Total income			\$179,969
Reserve for contingencies			5,836
Net income for half year			\$174,133
Charged off in adjustment of inventory values of raw and process materials: (Nov. 1907, \$108,559; Dec. 1907, \$225,685; Jan. 1908, \$66,065; Feb. 1908, \$25,974)			426,202
Dividend No. 21 on pref. stock, 1%, paid Dec. 31 1907			244,365
Total			\$670,657
Deficit for half year			\$496,524
Surplus Aug. 31 1907			\$2,457,384
Surplus Feb. 29 1908			\$1,960,760

Unfilled orders Aug. 31 1907, 101,910 tons; Feb. 29 1908, 76,621 tons. The condition of the company's plants has been fully maintained, \$265,246 having been charged against the operations of the six months.—V. 85, p. 1579, 1521.

**Deschutes (Or.) Irrigation & Power Co., Columbus, O.**—*Coupons to Be Surrendered to a Committee.*—The company being at the moment unable to meet the semi-annual interest due March 1 1908 on its \$359,000 first mortgage 6% bonds, an agreement, approved by the principal bondholders, was unanimously endorsed at a bondholders' meeting Feb. 10, in accordance with which the bondholders agree to surrender to a committee the coupon due March 1, and also, if the committee so requests, the coupon due Sept. 1 1908. The company is expected eventually to pay these coupons with interest at 6%, but if it fails to do so, or in the event of a receivership, the bonds themselves are to be deposited with the committee, in that case the agreement will terminate Feb. 28 1909 unless steps looking to reorganization or liquidation have been taken. The committee consists of H. S. Waite, Caleb McKee, F. N. Sinks and R. J. Bulkeley. The bondholders are requested to sign and return the agreement to F. N. Sinks, Capitol Trust Bldg., Columbus, Ohio. President H. D. Turney gives the following information:

The company will owe on March 1 1908 in current bills, pay-rolls and bond interest about \$40,000, which it will not have the money to meet. Of this amount, the bond interest, is, approximately, \$11,000. It is believed that, relieved of the bond interest, the company will be able to carry the remainder of the indebtedness until the spring sales of land.

With the completion of the unit now in progress of construction the company will have ready for sale 28,141 acres, which, at \$25 per acre, will yield \$703,525. This work, it is estimated, will cost \$30,000, and but little further outlay will be necessary until the railroad reaches the territory.

There have been sold to date about 41,000 acres of land. No sales were made last season, owing to delay caused by a re-valuation of the land by the State Land Board, which accounts for the depleted condition of the treasury at the present time, but good sales are looked for with the coming spring, the returns from which should give the company ample funds. Compare V. 79, p. 2750.

**Dominion Coal Co.**—*Dispute with Dominion Iron & Steel Co.*—*Statement by President Ross.*—On a subsequent page

we publish the statement made by President James Ross at the annual meeting held in Montreal on March 5 regarding the dispute with the Dominion Iron & Steel Co., which is now on appeal to the Privy Council in London, Eng. Compare V. 86, p. 609, 172; V. 85, p. 724; V. 86, p. 609, 605.

**Electric Storage Battery Co.**—*Report.*—For calendar year:

Year.	Gross.	Net.	Other Inc.	Dividends.	Bal. sur.
1907	\$1,075,227	\$588,206	\$133,009	(5%)\$812,450	\$8,825
1906	1,331,800	930,707	128,656	(5%) 812,450	246,923
1905	1,467,487	1,078,455	135,332	(5%) 812,440	401,547

**New Directors.**—Francis E. Bond, A. C. Humphreys and William D. Winsor have been elected directors to succeed H. P. Whitney, Thomas Dolan and H. H. Vreeland, resigned.—V. 86, p. 483.

**Empire Oil & Development Co., New York.**—*Proposed New Bond Issue.*—The shareholders will meet at the office of the company, 299 Broadway (Room 1419), New York, March 19 to vote on issuing \$4,000,000 6% 10-year first mortgage bonds.

The company was incorporated in October 1905 under the laws of Arizona with \$10,000,000 authorized capital stock. The directors are: Leslie B. McMurtry, President; Frank H. Sears, Treasurer; C. Wesley Thorne, Secretary; Frank E. Harrison, and Emil A. Hoepfner. All facts as to extent and location of property withheld.

**Empire Steamship Co. of Buffalo.**—*Bonds Offered.*—Meadows, Williams & Co., Buffalo, N. Y., are offering at 98 and interest to net the investor 5 1/4 to 6 1/4% per annum, \$100,000 first mortgage 5% gold bonds covering the new steel (freight) steamship *Wm. H. Truesdale*.

Bonds dated April 15 1908, payable in 10 annual installments beginning Jan. 1 1910; denominations \$500 and \$1,000; interest Jan. and July; Cleveland Trust Co. of Cleveland, O., trustee. Contract price of steamship, \$295,000; extras, about \$5,000; bonds authorized, \$100,000. Vessel, 452 ft. over all; 32 ft. beam; 23 ft. depth of hold; carrying capacity, 8,000 tons. The company will be under the management of Brown & Co., vessel agents, Capt. J. J. H. Brown being one of the directors.

**Fairmont Coal Co.**—*Report.*—This company, controlled by the Consolidation Coal Co. of Maryland, reports:

Year.	Gross Earnings.	Net Earnings.	Other Income.	Charges to Inc.	Dividends.	Year.	Balance.	Surplus.
1907	\$4,860,327	\$1,444,028	\$579,273	\$836,511	(2%)\$240,000		\$446,700	
1906	4,516,588	1,335,258	448,524	710,355	(4%) 240,000		638,429	
1905	3,518,674	669,709	320,996	618,889	(2%) 240,000		132,316	

—V. 85, p. 1379.

**Frost-Johnson Lumber Co., St. Louis, Mo.**—*Bonds Offered.*—Clark L. Poole & Co., First National Bank Building, Chicago, are offering at par and interest \$900,000 of an authorized issue of \$1,500,000 6% "first and refunding mortgage" gold bonds, dated Jan. 1 1908. Denomination \$1,000 and \$500 each (e\*). Bonds payable in series, \$60,000 Jan. 1 1912 and \$60,000 each six months thereafter up to and including Jan. 1 1919, but redeemable, any or all, on any interest day on 60 days notice at 103 and interest at company's option. Principal and interest guaranteed by C. D. Johnson of St. Louis (President); E. A. Frost of Shreveport, La. (Vice-President); and N. W. McLeod of St. Louis (Secretary and Treasurer). Principal and interest payable at Central Trust Co. of Illinois, trustee, Chicago. A circular says in part:

This mortgage is a first lien on about 78,800 acres of uncut virgin timber lands, located in Livingston and St. Helena Parishes, La., heavily timbered with short leaf yellow pine and hardwoods. The mortgage will also be first lien on all saw mills, planing mills, dry kilns, etc., that the company may now or hereafter build for the manufacture into lumber of the timber standing on these lands. Careful estimates by Lemieux Bros. & Co. show short leaf yellow pine, 496,805,000 feet; hardwood, 149,620,000 feet; cypress, 720,000 feet; total, 647,145,000 feet. The pine timber alone is worth \$4 per 1,000 feet (\$25 20 per acre). This mortgage is at the rate of \$1 81 per 1,000 feet of pine timber (\$11 40 per acre).

None of the timber covered by this mortgage is to be cut for four years from the date of this bond issue and the mortgage requires that \$4 per 1,000 feet, log scale, for all pine timber cut and manufactured into lumber shall be applied to the payment of the principal only.

*Abstract of Letter from President C. D. Johnson, St. Louis, Jan. 23 1908.*—The company is a Missouri corporation with a paid-up capital of \$1,500,000. (The total "capital and surplus" is stated as \$2,896,337, and it owns 89,105 acres of timber lands, including those covered by this mortgage and others adjacent thereto.—Ed.). The principal stockholders are C. D. Johnson, Pres.; E. A. Frost, Vice-Pres.; N. W. McLeod, Sec. and Treas.; H. H. Wheelless and F. T. Whitely, of Whitely and Wheelless, Alden Bridge, La.; Capt. Geo. Locke, New Orleans, La.; C. W. Mansur, Gen. Mgr.; John Deere Plow Co., St. Louis; W. A. Rosenfield, President Moline Wagon Co., Moline, Ill.; C. W. Nelson, Asst. Gen. Mgr. Cotton Belt RR., St. Louis. All of the officers have had many years' experience in the lumber business in the South. Messrs. Johnson, Frost and McLeod are large stockholders in and directly responsible for the management of the Union Saw Mill Co., of Huttig, Ark., and other lumber companies.

The authorized bond issue is \$1,500,000, of which \$900,000 have been issued; the remaining \$600,000 are held in escrow and can be issued (at the rate of \$2 per 1,000 feet of additional pine stumpage acquired.—Ed.) only in part payment for additional timber lands, located adjacent to those now owned. The proceeds of the \$900,000 bonds issued are to be used to retire obligations and to purchase additional timber. The manufacturing plants will be located on the Baton Rouge Hammond & Eastern Ry., as near the centre of the timber holdings as possible.

**Georgia Telephone & Telegraph Co., Savannah.**—*Sold.*—See Southern Bell Telephone & Teleg. Co.—V. 76, p. 385.

**Hamilton Iron & Steel Co., Hamilton, O.**—*New Enterprise.*—In order to preclude the confounding of this company with the Hamilton Steel & Iron Co. of Ontario, to which reference is made below, it should be said that the Hamilton Iron & Steel Co. was incorporated under Ohio laws on April 3 1907 with \$1,800,000 capital stock, in order to erect large blast furnaces in a suburb of Hamilton, Ohio. On April 18 a mortgage was made to the Cincinnati Trust Co., as trustee, to secure an issue of \$1,000,000 6% bonds due 1927, of which \$500,000 are outstanding; interest payable semi-annually. The plant is in course of construction and is to be completed by June 1 1908. The officers of the Ohio company were at organization:

George L. Pearson of Pittsburgh, President; Edwin L. Ohl, also of Pittsburgh, Vice-President and Chairman of the Executive Committee; R. E. Field, Secretary-Treasurer; N. S. Kleih, W. R. Todd and F. F. Dinamore of Cincinnati, and O. V. Parrish of Hamilton, directors.

**(The) Hamilton Steel & Iron Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.—Re-Incorporation.—Stock Increase.**—This company was incorporated on Aug. 20 1907 under the Canadian Companies Act with \$5,000,000 capital stock divided into 50,000 shares of \$100 each, with a view to taking over the property of the Hamilton Steel & Iron Co. of Hamilton, Ont., manufacturer of pig iron, open-hearth steel, iron bars, railway spikes, forgings, &c. The old company has outstanding \$1,517,600 capital stock (in \$100 shares), which has of recent years received dividends at the rate of 6% per annum. No bonded debt. (Compare V. 85, p. 1521; V. 79, p. 1644.) The Canadian papers have been reporting that the shareholders of the old company would be given "over three shares" of stock in the new company in exchange for each share held in the old corporation, in order to make the capitalization equal to the value of the property. Under date of Feb. 10, however, Secretary and Treasurer H. H. Champ writes:

The article in regard to the sale of this company to a new company, the old shareholders to receive over three shares of the new company, is incorrect. It is quite true that a charter has been issued to a company with the same name as the present company and with a capitalization of \$5,000,000, and a notice was sent out to our shareholders advising them that they would be entitled, on the surrender of their old certificates, to new stock in the new company. The amount of this new stock has not as yet been settled, but under the most favorable circumstances the amount of the new stock would not exceed two shares of the new stock for one of the old stock; but owing to the present stagnation of the iron and steel trade, it is hardly possible that this will be realized. The matter will not be settled by the board of this company for several months yet, and it will altogether depend on the conditions of the iron and steel trade at that time.

*Circular Sent to the Shareholders Jan. 6 1908.*

Pursuant to the instructions received at the last annual meeting, the directors have incorporated a new company, with an authorized capitalization of \$5,000,000, and an agreement has since been entered into with the new company by the directors, which agreement is to be completed by the 30th of April next. Before that date a circular will be sent to each shareholder, requesting him to send his certificate of shares to H. H. Champ and C. S. Scott, who will be appointed trustees for the shareholders, and they will issue a receipt for each certificate received, which receipt will entitle the holder to receive a certificate in the new company for the increased number of shares to which he will become entitled in the new company. The certificates for the stock in the new company will be issued as early as possible after the 30th of April. Any dividend that may be declared for the quarter ending April 30 and payable on May 15 will apply only on the shares of the present company of record April 30 1908.

Charles S. Wilcox is President and Robert Hobson Vice-President and General Manager. Compare Hamilton Iron & Steel Co. of Ohio above.—V. 85, p. 1521.

**Hamilton Watch Co.—New Stock.**—This Pennsylvania corporation has filed a certificate of increase of capital stock from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000.

**Hardware & Woodenware Manufacturing Co.—Judge Martin** in the U. S. Circuit Court in this city on Feb. 8 upon application of Orville R. Noble and Ralph B. Cooley, of Granville, Mass., holders of unpaid notes, represented by Masten & Nichols, as counsel, of this city, appointed Nicholas H. Colwell receiver. The company in 1907 took over the property and business of the National Novelty Corporation (V. 77, p. 403, 454; V. 81, p. 612). James R. Burnet, the receiver's counsel, issued the following statement:

The company is capitalized at \$3,750,000. According to its last statement the assets amounted, exclusive of good will, to approximately \$3,500,000, against liabilities of approximately \$1,160,000. It shelved the quick assets consisting of materials, supplies and merchandise in process of manufacture and on hand, exceed the entire liabilities. I am informed the company's embarrassment is due to the contraction of bank credits during the recent financial stress. During the last year the company has retired an issue of first mortgage bonds amounting to \$1,250,000, together with other mortgage liens amounting to nearly \$100,000, and in addition it has had to face a contraction of bank credits amounting to over \$200,000.

The officers state that, under pre-ling conditions, they are unable to procure adequate loans to carry on a business. A plan for the financial relief of the company, looking to the payment of all its liabilities and the continuation of the business is the under consideration by a committee of the directors and stockholders.

(On March 3 the receivers were authorized to pay the preferred claims held by employees.—Ed.)—V. 85, p. 1146.

**Hartford & New York Transportation Co.—New Stock.—Acquisition.**—The directors of this steamship auxiliary of the N. Y. N. H. & H. RR. Co. have voted to increase the capital stock from \$750,000 to \$2,000,000. The "Hartford Courant" of March 3 said:

An announcement was made yesterday by General Manager C. C. Goodrich of the Hartford & New York Transportation Co. to the effect that his company is to purchase the property and good will of the United States Transportation Co., which as a holding company of the New York New Haven & Hartford RR. Co. controls the Joy Line between New York and Providence, R. I., and the Neptune Line, which runs between New York and Fall River, Mass. The U. S. Transportation Co. also controls the Maine Steamship Co., which runs between New York and Portland, Me. The Neptune Line has done a large freight business, but notice was issued yesterday that the service would be discontinued for the remainder of the winter season, owing to the falling off in business.—V. 86, p. 172.

**Hudson Navigation Co., New York and Albany.—New Bonds.**—In our issue of Jan. 11 1908 attention was called to the sale at auction of a "bond (payment) certificate calling for \$50,000 at par of 5% bonds, with stock bonus, on which 25%, viz., \$12,500, has been paid, remaining 75% being due in various installments between May 1907 and May 1908." This certificate, it appears, represents part of a proposed issue of \$1,000,000 bonds of \$1,000 each, for which the shareholders were asked to subscribe early in 1907, the intention having been to secure the issue by a first mortgage on the two new boats, the *Trojan* and the *Princeton*, which, it was said, would cost \$1,500,000. These boats, it is stated, are now carried on the books at \$1,000,000—presumably the cost to date.

In the new \$4,000,000 6% gold mortgage recently filed, due in 1938, the company agrees that the first \$1,000,000 bonds issuable thereunder shall either be issued in exchange

for the aforesaid bond payment certificates issued or to be issued by the company or be delivered in place of such bond payment certificates, or if the company shall deem it necessary to carry out the plan to place the steamboats *Princeton* and *Trojan* under the lien of the \$1,000,000 mortgage, then for exchanging par for par the 1,000 bonds or any part thereof secured thereby for the bonds which may be issued under the new \$4,000,000 mortgage.

The \$4,000,000 6% gold bonds due 1938 (interest payable in Aug. and Feb.) are issuable for the above mentioned and other purposes as follows:

Issuable in exchange for, or in place of, the aforesaid bond payment certificates or for the bonds called for by the same.....	\$1,000,000
Of which to be certified immediately and delivered to Treasurer of company.....	\$300,000
To be used from time to time upon resolution of board of directors.....	700,000
To be reserved and issued in exchange, bond for bond, for bonds of the issue of \$1,000,000 5% collateral trust ss of the Hudson Navigation Co. dated Jan. 1 1903 and due Jan. 1 1923, but subject to call at par and interest after 1907.....	970,000
To provide for the completion of new steamboats now in course of construction, for acquiring bonds of the Citizens' Steamboat Co. of Troy, payable Feb. 1 1910 (see V. 83, p. 1648), for acquiring debenture notes and other obligations of that company, for canceling outstanding obligations of the Navigation Co. in other purposes to be voted by the directors.....	637,000
To be certified from time to time by vote of the directors and delivered in exchange, par value for par value, for bonds of the New Jersey Steamboat Co., which are payable March 1 1921, and secured by a mortgage to the Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., dated March 2 1891.....	1,393,000

**Floating Debt, &c.—"New York Times" of Feb. 29 said:**

The stockholders learned through the declaration last fall of the annual dividend of 2 1/2% in bonds of the Metropolitan Steamship Co. instead of in cash, that their surplus of \$882,000 had been invested in the bonds of the Morse coastwise (Metropolitan) company at 90. Last year the Navigation Co.'s net profits from operations during the months of "open season" on the river totaled less than \$368,000. These earnings were subject to taxes, bond interest and fixed charges, which can be roughly estimated at around \$65,000.

Another investment of the Morse directors of which the stockholders in general had not been informed, was the purchase of \$60,000 of Clyde Line bonds, \$25,000 of New York & Porto Rico Steamship bonds and \$400,000 of the Consolidated Steamship bonds.

The floating debt of the company, from figures furnished by the management early this month, totals over \$837,000, including the note for \$100,000 endorsed jointly by the company and C. W. Morse, on which an attachment was taken out against the company's properties last month. The heaviest indebtedness is to the National Bank of North America, to which a note for \$175,000 was given, secured by 400 Consolidated Steamship bonds and 50 bonds of the Metropolitan Steamship Co.—V. 86, p. 549, 483.

**Inter-State Telephone Co., Spokane, Wash.—Status.**—An exchange paper recently said:

Six per cent 20-year sinking fund gold bonds are being put on the market with a 25% bonus in preferred stock. The company has sold one issue of \$100,000 of bonds and built 300 miles of lines from Spokane into Northern Idaho.

**Keystone Watch Case Co.—Additional Stock Listed.**—The Philadelphia Stock Exchange has listed \$551,400 additional stock, making the total amount listed \$551,400. Compare V. 86, p. 288.

**King-Crowther Corporation, Boston.—Receiver for President King.**—Judge Dodge in the United States District Court at Boston on March 12 appointed Jeremiah Smith Jr., as receiver for the affairs of the company's President and promoter, C. F. King, on complaint of John G. McCarthy, who holds a claim for \$2,967 against Mr. King. Mr. McCarthy alleges that search has failed to reveal the present whereabouts of Mr. King.—V. 85, p. 1516.

**La Crosse (Wis.) Water Power Co.—Status—Bonds Offered.**—The Trowbridge & Niver Co., Chicago, is offering at 93 and interest, yielding over 5 1/2% interest, \$500,000 1st mortgage 5% gold bonds, dated April 2 1906 and due April 1 1931, part of a present issue of \$1,500,000 due at various dates; total authorized issue \$3,000,000. The remaining bonds are to provide for enlargements. Compare V. 84, p. 807. A circular says:

At Hatfield, Wis., on the Black River, 47 miles north of La Crosse and 48 miles from Winona, this company has constructed a solid concrete dam and is now finishing a canal two miles down the river to its power-house, where a clear fall of 97 feet is obtained. High-tension transmission lines carried on steel towers will transmit power from this point to Winona, La Crosse and other near-by towns in southern Wisconsin. Long-time contracts aggregating over \$150,000 per annum for the sale of power have already been entered into, representing only 5,000 horse-power, and the immediate sale of all the power available is assured. When the product of the present installation of 8,000 h. p. is sold, the net revenue will amount, it is estimated, to three times the interest charges, with only one-half the power utilized.—V. 84, p. 807.

**Lake Superior Corporation.—Earnings.**—For the 6 months ending Dec. 31 earnings of subsidiary companies were:

Gross earnings.....	\$5,393,601	Interest on loans.....	\$93,123
Expenses.....	4,539,412	Tot. Lake Sup. 1st M. Bds.....	214,000
Net earnings.....	\$834,189	Balance.....	\$526,066

The balance as above, \$526,066, compares with \$29,039 for the fiscal year ending June 30 last and \$556,880 for the year 1906-07. The full 5% dividend on the \$5,000,000 income bonds, payable Oct. 1, calls for \$150,000 yearly. The floating debt is now \$500,000 less than a year ago.

**Annual Meeting.**—The annual meeting, which has been adjourned a number of times because of the injunction preventing the vote on 50,174 shares of stock held as collateral, will be held on April 6.—V. 86, p. 671.

**Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co., Philadelphia.—New Stock Issue Possible.**—The Philadelphia financial papers understand that at a special meeting of the executive committee on March 19 it was agreed to recommend to the board an allotment of 10% (\$1,730,500) of new stock at par to stockholders at the next dividend period, to provide for improvements on the Lehigh & Hudson and the Lehigh Canal, and for other purposes.—V. 86, p. 549, 483.

**Monongahela River Consolidated Coal & Coke Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.—Operations.**—For three months ending Jan. 31:

3 Mos.	Total	Gross	Deductions			Balance	
to Jan. 31.	Tons.	Earns.	Royalty.	Deprec.	Taxes.	1st M. Int.	Surplus.
1908	\$1,941,007	\$599,012	\$152,717	\$97,609	\$30,000	\$127,755	\$201,931
1907	1,846,562	520,000	87,630	81,487	30,000	129,635	191,297

**National Fire-Proofing Co.—Earnings for Calendar Year.—**

Cal. Year	Net Earnings	Preferred Dividend	Replac'm't Reserve	Adjust-ments	Balance Surplus
1907	\$512,233	(4%) \$206,020	\$100,000		\$86,213
1906	943,180	(3%) 282,955	\$100,000	48,353	557,812

**National Novelty Corporation.—Successor Company.—**See Hardware & Woodenware Mfg. Co. above.—V. 85, p. 1146.

**Nevada-California Power Co.—Bonds Offered.—**Mason, Lewis & Co., Chicago, Philadelphia and Boston, are offering at par and interest \$500,000 first mortgage 6% sinking fund bonds dated April 1 1907, authorized issue \$3,000,000, outstanding \$2,319,000. Present installation 7,500 h. p. to be increased this summer (work under contract) to about 17,000 h. p. Compare V. 84, p. 807.

**Results for Calendar Year 1907.**

Gross earnings	5677,906	Fixed charges	591,514
Net earnings	443,962	Net surplus	352,448

\*Had the entire \$2,319,000 bonds been outstanding for the full period the interest charge would have been \$139,140 and the net surplus \$314,822.—V. 84, p. 807.

**New York Air Brake Co., New York.—\$3,000,000 6% Convertible Bonds to Be Offered to Shareholders.—**The directors on March 18 approved the plan for offering to the shareholders an issue of \$3,000,000 20-year 6% bonds, dated April 15 1908 and due in 1928, but convertible at option of holder into stock at par at any time beginning July 1 1909 and before July 1 1914. A circular will shortly be sent to the stockholders giving full particulars. The following is pronounced substantially correct:

The bonds are issued against assets certified by independent accountants to be of the value of \$11,000,000. They will enable the company to liquidate its floating debt and increase its working capital to \$1,500,000 cash. The company has no bonds and no preferred stock. It has paid dividends for 8 1/2 years, deferring the usual declaration at the last dividend period on account of its inability to collect its accounts, in which position it was not greatly different from many other industrial corporations.

The company has been making improvements out of earnings for years to a much greater extent than its new bond issue, and the proceeds of the bonds will, according to a high authority, justify the resumption of dividends from earnings in the early future. The company is employing 1,200 men at its works at Watertown, N. Y., and on Monday concluded a large contract for locomotive brakes with a prominent Eastern road.—V. 85, p. 671, 112.

**New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Co.—Litigation.—**Justice Leventritt on Feb. 29 granted the application of Jacob Bloch and other minority stockholders to inspect the books of the company, but denied a mandamus to enjoin the consummation pending trial of the action of the alleged contract of sale to President Frederick Joseph of \$450,000 stock of four others with a view of delivering control to the "trust." Compare V. 85, p. 472.

The Court holds the contract, which it is stated, has been canceled purely personal and in no way related to the business management or affairs of the corporation. It is further held that while the plaintiffs are entitled to some remedy looking to the proper management of the concern, the allegations of conspiracy to wreck the company, while numerous, are all made upon information and belief, and unsupported by facts.—V. 85, p. 472.

**North Shore Gas Co., Waukegan, Ill.—Bonds, Earnings, &c.—**H. T. Holtz & Co., Chicago, who are offering a block of first mortgage 5% gold bonds, dated Jan. 1 1901 (compare V. 83, p. 41), report:

The company serves Waukegan, North Chicago, Lake Forest, Lake Bluff, Libertyville, Port Sheridan, Highland Park, Ravinia and Glencoe, all in Illinois; total population estimated at 25,000. The central station is at Waukegan, a well-equipped, modern plant. The franchises run to 1945 and are satisfactory in every way. Total bonds authorized by mortgage, \$900,000; issued to date, \$647,000. Financial statement Dec. 31 1907: Net earnings, \$59,185; bond interest, \$32,350; surplus, \$26,835.—V. 84, p. 44.

**People's Gas Light & Coke Co., Chicago.—Sale of Bonds.—**The company has arranged to sell to N. W. Harris & Co. and the Harris Trust & Savings Bank, \$1,000,000 refunding mortgage 5% bonds dated 1897 and due Sept. 1 1947. These bonds, when issued some weeks hence, will increase the amount outstanding to \$11,400,000.

It is understood the company is getting into strong financial condition for contemplated extension and improvements, among which is the proposed erection of a new and modern building at Adams St. and Michigan Av., Chicago, the present location of the company's main offices.—V. 85, p. 419.

**Pittsburgh Coal Co.—New Officers.—**The following changes are announced:

(1) Retirement of Alexander Dempster, as director, and election in his place of W. K. Field; (2) Number of directors increased from 17 to 18 by the election of James B. Hanna, Jr.; (3) Election of W. K. Field as Vice-President, increasing the number of vice-presidents from 2 to 3.—V. 85, p. 663, 424.

**Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co.—Bonds—Further Facts.—**The Bank of British North America and the Bank of Scotland received subscriptions recently in London at par for £200,000 5% 30-year mortgage debentures of £100 each. These debentures are described as follows:

Part of an authorized issue of £400,000 debentures, constituting a first charge upon the entire property, subject to only £10,300 outstanding debentures, the money for the redemption of which has been deposited with the trustee. The balance of the debentures (£200,000) can only be issued on the terms of the trust deed, viz., to the extent of 75% of certain capital expenditures. The new debenture will be redeemed by annual drawings at 105%, or by purchase in the market if under 105%, the trust deed providing that the whole shall be redeemed by Sept. 1 1927. In the event of voluntary winding up the debentures will be redeemable at 110%, and power is conveyed to the company at any time on six months' notice to redeem the whole of the outstanding debentures at the same price. Coupons payable March 1 and Sept. 1. Holders of the outstanding debentures of the 1895 issue are invited to exchange them for debentures of the present issue, and will receive for each £100 debenture deposited for exchange a debenture for a like amount of this issue, together with a cash payment of £5, being the difference between the price of issue of the present debentures and the price at which the outstanding debentures are subject to redemption by drawings, viz., 105%. The debentures are payable, principal and interest, at the Bank of British North America, in a city in London or at par of exchange in Montreal, at the option of the holder.—V. 85, p. 484.

**Wm. A. Rogers, Ltd., Toronto.—Report.—**For calendar years 1907 and 1906:

Cal. Year	Total Sales	Net Profits	Div. (7%)	Common Dividends	Transf. to Reserves	Bal., Surp.
1907	\$1,395,965	\$195,549	\$65,000	(8%) \$50,000	\$25,000	\$47,649
1906	1,390,902	191,552	63,000	(8%) 45,000	85,000	def. 1,448

Par of shares, \$100. N. A. Bonds. Pres., S. J. Moore.—V. 85, p. 434.

**Smart Bag Co., Ltd., Montreal.—Preferred Stock Offered.—**D. M. Stewart & Co., Montreal, are offering a block of 7% preferred cumulative stock at par, \$100 a share, with a bonus of 100% in common stock. A circular dated Feb. 20 says:

Manufactures jute and canvas bags, &c., for all millers' products, cement, sugar, salt, ore, potatoes, &c. The only concern of the kind with factories in Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg. The sales are considerably in excess of last year, and the mills are working at full capacity.

Paid-up capital, \$600,000 preferred 7% cumulative stock (preferred as to capital as well as dividend) and \$450,000 common stock; total bond issue, \$60,000 on Toronto property only, and reduced every six months. There is no mortgage or other indebtedness on the company's valuable land, buildings and plant at Montreal and Winnipeg. Fiscal year ends Feb. 29 1908. Last year the net earnings, after paying all fixed charges, preferred dividend, &c., were well over 10% on the then outstanding common stock. Quarterly dividends on the preferred stock are paid regularly on the last days of March, June, Sept. and Dec. at the rate of 7% per annum. In March 1907 a dividend at the rate of 3% was paid on the common stock, and in view of the satisfactory business the past year, there is no doubt that this dividend will be maintained, and possibly increased in March 1908.

**Somerset Coal Co.—Report.—**This company, controlled by the Consolidation Coal Co. of Maryland, reports:

Cal. Year	Gross Earnings	Net Earnings	Income	Charges to Income	Balance Surplus
1907	\$2,368,865	\$490,072	\$150,063	\$356,534	\$283,603
1906	1,957,371	398,231	26,840	264,834	160,337
1905	1,603,271	247,175	21,443	240,289	28,331

—V. 85, p. 1406.

**Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Co.—Savannah Independent Plant Taken Over.—**On March 4 the plant of the Georgia Telephone & Telegraph Co., which has been operating in Savannah for about eight years, was formally taken over by the Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Co. The "Savannah News" said:

The sale was predicated upon the desire of the subscribers of both companies to do away with a dual telephone system and to have only one exchange in Savannah, and carried with it the approval of the City Council and the Railroad Commission. (The Railroad Commission stipulated that the Georgia T. & T. Co. should cancel and destroy all outstanding stocks and bonds, mortgages or trust deeds.—Ed. "Chronicle."—V. 85, p. 1496.

**South Shore Gas & Electric Co., Hammond, Ind.—Status.—**H. T. Holtz & Co., Chicago, in offering for sale general mortgage 5% gold bonds, dated Dec. 1 1903, report:

Financial statement Oct. 31 1907: General mortgage bonds outstanding, \$354,000; reserved to retire old bonds, \$320,000; reserved to be issued for 90% of the cash cost of permanent extensions and additions, \$1,125,000; total general mortgage bonds authorized, \$2,000,000. Gross earnings year ending Oct. 31 1907, \$195,076; operating expenses, including insurance and taxes, \$115,477; net earnings, \$79,339; bond interest, \$43,797; surplus, \$35,599. Compare V. 84, p. 1311.

**Spanish-American Iron Co.—Listed in Philadelphia.—**The Philadelphia Stock Exchange has listed \$1,454,000 first mortgage 6% twenty-year sinking fund gold bonds dated July 1 1907. Compare V. 85, p. 226, 350.—V. 86, p. 485.

**Taylor (Tex.) Water Co.—New Stock.—**A certificate was filed at Austin, Tex., on Feb. 18 increasing the capital stock, it is said, from \$75,000 to \$125,000.

**Union Electric Light & Power Co., St. Louis.—Notes Offered.—**Spencer Trask & Co., New York, Albany and Chicago, are offering at 97 1/2% and interest, yielding about 8%, a block of the company's 3-year 5% (coupon) gold notes of \$1,000 each, dated Jan. 15 1906 and due Jan. 15 1909, but subject to call at par and interest on any interest date upon 60 days' notice. Authorized issue, \$4,000,000; outstanding, \$3,000,000. The company has pledged \$3,000,000 (of its \$12,885,000) capital stock as security for the notes, and the North American Co., which owns most of the remaining stock, has contracted to purchase at par the \$3,000,000 pledged if the notes are not otherwise provided for at maturity.

**Earnings for Calendar Years—Union Electric Light & Power Co.**

Cal. Year	Gross Earnings	Net after Misc. Tax.	Misc. Int.	Charges above notes for stock	Balance Surplus
1907	\$2,855,417	\$1,733,855	\$195,335	\$635,669	\$130,000
1906	2,242,481	1,554,678	232	363,933	150,000

—V. 86, p. 232.

**United Kansas Portland Cement Co., Iola, Kan.—Consolidation.—**This company was incorporated under the laws of West Virginia on Jan. 14 1908 with \$12,750,000 of authorized capital stock, consisting of \$8,500,000 common stock and \$4,250,000 7% cumulative preferred stock (amounts outstanding not stated), par of shares \$100. The company, which "has no bonded indebtedness," has taken over the properties and business of three cement companies, with combined output capacity, it is officially stated, of 9,000 barrels per day. The companies so combined and their stock, as reported on good, but not official, authority, were:

	Common	Preferred
Kansas Portland Cement Co., Iola, Kan.	\$1,000,000	\$000,000—7%
Indian Portland Cement Co., Neosho, Wis.	1,200,000	800,000—8%
Independence (Kan.) Port. Cement Co.	1,500,000	1,000,000—7%

**Directors and Officers of United Kansas Ports and Cement Co.**  
 Directors—Geo. E. Nicholson, C. W. Vandiver, John F. Goshorn, Wm. K. Caffee, Almond B. Cockerill, O. V. Wilson, Altes H. Campbell, B. Warkentine, Leigh Hunt, Wm. Lanyon, Lewis L. Northrup, J. N. Roberts, L. H. Galaway, I. W. Hecker.  
 Officers—President, Geo. E. Nicholson, Iola, Kan.; Vice-President, A. B. Cockerill; Secretary, W. S. Goodin, Iola, Kan.; Treasurer, L. L. Northrup, Iola, Kan.

**United States Gypsum Co., Chicago.—Report.—**Cal. years:

1907	1906	1907	1906		
Net earnings	\$599,901	\$450,799	Balance, surplus	\$78,686	\$245,935
Bond reserve	50,000	50,000	Previous surplus	989,436	945,610
Div. on pref. (7 1/2%)	372,075	(3 1/2%) 135,764	Total surplus	1,068,122	1,191,545

Capitalization Dec. 31 1907: Preferred 7% cumulative stock, \$3,628,300 outstanding; common stock, \$2,249,600 outstanding; Bonds issued, \$850,000; of which \$611,000 in treasury.—V. 85, p. 1007.

**United States Steel Corporation.—Earnings.**—See "Annual Reports" on other pages.

**Lease of Ore Properties.**—See Great Northern Ore Properties under "Annual Reports" on a preceding page.—V. 86, p. 672, 425.

**Union Typewriter Co.—Common Stock Dividend Omitted.**—The directors on Wednesday decided to omit this spring the semi-annual dividend of 3% paid regularly on the \$10,000,000 common stock since the first distribution on that stock in 1902. The usual dividends of 3½% on the \$4,000,000 first preferred stock and 4% on the \$5,015,000 second preferred stock were declared, payable April 1.

**President Seamans issued the following explanation:**  
The dividend has been earned, and something more; and had business continued as good to the present time as it was in the first half of 1907 it would have warranted the payment of the common dividend; but with the general depression which set in in the autumn, business fell off greatly and still continues much below normal.

The present period of depression is likely to continue for some months. During that time a large amount of money will be required by the manufacturing companies for the production of machines in anticipation of the growing demand for them, and for the holding together of the manufacturing and selling organizations. These reasons seem to justify the passing of the dividend on the common stock.

The condition of the company is sound and satisfactory. We have paid in dividends since our organization over \$12,500,000, and over \$6,000,000 has been added to tangible assets. Since April 1, 1902 we have paid 6% annually on the common stock, in addition to the regular dividends on the preferred stocks, an aggregate in six years of \$7,443,600 in dividends; and in addition thereto there has been earned and added to tangible assets during the same period over \$3,000,000.

These additions are in the nature of expansion and permanent improvement, and are not available for dividends, but have been necessary for the development of the business, and have added largely to the stability and strength of the company.

With such a showing we think we have no reason to feel discouraged, and when the present business depression in the country is over we hope and expect for our company even greater prosperity than in the past.—V. 84, p. 630.

**Utica (N. Y.) Gas & Electric Co.—Status of Enterprise.**—In connection with the sale to N. W. Harris & Co. and Perry, Coffin & Burr of the \$1,000,000 "refunding and extension mortgage" bonds offered by them at 92½ and interest, Vice-President William E. Lewis writes in substance:

*Abstract of Letter from Vice-Pres. William E. Lewis, Utica, Feb. 6 1908.*

**Organization.**—The company was incorporated in May 1902, being a consolidation of the Utica Electric Light & Power Co. (Incorporated 1888) and the Equitable Gas & Electric Co. of Utica (Incorporated 1848). In June 1907 the Herkimer County Light & Power Co. was merged into the company, which thus owns and controls the entire gas business and practically the entire electric light and power business in Utica, Little Falls, Herkimer, Mohawk, Ilion, Frankfort and other municipalities located in the rapidly growing Mohawk Valley; total population served over 150,000.

**Total Capitalization.**

Capital stock (authorized and issued).....	\$2,000,000
Refunding and extension mortgage bonds" due July 1 1937 (authorized \$5,000,000), issued.....	2,000,000
Underlying bonds of constituent companies (closed mortgages, viz., \$1,000,000 Equitable Gas & Elec. Co. 1st M. 5s; \$1,000,000 Equitable Gas & Elec. Co. 1st M. 5s and \$300,000 Herkimer County Lt. & Power Co. 1st M. 5s. The sinking fund of the Utica El. Lt. & Pow. Co. bonds will practically retire that issue at maturity).....	2,390,000
The \$3,000,000 "refunding and extension mortgage" bonds unissued are reserved for either retirement of certain (of the aforesaid) underlying bonds or for permanent extensions, additions, &c., to the property, up to 75% of the cash cost thereof, but upon condition that the company shall, for the twelve months immediately preceding their issuance, have earned net at least 9% on all bonds outstanding, together with those proposed to be issued. (See further particulars in V. 85, p. 165.—Ed.)	\$180,000

**Earnings and Expenses for Calendar Year 1907.**

(Including Herkimer County Light & Power Co. for a similar period.)

Gross earnings.....	\$772,728	Interest on underlying bds \$110,500
Oper. exp. and taxes.....	373,133	Annual int. on \$2,000,000 "ref. & ext. M." 5s.....
Net earnings.....	\$399,595	100,000
Surplus.....	\$180,000	

In view of extensions and additions, the net earnings for the current year should be at least \$470,000.

**Equity in Property.**—Since the formation of the company in 1902, approximately \$1,250,000 surplus, which was available for dividends, has been put into extensions and additions. The equity in the property is largely in excess of all outstanding bonds, including the \$2,000,000 "refunding and extension mortgage" bonds.

**Water Powers Owned and Controlled.**—(1) At Trenton Falls, on West Canada Creek, the company has a hydro-electric station of approximately 8,000 horse-power, which at comparatively small outlay can, by means of storage reservoirs and additional equipment, be increased to approximately 14,000 horse-power. The water has a static head of 264 feet, that at Niagara but 149 feet. (2) At Dolciville, on the East Canada Creek, the company has a steam and steel hydro-electric plant of approximately 3,400 horse-power, which operates under a head of 75 feet. (3) In Little Falls the company also controls a 400 horse-power hydro-electric development. (4) At Prospect, on West Canada Creek, an undeveloped water-power site of approximately 5,000 horse-power, and (5) on Fish Creek about 8 miles from Rome, it owns lands covering two sites which can be developed so as to produce about 8,000 horse-power. There are no other undeveloped powers within reasonable distance of the territory served.

**Plant and Equipment.**—In addition to the 11,800 hydro-electric horse-power developed, the company has two steam stations in Utica, with a combined capacity of 8,000 horse-power. High-tension transmission lines aggregating 12 miles (more than half on private right of way) connect all of the hydro-electric and steam developments with one another.

The gas plant in Utica has been practically rebuilt during the past few years. Its generating capacity is over 2,500,000 cubic feet of gas per day. An additional holder of 2,000,000 cubic feet capacity has recently been erected. The company also has small gas plants in Little Falls, Herkimer and Ilion, and has under construction a high-pressure distributing system from its central generating plant in Utica down the Mohawk Valley to distribute gas in Frankfort, Mohawk, Herkimer, Ilion and Little Falls. This high-pressure main has been laid as far as Mohawk, and it is expected that Little Falls will be reached by June 1908, all rights of way having been secured. It is believed that the savings in cost of manufacturing gas at the large central station in Utica will materially increase the net earnings.

**Rates Charged.**—It has been the policy to supply light and power at reasonable rates, 93% of the electric output being produced by water power.

**Franchises.**—All franchises, for both gas and electricity, in Utica and adjacent suburbs are unlimited in time, and contain no burdensome restrictions. This is also true of practically all of the other franchises.

**Tax-exempt Bonds.**—The "refunding and extension" bonds are, under Section 201 of the New York State Law, exempt from taxation by the State or counties, cities, towns, villages, school districts or other local subdivisions therein.—V. 85, p. 606.

**Westinghouse Air Brake Co., Pittsburgh.—Regular Extra Dividend Omitted.**—The directors on March 18 declared the usual quarterly dividend, payable April 10 to holders of record April 1, but omitted the extra 2½% (quarterly) which has been paid regularly for some time past. In effect this action reduces the annual rate to 10%, contrasting—

*Cash Dividend Record.*

—to '98.	'99.	'00.	'01 to '03.	'04.	'05.	'06.	'07.	1908.
20 yearly.	25	30	24	21	20	23½	20	Jan., 5; Apr., 2½

In 1898 a stock dividend of 100% (\$5,000,000) was paid and in Jan. 1908 a stock dividend of 25%, the outstanding stock being now about \$15,750,000.—V. 85, p. 1522.

**Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.—Status.**—E. M. Herr, one of the receivers, in a statement which is pronounced substantially correct, says:

At this time we have about 8,500 men working regularly, which is 75% of the number under normal conditions. The small work has not been affected. Orders for such things as small motors and switchboards have been larger than ever. Heavy machinery is not in so much demand. Our repair department, however, has been rushed. We have done more repair work in the past two months than for a year. Our foreign business is splendid. South American contracts are coming in fast, but little work like installing plants in North America is being done.

Low-water mark, the officers believe, has been passed, February and the first two weeks of March showing a marked improvement in business.—V. 86, p. 672, 550.

**Holdings of President Westinghouse Kept Intact.**—The agreement consummated last week between President Westinghouse and his bankers, it is pointed out, will have the effect of keeping intact the stock holdings of Mr. Westinghouse in this company and the Westinghouse Air Brake Co. and prevent their being thrown on the market. The amounts of stock involved are currently reported as 60,000 and 30,000 shares respectively, par value \$50 per share. See V. 86 p. 672.

**W. H. White (Lumber) Company, Boyne City, Mich.—Bonds Offered.**—Devitt, Tremble & Co., First National Bank Bldg., Chicago, are offering at par and interest, \$400,000 of this company's 6% "first mortgage timber reserve gold bonds," dated Feb. 1 1908, denomination \$1,000. Interest payable Feb. 1 and Aug. 1 at the office of the trustee, the Michigan Trust Co., Grand Rapids, or its fiscal agency in New York City. Total issue, authorized and outstanding, \$800,000, due and payable \$50,000 each six months from Aug. 1 1909 to Feb. 1 1917, both inclusive, but redeemable on any interest date after 60 days' notice, at 103 and interest at company's option. A circular says in substance:

The company has a capital and surplus of \$2,100,678; has been engaged in the manufacture of lumber for the past 25 years and is regarded as one of the soundest and most successful lumber companies operating in Michigan. Its net income each year for the past five years (1903 to 1907 inclusive) has been in excess of \$200,000. For the year 1908 the company reports that one-third of its output has already been sold. The bonds offered are a first and only lien on property of the company described in the deed of trust, consisting more particularly of 53,320 acres of uncut hardwood timber lands, owned in fee simple, estimated to contain over 378,000,000 feet of merchantable timber and appraised at \$50 per acre, or approximately \$2,500,000.

The property, consisting of approximately 53,320 acres of uncut hardwood timber lands (maple, elm, beech and hemlock predominating), upon which the bonds offered are a first mortgage, is located in Charlevoix, Antism, Montmorency, Oscego and Alpena Counties, Mich. The company's location at the head of Pine Lake, which is accessible to the Great Lakes steamers, gives it the advantage of low freight rates to all lake ports; while the Boyne City Gaylord & Alpena RR. (owned by the W. H. White Company), making direct connections with the Michigan Central and the Grand Rapids & Indiana railroads, furnishes adequate rail transportation facilities. The controlling interest in the stock of the Boyne City Gaylord & Alpena RR.—totaling over 62 miles of track, together with locomotives, passenger and freight cars, and valued at about \$1,000,000—is also pledged under this mortgage as additional security for these bonds. The mills owned and operated by the company have a total capacity of approximately 30,000,000 feet per year, and consist of one equipped with had, circular and gang saws, one with circular saw and shingle mill combined and one with band saw and box factory; also planing mill, together with dry kilns, &c.

The mortgage requires the deposit with the trustee of \$5 per 1,000 feet, mill run, on all timber cut. It also requires the company to cut and manufacture exclusively from 15,020 acres, containing 146,000,000 feet of timber, holding the remaining 38,000 acres, containing 232,000,000 feet, as a reserve, which cannot be cut during the life of this mortgage. This sinking fund should retire over \$300,000 of this loan before maturity; the unpaid balance \$300,000 will then have for security the remaining 38,000 acres.

**Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co.—Acquisition.**—Possession was taken March 16 of the plant of the Morgan Spring Co. at Struthers, O., recently purchased. The latter's Worcester (Mass.) plant was not included in the purchase.—V. 83, p. 1556.

—We are in receipt of the initial circular of the Bond Department of the National City Bank of Chicago, and notice among its principal offerings 4 per cent bonds of the City of Chicago, Chicago South Park, Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway and Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe; 4½% of Chicago South Side Elevated; 5 per cents of Chicago City Railway Co., Peoples' Gas Light & Coke Co. and Commonwealth Electric Co.; and 6 per cent 5-year collateral gold notes of the Chicago Railways Company. R. U. Lansing is manager of the department.

—The Hibernian Banking Association, Chicago, has opened a bond department for dealing in Government, municipal, corporation and public utility securities. William G. Leisenring, who for the past two years has been in the Chicago office of N. W. Halsey & Co., has been appointed manager of the new department.

—Attention is called to the announcement in our advertising columns relating to the Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Railway two-year 4½ per cent collateral trust notes maturing April 1, which may be extended through Speyer & Co. for one year at six per cent.

—A copy of the Hand Book of Rhode Island Investments, revised to 1908, has been presented to us by Richardson & Clark, 25 Exchange St., Providence. The pamphlet contains a record of prices for a series of years, besides other financial statistics.

Reports and Documents.

UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION.

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT—FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31 1907.

Office of United States Steel Corporation,  
51 Newark Street, Hoboken, New Jersey,  
March 17 1908.

To the Stockholders:

The Board of Directors submits herewith a combined report of the operations and affairs of the United States Steel Corporation and Subsidiary Companies for the fiscal year which ended December 31st 1907, together with a statement of the condition of the finances and property at the close of that year:

**INCOME ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR 1907.**  
(Including operating results of Tennessee Coal, Iron & RR. Co. for months of November and December.)

The total earnings of all properties after deducting all expenses incident to operations, including those for ordinary repairs and maintenance (approximately \$35,000,000), employees' bonus and pension funds, and also interest on bonds and the fixed charges of the subsidiary companies, amounted to \$160,964,673 72

Less: Appropriations for the following purposes, viz.:

Sinking Funds on Bonds of Subsidiary Companies	\$1,977,761 03
Depreciation and Extinguishment Funds (regular provisions for the year)	6,681,746 03
Extraordinary Replacement Funds (regular provisions for the year)	15,560,237 38
Special Replacement and Improvement Funds	3,500,000 00
	27,719,744 44
<b>Net Earnings in the year 1907</b>	<b>\$133,244,929 28</b>

**Deduct—**

Interest on U. S. Steel Corporation Bonds outstanding, viz.:	
Fifty-Year 5 per cent Gold Bonds	\$14,341,018 37
Ten-Sixty-Year 5 per cent Gold Bonds	8,519,334 45
Sinking Funds on U. S. Steel Corporation Bonds, viz.:	
Installment on 50-Year 5 per cent Gold Bonds	\$3,040,000 00
Installment on 10-50-Year 5 per cent Gold Bonds	1,010,000 00
Interest on above Bonds in Sinking Funds	1,087,497 18
	5,137,497 18
	27,997,850 00
Balance	\$105,247,079 28
Less: Charged off for adjustments in sundry accounts	681,515 52
Balance	\$104,565,563 76

Dividends for the year 1907 on U. S. Steel Corporation Stocks, viz.:

Preferred, 7 per cent	\$25,219,677 00
Common, 2 per cent	10,166,050 00
	35,385,727 00

Surplus Net Income for the year \$69,179,836 76

Less: Appropriated from Surplus Net Income for the following purposes, viz.:

On account of expenditures made and to be made on authorized appropriations for additional property, new plants and construction, and for discharge of capital obligations	\$35,500,000 00
Specifically set aside for authorized appropriations and expenditures account construction Gary, Indiana, Plant	18,500,000 00
	54,000,000 00
Balance of Surplus for the year	\$15,179,836 76

Less: Charged off for various accounts and adjustments	\$ 681,515 52	1908. \$ 90,501 19	Inc. or Dec. \$ 591,014 33 Inc
Balance	104,565,563 76	98,128,586 94	6,436,976 82 Inc.
Dividends on U. S. Steel Corporation Stocks, viz.:			
Preferred, 7 per cent	25,219,677 00	25,219,677 00	
Common, 2 per cent	10,166,050 00	10,166,050 00	
Surplus Net Income for the Year	69,179,836 76	62,742,859 94	6,436,976 82 Inc.
Appropriated from Surplus Net Income for the following purposes, viz.:			
Account expenditures made and to be made on authorized appropriations for additional property, new plants and construction, and for discharge of capital obligations	\$35,500,000 00	28,500,000 00	7,000,000 00 Inc.
Specifically set aside for authorized appropriations and expenditures account construction Gary, Indiana, Plant	18,500,000 00	21,500,000 00	3,000,000 00 Dec.
Balance of Surplus for the Year	15,179,836 76	12,742,859 94	2,436,976 82 Inc.

**UNDIVIDED SURPLUS OF U. S. STEEL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES.**  
(Since April 1 1901.)

Surplus or Working Capital provided in organization	\$25,000,000 00
Balance of Surplus accumulated by all companies from April 1 1901 to December 31 1906, per Annual Report for year 1906, exclusive of subsidiary companies' inter-company profits in inventories	\$54,556,654 01
Undivided Surplus of all companies for the year 1907	15,179,836 76
	69,736,490 77

Total Undivided Surplus December 31 1907, exclusive of subsidiary companies' inter-company profits in inventories \$94,736,490 77

Undivided Surplus of Subsidiary Companies, representing profits accrued on sales of materials to other subsidiary companies and on hand in the latter's inventories, viz.:

Balance on December 31 1906, per Annual Report	\$18,164,060 34
Add: Increase during the year 1907	9,744,692 51
Balance December 31 1907	27,908,752 85

**Total Undivided Surplus December 31 1907** \$122,645,243 62

**COMPARATIVE INCOME ACCOUNT FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31 1907 AND 1906**

	1907.	1906.	Increase or Decrease.
Earnings	\$160,964,673 72	\$156,624,273 18	4,340,400 54 Inc.
Less: Appropriations for the following purposes, viz.:			
Sinking Funds on Bonds of Subsidiary Companies	1,977,761 03	1,904,063 50	73,697 53 Inc.
Depreciation and Extinguishment Funds (regular provisions for the year)	6,681,746 03	5,857,410 91	824,335 12 Inc.
Extraordinary Replacement Funds (regular provisions for the year)	15,560,237 38	15,395,860 64	164,376 74 Inc.
Special Replacement and Improvement Funds	3,500,000 00	7,500,000 00	4,000,000 00 Dec.
Net Earnings in the Year	133,244,929 28	125,966,938 13	7,277,991 15 Inc.
Deduct—			
Interest on U. S. Steel Corporation Bonds outstanding	22,860,352 82	22,830,849 98	29,502 84 Inc.
Sinking Funds on U. S. Steel Corporation Bonds, viz.:			
Installments	4,050,000 00	4,050,000 00	
Interest on Bonds in Sinking Funds	1,087,497 18	858,000 02	229,497 16 Inc.
	105,247,079 28	98,219,858 13	7,027,221 15 Inc.

**MAINTENANCE, RENEWALS AND EXTRAORDINARY REPLACEMENTS.**

The expenditures made by all companies during the year 1907 for maintenance and renewals, including the re-lining of blast furnaces, and for extraordinary replacements, equaled the total sum of \$55,828,253 12, an increase in comparison with the expenditures for the same purposes during the preceding year of \$7,495,163 75, or 15.5%. The expenditures in the year 1907 were the largest of any year in the organization's history. The annual expenditures since 1902 have been as follows:

1902	\$29,157,010 73
1903	34,785,191 21
1904	26,258,372 22
1905	37,471,693 63
1906	48,333,089 37
1907	55,828,253 12
Total	\$231,832,686 28

The entire amount of the foregoing expenditures was charged to current operating expenses and to replacement funds reserved from earnings. A statement showing the principal items of replacement and betterment comprehended in the total expenditures for extraordinary replacements is included in the statistical tables printed in this report.

The following table shows the amount of the expenditures made during the year for above purpose:

EXPENDED ON	EXPENDITURES DURING YEAR 1907.			Total Expenditures in Previous Year.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-).
	Ordin'y Main-tenance & Repairs, Includ'g Blast Furnace Re-lining.	Extraordinary Replacem'ts.*	Total.		
Manufacturing Properties—					
Total, except Blast Furnace Re-lining	\$23,256,791 26	\$14,886,069 81	\$38,142,861 07	\$32,564,377 85	+\$5,578,483 22
Blast Furnace Re-lining	1,481,975 08		1,481,975 08	1,177,017 29	+ 304,957 79
Coal and Coke Properties	1,527,545 74	773,549 51	2,301,095 25	2,625,180 66	- 324,085 41
Iron Ore Properties	438,110 56	428,141 74	866,252 30	604,124 42	+ 262,127 88
Transportation Properties—					
Railroads	7,863,446 76	3,489,481 85	11,352,928 62	8,053,224 86	+ 3,299,703 76
Steamships and Decks	740,458 53	372,065 58	1,112,524 11	2,560,989 14	- 1,448,465 03
Miscellaneous Properties	195,340 39	374,376 30	569,716 69	748,195 15	- 178,478 46
Total expended in 1907	\$35,603,668 32	\$20,324,584 80	\$55,828,253 12		
Total expended in 1906	\$30,493,927 73	\$17,839,161 64		48,333,089 37	
Increase	\$5,009,740 59	\$2,485,423 16			+\$7,495,163 75

\* These expenditures were paid from funds provided from earnings to cover requirements of the character included herein, see next page.

**SINKING, DEPRECIATION, EXTRAORDINARY REPLACEMENT AND IMPROVEMENT FUNDS.**

The appropriations made during the year ending December 31 1907 from earnings and through charges to current operating expenses, for account of these funds, together with income

received by the funds from other sources, the expenditures and payments made therefrom during the year, and the unexpended balances in the funds at December 31, 1907, are shown in the subjoined table. Reference is made to Annual Report for the year 1904 for a detailed statement of the purposes for which these funds are reserved and used.

FUNDS.	CREDITS TO FUNDS.					Unexpended Balances to Credit of Funds Dec. 31 1907.
	Balances Dec. 31 1906.	Set Aside During 1907 from Earnings and by Charges to Current Expenses	Other Income and Credits.	Total.	Payments from and Charges to Funds in 1907.	
Sinking Funds on U. S. Steel Corporation Bonds	\$2,530,833 33	\$4,050,000 00		\$6,580,833 33	\$4,050,000 00	\$2,530,833 33
Sinking Funds on Bonds of Subsidiary Companies	612,696 66	1,377,761 03	\$72,842 51	2,063,300 20	*1,872,320 00	790,979 20
Depreciation and Extinguishment	12,441,615 37	6,681,745 03	1,000,818 48	20,124,179 88	*1,286,732 51	15,837,447 37
Total Capital Depreciation Funds	\$15,585,145 36	\$12,709,507 06	\$1,073,660 99	\$29,368,313 41	\$10,209,053 41	\$19,159,260 00
Extraordinary Replacement and Improvement	19,089,967 29	19,060,237 38	327,169 94	38,477,374 61	21,226,832 92	17,250,541 69
Total of foregoing	\$34,675,112 65	\$31,769,744 44	\$1,400,830 93	\$67,845,688 02	\$31,435,886 33	\$36,409,801 69
Blast Furnace Relining	3,990,377 08	2,283,141 00	159,310 50	6,432,828 58	1,481,975 08	4,950,853 50
Grand Total	\$38,665,489 73	\$34,052,885 44	\$1,560,141 43	\$74,278,516 60	\$32,917,861 41	\$41,360,655 19

\* Payments to Trustees of Sinking Funds.

† Amounts charged for payments from these for:

Expenditures for Additional property acquired in 1907	\$2,855,783 43
Expenditures in previous years for Additional ore property	120,000 00
Bonds, Mortgages and Purchase Obligations retired in 1907	796,753 26
Write down in book value of investments for account these funds	508,559 60
Write off of depreciation account of sundry properties	25,626 32
Expenditures and charges made during 1907, viz.:	
Expenditures in 1907 for Extraordinary Replacements (see page 40 of pamphlet)	\$20,324,584 80
Expenditures in 1907 for Construction	887,937 00
Write off account valuation of property abandoned	14,311 12
	21,226,832 92

The balance to the credit of the several funds on December 31 1907, per the preceding table, are included in the assets of the organization in the following accounts, viz.:

In Depreciation and Extinguishment Fund	
Assets, viz.:	
Sundry Securities at market value	\$7,839,695 30
Cash	2,902,281 89
	\$10,741,977 19
Invested in Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co.'s stock	4,222,537 11
In Sundry Marketable Securities, at market value	983,373 34

In Cash (Special Deposit)	757,500 00
In Current Assets—Cash, Loans, Receivables, &c.	24,633,367 55
	\$41,360,655 19

**TRUSTEES OF BOND-SINKING FUNDS.**

The trustees' transactions for account of the Bond Sinking Funds of the United States Steel Corporation and Subsidiary Companies for the year, and the condition of the funds on December 31 1907, are shown in the following table:

FUNDS	Cash Unexpended Dec. 31 1906.	Installments Received.	Int. Accretions and Other Receipts in 1907.	Total.	BONDS REDEEMED AND OTHER PAYMENTS.		Cash Resources in Hands of Trustees Dec. 31 1907
					Par Value of Bonds.	Net Premium Paid on Bonds Redeemed.	
U. S. Steel Corporation Bonds	\$87,076 29	\$4,050,000 00	\$1,018,885 22	\$5,155,961 51	\$4,801,500 00	\$347,484 00	\$6,977 51
Subsidiary Companies' Bonds	310,211 60	1,872,320 90	379,820 02	2,562,352 52	2,118,500 00	6,629 15	457,223 37
Total	\$397,287 89	\$5,922,320 90	\$1,398,705 24	\$7,718,314 03	\$5,920,000 00	\$354,113 15	\$444,200 88

\* Includes \$1,343,480 81 of Interest Accretions, \$4,950 00 of Miscellaneous receipts and \$50,274 43 of assets of T. C. I. & RR. Co. sinking funds taken up in this account.

**SPECIAL FUNDS FOR CAPITAL EXPENDITURES.**

General Construction Fund for Authorized Appropriations. The unexpended balance in this fund at close of the fiscal year 1906 was \$3,057,059 15. As shown by the Income Account, there was appropriated from the surplus net income of the year 1907, for account of this fund, the sum of \$5,500,000 00.

Of this amount there was expended during the year ending December 31 1907 the following:	\$38,557,059 15
In payment for additional property, new plants and construction	\$33,793,009 67
In payment of maturing bonds and mortgages	840,234 52
	\$4,633,244 19

Leaving an unexpended balance on December 31 1907, available for future capital expenditures heretofore authorized, of \$3,923,814 96.

Special Construction Fund for Account Gary, Indiana, Plant. There have been specifically set aside from surplus net income for account of this fund amounts as follows:

From surplus net income of the year 1905	\$10,000,000 00
From surplus net income of the year 1906	21,500,000 00
From surplus net income of the year 1907	18,500,000 00
Making an aggregate appropriation of	\$50,000,000 00

Advances have been made from this fund to cover expenditures for the requirement of real estate and construction work at the Gary Plant, the building of the City of Gary, and terminal railroad work adjacent thereto, as follows:

During the year ending December 31 1906	\$4,632,202 11
During the year ending December 31 1907	19,316,555 27
	23,948,757 38

Leaving a balance unexpended December 31 1907 of \$26,051,242 62.

Of the unexpended balance reserved as above, \$15,920,542 14 had been specifically invested prior to December 31 1907 in salable securities, pending the actual requirement of the money. This investment is separately shown in the General Balance Sheet. The balance of the fund is in the cash assets of the organization.

**CAPITAL STOCK.**

The amount of outstanding capital stock of the United States Steel Corporation on December 31 1907 was the same as at the close of the preceding fiscal year, as follows:

Common Stock	\$598,302,500 00
Preferred Stock	360,281,100 00

**BONDED, MORTGAGE AND DEBENTURE DEBT.**

The total bonded, mortgage and debenture debt of the United States Steel Corporation and Subsidiary Companies outstanding on January 1 1907 was \$564,070,875 96.

Add, Issues made during the year as follows:	
U. S. Steel Corporation 10-60 year 5% Bonds (issued for purchase of T. C. I. & RR. Co. stock)	\$30,000,000 00
Union Steel Co. First Mortgage and Collateral Trust Bonds (issued in exchange for Sharon Steel Co. Bonds retired)	12,000 00
Bessemer & Lake Erie RR. Co. Bessemer Equipment Trust Bonds	1,100,000 00
Sundry Real Estate Mortgages assumed by Coke Companies	50,988 05
	\$31,162,988 05

Issues were made during the year of the following amounts of Subsidiary Companies' bonds, which were sold to trustees of sinking funds, viz.:

Duluth Missabe & Northern Ry. Co. General Mortgage Bonds	\$32,000 00
Connellsville & Monongahela Ry. Co. First Mortgage Bonds	26,000 00
Chicago Lake Shore & Eastern Ry. Co. Federal Equipment Trust Bonds	94,000 00
Chicago Lake Shore & Eastern Ry. Co. American Equipment Trust Bonds	60,000 00
National Mining Co. National Equipment Trust Bonds	40,000 00
	\$252,000 00

There have been added to the Bonded Debt of subsidiary companies as included in combined balance sheet the bonds of the Tenn. Coal, Iron & RR. Company and its Subsidiary Companies which were outstanding at the time the stock of that company was acquired by the U. S. Steel Corporation, viz.:

T. C. I. & RR. Co. Consolidated Mortgage Bonds (Tennessee Division)	\$1,108,000 00
T. C. I. & RR. Co. Purchase Money and Improvement Mortgage Bonds (Birmingham Division)	4,008,000 00
T. C. I. & RR. Co. General Mortgage Bids. De Bardeleben Coal & Iron Co. First Mortgage Bonds	2,718,000 00
Cahaba Coal Mining Co. First Mortgage Bonds	892,000 00
Alabama Steel & Shipbuilding Co. First Mortgage Bonds	730,000 00
Potter Ore Co. First Mortgage Bonds (one-half of total issue)	347,000 00
	14,226,000 00

There has also been added the proportion of outstanding bonds account of the one-half interest in stock of Hostetter-Connellsville Coke Co., not heretofore owned by the H. O. Frick Coke Co., a majority of which stock interest was acquired during the year

	440,000 00
	\$610,751,864 01

Less, Bonds and Mortgages retired or acquired during the year, viz.:

Carnegie Steel Co.—Ohio Steel Co. First Mortgage Bonds	\$105,000 00
Lorain Steel Co.—The Johnson Co. First Mortgage Bonds	103,000 00
Clairton Steel Co.'s Issues:	
Clairton Steel Co. 5% Mortgage Bonds	500,000 00
St. Clair Steel Co. First Mtge. Bonds	100,000 00
Union Steel Co.—Sharon Steel Co. Collateral Trust Bonds (in lieu of which Union Steel Co. bonds were issued)	12,000 00
H. O. Frick Coke Co.'s Issues:	
First Mortgage Bonds	101,000 00
Continental Coke Co. Purchase Money Mortgage Bonds	137,000 00
Hostetter-Connellsville Coke Co. Purchase Money Mortgage Bonds	12,500 00
Pittsburgh Steamship Co.—Northern Lakes S. S. Co. Bonds	10,000 00
Penna. & Lake Erie D. Co. P. & F. Terminal Bonds	77,900 00
Illinois Steel Co. Debenture Scrip	702 52
Sundry Real Estate Mortgages of various companies	415,374 04
	\$1,574,476 56

Bonds purchased by Trustees of Sinking Funds, viz.:	
U. S. Steel Corp. 50-year 5% Bonds	\$3,470,000 00
U. S. Steel Corp. 10-60-Year 5% Bonds	1,331,500 00
Various Subsidiary Companies' Bonds	2,055,376 28
	\$6,856,876 28
	\$8,431,352 84

Bonded, Mortgage and Debenture Debt, Dec. 31 1907. \$602,320,511 17

Summary of Changes During Year.

Increase in Bonded Debt due to acquisition of Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company and the majority interest in the Hostetter-Connelville Coke Company	\$44,666,000 00
Net decrease arising from retirements and purchases for sinking funds, less new issues to cover capital expenditures.	7,016,364 79
Net increase in Bonded, Mortgage and Debenture Debt outstanding Dec. 31 1907, in comparison with Dec. 31 1906	\$37,649,635 21

Treasury Bonds Subject to Sale.

There were on hand at the close of the year in the Treasury of the United States Steel Corporation, available for sale, various bonds of subsidiary companies of an aggregate par value of \$4,849,000, a net decrease of \$98,000 compared with the amount so available at close of preceding year—\$122,000 of bonds having been issued and \$220,000 having been sold to Trustees of Sinking Funds during the year. The foregoing bonds were issued by subsidiary companies to provide funds for construction, and were purchased by the United States Steel Corporation, but, being held in its Treasury as disposable assets, are not included in the schedule of outstanding bonds, nor in the assets of the organization as shown by the General Balance Sheet. The bonds on hand in the Treasury December 31 1907 were as follows:

Chicago Lake Shore & Eastern Ry. Co. Federal Equip. Trust Bonds	\$1,200,000
Chicago Lake Shore & Eastern Ry. Co. American Equip. Trust Bonds	875,000
Connelville & Monongahela Ry. Co. First Mortgage Bonds	852,000
Monongahela Southern R.R. Co. First Mortgage Bonds	1,112,000
National Mining Co. National Equipment Trust Bonds	320,000
Youngahela Water Co. First Mortgage Bonds	400,000
	\$4,849,000

There may also be issued at any time to cover capital expenditures made, bonds at par, as follows:

Union Steel Co. Mortgage and Collateral Trust Bonds	\$3,074,000
Duluth Missabe & Northern Ry. Co. General Mortgage Bonds	2,299,000

Total of Capital Obligations authorized or created for capital expenditures made, and held in the treasury subject to sale, but not included in Assets as shown in the General Balance Sheet \$10,222,000

A detailed schedule of the various issues of bonds outstanding on December 31 1907, also of bonds held by Trustees of Sinking Funds, the interest on which is currently paid into the sinking funds, will be found on page 38 of pamphlet.

From April 1 1901 to December 31 1907 the amount of bonds and mortgages paid and retired by all companies was as follows:

Bonds and Mortgages paid and retired with moneys from Depreciation Funds and Surplus Income	\$12,235,585 01
Bonds purchased and retired with Bond Sinking Funds provided from net earnings	33,056,907 87
Total	\$45,292,492 88

During the same period there were issued and sold by subsidiary companies bonds and mortgages for new property and construction work (including \$6,456,727 79 by Union Steel Company to provide funds for part payment of cost of completing construction work at Donora and South Sharon, which was under way when capital stock of that company was acquired by U. S. Steel Corporation) to the sum of \$16,831,128 70

Bonds have also been issued by subsidiary companies for funding unsecured indebtedness and for working capital \$46,777,923 70

There were also issued and sold during the period named (1901-1907) U. S. Steel Corporation 10-60-year 5% bonds as follows:	
For account construction and capital expenditures	\$20,000,000 00
For account purchase of stock of Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co.	30,000,000 00
	\$50,000,000 00

PURCHASE MONEY OBLIGATIONS, BILLS PAYABLE AND SPECIAL DEPOSITS OR LOANS.

During the year of 1907 Subsidiary Companies issued Purchase Money Obligations in part payment for sundry coke and lumber properties acquired in the amount of \$977,313 75. There were added to the unsecured liabilities of Subsidiary Companies the outstanding Purchase Money Obligations and Bills Payable of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company at date (November 1 1907) of acquisition of its stock by U. S. Steel Corporation, as follows:

Purchase Money Obligations	\$26,386 90
Bills Payable	1,634,311 88
	\$3,438,012 53

Payments were made during the year in discharge of unsecured liabilities of above character, viz.:

Purchase Money Obligations	\$262,500 00
Bills Payable (Payments in November and December of T. C. I. & R.R. Co. notes)	581,564 29
Special Deposits or Loans	19,706 71
	\$63,861 00

Net increase during the year in above-named liabilities \$2,574,151 53

Since April 1 1901 there has been paid off an aggregate amount of liabilities of the above character of \$43,378,124 77. There were issued during the same period Purchase Obligations, in connection with the acquirement of additional fixed property and assets, to the amount of \$4,208,563 75. Of the total amount paid off as aforesaid, the sum of \$10,270,074 13 represents moneys originally borrowed by Subsidiary Companies, or received and used as working capital; the balance, \$33,108,050 64, represents specific obligation

originally incurred for the acquirement of property, or for moneys used for the purchase of property or the discharge of capital liabilities.

The outstanding liabilities of the above classes at December 31 1907 in comparison with amounts outstanding at close of the preceding year, were as follows:

	Outstanding Dec. 31 1907.	Outstanding Dec. 31 1906.	Increase.
Purchase Money Obligations	\$3,238,700 65	\$1,717,500 00	\$1,541,200 65
Bills Payable (of Tenn. Coal, Iron & R.R. Co.)	1,052,747 59		1,052,747 59
Special Deposits or Loans	1,037,495 58	1,077,292 29	Dec. 19,796 71
Total	\$5,368,943 82	\$2,794,792 29	\$2,574,151 53

PRODUCTION.

The production of the several properties for the year, exclusive of that of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co., in comparison with the results for the fiscal year of 1906, was as follows:

Products.	1907. Tons.	1906. Tons.
<b>Iron Ore Mined—</b>		
From Marquette Range	1,170,496	1,442,290
From Menominee Range	1,625,358	1,874,680
From Gogebie Range	1,425,437	1,466,375
From Vermillion Range	1,724,217	1,794,186
From Mesaba Range	16,438,273	14,068,617
Total	22,405,801	20,645,148
<b>Coke Manufactured</b>	12,873,938	13,295,075
Coal Mined, not including that used in making Coke	1,841,259	1,912,444
Limestone Quarried	2,957,163	2,227,436
<b>Blast Furnace Products—</b>		
Pig Iron	10,631,620	11,058,526
Spiegel	130,554	130,044
Ferro-Manganese and Silicon	57,794	58,807
Total	10,819,968	11,267,377
<b>Steel Ingot Production—</b>		
Bessemer Ingots	7,556,460	8,072,655
Open-Hearth Ingots	5,543,088	5,438,494
Total	13,099,548	13,511,149
<b>Rolled and Other Finished Products for Sale—</b>		
Steel Rails	1,733,814	1,982,042
Blooms, Billets, Slabs, Sheet and Tin Plate Bars	758,699	1,096,727
Plates	877,682	886,399
Heavy Structural Shapes	887,954	620,823
Merchant Steel, Skelp, Hoops, Bands and Cotton Ties	1,316,367	1,240,548
Tubing and Pipe	1,174,629	1,025,913
Rods	126,095	111,488
Wire and Products of Wire	1,481,226	1,399,717
Sheets—Black, Galvanized and Tin Plate	1,070,752	1,112,542
Finished Structural Work	719,887	643,622
Angle and Splice Bars and Joints	195,157	176,750
Spikes, Bolts, Nuts and Rivets	67,991	70,233
Axles	189,006	181,913
Sundry Iron and Steel Products	77,465	79,756
Total	10,876,742	10,578,433
Spelter	31,454	28,884
Copperas (Sulphate of Iron)	24,540	21,933
Universal Portland Cement	2,129,700	2,076,000

INVENTORIES.

The book valuation of the inventories of all the properties at December 31 1907 aggregated \$136,188,874, in comparison with a total at close of preceding year of \$119,897,467, an increase of \$16,291,407. This increase in the total figures is due in part to including this year the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company's inventories, amounting to \$2,507,804, but principally to the increased quantity of iron ore in stock. The tonnage of this commodity on hand at furnaces and lower lake docks was 27% greater than at December 31 1906. The average price at which the same was inventoried is also somewhat higher than the price used at close of preceding year. The diminution in operations which began in November 1907 resulted somewhat in adding to the tonnage of ore on hand, but it was the intention to have on hand a larger supply than usual. The diminution in operations above mentioned also accounts to some extent for the increased inventory of fuels, fluxes and refractories, manufacturing and operating supplies, and finished products on hand.

Inventories were taken on the basis of actual purchase or production cost of materials to the respective companies holding the same, unless such cost was above the market value on December 31 1907, in which case the market price was used. The aggregate inventory valuation of all raw, partly finished and finished materials produced within the organization is much below the market price on December 31 1907. Inventory valuations do, however, include the profits on materials embraced in inventories which have been purchased by one subsidiary company from another; but, as shown by the General Balance Sheet, such profits are segregated and carried in a specific surplus account, and will not be included in the reported earnings of the entire organization until such profits shall have been converted into cash or a cash asset to the organization. The specific surplus account referred to is therefore practically a guaranty fund for these profits so locked up in inventories pending realization in cash.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES.

The expenditures made during the year, and properly chargeable to capital account, for the acquisition of additional property and construction, less credits for property sold, but exclusive of amount paid by United States Steel Corporation for purchase of stock of Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company, were as follows:

Expended by all companies, exclusive of amount of construction outlays by T. C. I. & R.R. Co. subsequent to November 1 1907 (the date as of which the U. S. Steel Corporation acquired a controlling interest in that Company's stock)	\$65,996,365 72
Expended by Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company during the months of November and December 1907	984,886 74
Total	\$66,981,252 46

The expenditures in 1907 include, as shown below, a large outlay for account of the Gary, Indiana, plant and the building of the City of Gary. All of the above expenditures comprehend, as stated in the certificate of the chartered accountants (see page 33 of pamphlet), only actual additions and extensions to the plants and properties. The capital expenditures are classified by property groups as follows:

Gary, Indiana, Plant, the City of Gary, and terminal railroad work adjacent thereto.....	\$19,343,229 62
All other Manufacturing Properties except Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company.....	23,329,673 00
Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company (for months of November and December 1907).....	984,886 74
Coal and Coke Properties.....	4,093,283 65
Iron Ore Properties.....	5,854,797 07
Transportation Properties.....	13,184,074 61
Miscellaneous Properties.....	181,307 68
<b>Total for the year 1907.....</b>	<b>\$56,981,252 46</b>
Amount expended for additional property and construction from April 1 1901 to January 1 1907.....	133,094,037 49
<b>Making a grand total expended to January 1 1908 of.....</b>	<b>\$205,075,289 95</b>

The funds for the payment of the expenditures made during the year 1907, as above, have been provided from the following sources, viz.:

From Bonds, Mortgages and Purchase Obligations Issued and disposed of during the year.....	\$2,348,301 89
From Depreciation, Replacement and Sinking Funds appropriated for payment of expenditures included therein.....	3,786,854 15
From General Construction Fund appropriated from surplus net income.....	33,793,009 67
From Special Construction Fund appropriated from surplus net income for account Gary, Indiana, Plant.....	19,316,555 27
And the balance has been advanced from the general surplus account as an investment thereof in Property Account.....	7,736,531 57
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$56,981,252 46</b>

Reference is made to statement below showing the sources from which were provided the funds for payment of the total of capital expenditures made since April 1 1901; also for the payments made since same date of capital liabilities (bonds, mortgages and purchase obligations), together with the disposition made in the accounts of the organization of the charges and payments named.

**SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES FOR ADDITIONAL PROPERTY AND CONSTRUCTION AND FOR PAYMENT OF CAPITAL LIABILITIES**

From April 1 1901 to December 31 1907.

(Exclusive of cost of Tennessee Coal, Iron & RR. Co. stock as of date of acquisition, November 1 1907.)

The following is a summary of the payments which have been made by all companies since April 1 1901 (the date of organization of U. S. Steel Corporation) for the above-named purposes, viz.:

For Additional Property and Construction.....	\$206,075,239 95
For Bonds and Mortgages Issued, exclusive of bonds redeemed with Sinking Fund moneys.....	\$12,235,555 01
For Bonds redeemed with Sinking Funds.....	\$33,056,707 87
For Purchase Money Obligations paid off, originally issued for acquisition of property.....	\$3,103,050 64
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$78,400,543 52</b>
Less, Amount of securities included in this total of payments which were originally issued after April 1 1901, in financing property and construction expenditures made subsequent to that date.....	2,274,177 63
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$76,126,365 89</b>
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$232,201,635 84</b>

Of the foregoing total expenditures and payments there have been financed by the issue and sale of securities the following amounts, viz.:

By U. S. Steel Corporation 10-60-Year 5% Bonds.....	\$20,000,000 00
By Union Steel Co. Mortgage and Collateral Trust Bonds issued and sold for account of construction expenditures on that company's properties made since Dec. 1 1902.....	6,456,727 79
By Bonds and Mortgages of sundry subsidiary companies.....	10,374,460 91
By Purchase Money Obligations issued.....	4,103,528 20
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$40,934,656 90</b>
Less, Amount of the foregoing securities which have been retired up to Dec. 31 1907.....	2,274,177 63
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$38,660,479 27</b>
<b>Balance of expenditures.....</b>	<b>\$243,541,176 57</b>

This balance of capital expenditures has been paid with funds derived from the following sources, to wit:

Bonds paid from Bond Sinking Funds set aside from net earnings, and the interest accretions thereon.....	\$33,056,907 87
Expenditures paid from bond sinking, depreciation and improvement funds, and from surplus net income, and formally written off thereto by authority of the Board of Directors, the Property Account being correspondingly reduced, viz.:	

Expended for—	Paid from Sinking, Deprec'n and Impr't Funds.	Paid from Surplus Net Income.	
Additional Property and Construction.....	\$22,310,413 46	\$110,205,129 15	
Payment of Capital Liabilities.....	8,720,151 47	15,847,186 43	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$31,030,564 87</b>	<b>\$126,052,306 58</b>	<b>157,082,871 45</b>

Total of payments made from Funds and Surplus Net Income and charged off thereto.....	\$190,130,779 32
And the remainder of the outlays has been paid from the capital surplus at date of organization and the balance of accumulated surplus net income of the U. S. Steel Corporation and the Subsidiary Companies as shown Dec. 31 1907.....	53,401,397 25
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$243,541,176 57</b>

**EMPLOYEES AND PAY-ROLLS.**

The average number of employees in the service of all companies during the fiscal year of 1907, in comparison with the fiscal year of 1906, was as follows:

	1907.	1906.
Employees of—	Number.	Number.
Manufacturing Properties.....	151,670	147,048
Coal and Coke Properties.....	21,447	21,929
Iron Ore Mining Properties.....	16,462	14,333
Transportation Properties.....	18,133	16,638
Miscellaneous Properties.....	2,468	2,449
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>210,180</b>	<b>202,457</b>
Total annual salaries and wages.....	\$160,825,822	\$147,765,540

On January 1 1907 (on March 1 1907 in case of the Coke Companies), an advance was made in the wages and salaries of approximately sixty-five per cent of the total employees of all companies. This advance increased the wages and salaries of the employees affected about 6.6-10 per cent. The average rate of wages and salaries paid all employees during 1907 was above 5 per cent higher than the similar average rate in the next preceding year.

**ACQUISITION OF TENNESSEE COAL, IRON & RAILROAD CO. PROPERTIES.**

In and since November 1907 the Corporation acquired \$30,374,825, par value, of the Common Stock, and of Common Stock subscription receipts of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company, being all but \$220,160 of the total of said Common Stock and Common Stock subscription receipts issued and outstanding at December 31 1907.

Of the foregoing aggregate of \$30,374,825, par value, of Common Stock and Common Stock subscription receipts acquired, \$29,742,170 of same were purchased at par, the Corporation delivering in payment therefor its Ten-Sixty Year Five Per Cent Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, as the equivalent of cash, at the rate of \$11,904 76, par value, of said bonds for \$10,000, par value, of Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company's Common Stock; the balance of \$632,655 of said stock acquired was paid for in cash, being the installment of 20 per cent payable December 15 1907 on the Common Stock subscription receipts. The total cost to the Corporation of the stock acquired as above was as follows:

	Par Val. of T.C.I. & RR. Co. Com. Stk. Acquired.	Ten-Sixty Bds. at Par Delivered in Payment Thereof.	Par Value of Bonds Issued, and Cost of Bds. Purchased, for Delivery Per Preceding; also Amt. of Cash Payment Made.
For full paid Common Stock certificates.....	\$29,109,515	\$34,654,000	\$33,940,282 48
For Common Stock subscription receipts, 20% paid.....	632,655	753,000	735,695 16
<b>Total paid for with bonds.....</b>	<b>\$29,742,170</b>	<b>\$35,407,000</b>	<b>\$34,684,977 64</b>
For 20% installment paid Dec. 15 1907 on subscription receipts.....	632,655		632,655 00
<b>Total acquired and cost of the same.....</b>	<b>\$30,374,825</b>	<b>\$35,407,000</b>	<b>\$35,317,632 64</b>

Of the Ten-Sixty Year Five Per Cent Sinking Fund Gold Bonds delivered as above, \$30,000,000 thereof were bonds of this issue held in the Corporation's Treasury, which had been executed and certified in 1903, as authorized by the Directors and Stockholders. The balance of the bonds delivered for the purpose aforesaid was acquired by the Corporation through purchase in the open market.

As appears from its books, the outstanding stocks, bonded debt and Purchase Money Obligations of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company, other than its Common Stock acquired by the U. S. Steel Corporation as above recited, are as follows:

Common Stock.....	\$220,160
Preferred Stock (cumulative 8% dividend).....	124,500
Preferred Stock of Alabama Steel & Shipbuilding Co. (6% guaranteed dividend).....	193,000
Various issues of secured bonds as listed in table on page 728 aggregating.....	14,226,000
Purchase Money Obligations (secured by deposit of Birmingham Southern RR. Co. stock as collateral).....	826,355

The Company also had outstanding at November 1 1907 Bills Payable, originally issued for funds obtained for construction purposes, amounting to \$1,634,311 88.

During the year 1907 the production of the mineral and manufacturing properties of the Tennessee Company was as follows:

Iron Ore.....	1,576,757	Gross Tons
Limestone and Dolomite.....	244,059	" "
Coal (not including that used in making coke).....	1,709,251	Net Tons
Coke.....	1,170,826	" "
Pig Iron—For Market.....	315,573	Gross Tons
For Conversion at Steel Works.....	287,254	" "
O. H. Steel Ingots.....	602,827	" "
Steel Balls.....	243,444	Gross Tons
Billets, Plates and Bars.....	146,171	" "
	88,009	" "

The net profits of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company for the year 1907, after charging off \$437,686 84 for depreciation and extraordinary replacements, and \$885,552 31 for net interest charge on bonded and floating debt, were \$1,426,684 58.

Extensive outlays were made during the year for construction and improvement work. The total amount expended aggregated \$6,589,116 99. The outlays covered additions and betterments as follows:

Land and Real Estate Account.....	\$71,936 41
Extensions and Betterments at Ore and Coal Properties.....	1,239,017 77
Improvements at Bessemer Rolling Mills.....	4,592 87
Additions, Extensions and Betterments at Ensley Furnaces, Steel Works and Rolling Mills.....	5,253,569 94
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$6,589,116 99</b>

## VOLUME OF BUSINESS.

This volume of business done by all companies during the year, as represented by their combined gross sales and earnings, equaled the sum of \$757,014,767 68.

This amount represents the aggregate gross value of the commercial transactions conducted by the respective companies, and includes sales made between the subsidiary companies, and the gross receipts of the transportation companies for services rendered both to subsidiary companies and to the public. The earnings for the year resulting from the above gross business represent the combined profits accruing to the several corporate interests on the respective sales and services rendered, each of which is in itself a complete commercial transaction.

The increase in the aggregate amount of business done by all companies in 1907 on the foregoing basis, as compared with the preceding year, was \$60,267,876 67, divided as follows: Increase in sales value of products shipped to the public, \$18,553,909 92; in sales value of products sold between subsidiary companies (including ore, coal and coke), \$37,372,606 09; and in the gross earnings of the transportation and miscellaneous companies, \$4,331,360 66.

## EMPLOYEES' SUBSCRIPTIONS TO PREFERRED STOCK.

In January 1908 there was again offered to the employees of the United States Steel Corporation and of the Subsidiary Companies the privilege of subscribing for 25,000 shares of Preferred Stock on substantially the same conditions as offered previously, except the price was fixed at \$87 50 per share. The offer was over-subscribed by about one hundred per cent, applications having been received from 24,884 employees for an aggregate of 50,075 shares. Allotments were made as follows: Each subscriber for one share was allotted the same, and all others were allotted fifty per cent of their subscriptions. The total number of shares allotted on this basis was 30,621.

## BALANCE SHEET, STATEMENTS OF ACCOUNTS AND STATISTICS.

The statements of accounts, statistics, &c., presented in this report comprehend, unless otherwise specifically stated, the combined results for the United States Steel Corporation and all of the Subsidiary Companies, including the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company. In respect of this latter company, however, its operating results, wherever included in combined statements, cover only its operations since November 1 1907, the date as of which the United States Steel Corporation acquired a majority interest in the stock of said company.

The Condensed Balance Sheet, on next page, exhibits the combined assets and liabilities of the United States Steel Corporation and of the several Subsidiary Companies, based on the valuations at which the stocks of the Subsidiary Companies and The Carnegie Company bonds were acquired by the Steel Corporation, but *liabilities from one company to another are omitted from both liabilities and assets*. This combined balance sheet for December 31 1907 takes up under their respective headings the assets and outstanding liabilities of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company; also the proportionate part of the assets and liabilities of the Hostetter-Connellsville Coke Company applicable to the stock of that Company which was not previously owned by Steel Corporation interests. The inclusion of these last-named assets and liabilities accounts for substantially all of the items of additions of \$614,722 63 under the heading of Property Account. The increase of \$738,410, as compared with December 31 1906, in the outstanding stocks of subsidiary companies not held by U. S. Steel Corporation, is made up of \$220,160 of Common and \$124,500 of Preferred Stock of Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company, \$193,000 of Preferred Stock of Alabama Steel & Shipbuilding Company (a subsidiary of the T. C. I. & R. R. Co.), and \$203,750 of Hostetter-Connellsville Coke Company stock—total, \$741,410, less \$3,000 of subsidiary companies' stocks outstanding at close of 1906 acquired during the year.

The accounts of the Steel Corporation and of the Subsidiary Companies for the year 1907 have been audited by Price, Waterhouse & Co., the chartered accountants selected for this purpose by the stockholders at the annual meeting April 15 1907. The certificate of the chartered accountants is printed in full on page 33 of pamphlet.

## GENERAL.

During the first ten months in the year 1907 the several departments of the Subsidiary Companies were operated at substantially their maximum capacity. The production by the manufacturing properties of finished products for sale during the period from January 1 to November 1 1907 showed an increase of five per cent over the corresponding period in 1906. Owing, however, to the sudden and severe check to general trade conditions which took place in the fall of 1907, the volume of business of the Subsidiary Companies was materially curtailed, resulting during the last two months of the year in a decrease in production of finished products which exceeded the gain made during the preceding ten months. The production of finished steel products for sale in the entire year of 1907 shows a decrease compared with 1906 of 201,691 tons, or about 2 per cent. The decrease in actual shipments of products made to customers showed a

somewhat larger falling off, 10,451,488 tons of all kinds of manufactured materials (including furnace products and scrap) having been shipped in 1907, against 10,862,425 tons in the preceding year. Prices of steel commodities for domestic sale were not generally advanced during the year, notwithstanding there were marked increases in the cost of raw materials and supplies used in manufacturing, in railroad freight charges, in wages and in taxation charges.

The satisfactory results obtained from the export business through the building up of a permanent and continuous export trade, as noted in previous reports, have continued. During the year there were shipped for export 1,014,082 tons of steel commodities of various kinds, a decrease of 6 per cent as compared with the shipments in the previous year. The gross receipts for the 1907 shipments, however, exceeded those for 1906 by 16 per cent. The average mill price per ton received for all exported materials was only 7 1/2 per cent less than the average price received for all domestic shipments. The advantages to the employees, the domestic consumer, and the manufacturer, of a fair volume of foreign trade during periods of business depression in the United States, have been emphasized in previous reports. In order to obtain the maximum benefits from such trade during times of lesser activity in business in the domestic market, it seems wise to sell continuously in the neutral markets of the world, and even at times when foreign trade conditions do not result in prices so near the domestic prices as were received during 1907.

In November 1907 the Corporation acquired a majority of the common stock of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company as is set forth in detail on the previous page. The purchase was made during the financial panic of October 1907. The parties owning or controlling a majority of the Tennessee Company's stock offered the same to the Corporation on terms which were satisfactory both as to price and manner of payment. The purchase of the property promises benefit to the Corporation and also aided promptly and materially in relieving the financial stress at the time existing. The Tennessee property is very valuable. Its mineral resources are large. The location of the iron ore and coal deposits in the immediate proximity of the manufacturing plants enables the production of iron at reasonable cost. It is believed the lines of business of the Tennessee Company can be materially extended. During the last two years about \$6,250,000 were expended in rehabilitating, modernizing and enlarging the furnaces and steel plant. Additional expenditures of considerable magnitude in 1908 are contemplated to complete the plans for improvements which were under way when the Corporation acquired the property. It is believed that when these improvements and extensions shall have been completed and the operating management perfected, the business of the company will be profitable.

The expenditures by subsidiary companies during 1907 for additional property and construction, including the Tennessee Company's expenditures for two months only, amounted to \$66,981,252 46. Included in this total is \$19,343,229 62 for account of the Gary Plant in Indiana. The subsidiary companies also made during the year expenditures aggregating \$20,324,584 90 for extraordinary replacements. In this report are found schedules showing the more important additions, improvements and replacements comprehended by the above aggregate outlays. The foregoing expenditures, with the exception of \$2,348,301 80, financed by issue of securities and purchase obligations, have been paid for from earnings and surplus income. The properties have been maintained at the highest state of efficiency, and through liberal outlays their production and earning power have been materially increased. At the close of the year a large amount of construction and improvement work was still in progress, being principally the uncompleted portion of the program for extensions and betterments authorized in the early part of 1907. The amount unexpended at January 1 1908 for these purposes, including those for Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company, but exclusive of the requirements for the new work at Gary, Indiana, referred to below, equaled approximately \$40,000,000. It is estimated that about eighty-five per cent of this total amount can be expended in 1908.

Substantial progress was made during the year in the construction of the new plant at Gary, Indiana, the building of the city of Gary, and in the terminal railroad work and facilities adjacent to the steel plant. The expenditures made in connection with the foregoing to December 31 1907, including the cost of about 9,000 acres of land, amounted to \$24,063,388 53. This amount has been provided entirely from surplus net profits of the Corporation. At December 31 1907 there was reserved in the Special Fund set aside and available for the foregoing construction work, a balance of \$26,051,242 62. The balance unexpended at January 1 1908 on appropriations heretofore authorized for this work was \$35,517,000. It is believed about \$18,000,000 of this amount can be expended during 1908.

There has been purchased a site containing about 1,580 acres (of which 300 acres are now submerged) located in St. Louis County, Minnesota, ten miles from the center of the city of Duluth, on which it is proposed to construct a moderate-sized iron and steel plant. The tract fronts on the St. Louis River, which is navigable for large lake steamers, and is located on the line of the Northern Pacific Railway. It is expected, however, that there will be constructed in

connection with the steel plant a belt railway extending northwardly therefrom to a connection with the Duluth Missabe & Northern Railway, to enable the prompt and economical delivery of ore to the plant from the Minnesota ore ranges; also eastwardly from the steel plant across the St. Louis River into Superior, Wisconsin, where connections will be made with five trunk lines of railways reaching the head of Lake Superior from the south and west. It is proposed to have the plant constructed by the Minnesota Steel Company a subsidiary corporation. The plans for the scope and construction of the steel plant have not yet been fully developed. The expenditures on account of this property during 1907 include the purchase of the real estate and some clearing and leveling of the site.

Reference was made in the last annual report to the proposal to establish from the employees' bonus fund for 1907 a separate fund to be used for pension purposes. Accordingly, there was reserved for this purpose the sum of one million dollars. The plan under which the benefits accruing from this Pension Fund will be extended to employees is under consideration.

During the first six months of 1907 orders for steel products were received equalling substantially the maximum capacity of the mills. Subsequently there was a marked falling off in the new business offered. As a result the tonnage of unfilled orders on the books at December 31 1907 was only 4,624,553 tons of all kinds of manufactured steel products. In common with other lines of industry there was a material reduction in sales during the latter part of 1907. However, the bookings for January were twenty-five per cent better than December, and for February twenty-five per cent better than January. As this report goes to press the bookings per day are at least twenty-five per cent larger than those of February. The management express hopeful views of the future.

The Board takes pleasure in acknowledging the loyal and efficient services of the officers and employees of the Corporation and the several subsidiary companies.

By order of the Board of Directors.

ELBERT H. GARY, Chairman.

WILLIAM E. COREY, President.

CONDENSED GENERAL BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 31 1907.

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
<b>Property Account—</b>		<b>Capital Stock of U. S. Steel Corporation—</b>	
<i>Properties Owned and Operated by the Several Companies—</i>		Common ..... \$508,302,500 00	
Balance of this account as of December 31 1906.....	\$1,378,185,605 07	Preferred ..... 360,281,100 00	\$868,583,600 00
Additions during 1907 to foregoing balance (see previous page).....	614,722 63	<b>Capital Stocks of Subsidiary Companies Not Held by U. S. Steel Corporation (Par Value)..... 761,810 00</b>	
Tennessee Coal, Iron & RR. Co.'s Properties, viz.: Cost of Fixed Property as acquired at November 1 1907.....	\$48,061,208 83	<b>Bonded and Debenture Debt—</b>	
Expended for Construction in November and December.....	984,886 74	United States Steel Corporation 50-Year 5% Bonds..... \$303,957,000 00	
Expended for Additional Property and Construction in 1907 other than by or for account T. C. I. & RR. Co.....	49,946,095 57	United States Steel Corporation 10-60-Year 5% Bonds..... 200,000,000 00	
Less—Charged off to the following accounts, viz.: To Bond Sinking Funds..... \$572,500 00	65,996,365 72	Less—Redeemed and held by Trustees of Sinking Funds..... 503,957,000 00	
To Depreciation, Extinguishment and Replacement Funds..... 4,680,421 03	\$1,494,742,788 99	Balance outstanding..... \$480,199,000 00	
To Funds provided from Surplus Net Income for payment of capital expenditures (see page 728)..... 33,949,799 46	59,202,720 49	Subsidiary Cos.' Bds. (Guaranteed by U. S. Steel Corp'n)..... \$48,035,000 00	
Expended for Stripping and Development at Mines, and Investment in Structural Erection and Logging Plants, viz.: Balance at December 31 1906..... \$5,722,340 61	\$1,435,540,068 50	Subsidiary Cos.' Bds. (not Guaranteed by U. S. Steel Corp'n)..... 79,716,904 13	
Net Increase during the year 1907..... 4,575,041 26	10,297,381 87	Less—Redeemed and held by Trustees of Sinking Funds..... 7,801,000 00	
	\$1,445,837,450 37	Balance outstanding..... 119,951,904 13	
<b>Deferred Charges to Operations—</b>		Debenture Scrip Illinois Steel Company..... 34,356 66	
Payments for Advanced Mining Royalties, Exploration Expenses and Miscellaneous charges, chargeable to future operations of the properties.....	86,204,733 85	<b>600,185,270 79</b>	
Less—Fund reserved from Surplus to cover possible failure to realize Advanced Mining Royalties.....	2,500,000 00	<b>Capital Obligations Authorized or Created for Capital Expenditures Made (Held in the Treasury Subject to Sale, but Not Included in Assets—See page 729)—</b>	
	3,704,733 85	Subsidiary Companies' Bonds, not included in this Balance Sheet as either a Liability or an Asset..... \$10,322,000 00	
<b>Investments—</b>		<b>Mortgages and Purchase Money Obligations of Subsidiary Companies—</b>	
Outside Real Estate and Other Property.....	1,717,119 87	Mortgages..... \$2,135,240 38	
<b>Sinking and Reserve Fund Assets—</b>		Purchase Money Obligations..... 3,258,700 65	
Cash resources held by Trustees account of Bond Sinking Funds..... (\$31,559,000 par value of Redeemed Bonds held by Trustees, not treated as an asset.).....	\$444,200 88	<b>5,393,941 03</b>	
Contingent Fund and Miscellaneous Assets.....	1,215,522 85	<b>Current Liabilities—</b>	
Insurance Fund Assets (at market value).....	4,120,158 63	Current Accounts Payable and Pay-Rolls..... \$22,596,438 45	
Depreciation and Extinguishment Fund Assets (at market value).....	10,741,977 19	Bills Payable (of Tenn. Coal, Iron & RR. Co.)..... 1,052,747 59	
Investments (at market value) for Special Construction Fund for Gary Plant.....	15,920,542 14	Special Deposits or Loans due employees and others..... 1,057,495 58	
	\$32,442,401 69	Accrued Taxes not yet due..... 3,736,747 89	
<b>Current Assets—</b>		Accrued Interest and Unpresented Coupons..... 7,863,913 57	
Inventories*.....	\$136,188,874 28	Preferred Stock Dividend No. 27, Payable February 29 1908..... 6,304,919 25	
Accounts Receivable.....	58,398,454 36	Common Stock Dividend No. 17, Payable March 30 1908..... 2,541,512 50	
Bills Receivable, Customers' and Guaranteed Loans.....	10,193,706 91	<b>45,063,824 74</b>	
Agents' Balances.....	835,369 33	<b>Total Capital and Current Liabilities..... \$1,519,988,446 56</b>	
Sundry Marketable Bonds and Stocks.....	8,831,154 32	<b>Sinking and Reserve Funds—</b>	
Loans on Collateral.....	6,000,000 00	Sinking, Depreciation and Replacement Funds, per table on page 728..... \$41,360,635 19	
Cash, viz.: In hand and on deposit with Banks, Bankers and Trust Companies subject to cheque..... \$51,232,395 07	53,063,848 88	General Construction Fund for authorized appropriations (see page 728)..... 3,923,814 96	
Deposits loaned on call..... 2,741,453 81	274,411,308 08	Special Construction Fund for account Gary, Ind., Plant (see page 728)..... 26,051,242 62	
	\$1,758,113,013 86	Contingent and Miscellaneous Operating Funds..... 7,991,275 89	
		Insurance Funds..... 4,648,358 57	
		<b>83,975,347 23</b>	
		<b>Bond Sinking Funds with Accretions..... 31,503,976 45</b>	
		Represented by Cash (and by redeemed bonds not treated as assets—See Contra.)	
		<b>Undivided Surplus of U. S. Steel Corporation and Subsidiary Companies—</b>	
		Capital Surplus provided in organization..... \$25,000,000 00	
		Balance of Surplus accumulated by all companies from April 1 1901 to December 31 1907, per table on page 34 of pamphlet..... 69,736,490 77	
		Total Surplus exclusive of Subsidiary Companies' Inter-Company Profits in Inventories..... \$94,736,490 77	
		Undivided Surplus of Subsidiary Companies, representing Profits accrued on sale of materials and products to other subsidiary companies and on hand in latter's Inventories..... 27,978,752 56	
		<b>122,645,243 62</b>	
		<b>\$1,758,113,013 86</b>	

\* Inventory valuations include profits accrued to subsidiary companies on materials and products sold to other subsidiary companies and undisposed of by the latter—see contra specific surplus account for these profits. The total of all inventories is, however, below the actual current market prices.

UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES CONDENSED GENERAL PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.  
For Year ending Dec. 31 1907.

<p><b>Gross Receipts—</b> Gross Sales and Earnings (see page 000).....\$757,914,767 68 Less—Manufacturing and Producing Cost and Operating Expenses.....*564,166,777 12 Balance.....\$192,847,990 56 Sundry Net Manufacturing and Operating Gains and Losses, including Idle Plant expenses, Royalties received, Depreciation in Inventory valuations, &amp;c.....\$2,567,150 85 Rentals received.....699,058 60 3,266,209 45 Total Net Manufacturing, Producing and Operating Income.....\$196,114,200 01</p> <p><b>Other Income—</b> Net Profits of Properties owned, including those of T. O. I. &amp; RR. Co. for two months, but whose operations (gross revenue, cost of product, expenses, &amp;c.) are not included in this statement.....\$1,737,939 35 Interest and Dividends on Investments and on Deposits, &amp;c.....4,744,801 62 6,482,740 97 Total Income.....\$202,596,940 98</p> <p><b>General Expenses—</b> Administrative, Selling and General Expenses and Employees' Bonus and Pension Funds (not including general expenses of transportation companies).....\$15,945,436 84</p>	<p>Taxes.....5,383,923 95 Miscellaneous Expenditures and Charges (net).....114,008 89 Commercial Discounts and Interest.....3,952,009 63 25,395,379 33 Balance of Income.....\$177,201,561 65</p> <p><b>Interest Charges—</b> Interest on Bonds and Mortgages of the Subsidiary Companies.....\$5,358,163 50 Interest on Purchase Money Obligations and Special Deposits or Loans of the Subsidiary Companies.....124,031 92 6,492,195 42 Balance, being the aggregate earnings of the several companies for the year.....\$170,709,366 23 Less—Profits earned by subsidiary companies on sales made and service rendered account of materials on hand in purchasing companies' inventories, and which profits have not yet been realized in cash from the standpoint of a combined statement of the business of the U. S. Steel Corporation and subsidiary companies.....9,744,692 51 Earnings for the Year 1907, per Income Account, page 34 of pamphlet.....\$160,964,673 72</p> <p>* Includes charges for ordinary maintenance and repairs, approximately \$35,000,000. See table on page 727</p>
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We have audited the above Balance Sheet, and certify that in our opinion it is properly drawn up so as to show the true financial position of the United States Steel Corporation and Subsidiary Companies on December 31, 1907.  
New York, March 7 1908.  
PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO., Auditors.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH COMPANY.  
ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31 1907.

New York, March 10 1908.

To the Stockholders:

The results of the business for the year 1907, as shown by the Comptroller's statement appended, were as follows:

Profits.....\$23,479,290 10	Interest.....7,209,902 16
Balance.....16,269,387 94	Dividends paid.....10,943,644 00
Carried to Reserve.....3,500,000 00	Carried to Surplus.....1,325,743 94

The following were the corresponding figures for the year 1906:

Profits.....\$17,857,687 37	Interest.....4,886,750 61
Balance.....12,970,936 76	Dividends paid.....10,195,233 59
Carried to Reserve.....1,773,736 62	Carried to Surplus.....1,001,966 64

SUBSCRIBER STATIONS.

The number of stations at the end of the year operated directly by the associated companies which constitute our system in the United States was 3,035,533, an increase of 308,244. In addition to this number there were 755,316 exchange and toll stations connected to our system by our toll and long-distance lines, but operated by local, co-operative and rural independent companies or associations having sub-license or connection contracts. Adding also our telephones employed for private line purposes, there was a total of 3,839,000 stations connected to the Bell system, as against 3,070,660 stations at the close of the previous year, an increase of 768,340 stations.

The increase in the number of subscriber stations operated directly by our associated companies was less than last year, due to more rigid collection of bills and more careful scrutiny of applicants. As the average cost of connecting subscribers far exceeds the average annual income per station, permanency is more desirable than numbers. The result has been an improvement in the class of subscribers, so that, notwithstanding this smaller increase in subscriber stations, the increase in gross revenue is fully equal to that of former years.

WIRE MILEAGE.

The total mileage of wire in use for exchange and toll service was 8,610,592 miles, of which 1,141,687 were added during the year. These figures do not include the mileage of wire operated by sub-licensees.

TRAFFIC.

Including the traffic over the long-distance lines, but excluding sub-licensees, the daily average of toll connections was about 494,000 and of exchange connections about 18,130,000, as against corresponding figures in 1906 of 462,000 and 16,478,000; the total daily average for 1907 reaching 18,624,000, or at the rate of about 5,997,000,000 per year.

CONSTRUCTION.

In the early part of the past year there were signs of a coming change in general business conditions, and steps were taken to stop all construction not necessary either for immediate demand or to put the plant in condition to economically meet future demand. The result of this action has been satisfactory. The construction expenditures during the latter part of the year were largely reduced.

The amount added to construction and real estate by all the companies, excluding sub-licensees, constituting our system in the United States during the year 1907 was:

For Exchange.....\$44,184,800	For toll lines.....4,426,400
For land and buildings.....4,310,200	
	52,921,400

CONSTRUCTION OF PREVIOUS YEARS.

The amount added in 1900 was \$31,619,100; in 1901, \$31,005,400; in 1902, \$37,336,500; in 1903, \$35,368,700; in 1904, \$33,436,700; in 1905, \$50,780,906; and in 1906, \$79,366,949, making the grand total of expenditure upon these properties during the eight years \$351,835,655.

MAINTENANCE AND RECONSTRUCTION.

During the year \$36,626,667 was applied out of revenue to maintenance and reconstruction purposes.

The total amount of maintenance and reconstruction charged against revenue for the last five years was over \$147,000,000. This expenditure is reflected in the superior condition of the plant, the theory and practice being that the plant must be kept in standard condition at the expense of revenue.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH COMPANY INVESTMENT.

The amount contributed by the American Telephone & Telegraph Company in 1907 by way of investment in its own long-distance plant (\$1,285,000), in real estate (\$585,485) and in the purchase of stock and bonds and in advances to its operating companies (\$29,952,000), was in all \$31,822,485, an addition of about ten per cent to its entire investment up to January 1 1907.

ASSOCIATED COMPANIES.

Financial Condition.

The associated operating companies of the United States (not including the American Telephone & Telegraph Company) commenced the year with rather an abnormal indebtedness. Measures were at once taken to bring this within the normal limits of current operations. This has been done and the obligations of those companies to other than the American Telephone & Telegraph Company decreased for the year \$21,000,000, while the cash on hand increased at the same time \$1,500,000—a net improvement in such liabilities of \$22,500,000.

During the year the Western Electric Company decreased its indebtedness \$9,400,000 and increased its cash \$1,150,000, making a net improvement of \$10,550,000 for that company.

The total improvement of our associate operating and manufacturing companies in the United States was \$33,050,000, bringing the current and floating indebtedness of all the associated companies well within the limits of current operations.

Construction for the Current Year.

Estimates of all the associated operating companies and of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company for all anticipated requirements for 1908 have been prepared, thoroughly studied and considered in connection with available resources. Maximum expenditure in each case has been agreed upon, which is well within the available resources. All who are responsible for the expenditures are working in entire accord with these agreements and understandings, and it is believed that the results will be well within the limits fixed.

WESTERN ELECTRIC COMPANY.

The Western Electric Company desired to extend its relations with our company and the associated companies, and to cover with its operations the entire telephonic field, whether connected with the Bell system or not. At the same time it was thought that the management, which would remain the same if brought into closer touch with the general organization of the Bell system, could avoid duplication of effort in electrical and mechanical development, and in this way, and by the concentration of the purchase and distribution of supplies, effect greater efficiency and economy.

To this end contracts have been made with most of the Bell companies, and the contract between our company and the Western Electric Company has been modified in respect to the sale of telephones and telephonic apparatus.

The business of the year 1907, considering the unusual conditions and the large contraction in business, was fairly satisfactory, if taken alone by itself. When taken in connection with the overstock from 1906 and the amount of merchandise and material on hand or in process at the beginning of the year, it shows very small profit.

Marketable goods and merchandise on hand at the end of the year 1907 were inventoried at \$2,000,000 less than cost, and concessions in prices to the amount of \$335,000 were made.

These items, in addition to the high rates and unusual amount of interest paid, made it necessary to pay substantially all of the dividend of 1907 out of surplus.

At the end of the year cash and cash assets exceeded the payables by about eighteen per cent. The quick assets including merchandise exceeded the payables more than two to one. The plant stands on the books at about \$12,000,000, which is fifty-one per cent of the actual cost.

During the year an issue of bonds to the amount of \$15,000,000 was authorized, which will be used when conditions are favorable to provide additional working capital if needed.

A proposition was made by our company to purchase the outstanding share capital of the Western Electric Company at a price agreed upon with some representative shareholders as fair and equitable. Over 30,000 shares have accepted the offer, making the total holdings of our company over 120,000 out of 150,000 shares.

GROSS REVENUE AND EXPENSES—OPERATING COMPANIES.

Attention has been given to the operating expenses with a view to bringing them down to the lowest economy consistent with the highest efficiency.

In spite of increase in wages and the continuance of the same high standard of maintenance which has always prevailed, the ratio of expense to gross revenue has decreased, so that the net revenue shows a gratifying improvement.

It is expected and believed that the continuation of the present policy through the coming year will produce equally satisfactory results.

The following table shows the year's results of all the telephone operating companies associated with the Bell system, not including the long-distance business and the Bell Telephone Company of Canada, for the year 1907, compared with 1906.

COMPARATIVE CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF BELL TELEPHONE COMPANIES IN UNITED STATES, AMERICAN TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH COMPANY NOT INCLUDED.  
(Excluding Duplications.)

	1906.	1907.	Increase.
Gross Earnings.....	\$105,441,600	\$120,753,200	\$15,311,500
Expenses—			
Operating and General.....	47,206,400	53,242,300	6,035,900
Maintenance.....	30,639,200	34,063,700	4,026,500
Total Expenses.....	77,845,500	87,306,000	10,062,400
Balance, Net Earnings.....	27,596,000	32,845,200	5,249,200
Deduct Interest.....	5,197,800	7,025,500	1,827,700
Balance.....	22,398,200	25,819,700	3,421,500
Dividends Declared.....	16,682,000	19,206,100	2,524,100
Undivided Profits.....	5,716,200	6,613,500	897,400

ISSUE OF NEW SHARE CAPITAL.

Early in the year, anticipating the possibility of an uncertain financial condition, your Directors authorized an offer of 219,252 shares of capital stock to the existing shareholders, at the ratio of one share to each six shares then held. Of this issue, all but 9,486 shares were subscribed for and taken. The money realized placed our company in such condition that it was enabled to fully protect all of its associated and allied interests during the exceedingly critical financial period just passed, and left it in a position to meet all anticipated demands of the current year based on a complete discussion of and agreement on the requirements and resources of our company and of the associated, and controlled companies.

With this issue there are now outstanding 1,525,280 shares of capital stock, distributed among 23,469 shareholders, an increase of 5,275 over January 1 1907, being an average of sixty-five shares each.

It will be interesting to note that 1,312,502 of these shares are held by 23,453 shareholders, an average of less than fifty-six each, the balance, 212,778, being held by sixteen shareholders of 5,000 or over shares each—an average of 13,298 each. More than three-quarters of the entire share capital is held in New England.

SELLING TELEPHONES.

The policy of our company in the past has been to lease telephones, and to allow the Western Electric Company to sell only apparatus to our licensees. Believing that the best interests of all would be advanced by the general use of standard telephonic apparatus, after consultation with and with the approval of our associated and licensed companies, we authorized the Western Electric Company to sell both telephones and telephonic apparatus to all applicants. While the time has been too short to show positively the effect of this policy, the indications are that the benefits direct and indirect will be large, particularly in the development of unoccupied territory in connection with the Bell system.

EXAGGERATION OF TELEPHONE PROFITS FOR SPECULATIVE PURPOSES.

Much of the agitation against legitimate telephone business is founded on false and exaggerated statements of the profits originally made by the early Bell companies.

These statements have been used by the promoters of both good and bad enterprises.

As a matter of fact, the shareholders of The American Bell Telephone Company and its predecessors paid into the treasuries of those companies more actual cash than was represented by the capitalization at par value.

The only shares of The American Bell Telephone Company not issued for cash at par or at a premium were the shares, amounting to \$5,100,000, issued in exchange for the shares and property of the National Bell Telephone Company. The premiums received by the company on further issues of stock amounted to more than this sum.

The substitution of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company for The American Bell Telephone Company was, in effect, the purchase of the property of The American Bell Telephone Company for cash at somewhat less than the average market price prevailing prior to the purchase. None of the American Telephone & Telegraph shares now stand on any other basis than cash at par value.

In view of the enterprise shown and the risk incurred by the original investors, who received no interest or dividends for years, the return was certainly not large to those who created an enterprise which has probably done more to bring about a new and advantageous condition in the affairs of mankind than any other industry in the history of the world.

PHYSICAL VALUATION OF TELEPHONE PLANTS.

For the purpose of determining the relation between the physical plant and the capitalization, a valuation of the exchange, toll and long-distance line plant included in the Bell system was made at the close of the year. The valuation was based on the replacement cost of the existing plant, and does not include any "unearned increment" or allowance for franchises, but assumes a clear field and free franchise. When to this valuation is added the value of rights of way now unobtainable, patents, franchises, and other valuable considerations, it will be conceded that the Bell system is unique. This showing is interesting and should serve to correct some popular but erroneous impressions.

January 1 1908 all obligations of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company and its associated operating companies in the United States, including capital stock at par, held by the public were..... \$554,930,000

Cash on hand, quick receivables, working assets, and sundry investments were.....	101,074,000
Balance, capital representing plants.....	453,855,000
The plants are carried on the books of the various companies at Appraised value by Engineers (opper at 15 cents).....	492,406,000
Outstanding obligations against plant.....	488,296,000
Appraised value in excess of outstanding obligations.....	453,865,000
Book value exchange construction only, per exchange station.....	34,431,000
Book value all plants (toll line and exchange) of Bell operating companies in United States (not including long-distance) per exchange station.....	114
Book value all plants in the United States, including long-distance, per exchange station.....	149
	162

PROMOTION AND COMPETITION—INDEPENDENT COMPANIES.

The unusual production and prices, during the past few years, of those commodities which this country sells to the whole world, with accompanying very general distribution of wealth, resulted in an almost phenomenal financial and industrial activity, stimulating new enterprises and promotions of all kinds, among them independent telephone companies.

The exaggerated stories of the fortunes made by original telephone investors, together with misleading statements of probable profits, made it possible to launch many of these companies pledged to low rates for exchange service and high dividends to investors. At these low rates, with "maintenance" and "reconstruction" expenses either intentionally or ignorantly disregarded, these companies for a time had an appearance of prosperity.

The result has been unfortunate in nearly every case. The promises and pledges as to rates and profits, made as an excuse for their coming, as a basis for their franchise, and as an incentive to attract capital, are now admitted to be impossible. Most, if not all, of these companies, which have had an existence long enough to force attention to the items of "maintenance" or "reconstruction," are now asking for increased rates, and to be absolved from onerous conditions freely accepted and assumed at the beginning. Reorganizations are now in progress.

It would seem, as a whole, that the gain of the public through competition based on low rates has not compensated for the loss of capital invested in these enterprises.

During this period of strife and rush for development and extension, many subscribers were connected to exchange systems with little or no benefit to themselves or advantage to others, and much was done that under ordinary conditions would not have been done.

RATES AND RATE REGULATION.

The result of these conditions has been to create in the minds of the public, and of public bodies, misleading and mistaken ideas of the telephone business. It has encouraged attempts at regulation of rates and business on lines that if obligatory or persisted in would be ruinous. In controversies as to rates, the policy of our associated companies has been to make a complete and absolute showing of the condition, cost and value of plant, cost and value of service

cost and necessity of proper maintenance, and the broad position is taken that neither our company nor the associated companies have anything to conceal or anything to apologize for. That the capitalization of all the companies is conservative, far within justifiable limits, and in the relation between the replacement value of the properties and the capitalization of the companies, unique. Fair rates, therefore, should be authorized or acquiesced in, for it is only by fair rates that good service to the public and permanent, healthy conditions can be created or maintained. With a full knowledge of all surrounding circumstances and conditions, it is believed that this would be fully acquiesced in by the public.

Fair rates would insure high-class plant and equipment maintained at a high state of efficiency, and would provide fair wages to employees, the highest paid for similar class of employment. Both of these are necessary to good service.

Fair rates should give fair return on the investment, and promise fair return on new money needed. This is necessary to maintain the interest of the existing shareholders in the proper administration of the business, as well as to provide for the continually increasing public demand.

Any revenue produced over and above such requirements and the proper reserve to provide for contingencies could be used for the benefit of the public, allowing the company to retain a part sufficient to stimulate the most efficient and economical management. It would be difficult, if not impossible, to get effective and economical management, such as would produce the best results for both the public and the shareholders, without recognizing this principle.

It does not seem possible that there can be any question of the justice of this position. That being granted, the facts to be settled are:

Is the management honest and competent?

What is the investment?

Is the property represented by that investment maintained at a high standard?

What percentage of return does it show?

Is that a fair return?

Is it obtained by a reasonable distribution of gross charges?

If these questions are answered satisfactorily, there can be no basis for conflict between the company and the public, and the less the working conditions are made inflexible by legislative proscription, the better will be the solution of the constantly changing problems incident to a growing business.

The question of maintenance is of the greatest importance and will be referred to more at length later.

#### COMPETITION.

The value of any exchange system is measured by the number of members of any community that are connected with it. If there are two systems, neither of them serving all, important users must be connected with both systems. Connection with only one is of but partial value and cannot be satisfactory. Two exchange systems in the same community, each serving the same members, cannot be conceived of as a permanency, nor can the service in either be furnished at any material reduction because of the competition, if return on investment and proper maintenance are taken into account. Duplication of plant is a waste to the investor. Duplication of charges is a waste to the user.

The advantages claimed for competition are lower rates and improved service. Exhaustive competition may temporarily produce either or both of these results, but, as before stated, this temporary gain is purchased by an excessive waste. Duplication of plant and operation cannot produce either result without exhaustive competition. Given the same management, the public must pay double rates for service, to meet double charges, on double capital, double operating expenses and double maintenance. In most cases of proposed competition an examination of the prospectus will show that, by some process, it is expected to make good a capitalization equal to at least two or three times the actual cost of the construction. The only benefits are to the promoter.

#### PUBLIC CONTROL.

It is contended that if there is to be no competition, there should be public control.

It is not believed that there is any serious objection to such control, provided it is independent, intelligent, considerate, thorough and just, recognizing, as does the Inter-State Commerce Commission in its report recently issued, that capital is entitled to its fair return, and good management or enterprise to its reward.

#### WHAT IS FAIR RETURN ON CAPITAL?

With guaranteed or reasonably certain income, money can be obtained for any enterprise at moderate rates.

With uncertainty—owing to competition and opposition, possible or actual, or possible regulation of rates without proper investigation or consideration—a more or less speculative price must be paid.

Subject to these general rules, "locality" and existing general conditions will establish the rate.

#### FAIR CHARGES—UPON WHAT BASED? EXCHANGE SERVICE.

An exchange system is made up of circuits (each consisting of two wires) radiating from a central office, or from central offices connected by trunk lines, so arranged that each circuit can be connected directly or through trunk lines with the others. There are in these circuits of the Bell system about 7,000,000 miles of wire—over two miles of wire to

each subscriber—one-half in underground conduits. The system of radiating circuits is the most expensive part of the exchange system to build, it is least durable, therefore most expensive to maintain, calls for the largest part of the total investment, and consequently must bear the largest part of the cost of capital.

The real value of a telephone exchange system depends entirely on the distribution and number of other members of the same or other communities connected with the same or connecting systems, with whom any subscriber can have prompt and satisfactory communication.

Any member of a community connected with an exchange system can be reached as well, but not as conveniently, from a central or public office as from a subscriber's station.

To reach any member of a community not connected with any exchange system, whether from public station or subscriber's station, is too inconvenient and impractical to be considered for ordinary use.

Therefore, the particular circuit connecting any subscriber with the exchange is what might be termed a *convenience to that particular subscriber, but a necessity to all other subscribers.*

It is not merely the maintenance of the individual circuit connecting with the exchange that is paid for by any subscriber; *it is in a greater measure the use from time to time of the circuits, trunks and facilities which make communication possible with all other subscribers.*

It is the ability to communicate with others that makes the exchange valuable; it is the use of other circuits than your own.

The cost and value of the system to any subscriber do not depend so much on the number of communications had as on the number and extent of other circuits and facilities necessary to give the communications desired.

It is plain, therefore, that the character of the circuit connecting any subscriber with the exchange does not determine either the cost or value to that subscriber of the exchange connections.

The many and complicated systems of charges prevailing indicate the struggles experts have had in their efforts to establish consistent and reasonable rates.

As the value of the exchange to the subscriber depends upon the number of subscribers within reach—rates must be so established that the maximum number of subscribers can be obtained, so that the greatest number of those with whom communication may be wanted will be connected with the exchange. The cost of any circuit, therefore, must be largely distributed between those who may desire to communicate with the particular subscriber connected by that circuit.

The cost or value cannot be exactly distributed—an approximation is reached by measured service charges, or by a classification of service between business houses and residences with a sub-classification of plant between "direct" and "party" line.

Business rates are higher for the reason that presumably the business subscriber connects with the greatest number of other subscribers, and consequently makes use of the greatest number of circuits and operating facilities in an exchange.

Residence rates are lower because the residence subscriber connects with a limited number of other subscribers, and because he makes more limited demands on the central office.

It being established that the measure of value is not in the particular class of line connecting any subscriber to an exchange, but in the use of the exchange system as a whole, and that the value of any exchange depends on the area covered and the maximum number of desired individuals that can be reached, rates must be so adjusted that no rate shall bear unjustly on particular individuals or classes; that, at some rate, connection with the exchange is within reach of any one who can add to the value, to others, of the exchange, and that, as a whole, the revenue will be sufficient to maintain the plant, pay fair wages, make enough return on capital and enterprise to insure good economical management and sufficient capital to meet the increasing demands of the public.

#### "TOLL" LINE AND "LONG-DISTANCE" SERVICE.

Toll line and long-distance communications require, as in exchange connections, the exclusive use of a circuit, two wires, between two points for an interval of time, varying with the conditions; over the whole system the average "time interval" consumed in the completion of each communication is about seven and one-half minutes.

Direct service between two points with large demands for service is the least complicated; the average "time interval" of each communication lasts about three and one-half to five minutes. Between points of small demand, or between intermediate points on local lines, both complications and cost increase, and the average "time interval" is not less than five minutes each. Between points on side or branch lines, or distant points requiring combinations of circuits, or complicated and delicate auxiliary apparatus with many attendant operators, complications and cost increase rapidly, and the "time interval" taken for each communication varies from five to seven and one-half minutes to an indefinite period.

*Cost is determined by the capital and maintenance charges of the plant and operating costs divided by the average number of communications.*

Cheap rates for service depend upon high average use of facilities.

High average is obtained ordinarily in public service by putting on higher pressure—crowding—or in some way rendering more than normal service through or over any given facilities during the limited periods of great demand.

It is by this means, and by this means only, that cheap service is rendered to the public.

Whatever inconvenience or discomfort there may be caused on one hand is compensated for by the reduced price charged for service.

In this particular toll line or long-distance service is unique. In whatever way the circuit is made up, a certain "time interval" must be given exclusively to each communication and to the communicating parties. No other communication can be crowded on that circuit during that "time interval."

Any "time interval" passed without being utilized is lost beyond recovery. A good average cannot be made by crowding two or more communications into the "time interval" of one, nor by putting on higher pressure to get more "time intervals" over the same circuit.

There are only a certain number of five-minute "time intervals" in each hour, or five-minute "spaces" on each clock. If you want more "time intervals" or more "spaces" you must take more hours or more clocks. In toll line business anything above the normal capacity of each circuit must be provided for by additional circuits.

Toll line or long-distance business requires the presence of the communicating parties; for that reason it is confined to the business or working hours of the day; and, further, the greater part of this business is not only limited to those few hours when parties are most likely to be located at some particular place, but to that part of those few hours immediately after the general business of the day has developed. For this reason the greater part of the toll line or long-distance business is crowded into an exceedingly small part of the business day. The periods of great demand are short. The facilities provided are idle a great part of even the business hours.

The diagrams following illustrate this most graphically—one taken at Washington, where the business hours, due to the newspaper correspondence, extend well into the night, the other at a city which shows better than the average. (See pamphlet report.)

Examination shows that about half the facilities are utilized to a fair part of the capacity during business hours only. All the rest are utilized only to a fractional part of the capacity at any time. If during certain hours the business as shown on these diagrams could be subjected to a half hour's delay, the facilities required could be reduced one-third at least.

Toll line or long-distance business is in the minds of the public similar to telegraphic message business. There is no comparison. Telegraphic circuits between points are at most one wire, on all trunk lines two to four circuits over one wire.

Telegrams are handed in, filed before an operator and despatched in order. In this way the business is distributed more uniformly over working hours, and during the night hours the lines are used for press messages, night messages, or for long-distance messages in transit.

MAINTENANCE.

Utter disregard for repairs and reconstruction, usually comprised under the head of "maintenance," has been the cause of more misunderstanding on the part of the public and public bodies having to do with rates, of more self—or selfish—deceit on the part of promoters of telephone enterprises, and of more mistakes on the part of the investing public than any one factor in the telephone business.

With a new plant, "current repair" is at a minimum, and can be for a time disregarded; with a growing plant, it is too easy to lose it in construction; but sooner or later, if not provided out of current revenue, where it belongs, it will be found either in increased construction—that is, capital charges—or in a depreciated plant.

Any company paying dividends and fixed charges, particularly dividends, without first providing for proper maintenance, can have but one end—disaster.

In any consideration of this question the leaning should be towards liberal rather than inadequate maintenance. In any properly administered company any excess would be found in betterments or construction, and consequently in reduced capital investment, while inadequate maintenance would soon show in quality of service and in reconstruction requirements. In other words, surplus maintenance would be offset by decrease of capital charges, while inadequate maintenance requiring new construction in time would increase capital charges.

Attention is called to the facts shown above that during the past five years there has been expended out of revenue for maintenance and reconstruction about \$150,000,000 on plant, which now has a replacement value of \$488,000,000.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS AND STATEMENTS.

Appended hereto, as usual, are a series of comparative statistics showing certain phases of the development of the business of the company and its associated companies; the balance sheet of the company as of January 1 1908; also a comparative statement of the earnings and expenses for

the years 1906 and 1907, and a statement showing the net revenue and the dividends paid 1900-1907.

In connection with the improvement shown in the year's business, it may not be amiss to call attention to the fact that each year in the past has shown an improvement over the previous year, whatever may have been the general business conditions.

Everything indicates that the current year will be no exception to this.

It is only in times like the present that the true economy and value of the telephone service with its varied relations to the dispatch and conduct of business and to social relations can be realized. This only emphasizes the fact that of all services the telephone service is the last to be dispensed with.

GENERAL.

The past year completes what may be called the thirtieth year of corporate organized work in the development of the Bell Telephone System. In the mind of Mr. Bell, the invention and its application had simultaneous growth. During the first year, such of the many "imaginings" and ideas as to development as were demonstrably practical were assimilated and the business was established on the lines now followed, which make our company with its associated companies a national system with millions of subscribers connected by millions of miles of circuit with local exchange systems, all bound into one large comprehensive system by the toll and long-distance lines with their 163,000 miles of poles and 1,664,000 miles of wire, the whole inter-dependent and inter-communicating, an aggregation or union impossible to destroy in detail, and impossible to reproduce as a whole.

Each year has seen some progress in annihilating distance and bringing people closer to each other. Thirty years more may bring about results which will be almost as astonishing as those of the past thirty years. To the public, this "Bell System" furnishes facilities, in its "universality" of service and connection, of infinite value to the business world, a service which could not be furnished by disassociated companies.

The strength of the Bell system lies in this "universality." It affords facilities to the public beyond those possible on any other lines. It carries with it also the obligation to occupy and develop the whole field. The urban field was the first to receive attention and the development keeps pace with the demand. The semi-urban and rural demand came later. This has been met both directly by the operating companies and indirectly through local, co-operative and rural combinations, under license from, and connected by toll lines with, our operating companies. The policy adopted during the year of selling telephones and telephonic apparatus has given fresh impetus to this line of development, which is now showing most gratifying results.

This position of our company has been reached only by a large expenditure of capital, which is, however, fully represented by plant and property with an earning power that must be considered satisfactory.

If this expenditure is but considered as the financing of thirty-five distinct companies occupying thirty-five distinct territories, and is considered as so distributed rather than as a whole, the aggregate does not seem formidable. In this focussing of capital there are distinct advantages in that the revenue is derived from so many and such varied sources, and that the success of our company lies not in the success of any one company but in the average of all.

For the Directors,

THEODORE N. VAIL,  
President.

TOLL LINES IN THE UNITED STATES OF THIS COMPANY AND THE COMPANIES ASSOCIATED WITH IT.

	Jan. 1 1899	Jan. 1 1905	Jan. 1 1906	Jan. 1 1907	Jan. 1 1908
Miles of pole lines	75,718	136,347	145,555	154,869	163,218
Miles of wire	385,911	1,121,228	1,265,236	1,461,173	1,664,081

TOLL CONNECTIONS.

The average daily number of toll connections is	493,775
Or a total per year of about	158,996,000

EXCHANGES OF THE BELL COMPANIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

	Jan. 1 1899	Jan. 1 1905	Jan. 1 1906	Jan. 1 1907	Jan. 1 1908
Exchanges	1,126	4,080	4,532	4,889	5,108
Branch offices	1,008				
Miles of wire on poles & buildings	411,832	1,654,379	2,159,567	2,754,571	3,057,138
Miles of wire underground	358,184	1,888,700	2,345,742	3,241,471	3,583,051
Miles of wire submarine	2,973	6,671	9,373	11,690	6,322
Total miles of wire	772,989	3,549,810	4,514,682	6,007,732	6,646,511
Total circuits	338,293	930,251	1,135,449	1,354,175	1,541,727
Total employees at exchanges	19,668	59,451	74,718	90,324	88,274
*Total stations	465,180	1,799,633	2,241,367	2,727,280	3,033,533

\* Including all companies connected with the Bell system, the number of stations is 3,839,000 against 3,070,660 at January 1 1907, an increase of 768,340 stations.

EXCHANGE CONNECTIONS

The estimated number of exchange connections daily in the United States, made up from actual count in most of the exchanges, is	18,130,863
Or a total per year of about	5,854,109,000
The number of daily calls per station varies in different exchanges, the average throughout the United States being about 6.	

BALANCE SHEET JANUARY 1 1908.

<b>Assets—</b>		
Stocks of associated companies	\$202,338,100 95	
Bonds and other obligations of associated companies	71,066,696 61	\$273,404,797 56
Telephones	\$10,169,548 52	
Real estate	3,493,583 25	
Long-distance telephone plant	41,021,174 65	55,284,366 42
Cash and deposits	\$13,490,602 52	
Temporary cash loans	5,285,782 50	
Short-term notes	11,610,770 02	
Accounts receivable		30,387,155 04
Patents		9,573,385 84
Treasury bonds		277,937 35
Treasury stock		320,000 00
		27,110,400 00
		\$396,357,982 21
<b>Liabilities—</b>		
Capital stock	\$179,595,255 00	
Surplus	12,324,884 89	\$191,920,139 89
Four per cent collateral trust bonds, 1929	\$53,000,000 00	
Four per cent convertible bonds, 1935	90,000,000 00	
Four per cent American Bell bonds, 1908	10,000,000 00	
Five per cent coupon notes, 1907	10,000 00	
Five per cent coupon notes, 1910	25,000,000 00	
Other notes payable	485,000 00	
Dividend payable January 15	3,050,560 00	
Interest and taxes accrued but not due	3,316,160 31	
Accounts payable	1,162,588 67	
Depreciation reserve		186,024,308 98
		18,413,533 34
		\$396,357,982 21

C. G. DuBOIS, Comptroller.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EARNINGS AND EXPENSES.

<b>Earnings—</b>		
Dividends	1906.	1907.
Interest and other revenue from associated and licensed companies	\$10,281,437 60	\$11,805,166 81
Telephone traffic (net)	6,477,154 78	9,307,023 72
Real estate	2,705,133 05	3,901,653 95
Other sources	67,296 29	162,228 49
	178,126 84	433,598 31
Expenses	\$19,709,153 56	\$25,609,671 26
	1,851,466 19	2,139,381 16
Net earnings	\$17,857,687 37	\$23,479,290 10
Deduct interest	4,886,750 61	7,209,992 16
Dividends paid	\$12,070,936 76	\$16,269,387 94
	10,195,255 50	10,943,644 00
Balance	\$2,775,703 26	\$5,325,743 94
Carried to reserve	\$1,773,736 62	\$3,500,000 00
Carried to surplus	1,001,966 64	1,825,743 94
	\$2,775,703 26	\$5,325,743 94

C. G. DuBOIS, Comptroller.

ANNUAL EARNINGS AND DIVIDENDS, 1900-1907.

Year—	Net Revenue.	Dividends Paid.	Added to Reserves.	Added to Surplus.
1900	\$5,486,058	\$4,078,601	\$937,258	\$470,198
1901	7,398,286	5,050,024	1,377,651	970,611
1902	7,855,372	6,584,404	522,247	728,622
1903	10,564,665	8,619,151	728,140	1,217,374
1904	11,275,702	9,799,117	586,149	890,436
1905	13,034,038	9,866,355	1,743,295	1,424,388
1906	12,970,937	10,195,233	1,773,737	1,001,967
1907	16,269,388	10,943,644	3,500,000	1,825,744

C. G. DuBOIS, Comptroller.

DOMINION COAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

DISPUTE WITH DOMINION IRON & STEEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

STATEMENT MADE BY MR. JAMES ROSS, PRESIDENT, TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE DOMINION COAL CO., AT THE ANNUAL MEETING HELD AT MONTREAL ON THURSDAY, 5th MARCH, 1908.

In moving the adoption of the Report, I wish to make a statement with regard to your Company's relations towards the Dominion Iron & Steel Company and their bearing on the year's earnings.

In 1899 the American interests then controlling your Company contracted to supply coal to the Steel Company *without limit as to quantity and at a low price*. They also gave the Steel Company an option to rent your property for a rental equal to 6% on your stock; it to provide fixed charges and a deposit of \$600,000 as a guaranty. The object may have been to enable the Steel Company, if the cheap coal turned out unsatisfactory, to work the property so as to get better coal at its own cost. However that may be, the option enabled the Steel Company, if after several years of experiment it concluded that the steel works were going to be a success, and that the mines would be profitable, to take over your property and so secure for its own shareholders the surplus profits of both concerns.

It may perhaps appear to you, as it did to the Canadian Directors when they succeeded to the control of the property, that the arrangement was not an advantageous one to your Company. It was, however, an accomplished fact, and the agreements could not be re-opened, and your Company, as I will explain, gave full effect to them throughout its dealings with the Steel Company.

*The price for the Steel Company's coal was so low that your Company had to look to its other customers, and chiefly to its St. Lawrence trade, to earn its fixed charges and any profits it could hope for, and its future was dependent on the expansion of outside business and on carrying on its operations on the largest scale and with the utmost economy.*

When the time approached at which the Steel Company had to exercise its option, its enterprise was not a proved success and it was in no position to give the guaranty. Your Company took no advantage, however, but agreed to a modified lease, with a rental raised from 6% to 8% upon your common stock, and dispensed with the guaranty, *having no security for the rental except the ability of your Company's own property to earn it.*

Under this lease, which was dated 12th July 1902, the Steel Company took possession of your property and there continued for about fifteen months, when it was unable to meet the rent and your Company became entitled to re-enter.

Because of the lease, much of your Company's stock was taken up by investors, and the default of the Steel Company not only deprived them of their 8% dividend, but opened a new phase of the situation which constituted a menace to the future of your Company, arising out of the provision by which, in event of re-entry, coal from a designated seam was to be supplied to the Steel Company for metallurgical purposes and coal from other seams for other purposes, with no limit as to quantity and at a low price.

The Steel Company has power by its charter to mine for every kind of mineral, to manufacture iron and steel and to carry on the manufacture of every kind of article made in whole or in part of iron or steel. It was important, therefore, to place your Company's obligations upon a definite and limited basis in view of the fact that the then existing arrangements were made when the two Companies were more or less controlled by the same interests and that they were henceforth to be separate, and that your Company's

stocks were largely held by investors, whilst the Steel Company's enterprise was still of a speculative character.

The Steel Company claimed to have invested upon your property large sums in permanent work, and this, upon re-entry, would inure to your benefit; but its right to an unlimited supply of coal, if not of any value to it at the moment, was a danger to your Company if the Steel Company passed into stronger hands.

*The alternatives presented to your Directors were either to allow the Steel Company to go into bankruptcy (a step which would have serious consequences to the commercial community), or to go to its assistance. The latter course was chosen. A new arrangement was arrived at for the coal supply. Your Company re-entered and paid the Steel Company \$2,635,000, of which sum the President of the Steel Company stated that \$1,500,000 was paid for the cancellation of the former arrangement and the substitution of the new agreement with the modifications it contained.*

This transaction necessitated the raising of an additional loan by your Company, since consolidated, as you are aware, and now forming a permanent charge on your enterprise.

The help thus extended to the Steel Company at a time when it could not have obtained assistance in any other way gave your Directors reason to expect that everything would be done by the Steel Company in carrying out the new contract to recognize the services rendered.

Access to the St. Lawrence being impossible during the winter months, your Company's profit depended, as had the Steel Company's during its tenancy, on strenuous efforts to deliver coal via the St. Lawrence in summer, because your coal, when delivered by rail, could not compete in the St. Lawrence markets with American coal. In winter we bank coal in large quantities and there is no pressure upon the mines; but in summer the banked coal and all that can be forced out of the mines is shipped up the St. Lawrence.

At the time of the contract of 20th October 1903 (the one now in litigation), the Steel Company's supply was less than 550,000 tons a year, but it was foreseen that it would increase so that in 1907 your Company would require relief, and by the contract the Steel Company agreed after October 1907 to take slack coal (a lower grade) instead of run of mine.

As you are aware, run of mine is the ordinary product of the mine, and when screened that part of it that does not pass through the screen bars is called screened coal and that which does pass through is called slack coal. The former sells for a higher price than run of mine, and run of mine for a higher price than slack.

The business meaning of the arrangement was that, after October 1907 your Company would have screened coal for its outside customers on which to make a profit, and the Steel Company would get slack, which was not easily salable elsewhere, but was just as good for most of the purposes of the Steel Company as run of mine.

*The Steel Company got assistance from the Dominion Government by way of customs duties, bounties upon its output, and carriage over the Government railways at rates less than cost; and the Provincial Government turned over to it for every ton of coal it burned one-half the royalty which your Company paid upon the coal it raised.*

The Steel Company, under this encouragement, progressed more rapidly than had been anticipated, and by the fall of

1905 was claiming 960,000 tons a year, nearly one-third of the whole of your Company's output, and it was much harder for your Company to keep up its St. Lawrence shipments and to supply the increased demands of the Steel Company in the summer, and more important for your Company that the Steel Company should make a large bank in the winter and reduce its demands in the summer as much as possible.

The Steel Company, however, did not like to bank coal during the winter months, both on account of the extra cost of handling and because such coal loses its volatile constituents and is not so profitable when used in by-product coke ovens as fresh coal.

The Steel Company always designated the Phelan seam, and after October 1907 the slack it used would come from this seam and necessarily the screened coal from which it was taken and to which your Company would have to look for its profits. To make provision, in due time new workings were laid out on the east slope of pit No. 4 and a new pit (No. 6) was opened, both of them on the Phelan seam. The coal from these was in all respects good steam coal, but high in sulphur, and not desired by the Steel Company for metallurgical purposes.

The contract provided for certain delays and notices to protect your Company against sudden increases, and in the fall of 1905 the Steel Company was contending that it was entitled to 80,000 tons per month, and your Company that the period provided in the contract had not expired, and that it could not for at least a year be compelled to deliver quite so much.

The contract called for coal of a certain specification as to quality and to be taken from a seam designated by the Steel Company, and your Company's attitude was that if large demands were made and the Phelan seam designated, and if the Steel Company made no bank in the winter, your Company during the summer might have to insist on its right to deliver coal of the specified quality provided it came from the Phelan seam, even if it came from the east slope of No. 4 or from No. 6.

Under these circumstances the Steel Company did not press the suggestion it at first made, that the parties should go to the Courts for an interpretation of the contract, but entered into an arrangement such as diplomatists style a *modus vivendi*, to the effect that coal from No. 3 should be screened and the resulting slack delivered before any coal from No. 1, and coal from No. 1 screened and the slack delivered before the Steel Company was asked to take any coal from No. 5, and so on until No. 4 was reached, the order, Nos. 3, 1, 5, 2, 4, being the order of preference the Steel Company had for the coal. As to No. 6, it was to take from 75 to 100 tons a day and coal from other seams for steam purposes, and in addition it was to make a bank in the winter.

It failed to make a bank, or a sufficient bank, in the winter. In 1906 one of your mines was out of service through fire and there was an extraordinary shortage of labor, owing to general prosperity and to railway construction work under way everywhere. Your Company spent large sums to secure labor, but in spite of its exertions it was impossible to keep up the output and the Company was behindhand in its deliveries to all its customers.

During August, September and October 1906 the Steel Company did not get 80,000 tons per month. It got enough to keep three blast furnaces in operation but not enough for the fourth. It bought some 20,000 tons in the open market, a course to which your Directors raised no objection. For the excess cost of this coal over the contract price a claim was made upon your Company, which was repudiated, as your Directors believed the Company had carried out the *modus vivendi* to the letter.

Whatever might be the merits of the question, the amount involved was trifling compared with the enormous sum which your Company had given to the Steel Company three years before, or even as compared with the yearly carrying charges representing it which you have borne ever since; and the dispute might have been settled for all time either through the Courts or by arbitration without in any way interfering with the *modus vivendi* or with the friendly relations between the two Companies.

Rumors, however, shortly became current that an attack was to be made upon your Company, of the nature and object of which your Directors were ignorant. We could hardly believe that the rumors were true, and were anxious that the Steel Company directors, who knew what had been done for their Company in 1903, should understand our position. A statement was accordingly prepared and communicated to the leading directors of the Steel Company, showing the extraordinary efforts made by your Company to assist the Steel Company's progress, resulting in its getting within the short space of two and a half years several hundred thousand tons more coal per year than previously used without any corresponding increase in your Company's outside trade.

All the additional capital and work put into the mines since they were taken back by your Company had thus been for the sole benefit of the Steel Company. Owing to the increased prices of labor and material, the coal was being supplied to it at an actual loss, not reckoning any allowances for the risks of mining or the depletion of the mines, and your Company's financial position was seriously affected by its inability to get increased credit by showing increased earning capacity. All this was explained at length and the figures given.

No notice was, however, taken of this appeal by the Steel Company, and it pressed on its pre-determined attack, which began by a notice dated the 18th October 1906 (*Thanksgiving Day*), advising your Company that from and after the 31st of October it would take no coal except run of mine from the Phelan seam of the standard contract specification as to quality; that is, although it knew that arrangements had been made looking to supply it with slack, it would not take slack but would insist that it had a technical right to run of mine, although the latter served its purpose no better than the former.

Knowing as it did that up to the close of the navigation season (which might be the end of November but would not be before the 20th), your Company would be using its utmost exertions to ship by the St. Lawrence, it knew that the alternative which it presented to your Company was either to abandon the St. Lawrence contracts and to give it (the Steel Company) the screened coal intended for the St. Lawrence trade, or to put the slack coal on the dump and raise 80,000 tons per month over and above what had been intended to be raised. The Steel Company could not but have been aware that after the close of navigation your Company would have coal to spare and until that time had large quantities of slack but very little run of mine.

The termination of the *modus vivendi* brought matters back upon the strict letter of the contract, and the raising of additional run of mine necessitated pressure upon all the pits. In the first eight days of November about 10,000 tons were delivered.

The Steel Company's instructions to its officials who received the coal were to reject all coal that contained over 4% of sulphur, an arbitrary line drawn not with reference to any purpose for which the coal would be used, but because a line drawn there would cut off coal from Nos. 4 and 6.

About 3,000 tons out of the 10,000 tons delivered were rejected, although they were in all respects coal of the quality described in the contract and from the seam designated and were a good delivery under the contract, unless the Steel Company be right in the contention it now makes that the coal not only had to be according to the specification but had in addition to be suitable for its purposes, that is to say, it had not to contain more than a minimum percentage of sulphur and ash.

After continued rejections from day to day, the situation culminated on the 8th of November by the Steel Company stating that it proposed to refuse in future all coal, even if according to the contract specification, that was not also suitable for its purposes; in other words, that it was useless for this Company to mine the 80,000 tons per month from the selected seam and expect that it would be taken merely because it complied with the specification as to quality, and that the mining operations of your Company would in the future have to be carried on primarily with the object of finding for the Steel Company coal with such a minimum of sulphur and ash as it would accept as suitable, and that all your Company's contracts would have to be made subject to this.

The 3,000 tons rejected was not of itself a large matter, but the claim to reject it as of right was adding to the contract something that your Company never agreed to and which might at any time during the 86 years which the contract had still to run expose your Company to ruin.

The Steel Company itself had not been able to successfully operate your mines as an undertaking subsidiary to the Steel Company's interests, and your directors had no reason to suppose that they would be able to do it. Your best coal runs right upon the danger line, so far as fitness for steel-making is concerned, and your Company's business is mining and selling commercial coal and not searching its mines for coal particularly fit for steel-making. Moreover, the question of the risk as to the coal being suitable for steel-making had been presented to the minds of both parties at the time the contract was entered into, and we had in our possession a letter from the Steel Company admitting that the risk of sulphur contents, upon which the suitability of coal for steel-making turns, was a risk taken by it, and the draft contract submitted by the Steel Company during the negotiations in October 1903, by which it had proposed that the risk should be assumed by your Company but which your Company declined to take.

The bargaining in 1903 was not on the basis of a buyer describing what he wanted and asking a seller to name a price, but upon the basis that the Steel Company could not afford to pay more than \$1 24 per ton, and what was the best the Coal Company could do for that price? It would in any event have been impossible for the Coal Company at any price to bargain with regard to the quality of the future output of its mines, as the result of the new workings on No. 4 and the opening of No. 6 abundantly showed.

The low price of the coal as compared with the market price made it impossible for the Coal Company to hope to get any damages for breach of contract, and the only alternative was to withdraw from the contract, which was done by letter dated 9th November.

The Steel Company's course of action appeared to your Directors to be wholly unreasonable. The slack which it refused it had been taking for a year, and had volunteered the statement that it was satisfactory. The run of mine which it insisted on it had to crush to the same size as the slack before it could use it. Your Company had slack but could only get run of mine with great difficulty. The time chosen was the one time at which such action would most embarrass your Company. There was no advantage to the

Steel Company to justify its action. There was, however, the possibility that such action taken at such time would so embarrass your Company that it might fail to deliver full quantities and the Steel Company could then have closed its works at your risk and dictated terms.

With the course of the litigation which has since arisen you are no doubt familiar. It would not be fitting that I should comment upon the judgments of the Courts that at present stand against you; but I may say, as has been said in the report now before you, that your Directors have throughout endeavored to secure the best legal assistance, and since the judgment of the Nova Scotia Court of Appeals they have taken the additional precaution of submitting the whole matter to eminent counsel in Ontario and in the United States not heretofore connected with the case, and are advised by all of them that the judgment of the Court of Appeals is erroneous.

Whether or not there be any technical rule of law which will impose upon your Company something that it was asked to do and refused to do will be ultimately decided in the law suit now going on. I do not, however, wish you to go away with the impression that your Directors do not recognize that no stone should be left unturned to come to an amicable settlement. There are, however, certain points that have to be borne in mind in approaching the matter with that view.

The first is that your Company cannot go further than to undertake to deliver the best it has, or what the buyer may think the best. It cannot safely undertake to produce coal that will make steel, much less to produce it out of a particular spot to be selected by the purchaser in a limited part of your areas. To contract to supply such coal it would require to be free to go into the open market to buy, and pay the price which would command the article.

The second is that if the purchaser is to exercise a right of selection more extensive than that exercised by the Steel Company under the contract of 1903, the terms must be such as will enable the work to be done without loss to your Company.

Both before and during the trial your Company named the terms on which it would be willing to deal for a settlement. The Steel Company has never done so, nor has it ever been willing even to negotiate for a settlement on the basis that the object of the negotiations was to be the supply to the Steel Company of what it thought best at a price which would enable the Coal Company to supply it with coal without actual loss and the fixing of remuneration of some kind to the Coal Company as an inducement to carry on the business.

The attitude of the Steel Company has been and so far as your Directors are aware still is that the Coal Company should admit that it has been entirely wrong, pay the damages claimed by the Steel Company and place it back upon the former contract, and that when this is done the Steel Company will state what the terms for future supply will be.

I feel I hardly need to ask any of you what you would do under similar circumstances.

The contract of October 1903 does not contain in words any undertaking that the coal would be suitable for any particular purpose, but it contains a specification as to the quality of coal to be furnished and an agreement that coal of this quality to the amount ordered would be delivered on three months' notice and would be taken from a seam selected by the Steel Company.

The specification called for the best merchantable coal and the Steel Company by its right of designation could choose the seam most likely to supply steel-making coal, and this Company's understanding has always been that its obligations ended when it had delivered coal from the chosen seam of the agreed specification as to quality.

Having in mind the uncertainties of mining, the known variations in the seam, the fact that the price would bring no profit, that in the negotiations when the question of risk came up your Company had refused to bind itself as to the future steel-making qualities of the coal, and that after the contract was made the Steel Company had voluntarily placed itself on record as saying that the sulphur content, which is the element that bears upon fitness for steel-making, was at its risk,

your Directors could not but feel that the claim made upon your Company by the Steel Company was without justification and that the attempt to saddle your Company with the obligation to furnish at all hazards suitable coal had to be resisted by them because such an obligation had never been contemplated by either party and because, if assumed, it was an obligation that might at any time lead to the ruin of your Company.

The claim put forward by the Steel Company in the Courts to the effect that it only insisted on suitable coal if in the seam designated, and that suitable coal was there at the time, while calculated to gain the ear of any one who does not stop to think, does not go to the root of the matter. The coal, according to the contract, has to be crushed, washed and coked by the Steel Company, all of these being processes towards the elimination of sulphur and processes over which your Company has no control. Whilst it was feasible for your Company to agree to deliver coal from a particular seam treated in a particular way, no one has yet stated in words what would be a proper description of coal that would be suitable during the term of contract. If your Company had gone further and bargained in words that it should be so, even if such coal could be described, the problem of determining whether it be in the seam is one that has no limit until the seam has been exhausted, and when one seam had been gone over the contract would enable the Steel Company to force the Coal Company to begin again and search through another, and so on.

Considered, therefore, as a rule to be binding upon your Company during the remaining term of the contract, there would be no relief in a construction which would make it read that suitable coal was to be supplied if to be found in the seam. The reason this proposition was put forward by the Steel Company is that it seemed a plausible one for the time being. The Steel Company for months previous had been taking coal from pits 1, 2, 3 and 5, and it was prepared, at all events for the moment, to say that these pits contained coal that was suitable. Your Company's arrangements had been made to give coal from these pits in the form of slack. It was not your Company's fault that the Steel Company did not take this slack, but it was because it refused to do so and insisted on having run of mine instead, that your Company had to change its operations and to get out additional run of mine from the pits most available so as to prevent the serious loss to which it would have been exposed if it had abandoned its St. Lawrence customers.

In conclusion, I would say that the large increase in profits shown by the statement before you is due in large measure to the higher prices paid by the Steel Company for selected coal under a temporary arrangement of a special character made after your Company had withdrawn from the contract and to meet representations made by the Minister of Finance (the Hon. Mr. Fielding) that any other course would impose hardship upon the Steel Company's workmen during the winter of 1906-1907.

Your Company's mining costs are the lowest in the Province and so long as the Steel Company can use any of its coal, the proximity of your mines to Sydney and the short haul over your own railway should enable your Company to meet competition except that of coals which bring only lower prices on the open market. If as a result of the litigation coal has to be supplied under the contract now in dispute, the earnings will be considerably less, and even if supplied under a new contract the price will have to be adjusted to meet competitors, and you cannot, therefore, look upon the earnings of 1907 as forming a basis for what the earnings are likely to be in future years.

I have pleasure, however, in saying that the mines are in excellent condition, and if the mining costs are kept down to a reasonable figure your property should steadily improve. My effort and ambition is to keep it in an assured position so that the shareholders may continue to look upon their coal stock as a certain source of income.

On behalf of the Board, I have to thank you for the loyal support extended to us during a trying period of your Company's history, and to assure you that it has stimulated us to leave nothing undone to deserve it.

—Lee, Higginson & Co., Boston, Mass., have prepared and issued a ready reference book of bonds frequently bought and sold in New England. The New York office of the firm is at 43 Exchange Place.

—Attention is called to the advertisement of the Municipal & Corporation Securities Co., Pittsburgh, offering first mortgage 6% guaranteed gold bonds. See particulars in the advertisement on another page.

—Attention is called to the advertisement in our municipal department of MacDonald, McCoy & Co., Chicago, offering an issue of municipal bonds authorized by a special Act of Congress, and tax-exempt. Special circular will be sent on application.

—The William R. Compton Bond & Mortgage Co. announces the removal of its offices from Macon to St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th inst. The company's new quarters are in the Merchants-Laclede Building, corner Fourth and Olive streets. Two new officers of the company are William Foley, who has become Vice-President, and Clarkson Potter, Assistant Secretary. The other officials are: William R. Compton, President; Thomas N. Dysart, Treasurer, and Fred. Emert, Secretary.

—Having sold the greater part of their successful award of New York State tax-exempt 50-year 4% gold bonds, Kountze Bros., 120 Broadway, New York, offer the balance to investors at an attractive price. The State of New York has an assessed valuation of \$8,565,379,394, a bonded debt of only \$21,230,660 (including the last \$5,000,000 issue) and sinking fund of \$9,573,055, leaving a net debt of \$11,657,605, or  $\frac{1}{4}$  of 1%. On Sept. 30 next the net debt will be further reduced by this year's sinking funds to \$5,983,700.

—The Union Trust Co. of Chicago, with offices in the Tribune Building, corner of Dearborn and Madison streets, has opened a bond department with Gail Dray as manager. We notice in circular No. 1, issued by the institution under date of March 12, a goodly list of local securities, such as Chicago Railways Co. 6% collateral gold notes; Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway 1st mortgage and extension 4s; Sanitary District 4s; Congress Hotel 4s; Cook County 3s; besides many high-class railroad and municipal issues. The Union Trust Co. has a capital of \$1,000,000, an earned surplus of \$1,000,000, and (on Feb. 15 last) deposits of \$10,528,978 83. F. H. Rawson is its President.

The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

Friday Night, March 20 1908.

With some advances in prices, notably in metals, and a slight improvement in business, the tone is, on the whole, reasonably cheerful. The desirability of caution, however, is not lost sight of, a fact which is reflected in the very general disinclination towards speculation.

LARD on the spot has been stronger. Strengthening factors have been a rise in the market for futures at the West, some decrease in the movement of live hogs, light offerings and the strength of the grain markets. Trade has been only moderately active. Western 7.90c. and City 7½c. Refined lard has also risen, mainly owing to the reasons stated above. Trade has been quiet at the advance. Refined Continent 8.35c., South America 8.90c. and Brazil, in kegs, 10.15c. Speculation in lard futures at the West has been moderately active, with the trend of prices upwards, owing to smaller receipts of hogs, the strength of the grain and hog markets, covering of shorts and commission-house buying. Stocks are accumulating, but this fact has had no effect, nor has the further fact that the cash trade has been below the normal for this time of the year.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF LARD FUTURES IN CHICAGO.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
May delivery	7.90	7.95	7.95	8.02½	7.97½	7.92½
July delivery	8.12½	8.17½	8.17½	8.25	8.20	8.12½
September delivery	8.40	8.37½	8.37½	8.47½	8.42½	8.37½

PORK on the spot has shown some irregularity, but the changes in prices have not been very marked. The demand has been fairly active. Mess \$13 75@14 75, clear \$14 75@16 and family \$15@15 50. Beef has been moderately active and firmer. Supplies are moderate. Mess \$11@12, packet \$12 50@13 25, flank \$12@12 50, family \$13 50@14 75 and extra India mess \$21 50@22. Cut meats have been in fair jobbing demand, with offerings light and prices generally firm. Pickled hams 8¼@9c. and pickled bellies, 14@10 lbs., 7½@7¾c. Tallow has been moderately active and firm; City 5¾c. Stearines have been in fair demand and firm; oleo 7¾c. and lard 9c. Butter has been quiet and steady; creamery extras 28c. Cheese has been moderately active and firm; State, f. c., small, colored, fancy, 15¾c.; white 16c. Eggs have been active but weak under large receipts; Western firsts 15¼@16c.

OIL.—Cottonseed has been active and firmer; prime summer yellow 39@39¼c. Linseed has been firm with the demand moderately active for small lots. City, raw, American seed, 43@44c., boiled 44@45c. and Calcutta, raw, 70c. Lard has been firmer, owing to the stronger market for the raw material. The demand has been moderate. Prime 67@68c. and No. 1 extra 52@54c. Coconut has been quiet and steady; Cochin 8c. and Ceylon 6½@7c. Olive has been quiet and steady; yellow 67@70c. Peanut has been quiet and steady; yellow 65@80c. Cod has been moderately active and steady; domestic 42@43c.; Newfoundland 41@45c.

COFFEE on the spot has been quiet and steady. Rio No. 7, 6½c.; Santos No. 4, 8½@8¾c. West India growths have been steady as a rule, with a light jobbing trade. Fair to good Cucka 9¼@10¼c. Speculation in future contracts has been quiet in the main, though of late there has been some increase in activity. Prices have shown no marked changes. On the whole the tone has been a little easier of late, owing to liquidation by tired holders, selling of the distant months by Europe, favorable crop accounts from Brazil and the narrowness of the speculation. The principal buying has been to cover shorts, though roasters and dealers have bought to some extent. Closing prices were as follows:

March	5.75c.	July	5.90c.	November	6.05c.
April	5.75c.	August	5.90c.	December	6.05c.
May	5.85c.	September	5.95c.	January	6.05c.
June	5.85c.	October	5.95c.	February	6.10c.

SUGAR.—Raw has been in active demand and stronger. Centrifugal, 96-degrees test, 4.125c.; muscovado, 89-degrees test, 3.625c., and molasses, 89-degrees test, 3.375c. Refined has been more active and firmer. Granulated 5.10c. Teas have been steady, with a quiet jobbing trade. Spices have been quiet and steady. Hops have been dull and steady. Wool has been quiet and steady.

PETROLEUM has been in good demand and firm. Refined, barrels 8.75c., bulk 5c. and cases 10.90c. Gasoline has been in brisk demand and firm; 86 degrees 22c. in 100-gallon drums; \$8.50 extra for drums. Naphtha has been moderately active and firm; 73@76 degrees in 100-gallon drums 19c.; drums \$8.50 extra. Spirits of turpentine has been in moderate demand and firmer at 54c. Rosin has been dull but firmer; common to good strained \$3 85.

TOBACCO.—The market for domestic leaf has been dull and heavy. Consumption of cigars below the normal, and manufacturers show little disposition to buy leaf except on a hand-to-mouth scale. Sumatra has been in light request. Advice from the inscriptions report that fair prices are being paid. Havana has been quiet and steady.

COPPER has been dull and firmer; lake 12¼@13c. and electrolytic 12¼@12½c. Lead has been dull but firmer at 3.90@4c. Spelter has been quiet and firmer at 4.65@4.75c. Tin has been moderately active and firmer; Straits 30¾c. Iron has been firm and more active; No. 1 Northern \$17 75@18 75 and No. 2 Southern \$17 25@17 75.

COTTON.

Friday Night, March 20 1908.

THE MOVEMENT OF THE CROP as indicated by our telegrams from the South to-night is given below. For the week ending this evening the total receipts have reached 90,038 bales, against 109,489 bales last week and 97,612 bales the previous week, making the total receipts since the 1st of September 1907, 7,136,851 bales, against 8,674,771 bales for the same period of 1906-07, showing a decrease since Sept. 1 1907 of 1,537,920 bales.

Receipts at—	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Total.
Galveston	4,632	3,778	8,648	6,301	4,119	7,656	35,133
Port Arthur	—	5,207	—	—	—	—	5,207
Corp. Christi, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	156	156
New Orleans	3,853	4,986	3,496	4,755	2,045	2,560	21,695
Mobile	207	428	517	799	86	294	2,331
Pensacola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jacksonville, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Savannah	1,791	1,399	2,476	1,204	2,286	3,499	12,465
Brunswick	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Charleston	46	304	81	124	14	498	1,067
Georgetown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newington	465	594	574	127	619	489	2,868
Norfolk	1,226	1,076	1,270	960	935	1,256	6,723
N'port N., &c.	—	—	—	—	—	48	48
New York	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boston	109	25	8	106	130	45	423
Baltimore	—	—	—	—	—	1,749	1,749
Philadelphia	65	—	—	58	50	—	173
Totals this week	12,394	17,797	17,070	14,434	10,284	18,059	90,038

The following shows the week's total receipts, the total since Sept. 1 1907, and the stocks to-night, compared with last year:

Receipts to March 20	1907-08.		1906-07.		Stock.	
	This week.	Since Sep 1 1907.	This week.	Since Sep 1 1906.	1908.	1907.
Galveston	35,133	2,107,951	74,169	3,498,184	129,369	390,584
Port Arthur	5,207	107,676	—	123,764	—	—
Corp. Christi, &c.	156	37,562	—	28,172	—	—
New Orleans	21,695	1,660,932	39,732	2,040,858	181,740	289,743
Mobile	2,331	288,672	3,165	334,785	26,726	22,426
Pensacola	—	141,790	150	123,240	—	—
Jacksonville, &c.	—	7,569	—	6,871	—	—
Savannah	12,465	1,368,220	10,622	1,342,544	77,297	95,613
Brunswick	—	196,392	1,088	152,434	4,883	7,242
Charleston	1,067	188,811	1,442	141,378	16,276	12,408
Georgetown	—	387	—	1,095	—	—
Williamston	2,868	463,994	3,274	309,548	10,639	9,817
Norfolk	6,723	477,541	8,873	604,178	27,252	29,929
Newport News, &c.	48	5,870	598	34,943	119	361
New York	—	3,180	670	15,033	96,569	169,030
Boston	423	10,410	3,632	61,524	11,071	12,483
Baltimore	1,749	62,673	2,487	69,856	12,839	10,895
Philadelphia	173	7,221	487	5,824	2,344	2,137
Total	90,038	7,136,851	159,389	8,674,771	597,114	1,052,668

In order that comparison may be made with other years, we give below the totals at leading ports for six seasons:

Receipts at—	1908.	1907.	1906.	1905.	1904.	1903.
Galveston, &c.	35,133	74,169	31,229	42,511	17,081	20,736
Port Arthur, &c.	5,207	—	7,606	6,404	—	6,027
New Orleans	21,695	39,732	29,458	54,759	22,904	36,186
Mobile	2,331	3,165	1,561	3,344	1,451	1,812
Savannah	12,465	19,622	12,403	23,980	7,687	17,312
Brunswick	—	1,088	3,710	968	241	2,145
Charleston, &c.	1,067	1,442	1,025	1,998	810	445
Williamston	2,868	3,274	568	6,542	1,395	1,383
Norfolk	6,723	8,873	6,873	14,225	8,514	4,419
N'port N., &c.	48	598	378	368	392	216
All others	2,345	7,426	10,869	19,242	3,354	5,363
Total this wk.	90,038	159,389	104,581	174,331	64,442	97,046
Since Sept. 1.	7,136,851	8,674,771	6,545,708	7,506,528	6,645,484	6,915,225

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 104,498 bales, of which 10,012 were to Great Britain, 15,708 to France and 78,778 to the rest of the Continent. Below are the exports for the week and since Sept. 1 1907.

Exports from—	Week ending March 20 1908. Exported to—				From Sept. 1 1907 to March 20 1908. Exported to—			
	Great Britain.	France.	Continent.	Total.	Great Britain.	France.	Continent.	Total.
Galveston	6,370	5,412	41,017	52,799	816,852	292,332	696,369	1,835,493
Port Arthur	—	—	5,207	5,207	47,200	—	60,476	107,676
Corp. Christi, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,687	2,687
New Orleans	—	10,214	23,197	33,411	713,838	217,277	530,536	1,461,648
Mobile	—	—	—	—	64,186	45,592	97,560	207,338
Pensacola	—	—	—	—	42,261	43,452	60,929	146,642
Fernandina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Savannah	—	—	—	—	157,380	86,519	561,693	805,592
Brunswick	—	—	—	—	82,936	—	86,328	169,264
Charleston	—	—	—	—	10,408	—	34,050	44,518
Williamston	—	—	—	—	122,757	28,520	295,941	447,218
Norfolk	600	—	290	890	26,561	—	5,362	31,923
Newport News	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,630
New York	2,249	82	4,063	6,394	218,476	29,283	233,296	481,655
Boston	743	—	1,900	2,643	128,052	—	7,529	135,582
Baltimore	50	—	—	50	36,821	3,538	60,290	100,649
Philadelphia	—	—	—	—	37,562	—	9,925	47,487
Portland, Me.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Francisco	—	—	1,332	1,332	—	—	47,754	47,754
Seattle	—	—	977	977	—	—	66,886	66,886
Tacoma	—	—	795	795	—	—	29,338	29,338
Portland, Ore.	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	100
Pembina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Detroit	—	—	—	—	2,411	—	—	2,411
Total	10,012	15,708	78,778	104,498	2,539,105	746,513	2,886,980	6,172,598
Total 1906-07.	58,122	1,050	63,600	122,772	1,116,910	779,742	2,921,541	6,818,193

In addition to above exports, our telegrams to-night also give us the following amounts of cotton on shipboard, not cleared at the ports named. We add similar figures for New York.

March 20 at	On Shipboard, Not Cleared for—						Leaving stock.
	Great Britain.	France	Germany.	Other Foreign	Const. U.S.	Total.	
New Orleans	14,767	1,426	6,111	6,731	213	29,248	152,492
Galveston	19,841	14,000	29,123	9,898	1,000	73,777	55,592
Savannah			1,297	1,385		3,182	74,115
Charleston					600	600	15,676
Mobile	1,000	7,500	4,086		350	14,136	12,590
Norfolk	500				16,057	16,557	10,695
New York	1,000	200	1,300	800		3,300	93,259
Other ports	7,000		6,200	400		13,600	28,295
Total 1908.	44,108	23,126	48,722	19,124	19,320	154,400	442,714
Total 1907	86,977	43,522	86,120	56,498	28,401	301,527	751,141
Total 1906	52,303	11,831	54,879	37,509	29,577	177,099	599,150

Speculation in cotton for future delivery was very quiet during most of the week, but on Thursday it suddenly became much more active, though it was at the expense of values. The so-called May bull deal then to all appearance collapsed. The liquidation was very heavy, supposedly in large part for prominent interests; stop orders were reached and short selling on a considerable scale capped the climax. It is worthy of note, however, that March and May alone have shown any material decline during the week. While the loss on these months approximates 40 points, other months have shown only a moderate recession. Many who recently bought May sold July and October, and much of the selling of May has therefore been accompanied by purchases of July and October. There has also been some buying of October at the current liberal discount, on the possibility at least that the next crop may meet with a setback. Liverpool and the South, on the whole, however, have been sellers. One of the most depressing factors of the week has been persistent reports that the South was offering the actual cotton more freely, and that prices were giving way sharply in many parts of the belt. The low grades, it is said, have been offered with especial freedom and the discounts on such descriptions are reported to have been increased, while the revision of differences on some of the Southern exchanges is also said to have been at the expense of the low grades. Rumors, apparently without much foundation, have also been circulated to the effect that considerable cotton will be sent to New York, though how this can be done is by no means clear to the average member of the trade. Another source of weakness has been the continuation of 10% cuts in wages in various parts of New England, notably at Providence, R. I., where it will affect about 30,000 operatives. Announcement has also been made of the closing down of some mills in North Carolina and of continued curtailment in South Carolina and other parts of the South. The quietness of trade, moreover, and the dullness of speculation, and such an incident as the reduction of the New York Central dividend, have not been without their effect, though from the purely financial point of view the reduction in the Bank of England rate of discount to 3% was, of course, a favorable factor. But, on the other hand the Liverpool spot business has fallen off sharply and the reports from Manchester have not been altogether favorable. So far as the weather at the South is concerned, it has been clear and warm; in fact unusually warm for this time of the year, maximum temperatures in parts of Texas latterly being as high as 94 to 96 degrees. The general tenor of the advices is that good progress is being made in crop preparations and the impression is that the acreage will be increased, especially in Texas. With speculation dull, spot markets quiet and lower, and the so-called May deal apparently abandoned, the general sentiment here is bearish, though it is recognized that the long liquidation in certain directions has been of a very drastic character, and that not improbably there is still a considerable short interest in the market. To-day there was an advance at first, partly owing to a bullish Census Bureau report, putting the crop at 11,261,163 bales, against 13,305,265 in 1906-07 and an estimate of Dec. 10 1907 on the present yield of 11,678,000 bales. According to these figures the Government estimates of Dec. 10 were an over-estimate in every case except North Carolina and South Carolina. But the report that the Borden Mills at Fall River will close down every other week for two months had a distinctly depressing effect later on. Spot cotton has been dull and easier. Middling uplands closed at 10.65c.

The official quotation for middling upland cotton in the New York market each day for the past week has been:

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Midling upland	11.20	11.20	11.05	11.00	10.80	10.65

**NEW YORK QUOTATIONS FOR 32 YEARS.**

Year	1908 c.	1907 c.	1906 c.	1905 c.	1904 c.	1903 c.	1902 c.	1901 c.
1908 c.	10.65	10.00	9.88	1892 c.	6.81	1884 c.	11.06	
1907	11.10	1899	6.19	1891	9.00	1883	10.19	
1906	11.15	1898	6.12	1890	11.44	1882	12.19	
1905	8.30	1897	7.38	1889	10.12	1881	10.81	
1904	14.50	1896	7.94	1888	10.09	1880	13.19	
1903	10.15	1895	6.38	1887	10.00	1879	10.00	
1902	9.12	1894	7.50	1886	9.23	1878	10.83	
1901	8.44	1893	9.00	1885	11.31	1877	11.50	

**MARKET AND SALES AT NEW YORK.**

	Spot Market Closed.	Futures Market Closed.	Sales of Spot and Contract.		
			Export.	Con- sum'n.	Con- tract.
Saturday	Quiet	Barely steady			
Monday	Quiet	Steady		2,300	2,300
Tuesday	Quiet at 15 pts. dec.	Steady			
Wednesday	Quiet at 5 pts. dec.	Barely steady		41	3,800
Thursday	Quiet at 20 pts. dec.	Steady		110	6,290
Friday	Quiet at 15 pts. dec.	Steady			6,320
Total				151	12,451

**FUTURES.—The highest, lowest and closing prices at New York the past week have been as follows:**

	March 14.	March 15.	March 16.	March 17.	March 18.	March 19.	March 20.	Week.
March—	10.23	10.22	10.29	10.37	10.24	10.34	10.10	10.27
April	10.25	10.27	10.35	10.36	10.25	10.27	10.07	10.00
May	10.28	10.30	10.35	10.37	10.25	10.27	10.07	10.00
June	10.31	10.42	10.37	10.44	10.25	10.41	10.10	10.35
July	10.30	10.40	10.41	10.50	10.30	10.12		
August	10.26	10.28	10.21	10.23	10.12	10.22		
September	10.18	10.20	10.16	10.17	9.87	10.13		
October	10.21	10.22	10.17	10.18	9.88	9.90		
November	9.88	10.03	10.00	10.10	9.79	9.97		
December	9.81	9.82	9.78	9.84	9.72	9.76		
January	9.81	9.82	9.78	9.84	9.72	9.76		
February	9.81	9.82	9.78	9.84	9.72	9.76		
March	9.81	9.82	9.78	9.84	9.72	9.76		
April	9.81	9.82	9.78	9.84	9.72	9.76		
May	9.81	9.82	9.78	9.84	9.72	9.76		
June	9.81	9.82	9.78	9.84	9.72	9.76		
July	9.81	9.82	9.78	9.84	9.72	9.76		
August	9.81	9.82	9.78	9.84	9.72	9.76		
September	9.81	9.82	9.78	9.84	9.72	9.76		
October	9.81	9.82	9.78	9.84	9.72	9.76		
November	9.81	9.82	9.78	9.84	9.72	9.76		
December	9.81	9.82	9.78	9.84	9.72	9.76		
January	9.81	9.82	9.78	9.84	9.72	9.76		
February	9.81	9.82	9.78	9.84	9.72	9.76		
March	9.81	9.82	9.78	9.84	9.72	9.76		
April	9.81	9.82	9.78	9.84	9.72	9.76		
May	9.81	9.82	9.78	9.84	9.72	9.76		
June	9.81	9.82	9.78	9.84	9.72	9.76		
July	9.81	9.82	9.78	9.84	9.72	9.76		
August	9.81	9.82	9.78	9.84	9.72	9.76		
September	9.81	9.82	9.78	9.84	9.72	9.76		
October	9.81	9.82	9.78	9.84	9.72	9.76		
November	9.81	9.82	9.78	9.84	9.72	9.76		
December	9.81	9.82	9.78	9.84	9.72	9.76		
January	9.81	9.82	9.78	9.84	9.72	9.76		
February	9.81	9.82	9.78	9.84	9.72	9.76		
March	9.81	9.82	9.78	9.84	9.72	9.76		
April	9.81	9.82	9.78	9.84	9.72	9.76		
May	9.81	9.82	9.78	9.84	9.72	9.76		
June	9.81	9.82	9.78	9.84	9.72	9.76		
July	9.81	9.82	9.78	9.84	9.72	9.76		
August	9.81	9.82	9.78	9.84	9.72	9.76		
September	9.81	9.82	9.78	9.84	9.72	9.76		
October	9.81	9.82	9.78	9.84	9.72	9.76		
November	9.81	9.82	9.78	9.84	9.72	9.76		
December	9.81	9.82	9.78	9.84	9.72	9.76		
January	9.81	9.82	9.78	9.84	9.72	9.76		
February	9.81	9.82	9.78	9.84	9.72	9.76		
March	9.81	9.82	9.78	9.84	9.72	9.76		
April	9.81	9.82	9.78	9.84	9.72	9.76		
May	9.81	9.82	9.78	9.84	9.72	9.76		
June	9.81	9.82	9.78	9.84	9.72	9.76		
July	9.81	9.82	9.78	9.84	9.72	9.76		
August	9.81	9.82	9.78	9.84	9.72	9.76		
September	9.81	9.82	9.78	9.84	9.72	9.76		
October	9.81	9.82	9.78	9.84	9.72	9.76		
November	9.81	9.82	9.78	9.84	9.72	9.76		
December	9.81	9.82	9.78	9.84	9.72	9.76		
January	9.81	9.82	9.78	9.84	9.72	9.76		
February	9.81	9.82	9.78	9.84	9.72	9.76		
March	9.81	9.82	9.78	9.84	9.72	9.76		
April	9.81	9.82	9.78	9.84	9.72	9.76		
May	9.81	9.82	9.78	9.84	9.72	9.76		
June	9.81	9.82	9.78	9.84	9.72	9.76		
July	9.81	9.82	9.78	9.84	9.72	9.76		
August	9.81	9.82	9.78	9.84	9.72	9.76		
September	9.81	9.82	9.78	9.84	9.72	9.76		
October	9.81	9.82	9.78	9.84	9.72	9.76		
November	9.81	9.82	9.78	9.84	9.72	9.76		
December	9.81	9.82	9.78	9.84	9.72	9.76		
January	9.81	9.82	9.78	9.84	9.72	9.76		
February	9.81	9.82	9.78	9.84	9.72	9.76		
March	9.81	9.82	9.78	9.84	9.72	9.76		
April	9.81	9.82	9.78	9.84	9.72	9.76		
May	9.81	9.82	9.78	9.84	9.72	9.76		
June	9.81	9.82	9.78	9.84	9.72	9.76		
July	9.81	9.82	9.78	9.84	9.72	9.76		
August	9.81	9.82	9.78	9.84	9.72	9.76		
September	9.81	9.82	9.78	9.84	9.72	9.76		
October	9.81	9.82	9.78	9.84	9.72	9.76		
November	9.81	9.82	9.78	9.84	9.72	9.76		
December	9.81	9.82	9.78	9.84	9.72	9.76		
January	9.81	9.82	9.78	9.84	9.72	9.76		
February	9.81	9.82	9.78	9.84	9.72	9.76		
March	9.81	9.82	9.78	9.84	9.72	9.76		
April	9.81	9.82	9.78	9.84	9.72	9.76		
May	9.81	9.82	9.78	9.84	9.72	9.76		
June	9.81	9.82	9.78	9.84	9.72	9.76		
July	9.81	9.82	9.78	9.84	9.72	9.76		
August	9.81	9.82	9.78	9.84	9.72	9.76		
September	9.81	9.82	9.78	9.84	9.72	9.76		
October	9.81	9.82	9.78	9.84	9.72	9.76		
November	9.81	9.82	9.78	9.84	9.72	9.76		
December	9.81	9.82	9.78	9.84	9.72	9.76		
January	9.81	9.82	9.78	9.84	9.72	9.76		
February	9.81	9.82	9.78	9.84	9.72	9.76		
March	9.81	9.82	9.78	9.84	9.72	9.76		
April	9.81	9.82	9.78	9.84	9.72	9.76		
May	9.81	9.82	9.78</					

AT THE INTERIOR TOWNS the movement—that is, the receipts for the week and since Sept. 1, the shipments for the week and the stocks to-night, and the same items for the corresponding period for the previous year—is set out in detail below.

Towns.	Movement to March 22 1907.			Movement to March 20 1908.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stocks.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stocks.
	Week.	Week.	March 22.	Week.	Week.	March 20.
Alabama	21,413	289	1,299	53,060	81	3,888
Arkansas	164,343	5,465	13,073	150,416	3,505	2,952
Georgia	105,320	3,355	2,587	90,336	569	2,972
Illinois	2,353	2,076	1,076	59,134	760	7,271
Indiana	293,424	4,556	13,076	151,866	1,872	26,316
Kentucky	102,834	3,018	2,070	21,924	189	3,390
Louisiana	2,068	10,182	1,782	105,578	2,173	17,388
Mississippi	1,487	14,186	1,487	139,244	850	8,663
North Carolina	5,263	11,758	5,263	31,509	6,277	51,509
South Carolina	2,127	14,320	2,127	15,913	705	15,913
Texas	55,686	2,447	2,447	47,921	4,791	4,791
Virginia	47,892	1,018	1,018	32,293	925	3,226
Wisconsin	1,848	6,387	1,848	4,777	99	1,926
Illinois	1,710	1,121	1,121	74,460	1,973	10,640
Mississippi	186,653	2,710	2,710	237	3,188	1,227
Alabama	290	63,178	300	67,813	1,501	15,242
Arkansas	860	78,979	1,247	79,665	950	11,000
Georgia	1,070	90,462	2,458	75,126	2,063	9,617
Illinois	525	72,370	511	63,438	640	13,137
Indiana	1,124	82,626	2,477	82,633	1,448	25,037
Kentucky	1,481	54,797	1,481	69,754	1,016	17,895
Louisiana	16,817	666,691	16,817	57,256	10,108	24,456
Mississippi	4,323	15,298	4,323	86,137	3,110	12,701
North Carolina	1,432	14,283	1,432	19,080	16,210	8,210
South Carolina	24,346	810,560	24,346	623,914	14,821	110,108
Texas	84	16,474	84	5,258	49	5,380
Virginia	850	38,855	850	4,320	38	4,320
Wisconsin	187	99,265	187	26,788	400	2,000
Illinois	32	32,657	32	11,948	254	42,348
Mississippi	45,265	2,723,728	45,265	1,432,500	25,000	65,228
Alabama	330	102,358	330	56,300	400	2,000
Arkansas	115,616	6,678,001	115,616	4,478,927	83,697	506,424
Georgia	132,380	512,620	132,380	76,994	4,478,927	83,697

The above totals show that the interior stocks have decreased during the week 6,703 bales and are to-night 6,396 bales less than at the same time last year. The receipts at all the towns has been 38,622 bales less than the same week last year.

OVERLAND MOVEMENT FOR THE WEEK AND SINCE SEPT. 1.—We give below a statement showing the overland movement for the week and since Sept. 1, as made up from telegraphic reports Friday night. The results for the week and since Sept. 1 in the last two years are as follows:

Shipped—	—1907-08—		—1906-07—	
	Week.	Since Sept. 1.	Week.	Since Sept. 1.
Via St. Louis	10,108	327,076	16,072	641,634
Via Cairo	6,233	153,303	3,775	189,296
Via Rock Island	1,123	26,428	2,960	62,161
Via Louisville	751	41,033	1,984	66,628
Via Cincinnati	2,392	35,130	1,754	54,158
Via Virginia points	2,481	73,147	4,118	104,106
Via other routes, &c.	3,986	192,684	12,651	248,257
Total gross overland	37,074	848,801	43,294	1,357,650
Deduct shipments—				
Overland to N. Y., Boston, &c.	2,345	83,484	7,276	133,337
Between interior towns	518	58,054	2,946	58,167
Inland, &c., from South	1,100	46,727	1,915	42,057
Total to be deducted	3,963	188,265	12,137	233,561
Leaving total net overland *	23,111	660,536	31,157	1,124,089

\* Including movement by rail to Canada.

The foregoing shows the week's net overland movement has been 23,111 bales, against 31,157 bales for the week last year, and that for the season to date the aggregate net overland exhibits a decrease from a year ago of 463,553 bales.

In Sight and Spinners' Takings	—1907-08—		—1906-07—	
	Week.	Since Sept. 1.	Week.	Since Sept. 1.
Receipts at ports to March 20	90,038	7,136,851	150,389	8,074,771
Net overland to March 20	23,111	660,536	31,157	1,124,089
Southern consumption to March 20	43,000	1,370,000	48,000	1,370,000
Total marketed	156,149	9,167,387	238,546	11,168,860
Interior stocks in excess	67,703	425,841	16,764	416,544
Came into sight during week	149,446		221,782	
Total in sight March 20	9,593,228		11,583,404	
North spinners' takings to March 20	38,705	1,308,278	45,107	2,139,104

\* Decrease during week.

Movement into sight in previous years:			
Week—	Bales.	Since Sept. 1—	Bales.
1905—March 23	136,782	1905-06—March 23	9,053,531
1905—March 24	248,327	1904-05—March 24	10,162,774
1904—March 26	109,639	1903-04—March 26	9,012,591
1903—March 27	182,636	1902-03—March 27	9,301,207

QUOTATIONS FOR MIDDLING COTTON AT OTHER MARKETS.—Below are the closing quotations of middling cotton at Southern and other principal cotton markets for each day of the week.

Week ending—	Closing Quotations for Middling Cotton on—					
	Sat'day.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wed'day.	Thurs'd'y.	Friday.
March 20.						
Galveston	11 3-16	11 3-16	11 1-16	10 15-16	10 7/8	10 5/8
New Orleans	11 1-16	10 15-16	11	10 3/4	10 3/4	10 3/4
Mobile	10 3/4	10 3/4	10 3/4	10 3/4	10 3/4	10 3/4
Savannah	10 3/4	10 3/4	10 3/4	10 3/4	10 3/4	10 3/4
Charleston	11	11	10 3/4			
Wilmington	11	11	10 3/4			
Norfolk	11 3/4	11 3/4	11 3/4	11 3/4	11	11
Boston	11 3/4	11 3/4	11 3/4	11 3/4	11 3/4	11 3/4
Baltimore	11 3/4	11 3/4	11 3/4	11 3/4	11 3/4	11 3/4
Philadelphia	11 3/4	11 3/4	11 3/4	11 3/4	11 3/4	11 3/4
Augusta	11 3-16	11 3-16	11 3-16	11 3-16	11 3-16	11 3-16
Memphis	11 3/4	11 3/4	11 3/4	11 3/4	11 3/4	11 3/4
St. Louis	11 3/4	11 3/4	11 3/4	11 3/4	11 3/4	11 3/4
Houston	11 3/4	11 3/4	11 3/4	11 3/4	11 3/4	11 3/4
Little Rock	10 3/4	10 3/4	10 3/4	10 3/4	10 3/4	10 3/4

NEW ORLEANS OPTION MARKET.—The highest, lowest and closing quotations for leading options in the New Orleans cotton market for the past week have been as follows:

	Sat'day, Mch. 14.	Monday, Mch. 16.	Tuesday, Mch. 17.	Wed'day, Mch. 18.	Thurs'd'y, Mch. 19.	Friday, Mch. 20.
March						
Range	10.52-55	10.51-58	10.38-50	10.29-45	10.30-51	10.30-51
Closing	10.52-53	10.50-52	10.41-43	10.30	10.26	10.13
April						
Range	10.42	10.39	10.31	10.17	10.16	9.99
Closing	10.42	10.39	10.31	10.17	10.16	9.99
May						
Range	10.39-47	10.37-48	10.24-39	10.14-36	10.08-19	10.03-22
Closing	10.41-42	10.38-39	10.30-31	10.16-17	10.15-16	9.98-39
June						
Range	10.35	10.33	10.25	10.11	10.13	9.97
Closing	10.35	10.33	10.25	10.11	10.13	9.97
July						
Range	10.29-38	10.29-39	10.15-30	10.05-28	10.01-14	9.90-19
Closing	10.30-31	10.29-30	10.21-22	10.08-09	10.10	9.94-95
September						
Range	9.75-79	9.74-84	9.63-74	9.56-71	9.50-63	9.50-63
Closing	9.77-78	9.73-75	9.66	9.57	9.61-62	9.52-53
December						
Range	9.70-73	9.73-76	9.59-68	9.53-67	9.58	9.47-65
Closing	9.72-73	9.68-70	9.61	9.52	9.57-59	9.49-50
Tone	Quiet.	Quiet.	Quiet.	Quiet.	Steady.	Easy.
Options	Easy.	Steady.	Steady.	Steady.	Steady.	Steady.

\* Nominal.

WEATHER REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.—Our telegraphic reports from the South this evening denote that the conditions have, on the whole, been favorable during the week. In most sections higher temperature has prevailed and the rainfall has been generally light or there has been an absence of moisture. As a result of the favorable conditions, crop preparations have progressed well.

Galveston, Texas.—Dry all the week. Average thermometer 69, highest 78, lowest 60.

Abilene, Texas.—It has been dry all the week. Thermometer has averaged 69, the highest being 96 and the lowest 42.

Corpus Christi, Texas.—There has been no rain during the week. The thermometer has averaged 70, ranging from 58 to 82.

Fort Worth, Texas.—There has been only a trace of rain, on one day, during the week. The thermometer has ranged from 44 to 90, averaging 67.

Palestine, Texas.—We have had a rainfall of thirty-eight hundredths of an inch during the week, on one day. Average thermometer 67, highest 88, lowest 46.

San Antonio, Texas.—We have had rain on one day of the week, the rainfall reaching forty-four hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 78, the highest being 90 and the lowest 62.

Taylor, Texas.—There has been rain on one day during the week, to the extent of twelve hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 66, ranging from 44 to 88.

New Orleans, Louisiana.—Rain has fallen on one day of the week, the precipitation reaching two hundredths of an inch. Average thermometer 74.

Shreveport, Louisiana.—There has been rain on one day during the week, the rainfall being five hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 70, the highest being 89 and the lowest 50.

Leland, Mississippi.—We have had no rain during the week. The thermometer has ranged from 34 to 85, averaging 65.

Vicksburg, Mississippi.—We have had a rainfall of eight hundredths of an inch during the week, on one day. Average thermometer 70, highest 87, lowest 45.

Helena, Arkansas.—Weather warm and fine for farming. Acreage under cotton will be increased and labor is more plentiful. There has been rain on one day during the week, to the extent of twenty-one hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 64.4, ranging from 42 to 87.

Little Rock, Arkansas.—Farm work has been active the past week. Temperature has been abnormally high. There has been rain on one day during the week, to the extent of two hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has ranged from 38 to 88, averaging 63.

**Memphis, Tennessee.**—Weather dry all the week except yesterday. Preparations for the next crop have made fine progress. The week's precipitation reached fifty-seven hundredths of an inch. Average thermometer 67.7, highest 85, lowest 41.

**Mobile, Alabama.**—Weather in the interior very favorable and farm work active. No rain during the week until today, but rain is now falling. The thermometer has averaged 70, ranging from 54 to 81.

**Montgomery, Alabama.**—Planting has started and land has been well prepared. We have had no rain during the week, but rain is in sight and needed. The thermometer has ranged from 44 to 87, averaging 70.

**Selma, Alabama.**—We have had no rain during the week. Average thermometer 70, highest 88, lowest 42.

**Madison, Florida.**—We have had no rain the past week. The thermometer has averaged 71, the highest being 83 and the lowest 56.

**Augusta, Georgia.**—It has been dry all the week. The thermometer has averaged 70, ranging from 43 to 86.

**Savannah, Georgia.**—We have had no rain during the week. The thermometer has ranged from 52 to 86, averaging 71.

**Charleston, South Carolina.**—We have had no rain the past week. Average thermometer 71, highest 84, lowest 55.

**Greenwood, South Carolina.**—There has been no rain during the week. The thermometer has averaged 63, the highest being 75 and the lowest 52.

**Stateburg, South Carolina.**—There has been rain on one day during the week, the precipitation being one hundredth of an inch, and light showers fell in a few neighboring places. The thermometer has averaged 69, the highest being 87 and the lowest 50.

**Charlotte, North Carolina.**—We have had rain during the week, the rainfall being forty-nine hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has ranged from 44 to 82, averaging 65.

The following statement we have also received by telegraph, showing the height of rivers at the points named at 8 a. m. of the dates given:

	Mar. 20 1908.	Mar. 22 1907.
	Feet.	Feet.
New Orleans	Above zero of gauge 15.8	15.7
Memphis	Above zero of gauge 34.9	32.3
Nashville	Above zero of gauge 15.8	19.7
Savannah	Above zero of gauge 8.9	12.0
Vicksburg	Above zero of gauge 45.4	41.1

**INDIA COTTON MOVEMENT FROM ALL PORTS.**—The receipts of cotton at Bombay and the shipments from all India ports for the week and for the season from Sept. 1 for three years have been as follows:

March 19.	1907-08.		1906-07.		1905-06.	
	Week.	Since Sept. 1.	Week.	Since Sept. 1.	Week.	Since Sept. 1.
Bombay	57,000	1,383,000	123,000	1,771,000	57,000	1,805,000

Exports from—	For the Week.			Since September 1.		
	Great Britain.	Continent.	Total.	Great Britain.	Continent.	Total.
Bombay—						
1907-08		11,000	11,000	15,000	353,000	368,000
1906-07	3,000	10,000	22,000	30,000	593,000	623,000
1905-06		8,000	8,000	33,000	488,000	521,000
Calcutta—						
1907-08		1,000	1,000	3,000	10,000	13,000
1906-07		7,000	7,000	4,000	66,000	70,000
1905-06		6,000	6,000	5,000	58,000	63,000
Madras—						
1907-08				4,000	25,000	29,000
1906-07		1,000	1,000	2,000	19,000	21,000
1905-06				1,000	34,000	35,000
All others						
1907-08		9,000	9,000	9,000	89,000	98,000
1906-07		3,000	3,000	7,000	61,000	68,000
1905-06		2,000	2,000	10,000	62,000	72,000
Total all—		21,000	21,000	31,000	477,000	508,000
1907-08		3,000	30,000	33,000	735,000	782,000
1906-07			16,000	49,000	642,500	691,000
1905-06						

According to the foregoing, Bombay appears to show a decrease compared with last year in the week's receipts of 66,000 bales. Exports from all India ports record a loss of 12,000 bales during the week and since Sept. 1 show a decrease of 274,000 bales.

**ALEXANDRIA RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COTTON.**—Through arrangements made with Messrs. Chorem, Benachi & Co., of Liverpool and Alexandria, we now receive a weekly cable of the movements of cotton at Alexandria, Egypt. The following are the receipts and shipments for the past week and for the corresponding week of the previous two years:

Alexandria, Egypt, March 18.	1907-08.	1906-07.	1905-06.
Receipts (cantars)			
This week	80,000	75,000	90,000
Since Sept. 1	6,497,277	6,687,884	5,712,802

Export (bales)—	This week.		This week.		This week.	
	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.
To Liverpool	3,000	178,450	4,000	173,387	4,500	177,052
To Manchester	9,250	161,779	7,750	167,352	137,478	137,478
To Continent	8,000	256,764	6,250	265,406	4,000	236,377
To America	1,500	49,066	3,500	93,337	500	60,892
Total exports	21,750	646,065	21,500	699,382	9,000	611,999

Note.—A cantar is 99 lbs. Egyptian bales weigh about 750 lbs.

**WORLD'S SUPPLY AND TAKINGS OF COTTON.**—The following brief but comprehensive statement indicates at a glance the world's supply of cotton for the week and since Sept. 1, for the last two seasons, from all sources from which statistics are obtainable; also the takings, or amount gone out of sight, for the like period.

Cotton Takings. Week and Season.	1907-08.		1906-07.	
	Week.	Season.	Week.	Season.
Visible supply March 13	4,657,641		5,453,298	
Visible supply Sept. 1		2,291,844		1,784,156
American in sight to March 20	149,446	3,593,228	221,782	11,585,404
Bombay receipts to March 19	37,000	1,383,000	128,000	1,771,000
Other India ship'ts to March 19	10,000	140,000	11,000	159,000
Alexandria receipts to March 18	10,000	866,000	10,000	892,000
Other supply to March 18	1,000	191,000	2,000	217,000
Total supply	4,855,087	14,465,072	5,821,080	16,408,560
Deduct—				
Visible supply March 20	4,554,783	4,554,783	5,403,296	5,403,296
Total takings to March 20	330,304	9,910,289	417,784	11,005,264
Of which American	250,304	7,650,269	272,784	8,443,264
Of which other	80,000	2,260,000	145,000	2,562,000

\* Embraces receipts in Europe from Brazil, Smyrna, West Indies, &c.

**JUTE BUTTS, BAGGING, &c.**—There has been little or no demand for jute bagging during the week under review, and prices continue nominally unchanged at 7¼ cents per yard for 2-lb. domestic bagging and 6½ cents per yard for re-woven and inferior foreign. Jute butts dull at 2@3 cents per lb. for bagging quality.

**MANCHESTER MARKET.**—Our report received by cable to-night from Manchester states that the market is steady for yarns and quiet for shirtings. Merchants are buying very sparingly. We give the prices for to-day below and leave those for previous weeks of this and last year for comparison.

	1908.			1907.		
	32s Cop Twist.	8¼ lbs. Shirtings, common to finest.	Corn Mid Up's	32s Cop Twist.	8¼ lbs. Shirtings, common to finest.	Corn Mid Up's
Feb. d.	d. s. d.	d. s. d.	d. s. d.	d. s. d.	d. s. d.	d. s. d.
7	9 15-16@ 11½	5 10 @ 9 1	6.35	9 15-16@ 11	6 7 @ 9 10	6.00
14	9½ @ 10¼	5 9 @ 8 0	6.21	9½ @ 10¼	6 7 @ 9 10	6.03
21	9½ @ 10¼	5 6 @ 8 10	6.14	9 15-16 @ 10½	6 7 @ 9 10	6.03
28	9½ @ 10¼	5 6 @ 8 9	6.00	9 13-16 @ 10½	6 7 @ 9 9	6.14
9	@ 10¼	5 4½ @ 8 8	6.04	9 15-16 @ 11	6 7½ @ 9 9	6.24
13	8½ @ 10	5 4 @ 8 7	6.00	9 15-16 @ 10½	6 7½ @ 9 9	6.03
20	8½ @ 9½	5 3 @ 8 6	5.80	9½ @ 10 15-16	6 8 @ 9 9	6.01

**SHIPPING NEWS.**—As shown on a previous page, the exports of cotton from the United States the past week have reached 104,498 bales. The shipments in detail, as made up from mail and telegraphic returns, are as follow:

	Total bales.
NEW YORK—To Liverpool—March 11—Bovis, 350 upland, 216 foreign	716
To Hull—March 13—Idaha, 259	259
To London—March 13—Minneapolis, 1,224	1,224
To Manchester—March 14—Titian, 50 Sea Island	50
To Havre—March 17—Florida, 26 foreign	26
Breilagne, 6 foreign	32
To Marseilles—March 12—Provincia, 50	50
To Genoa—March 13—Koenigen Lulse, 625	625
To Naples—March 13—Koenigen Lulse, 1,550	1,550
To Japan—March 13—Indrasamha, 1,883	1,883
GALVESTON—To Liverpool—March 18—Candidate, 6,370	6,370
To Havre—March 18—Candidate, 5,412	5,412
To Bremen—March 18—Iowa, 21,879	21,879
March 17—Kohn, 12,607	34,486
To Revel—March 17—Hewth Head, 5,376	5,376
To Riga—March 17—Hewth Head, 555	555
To St. Petersburg—March 17—Hewth Head, 600	600
PORT ARTHUR—To Bremen—March 14—Dunholme, 5,207	5,207
NEW ORLEANS—To Havre—March 14—Mexico, 1,620	1,620
March 16—Matador, 440	2,060
March 17—Menarch, 3,654	5,714
20—Antillian, 4,500	10,214
To Bremen—March 17—Manhattan, 10,703	8,787
To Hamburg—March 18—Miramichi, 812	812
March 23—Meeklenburg, 750	1,562
To Antwerp—March 17—Manhattan, 500; Menarch, 4,324	4,824
To Rotterdam—March 18—Miramichi, 377	377
To Oporto—March 17—Lodovica, 1,300	1,300
To Barcelona—March 18—Emilia, 1,154	1,154
To Trieste—March 17—Lodovica, 1,527	1,527
March 18—Emilia, 750	2,277
To Venice—March 17—Lodovica, 1,916	1,916
March 18—Emilia, 1,000	2,916
NORFOLK—To Glasgow—March 14—Orthe, 600	600
To Hamburg—March 13—Constantia, 290	290
BOSTON—To Liverpool—March 17—Cynric, 397	397
To Manchester—March 14—Caledonia, 346	346
To Genoa—March 13—Romanic, 1,800	1,800
To Yarmouth—March 13—Prince Arthur, 160	160
BALTIMORE—To Liverpool—March 13—Vedamore, 50	50
SAN FRANCISCO—To Japan—March 17—China, 1,332	1,332
SEATTLE—To Japan—March 17—Situanu Maru, 977	977
TACOMA—To Japan—March 18—Ninchow, 745	745
Total	104,498

The particulars of the foregoing shipments for the week, arranged in our usual form, are as follows:

	Great Brit.	French ports.	Ger. manly.	Old Europ.	Mex. &c.	Japan.	Total.
New York	2,249	82			1,888		6,394
Galveston	6,370	5,412	34,186	6,531			52,799
Port Arthur			5,207				5,207
New Orleans		10,214	10,349	5,201	7,647		33,411
Norfolk	600		290				890
Boston	743			1,600	100		2,643
Baltimore	50						50
San Francisco					1,332		1,332
Seattle					977		977
Tacoma					745		745
Total	10,012	15,708	50,332	11,732	11,622	100	4,992

The exports to Japan since Sept. 1 have been 142,802 bales from Pacific ports and 32,011 bales from New York. Cotton freights at New York the past week have been as follows, quotations being in cents per 100 lbs.:

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Liverpool—Mch	12	12	12	12	12	12
Manchester—Mch	15	15	15	15	15	15
Havre—Aprl	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Bremen—Aprl	25	25	25	25	25	25
Hamburg	25	25	25	25	25	25
Antwerp	21-22 1/2	21-22 1/2	21-22 1/2	21-22 1/2	21-22 1/2	21
Ghent, via Antwerp	26	26	26	26	26	26
Reval	28	28	28	28	28	28
Reval, via Canal						
Barcelona—Aprl	28	28	28	28	28	25
Genoa—Aprl	21	21	21	21	21	18
Trieste—Mch	35	35	35	35	35	35
Japan—Aprl	45	45	45	45	45	45

LIVERPOOL.—By cable from Liverpool we have the following statement of the week's sales, stocks, &c., at that port:

	Feb. 28.	Mar. 6.	Mar. 13.	Mar. 20.
Sales of the week	43,000	54,000	45,000	43,000
Of which speculators took		2,000	1,000	1,000
Of which exporters took	2,000	3,000	2,000	3,000
Sales, American	41,000	50,000	42,000	40,000
Actual export	16,000	10,000	12,000	10,000
Forwarded	75,000	77,000	81,000	74,000
Total stocks—Estimated	1,121,000	1,128,000	1,105,000	1,112,000
Of which American—Est.	1,010,000	1,012,000	990,000	988,000
Total import of the week	108,000	91,000	70,000	90,000
Of which American	103,000	75,000	70,000	68,000
Amount afloat	242,000	200,000	155,000	78,000
Of which American	215,000	167,000	118,000	55,000

The tone of the Liverpool market for spots and futures each day of the past week and the daily closing prices of spot cotton have been as follows:

Spot.	Saturday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.
Market, 12:15 P. M.	Dull.	Moderate demand.	Quiet.	Fair business doing.	Fair business doing.	Quiet.
Mid. Upl'ds	5.98	5.98	5.90	5.94	5.88	5.85
Sales	4,000	7,000	6,000	8,000	8,000	6,000
Spec exp.	300	500	500	1,000	2,000	1,000
Futures.	Quiet at 16 1/2 pts. decline.	St'y. unch. to 1 1/2 pts. decline.	Quiet at 26 3/4 pts. decline.	Steady at 26 3/4 pts. decline.	St'y. unch. to 1 pt. advance.	St'y. unch. to 4 1/2 pts. adv.
Market 4 P. M.	Quiet at 1/2 @ 1 1/2 pts. dec.	Steady at 1/2 @ 1 1/2 pts. adv.	Quiet at 3 1/2 @ 4 1/2 pts. dec.	St'y. unch. to 1 pt. advance.	Easy at 11 @ 15 pts. dec.	Steady at 5 1/2 @ 6 pts. advance.

The prices of futures at Liverpool for each day are given below. Prices are on the basis of uplands, good ordinary clause, unless otherwise stated.

The prices are given in pence and 100ths. Thus: 5 55 means 5 55-100d.

Mch. 14 to Mch. 20.	Sat.		Mon.		Tues.		Wed.		Thurs.		Fri.	
	p.m.											
March	5 56 1/2	5 56 1/2	5 57	5 57	5 54 1/2	5 53 1/2	5 51 1/2	5 49 1/2	5 45 1/2	5 44 1/2	5 44 1/2	5 44 1/2
Mch.-Apr.	5 55 1/2	5 55 1/2	5 57	5 57	5 54 1/2	5 53 1/2	5 51 1/2	5 49 1/2	5 45 1/2	5 44 1/2	5 44 1/2	5 44 1/2
Apr.-May	5 56	5 57	5 57 1/2	5 55	5 53 1/2	5 52	5 50	5 48 1/2	5 45 1/2	5 44 1/2	5 44 1/2	5 44 1/2
May-June	5 56 1/2	5 57	5 58	5 55	5 54	5 52	5 50	5 48 1/2	5 45 1/2	5 44 1/2	5 44 1/2	5 44 1/2
June-July	5 55 1/2	5 56	5 57	5 54	5 52 1/2	5 51	5 49 1/2	5 48	5 45 1/2	5 44 1/2	5 44 1/2	5 44 1/2
July-Aug.	5 52 1/2	5 53	5 54	5 50 1/2	5 49 1/2	5 48	5 46 1/2	5 45	5 42 1/2	5 42	5 42	5 42
Aug.-Sep.	5 45	5 45 1/2	5 46	5 43	5 42	5 41	5 40	5 38 1/2	5 36 1/2	5 36	5 36	5 36
Sept.-Oct.	5 38	5 38 1/2	5 38 1/2	5 35	5 35 1/2	5 35 1/2	5 35 1/2	5 34 1/2	5 32 1/2	5 32	5 32	5 32
Oct.-Nov.	5 31	5 31 1/2	5 31 1/2	5 28	5 28 1/2	5 28 1/2	5 28 1/2	5 27 1/2	5 25 1/2	5 25	5 25	5 25
Nov.-Dec.	5 28	5 28 1/2	5 28 1/2	5 26	5 25 1/2	5 25 1/2	5 25 1/2	5 25 1/2	5 23 1/2	5 23	5 23	5 23
Dec.-Jan.	5 27 1/2	5 28	5 28	5 25 1/2	5 25	5 25	5 25	5 25	5 23 1/2	5 23	5 23	5 23
Jan.-Feb.				23	25 1/2	25	23	23	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2

BREADSTUFFS.

Friday, March 20th 1908.

Prices for wheat flour have moved within an extremely narrow range during the week. In the main, however, the tone of the local market has been somewhat easier, owing to the stagnation of trade, which has offset the strength of the grain markets. During considerable of the time the market has been merely a nominal affair. Export business has been lifeless. At the large milling centres of the Northwest and the West, as well as the Southwest, reports in many cases indicate a material falling off in trade of late. At many places exporters have withdrawn from the markets. Corn meal has been quiet but firm. Rye flour has been dull and steady.

Wheat has advanced, partly owing to decreased shipments from Argentine, higher foreign markets and rumors of depreciations by green bugs in parts of Kansas and Oklahoma. An easier money market—the Bank of England rate of discount also being reduced—has tended to advance Liverpool quotations, but prices on the Continent have also shown a good deal of strength, with news of dwindling supplies in Russia and Hungary and the likelihood of similar conditions were long in Germany. Furthermore, there have been some reports of export business, especially at Duluth. The cash situation in this country has, indeed, been considered strong and the firmness of corn has not been without its effect on the wheat market. The visible wheat supply in this country, moreover, decreased 1,213,000 bushels, against an increase for the same week last year of 1,604,000 bushels. A notable factor of the week has been the, so to speak, more friendly

disposition of Europe towards the market, and some tendency towards an increase in export trade, though the total transactions have been far from large. There is an idea, too, that the Argentine exports must shortly fall off considerably. The estimate of such exports for the current week showed some reduction, though not so great as was at one time looked for. Still, from present appearances, the total for the current week must fall a good deal below that for the corresponding week last year, and, judging from the markets of Europe, there would seem to be some apprehension on this score. It is worthy of note, too, in this connection, that the weather in Hungary is cold and unfavorable, and that it has been too wet in the United Kingdom and France, while in Russia it has been cold and unfavorable. Odessa stocks are said to be very small and it is added that very little wheat is offered there for immediate delivery. Prices have been rendered somewhat irregular at times by the contradictory advices from the Southwest in regard to the alleged damage by green bugs, Hessian flies and so forth. It is the time of year when such reports are apt to be rife and experienced people receive them with a grain of allowance. At the same time, very many are inclined to consider the outlook for the wheat market in this country as on the whole cheerful, both as to business and prices. To-day prices declined on favorable crop reports from the Southwest, weakness at Liverpool, reports of increasing stocks at the Northwest, large Argentine shipments, bearish pressure and liquidation.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT FUTURES IN NEW YORK.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
No. 2 red winter	101 1/2	102 1/2	102 3/4	102 3/4	102 3/4	102 1/2
May delivery in elevator	103 1/4	103 1/4	103 1/4	103 1/4	103 1/4	103 1/4
July delivery in elevator	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/4	97 3/4

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT FUTURES IN CHICAGO.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
May delivery in elevator	96 1/2	95 1/2	95 3/4	95 3/4	95 3/4	95 3/4
July delivery in elevator	92 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
September delivery in elevator	89 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2

Indian corn futures have advanced, with the trading fairly active. Bulls have been favored by bad roads in the Central West, continued small receipts and poor grading. There is said to be a scarcity of seed corn in some States, moreover, notably in Illinois, Ohio, Indiana and Iowa, where a good deal of corn did not mature last year. In northern Illinois as high as \$3 a bushel, it is stated, is being paid for seed corn. Bulls have given support and there has been active covering of shorts at times, as well as more or less new buying through commission houses. Liverpool's strength at times has also been a factor. The stock of contract corn at Chicago is still small. To-day prices declined on depression in wheat, lower cables, reports of larger country acceptances and liquidation.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF NO. 2 MIXED CORN IN NEW YORK.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Cash corn	68	68	69	69	69	69 1/2
May delivery in elevator	74 1/2	74 1/2	75 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
July delivery in elevator	71 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF CORN FUTURES IN CHICAGO.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
May delivery in elevator	66 1/2	65 3/4	66 3/4	67 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
July delivery in elevator	62 1/2	62 1/2	63 1/2	64 1/2	65	63 1/2
September delivery in elevator	61 1/2	61 1/2	62	63 1/2	64 1/2	63

Oats for future delivery in the Western market have been stronger, owing to the rise in other cereals, though the trading has been inactive and has lacked any very striking features. But with the offerings light, it has taken no great buying pressure to impart strength to prices. The receipts have been small, and unfavorable reports in regard to the quality and quantity of oats for seedling have been received from some important sections of the West. Some of the new plantings have not germinated and there have been some complaints of damage from bugs. To-day prices declined on the weakness in wheat. The offerings were larger, and for the time being, at least, there was no aggressive support.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS IN NEW YORK.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
No. 2 mixed in elevator	57	57	57	57	57	57
White clipped, 32 to 34 lbs.	59 1/2-61	59 1/2-61	59 1/2-61	59 1/2-61	59 1/2-61	60-62

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS (NEW) IN CHICAGO.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
May delivery in elevator	53 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	53 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
July delivery in elevator	45	45	45 1/2	46 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2

The following are closing quotations:

FLOUR.		GRAIN.	
Low grades	\$3 85 @ \$4 00	Kansas straights	\$4 65 @ \$4 95
Second clears	3 35 @ 3 75	Blended clears	5 00 @ 5 20
Clears	4 20 @ 4 35	Blended patents	5 70 @ 6 20
Straights	5 00 @ 5 25	Rye flour	4 65 @ 5 25
Patent, spring	5 40 @ 6 25	Buckwheat flour	3 50
Patent, winter	4 80 @ 5 10	Graham flour	Nominal
Kansas patents	@	Corn meal	8 20 @ 9 90
WHEAT, per bush.—			
N. Duluth, No. 1	114 1/2	Corn (new), per bush.—	
N. Duluth, No. 2	113 1/2	No. 2 mixed	1.0 b. 60 1/2
Red winter, No. 2	1.0 b. 10 2 1/2	No. 2 yellow	Nominal
Hard "	112 1/2	No. 2 white	Nominal
Oats, per bush.—		Rye per bush.—	
Natural white	57 @ 59	No. 2 Western	57 @ 58
" mixed	57	State and Jersey	Nominal
" white, clipped	60 @ 62	Barley—Malting	Nominal
		Feeding	Nominal

The statements of the movement of breadstuffs to market as indicated below are prepared by us from figures collected by the New York Produce Exchange. The receipts at Western lake and river ports for the week ending last Saturday and since Aug. 1 for each of the last three years have been:

Receipts at—	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
	bbls. 190 lbs.	bush. 60 lbs.	bush. 56 lbs.	bush. 32 lbs.	bush. 48 lbs.	bu. 56 lbs.
Chicago	235,065	185,600	1,810,951	3,068,375	422,500	40,000
Milwaukee	57,925	223,000	129,000	278,400	220,800	19,800
Duluth	10,000	207,414	—	111,800	11,502	3,906
Minneapolis	—	1,919,600	67,200	450,520	162,740	42,900
Toledo	—	65,000	95,800	70,500	—	1,000
Detroit	2,600	23,800	57,612	24,300	—	—
Cleveland	484	18,760	101,375	52,910	1,464	—
St. Louis	48,500	251,572	358,630	611,200	66,750	13,072
Peoria	29,100	27,000	251,900	252,000	29,000	25,000
Kansas City	—	497,400	155,100	79,500	—	—
Tot. wk. '08	383,674	3,419,149	2,825,568	4,999,505	914,158	145,678
Same wk. '07	362,123	4,116,942	4,817,304	3,699,730	1,516,767	138,287
Same wk. '06	279,666	2,403,925	2,033,751	3,043,655	1,246,627	50,833
Since Aug. 1						
1907-08	11,902,348	168,091,175	126,285,077	128,051,808	51,112,730	5,478,216
1906-07	13,763,181	170,256,699	136,664,621	134,541,330	51,985,314	5,735,353
1905-06	13,322,409	183,133,287	127,088,501	159,031,523	64,339,308	6,460,381

Total receipts of flour and grain at the seaboard ports for the week ended March 14 1908 follows:

Receipts at—	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
	bbls.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
New York	125,955	103,000	12,900	672,000	143,092	20,475
Boston	41,016	64,549	31,097	99,330	6,158	3,906
Portland, Me.	15,359	151,769	25,500	—	—	—
Philadelphia	80,705	109,474	34,509	75,539	7,000	5,302
Baltimore	38,087	25,331	382,460	51,677	—	24,991
Richmond	4,713	128,458	41,850	28,350	—	—
New Orleans*	13,384	—	110,000	53,500	—	—
Newport News	1,684	—	—	—	—	—
Norfolk	32,571	—	—	—	—	—
Galveston	—	40,000	14,000	—	—	—
Mobile	700	—	—	—	—	—
Montreal	4,582	—	—	39,701	5,560	—
St. John	14,679	253,844	—	—	66,444	—
Total week	373,985	876,425	652,316	1,019,477	228,254	67,674
Week 1907	377,516	1,047,139	3,136,146	992,725	91,341	18,214

\* Receipts do not include grain passing through New Orleans for foreign ports on through bills of lading.

Total receipts at ports from Jan. 1 to Mch. 14 compare as follows for four years:

Receipts of—	1908.	1907.	1906.	1905.	
Flour	bbls.	3,968,321	3,986,803	3,498,605	2,797,493
Wheat	bush.	15,922,558	16,097,377	16,521,228	3,593,484
Corn	bush.	21,851,951	31,296,872	50,329,763	37,058,592
Oats	bush.	8,188,122	9,023,943	19,824,668	7,081,078
Barley	bush.	1,381,873	1,353,630	4,909,118	1,867,812
Rye	bush.	1,071,804	283,059	409,251	111,221
Total grain		48,336,308	58,056,881	91,988,033	49,712,187

The exports from the several seaboard ports for the week ending Mch. 14 1908 are shown in the annexed statement:

Exports from—	Wheat.	Corn.	Flour.	Oats.	Rye.	Barley.	Peas.
	bush.	bush.	bbls.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
New York	64,371	445,992	57,941	17,195	90,997	—	9,156
Portland, Me.	151,769	25,500	18,559	—	—	—	—
Boston	201,142	71,896	15,196	—	—	—	—
Philadelphia	348,360	69,571	51,519	—	—	—	—
Baltimore	80,357	609,735	14,576	—	—	—	—
New Orleans	—	508,661	12,694	324	—	—	69
Newport News	—	—	1,684	—	—	—	—
Galveston	32,000	2,000	2,210	—	—	—	—
Mobile	—	—	700	—	—	—	—
Norfolk	—	—	32,571	—	—	—	—
St. John, N. B.	253,844	—	14,679	—	66,444	—	13,848
Total week	1,131,843	1,433,355	218,529	17,519	162,654	86,444	23,073
Same week 1907	664,459	2,097,632	167,005	21,190	48,843	3,814	—

The destination of these exports for the week and since July 1 1907 is as below:

Exports for week and since July 1 to—	Flour		Wheat		Corn	
	Week Mch. 14.	Since July 1 1907.	Week Mch. 14.	Since July 1 1907.	Week Mch. 14.	Since July 1 1907.
United Kingdom	127,481	5,063,257	72,155	50,582,489	640,517	19,372,889
Continent	67,651	1,846,479	387,688	41,331,676	761,269	20,551,477
So. and Cent. Amer.	7,731	542,040	12,069	324,179	912	185,254
West Indies	14,807	959,827	—	19,007	18,250	1,052,870
Brit. No. Am. Colon.	—	50,086	—	—	11,115	72,139
Other Countries	704	223,255	—	83,850	1,292	25,506
Total	218,529	8,708,984	1,131,843	92,343,801	1,433,355	41,260,155
Total 1905-07	167,005	8,057,905	664,459	71,112,801	2,097,632	49,663,124

The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports Mch. 14 1908, was as follows:

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Barley.
	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
New York	1,601,000	685,000	373,000	173,000	184,000
Boston	1,618,000	204,000	1,600	—	19,000
Philadelphia	348,000	96,000	56,000	48,000	—
Baltimore	355,000	2,301,000	127,000	149,000	—
New Orleans	—	305,000	100,000	—	—
Galveston	366,000	44,000	—	—	—
Montreal	82,000	67,000	175,000	—	120,000
Toronto	—	—	3,000	—	—
Buffalo	1,209,000	—	485,000	71,000	326,000
Toledo	1,735,000	—	116,000	—	343,000
Detroit	519,000	244,000	227,000	5,000	—
Chicago	299	154	57	9	—
Milwaukee	5,409,000	1,285,000	3,316,000	181,000	37,000
Port William	318,000	293,000	223,000	16,000	341,000
Port Arthur	3,719,000	—	—	—	—
Duluth	4,621,000	—	—	—	—
Minneapolis	8,618,000	—	1,092,000	18,000	492,000
St. Louis	6,835,000	215,000	1,811,000	77,000	2,085,000
Kansas City	977,000	67,000	96,000	—	49,000
Peoria	1,869,000	445,000	62,000	—	—
Indianapolis	12,000	75,000	750,000	1,000	—
On Mississippi River	213,000	134,000	66,000	—	—
On Lakes	—	—	—	—	—
On Canal and River	—	—	—	—	—
Total Mch. 14 1908	40,149,000	6,822,000	9,955,000	748,000	3,938,000
Total Mch. 7 1908	41,362,000	8,085,000	8,634,000	751,000	4,348,000
Total Mch. 16 1907	47,354,000	13,149,000	10,673,000	1,563,000	2,188,000
Total Mch. 17 1906	47,272,000	15,349,000	23,630,000	2,255,000	3,934,000

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

New York, Friday Night, March 20 1908.

Business in the primary cotton goods market has been almost entirely confined during the week to the purchasing of small quantities of goods for immediate shipment to fill urgent requirements. There has been practically nothing doing for future delivery and it is evident that jobbers are

determined to work stocks down to the lowest possible level before entering the market for fall goods. How long it will be before they are prepared to operate agents are particularly anxious to know, but it is generally felt that, in view of the fact that they are doing more business now than they were at this time last month, the long-awaited movement will not be much further delayed. The course of the raw-material market has been one of the principal factors during the past week in deterring buyers, and although the price of goods has fallen proportionately much lower than that of cotton, the recent sharp decline in the latter and the daily announcements of reductions in wages of mill operatives have created the impression in the minds of many that the bottom has not yet been reached. In several lines, notably print cloths, prices are quotably lower than they were last week, and in some instances second hands are selling goods below the actual cost of production. Collections will be watched very closely during the next few weeks, as in fact will the whole credit situation; in some of the Southwestern States this is said to be not very good and business, accordingly, is being considerably hampered. The men's wear woolen and worsted goods market is extremely quiet but a moderate business is passing in dress goods.

DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS.—The exports of cotton goods from this port for the week ending March 14 were 3,905 packages, valued at \$269,486, their destination being to the points specified in the table below:

New York to March 14.	1908.		1907.	
	Week.	Since Jan. 1.	Week.	Since Jan. 1.
Great Britain	5	98	43	612
Other Europe	3	118	27	158
China	—	5,402	2,050	6,191
India	—	3,122	802	3,780
Arabia	1,541	5,447	1,851	14,202
Africa	146	1,120	380	2,587
West Indies	621	4,737	547	5,512
Mexico	20	407	88	482
Central America	239	2,854	46	3,667
South America	1,191	9,974	527	10,563
Other countries	130	3,482	79	4,879
Total	3,905	36,761	6,525	57,633

The value of these New York exports since Jan. 1 has been \$2,411,709 in 1908, against \$3,491,799 in 1907.

Some very low prices have been named on heavy brown drills and sheetings, but in spite of this the reductions have not equalled the demands of buyers, who continue to talk prices which agents find it impossible to accept under present conditions. Medium and light-weight drills and sheetings have also been shaded and have been in slightly better request. The export division of the market has been more affected by the decline in the price of cotton than the domestic, but the trade to miscellaneous countries has shown some improvement during the week. China has figured as a small buyer of light-weight drills and sheetings and the prospects are for a better demand from this source in the near future. Bleached goods are extremely quiet and a further revision of prices is expected in some quarters. There has been an improved call for kid-finished cambries at the lower level established, but the most active lines continue to be the napped goods, which, in several instances, have sold as well as in any normal year. Denims have been reduced and other coarse, colored cotton goods have been shaded, but the volume of business has been small. Increasing curtailment is noted in the production of prints and the market for these and also for ginghams has been very quiet. Print cloth regulars have been reduced during the week to 3½¢. and standard gray goods to 5½¢., but business has been light, although during the past few days there has been a little better inquiry.

WOOLEN GOODS.—It is now generally realized in the men's wear woolen and worsted goods market that the volume of heavy-weight business will depend to a great extent on the spring season. An early spring with an improvement in the general demand would give buyers increased confidence for fall, and duplicate buying in that case would probably be sufficiently heavy to make the season a satisfactory one. Everything this year depends upon the volume of re-ordering, for initial buying has not been more than 50% of last year's, and there are few who will take the chance of making goods for stock. Curtailment at the present time is very great, and it is likely to be even more drastic during the next few months. Spring business is moderately satisfactory, and an increased interest has been shown, particularly in worsted goods. Orders for a substantial yardage of these have been received during the week, mostly for immediate shipment; browns and tans are the most popular colors. There is more activity in the dress goods market and inquiries for spring goods have been numerous. Unfortunately, however, these have mostly been for goods which were the most popular during the initial buying period, and which accordingly it is impossible to obtain at this time; where they are available, buyers are perfectly willing to pay a premium to secure them. The fall demand will not be heavy until more has been done for spring, but the orders placed thus far have favored piecedyed serges in plain colors, panamas and certain fancy worsteds.

FOREIGN DRY GOODS.—Imported woolen and worsted dress goods have not been particularly active, but the outlook is regarded as encouraging. Silks and ribbons have practically been neglected. Linens are quiet and price revisions more in line with the cotton goods market are expected, but not on goods already on this side. There has been an improved demand for burlaps.

STATE AND CITY DEPARTMENT.

News Items.

**Kentucky.**—*Legislature Adjourns.*—The Legislature of this State adjourned March 18.

**Philippine Islands.**—*Depository for Funds.*—Secretary Taft has designated the banking house of Speyer & Co. as depository for Philippine funds in the United States. There are now six such depositories. The total amount of Philippine funds aggregate \$10,000,000, but this is to be reduced materially in the near future by payments to meet maturing obligations.

**Bond Proposals and Negotiations this week have been as follows:**

**Ashtabula School District (P. O. Ashtabula), Ashtabula County, Ohio.**—*Bond Sale.*—On March 17 the \$8,000 4½% 2-17-year (serial) coupon school bonds described in V. 86, p. 618, were awarded to Seasongood & Mayer of Cincinnati at 103.012—a basis of about 4.114%. Following is a list of the bids received:

Seasongood & Mayer, Cin.	\$8,241 00	New First Nat. Bk., Colum.	\$8,172 00
Dennison & Farnsworth, Cleveland	8,236 25	Hayden, Miller & Comp'y, Cleveland	8,167 00
Breed & Harrison, Cincln.	8,203 00	Secur. Sav. Bk. & Tr. Co., Toledo	8,157 00
Otis & Hough, Cleveland	8,203 00	W. R. Todd & Company, Cincinnati	8,137 00
Ashtabula National Bank, Ashtabula	8,202 00	Farmers' Nat. Bk., Ashtab.	8,133 60
Clev. Tr. Co., Cleveland	8,200 80	Emery, Anderson & Co., Cleveland	8,083 33
W. J. Hayes & Son, Clev.	8,197 00		

**Baltimore, Md.**—*Bond Sale.*—There were 234 bids, aggregating \$18,181,200, received on March 16 for the \$1,000,000 4% registered Annex loan due in 1955 and the \$1,000,000 4% registered Park loan due in 1954 and described in V. 86, p. 558. The award was made to 84 bidders, the majority of whom were local, at an average price of about 99. The largest awards were as follows: \$555,000 to a local syndicate headed by Estabrook & Co. at 98.02, \$300,000 to O'Connor & Kahler of New York City at prices ranging from 99 to 99.50, \$150,000 to the Safe Deposit & Trust Co. of Baltimore at 98.16 and 98.33.

**Barnesville, Belmont County, Ohio.**—*Bond Offering.*—Proposals will be received until 12 m. March 30 by F. Waldo Hilles, Village Clerk, for \$3,854 58 5% street-paving assessment bonds. Authority Sections 1536-210 Revised Statutes. Denomination \$200, except one bond of \$75 and one bond of \$179 58. Date Jan. 15 1908. Interest annual. Maturity part yearly on Jan. 15 from 1909 to 1918 inclusive. Purchaser to pay accrued interest.

**Beatrice School District (P. O. Beatrice), Neb.**—*Bonds Voted.*—An election held March 10 resulted in favor of a proposition to issue \$80,000 5% 10-30-year coupon high-school-building-construction bonds. These bonds are to be in the denomination of \$1,000. Date May 1 1908. Interest semi-annually at the Nebraska fiscal agency in New York City. Date of sale not yet determined.

**Beloit, Mitchell County, Kan.**—*Bond Sale.*—We are informed that the two issues of improvement bonds offered on Feb. 25 (V. 86, p. 495), aggregating \$31,500, were disposed of to local bidders at a premium.

**Blue Ridge, Fannin County, Ga.**—*Bonds Not Sold.*—No sale has been made of the \$30,000 5% 30-year water-works and electric-light bonds offered on March 2. See V. 86, p. 433, for description of these bonds.

**Brampton, Ont.**—*Debenture Sale.*—An issue of \$17,692 5% improvement debentures has been awarded, it is reported, to Wood, Gundy & Co. of Toronto. Maturity part yearly for twenty years.

**Brookhaven, Lincoln County, Miss.**—*Bond Sale.*—Through the reports in papers we learn that on March 10 the City Council sold \$15,000 power-house-improvement bonds to John Nuveen & Co. of Chicago at par.

**Centerville, Iowa.**—*Bond Sale.*—On March 2 \$8,000 6% warrant funding bonds were sold to Geo. M. Bechtel & Co. of Davenport at 101.875. Denomination \$1,000. Date March 2 1908. Interest annual. Maturity March 2 1911, but subject to call before that time.

**Charlotte, N. C.**—*Bond Sale.*—According to local papers \$100,000 5% 30-year funding bonds were awarded on March 13 to the American Trust Co. of Charlotte at 102.50 and accrued interest—a basis of about 4.842%.

**Chickasha, Grady County, Okla.**—*Bond Sale.*—We are advised that an issue of \$55,000 5% 20-year refunding bonds was awarded on March 12 to Ben F. Johnson for \$55,025—the price thus being 100.045. Date April 1 1908.

**Cincinnati, Ohio.**—*Bond Sale.*—On March 6 an issue of \$10,000 4% park bonds was purchased by the Sinking Fund Trustees at par. Date March 6 1908. Interest semi-annual. Maturity March 6 1909.

On March 16 the \$115,500 4% coupon Eighth Street viaduct bonds offered on that day (V. 86, p. 496) were awarded to W. E. Hutton & Co. of Cincinnati at 103.52. Maturity Feb. 1 1938. Following are the bids:

W. E. Hutton & Co., Cin.	\$119,568 00	Prov. Sav. Bk. & Tr. Co., Cincinnati	\$118,387 50
Union Savs. & Trust Co., Cincinnati	119,496 30	S. Kuba & Sons, Cincln.	118,272 00
E. H. Rollins & Sons, Cincln.	119,323 05	Brighton Ger. Bk., Cincln.	118,008 75
A. Kleybolte & Co., Cin.	119,300 00	Cin. Trust Co., Cincinnati	118,067 00
eSeasongood & Mayer, Cin.	119,122 25	Atlas Nat. Bank, Cincln.	117,700 00
eGr. Nat. Bank, Cin.	118,900 00	Queen City Sav. Bk. & Tr. Co., Cincinnati	117,535 00

**Collingwood, Ont.**—*Debenture Sale.*—On Feb. 28 the following debentures, aggregating \$38,100 (V. 86, p. 496), were awarded to Brouse, Mitchell & Co., Toronto:

\$8,600 4½%	5½-year consolidated debt debentures.
7,700 4½%	30-year consolidated debt debentures.
6,000 4½%	20-year street-improvement debentures.
3,800 5%	20-year water-works debentures.
12,000 4½%	20-year good roads debentures.

Interest annual.

**Columbus, Ohio.**—*Bond Sales.*—On March 9 the Sinking Fund Trustees purchased \$50,000 4% coupon street and intersection improvement bonds maturing March 1 1919, and \$100,000 street-sprinkling and cleaning bonds, recently authorized by the City Council.

On March 18 the \$50,000 public-improvement and the \$350,000 water-works-construction 4% coupon (with privilege of registration) bonds, offered on that day (V. 86, p. 683), were awarded to the First National Bank of Columbus for \$402,100 (100.525) and accrued interest. These securities are not new issues, but bonds held by the Sinking Fund as an investment.

**Dauphin School District No. 905, Man.**—*Debenture Offering.*—Proposals will be received until March 25 by W. Smith Jackson, Secretary-Treasurer, for \$14,000 5% debentures. Interest annual. Maturity part yearly on Oct. 1 from 1908 to 1927 inclusive.

**Dayton, Montgomery County, Ohio.**—*Bond Sale.*—On March 16 the four issues of improvement bonds offered on that day (V. 86, p. 683) aggregating \$69,700 were awarded as follows:

	\$18,500	\$32,500	\$7,500	\$11,200
	5% Bonds	5% Bonds	4% Bonds	4% Bonds
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Seasongood & Mayer, Cincln.	a19,677 00	a4,603 00		
City Nat. Bank, Dayton			a7,510 52	a11,223 12
A. Kleybolte & Co., Cincinnati	19,464 65	54,154 25		
Breed & Harrison, Cincinnati	19,499 50	34,531 25		
Dayt. Savs. & Tr. Co., Dayton	19,590 50	34,255 00	7,593 75	11,205 70
Dennison & Farnsworth, Clev.	19,631 50	34,356 75		
Well, Roth & Co., Cincinnati	19,615 00	34,533 25		
Prov. Savs. Bk. & Tr. Co., Cin.		34,479 25		
Hayden, Miller & Co., Clev.	19,552 00	34,547 00		
Cent. Tr. & Safe Dep. Co., Cin.		34,492 50		

a Successful bidders.

**De Kalb School District No. 64 (P. O. De Kalb), De Kalb County, Ill.**—*Bond Sale.*—On March 2 the \$30,000 4% school-building bonds described in V. 86, p. 559, were awarded to E. H. Rollins & Sons of Chicago for \$29,050, the price thus being 96.833. Maturity \$1,000 yearly on July 1 from 1910 to 1919 inclusive, \$2,000 on July 1 in each of the years 1920, 1921, 1922 and 1927, and \$3,000 yearly on July 1 from 1923 to 1926 inclusive.

**Denver, Col.**—*Montclair Park District.*—*Bond Offering.*—Further details are at hand relative to the offering on March 24 of the \$397,700 6% coupon park bonds mentioned in V. 86, p. 619. Proposals will be received until 4:30 p. m. on that day by the Park Commission. Denominations \$100, \$500 and \$1,000. Date March 1 1908. Interest annually at the City Treasurer's office or at the Mercantile Trust Co. in New York City. Maturity fifteen years; subject to call, however, at any time. Official circular states that this city has never defaulted in the payment of principal or interest on any of its bonds.

**Dixon School District (P. O. Dixon), Lee County, Ill.**—*Bond Sale.*—The Harris Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago is reported as being the successful bidder for the \$50,000 5% coupon school-building bonds offered on March 12 and described in V. 86, p. 619. Bonds mature \$3,000 yearly beginning July 1 1914.

**East Cleveland (P. O. Station J, Cleveland), Ohio.**—*Bond Sale.*—On March 14 the \$38,000 4% coupon school-addition bonds described in V. 86, p. 683, were awarded to Borton & Borton for \$38,037 50—the price thus being 100.098. A bid of \$38,010 was also received from Otis & Hough of Cleveland. Maturity March 14 1928.

**East Liverpool School District (P. O. East Liverpool), Columbiana County, Ohio.**—*Bond Sale.*—On March 16 the \$12,000 4% 4-9-year (serial) coupon school bonds offered on that day (V. 86, p. 683), were awarded, it is stated, to J. McCullough of Wellsville.

**Edgeley, Lamoure County, N. D.**—*Bonds Not to Be Offered at Present.*—The Village Clerk informs us that it is not likely that any action will be taken in regard to issuing the \$3,000 6% 5-year electric-light bonds voted Jan. 6 (V. 86, p. 126) until after next month.

**Elizabethtown, Lancaster County, Pa.**—*Purchasers of Bonds.*—We are informed that the \$12,000 4% 5-30-year (optional) refunding bonds disposed of on March 3 (V. 86, p. 683) were awarded to the Elizabethtown National Bank and other local bidders at prices ranging from par to 102.25. Denominations \$100 and \$500. Date April 1 1908. Interest semi-annual.

**Elyria School District (P. O. Elyria), Lorain County, Ohio.**—*Bond Sale.*—On March 17 the \$10,500 4½% Jefferson Building bonds, described in V. 86, p. 683, were awarded to Seasongood & Mayer of Cincinnati at 103.13 and accrued interest. Bids were also received from Otis & Hough, Dennison & Farnsworth, Hayden, Miller & Co., W. J. Hayes & Sons, all of Cleveland, the Security Savings Bank & Trust Co. of Toledo and Well, Roth & Co. of Cincinnati.

**Essexville, Bay County, Mich.—Bonds Not Sold.**—No sale has been made of the \$25,000 5% Woodside Avenue Paving bonds offered on Feb. 26. See V. 86, p. 434.

**Estelline, Hamlin County, S. D.—Bond Offering.**—Proposals were asked for until 8 p. m. yesterday (March 20) by Leroy Smith, Village Clerk, for the \$4,000 5% coupon water-works bonds recently voted. Denomination \$250. Date, day of issue. Interest annually at the Village Treasurers' office. Maturity ten years, subject to call after five years. The result of this offering was not known to us at the hour of going to press.

**Forrest County (P. O. Hattiesburg), Miss.—Bond Sale.**—We are informed that the \$40,500 5% 10-20-year (optional) jail-construction bonds, offered on March 2 (V. 86, p. 497), have been awarded to John Nuveen & Co., of Chicago, at par.

**Gloucester City, Camden County, N. J.—Bond Sale.**—We are advised that the \$75,000 4½% 20-year coupon or registered street-improvement bonds recently authorized (V. 86, p. 559), have been disposed of.

**Goderich, Ont.—Debenture Sale.**—On March 10 this town awarded \$50,000 5% 1-20-year debentures and \$11,000 5% 1-30-year debentures to W. A. Mackenzie & Co. at 97.203 and accrued interest.

The following bids were received:  
 W. A. MacKenzie & Co., Toront. \$59,294 | A. Millus Jarvis & Co., Tor. \$57,950  
 Wood, Gundy & Co., Toront. 59,075 | W. C. Brent & Co., Toront. 57,139  
 Dom. Sec. Corp., Toronto. 58,222

**Price Paid for Debentures.**—We are advised that the price paid for the \$25,000 5% debentures recently awarded to G. A. Stimson & Co. of Toronto (V. 86, p. 559) was par.

**Gulfport, Harrison County, Miss.—Bond Sale.**—There are reports in the papers stating that the \$125,000 5½% 20-year street-paving bonds authorized by the City Council on May 7 (V. 84, p. 1263) have been disposed of at par to John Nuveen & Co. of Chicago.

**Guthrie, Okla.—Bond Issue.**—This city will issue \$21,500 6% coupon bonds to redeem a like amount of judgments. We are advised that the holders of the judgments, which are to be redeemed, will take the new issue of bonds in exchange for the judgments held by them. Denomination \$500. Date Feb. 1 1908. Interest semi-annually in New York City. Maturity \$2,000 yearly beginning Feb. 1 1924.

**Hamilton School District (P. O. Hamilton), Butler County, Ohio.—Bond Sale.**—We see it reported that \$23,000 school bonds have been disposed of to the Hamilton Clearing House Association of Hamilton for \$23,005—the price thus being 100.021.

**Harris County (P. O. Houston), Tex.—Bond Offering.**—Proposals will be received until 12 m. April 11 by A. E. Amertman, County Judge, for the following bonds:

\$374,000 4% road and bridge bonds dated Oct. 10 1907. Maturity Oct. 10 1907. These securities are the unsold portion of the \$500,000 bonds mention of which was made in V. 86, p. 435.

500,000 court-house bonds. Date April 11 1908.  
 Certified check required.  
 The official notice of this bond offering will be found among the advertisements elsewhere in this Department.

**Hartford, Conn., Arsenal School District.—Bonds Voted.**—An election held March 13 resulted unanimously in favor of a proposition to issue \$80,000 4% bonds for building new school-houses and buying land. Bonds will be dated May 1 1908. Maturity May 1 1938. Date of offering not yet determined. We are advised by Robert C. Glazier, Treasurer, that "the district has the power to sell these bonds either at public or at private sale."

**Helena, Mont.—Bond Election.**—Propositions to issue \$600,000 water bonds and \$70,000 sewer bonds will be submitted to a vote of the people on April 25.

**Hendricks County (P. O. Danville), Ind.—Bonds Not Sold.**—Papers report that no bids were received on March 12 for four issues of 4½% gravel-road bonds aggregating \$31,940 offered on that day.

**Homestead, Allegheny, Pa.—Bond Offering.**—Proposals will be received until 7:30 p. m. March 25 by Andrew Hill, Borough Secretary, for the \$25,000 4½% coupon refunding bonds offered without success on March 2 (V. 86, p. 559.) Denomination \$1,000. Date April 1 1908. Interest semi-annually at Homestead. Maturity April 1 1928. Certified check for \$1,000, payable to the "Borough of Homestead," is required. Bonds are exempt from all State taxes.

**Huntington Park, Los Angeles County, Cal.—Bonds Voted.**—The result of an election held in this city on Feb. 10 was in favor of the issuance of \$3,500 7% 1-5-year bonds for street work. The vote was 58 to 20. Date of sale not yet decided.

**Irvington (P. O. Station Newark), N. J.—Bond Sale.**—On March 17 this town awarded the \$58,000 4½% 50-year school-building addition offered on that day (V. 86, p. 620), to J. S. Rippel of Newark at 102.10—a basis of about 4.396%. The following bids were received:  
 J. S. Rippel, Newark. 102.10 | A. B. Leach & Co., N. Y. 100.17  
 John D. Eyerly & Co., N. Y. 100.282

**Junction City School District No. 69 (P. O. Junction City), Lane County, Ore.—Bond Offering.**—Proposals will be received until 12 m. to-day (March 21) by F. W. Moorhead, Clerk Board of Education, for \$6,000 5% bonds.

**Lake Village, Chicot County, Ark.—Bond Offering.**—Proposals will be received until 12 m. April 15 by C. M.

Matthews, Chairman Board of Improvements, for \$30,000 6% Improvement District No. 4 water-works and electric-light bonds. Interest annual. Maturity twenty years. Certified check for \$500, payable to the "Board of Improvement, District No. 4," is required.

**Lancaster, Fairfield County, Ohio.—Bond Offering.**—Proposals will be received until 12 m. April 3 by the City Auditor for \$5,608 73 5% Sewer District No. 1 assessment bond. Authority Section 2701, Revised Statutes. Date March 25 1908. Interest annual. Maturity March 25 1909. Certified check for 2% of the bonds bid for, payable to the City Treasurer, is required. Accrued interest to be paid by purchaser.

**Luzerne County (P. O. Wilkes-Barre), Pa.—Bond Sale.**—On March 19 the \$300,000 4½% coupon bonds described in V. 86, p. 621, were awarded to Baker, Ayling & Co. of Philadelphia at 103.765. The following bids were received:

Baker, Ayling & Co., Phila. 103.765	Brown Bros. & Co., Phila. 102.290
N. W. Harris & Co., N. Y. 103.388	Otis & Hough, Cleveland. 102.150
Heyl & Major, Philadelphia. 103.297	Kountze Bros., Philadelphia. 102.039
R. E. Glendinning & Co., Philadelphia 103.160	Wurts, Dulles & Co., Phila. 102.039
Montgomery, Clothier & Tyler, Philadelphia. 103.140	R. E. Robinson & Co., Phila. 101.377
Edw. V. Kane & Co., Phila. 102.770	Forrest & Co., Philadelphia 101.358
Graham & Co., Philadelphia. 102.510	N. W. Halsey & Co., Phila. 101.289
	Wm. A. Read & Co., N. Y. 101.050
	C. D. Barney & Co., Phila. 100.55

Maturity \$15,000 yearly from 1912 to 1916 inclusive, \$18,000 yearly from 1917 to 1920 inclusive, \$19,000 in 1921 and \$19,000 in 1922, and \$23,000 yearly from 1923 to 1927 inclusive.

**Lynn, Mass.—Bond Sale.**—This city, it is stated, has sold \$214,000 4% coupon bonds to Perry, Coffin & Burr of Boston.

**Madisonville School District (P. O. Independent Sta. M, Cincinnati), Hamilton County, Ohio.—Bond Sale.**—On March 14 the \$50,000 4% 30-year school-building-construction and equipment bonds offered on that day (see V. 86, p. 560) were awarded, we are informed, to the Western German Bank and Weil, Roth & Co., both of Cincinnati, for 100.812 and accrued interest. Following are the bids:

West. Ger. Bk. and Weil, Cincinnati \$50,406 00	Central Tr. & Savgs. Dep. Co., Cincinnati \$50,125 00
Roth & Co., Cincinnati 50,312 50	Seasongood & Mayer, Cincinnati 50,125 00
A. Kleybolte & Co., Cin. 50,312 50	W. R. Todd & Co., Cin. 50,102 50
Prov. Savgs. Bk. & Tr. Co., Cincinnati 50,187 50	

**Marion County (P. O. Indianapolis), Ind.—Note Sale.**—On March 12 the \$30,000 5% notes mentioned in V. 80, p. 560, were awarded, it is stated, to the Fletcher National Bank of Indianapolis for \$30,005—the price thus being 100.016. Loan to mature not later than June 15 1908.

**Medford, Mass.—Temporary Loan.**—This city recently negotiated a loan of \$50,000 with Blake Bros. & Co. of Boston at 4.35% discount. Loan matures \$25,000 in 8 months and \$25,000 in 9 months.

**Montpelier, Williams County, Ohio.—Bonds Voted.**—We are informed that an election held here March 16 to vote on the question of issuing \$30,000 water and light bonds resulted in favor of that proposition. The vote was 256 "for" to 32 "against."

**Montreal, Que.—Offering of Stock and Bonds.**—Proposals will be received until 3 p. m. March 27 by the City Clerk for £1,000,000 sterling or \$5,000,000 currency 4% gold "registered stock" or "coupon bonds." The stock will be issued in denomination of \$100 or multiples thereof, while the bonds (which may be converted into registered stock at any time) will be for \$500 or \$1,000 each at option of purchaser. Interest May 1 and Nov. 1 at the City Treasurer's office in Montreal or in New York, London or Paris, to suit the successful bidder. Maturity May 1 1948. Certified check for 1% of bid is required. Loan will be delivered 25% on May 1 1908, 50% on June 24 1908 and 25% on Nov. 1 1908. Purchaser to pay accrued interest from May 1. W. Robb is City Treasurer.

**Morgan County (P. O. Martinsville), Ind.—Bonds Not Sold.**—No bids were received for the \$16,400 Washington Township and the \$6,200 Jackson Township 4½% gravel-road bonds offered for sale by the County Treasurer on March 16. See V. 86, p. 684, for a description of these bonds.

**Mount Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y.—Bond Sale.**—The only bid received on March 17 for the \$60,000 and \$35,000 5% 3-year tax-relief bonds described in V. 86, p. 561, was one of 100.133 submitted by Kountze Bros. & Co. of New York City.

**Nashville, Davidson County, Tenn.—Bond Offering.**—Proposals will be received until 3 p. m. April 15 by the Bond Commissioners, care of H. S. Bauman, City Recorder, for the following bonds:

\$125,000 4½% Suburban Street bonds dated July 1 1905. Maturity thirty years.

100,000 4% water-main bonds dated Jan. 1 1908. Maturity twenty years.

Authority Chapters 55 and 131 of the Acts of the General Assembly of 1905 and 1907. Denomination \$1,000. Interest semi-annually at Nashville or at the banking-house of Latham, Alexander & Co. in N. Y. City, at option. Bonds are free from city taxes. Bid must be made on each issue separately and accompanied by a certified check for 5% of bonds bid for, payable to the City Recorder. Purchaser to pay accrued interest. Official circular states that there

has never been any default in the payment of principal or interest and that there is no litigation pending or threatened affecting the issuance of these bonds.

The official notice of this bond offering will be found among the advertisements elsewhere in this Department.

New York State.—Bids for Highway Bonds.—The following is the official list of the 244 bids received last Wednesday (March 11) for the \$5,000,000 4% 50-year gold coupon or registered highway-improvement bonds, the award of which was given in last week's issue. The list given last week by us, we find, was not entirely complete. The total amount of bids received was \$81,535,000. Those bids marked with an asterisk (\*) were successful.

Table listing various companies and their bid amounts for highway bonds, including entries like Adams & Co., Albany City Sav. Inat., Amer. Foreign & Marine Ins. Co., etc.

Table listing various companies and their bid amounts, including entries like Hoyt, Colgate & Co., Ithaca Trust Co., James F.W. Naples, etc.

Table listing various companies and their bid amounts, including entries like Procter & Borden, Pearl St. Market Bk., Pulaski Nat. Bank, etc.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Bond Sale.—On Feb. 15 an issue of \$72,000 5% 20-year refunding bonds was awarded to the State National Bank of Oklahoma City at par and accrued interest. Denomination \$500. Date Feb. 15 1908. Interest semi-annual.

Paterson, Passaic County, N. J.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 4 p. m. April 2 by John J. Brophy, City Clerk, care City Treasurer's office, for \$100,000 4 1/4% coupon renewal bonds. Denomination \$1,000. Date May 1 1908. Interest semi-annual. Maturity May 1 1928. Certified check for 5% of bid, payable to the City Treasurer

and drawn on a national or State bank, is required. Accrued interest to be paid by purchaser.

The official notice of this bond offering will be found among the advertisements elsewhere in this Department.

**Port Huron, Saint Clair County, Mich.—Bond Sale.**—On March 18 the \$45,000 5% 10-year high-school-building bonds described in V. 86, p. 685, were disposed of to A. B. Leach & Co. of Chicago at 103.571. Following is a list of the bids received:

A. B. Leach & Co., Chic.	\$46,607 00	First Nat. Bk., Pt. Huron	\$45,900 00
Well, Roth & Co., Cincin.	44,521 00	Bumpus, Sturns & Co.,	
Kleybolte & Co., Cincin.	46,375 00	Detroit	45,810 00
Seasongood & Mayer, Cincin.	46,152 78	Otis & Hough, Cleveland	45,339 00
		W. J. Hayes & Sons, Clev.	45,239 00

**Rochester, Strafford County, N. H.—Bond Sale.**—The \$65,000 4% city-hall bonds recently authorized by the City Council (V. 86, p. 622,) have been disposed of to N. W. Harris & Co. of Boston. Maturity part yearly on Jan. 1 from 1912 to 1927 inclusive.

**Rochester, N. Y.—Bond Offering.**—Proposals will be received until 3 p. m. May 25 by Charles F. Pond, City Comptroller, for \$75,000 4% registered school bonds, which will be engraved and certified as to genuineness by the Columbia Trust Co. of New York City. Authority Chapter 549, Laws of 1906. Denomination \$5,000. Date June 1 1908. Interest Jan. 1 and July 1 at the Union Trust Co. in New York City. Maturity \$25,000 yearly on June 1 from 1917 to 1919 inclusive. Certified check for 2% of the bonds bid for, payable to the City Comptroller, is required. Accrued interest, if any, to be paid by purchaser. Bids to be made on blank forms furnished by the city.

**Rome, Oneida County, N. Y.—Bonds Awarded in Part.**—Under date of March 13 the City Clerk advises us that \$20,000 more of the \$100,000 4% 20-year registered water-supply bonds mentioned in V. 86, p. 363, had been disposed of. This makes a total of \$60,000 bonds sold to local investors at par and accrued interest to date. The remainder of the issue is now being offered at par and accrued interest.

**Roselle Park School District (P. O. Elizabeth), Union County, N. J.—Bonds Not Sold.**—No award was made on

March 16 of the \$68,000 4½% coupon school bonds offered on that day (V. 86, p. 623). Maturity on Jan. 1 as follows: \$18,000 in 1928, \$25,000 in 1933 and \$25,000 in 1938.

**Rosser, Man.—Debtenture Sale.**—On Feb. 29 the \$20,000 5% drainage debentures described in V. 86, p. 501, were awarded to Nay & James of Regina, Sask., at 94.085.

**St. Boniface, Man.—Debtenture Sale.**—An issue of \$200,000 4½% 40-year debentures was recently awarded, it is stated, to Wood, Gundy & Co. of Toronto at 95.11.

**St. Louis, Mo.—Bond Sale.**—On March 16 the \$1,000,000 4% 20-year gold coupon insane-asylum bonds described in V. 86, p. 685, were awarded as follows: \$800,000 to the Mississippi Valley Trust Co. and \$200,000 to the German Savings Institution, both of St. Louis, at an average price of 100.883. Fifteen bids were received aggregating \$4,314,000.

Following are the bids:

	Amount Bid for	Sum Offered
	\$100,000 00	\$101,430 00
	*100,000 00	101,270 00
	*100,000 00	101,120 00
Mississippi Valley Trust Co., St. Louis	*100,000 00	101,070 00
	*200,000 00	201,540 00
	200,000 00	200,840 00
	200,000 00	200,280 00
	*50,000 00	50,335 00
	*50,000 00	50,375 00
German Savings Institution, St. Louis	*50,000 00	50,335 00
	50,000 00	50,315 00
H. V. Poor & Co., Boston	1,000,000 00	1,007,800 00
Mississippi Valley Trust Co., A. G. Edwards & Sons and Francis Bros. & Co.	1,000,000 00	1,001,270 00
Francis Bros. & Co., for N. Y. Life Ins. Co.	500,000 00	500,000 00
Francis Bros. & Co., for client	10,000 00	10,000 00
Whittaker & Co., St. Louis	75,000 00	75,084 50
John Nickerson Jr.	25,000 00	25,012 50
Board of Education	50,000 00	50,000 00
Bank of Meselle, Mo.	2,000 00	2,000 00
August Schlatley & Sons	100,000 00	100,010 00
		101,000,160 00
St. Louis Union Trust Co.	100,000 00	100,000 00
National Bank of Commerce in St. Louis	200,000 00	100,000 00
		101,000,160 00

\*Successful bids.

**Salem, Columbiana County, Ohio.—Bond Sale.**—On March 14 the \$16,000 4½% coupon refunding bonds offered on that day (V. 86, p. 685) were awarded to Breed & Harri-

NEW LOANS.

INVESTMENTS.

CITY OF NASHVILLE, TENN.

TAX EXEMPT BONDS

\$125,000 Suburban Street Bonds  
\$100,000 Water Main Bonds

are a most desirable form of investment. We own and offer on an attractive income basis an issue of Municipal Bonds, authorized by a special Act of Congress, bearing

4½%

interest, payable semi-annually in Chicago. These bonds are the direct obligation of a growing and prosperous city of over 20,000 estimated population, and, in the opinion of counsel, are

EXEMPT FROM TAXATION

to the same extent as United States Government bonds. Call or write for price and circular No. P-268, giving full information.

MacDonald, McCoy & Co.

Municipal and Corporation Bonds

181 La Salle Street

Tel. Central 575

CHICAGO

BLACKSTAFF & CO INVESTMENTS

1332 Walnut Street  
PHILADELPHIA

LIST OF SPECIALTIES ON REQUEST

Perry, Coffin & Burr,  
INVESTMENT BONDS.  
60 State Street,  
BOSTON.

Sealed Bids will be received until 3 o'clock P. M. April 15, 1908, for \$125,000 Suburban Street Bonds and \$100,000 Water Main Bonds of the City of Nashville.

Said Suburban Street Bonds are of the denomination of \$1,000 each, and bear interest at the rate of 4½ per cent per annum, payable the first days of January and July respectively at Nashville, Tenn., or at the Banking House of Latham, Alexander & Co., New York City, at the option of the holder.

Said bonds are dated July 1, 1905, and mature thirty (30) years from date without option.

Said bonds are issued by the Mayor and City Council of Nashville, Tenn., for the purpose of building suburban streets that have not been graded nor macadamized.

Said Water Main Bonds are of the denomination of \$1,000 each and are a part of a \$200,000 authorized issue, and bear interest at the rate of 4% per annum, payable the first days of July and January respectively, at Nashville, Tenn., or at the Banking House of Latham, Alexander & Co., New York City, at the option of the holder.

Said bonds are dated January 1, 1908, and mature twenty (20) years from date without option.

Said bonds are issued by the Mayor and City Council of Nashville, Tenn., for the purpose of extending water mains into the territory annexed to the City of Nashville by Chapter 333 of the Acts of 1905, approved April 13, 1905.

Bids will be received for each class of bonds separately and must be marked bids for "Suburban Street Bonds" or "Water Main Bonds," must include accrued interest to date of delivery and be accompanied by a certified check, payable to the City Recorder, for 5 per cent of the amount of bonds bid for. Bids will be received only for the whole of either issue of the bonds. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

Address Bids to Bond Commissioners, Nashville, Tenn.

Care H. S. BAUMAN, City Recorder.

Cuban Securities  
A SPECIALTY

FRANCKE, THOMPSON & ROBB

Members N. Y. Stock Exchange  
43 Exchange Place  
Telephone 6444 Hanover

BRANCH OFFICE

Bristol Building, 5th Ave. and 42d St.  
Telephone 1558 Bryant

Albert Kleybolte & Co.,

409 Walnut Street,  
CINCINNATI, O.

Municipal,  
County, State,

and High-Grade Public Service  
Securities

Correspondence Solicited

son of Cincinnati at 102.30 and accrued interest. Following are the bids:

Breed & Harrison, Cin. \$16,358 00	Seasongood & Mayer, Cin. \$16,265 75
R. Kleybolte & Co., Cts. 16,351 00	New First Nat. Bk., Col. 16,264 00
Otis & Hough, Cleveland. 16,338 00	Hayden, Miller & Co., Clev. 16,211 00
Well, Roth & Co., Cin. 16,319 50	Alb. Kleybolte & Co., Cin. 16,175 00
First Nat. Bank, Clev. 16,275 00	W. J. Hayes & Son, Clev. 16,127 00
Spitzer & Co., Toledo. 16,267 00	

Maturity \$1,000 yearly on March 14 from 1909 to 1924 inclusive.

**Seattle, Wash.—Vote.**—We are advised that the official vote on the \$2,250,000 water-system-extension bonds mentioned in V. 86, p. 686, was 16,121 "for" to 2,229 "against." Interest not to exceed 5%.

As previously stated, these securities take the place of the \$2,250,000 5% bonds awarded to local banks last August, which sale was never consummated, as the bonds were subsequently declared invalid by the State Supreme Court.

**Bond Sale.**—An issue of \$200,000 3 3/4% 20-year bonds, dated July 1 1907 has been awarded to the State of Washington at par.

**Spring Lake (P.O. Spring Lake Beach), Monmouth County, N. J.—Bonds Awarded in Part.**—We are advised that \$17,000 of the \$46,000 5% coupon or registered refunding bonds (the unsold portion of an issue of \$56,000) (V. 86, p. 363), have been disposed of at par and accrued interest. This makes a total of \$27,000 bonds disposed of to date.

**Stamford, Fairfield County, Conn.—Bond Sale.**—We are advised by wire that the \$55,000 4% 30-year public-park bonds described in V. 86, p. 562, were awarded on March 20 to R. L. Day & Co. of Boston at 100.827. The following bids were also received:

Blodgett, Merritt & Co., Bos. 100.68	Merrill, Oldham & Co., Boston 100.149
Chas. A. Peckler & Co. 100.63	

**Stratton School District (P. O. Lemoore), Kings County, Cal.—Bond Sale.**—On Feb. 29 an issue of \$3,000 7 1/2% 1-6-year building bonds was awarded to S. C. Page for 104.166. Denomination \$500. Date Feb. 6 1908. Interest annual.

**Syracuse, Onondaga County, N. Y.—Bond Sale.**—The \$16,000 4% 1-5-year (serial) registered local-improvement bonds offered at public auction on March 16 (V. 86, p. 686), have been disposed of as follows:

Patriek Morlarity, Syracuse. \$6,000 due 1910-1912 from 100.95 to 101.05
David D. Shannahan, Syracuse 5,400 due 1909-'12 from 100.06 to 101.
Christopher Jackson, Cazenovia 1,000 due 1913 at 101.
Thomas Staunton, Syracuse 1,000 due 1910 & '11 from 100.45 to 100.90
Paulina Woese, Syracuse 1,000 due 1909, 100
A. M. York, Syracuse 500 due 1909, '11 & '12 from 100 to 100.95
Nathan E. Young, Syracuse 500 due 1909, 100
George Padbury, Syracuse 300 due 1909, 100.05
Maude B. Hopkins, Syracuse 300 due 1909, 100

**Thermopolis, Fremont County, Wyo.—Bond Sale.**—We are informed that on March 11 the \$50,000 10-30-year (optional) 6% coupon water-works bonds dated Dec. 1 1907, offered but not sold on Nov. 18 1907 (V. 85, p. 1044), were awarded to S. A. Kean of Chicago at 100.20. Denomination \$500.

**Toledo School District (P. O. Toledo), Lucas County, Ohio.—Bond Offering.**—Proposals will be received until 12 m. April 4 by Lillian I. Donat, Clerk Board of Education, for \$150,000 4% bonds. Authority Sections 3992 and 3994, Revised Statutes. Denomination \$500. Interest semi-annual. Maturity twenty years.

**Tomahawk, Wis.—Bond Offering.**—Proposals will be received until 8 p. m. March 24 by James Kelly, City Clerk, for \$40,000 5% coupon school-building bonds. Denomination \$1,000. Date March 1 1908. Interest semi-annually in Chicago at the State Bank. Maturity \$2,000 yearly on March 1 from 1909 to 1914 inclusive and \$3,000 yearly on March 1 from 1915 to 1924 inclusive. Certified check for \$500, payable to the City Treasurer, is required. Bonded debt at present \$5,600. Assessed valuation for 1907 \$1,261,875.

**Troy, N. Y.—Bond Sale.**—On March 20 the \$30,000 4 1/2% 1-20-year (serial) registered Prospect Park bonds described in V. 86, p. 686, were awarded, it is stated, to N. W. Halsey & Co. of New York City at 102.289.

**Tucson, Pima County, Ariz.—Bonds Offered by Bankers.**—MacDonald, McCoy & Co. of Chicago have purchased and are offering for sale at par and accrued interest \$260,000 4 1/2% 30-year water-works-extension bonds. Authority an Act of Congress approved Feb. 10 1908. Denomination \$1,000. Date March 10 1908. Interest semi-annually in Chicago. Bonds are exempt from all taxation.

**United Counties of Northumberland and Durham, Ont.—Debuture Offering.**—Proposals will be received until 12 m.

**NEW LOANS.**

**\$55,000**

**City of Stamford, Connecticut, PUBLIC PARK BONDS.**

Sealed proposals for the sale of \$55,000 City of Stamford, Connecticut, Public Park Bonds will be received by the City Treasurer at the Stamford National Bank until 12 o'clock, noon, MARCH 20, 1908.

Said bonds bear interest at the rate of 4% per annum, payable semi-annually, and mature thirty years from April 1, 1903. Principal and interest payable in New York.

No bid will be accepted for less than par and accrued interest.

All proposals must be accompanied by a certified check or bank draft for 2% of the par value of the bonds bid for.

\*For further particulars address  
WM. N. TRAVIS, City Treasurer,  
Stamford, Conn.

**HARRIS COUNTY (Houston), TEX. BOND SALE**

(1) Balance of \$500,000 Road and Bridge Bonds (now unsold \$374,000), dated Oct. 10th, 1907; 4% 40-year now selling by County Judge.  
(2) \$500,000 Court House Bonds, dated April 10 1908, ready for delivery April 15, 1908, same. Sealed bids opened noon, April 11, 1908, for both of above, Minimum par and accrued interest. Certified check for 5% of bid to secure compliance within 10 days of award. Address bids to A.E. Amerman, County Judge, Houston, Texas.

**COLORADO SPRINGS AND CRIPPLECREEK DIST. RY. Co. 1st MTG. 5% BONDS**

**T. W. STEPHENS & CO., 2 WALL ST., NEW YORK**

**SAUNDERS & JONES Connecticut Traction Bonds 35 WALL ST., - - NEW YORK**

**NEW LOANS.**

**\$100,000**

**CITY OF PATERSON, N. J. RENEWAL BONDS**

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Finance of the City of Paterson, up to 4 o'clock p. m. on Thursday, April 2, 1908, for all or any part of \$100,000 worth of 4 1/2 per cent Renewal Bonds of the city of Paterson, N. J. Said bonds to be of the denomination of \$1,000 each, dated May 1st, 1908, and to mature May 1st, 1928, with coupons payable each November and May until the principal shall be due.

Said bonds are to be paid at maturity out of the Sinking Fund of said city as provided by law.

All proposals to be accompanied by a check, payable to the order of the City Treasurer of the City of Paterson, N. J., for 5 per cent of the amount bid, duly certified by a National or duly incorporated State bank. Accrued interest on the bonds to be paid by the purchaser.

These bonds will be delivered at the office of the City Treasurer, Paterson, N. J.

The Board of Finance reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

WILLIAM BERDAN, President.

Address proposals to  
JOHN J. BROPHY, Clerk,  
care City Treasurer's office, Paterson, N. J.

**R. L. DAY & CO., 37 Wall St. NEW YORK 35 Congress St. BOSTON**

**HIGHGRADE INVESTMENT BONDS Municipal and Railroad**

Members New York and Boston Stock Exchanges

**THE SOUTH. Property and Investments of every Kind in all Southern States. METROPOLITAN INVESTMENT CO GEO. B. EDWARDS, President, Charleston, S. C. New York Office ver Bldg 82-92 Beaver St**

**Knickerbocker Audit Co. 45 William Street. CHAS GRISWOLD BOURNE, President Telephone Connections**

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

**HUNT, SALTONSTALL & CO., Members of New York Stock Exchange Investment Securities 60 STATE STREET BOSTON**

**Blodget, Merritt & Co., BANKERS, 60 State Street, Boston 36 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK STATE, CITY & RAILROAD BONDS**

**MUNICIPAL AND RAILROAD BONDS. LIST ON APPLICATION. SEASONGOOD & MAYER, Mercantile Library Building, CINCINNATI.**

**Adrian H Muller & Son AUCTIONEERS. Regular Weekly Sales**

**STOCKS and BONDS EVERY WEDNESDAY. Office, No. 55 WILLIAM STREET, Corner Pine Street.**

**OTTO JULIUS MERKEL BROKER 44 AND 46 WALL ST. NEW YORK. INVESTMENT SECURITIES. Correspondence Invited**

March 26 by Neil F. Maenachtan, Counties' Treasurer (P. O. Coburg), for \$20,000 4½% debentures. Denomination \$1,000. Interest Jan. 2 and July 2. Maturity Jan. 2 1928. Purchaser to pay accrued interest from Jan. 2 to date of delivery.

**Victoria, Victoria County, Texas.—Bond Sale.**—We are informed that the \$15,000 5% 1-40-year (optional) water-works bonds dated Oct. 1 1907, described in V. 86, p. 439, have been awarded to the State School Fund at par and interest.

**Vigo County (P. O. Terre Haute), Ind.—Bond Sale.**—Dispatches state that the \$128,500 4½% coupon bonds for a jail and Sheriff's residence (V. 86, p. 501) have been purchased by J. F. Wild & Co. of Indianapolis.

**Walkerton, Ont.—Debtenture Sale.**—An issue of \$4,520 debentures was recently awarded, according to local papers, to G. A. Stimson & Co. of Toronto.

**Washington, Daviess County, Ind.—Bond Sale.**—On Feb. 29 \$6,000 5% refunding bonds were disposed of to the People's National Bank of Washington for \$6,140—the price thus being 102.333. Securities are in denominations of \$500 and are dated Feb. 29 1908. Interest semi-annually in June and December. Maturity June 1 1913.

**Watertown, Middlesex County, Mass.—Note Offering.**—Proposals will be received until 3 p. m. March 25 by Charles W. Stone, Town Treasurer, for the discount of \$100,000 temporary-loan notes payable March 25 1909 and \$75,000 temporary loan notes due Sept. 25 1908. Denomination to suit purchaser.

**Wessington Springs, Jerauld County, S. D.—Bond Offering.**—Proposals will be received until 8 p. m. March 25 by W. B. Wilson, City Auditor, for the \$23,000 5% 20-year water-works-improvement bonds, voted on Feb. 18. Denomination \$500. Interest April 1 and Oct. 1 at the Bankers' National Bank in Chicago. Maturity \$10,000 in fifteen years and \$13,000 in twenty years. Certified check for \$200, payable to F. N. Dunham, City Treasurer, is required.

**Westchester County (P. O. White Plains), N. Y.—Bond Offering.**—Proposals will be received until 2 p. m. April 21

by the Bronx Valley Sewer Commission, William Archer, John E. Andrus and John J. Brown, for \$1,000,000 4% coupon (with privilege of registration) Sanitary Sewer District bonds. Authority Chapter 646 of the Laws of 1905, as amended by Chapter 747, Laws of 1907. Denomination \$1,000. Date Jan. 1 1908. Interest semi-annually at the County Treasurer's office. Maturity \$20,000 yearly on Jan. 1 from 1933 to 1982 inclusive. Certified check for 5% of bonds bid for is required. Bonds will be delivered May 5 1908.

*The official notice of this bond offering will be found among the advertisements elsewhere in this Department.*

**White Plains, N. Y.—Certificate Sale.**—The \$44,000 5-year sidewalk assessment certificates of indebtedness described in V. 86, p. 503, were awarded on March 16 to Geo. M. Hahn of New York City at 100.70 for 5s.

**Wilmington, New Hanover County, N. C.—Bids Rejected.**—All bids received on March 16 for the \$200,000 4½% 40-year coupon water and sewerage bonds described in V. 86, p. 245, were rejected.

**Winchester, Clark County, Ky.—Bond Offering.**—Proposals will be received until 7:30 p. m. March 25 by W. A. Attersall, Mayor, for \$40,000 4% bonds. Denomination \$1,000. Interest semi-annual. Maturity twenty years. Certified check for \$500, payable to N. H. Witherspoon, City Treasurer, is required.

**Worcester, Worcester County, Mass.—Description of Bonds.**—We are advised that the \$50,000 street and \$25,000 4% registered sewer bonds awarded on March 12 to the State Mutual Life Assurance Co. at 102 (V. 86, p. 687) are dated Jan. 1 1908. Interest semi-annual. Maturity Jan. 1 1918.

**Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y.—Bond Offering.**—Proposals will be received until 12 m. March 27 by James T. Lennon, City Comptroller, for \$110,000 6% school expense bonds. Date March 30 1908. Interest annual. Maturity Sept. 30 1908.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE AMERICAN MFG. CO

MANILA, SISAL AND JUTE  
CORDAGE.

65 Wall Street, New York

MacDonald, McCoy & Co.,

MUNICIPAL AND CORPORATION  
BONDS.

181 La Salle Street, Chicago

Established 1885.

H. C. Speer & Sons Co

First Nat. Bank Building, Chicago  
CITY COUNTY  
AND TOWNSHIP BONDS.

INVESTMENT BONDS

Lists upon request.

Denison & Farnsworth

BOSTON  
CLEVELAND AND PHILADELPHIA

PRIMROSE & BRAUN,

New York City Bank, Trust and  
Fire Insurance Stocks  
43 Exchange Place - NEW YORK

R. T. Wilson & Co.,

BANKERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS  
33 Wall Street New York

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE OF THE

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

New York, January 21st, 1908.

The Trustees, in conformity with the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1907.

Premiums on Marine Risks from 1st January, 1907, to 31st December, 1907	\$3,440,427 06
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1907	690,718 33
Total Marine Premiums	\$4,131,146 39
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1907, to 31st December, 1907	\$3,387,757 38
Interest received during the year	\$348,234 37
Rent less Taxes and Expenses	124,935 79
	\$473,170 16
Losses paid during the year which were estimated in 1906 and previous years	\$607,375 70
Losses occurred, estimated and paid in 1907	1,400,691 49
	\$2,008,067 19
Less Salvages	\$126,595 24
Re-insurances	302,387 66
	\$428,982 90
	\$1,579,084 29
Returns of Premiums	\$42,071 10
Expenses, including officers' salaries and clerks' compensation, stationery, newspapers, advertisements, etc.	\$348,854 83

ASSETS.

United States & State of New York Stock, City, Bank and other Securities	\$5,483,622 00
Special deposits in Banks & Trust Cos.	650,000 00
Real Estate cor. Wall & William Sts. & Exchange Place	\$4,299,000 00
Other Real Estate & claims due the company	75,000 00
Premium notes and Bills Receivable	1,376,916 51
Cash in the hands of European Bankers to pay losses under policies payable in foreign countries	185,005 17
Cash in Bank	595,353 43
Aggregating	\$12,664,897 11

LIABILITIES.

Estimated Losses and Losses Unsettled	\$3,058,165 00
Premiums on Unterminated Risks	743,389 01
Certificates of Profits and Interest Unpaid	268,028 75
Return Premiums Unpaid	122,696 16
Certificates of Profits Ordered Redeemed, Withheld for Unpaid Premiums	22,334 55
Certificates of Profits Outstanding	7,412,630 00
Real Estate Reserve Fund	270,000 00
Aggregating	\$10,897,743 47

A dividend of Six per cent interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday the fourth of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1902 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday the fourth of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and canceled.

A dividend of Forty per cent is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1907, for which, upon application, certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday the fifth of May next.

By order of the Board,  
G. STANTON FLOYD-JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

GUSTAV AMSINCK, FRANCOIS M. BACON, JOHN N. BEACH, WILLIAM B. BOULTON, VERNON H. BROWN, WALDRON P. BROWN, JOSEPH H. CHAPMAN, JOHN CLAPLIN, GEORGE C. CLARK, CLEVELAND H. DODGE, CORNELIUS ELDEBT, RICHARD H. EWART,	HERBERT L. GRIGGS, CLEMENT A. GRISCOM, ANSON W. HARD, MORRIS K. JESUP, LEWIS CASS LEDYARD, FRANCOIS H. LEGGETT, CHARLES D. LEVERICH, LEANDER N. LOVELL, GEORGE H. MACY, CHARLES H. MARSHALL, W. H. H. MOORE,	NICHOLAS P. PALMER, HENRY PARISH, DALLAS B. PRATT, GEORGE W. QUINTARD, A. A. RAVEN, JOHN L. RIKER, DOUGLAS ROBINSON, GUSTAV H. SCHWAB, WILLIAM SLOANB, ISAAC STERN, WILLIAM A. STREET,
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A. A. RAVEN, President.  
CORNELIUS ELDEBT, Vice-President.  
SANFORD E. COBB, 2d Vice-President.  
CHARLES E. PAY, 3d Vice-President.

**Trust Companies.**

**Mercantile Trust Co.**

St. Louis, Mo.  
Member St. Louis Clearing House Association  
**Capital and Surplus, \$9,500,000**  
FESTUS J. WADE, President.  
W.M. MAFFITT, Treasurer.  
Commenced business Nov. 16, 1899

**DEPOSITS**

Nov. 16, 1899	\$17,051 19
Nov. 16, 1900	\$2,807,245 97
Nov. 16, 1901	\$5,019,688 60
Nov. 16, 1902	\$11,984,523 33
Nov. 16, 1903	\$11,951,679 92
Nov. 16, 1904	\$16,564,820 43
Nov. 16, 1905	\$17,194,262 79
Nov. 16, 1906	\$17,919,949 08
Nov. 16, 1907	\$21,767,256 57

The Proof of Good Service is Constant Growth

**CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF ILLINOIS, CHICAGO**

Capital, - - - - - \$2,000,000  
Surplus and Profits - - - - - 900,000

CHARLES G. DAWES, President.  
W. IRVING OSBORNE, Vice-President.  
A. DHRLAUB, Vice-President.  
WILLIAM R. DAWES, Cashier.  
L. D. SKINNER, Asst. Cashier.  
WILLIAM W. GATES, Asst. Cashier.  
A. G. MANG, Secretary.  
MALCOLM McDOWELL, Asst. Secretary.

**BANKING, SAVINGS AND TRUST DEPARTMENTS.**

**Girard Trust Company.**

CAPITAL and SURPLUS, \$10,000,000.  
CHARTERED 1836.

Acts as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Assignee and Receiver.  
Financial Agent for Individuals or Corporations.  
Interest Allowed on Individual and Corporation Accounts.  
Acts as Trustee of Corporation Mortgages Depository under Plans of Reorganization Registrar and Transfer Agent.  
Assumes entire charge of Real Estate.  
Sales to Rent in Burglar-Proof Vaults.

E. B. MORRIS, President.  
W. N. BLY, 1st Vice-President.  
A. A. JACKSON, 2d Vice-President.  
C. J. RHOADS, 3d Vice-Pres. and Treasurer.  
EDWARD S. PAGE, Secretary.

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John A. Brown Jr., James Speyer,  
Benjamin W. Richards, Augustus D. Julliard,  
John B. Garrett, Edward J. Berwind,  
William H. Jenks, Randal Morgan,  
William H. Gaw, Edw. T. Stotesbury,  
Francis J. Gowen, Charles E. Ingersoll,  
Geo. H. McFadden, John Story Jenks Jr.,  
Henry Tatnall, Henry B. Cox, Jr.,  
Issac H. Clothier, H. C. Felton,  
Thos. DeWitt Cuyler.

N. E. Co. Broad and Chestnut Streets, PHILADELPHIA.

**The Trust Company of North America**

503-505-507 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

CAPITAL - - - - - \$1,000,000

ADAM A. STULL, President.  
HENRY G. BRENGLE, 1st Vice-Pres. & Treasurer.  
JOS. S. CLARK, 2d Vice-Pres., Superv's Trust Dept.  
CHAS. P. LINEAWEAVER, Sec. & Asst. Trust Officer.

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James Crosby Brown, Malcolm Lloyd,  
John Cadwalader, John McIlhenny,  
E. W. Clark Jr., Richard Wain Meigs,  
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Edwin S. Dixon, John W. Pepper,  
Eugene L. Ellison, William F. Read,  
Joseph C. Fraley, Frank Samuel,  
Harry C. Francis, Adam A. Stull,  
Henry L. Gaw, Jr., Edward D. Toland,  
Howard S. Graham, Joseph R. Wainwright,  
Samuel F. Houston, William D. Winsor.

**CITY TRUST CO.**

50 STATE STREET, BOSTON, MASS.  
BUNKER HILL BRANCH;  
City Square, CHARLESTOWN, MASS.  
**Capital & Surplus, - - \$4,000,000**

Transacts a General Trust and Banking Business.  
Interest Allowed on Deposits Subject to Check.  
Acts as Trustee under Railroad and other Mortgages; also as Agent for the Registering and Transfer of Stock.  
A legal Depository for Court Funds, and authorized to act as Executor, Guardian, Administrator and Trustee.

**DIRECTORS.**  
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P. Lothrop Ames, Arthur Lyman,  
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Henry C. Jackson, W. Seward Webb,  
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**Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company**

BOSTON, MASS.  
Transacts a General Trust and Banking Business.

Interest Allowed on Deposits Subject to Check.

Acts as Trustee under Railroad and other Mortgages and is authorized to act as Executor, Guardian, Administrator and Trustee.

Capital - - - - - \$1,000,000  
Surplus (Earned) 2,000,000

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Gerard C. Tobey, George R. Dunbar,  
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Charles F. Fairbanks, Richard C. Humphreys,  
Wallace L. Pierce, George W. Wheelwright.

**Mississippi Valley Trust Co.**

Fourth & Pine Sts., St. Louis  
CAPITAL, SURPLUS and PROFITS \$3,500,000.

A GENERAL FINANCIAL AND FIDUCIARY BUSINESS TRANSACTED

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**OLD COLONY TRUST CO.**

BOSTON, MASS.

Capital and Surplus, - - \$7,000,000

TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. ALLOWS INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES SUBJECT TO CHECK. TRUSTEE UNDER MORTGAGES. TRANSFER AGENT, REGISTRAR.

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**The NEW ENGLAND TRUST COMPANY,**

BOSTON, MASS.  
CAPITAL, \$1,000,000; SURPLUS, \$2,000,000  
Safe Deposit Vaults

Authorized to act as executor and to receive and hold money or property in trust or on deposit from Courts of Law or Equity, Executors, Administrators, Assignees, Guardians, Trustees, Corporations and Individuals.  
Also acts as Trustee under Mortgages and as Transfer Agent and Registrar of Stocks and Bonds.  
Interest Allowed on Deposits Subject to Check.

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Phillip Dexter, Lawrence M. Stockton  
William Farnsworth, Nathaniel Thayer  
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**Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company,**

PROVIDENCE R. I.  
CAPITAL - - - - - \$1,000,000  
SURPLUS - - - - - \$2,000,000

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Robert I. Gammell, Stephen O. Metcalf,  
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