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### *The New York Clearing House Discontinues Its Time Honored Weekly Summaries of Condition.*

Like a thunderbolt out of a clear sky comes the announcement that the Saturday summary of the condition of the New York Clearing House banks and trust companies is to be discontinued, beginning with to-day. The action is calculated to make men who appreciate and understand what is involved in such a step gasp for breath. No one except those having knowledge of what was contemplated would even in the most fanciful flight of the imagination have deemed anything of the kind possible.

These Saturday summarized statements of the condition of the New York Clearing House institutions have been a fixture for so long that the memory of man runneth not to the contrary. They date, indeed, to the time when the Clearing House was organized nearly 75 years ago. From the first they have been the means by which the public has been kept informed as to the standing of these important financial institutions at the chief financial center of the Western hemisphere, and as to the policy pursued in their management—that is, whether conducted in accord with conservative banking principles or whether perchance a departure was taking place from sound methods through excessive loaning or by too closely encroaching upon reserves which latter afford the true test of strength and of ultimate safety. In thus furnishing an insight with pe-

riodic regularity into the underlying facts relating to the Clearing House banks and their operations, these returns have served to create that feeling of confidence in their integrity and soundness on the part of the public which is such an indispensable factor in the growth and success of financial institutions everywhere and especially at a financial center of the prominence and dominance of New York City.

The loan item and the amount of the cash reserves and the relation which the latter bear to the volume of the deposits are the essential factors in judging and determining the status of banking institutions. Information as to all these items, excepting only the deposits, is now no longer to be forthcoming. The reserve position is henceforth not to be shown, nor is the aggregate of the loans, not alone as far as the general totals are concerned but not even as far as the separate banks and trust companies are concerned. That things should have come to such a pass seems almost incredible and one is inclined to rub his eyes to make sure that he is awake in order to credit the statements to that effect, so difficult are they to believe.

As knowledge regarding the step gradually spreads, the whole financial community will be saying in astonishment: The Clearing House institutions no longer to furnish computations of reserves, thereby indicating whether reserves of this important body of financial institutions are running above or below legal requirements, is it possible! That, unfortunately, is the situation that now confronts the community, and obviously an amazing situation it is. It behooves everyone to ponder well the fact and to consider its momentous character. The step appears to have been lightly entered upon, but it is conceivable that it may have serious consequences, which, however, in all sincerity it is to be hoped may not follow. Plainly, this is no time to undermine confidence, but the undermining of confidence is precisely what is to be feared.

What could be more certainly calculated to disturb confidence than the intelligence that weekly knowledge as to the condition of the New York Clearing House banks is to be hereafter withheld; that in place of the frank and open methods in dealing with the public which have been pursued ever since the inception of the Clearing House there is hereafter to be concealment and suppression; that, in brief, there is to be no disclosure of the loans or of

the reserve position of the New York City Clearing House institutions? In a few verbal remarks made at the Clearing House we are informed that discontinuance of the weekly summary was decided upon because it was realized the returns had ceased to serve any useful purpose—that the weekly statement was useful in former years as a reflection of the local banking situation, but that with the passage of the Federal Reserve Law compelling all members to keep their reserves with the central institution, the Clearing House compilation became useless. Newspaper accounts add that it is the belief of the Clearing House Committee that ample data regarding current banking conditions are afforded in the weekly Federal Reserve statement, member bank reports and brokers' loans figures from the Federal Reserve member banks and from the Stock Exchange.

But all this is far from being true and also far from being convincing. No such conclusions as here indicated are warranted. It is, of course, beyond dispute that the Federal Reserve authorities furnish quite extensive independent statistics, much of which were previously unobtainable, but the New York Clearing House institutions nevertheless constitute an important body of institutions all by themselves, and the banking situation at this centre still furnishes the key to the banking situation of the entire country. For a correct judgment of the banking situation as a whole it is still necessary to know whether the New York Clearing House institutions are carrying reserves in excess of requirements or below requirements. From the money market standpoint deficient reserves are not fraught with the same significance that they possessed before the establishment of the Federal Reserve system, since the Reserve banks with their inexhaustible reservoirs of cash and credit are always available to the member banks when they get in a tight fix and as sources of supply with which to make good deficits in reserves if they care to avail of them. But it is just as important as before to know whether the reserves are actually impaired or not. That is an item of information not to be gained from the various Federal Reserve statements and it is an item of the utmost importance. It is this item of information which hereafter is to be withheld from the knowledge of the community, leaving the question whether a deficit exists entirely a matter of conjecture.

The verbal remarks at the Clearing House contained the further statement that it was confusing to have two sets of reserve calculations, actual and average. There is no need of having two kinds of calculations. The actual figures of condition at the end of the week would be quite sufficient for the purpose. The figures giving the averages for the six days may correctly be termed useless and could be easily dispensed with. Actual figures alone possess importance and significance. Formerly it was the practice to report only the averages, but these averages never reflect the true condition of the institutions at the end of the week. Averages

are averages and nothing else. A very large deficiency may exist on Friday, and yet not show at all in the averages because offset by surplus reserves the early part of the week. It thus happened that so long as the Clearing House confined itself to reporting the mere averages for the week, the weekly returns possessed little or no utility.

So far out of line with the actual facts did the figures of averages prove, that public opinion became loud in demanding a change, and it was in response to this demand that the Clearing House inaugurated a change, and began to give the actual figures of condition, *in addition* to the averages. The averages were continued because the Clearing House has never been willing to give the figures for the individual institutions in any other way than on the basis of averages; and with the figures for the separate institutions still being set down in averages, there seemed no good reason why the footing of the averages should not also be continued. But for years no one has paid any attention to the summary of the averages. They became completely displaced by the actual figures, which alone, as we have indicated, were serviceable in showing the real condition of the Clearing House banks. To-day commentators have quite forgotten that public opinion forced the Clearing House to furnish the actual figures, since it insisted on knowing the true condition of the banks, and the Clearing House itself appears also to have forgotten the fact, otherwise we cannot believe that it would so readily have embarked upon the course of dropping the totals of the averages and the actual figures alike. Under the new arrangement the averages of the individual banks are still to be continued, but even in this case neither the loans nor the reserves will be shown. Thus emasculated, the statement will be worthless except as an indication of the size of the different institutions as measured by their respective deposits.

We fear the Clearing House authorities have allowed themselves to be beguiled by the arguments of those who are promoting the gigantic speculation on the Stock Exchange. The repeated deficits shown of late by these Saturday weekly summaries of the Clearing House banks have on more than one occasion proved disconcerting to the speculators. They have accordingly been urging not the entire abolition of the weekly summaries, for even they did not dream that this was within their reach, but merely the figures of actual condition. The averages, being quite colorless, in the changes shown from week to week, they were quite willing should be continued. The Clearing House has now gone them one better and decided virtually to throw the weekly returns completely aside. In the thirteen Saturdays, from the last Saturday in December to Saturday of last week, it has happened no less than eight times that the Clearing House banks have shown impaired reserves, often in a very large amount, the deficiency on Saturday, Dec. 31, having been \$51,651,040, and that for Jan. 7 \$62,374,630.

It is this recurring of repeated deficits in reserves that it is intended to conceal, and no argument, or series of arguments, based on the alleged meaningless nature of the returns, can persuade well informed people to the contrary. The last two Saturdays the Clearing House banks, aided by heavy United States Government deposits against which no reserves are required, have been able to show reserves in excess of legal requirements, but with the extra borrowing done the present week in preparation for the April 1 interest and dividend disbursements, which rank among the heaviest of the year, it may well be that another heavy deficit was in prospect for the coming Saturday.

At all events, the Clearing House authorities have become impressed, it would seem, with the idea that it is their duty to suppress for the future all knowledge as to whether reserves are running in excess of requirements or below requirements. But have they reckoned the consequences should confidence become disturbed as a result of the action—that is, should a fear arise that the Clearing House was endeavoring to conceal the true situation of the banks. The speculation on the Stock Exchange has now risen to tremendous proportions, fluctuations are exceedingly violent, the downward dips being as notable as the upward surges, and share transactions are now approaching the 5,000,000 share a day mark and even sales in the Curb Market are running in excess of a million shares a day, while brokers' loans on the Stock Exchange still keep mounting. At such a time, it behooves everyone to proceed with the utmost caution lest the whole price structure collapse, spreading general ruin.

Let the reader not be in doubt as to the lengths to which the Clearing House has gone. The general totals, showing the condition of the Clearing House institutions as a whole are to be abolished altogether. No longer will the public be permitted to gain a knowledge of the collective position of these Clearing House banks and trust companies. And as to the individual institutions, the only items to be given are the deposits, the capital and the undivided profits. Loans and discounts are to be omitted, as also the holdings of cash and likewise the reserves. Just think of the statement of a bank which appears minus the loan item and devoid of any figures indicative of the cash and reserve position. Is not the proceeding farcical and like giving the play of Hamlet with the part of Hamlet left out.

In the last analysis, it must be apparent to everyone that in discontinuing the weekly summaries referred to and in endeavoring to keep the public in the dark as the reserve condition of the Clearing House institutions, the Clearing House authorities have taken a step backward, towards the darkness of the Middle Ages. And this is happening at the very time when the Clearing House is about to celebrate its Diamond Anniversary with a record of undeviating adherence to the strictest methods of publicity for the whole 75 years.

### *The Financial Situation.*

Aside from the action of the Clearing House, referred to above, the conspicuous events of the week have been the performances on the Stock Exchange and the statement made by J. J. Raskob, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the General Motors Corporation on Saturday last, before embarking for Europe, which statement had a very important influence in shaping the course of stock speculation on that day, and during the early part of the current week. Mr Raskob spoke very enthusiastically of the earnings of the General Motors Corporation and of its bright prospects, saying that the corporation would earn approximately \$70,000,000 after all charges and Federal taxes, in the first quarter of this year, or equal to \$4.00 a share on the common stock, and should show around \$9.00 a share for the first half of the year. He went further and expressed the opinion that Gen. Motors stock was not only well worth the price it was commanding, but should sell considerably higher. Both the leading news agencies quoted him as having made a statement to that effect, and the "Wall Street Journal" reports him as having said that General Motors shares, according to the Dow, Jones & Co. averages should sell at 15 times earning power, or in the neighborhood of \$225 a share, whereas at level of \$180 they were selling at approximately only 12 times current earnings.

The effect of this statement was startling. The propriety of a declaration of this kind, having such an intimate bearing on Stock Exchange speculation, on the part of a man of the eminence and high financial position of Mr. Raskob may well be questioned, but waving that point the declaration had an electrical effect on the stock market. The stock had closed at 187 $\frac{1}{4}$  the previous day (Friday, Mar. 23) as against 169 at the close on Friday of the previous week. As a result of the statement referred to, it sold still higher on Saturday, touching 192 and on Monday moved still higher, reaching 199 on that day and closing at 198 $\frac{3}{4}$ . The rest of the week the stock fluctuated widely and wildly, with the close yesterday at 192, against 187 $\frac{1}{4}$  as already stated on Friday of last week. The rise in General Motors stimulated the whole list. All the motor stocks were taken in hand and were rushed upward while Radio Corp. of America and several other stocks of the same calibre were whirled up with great intensity.

Transactions were on an enormous scale and all previous records for volume of business were surpassed. Some of the daily papers had reported sales last week and the week before in excess of 4 million shares a day, but actually the 4 million share mark was not reached until Monday of the present week when the sales for the day aggregated 4,202,820 shares. On Tuesday the volume of business further expanded, with sales for the day of 4,790,270 shares, establishing a new high record total for a days' business far beyond anything previously recorded. And transactions continued to run in excess of 4 million shares on every day thereafter except one. Wednesday's business reached 4,019,890 shares. On Thursday there was somewhat of a letup with the total 3,759,334 shares, but on Friday the total jumped again to 4,575,600 shares. All the time the fluctuations continued violent in the extreme all through the list.

After Monday the market did not show the same sustained strength as before, and indeed it suffered two or three severe setbacks. On Tuesday morning for instance, when least expected, in view of the sharp rise of the day before, the bottom seemed to drop almost completely out of the market for a time without apparent reason except that we were told that technical weakness had developed as a result of the long continued rise. Sharp rally from the early weakness occurred Tuesday afternoon. On Wednesday there was again a severe downward movement, about the middle of the day, occasioned by the advance in the call loan rate for money on the stock exchange to 5%. On Thursday the market was somewhat irregular but on Friday the upward movement was resumed with increased vigor notwithstanding the further expansion in brokers' loans on the Stock Exchange shown in the Federal Reserve statement for the Member banks issued by the Federal Reserve Bank after the close of business on Thursday. Radio Corp. stock all through the week has been dealt in to an enormous extent and on Mar. 30 established a new high record for the year at 195, with the close at the same figure, against 151 on Friday of last week. General Electric also reached a new high at 159 on Mar. 30 though closing at  $157\frac{1}{2}$ , which compares with  $147\frac{3}{4}$  on Friday of last week. U. S. Steel common moved irregularly up and down day by day, and closed yesterday at  $148\frac{1}{2}$  against  $147\frac{1}{8}$  at the close the previous Friday. Some of the independent steel stocks, are also lower, and Bethlehem Steel having closed yesterday at  $58\frac{3}{4}$  against  $59\frac{3}{4}$  the previous Friday.

In the Copper group Greene-Cananea went through its characteristic performances closing yesterday at  $138\frac{7}{8}$ , against  $126\frac{3}{4}$  the previous week. Kennecott Copper closed yesterday at  $86\frac{5}{8}$  against 84 on the previous Friday, and Calumet & Arizona closed yesterday at  $106\frac{1}{2}$  against  $102\frac{5}{8}$ , while Anaconda Copper closed at  $62\frac{7}{8}$  against  $56\frac{1}{2}$  the previous Friday. The rubber stocks were strong and U. S. Rubber pfd. closed at  $96\frac{5}{8}$  against 89 the previous Friday, while the common closed at  $52\frac{3}{4}$  against  $45\frac{5}{8}$ ; Goodyear Tire & Rubber closed at  $58\frac{1}{2}$  against  $55\frac{5}{8}$ , and B. F. Goodrich at 86 against 83. Reference was made above to the strength and activity of the motor stocks. Packard closed yesterday at  $69\frac{1}{2}$  against 65; Hudson Motor closed at  $94\frac{1}{4}$  against  $92\frac{3}{8}$ ; Hupp Motor at  $54\frac{3}{4}$  against  $49\frac{3}{4}$ ; Studebaker at  $65\frac{3}{4}$  against  $62\frac{1}{2}$ ; and Chrysler at 71 against 63.

Several of the railroad stocks have also been prominent in the upward movement, in part on the better showing made by the railroads in their comparative returns for February than in those for the month of January, N. Y. Central, St. Louis, San Francisco, Rock Island and Texas & Pacific all established new high records for the year. The dictum of Mr. Raskob that high grade industrials should sell at 15 times the amount of their earnings per share was not generally accepted and indeed Mr. Raskob seems to have meant merely that inasmuch as some other high grade industrial issues were selling on that basis and even higher, there appeared no reason why General Motors should not enjoy the same distinction. But, as was natural under the circumstances, a rather wide application was given to the remark. The use to which it was put is indicated in the following which appeared in

the review of the market that appeared in the evening edition of the "Wall Street Journal" on Monday evening:

What if the railroads had a Raskob to tell the world that their stocks should be selling at 15 times their earnings. If they were it would mean New York Central at 210, without including "equities" in earnings; Pennsylvania at 100, B. & O. at 141, Atchison at 270, Great Northern at 150, Southern Pacific at 130, Union Pacific at 230, Southern Railway at 210, Rock Island at 180, Nickel Plate at 331 and Louisville & Nashville at 207. Norfolk & Western and C. & O. would be well toward the top at 315 and 345 respectively. A comparative newcomer to the investment list like St. Louis-San Francisco would look well at 163 and New Haven, the latest to join the dividend list, would be 90.

If Mr. Raskob's rule is fair for the industrials, there appears to be no good reason why it should not apply to the rails, earnings on which usually fluctuate less widely than is the case with industrials. Presumably Mr. Raskob meant that his measure of value was applicable only to the well-managed and successful industrials and the same condition, of course, would need to be attached to its application to rails. There is no need to take the statement too literally, but it serves to bring out forcibly the question whether the rails have not been lagging much too far behind other classes of stocks.

It will be observed that the application of the remark was extended even to the railroad properties and there can be no doubt that the revenues of the railroads possess greater stability than the profits of industrial corporations. At all events the railroads developed considerable strength. It appeared that the Pennsylvania R. R. had arranged to issue \$62,500,000 of new stock and that shareholders were to be given the right to purchase this new stock at par. Pennsylvania R. R. stock closed yesterday at  $68\frac{7}{8}$  against  $67\frac{1}{2}$  on the previous Friday. There have also been reports that N. Y. Central shareholders were to be given rights to take new shares at par, and this stock all through the week has been one of the strongest on the list; it closed yesterday at 176 against 172 on the previous Friday. Texas & Pacific closed yesterday at 131 against  $126\frac{3}{4}$ ; St. Louis-San Francisco at  $120\frac{1}{2}$  against  $120\frac{1}{2}$ ; Wabash common at  $71\frac{3}{8}$  against 71; Union Pacific at  $198\frac{1}{2}$  against  $194\frac{1}{2}$ ; Canadian Pacific at  $213\frac{3}{4}$  against 213; Chesapeake & Ohio at 193 against  $194\frac{3}{4}$ ; Atchison at  $190\frac{1}{8}$  against  $188\frac{3}{4}$ , and Del. & Hudson at  $175\frac{1}{4}$  against  $166\frac{1}{4}$ .

As was to be expected, in view of the unprecedented activity on the New York Stock Exchange and also in the Curb Market, brokers' loans in the statement of the Federal Reserve Board issued Thursday evening showed a further large increase, the addition for the week reaching \$46,665,000. This is the third successive week of increases and the amount of these loans to brokers and dealers (secured by stocks and bonds) by the 47 reporting member banks in New York City at \$3,825,379,000 March 28, compares with \$3,695,709,000 March 3, being an expansion for the three weeks of roughly \$130,000,000. The aggregate now is almost back again to the peak figure reached on Feb. 8, when the amount was \$3,835,020,000. It is worthy of note, too, that at \$3,825,379,000 March 28, 1928, comparison is with only \$2,803,312,000 on March 30, 1927, being an addition for the twelve months of considerably in excess of a full billion dollars.

The Reserve Banks themselves in their own returns also show increases in all the different items. The discount holdings of the twelve Reserve institutions, representing direct borrowing by the member banks, have increased from \$476,978,000 March 21 to \$524,096,000 March 28, the holdings of acceptances have risen from \$332,728,000 to \$346,103,000 and the holdings of United States Government securities from \$385,261,000 to \$385,832,000. Thus total holdings of bills and securities are larger by \$61,554,000 than a week ago, and it is important to note that considerably more than the whole of this increase has occurred at this center, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York reporting its bill and security holdings up from \$244,946,000 March 21 to \$328,066,000 March 28. For the twelve Reserve Banks combined, the total of the bill and security holdings now at \$1,257,021,000 compares with only \$1,049,034,000 at the corresponding date a year ago, showing an increase for the year in the amount of Reserve credit employed of \$208,000,000 in round figures. During the week member bank reserves with the twelve Reserve institutions increased from \$2,322,237,000 to \$2,357,143,000, deposits (made up almost entirely of these member bank reserves) rose from \$2,359,704,000 to \$2,404,215,000, and the amount of Federal Reserve notes in circulation increased from \$1,565,424,000 to \$1,567,052,000, while gold reserves declined from \$2,775,771,000 to \$2,759,963,000.

New regulations governing the application of the Mexican oil laws were signed in Mexico City, Tuesday, by President Calles, and were looked upon as ending the controversy on this subject which for more than ten years has endangered peaceable relations between Mexico and the United States. The regulations were designed, dispatches from the Mexican capital said, to remove any retroactive or confiscatory application of the laws to American oil rights acquired before May 1, 1917, the effective date of the new Constitution. Confirmation of the titles is still required, but the new regulations specify that the confirmations, which must be applied for before January 11, 1929, shall be issued "without time limitation (as against the previous fifty-year restriction) and shall operate as recognition of rights acquired, which shall continue in force." It was indicated in a dispatch to the North American Newspaper Alliance that this result was reached by President Calles and Ambassador Dwight W. Morrow in negotiations covering a period of about four months. During this period an exhaustive and painstaking re-examination of the whole question was said to have been made with the assistance of members of Ambassador Morrow's staff and of officials of Minister of Labor Luis Morones's department. Mexico City representatives of the foreign oil companies were also consulted. The upshot was said to be that "the Mexican law and regulations have been amended in certain important respects and the demands of the United States Government have in certain important respects been modified." Both Washington and Mexico City reports indicated that there was little doubt that the new regulations will be accepted by the United States Government as "protecting every legitimate American right." The settlement of the controversy was credited almost wholly to the efforts of Ambassador Morrow, whose patience, ability and understanding have been publicly celebrated on more than one occasion by offi-

cial of the Mexican Government. Announcements regarding the new regulations were given out by the State Department in Washington and by Ambassador Morrow in Mexico City. These are detailed on a subsequent page.

In subsequent Washington dispatches it was indicated that settlement of the many problems that yet remain between the two Governments is being undertaken by Ambassador Morrow. The first and most difficult of these was said to be the agrarian land dispute. Prospects were also declared favorable for re-establishment of the General and Special American-Mexican Mixed Claims Commissions into active operation so as to give Mexico an exact accounting of what it will owe to foreigners.

The French position in regard to a multilateral treaty for the outlawry of all war was again defined by M. Aristide Briand, Foreign Minister of France, in a new note dispatched to Washington Thursday. In this latest note in the series of exchanges with the United States Government which began last December, M. Briand was understood to have agreed broadly with Secretary of State Frank B. Kellogg's proposal to renounce all war as an instrument of national policy. In previous notes, M. Briand made it plain that France was willing to conclude with the United States a sweeping bilateral pact of "perpetual friendship," but if, as proposed by Mr. Kellogg, such a treaty were made multilateral, then French obligations under the Covenant of the League of Nations would prohibit the renunciation of any but "wars of aggression." Mr. Kellogg, on the other hand, maintained that such a convention should abolish all wars. In his last message to M. Briand, dated February 27, the American Secretary of State objected to the limitation of the proposed declaration to wars of aggression only. Such exceptions and qualifications, he said, would very greatly weaken and virtually destroy the positive value of the treaty as a guaranty of peace. He pointed out, moreover, that a Government free to conclude a bilateral treaty renouncing all resort to war, should be no less able to conclude an identical multilateral treaty, "since it is hardly to be presumed that members of the League of Nations are in a position to do separately something they cannot do together."

The French note which was forwarded to Washington Thursday was reported to represent the effort of the best diplomatic minds and the best legal minds in the French Government. In it France was said by Edwin L. James, Paris correspondent of the New York "Times," to have stated that the French Government is ready to join with the United States in proposing to England, Germany, Italy and Japan a formula which Mr. Kellogg considers best embodies his idea for the condemnation of war as an instrument of national policy. Certain reservations were, however, again made by M. Briand. He was said to have insisted that Washington agree beforehand on three points, as follows: First, wars of legitimate defense are not to be barred in the proposed convention; second, in case of violation of the compact by one of the signatories, all the other signatories immediately regain their full liberty of action as regards that nation; third, the treaty is to be universal in principle and not confined to the six great powers heretofore specifically named as possible participants. The first French reservation, that concerning wars of "legitimate defense," was viewed by

press correspondents as but a slight variation of the previous French desire to confine the exercise of the proposed treaty to wars of aggression. "One asks," said Leland Stowe, Paris correspondent of the New York "Herald Tribune," "just what shades of difference there may be between sanctioning legitimate defense and sanctioning wars of non-aggression." The Quai d'Orsay feels nevertheless, this correspondent reported, "that it has made marked concessions in an effort to approach Washington's views and with the delivery of this latest note the question ought at last to rest with the State Department as to whether or not negotiations with the other powers can be commenced."

The end of the French Chamber of Deputies on March 17 after a tenure of four eventful years was followed last Sunday by the official opening of the electoral campaign. The French people will cast their ballots on April 22 and a second time on April 29, and on June 1 a new Legislature will begin its career. The chief question in the elections was said to revolve around the debacle of the franc in 1926, and as Premier Poincare is almost universally credited with having virtually stabilized French currency, he will be the leading figure in the campaign. The initial pronouncement, accordingly, was made by M. Poincare in a speech at Bordeaux March 25. He spoke, according to a special cable to the New York "Times," both as a representative and a leader of a Government in which all except the extreme parties have combined with the "greatest loyalty, confidence and friendship," and he made it abundantly clear that whatever stone throwing may happen during the elections among members of the parties represented in the Government, the Government itself will continue to work together, confident that it will obtain a new and even stronger majority which will permit it to complete the task it undertook in July 1926. "However fragile this edifice which we have constructed may be," he was reported to have said, "my colleagues and I are determined that we will not any one of us lend a hand to its destruction. On the contrary, we are firmly resolved to remain united for its consolidation. If the country thinks we are on the wrong road, then it must disavow us. If not, it must select representatives who have pledged themselves to our support." France, M. Poincare added, is to-day only beginning its convalescence. "This new Chamber must see her restoration to full health." On foreign affairs, the Premier said only that his Government and any Government in France could have no option, even if it wished, than to seek peace and pursue it.

Radio telephone service between France and the United States was officially inaugurated Wednesday morning, just twelve and one-half years after a human voice was first heard across the Atlantic. In New York the inaugural ceremonies were attended by W. S. Gifford, President of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., and by other directors and officials of the company. In Paris, French Government and telephone officials assembled in the salon of Maurice Bokanowski, Minister of Commerce and Industry, to witness the start of the new service. Mr. Gifford spoke first to M. Bokanowski, recalling "the debt of gratitude which we owe the French Government for its part in making possible

the transmission of speech across the Atlantic." Replying in French, M. Bokanowski thanked Mr. Gifford, adding that it was a pleasure to recall the great place which the United States occupies in the history of telephony. "I am happy to think with you," he said, "that the progress accomplished since those early experiments in Paris, to-day permitting the opening of this public service, will contribute to strengthen the ties of friendship which since the birth of the great American Republic have united it to the French Republic, and that this work, begun in the midst of war, will become one of the foundations for the maintenance of the world's peace."

Colorful ceremonies in all the principal Italian centers of population marked the celebration, over the last week-end, of the ninth anniversary of Fascism. Premier Mussolini on March 23 inscribed his customary militant message to the Black Shirts, calling on them to be "on guard." The message had particular reference to the Avanguardisti—the youths who move out of their own organization on these occasions into the party proper. "To-day occurs the ninth anniversary of the creation of Italian Fascism of combat," he said. "You will celebrate it with recollection and with action. Eighty thousand sons of Italian people enter the potent political and military regime. . . . With every passing year the base of the pyramid enlarges; the regime coincides ever more with the nation. The rising waves of youth join themselves still more vastly to the other waves. Millions of men constitute the armed defense of the Fascist revolution. Hail with loud voice the new generation of the Lictors' rods with the cry of our watchful Arditi and Squadristi—"On Guard!" The eighty thousand Avanguardisti received the party badge and militiaman's musket of the Fascisti last Sunday. The party oath was given to the new members, each boy swearing "to execute the orders of the Duce without discussion and serve with all my force, if need be with my blood, the cause of the Fascist revolution."

The resignation of the Spanish Government from the League of Nations which would have been effective this year was cancelled by Premier de Rivera on March 22 on the invitation of the League Council. The Council, at its last session, adopted a resolution warmly inviting both Spain and Brazil to retain their membership in the League. Spanish acceptance of this invitation was foreshadowed several months ago when it became apparent that the Tangier question would shortly be settled. In a letter to the President of the League Council, Premier de Rivera expressed gratification for the invitation of the Council and added that his Government "is of the belief that there is not and could not be any other reply than to accept gratefully, without conditions or reservations, the honorable invitation." Senor de Rivera made it plain, moreover, that his Government is confident that the League Assembly will determine the form and position to which Spain is entitled in order that her participation may be efficacious and useful and in conformity with her special situation as a great neutral power during the late war. Brazil, on the other hand, appears to have decided to stay out of the League and co-operate only in purely technical activities. Brazil's distaste for the League, according

to a Rio de Janeiro dispatch of March 25 to the New York "Herald Tribune," is due "to a belief that the Locarno treaty powers dominated it, and that the representatives of the American republics were there as nothing more than provisional representatives whose re-election to the Council 'always led to sad rivalries prejudicial to the tranquil course of Pan-American relations'."

Plans for a gigantic financial operation which, it is expected, may take reparations and interallied war debts out of politics and settle them on a business basis appear to be taking shape as a result of informal conversations in Paris. These plans were first broached early this year after S. Parker Gilbert, Agent-General for Reparations Payments, officially urged that Germany be notified of the total sum of her debt to the Allies. Interest in the matter became very widespread when, on Feb. 2, M. Briand, the French Foreign Minister, asserted publicly that in his opinion the year 1928 will see a "general solution." He urged at the same time that Germany take prompt action on the "commercialization of the reparations obligations." In Washington it was intimated at the time, however, that there had been no change in the American attitude toward the debts as trouble enough had been encountered in securing Congressional approval of the settlements that had been made. Rumors that a general settlement would be attempted persisted nevertheless, and in a Paris dispatch of March 23 to the New York "Times," it was declared that actual conversations are in progress. "International bankers," this report said, "are now engaged in discussing the possibilities of marketing a large amount of German bonds as part of the scheme, which is due to come to the forefront after the European and American elections scheduled for this year. It is realized that a certain amount of American governmental co-operation will be needed to make the plan a success, and financial leaders by no means appear to despair of obtaining this co-operation."

The details of the plan in so far as it has yet been worked out were said to indicate that German reparations, instead of remaining at the theoretical total of 132,000,000,000 gold marks, would be set at 32,000,000,000 gold marks, or some \$7,600,000,000, for which German bonds would be issued. One-half the sum, or 16,000,000,000 gold marks, would be made up of German railroad and industrial bonds, while the other 16,000,000,000 marks would be taken care of by the German budget. "Under the proposed plan," the "Times" dispatch said, "the receipts from the sale of the railroad and industrial bonds would be used largely to liquidate the allied debts to America, while the other 16,000,000,000 marks, most of which would be paid in kind, as in the past, would go to France and Belgium to recompense them for the cost of reconstruction of war damage."

The problem of marketing such a huge amount of securities was said to be receiving careful study by the bankers who are conducting the discussions. The possibility of securing the sanction of the United States Government for such a scheme was also said to be being debated. A well defined feeling was declared prevalent that "if Europe shows itself willing to make all-around sacrifices to effect such a business arrangement the United States will not turn a deaf ear to requests for its co-operation." In Washington dispatches of March 24, however, it was again

intimated that the Coolidge Administration is none too friendly to the proposal. Nor, it was said, has any official statement in regard to the plan ever been received at the State Department.

An air of futility and even of farce is reported to have characterized the closing sessions of the League of Nations Disarmament Commission late last week. Futility, indeed, appears to have been the dominant note of the conference from its very inception on March 15. Delegations from twenty-four member States, and observers from three non-member States, assembled at Geneva for the deliberations. The agenda was a slim one, Hugh S. Gibson, the American observer, being quoted in a dispatch to the New York "Times" as saying that twenty minutes should suffice to clear it up and adjourn the conference. After droning along for several days the proceedings became exceedingly lively when, on March 18, the Russian observer, M. Litvinoff, appealed to the delegates for immediate consideration of the drastic world-disarmament proposals previously submitted to the League by his Government. This action, having the support of the German and Turkish representatives, caused uncertainty and embarrassment to the statesmen of the former allied powers. Equilibrium was partly restored on the following day by Lord Cushendun, the chief British delegate, who openly questioned the good faith of the Russians and icily reminded them of their many attempts to foment civil strife in other lands. Seventeen additional delegations subsequently followed the British lead in denouncing more or less firmly the Russian proposals. M. Litvinoff replied to the charges on March 22, affirming that his Government had every intention of co-operating with the Commission in good faith and pleading again for some sort of action on general disarmament.

The next sitting of the Commission, that of March 23, developed into the stormiest and most acrimonious ever held by this League body. "From a baffling maze of incriminations, charges of bad faith and unprecedented confusion rivaling a slapstick comedy, there emerged," said Leland Stowe, correspondent of the New York "Herald Tribune," "more to discredit the Commission than all its previous fruitless months of discussion had contributed." Parliamentary order was practically abandoned by the meeting, which was reported to have floundered desperately about in search of a course upon which it might gracefully adjourn. The United States observer, Mr. Gibson, also entered the lists, "achieving the rare distinction," the "Herald Tribune" correspondent said, "of being the only delegate of the dozens actually out of order during the debate who was ruled out of order by the Chair." This occurred when Mr. Gibson urged abandonment of a second reading of the Commission's draft convention. He was reported to have declared that the question of disarmament can now be better solved by "outside discussions" such as Secretary Kellogg has been conducting with France than in plenary sessions of the League of Nations. The only ones who emerged from the melee with their faces saved, according to Mr. Stowe's dispatch, were "the Russian and German delegates, most of whose flat charges of extreme indolence against the Commission regarding disarmament were met with unconvincing replies."

Much of the confusion again centered around the Russian delegation, M. Litvinoff announcing that

since "the majority of the Commission does not intend to accept the principle of complete disarmament," he intended to present another and less drastic plan. The new draft, he said, would present a scheme of partial disarmament and he requested the Commission to begin consideration of it before adjournment was taken. The Russian politely informed the members that he was among them only to aid in their work and he considered this the best possible means. He added, moreover, that it would be but a first step, Moscow reserving the right to make fresh proposals for further reductions within two years from the time it was adopted. Chairman London, after considering the Russian plea for some time, finally agreed to allow M. Litvinoff to present the new plan. But, he added, it could not come up at the present session and would have to be postponed until the next in order to allow time for study by the various governments. Count von Bernstorff immediately rushed to the aid of the Russian delegate, making a telling point when he said: "I have been a member of this commission for more than two years, and on no less than twenty occasions have I heard it asserted here that all our work would be futile because Russia was not represented; but now Russia is here and the commission decides to do nothing." M. Litvinoff also objected strenuously to the delay, flaying the Commission for what he was reported to have called its "hypocritical inactivity in the cause of disarmament."

Count von Bernstorff also made a determined stand for the fixation of a date for a full disarmament conference. He presented a resolution to this effect and courteously requested the Commission to remain in Geneva for another week in order that a suitable program might be arranged. This proposal was bluntly dismissed by Lord Cushendun, of Great Britain, whereupon the German delegate made sarcastic references to the activities of the Commission and to the unfulfilled promises on disarmament which he declared were made Germany at Versailles. This brought a sharp response from M. Clausel, of France, and the German and French representatives then indulged in a vitriolic exchange concerning the question who has fulfilled the pledges in the Treaty of Versailles and who has not. M. Clausel, however, did inform the Commission that his Government was chiefly interested in the old draft of the convention. France and England, he said, were engaged in conversations concerning the points of difference and the Commission, therefore, could not get on with the subject until they had finished. Lord Cushendun announced to "anyone interested" that he supported M. Clausel because he, too, knew about these talks. No action of any kind was taken at this sitting. Nor was the final sitting, last Saturday, any more productive of disarmament results. After some additional but more perfunctory wrangling, adjournment was taken Saturday evening with the proviso that Chairman London may recall the Commission at his own pleasure when he considers the date to be "practically useful."

Coincident with the final session of the Preparatory Disarmament Commission, Lord Cushendun of Great Britain made an announcement of some significance for the general problem of disarmament. The announcement stated, according to Geneva dispatches on March 24, that the Government of Great

Britain had proposed to the delegates of the powers signatory to the Washington Treaty a reduction in the size of capital ships and calibre of guns and also an extension of the age limits as provided for in that treaty. This action, a Geneva dispatch to the New York "Herald-Tribune" said, was regarded in League circles as an attempt to offset the failure of the Preparatory Commission to reach constructive decisions on disarmament. "The very fact," this dispatch added, "that the submission of Great Britain's project was postponed to the final day of the conference emphasizes its true significance." The scheme relates to capital ships only and was said to be a re-statement of a proposal made by W. C. Bridgeman, First Lord of the British Admiralty, during the unsuccessful three-power conference for a further limitation of naval armaments held in Geneva last Summer. Doubt was expressed as to whether the plan will be found to possess utility, but it was said to be certain that it will serve as a British talking point that London has taken the initiative toward further naval limitation. The contents of the note were immediately cabled to Secretary Kellogg by Ambassador Hugh S. Gibson, the American observer at Geneva.

The chief points in Lord Cushendun's note to the representatives of the United States, France, Italy and Japan were said to be as follows: "The British government proposes first that future battleships to be built be reduced in size from the present maximum treaty limit of 35,000 tons to less than 30,000 tons; secondly, that the size of guns on battleships be reduced from the present limit of sixteen inches to thirteen and five-tenths inches, and, thirdly, that the life of existing capital ships be extended from twenty to twenty-six years—which involves a waiver by the powers concerned of their full rights under the replacement tables agreed upon at Washington." The note suggested further that these steps be taken in order to become effective before 1931. It was pointed out in dispatches, however, that adoption of the plan would mean the prolongation of the life of Great Britain's superdreadnoughts Rodney and Nelson for another six years, thereby giving her that much additional time in which the most powerful battleships in the world are at her disposal. The fact was mentioned, moreover, that if all future battleships are to be of less than 30,000 tons displacement, it will make the superiority of the Rodney and Nelson that much surer. As these were the exact points on which the American delegation refused to compromise during the tripartite conference, American officials in Geneva were said to admit frankly that they saw no great possibility of progress being made on the basis of the British note.

The Bank of Norway on Monday reduced its discount rate from 6% to 5½%. On Feb. 1 it may be recalled the rate had been raised from 5% to 6%. Otherwise there have been no changes this week in discount rates by any of the central banks of Europe. Rates continue at 7% in Germany; 6% in Italy and Austria; 5% in Denmark and Madrid; 4½% in London, Belgium and Holland, and 3½% in France, Switzerland and Sweden. In London open market discounts are 4 1-16% for both short and long bills, against 4@4 1-16% for both on Friday of last week. Money on call in London was quoted at 3⅞% on Tuesday, but closed yesterday at 3½%, against 3¼% on Friday of last week. A



Paris open market discounts remain at 3¼% but in Switzerland there was a further advance from 3 3-16% to 3¼%.

The latest statement of the Bank of England, dealing with the week ending March 28, shows an increase in gold holdings of £477,165 and an increase in notes in circulation of £1,018,000 thereby causing a decline in the reserve of gold and notes in the banking department of £541,000. The bank now holds more gold than at any time since the beginning of the year. The ratio of reserve to liabilities is now 37.96%, a slight gain over last weeks ratio of 37.17%, and comparing with 24.80% of the corresponding week in 1927. Both the deposit items diminished, public deposits £506,000 and "other" deposits, £3,326,000. Loans on government securities dropped £2,055,000 and loans on other securities, £1,253,000. The Bank's gold holdings now total £158,130,454 against £150,548,247 last year and £146,768,567 in 1926. Notes in circulation aggregate £135,410,000, which compares with £137,952,555 and £142,761,930 in 1927 and 1926 respectively. The Bank's official discount rate remains at 4½%. Below we furnish comparisons of the various items of the Bank of England returns for five years.

BANK OF ENGLAND'S COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

	1928.	1927.	1926.	1925.	1924.
	Mar. 28.	Mar. 30.	Mar. 31.	Apr. 1.	Apr. 2.
	£	£	£	£	£
Circulation	135,410,000	137,952,555	142,761,930	121,310,410	126,354,71
Public deposits	13,635,000	32,081,148	35,441,335	17,762,415	16,410,558
Other deposits	98,247,000	97,465,345	93,607,140	118,545,506	114,465,990
Gov't securities	30,825,000	32,667,560	37,015,328	42,448,303	47,782,455
Other securities	56,878,000	83,724,394	86,509,835	84,982,010	79,851,030
Reserve notes & coin	42,471,000	32,345,692	23,756,637	27,160,261	21,509,874
Gold and bullion	158,130,454	150,548,247	146,768,567	128,720,671	128,114,579
Proportion of reserve to liabilities	37.96%	24.80%	18.41%	19½%	16½%
Bank rate	4½%	5%	5%	5%	4%

a Includes, beginning with April 29 1925, £27,000,000 gold coin and bullion previously held as security for currency notes issued and which was transferred to the Bank of England on the British Government's decision to return to the gold standard.  
 b Beginning with the statement for April 29 1925 includes £27,000,000 of Bank of England notes issued in return for the same amount of gold coin and bullion held up to that time in redemption account of currency note issue.

In its statement as of Mar. 28, the Bank of France showed an increase in note circulation of 24,668,000 francs raising the total to 58,530,909,745 francs in comparison with 52,385,096,040 francs in 1927 and 52,127,153,640 francs in 1926. Gold holdings remained unchanged at 5,543,848,475 francs. Silver decreased 32,000 francs, trade advances 36,157,000 francs, treasury deposits 4,859,000 francs and divers assets 85,823,000 francs. On the other hand bills discounted expanded 895,702,000 francs, general deposits 682,733,000 francs and advances to the State 50,000,000 francs. A comparison of the various items of the Bank's return for the past three years is given below.

BANK OF FRANCE'S COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

	Changes for Week	Status as of		
		Mar. 28 1928.	Mar. 30 1927	Mar. 31 1926.
Gold Holdings—	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.
In France	Unchanged	3,679,527,568	3,683,507,443	3,683,999,160
Abroad—available	Unchanged	462,771,478	1,864,320,907	1,864,320,907
Abroad—non avail	Unchanged	1,401,549,429		
Total	Unchanged	5,543,848,475	5,547,828,350	5,548,320,067
Silver	Dec. 32,000	342,937,280	342,205,328	332,143,329
Bills discounted	Inc. 895,702,000	2,345,023,903	3,398,226,127	4,174,389,181
Trade advances	Dec. 36,157,000	1,710,807,676	1,853,511,675	2,418,004,875
Note circulation	Inc. 24,668,000	58,530,909,745	52,385,096,040	52,127,153,640
Treasury deposits	Dec. 4,859,000	4,726,351	27,872,829	6,216,417
General deposits	Inc. 682,733,000	8,386,697,026	3,808,705,525	3,039,150,657
Advances to State	Inc. 50,000,000	23,150,000,000	28,150,000,000	36,250,000,000
Divers assets	Dec. 85,823,000	26,001,287,743	11,104,051,851	3,187,448,930

In its statement for the third week of March the Bank of Germany showed a decrease in note circulation of 122,687,000 marks, reducing the total to 3,763,096,000 marks, as against 3,003,380,000 marks last year and 2,513,728,000 marks the year before.

Other daily maturing obligations increased 3,138,000 marks while other liabilities decreased 2,912,000 marks. On the asset side reserve in foreign currency declined 35,302,000 marks, bills of exchange and checks 73,093,000 marks, advances 59,699,000 marks and investments 81,000 marks. Deposits abroad remained unchanged at 85,626,000 marks. Gold and bullion rose 20,847,000 marks, silver and other coin 7,541,000 marks, notes on other German banks 3,526,000 marks and other assets 13,805,000 marks. A comparison of the various items of the bank's return for the past three years is given below:

REICHSBANK'S COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

	Changes for Week.	Mar. 23 1928.	Mar. 23 1927.	Mar. 23 1926.
		Reichsmarks.	Reichsmarks.	Reichsmarks.
Assets—				
Gold and bullion	Inc. 20,847,000	1,908,950,000	1,852,194,000	1,449,159,000
Of which depos. abr'd.	Unchanged	85,626,000	101,388,000	220,750,000
Res'v in for'n curr.	Dec. 35,302,000	226,768,000	223,706,000	483,053,000
Bills of exch. & checks	Dec. 73,093,000	1,927,592,000	1,454,547,000	1,094,466,000
Silver and other coin	Inc. 7,541,000	77,119,000	145,061,000	99,100,000
Notes on oth. Ger. bks	Inc. 3,526,000	25,954,000	22,946,000	32,877,000
Advances	Dec. 59,699,000	31,341,000	12,774,000	5,445,000
Investments	Dec. 81,000	94,158,000	92,924,000	240,558,000
Other assets	Inc. 13,805,000	548,238,000	492,826,000	943,478,000
Liabilities—				
Notes in circulation	Dec. 122,687,000	3,763,096,000	3,003,380,000	2,513,728,000
Oth. dailymatur. oblig.	Inc. 3,138,000	495,195,000	740,254,000	963,202,000
Other liabilities	Dec. 2,912,000	174,825,000	193,471,000	562,641,000

Firm conditions and advancing rates have marked the course of the New York money market the past week, reflecting the wide demand for funds occasioned by the month end settlements and the increasing commercial and speculative activities of the country. Demand money remained steady Monday and Tuesday at 4½%, but was advanced to 5% Wednesday when available funds became scarce after the banks called some \$25,000,000 in loans. The posting of the higher figure brought out new supplies in considerable volume and the rate again dropped, Thursday, to 4¾%. Further withdrawals yesterday again totaled approximately \$25,000,000, causing a rebound in the rate to 5%. The firmness was perhaps more apparent in the time money and commercial paper departments of the market. Rates here were advanced Monday and remained relatively firm all week. The entire financial community again displayed the most intense interest in the figures of brokers loans against stock and bond collateral reported Thursday by the Federal Reserve Bank for the 47 reporting member banks. An increase of \$46,665,000 was noted in this report, placing the total again near the peak figure reached on Feb. 8. The unprecedented activity in the securities markets would seem to indicate a continued absorption of funds on this account, and as commercial requirements are also expanding, money rates are being carefully observed. The gold export movement also is being followed with a degree of attention that is commensurate with its growing extent. Gold exports from the port of New York for the week ending Wednesday were reported at \$36,287,000 by the Federal Reserve Bank.

Dealing in detail with the rates from day to day, the call loan rate at the Stock Exchange on Monday and Tuesday ruled at 4½%, this including renewals. On Wednesday there was an advance to 5% with the renewal rate 4¾%. On Thursday all loans were negotiated at 4¾% including renewals. On Friday the renewal rate was still 4¾%, but the rate for new loans again rose to 5%. Rates for time loans advanced all around, and yesterday money loaned at 4¾% for all maturities from 30 days to six months. For commercial paper the quotation for four to six months' names of choice

character continues at  $4\frac{1}{4}\%$ , with only an occasional rare transaction at  $4\%$ . For names less well known the quotation is  $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ . For New England mill paper the quotation is  $4\frac{1}{4}@4\frac{1}{2}\%$ .

In the market for banks' and bankers' acceptances the posted rate of the American Acceptance Council for call loans against acceptances was advanced yesterday from  $3\frac{1}{2}\%$  to  $4\%$ . The posted quotations of the Acceptance Council for prime bankers' acceptances eligible for purchase by the Federal Reserve banks were raised  $\frac{1}{8}$  for all dates on Thursday and an additional  $\frac{1}{8}$  on Friday for bills running for 30, 60 and 90 days. Quotations are now at  $3\frac{5}{8}\%$  bid and  $3\frac{1}{2}\%$  asked for bills running 30 days,  $3\frac{3}{4}\%$  bid and  $3\frac{5}{8}\%$  asked for bills running 60 days,  $3\frac{7}{8}\%$  bid and  $3\frac{3}{4}\%$  asked for 90 days and also for 120 days and  $4\%$  bid and  $3\frac{7}{8}\%$  asked for 150 and 180 days. Open market rates are likewise higher as follows:

SPOT DELIVERY.						
	180 Days		150 Days		12 Days	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Prime eligible bills.....	4	$3\frac{3}{4}$	4	$3\frac{3}{4}$	$3\frac{3}{4}$	$3\frac{3}{4}$
	90 Days		60 Days		30 Days	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Prime eligible bills.....	$3\frac{3}{4}$	$3\frac{3}{4}$	$3\frac{3}{4}$	$3\frac{3}{4}$	$3\frac{3}{4}$	$3\frac{3}{4}$

**FOR DELIVERY WITHIN THIRTY DAYS.**

Eligible member banks.....	4 bid
Eligible non-member banks.....	4 bid

There have been no changes this week in Federal Reserve Bank rates. The following is the schedule of rates now in effect for the various classes of paper at the different Reserve banks:

DISCOUNT RATES OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS ON ALL CLASSES AND MATURITIES OF ELIGIBLE PAPER.

Federal Reserve Bank.	Rate in Effect on Mar. 30.	Date Established.	Previous Rate.
Boston.....	4	Feb. 8 1928	$3\frac{1}{2}$
New York.....	4	Feb. 3 1928	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Philadelphia.....	4	Feb. 16 1928	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Cleveland.....	4	Mar. 1 1928	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Richmond.....	4	Jan. 27 1928	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Atlanta.....	4	Feb. 11 1928	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Chicago.....	4	Jan. 25 1928	$3\frac{1}{2}$
St. Louis.....	4	Feb. 21 1928	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Minneapolis.....	4	Feb. 7 1928	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Kansas City.....	4	Feb. 10 1928	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Dallas.....	4	Feb. 8 1928	$3\frac{1}{2}$
San Francisco.....	4	Feb. 4 1928	$3\frac{1}{2}$

Sterling exchange has been steady and comparatively dull, with quotations slightly easier than last week. The fluctuations have been narrow, but on the slightest signs of actual demand the rate displayed basic firmness. The range this week has been from 4.87 11-16 to 4.87 15-16 for bankers sight, compared with a range last week of 4.87 9-16 to 4.87 15-16. The range for cable transfers has been from  $4.88\frac{1}{8}$  to  $4.88\frac{1}{4}$ , as compared with 4.87 29-32 to 4.88 5-16 a week ago. The increased demand for collateral money in New York, together with an augmented demand for money at other American centers, is considered the reason for the comparative dullness and lack of demand for sterling the present week. There seemed just enough transfers of funds from New York to London to keep the sterling rate from sagging noticeably. The market here continues bullish on sterling, especially as the Bank of England rate remains at  $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ , but a reduction in the rate is looked for, which will probably not take place until after a clear announcement of French monetary policy. Meantime, bankers in New York are expecting a reduction of the New York Federal Reserve Bank rate to  $3\frac{1}{2}\%$  and regard it as probable that changes in both bank rates will be closely timed. If the Bank of England is to wait for a pronouncement on the French stabilization program, a reduction in its rate can hardly take place before early in May. The continued large shipments of gold to Europe are of course a factor in the situation. A more important

factor, however, is the large supply of dollar exchange held in a great many countries, while there is a relative scarcity of sterling bills, with the result that the current quotations reflect rather the cheapness of the dollar in foreign markets than the dearness of sterling. Again, there is a flow of funds for investment in London-quoted issues which gains greatly in volume as prices rise in Wall Street and yields move down. The more industrial stocks are boomed in Wall Street, the more a certain class of investors tend to seek a comparatively higher yield in London, where they feel that they incur a lower degree of risk of capital depreciation. Money still continues to go to London for investment in the short-term markets, but the demand for exchange from this source has lessened materially and transactions are confined for the most part to routine business. Small or temporary changes in spread in money rates between New York and London cause only slight adjustments. While the large gold shipments to various countries tend to strengthen the sterling rate, these gold movements are really not based on exchange rates, but are for the greater part special transactions arising from the various stabilization programs of the different countries.

This week the Bank of England shows an increase in its gold holdings of £477,165. On Monday the Bank of England sold £7,000 in gold bars to an un-stated designation. On Tuesday the Bank sold £22,000 in gold bars to an un-stated designation. British customs returns for the week ended March 21st show that £3,011,978 in gold were exported to France, making a total exported to France for a four-week period of £13,573,831. The exports consisted entirely of gold previously earmarked. At the Port of New York the gold movement for the week March 22-28, as reported by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, consisted of imports of \$45,000 chiefly from Latin America. Exports totaled \$36,287,000, of which \$11,971,000 was shipped to France, \$16,003,000 to Germany, \$4,000,000 to Argentina, \$3,000,000 to Poland, and \$1,020,000 to England. This leaves \$293,000 not itemized as to destination. The shipment to France was from earmarked stock in New York. The shipment to England and \$2,400,000 of the shipment to Argentina was accounted for here last week, as was also the shipment to France. There was no Canadian movement of gold either to or from the United States. Canadian exchange continues at a premium. This week Montreal funds ranged from a premium of 5-64 of 1% to 7-64 of 1%. Canada is practically the only country that could draw gold from New York on a purely exchange basis. Business is at a high level of prosperity in Canada and the early mild spring weather is expected to result in a return flow of gold from New York to Montreal within a few weeks.

Referring to day-to-day rates, sterling was firm on Saturday last in a dull market. Bankers sight was 4.87 27-32@4.87 15-16; cable transfers 4.88 3-16 @4.88  $\frac{1}{4}$ . On Monday the market was reactionary. The range was 4.87 13-16@4.87  $\frac{7}{8}$  for bankers sight and 4.88 5-32@4.88 7-32 for cable transfers. On Tuesday the range was 4.87  $\frac{3}{4}$ @4.87  $\frac{7}{8}$  for bankers sight, and 4.88  $\frac{1}{8}$ @4.88 7-32 for cable transfers. On Wednesday the market opened off, but closed slightly firmer. Bankers sight was 4.87  $\frac{3}{4}$ @4.87 15-16 and cable transfers, 4.88 5-32@4.88 7-32. On Thursday the market was steady. Bankers sight was 4.87  $\frac{3}{4}$ @4.87 15-16, and cable transfers 4.88 3-16@

4.88 7-32. On Friday the range was 4.87 11-16@ 4.87 13-16 for bankers sight, and 4.88  $\frac{1}{8}$ @ 4.88 7-32 for cable transfers. Closing quotations yesterday were 4.87 13-16 for demand, and 4.88 3-16 for cable transfers. Commercial sight bills finished at 4.87 11-16, 60-day bills at 4.84, 90-day bills at 4.82  $\frac{1}{4}$ , documents for payment (60 days) at 4.84, and 7-day grain bills at 4.87. Cotton and grain for payment closed at 4.87 11-16.

The Continental exchanges have been firm. The greatest interest centers, of course, on French exchange, owing to the large imports of gold by France from London and New York, representing for the most part withdrawals of earmarked stock in both centers, though in addition new purchases have been considerable. Mystery surrounds the French gold imports and the financial world may be said to be waiting breathlessly for official announcement of the new French financial program. As stated above in the account regarding sterling exchange, French withdrawals of earmarked stock from London for four weeks ended March 21st total £13,573,831. Gold withdrawn from New York totals approximately \$61,000,000, and it is believed that a few disguised shipments would bring the total above \$71,000,000. It is probably an accurate estimate that France has imported from all quarters \$120,000,000 gold since the movement began. Despite these heavy imports of gold, the Bank of France weekly statement reveals only trifling charges in gold holdings from week to week. The circulation statement shows an increase this week of 24,668,000 francs, the total being 58,520,909,745 francs. The circulation item held between 52,000,000,000 and 53,000,000,000 francs until last August, when it started up and has continued to increase ever since. This increase is due to the heavy purchases of foreign exchange by the Bank of France to keep the franc pegged. The purchases have necessitated more bank notes. It is believed that more than 90% of the Bank of France "sundry assets," which now total 26,001,287,000 francs, are in foreign balances. The item "sundry assets" in the bank statement does not include foreign exchange loaned by the Bank of France to French banks desiring to invest in short-term loans abroad. This loaned exchange is estimated at around 7,000,000,000 francs.

In connection with the mystery surrounding the French monetary program it is of interest to note the stabilization programs under way for Rumania and Yugoslavia. It is believed that the recent visits of the French bank officials to London and New York were partly related to the program for effecting stabilization of these currencies. It is rumored the three countries plan to adopt the same monetary unit, thereby laying the foundation for a second Latin Monetary Union. It is known that the French Government strongly desires to strengthen its influence in Rumania and Yugoslavia and especially to arrange the stabilization of the currencies of both countries under French auspices. Neither the Belgrade nor the Bureharest units are dealt in extensively in New York. It is nevertheless of interest to note that a recent Belgrade dispatch stated that the Yugoslavian plan for the stabilization of the dinar is practically complete and that its purchasing power will be strengthened by an increase in the gold reserve of the National Bank of Yugoslavia. The dinar is currently quoted around \$.0176. Paris dispatches state that the signing of a Rumanian war

debt agreement with France is expected shortly, to be followed by an agreement with respect to the pre-war debt. The war debt, after deductions for Rumanian counter-claims, was fixed at 525,000,000 gold francs, but the 62 graded annuities which Rumania has agreed to pay are calculated to represent the actual value on a 5% basis of 185,000,000 francs. The French Government's generosity is in line with its general policy of sponsoring reconstruction in Rumania and Yugoslavia. According to well informed sources, it is believed that in addition to the stabilization credit to be arranged with banks of issue, it is intended to raise an international loan of between \$60,000,000 and \$80,000,000. Details of the Greek stabilization plans are expected to be announced soon. A Bulgarian loan and stabilization of the lev (now quoted by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York at \$.007204) are expected to be consummated in April, according to London dispatches.

There is no news of importance respecting German marks. The mark continues firm around 23.90 for bankers sight, well above gold par of 23.82. Mark exchange is comparatively active. Credit requirements are so great in Germany and money rates so high that there is a steady inflow of foreign capital, especially from the United States, also from London and Amsterdam and from the surrounding smaller markets. As noted in the discussion on sterling, gold shipments to Germany from New York totaled \$16,003,000 this week. The gold reserves of the Reichsbank show an increase of 20,847,000 marks. Antwerp belgas have been a feature of the market this week. Belgas have sold as high as 13.96  $\frac{1}{2}$  for cable transfers. The importance of the move lies in the fact that the gold export point on belgas is only a few points above present levels. Last December small shipments of gold went to Belgium, when the exchange was quoted at 14.00. Italian lire are steady and in greater demand than any of the other Continental currencies except German marks. There is no news of importance of financial character relating to Italy. The demand for the Italian unit arises from the steady flow of funds for investment in Italian securities and from immigrant remittances. Exchange on Poland is stable. A shipment of \$3,000,000 gold was made from New York to Poland this week.

The London check rate on Paris closed at 124.02 on Friday of this week, against 124.02 on Friday of last week. In New York sight bills on the French centre finished at 3.93 7-16, against 3.93  $\frac{1}{2}$  a week ago; cable transfers at 3.93 11-16, against 3.93  $\frac{3}{4}$ , and commercial sight bills at 3.93  $\frac{1}{8}$ , against 3.93  $\frac{1}{4}$ . Antwerp belgas finished at 13.95  $\frac{1}{2}$  for checks and at 13.96  $\frac{1}{2}$  for cable transfers, as against 13.93  $\frac{1}{2}$  and 13.94  $\frac{1}{2}$  on Friday of last week. Final quotations for Berlin marks were 23.91 for checks and 23.92 for cable transfers, in comparison with 23.90  $\frac{1}{2}$  and 23.91  $\frac{1}{2}$  a week earlier. Italian lire closed at 5.28  $\frac{1}{8}$  for bankers' sight bills and at 5.28  $\frac{3}{8}$  for cable transfers, as against 5.28  $\frac{1}{4}$  and 5.28  $\frac{1}{2}$  last week. Austrian schillings have not changed from 14  $\frac{1}{8}$ . Exchange on Czechoslovakia finished at 2.96  $\frac{1}{8}$ , against 2.96  $\frac{1}{8}$ ; on Bucharest at 0.62  $\frac{1}{2}$ , against 0.62  $\frac{1}{8}$ ; on Poland at 11.20, against 11.20, and on Finland at 2.52, against 2.52. Greek exchange closed at 1.32 for checks and at 1.32  $\frac{1}{2}$  for cable transfers, against 1.31  $\frac{1}{2}$  and 1.31  $\frac{3}{4}$  a week ago.

The exchanges of the countries neutral during the war are steady, especially the Scandinavians, though

all alike are exceptionally dull. Exchange on Amsterdam has been under pressure during the week in general, selling off a few points. The lower quotations have been due partly to the slightly lower sterling rate, but the Dutch rate has also been affected by offerings of guilder grain bills in an extremely dull market. Spanish pesetas have been slightly firmer throughout the week and have been active owing to speculative transactions originating chiefly abroad. Norwegian krone have maintained the firmness attained last week. The Norwegian bank rate has been reduced from 6% to 5½%, effective March 27, and in line with this change the Norwegian joint-stock savings banks have reduced interest on deposits ½ of 1%. The Norwegian rate had been at 6% since Feb. 22 1928.

Bankers' sight on Amsterdam finished on Friday at 40.25½, against 40.27 on Friday of last week; cable transfers at 40.27½, against 40.29, and commercial sight bills at 40.21, against 40.20. Swiss francs closed at 19.26 for bankers' sight bills and at 19.26¾ for cable transfers, in comparison with 19.26¼ and 19.27 a week earlier. Copenhagen checks finished at 26.79½ and cable transfers at 26.80½, against 26.80 and 26.81. Checks on Sweden closed at 26.84 and cable transfers at 26.85, against 26.84 and 26.85, while checks on Norway finished at 26.69½ and cable transfers at 26.70½, against 26.69 and 26.70. Spanish pesetas closed at 16.83½ for checks and at 16.84½ for cable transfers, which compares with 16.80 and 16.81 a week earlier.

The South American exchanges have remained very firm and gold continues to leave New York for the Latin centers. As noted above in the discussion on sterling, \$4,000,000 has been shipped to Argentina the past week. Business and industry are expanding by great strides in all Latin American countries, and especially is this true in the case of Argentina and Brazil. Commenting on this development, Victor M. Cutter, President of the United Fruit Co., addressing the Bond Club of New York a few days ago, said: "With law and order established and means of communication at hand, the whole of Latin America is on the threshold of an economic development which will astound the world." The Argentine paper peso continues to be quoted at the highest rate since 1919. Plentiful money in Argentina has had a tendency to ease the bank rate and to improve import trade. The outlook is promising for a recovery of the economic position of Brazil. An increase of 40% in investments of foreign countries in Brazil has followed the stabilization of the currency. Approximately 80% of this increase comes from the United States, according to Dr. Lindolfo Coller, one of the five delegates from Brazil at the Pan-American conference in Havana. Argentine paper pesos closed yesterday at 42.85 for checks, as compared with 42.75 on Friday of last week, and at 42.90 for cable transfers, against 42.80. Brazilian milreis finished at 12.04 for checks and at 12.05 for cable transfers, against 12.04 and 12.05. Chilean exchange closed at 12.19 for checks and at 12.20 for cable transfers, against 12.19 and 12.20, and Peru at 3.93 for checks and at 3.94 for cable transfers, against 3.92 and 3.93.

In the Far Eastern exchanges Japanese yen have maintained the firmness which became clearly evident last week. The unit was especially in demand in the early part of the week. The rate rose to 48.14 for

cable transfers on Tuesday, up 40 points on top of a 40-point rise on Monday. A Toyko dispatch to Dow, Jones & Co. stated that the rise was connected with the internal political situation. The Government party which lacks a majority in the Diet, is dickering with one of the minority parties for support, and the latter insists upon adoption of policies leading to a removal of the gold export embargo. Although Chinese speculators are believed to be long about 45,000,000 to 50,000,000 yen, yet they have avoided bearish operations for several weeks past. A factor which tends to give firmness to the quotations is that many Japanese holders of foreign securities, who bought when yen were lower are now selling the securities and buying yen inasmuch as the yen rises the securities show an increasing loss in yen. The season approaches when Japan begins to show exports over imports, a circumstance also lending firmness to the exchange. Most of the activity displayed in Japanese exchange arises from transactions connected with the London and Far Eastern markets. The Chinese silver units are steady, but dull, so far as the New York market is concerned. Closing quotations for yen checks yesterday were 47.80@48, against 47.15@47 3-16 on Friday of last week; Hong Kong closed at 49.85@50 1-16, against 49.80@50 1-16; Shanghai at 63½@63¾, against 63½@63¾; Manila at 49 9-16, against 49 9-16; Singapore at 56½@56¾, against 56½; Bombay at 36 11-16, against 36 11-16, and Calcutta at 36 11-16, against 36 11-16.

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 522 of the Tariff Act of 1922, the Federal Reserve Bank is now certifying daily to the Secretary of the Treasury the buying rate for cable transfers in the different countries of the world. We give below a record for the week just past:

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES CERTIFIED BY FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS TO TREASURY UNDER TARIFF ACT OF 1922. MAR. 24 1928 TO MAR. 30 1928, INCLUSIVE.

Country and Monetary Unit.	Noon Buying Rate for Cable Transfers to New York, Value in United States Money.					
	Mar. 24	Mar. 25	Mar. 26	Mar. 27	Mar. 28	Mar. 29
<b>EUROPE—</b>						
Austria, schilling	\$140734	\$140662	\$140697	\$140719	\$140600	\$140619
Belgium, belga	139388	139438	139484	139527	139565	139535
Bulgaria, lev	007234	007243	007218	007203	007212	007208
Czechoslovakia, krone	029623	029621	029617	029623	029622	029625
Denmark, krone	268012	267967	267973	267969	267947	267928
England, pound sterling	4.882130	4.881875	4.881590	4.881761	4.881732	4.881406
Finland, markka	025180	025171	025172	025183	025169	025168
France, franc	039364	039361	039358	039360	039362	039356
Germany, reichsmark	239120	239127	239132	239126	239134	239111
Greece, drachma	013246	013239	013236	013239	013245	013250
Holland, guilder	402802	402833	402749	402722	402735	402691
Hungary, pengo	174640	174668	174625	174643	174687	174662
Italy, lira	052823	052823	052825	052827	052831	052825
Norway, krone	267020	266995	266973	266972	266944	266935
Poland, zloty	112038	112035	112035	112235	112085	112038
Portugal, escudo	040115	040362	040415	041275	041895	041915
Rumania, lei	006217	006204	006207	006215	006217	006233
Spain, peseta	167980	167857	167754	168817	168294	168397
Sweden, krona	268455	268434	268422	268455	268416	268414
Switzerland, franc	192650	192655	192661	192669	192663	192630
Yugoslavia, dinar	017599	017595	017596	017600	017596	017598
<b>ASIA—</b>						
China						
Chefoo tael	646666	646875	645833	650000	647083	647083
Hankow tael	643750	643125	642500	646666	644583	644583
Shanghai tael	629821	629196	628923	629464	630992	630355
Tientsin tael	663125	661875	661666	665416	669750	662916
Hong Kong dollar	497589	497510	497303	497500	498214	497946
Mexican dollar	456250	459125	456250	456500	458500	458250
Tientsin or Pelyang dollar	457916	458958	457500	457500	460000	460000
Yuan dollar	455000	455625	454166	454166	456666	456666
India, rupee	365358	365341	365421	365300	365421	365250
Japan, yen	472969	476458	479250	478036	477508	478158
Singapore (S.S.) dollar	562500	563333	563333	563333	561875	563333
<b>NORTH AMER.—</b>						
Canada, dollar	1.001041	1.000928	1.000933	1.001054	1.000933	1.001019
Cuba, peso	1.000625	1.000437	1.000718	1.000687	1.000718	1.000656
Mexico, peso	487500	487415	487500	487500	487500	487500
Newfoundland, dollar	998875	998781	998750	998781	998750	998781
<b>SOUTH AMER.—</b>						
Argentina, peso (gold)	972760	972590	972523	972538	972567	972592
Brazil, milreis	120255	120290	120345	120327	120309	120237
Chile, peso	122139	122137	122145	122146	122146	122143
Uruguay, peso	1.038910	1.037525	1.036618	1.036155	1.034873	1.034778
Colombia, peso	981600	981600	981600	981600	981600	981600

Owing to a marked disinclination on the part of two or three leading institutions among the New York Clearing House banks to keep up compiling the figures for us, we find ourselves obliged to discontinue the

publication of the table we have been giving for so many years showing the shipments and receipts of currency to and from the interior.

As the Sub-Treasury was taken over by the Federal Reserve Bank on Dec. 6 1920, it is also no longer possible to show the effect of Government operations on the Clearing House institutions. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York was creditor at the Clearing House each day as follows:

DAILY CREDIT BALANCES OF NEW YORK FEDERAL RESERVE BANK AT CLEARING HOUSE.

Saturday, Mar. 24.	Monday, Mar. 26.	Tuesday, Mar. 27.	Wednesday, Mar. 28.	Thursday, Mar. 29.	Friday, Mar. 30.	Aggregate for Week.
\$ 93,000,000	\$ 96,000,000	\$ 98,000,000	\$ 122,000,000	\$ 106,000,000	\$ 91,000,000	Cr. 606,000,000

Note.—The foregoing heavy credits reflect the huge mass of checks which come to the New York Reserve Bank from all parts of the country in the operation of the Federal Reserve System's par collection scheme. These large credit balances, however, reflect only a part of the Reserve Bank's operations with the Clearing House institutions, as only the items payable in New York City are represented in the daily balances. The large volume of checks on institutions located outside of New York are not accounted for in arriving at these balances, as such checks do not pass through the Clearing House but are deposited with the Federal Reserve Bank for collection for the account of the local Clearing House banks.

The following table indicates the amount of bul- lion in the principal European banks:

Banks of—	Mar. 29 1928.			Mar. 31 1927.		
	Gold.	Silver.	Total.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
England ..	£ 158,130,454	£ 158,130,454	£ 150,548,247	£ 150,548,247	£ 150,548,247	£ 150,548,247
France a ..	147,181,103	13,717,592	160,898,695	147,340,268	13,680,000	161,020,268
Germany b	91,166,200	c994,600	92,160,800	87,540,300	994,600	88,534,900
Spain .....	104,311,000	27,934,000	132,245,000	103,435,000	27,665,000	131,100,000
Italy .....	39,181,000	39,181,000	45,767,000	4,239,000	50,006,000	50,006,000
Neth'lands	36,265,000	2,212,000	38,477,000	34,900,000	2,340,000	37,240,000
Nat. Belg.	21,440,000	1,244,000	22,684,000	18,021,000	1,143,000	19,164,000
Switz'land.	17,289,000	2,511,000	19,800,000	18,079,000	2,989,000	21,068,000
Sweden ..	13,940,000	12,940,000	12,365,000	12,365,000	12,365,000	12,365,000
Denmark ..	10,109,000	641,000	10,750,000	11,202,000	834,000	12,036,000
Norway ..	8,180,000	8,180,000	8,180,000	8,180,000	8,180,000	8,180,000
Total week	646,192,757	49,254,192	695,446,949	637,368,815	53,884,600	691,253,415
Prev. week	654,688,242	49,132,192	703,820,434	636,916,971	53,790,600	690,707,571

a Gold holdings of the Bank of France are exclusive of gold held abroad, amounting the present year to £74,572,866. b Gold holdings of the Bank of Germany are exclusive of gold held abroad, the amount of which the present year is £4,281,300. As of Oct. 7 1924.

**The Extent and Causes of Unemployment.**

The report submitted by Secretary of Labor Davis on Monday, in response to a Senate resolution of March 5 calling for a report on the extent of unemployment, shows a situation which, although appreciably less grave than various unofficial statements have claimed, is properly characterized by Mr. Davis as "nevertheless serious." The basis of Mr. Davis's calculation—and his report is only a calculation, not an actual enumeration—is a computation made by Ethelbert Stewart, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, of the changes in employment between January 1925 and January 1928 among manufacturing wage earners and railway employees. The number of manufacturing wage earners in the period indicated declined from 8,383,781 to 7,739,907, a loss of 643,874. The number of railway employees fell off during the same period from 1,752,589 to 1,643,356, a loss of 109,233. The total shrinkage for the two groups was 753,107, or 7.43%. No figures, Mr. Davis stated, are available for the groups of agriculture, mining, clerical workers, domestic servants and trade. Taking, however, the estimated figure of 25,222,742 as the total of persons who in January 1925 were working for wages or salaries (not including persons who were operating their own businesses or professions), and assuming that the same rate of decline applied to this total as applied to the manufacturing and railway groups, we have a total of 23,348,692 wage or salary workers employed in January 1928, or a shrinkage between the two dates of 1,874,050.

The estimates of part-time employment, which Secretary Davis was also asked to report, indicate that "concealed unemployment," as it is sometimes

called, is less extensive than has been supposed. "In the selected manufacturing industries for January 1928," Mr. Davis reported, "based upon 10,772 establishments with 2,907,700 employees, 79.8% were working full time and 87.2% were working more than 90% of full time, while less than 1% were working half time or less." Taking the volume of employment as a whole, Mr. Davis stated that the trend was downward from April 1927 to and including January 1928, but that the February report, just published, shows an upward trend.

With 1,874,050 or thereabouts unemployed in January last, a figure greatly in excess of the 1,000,000 unemployed which Mr. Davis was quoted as saying, a few weeks ago, represented the normal volume of unemployment in the United States, one naturally asks why the number is so large. Mr. Davis adduces, as contributing causes, the floods in the Mississippi Valley and New England, the tornado in Florida, the temporary closing down of parts of the larger industrial plants, and the prolonged strike in the bituminous coal fields. These conditions not only temporarily diminished the opportunities for employment in the regions or industries particularly affected, but also had an adverse effect upon employment opportunities elsewhere. To these factors are to be added, according to Mr. Davis, the immigration in 1927, from quota and non-quota countries, of 252,000 persons, a "considerable percentage" of whom were "prospective laborers," "the annual average influx of 205,000 from the farm to the cities," and the addition of some 2,000,000 annually to the working population in the form of boys and girls who attain working age. Mr. Stewart, who computed the data for manufacturing and railway occupations, pointed out that "it is not unreasonable to believe a considerable percentage of the present shrinkage" is due to the use of improved machinery. "Inventive genius," he declared, "must devise new industries, commercial agencies must create new wants, in order to create new occupations for these people in so far as age permits them to learn new occupations or adapt themselves to new industries."

On this question of change in the character of occupations, as affecting the ratio of unemployment, Dr. Julius Klein, Director of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, has lately thrown some very interesting light. In a recent address before the combined editorial staffs of the McGraw-Hill Publishing Company, Inc., of this city, from a private summary of which we are courteously permitted to quote, Dr. Klein pointed out that in the automobile industry "each employee is now turning out 11.5 units (cars, trucks, &c.) a year as against 7.2 in 1913. In other words, the need for labor in that industry has decreased more than 50% in ratio to the output. This development, plus the deflation of our war-time industrial abnormality, has resulted in a net decrease in employees in our factories of something like 917,000 since 1920. This substantial figure, if added to the 800,000 represented in the decline of employees in agriculture and the 240,000 relieved from the railroads since the war, gives a formidable total of displaced labor of nearly two millions."

If these figures were to stand alone, Dr. Klein went on to say, they might indeed indicate that the business of the country was in "a grave situation." The corrective that has been applied is to be found

in "the astonishing increase in non-manufacturing pursuits. For example, since 1920 there has been an increase in the number of workers in automobile servicing and distribution of nearly 760,000. There are nearly 100,000 more insurance agents clamoring at our doors to-day than in 1919. Another 100,000 increase is estimated in the service employees of electric refrigeration, light and power, and oil heating establishments. The management, servicing and general direction of construction, accounts for an increase of another 100,000 in the same time. There are 232,000 more teachers and professors required to look after the flaming youth of the present day than in 1919. The increase in motion-picture servitors, exclusive of production, accounts for another 125,000 added to the payrolls of that exuberant industry since the war. It is not hard to explain the increase of 170,000 barbers and hairdressers during the same time. One of the most impressive figures is that in the service branches of hotels and restaurants, the personnel has increased by 525,000; some observers in the industry actually run this total up to nearly one million. These are but fragmentary data, many of them based upon decidedly rough estimates, but they are quite sufficient to indicate that the net increase of employment in distribution and servicing functions is sufficient to balance the decrease in the three groups of manufacturing, agriculture and railroads."

It is obvious that figures, whether estimated or computed, that give only the total volume of unemployment for the entire country afford only a partial view of the state of business or the condition of labor. The wage-earners of the country are not a definite mass of workers whose increased or diminished activity at any given time is a proper occasion for elation or alarm. Seasonal demands, regional conditions, weather and accidents, immigration or emigration, changes in manufacturing or distributive processes, the disappearance of old wants and the development of new ones, all operate to draw labor from one place to another or from one occupation to another, and to balance unusual demand at certain points by slack demand at others. The members of Congress who have been solicitous about the existing condition of unemployment might well consider the extent to which heavy taxation, Federal, State and local, acts to discourage business expansion, particularly in the smaller businesses, and enforces economies which in turn operate to reduce the volume of labor employed. When a merchant or manufacturer must pay over from twenty to forty per cent. of his income to government, and at the same time meet the demands of a constantly rising scale of wages, one of his first and most natural steps is to reduce his labor force to a minimum, even though he knows that by doing so he adds something to the number of the unemployed.

The remedies for the situation, where the situation does not in due time remedy itself, are as various as the causes. No small part of the labor difficulty in the coal-mining industry, as Charles M. Schwab recently averred, appears to be due to the fact that there are too many miners, and that too many of the miners prefer to suffer from idleness rather than to seek other employment. Dr. Klein, in the address to which we have referred, quotes Secretary Hoover as saying, in substance, that in the case of the 1921-22 depression a delay of one-tenth, during the period of normal business, in the utilities

and construction work carried on by the Government, would have "almost planed out the depression in unemployment." The 252,000 immigrants to whom Secretary Davis referred in his report represent no permanent inflation of the country's labor supply, since they are all consumers as well as workers, but immigration may nevertheless occasion a temporary glut in the labor market if those who come cannot readily be directed toward those quarters in which their labor is needed. The displacement of labor by machinery, which has been going on increasingly for a hundred and fifty years, has often been resisted by those who suffered from the change, yet it is to the steady development of mechanical processes that we owe the multifarious industries which in turn, by creating new wants and enlarging consuming power, draw upon labor for their satisfaction. The whole process, in short, is one of ebb and flow, of greater activity at one period matched by lessened demand at another. At the moment, apparently, the volume of unemployment in the United States is exceptionally large, and anything that can be done to distribute more evenly the demand for labor is to be welcomed, but there seems no reason to believe that the situation will not in due course right itself, even though in some industries, as in coal mining, a radical reorganization of the industry may be necessary before stability is reached.

#### *Another Object Lesson in Mid-West Farming.*

The following letter from William Brewster Taber Jr., a farmer in Edgar County, Ill., was written to one of our subscribers, and the latter has now forwarded the same to us. In an accompanying note this subscriber explains that Mr. Taber is a friend of his and as this friend lives in Edgar County, he thought he would be interested in the article in our issue of Nov. 5 1927 entitled "An Object Lesson in Mid-West Farming," in which we in turn commented on an article published in "Scribner's" for October 1927, entitled "Where the Prairie Money Goes," by Allen D. Albert, and which relates to conditions in Edgar County, Illinois as found by Mr. Albert. The subscriber sent these articles to Mr. Taber and asked him to comment upon them for the subscriber's personal benefit. Mr. Taber complied and the subscriber has now obtained Mr. Taber's permission to submit the latter's comment for publication by us, "though it was naturally written with no thought of this in view."

*Kansas, Edgar County, Illinois.*

Nov. 23 1927.

*Dear Friend:*—We were much interested in your letter and the enclosures and have read them carefully. How I smile at the way the chief men in the farm bureau will curse when they read Albert's article and the use he made of it. We are ardent "farm relief" people here in spite of Albert's assertion to the contrary. We think we need it— even more than that, that we have a right to it.

The article reads like propaganda and has certain earmarks which make me think it is. For instance, he speaks of total income for the county and then divides it among the total number of families without considering whether the urban or rural families get more than their share. He compares our incomes with those of laborers when we have on the average about \$30,000 per farm invested capital and put in our labor and skilled management besides. He compares our incomes with those of store keepers whose investments are nowhere near as great as ours, whose managing ability is nowhere near as great as ours, whose risks are not as great as ours, and who do not labor as hard.

Let's look at what some of his figures mean. He says there are 675 square miles in the county. There are 640 acres to the square mile. That is 432,000 acres. Let's put an average value of \$130 per acre on it, which is way low. We paid \$200, and although land is not worth now what it was then, it has not I am sure sunk to the \$130 level.

The following table would give you our investments at very low figures:

Land, 432,000 acres at \$130.....	\$56,160,000
Buildings and improvements at \$5,000 per farm.....	11,760,000
Machinery at \$500 per farm.....	1,176,000
Livestock at \$500 per farm.....	1,176,000
Total.....	\$70,272,000
Average per 2,352 farms.....	\$29,900

Seeing that the farmer puts in his time, part at labor, usually highly skilled, part at management of a kind that takes considerable intelligence, and for this plus a \$30,000 investment gets only \$2,500 a year, you can see either the farmer is poorly paid or else the investment earns mighty small dividends.

The University of Illinois by its department of Farm Economics put out some interesting figures which show that since 1919 the farmer in central eastern Illinois has in only one year made wages plus 5% on his investment and that year was 1924. The two horrible years of 1921 and 1922 did not yield even interest on the investment.

When you consider that farming is the largest industry of this country, larger than mining, manufacturing and transportation all put together, you can see that such a condition is far from healthy. Remember that we are by far the most efficient and productive farmers of the world. Even with American industry we compare favorably. If we used such backward methods as the railroads and the steel manufacturers we would soon go out of business. Just think, railroads are only just beginning to put roller bearings on their cars and still use such inefficient power plants as the locomotive! In the steel industry coke is still made in bee-hive coke ovens to a large extent, where over one-half its value is wasted! As Baruch has aptly said, when it comes to efficient methods we farmers are the "modern of the moderns."

Albert says there is no poverty in Edgar County. He is right. Farmers are good hearted and not close fisted. We help the needy when they need it, and although, as Albert says, our income is not great, we will not tolerate conditions that are winked at by our wealthier brethren of the cities. Whatever approaches poverty is found in the towns.

Yes, we use cars a great deal and there is no better place to use them than where distances are great. However, as with the rest of his article, Albert does not compare comparable items when he talks of the car of to-day and the "pleasure vehicle" of yesterday. Over half of the farmers' car use is on business. Then, too, the value of the dollar has changed somewhat since buggies were in style.

The way we look at the McNary-Haugen bill is this: The protective tariff is paid for by the unprotected people of this country and we farmers are the majority of that class. We want something equivalent to the protection enjoyed by most other industries. Most of our products are exported so in the main a tariff will not help us. We are not certain the McNary-Haugen bill will give us the desired relief, but we want to try it. It looks like the best chance. Our trouble is that we produce too much, glut the market and as a result actually get a smaller total money return than for a small crop. Coolidge and Jardin suggest government helped co-operatives. But our trouble is now, and to enable co-operatives to grow in an orderly safe way to such an enormous size as to control our huge outputs would take at least twenty years or more. The McNary-Haugen bill seems to be the only way out. We are suspicious that the real reasons the industrial east does not favor that bill is because they are afraid it will work, and if we *should* obtain the equivalent to tariff protection they know full well that the other industries would no longer have the advantage over us.

It was amusing to see with what joy and glee "The Chronicle" jumped at Albert's evidence and swallowed it whole. It's plain they will quote anything that is against a real farm relief plan and nothing for it. Just why, it is pretty easy to guess.

I am enclosing a couple of recent articles on farm relief which tell our story rather completely. Read them both carefully and you will know more about it.

WILLIAM BREWSTER TABER JR.

P. S. Here are some University of Illinois figures for the year 1925 for the average of 30 farms keeping accounts in

Coles County adjoining Edgar County to the west. These farms are better than the average farm for the whole county.

Total investment.....	\$44,817
Total receipts less total expense.....	2,521
Figuring the farmer's salary at laborer's wages.....	668
Net income from investment.....	\$1,853 or 4.1%

Things are not as lovely as Albert says.

As the above correspondence shows, several months ago we endeavored to comment upon the figures and conclusions of a first-hand investigation into farming conditions in a certain county in Illinois, made by a Mr. Allen D. Albert, the results of which were printed in an article in "Scribner's" entitled "Where the Prairie Money Goes." The county is Edgar County, destined, perhaps, in the great Mid-West country, to more notice than it deserves. This comment of ours and especially the "Scribner's" article coming to the eyes of Mr. Wm. Brewster Taber Jr., of Edgar County, Illinois, does not please him, and he says so in the unequivocal letter above. Why he should thus favor the Chronicle with his strictures rather than "Scribner's" we do not know. Nor do we conceive it any part of our duty to act as umpire between Mr. Albert and Mr. Taber, the two gentlemen in the spotlight. But since we are always willing to accommodate, and since we are sometimes, inadvertently we think, accused of extracting "joy" and "glee" from serious subjects, we take a little space for further comment. Pestalozzi, the Father of the Object Lesson, it is said, could interest his pupils profoundly in the class room upon a topic as trivial as "A Hole in the Wall." We have no such power. But perhaps we may, nevertheless, be able to extract some lesson from the letter of Mr. Taber.

We have examined our files and re-read carefully our article entitled "An Object Lesson in Mid-West Farming." As the "Scribner's" article dealt specifically with "Where the Prairie Money Goes," we were naturally most interested in that phase of the subject. We took some pains in our remarks to say that the single investigation while valuable in itself must be followed by others; that the data offered were in ways insufficient for general conclusions, and that while the county selected seemed to us typical of physical conditions of the Mid-West region, it could not be taken otherwise as representative of a State or of the region as to conditions of life and of farming. As a matter of fact, our information is to the effect that expenditures by means of the automobile, one of the main points deduced by the Albert article, are pretty generally the same for the entire section. Mr. Taber intimates that the "pleasure" vehicle is a thing of the past, and that to-day one-half of the use is for business purposes of the farm. We promptly agree with him that the former luxury is growing into a necessity, but are not the cars of a costlier type and is the expense growing less?

Mr. Taber offers some figures on investments and returns. From some figures before us as to farm values for the State we are inclined to think he is low on Acre values, and may be a little high on Buildings and Improvements, though as he resides in Edgar County, we accept his estimates. But is there not something inherently wrong in "business management" when \$500 in machinery suffices for a \$30,000 investment, and also \$500 for livestock for a unit-farm properly equipped for the best returns? However, the main thing is that these are averages, and we warned against depending too much on "av-

erages." His estimate provides that *every acre* is worth \$130 and it is not. His further estimate of the farmer's skill is that it applies equally to all owners or tenants. This cannot be true. And as we tried to suggest—the shiftless farmer pulls down the average returns; and unless we are mistaken, there are a number of these. Mr. Albert, as he asserts, and with the assistance of a local Farm Bureau, deals in average returns, which he ascertains by direct inquiry and by other investigation. In like manner do wages, profits, dollar investments, &c., differ.

We have no doubt Mr. Taber makes more than \$2,500 a year on *his* farm. And he quotes an adjoining county statistics prepared by the University of Illinois showing a net income of 4.1%. Suppose this to be true, and we are not disputing the claim, Class One railroads last year made only about 4½% on the investment. And it is well established that mercantile and bank failures in 1927 were larger than ever before. And in textile manufactures they have in late years been having an exceedingly hard time. But, to come to the main issue, is this any reason why a *law* should be enacted to bring *all businesses* to an average return? As to the McNary-Haugen bill, whatever it may be now, it originally provided for a price-fixing revolving fund, this fund to be created by taking a certain percentage of price from the mouth of every grain sack at the time of delivery to provide for future contingencies of loss on "surplus." This we opposed, and do now, *in our conception of the interest of the farmer himself*. Evidently Mr. Taber has not been a constant reader of "The Chronicle."

Mr. Taber believes it will take probably twenty years to render associated co-operatives effective. We believe this, and have our doubts of their ever becoming so. He is not sure the remedy, the "relief," will come through a McNary-Haugen bill, but would like to see it tried as the seemingly best "chance." But since, as he says, the tariff on farm products will not help the farmer—why not try taking the tariff off of manufactures as a tentative means of evening things up—instead of meeting "high protection" by a subsidy paid to the unprotected farmer? That would reduce the so-called "purchasing power" of the "East," his best domestic customer. But these suggestive questions only disclose the interminable jungle of campaign arguments—and from that may the Good Lord spare us. And now we find our space running short. But with all due respect to Mr. Taber, there is a paragraph in his letter which we wish to emphasize by quoting it at this point. It runs as follows, as will be seen by reference to the copy above: "When you consider that farming is the largest industry of this country, larger than mining, manufacturing and transportation all put together, you can see that such a condition [the low return on investments] is far from healthy. Remember that we are by far the most efficient and productive farmers of the world. Even with American industry we compare favorably. If we used such backward methods as the railroads and the steel manufacturers we would soon go out of business. Just think, railroads are only just beginning to put roller bearings on their cars and still use such inefficient power plants as the locomotive! In the steel industry coke is still made in bee-hive coke ovens to a large extent, where over one-half its value is wasted! As Baruch has aptly said, when it comes

to efficient methods, we farmers are the 'modern of the moderns'." Now we do not even suggest comparative statistics in elucidation of this tremendous proposition—we simply leave it, bold and bare, for the enlightenment of the wide, wide world; and for incorporation in any encyclopedias in the United States, now in the process of making. Yet we cannot refrain from saying that there appears something odd, if not positively ludicrous, in a farmer accusing the steel industry, for instance, which is noted for its advanced methods, as lacking in progress in comparison with the farmer.

One more paragraph requires passing attention: "It was amusing to see with what joy and glee "The Chronicle" jumped at Albert's evidence and swallowed it whole. It's plain they will quote anything that is against a real farm relief plan and nothing for it. Just why, it is pretty easy to guess." Evidently Mr. Taber thinks he is a good guesser—to say nothing of his pride in his own opinions. It so happens, notwithstanding (and the statement is against approved journalistic custom), that the particular member of the "Chronicle" staff who wrote the editorial "An Object Lesson in Mid-West Farming" lived for forty years among Mid-West farmers, in a State not far from Edgar County, Illinois. He learned by contact to respect them highly for independence, integrity, and good common sense, and has never failed to so express his respect and regard. Most of this time, however, was before the present "relief" advocates were supplicating at the foot of the throne of the "Little Father" form of Government. His memory runs back to the days of the Grange and the Alliance, now resting in peace. He has many friends in that section now, and has not lost touch with them. Our advice to Mr. Taber therefore is to "guess" again.

#### **Disasters by Fire and Flood.**

The recent flooding of the Santa Clara River Valley, Calif., by the breaking of the St. Francis Reservoir dam, situate about 45 miles north of Los Angeles, causing a loss of hundreds of lives and damage to property estimated at \$10,000,000, recalls many other great disasters of history—notably those of Johnstown, Pa.; Galveston, Texas; Dayton, Ohio; Mill River, Mass.; to which must be added many river floods from overflow causing even greater damage. Conflagrations have swept several of our large cities, Chicago, Baltimore, San Francisco, and others, destroying the accumulated toil of millions over long periods of time, causing intense suffering, though not so great a loss of life.

The habitants of cities can flee from fire, but those who live in valleys below reservoir dams have usually little warning and are hurled suddenly to their deaths by the force of the onrush of the waters and have scant chance for escape. The accounts tell us that the two sides of this St. Francis reservoir dam gave way at the same time, at one o'clock at night, sending a wall of water down canyon and valley, variously estimated at from forty to seventy-five feet in height, and over a territory fifty miles in length. Slumbering small towns were inundated, ranches covered with debris, and bridges washed away.

It is impossible to picture the havoc wrought by these sudden floods, and the stories told by survivors harrow the heart. Spontaneous sympathy comes quickly to such relief as can be afforded; but the ter-



rors of the night and the frantic struggles of the day can never be told. And whether near to the scene or far away, mankind can only mourn the desolation, conscious that aid in money and service cannot recompense those who have lost loved ones unsuspecting in their security the fatal hour that thus claims its human toll. It is difficult therefore to comment on these tragedies and wring from their poignancy any word that may serve as a warning to the future. Investigations by our constituted authorities are always soon put under way—but it is difficult to fix responsibility even where it is due to some neglect or wrong-doing on the part of man himself. It would almost seem that there is a fatalism that follows endeavors to overcome the laws of nature—a retribution for the presumption that the giving of dominion extends to the thwarting of nature's power. Earth, Air, Fire and Water were man's original gods, and while they may be invoked in his aid, they refuse to abdicate at his proud and sometimes petty will.

One of our first thoughts is that these tragedies are one of the incidents attendant upon democracy. As said, investigations are soon under way. In the case cited we read that in a few days no less than seven separate and independent efforts were inaugurated in an attempt to fix the blame. These will take time and for the present, of course, suggest no indisputable cause. And it is already suggested that an "earth movement" may in fact be the cause; and for this no community, corporation or governmental authority can be blamed. Some evidence is adduced, also, tending to show dynamiting. If we look at the matter from a *national* standpoint, taking the long view, may it not be asked whether the rapid development of arid areas is not in a way responsible? Yet the impounding of waters in the hills is certainly a legitimate method of progress. It cannot be imagined that the Federal Government, or, if you please, a free representative democracy, can control the migration of citizens into arid lands, or the building of cities in deserts. On the other hand, there are abandoned farms in our northeastern States that only await intensive cultivation to bring rich returns under a natural rainfall. Almost before the debris is cleared away, one of the devastated communities lays the charge at the door of an alleged "selfish community," or city, of diverting waters not naturally tributary to its use, suits already being in the courts, and asks that damages be paid thereby. Whatever may be the outcome of such an issue, it in no way can solve the problem of future prevention. (As to the charge of "selfishness," the alleged city promptly assumed the "moral" task of rehabilitation, and immediately appropriated a million dollars.)

While this aspect may be mentioned, it presents a phase of the problem too large for any worth as a solution. Again, the prior rights of valley communities against the threatened danger of impounding these head waters (this dam created a lake five miles long and holding 12,000,000,000 gallons of water) as a reserve supply of a city not directly in the path of the possible break, presents difficulties very hard to measure. On the slopes of these western mountains irrigation and water power are constant objects of earnest desire. As to the phase of security in construction, if already constituted governmental supervision is insufficient, we can look to no relief in this direction. If construction work be ultimately

proven to be faulty, punishment, though inflicted, cannot assure that the same condition will not be repeated.

Engineering problems involved cannot be settled by States or communities or the people at large. To be sure, there is an element of selfishness in all communities—though it takes different forms—as witness the present rivalry to secure central air ports or landing fields. One might draw a parallel from town-lot booms for city extensions. Additions to all growing cities must be platted. To say that selfishness is evidenced by undue advertising might be true, but in what way can this be prevented, or should it be? These things in a free democracy are apparently beyond control. Growth of cities, improvements on a large scale, as in the matter of water supplies, cannot be stopped. Irrigation of waste lands will continue as long as communities desire new opportunities for homes and settlements. And attempts to follow this line of thought "get us nowhere."

It follows that Progress, in a sense, is ruthless. Projects of this kind and magnitude carry with them possibilities of disaster. It is left to the individual to build his home out of the line of danger—whether it be below dams or on the banks of treacherous streams. But always, we think, prior rights should be jealously guarded by our courts. It is too late after the lives are lost and the damage done. Yet we are an earnest and venturesome people. One thing, however, is certain. If constructive work is found faulty, those *responsible*, when it can be determined, should pay the full penalty, be it that of the overseer or the builder. It is useless to say to any community, any people, "go slow and comprehend." And yet, in our zeal and hurry, often we do not sufficiently "count the consequences." The largest problem in engineering ever undertaken now lies before us—the Mississippi River flood prevention. No makeshift work in this should be tolerated. Whatever is done should be made *doubly sure*—and possible breaks should be so forecast, that if they ever do come, there will ensue no loss of life and a minimum of damage. There should be no cement construction that for unseen and unknown reasons may sometime crumble. The lessons of these disasters, causes left undetermined, should teach us that solid rock laid upon solid rock is none too adequate regardless of cost.

#### *Drinkwater's Oliver Cromwell.*

When so brilliant and successful a writer as John Drinkwater goes back some 300 years to study anew such a well-known character as Oliver Cromwell, it must be because he sees in it something that bears upon the problems of to-day. He describes his hero as "the patriot without blemish, the subtlest and most intelligent patriot, perhaps, by whom the action of English history has been dignified."

The world, we must admit, is looking rather half heartedly for patriots. The eager effort that followed the war to establish a new world has after ten years little to show that produces contentment. We still stoutly aver that the world is new in all relations, and there is much to confirm it; but the old problems remain. To keep the peace, to secure stability in government, to prevent or control vice and rampant crime, to get rid of demagogues and of crookedness in politics, and to induce men to do right is as difficult as ever; and when a man who

gave the world a start in the new way of its ideal of government of the people, by the people, and for the people, can be adduced as an example and made to furnish inspiration and to renew faith, it is well worth while.

This is doubly true when the man is to the manner born, of our own stock and speech and type of civilization. Cromwell lived in a day when force prevailed; he recognized it, fitted himself for his task, and was successful; consequently, he has always been a subject of controversy. He is largely buried under the heap of diverse opinions, from those who think of him as a fanatic and a regicide, and make him the storm center of an unqualifiedly adverse criticism to those who hold, with Carlyle, for example, and now with Drinkwater. The persistence of the controversy bears testimony to the reality and the permanence of his leadership. Even Clarendon, his early and severe critic, admits that "No man could ever have accomplished what he did without the assistance of a great spirit, admirable circumspection and sagacity, and a most magnanimous resolution."

It is to be remembered that Cromwell was a scion of a typical middle class family with a long inheritance of British ways and traditions. John Hampden was his cousin, and Milton, Pym, Fairfax, Selden, Andrew Marvell, John Eliot, and men of like ilk were his associates. His father died when he was eighteen; he married three years after; and the responsibilities of life fell upon him in troublous times. What Drinkwater calls "the creative age of Elizabethan England" had not yet spent its force, and James I, the first of the Stuarts, who with the aid of the corrupt Buckingham was venturing to disregard it and to trample on the liberties of his subjects, was soon to face it. The strength of Puritanism lay in the lesser gentry, the merchant class and the thrifty yeomanry. When they drew together in distrust of the governing powers and the conviction of being betrayed and their liberties destroyed, trouble was inevitable. James in time gave place to Charles I, with Buckingham still in power, and in 1628 Cromwell was sent to Parliament. The Bill of Rights was about to be introduced. The tide of opposition was rising and the men of the new class came to the front. The Petition of Rights was sent to the King and he in reply prorogued Parliament. Cromwell, still under 30, was a listener and returned to his farm to report to his neighbors what had happened. When Parliament reassembled in January he made his first speech. Passion was hot, and Strafford, the King's favorite, was impeached and executed. For ten years persecution was constant under the administration of Archbishop Laud; many good men were thrown into prison for resisting injustice. Cromwell stood up in their defense and said: "If here I may honor my God either by doing or suffering I shall be most glad." He was stopped from emigrating to America with John Hampden when emigration was prohibited by the King.

Things went from bad to worse. The Long Parliament met in 1640. Cromwell, though, as Clarendon says, "little taken notice of," had developed, as well as Puritanism, gaining readiness for the crisis. When he came up to London the second time as member from Cambridge, his position was definitely fixed. Capable as he was of prolonged thought and intellectual reserve, he was always a man of action.

Tarrying for none, he turned recruiting officer, using his own funds; he studied tactics, raised a most efficient force of horse obedient to his command; fought as occasion offered with success, winning with his troop in one victorious field after another. Put to the most searching tests, he cared nothing for himself or victories set to his credit. He stood for ideals and principles which he advocated and advanced by his acts in Parliament, under arms, in council, and finally in the State, as the vindication of his motives and his character. As our author says, "He did on the whole more memorable and benevolent things for his country than any other Englishman who has proved his faith by his deeds, and was better able to bear the burden of his not inconsiderable trespasses."

In November, 1641, the General Remonstrance was laid before the House by a bare majority. If it had failed, Cromwell "would have sold all and never seen England more, as would many other honest men," as he says. Charles defied the Remonstrance, and the civil war began. The King fled and Parliament proceeded to organize its forces. Cromwell was soon in action in Cambridge in command of a troop of 60. He showed his mettle at Edgehill and soon rose into command. With intense energy he organized forces everywhere and worked incessantly to make them invincible. In 1643 Hampden and Pym died. Marston Moor and Naseby were won in 1644. Rupert spoke of him as "Ironsides," and his men took the name for themselves, and they were never defeated. At Naseby at the head of his horse the war was ended.

In '45 he was back in the House. His army was composed of the flower of the thinking youth and manhood of the nation. They had taken up arms in defense of liberty, and meant to see it established. The King was a fugitive under arrest in Scotland. When he was brought back, the majority in Parliament sought to compromise with him, but he plotted an invasion from the North and when this was discovered, he slipped his guard and fled. A second civil war followed in the North, which Cromwell promptly crushed at Preston. Returning to London and finding Parliament ready to make terms with the King he drove out the recalcitrant members and brought the King to trial. The end is known. Charles was executed in January, 1649.

The twenty years between 1629 and '49 were filled with confused events, but were the turning point in English history, and for that matter in the history of the world. Cromwell was now 50 years of age and his task was accomplished. It was a great creative work. The nine years that followed for him gave him eminence but much care. He revealed his great capacity for statesmanship, and his absorbing devotion to the well-being of England did not cease. Ireland's long and bitter history was under way, characterized as so often with anguish and strife. Though the Reformation was infinitely valuable to England, it did nothing for Ireland. Strife was rampant and there was no King. It was the age of force as the ultimate arbiter. With Cromwell as Protector, the authority of the State rested in him, and he acted with his customary vigor. He led a body of his troops to Ireland and tried to be conciliatory, though his life was threatened. In a short and sanguinary struggle, the contest ended, leaving feelings of alienation and bitterness which three centuries have not yet entirely dispelled.

Cromwell returned to face new perplexities at home. Sorrow came adding to a task that made dangerous draft upon his physical reserves. He realized that his powers were failing and with the illness and death of his beloved daughter his own end soon followed. He died with pitiful words of prayer to God on his lips for His people.

With his utter forgetfulness of self, his steadfast

courage, his absolute sincerity, his singleness of purpose, his readiness to accept responsibility and any sacrifice and trial as a tribute to his faith and proof of his love of his country and his devotion to its service, are his contribution to modern life, in the estimation of our author, and are an inspiration and a challenge to our individual thought and action in these far more spacious and inviting days.

## Indications of Business Activity

### STATE OF TRADE—COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

*Friday Night, March 30 1928.*

The weather is still an important element in the trade of the country. There is no doubt that retail business is being curbed by cold weather, rains or snows and bad roads. The Easter buying is on a smaller scale than it might otherwise be. To-day there were rains in the Central West. In parts of the Southwest the weather has been abnormally cold for this time of the year. Unemployment also is a factor in the lagging retail trade. It is believed that the Spring season will be rather late. Fair jobbing and wholesale business is reported here and there, but there is no general improvement in the business of the country. The output of automobiles is on a considerable scale and employment in this industry is larger at Detroit by about 19,500 than a year ago. There is a steady gain at that center. The total employment there is now 245,700, an increase for the week of 2,300. It is true, that the total is still 24,200 smaller than a year ago. In steel, the business as a rule is no more than fair. There is a demand from automobile, construction and railroad companies, but prices are more or less irregular. Competition is keen and now and then it seems that steel prices are quietly reduced on work while orders. Pig iron prices show something of a downward tendency. Foreign competition in that branch of trade continues. Scrap iron is gradually declining. Coke prices seem to be bound the same way. The soft coal dispute has not been settled. Spring declines in anthracite coal are announced. Woollens for the Spring season continue quiet; Fall business is making a better showing than that for Spring. Shoe manufacturing in New England is less active, but elsewhere many factories are running at 100%. Leather prices are steady and hides firmer.

Lumber production, shipments and orders in the week ending March 24 exceeded all previous records for this year, according to the reports from 720 mills. The output increased about 15,000,000 feet over the total of 311,000,000 for the previous week. What is more to the point, orders reached the unparalleled total of close to 360,000,000 feet. Substantial increases are noticed in the soft wood group. Hard wood units gained 10% in output and shipments and 16% in orders. Pacific Coast lumber news is better with a rising demand. Log prices in some cases are higher. Car loadings show a decline in total loadings for the third week of March, both as compared with the preceeding week and with the same week in the three previous years. All classes of freight, aside from grain and livestock, make the poorest showing in four years. In general, the automobile industry is in the van in American business at the present time, followed by steel, with some increase in re-order demand for rails. The furniture manufacturing trade is quiet. In cotton goods there is only a moderate business in most fabrics, although printed cottons have sold very well and there is a fair demand for denims and also for some descriptions of unfinished cotton cloths. There is some increase in mill curtailment North and South. Prices have been for the most part steady, though there are hints now and then that there is some shading of prices. Taking the trade of the country as a whole, not a little stress is laid on unemployment. But this is partly due to inclement weather conditions which in the nature of things must soon give way to the normal state of things and then it seems not unreasonable to presume that unemployment estimated for the country at about 1,850,000 will be reduced.

Wheat advanced 3 to 5c., reaching the highest level since last fall, with at times a good export demand and growing fears that the Winter wheat crop will be smaller than the last one. Canadian and Argentine prices are lower

than those of this country and most of the export business is in these kinds, but there is more or less demand for United States wheat by reason of its attractive quality. Corn, oats and rye are all higher with some foreign demand for rye, as Berlin prices rise. Europe may have to buy American rye freely. A good cash demand prevails for corn. The high price of the mill feeds is helping the trade in oats. Provisions have advanced and the exports of lard are noteworthy. Coffee has declined as Brazilian and some European markets have dropped. The spot demand, moreover, is small. Roasters are hoping for lower prices. Stocks of Rio and Victoria coffee are increasing. Sugar has advanced with 50,000 tons sold by Cuba and the feeling seems to be that prices must rise further as the Spring advances, though warehouse stocks here are up to a new high record of 257,000 tons, or more than double the total of a year ago. Rubber has declined  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$ c. net with sharp fluctuations at times. There is a slackening trade pending a statement by Prime Minister Baldwin next Thursday on the question of restriction of exports. Cotton has declined slightly, owing to a lack of activity in cotton goods, ample supplies and reports of steady progress in field work and planting. Rains in the Eastern and Central belts have prevented the net decline for the week from reaching marked proportions, especially as Texas and Oklahoma do not get the needed rains, and frosts have latterly interrupted field work and planting in some parts of the belt.

The stock market continued to be amazingly active with transactions on one day not very far below the 5,000,000 share mark. Money has remained comparatively easy at about  $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ , though  $5\%$  to-day, and despite the reports of backward trade, the net earnings of 50 railroads in February decreased less than 1%. Several actually gained substantially, including Canadian Pacific, Burlington & Quincy, Texas & Pacific and Michigan Central. Secretary of the Treasury Mellon is said to regard the exports of gold as devoid of significance from the viewpoint of American trade. To-day the sales were 4,575,600 shares and at times the ticker was 30 minutes behind the trading. Radio rose  $2\frac{1}{2}\%$  and ran ahead of General Motors, touching 195 and closing at that figure as against 192 for General Motors, which advanced 7%. London was steady with a brisk demand, while Paris was quiet.

At Fall River it is said curtailment will be slightly increased next week in the print cloth group of mills. The Shove Mills shut down Thursday night and will remain closed, it seems, until April 18. The Union Cotton Manufacturing Co. will resume operations next week after having been idle this week. Increased production at Fall River due to the re-opening of the Arkwright and Union Mills was offset by a number of other mills shutting down looms, so that there has been no additional accumulation of goods. Some reports say Fall River sales last week were variously estimated at 10,000 to 20,000 pieces. Production is said to be around 20% of capacity. Two more mills have announced they will shut down this week—the Union Cotton Manufacturing Company and the Wampanoag Mills. Stockholders of the Granite Mills voted last week to liquidate one unit, from which machinery has recently been removed, and concentrate in the remaining two units of the plant. It is rumored that one of the big units, formerly the Tecumseh mill, of the Doval mills, is to be liquidated. At Whittinsville, Mass., the wages of 400 operatives of the cotton mills have been cut 10%. At Saco, Me., the York Manufacturing Co. is obliged by increasing trade to add 240 additional looms on rayon specialties and fancy and fine ginghams. At Biddeford, Me., the Pepperell Mills continue to operate on a four-day week schedule adopted several weeks ago. Some

departments of the company's mills at Lowell, Mass., are running a night shift, but the entire plant at Lowell is not at capacity. At Barre, Vt., the working schedule in the Barre Knitting Mills has been reduced to three days a week.

Georgia advices intimate that among the Georgia mills a reduction of output is ahead. A change to 40 hours per week is spreading among many of the plants; even three days is the schedule at numerous plants. The Flint River Cotton Mills at Albany are running, it seems, 40 hours; the Geneva Mills, of Geneva, four days; Georgia-Kincaid Mills to Griffin, 40 hours; Perkins Cotton Mills, three days, and the Eagle & Phoenix Mills, five days, both of Columbus; Fairfax, Lanett, Riverview, Shawmont, Lanett Bleachery and Langdale Mills, all of West Point, are running five days per week. These are the more recent schedules curtailed. The Couch Mills at College Park, formerly the Dullwater-Candler Mills, are to begin operations, after having been idle for a long period. The plant has been remodelled and made ready to manufacture shirting materials. Chattanooga, Tenn., reported that hosiery mills were operating at about capacity.

March 24th here was the warmest for that date on record, i. e., 68 at 6 p. m., the nearest to this being 67 in 1913. On the 25th inst. the temperature was up to 69 degrees at 2 p. m., and 250,000 went to Long Island and New Jersey Summer resorts. The lowest temperature was 60 at 3 a. m. In Boston it was 42 to 66; Philadelphia 68 to 74; Chicago 66 to 70, Cincinnati 66 to 68, Cleveland 62 to 64; Milwaukee 54; Kansas City 78 to 84 and Minneapolis 50 to 58. On the 27th inst. the temperature here fell 22 degrees with the wind 48 miles an hour, the reflex of a storm at the West. The range of temperatures was 34 to 50 here. Chicago had snow with a temperature of 30 to 32; Cincinnati, 36 to 40; Boston 30 to 66; Montreal 18 to 36; Cincinnati 36 to 40. Five rivers were over their banks on the 26th inst. in California and Nevada, flooding towns. In Chicago on the 26th it was raining and snowing. Three inches of snow fell there and low temperatures prevailed after almost Summer weather. The temperature in western New York on the 26th inst. was 44 degrees above normal, a high record for March. In New York on the 26th inst. it was 43 to 60, in Boston 42 to 48; Montreal 38 to 52; Philadelphia 66 to 74; Portland, Me., 38 to 42; Chicago 24 to 38; Cincinnati 42 to 74; Cleveland 60 to 70; Duluth 20 to 28; Milwaukee 22 to 32; Minneapolis 28 to 30.

Here on the 29th inst. it was 34 to 45 degrees. On the night of the 29th, frost prevailed as far south as Texas and the Eastern belt was rainy. Sleet and snow storms in Ohio caused the wires to work poorly to-day. At Cleveland it was 32 to 34 degrees, Chicago 34, Milwaukee 32, Duluth 26 to 36, Montreal 30 to 34. To-day it rained here all day and all over Thursday night. The temperatures to-day were 37 to 40 degrees. The forecast is for rain to-night and fair and cold to-morrow. Within 24 hours Chicago has been 28 to 34 and St. Paul 22 to 40.

**Federal Reserve Board's Summary of Business Conditions in the United States—Increase in Production and Distribution.**

"Production and distribution of commodities increased further in February, while wholesale commodity prices remained practically unchanged," says the Federal Reserve Board in its monthly summary of business conditions in the United States, issued Mar. 27. The Board notes that "Commercial loans of member banks showed a larger increase in February and the first half of March than at the same season in other recent years," and goes on to say:

*Production.*

Production of manufactures in February, as indicated by the Federal Reserve Board's index, increased 3% over January and was 2% larger than a year ago, while production of minerals declined slightly and continued to be substantially smaller than last year. Factory employment and payrolls showed a seasonal increase in February but continued at a lower level than a year ago. Output of iron and steel, automobiles, and agricultural machinery has increased considerably since the first of the year. Daily average production of steel ingots in February was larger than in any other month since last March, and current reports indicate that output was sustained in the first three weeks in March. Production of non-ferrous metals also increased in February. Activity in the textile industries has shown little change since the first of the year.

Production of bituminous coal and crude petroleum, which decreased in February, increased slightly in the first half of March. Building contracts awarded were larger in February than in the corresponding month of any previous year, reflecting chiefly a large volume of awards for residential construction in the New York and Chicago districts. Contracts let in the first two weeks of March were in approximately the same volume as in the corresponding period of last year.

*Trade.*

Sales of wholesale firms in leading lines increased in February and were slightly larger than a year ago, while sales of department stores, after allowance for the customary seasonal changes, were in about the same volume as in January and somewhat smaller than a year ago. Stocks of mer-

chandise carried both by wholesale firms and by department stores showed a seasonal increase in February.

Freight car loadings have shown somewhat more than the usual seasonal increase since the beginning of the year, but have continued to be in smaller volume than in the corresponding period of last year, owing to chiefly much smaller shipments of coal. Loadings of merchandise in less-than-car-load lots and of miscellaneous commodities have been less than in the corresponding period of the last two years, while loadings of livestock and grain products have been larger.

*Prices.*

The general level of wholesale commodity prices, as indicated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics Index, remained practically unchanged in February at approximately 96% of the 1926 average. There were decreases in the prices of cotton, sugar, non-ferrous metals, chemicals and rubber, as well as a seasonal decline in dairy products. Increases occurred in prices of grains, metals, hides and leather products, and steel. In the first two weeks in March, prices of grains, hogs, and cotton advanced, while those of cattle and rubber showed further declines.

*Bank Credit.*

From the middle of February to the middle of March the loans and investments of member banks in leading cities increased by \$200,000,000, reflecting a growth in the banks' commercial loans. The banks' loans on securities and investments showed little change for the period.

The volume of Reserve bank credit outstanding increased somewhat from February to March, chiefly in consequence of increased borrowings by member banks, which in part reflected further withdrawals of gold for export.

During the four weeks ending Mar. 21 conditions in the money market were firmer; the rate on prime commercial paper increased from 4 to 4 1/4% and there were advances in time rates on security loans.

**Employment and Manufacturing Activity on Increase Since November, According to National Industrial Conference Board, Inc.**

Employment and activity in the manufacturing industry of the United States have been on the increase since November 1927, it is indicated by the January 1928 returns from about 2,000 manufacturing plants reporting monthly to the National Industrial Conference Board, 247 Park Avenue, New York. These plants are located throughout the various sections of the country, are of both large and small size and represent 25 different divisions of manufacturing. Inasmuch as mid-Winter is a quiet period in many industries, seasonal influences should show further improvement in February and March employment when the data for these months become available, in the view of the Board. The statement of the latter, issued March 19, adds:

January figures show more than 1% increase over the number employed last November which, according to the Conference Board's reports, was the lowest ebb of employment for the year 1927 and the lowest since the last quarter in 1924. However, not only has the number of employed increased, but the total number of hours worked in these plants shows an even greater increase, totaling 3 1/2% more than in November 1927. This, the Conference Board points out, indicates not only more employees at work but an increased number of working hours per employee, and thus an increase in activity exceeding that indicated by the additional number of men engaged. Average weekly earnings per worker during January showed a proportionate increase.

The decline in employment in the manufacturing industry during the year 1927, which came to a halt in December, amounted to only 3 1/2% for the entire year from January 1927 to January 1928. There was a 5% decrease in manufacturing employment in January 1928 as compared with January 1926, when industrial activity was near the peak of the 1921-1927 period. The total number of hours worked, in January 1928, was 8 1/2% lower than in January 1926 and 4% lower than in January 1927.

It is pointed out as significant by the Board that despite the decrease in employment the average weekly earnings per worker employed in January 1928 were the same as in January 1927 and a trifle higher than in January 1926. Average hourly earnings per worker, which reflect the rate of pay for work performed to a greater degree than do weekly earnings, were in January 1928 more than 2% higher than in January 1926. This indicates, the Conference Board emphasizes, that declining employment, in contrast to the experience of pre-war times, has not brought with it any general wage reduction.

In the table following are given index figures for employment, number of hours worked and hourly and weekly earnings for January 1928, November 1927, January 1927 and January 1926.

	Employment Index.*	Hours Worked.*	Weekly Earnings.**	Hourly Earnings.**
January 1926.....	83.2	84.3	222	227
January 1927.....	82.1	80.3	222	231
November 1927.....	78.2	74.4	216	232
January 1928.....	79.1	77.1	224	232

\*June 1920 equals 100. \*\* July 1914 equals 100.

While weekly and hourly earnings in the manufacturing industry have increased during the 1926-1928 period, the cost of living has declined by about 4%, correspondingly increasing the purchasing power of the wage earners' income. Average "real" hourly earnings in January 1926 were 33% higher than in July, 1914, but those in January 1928 were 42% higher. Average "real" "weekly" earnings in January 1926 were 27% higher than in July, 1914, but those in January 1928 were 33% higher. The economic status of the wage earners employed in January 1928 therefore was materially better than that prevailing two years ago.

Below are given the index numbers of the cost of living and of "real" hourly and "real" weekly earnings for January 1926, January 1927, November 1927 and January 1928.

	Cost of Living Index.*	Real Hourly Earnings Index.*	Real Weekly Earnings Index.*
January 1926.....	170.4	133	127
January 1927.....	166.9	138	130
November 1927.....	164.2	142	130
January 1928.....	163.1	142	133

\* January 1914 equals 100.



**Loading of Revenue Freight Continues Low for the Time of Year.**

Revenue freight loading for the week ended on Mar. 17 totaled 942,086 cars, the Car Service Division of the American Railway Association announced on Mar. 27. Compared with the preceding week this was a decrease of 9,467 cars with decreases appearing in the loading of all commodities except merchandise and less-than-carload lot freight, miscellaneous freight and live stock, all of which reported increases. The total for the week of Mar. 17 was a decrease of 59,846 cars below the same week in 1927 and a decrease of 34,932 cars compared with the corresponding week two years ago. The details are given as follows:

Miscellaneous freight loading for the week totaled 361,284 cars, a decrease of 10,013 cars under the corresponding week last year but 7,537 cars above the same week in 1926.

Coal loading totaled 160,365 cars, a decrease of 45,854 cars below the same week in 1927 and 22,840 cars below the same period two years ago.

Grain and grain products loading amounted to 44,418 cars, an increase of 6,557 cars over the same week last year and 3,936 cars above the same week in 1926. In the Western districts alone, grain and grain products loading totaled 30,959 cars, an increase of 7,420 above the same week in 1927.

Live stock loading amounted to 29,218 cars, an increase of 2,247 cars above the same week last year but 228 cars under the same week in 1926. In the Western districts alone, live stock loading totaled 23,012 cars, an increase of 2,243 compared with the same week in 1927.

Loading of merchandise less than carload lot freight totaled 260,433 cars, a decrease of 4,245 cars below the same week in 1927 and 5,205 cars under the corresponding week two years ago.

Forest products loading amounted to 67,136 cars, 4,654 cars below the same week last year and 12,104 cars under the same week in 1926.

Ore loading totaled 8,138 cars, 2,817 cars under the same week last year and 2,803 cars below the same week two years ago.

Coke loading amounted to 11,094 cars, 1,067 cars below the same week in 1927 and 3,225 below the corresponding week in 1926.

All districts except the Northwestern reported decreases in the total loading of all commodities as compared with the same week last year, while all except Eastern, Allegheny and Southern reported increases compared with two years ago.

Loading of revenue freight in 1928 compared with the two previous years follows:

	1928.	1927.	1926.
Four weeks in January.....	3,447,723	3,756,660	3,686,696
Four weeks in February.....	3,589,694	3,801,918	3,677,332
Week ended Mar. 3.....	959,537	989,863	965,009
Week ended Mar. 10.....	951,553	1,004,754	967,425
Week ended Mar. 17.....	942,086	1,001,932	977,018
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>9,890,593</b>	<b>10,551,127</b>	<b>10,273,480</b>

**Central Trust Company of Illinois Finds a Few Unfavorable Factors Are Holding Back What Otherwise Could Develop Into Period of Inflation.**

In its digest of trade conditions made public March 26, the Central Trust Company of Illinois at Chicago, says:

The wheels of commerce have been running much more smoothly than their custom and there is more than a possibility that we may get a wrong impression of business operations. The ease of money; the plentiful supply of raw materials and labor; the lack of burdensome inventories of consumer's goods; the rapid movement of merchandise by rail and water; and the general lack of congestion in business operations seems to have led some to believe that the total volume of business has been running below normal. Quite the reverse is true, as business volume is running high; factory output is only a few points below its high marks; merchandise sales into consumption are but little below the record in volume; and business operations, taken as a unit, are not more than 5% below the highest record for the first two months of any year.

It has taken some time for the automobile industry to get into full production on new models; the coal mining situation is bad, and likely to remain so for some time; there is a degree of unemployment, largely traceable to the readjustment which is taking place between raw materials prices, merchandise prices, and wages; there is an over-supply of some building materials, and of rubber; and these few unfavorable factors are holding back what otherwise could develop into a period of inflation.

**Continued Increase in Detroit Employment.**

"Wall Street Journal" advices yesterday (March 30) from Detroit stated:

Industrial employment in Detroit continued its upward trend with increase for week ended March 27, 245,716, a gain of 2,300, and a new high since May, 1926. This compares with 226,308 employed a year ago and represents an aggregate gain for 13 consecutive weeks this year of 58,200.

**Questionnaire Addressed to Banks by Central Union Trust Co. of New York Brings Replies Indicating That Improved Business Conditions Are Seen—Employment Situation Not So Promising.**

Replies received by the Central Union Trust Company of New York to a questionnaire addressed to banks in all important centers throughout the country reveal that, generally speaking, business conditions are not so good as last year but there are encouraging features. One of these is the improvement in agriculture in several sections and another, the fact that prices are holding fairly well. The employment situation is characterized as troublesome and merchandising is not uniformly good, with a tendency to-

ward increased slowness in the collection of trade debts. "However, signs of improvement are appearing," the survey concludes, "and most of our correspondents have faith that 1928 will be at least a fairly prosperous year."

The Central Union Trust Company received replies to its questionnaire from 86 institutions. The more important points developed in the survey may be summarized as follows:

The employment situation was not promising in February, only 9 institutions reporting improvement as compared with a year ago and 43 banks advising that more unemployment existed than at that time. Thirty-two stated conditions were the same. Unemployment was at its worst in the Middle Atlantic and East North Central States and the best section in this respect was the South Atlantic group.

Wages were somewhat lower than in 1927 and in 1926 but have held up better than employment. The South Atlantic section made the least favorable showing in this respect and the Mountain and Pacific States reported the best wage situation due to improved conditions in agriculture and mining. The prices of principal products were about the same as last year, 25 replies indicating higher prices, 29 lower prices and 27 no change. The worst price situation exists in New England, the best in the Mountain and Pacific section.

The opinions received on business activities showed agriculture improving, manufacturing slightly unsatisfactory and merchandising poor. The New England States returned the poorest reports on all three divisions, due to depression in agriculture and textiles. The Mountain and Pacific section led the rest of the country in manufacturing and agriculture and the East and West South Central section gave the most promising reports on merchandising.

Bank collections remained about the same as last year but trade collections were reported as slower. The condition of collections was worst in the Middle Atlantic and East North Central States and best in the West North Central division. Installment buying was reported as generally increasing, particularly in New England and the Mountain and Pacific section.

Forty-eight correspondents reported signs of improving conditions in business whereas 35 did not feel any improvement is evident as yet. A majority of the replies indicate that the year 1928 will be a fair to good business year and the great majority expressed the opinion that the presidential campaign will not affect business to any extent.

**No Idle in Rural Canada.**

The "Evening Post" presents the following Associated Press dispatches from Montreal March 27:

While unemployment in the United States is receiving Government attention, an opposite condition is found in rural Canada, Major Jack Miller, in charge of the Canadian Pacific Land Department at Edmonton, said here.

The number of signed orders for farm help from farmers in the Edmonton district was twice as great as the supply, he said, and added that signed orders did not represent the whole of the demand.

**Wholesale Trade in New York Federal Reserve District Gains in February this Year as Compared with Same Month Year Ago—Additional Day Factor.**

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York, in its April 1 "Monthly Review" states that "total February sales of reporting wholesale houses in this district showed a small increase over a year ago, but after allowance for the extra business day this year, the average daily volume of business appears to have been slightly smaller. The largest increase over last year again was in sales of machine tools, which in the past two months have been the largest in several years." The Bank adds:

Moderate increases were reported also in sales of groceries, men's clothing, cotton goods, drugs, and paper. Sales of women's clothing showed a substantial seasonal increase over January, but remained smaller than last year; sales of shoes and diamonds also were considerably smaller. Silk goods, jewelry and hardware sales were close to those of a year ago.

Shoe stocks, which had been running substantially larger than a year previous, showed less than the usual seasonal increase in February, and at the end of the month were slightly smaller than a year ago. Grocery stocks were considerably smaller than in Feb. 1927, but stocks held by cotton goods jobbers were substantially larger.

Commodity.	Percentage Change February 1928 Compared with January 1928.		Percentage Change February 1928 Compared with February 1927.		Per cent of Accounts Outstanding Jan. 31, Collected in February.	
	Net Sales.	Stock End of Month.	Net Sales.	Stock End of Month.	1927.	1928.
Groceries.....	-3.0	-0.7	+3.6	-8.1	68.5	71.3
Men's clothing.....	+67.3	-----	+3.9	-----	45.1	39.2
Women's dresses.....	+19.7	-----	-11.2	-----	-----	-----
Women's coats and suits.....	+43.6	-----	-5.2	-----	-----	-----
Cotton goods, jobbers.....	+41.3	+2.1	+7.6	+15.0	30.4	31.5
Cotton goods, commission.....	+9.4	-----	+3.9	-----	-----	-----
Silk goods.....	+0.2	*-4.9	+0.9	-----	47.3	48.3
Shoes.....	+5.3	+6.4	-15.5	-2.8	36.3	35.0
Drugs.....	-9.6	+0.3	+10.4	-2.0	46.9	44.9
Hardware.....	+9.4	+6.9	+0.3	+2.9	39.0	41.8
Machine tools.....	-7.8	-----	+40.4	-----	-----	-----
Stationery.....	+2.4	-----	-3.2	-----	77.2	74.5
Paper.....	-2.3	-----	+9.9	-----	70.6	66.0
Diamonds.....	-22.4	+1.1	-11.7	-1.8	25.2	27.6
Jewelry.....	+16.8	-----	+1.0	-----	-----	-----
Weighted average.....	+17.9	-----	+1.2	-----	50.3	49.9

\* Quantity not value. Reported by the Silk Association of America. a Reported by the National Machine Tool Builders' Association.

**February Department Store Sales in New York Federal Reserve District 4% Greater than Year Ago.**

According to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York February sales of leading department stores in this district.

averaged 4.6% larger than a year ago, apparently due largely to an extra selling day this year. The daily rate of sales was approximately the same as in February 1927 whereas January sales were 3% smaller than last year," says the Bank which adds that "apparel store sales showed an unusually large increase, and mail order houses reported somewhat larger increases than in January." The Bank further states:

Increases in the rate of stock turnover and in the rate of collections, compared with Feb. 1927, appear to have been due largely to the extra business day this year.

Locality.	Percentage Change February 1928 Compared with February 1927.		Per Cent of Charge Accounts Outstanding Jan. 31, Collected in February.	
	Net Sales.	Stock on Hand End of Month.	1927.	1928.
New York.....	+5.2	-1.5	44.7	49.6
Buffalo.....	+1.2	+4.8	49.3	49.4
Rochester.....	-3.6	+3.1	37.3	40.2
Syracuse.....	+2.8	+1.3	---	---
Newark.....	+6.5	+1.8	45.6	45.0
Bridgeport.....	-8.5	-6.5	---	---
Elsewhere.....	+5.1	-8.1	30.7	31.0
Northern New York State.....	+9.7	---	---	---
Central New York State.....	+13.3	---	---	---
Southern New York State.....	-2.3	---	---	---
Hudson River Valley District.....	+7.3	---	---	---
Capital District.....	+2.3	---	---	---
Westchester District.....	+18.8	---	---	---
All department stores.....	+4.6	-1.0	43.8	46.7
Apparel stores.....	+14.6	+9.3	43.4	48.0
Mail order houses.....	+7.4	---	---	---

The largest increases in department store sales, compared with last year, were in books and stationery, sporting goods, shoes and toilet articles and drugs. Sales of women's apparel, furniture, and home furnishings also showed moderate gains, but sales of men's wear and silk goods were slightly smaller than a year ago.

	Net Sales Percentage Change February 1928 Compared with February 1927.	Stock on Hand Percentage Change February 29 1928 Compared with February 28 1927.
Books and stationery.....	+16.1	-2.2
Toys and sporting goods.....	+13.8	-1.2
Shoes.....	+11.0	+4.9
Toilet articles and drugs.....	+10.6	-1.7
Women's and misses' ready-to-wear.....	+7.4	-1.0
Cotton goods.....	+5.6	-2.2
Home furnishings.....	+5.3	+3.7
Men's furnishings.....	+4.9	+3.9
Hosiery.....	+3.7	+7.4
Furniture.....	+3.2	+1.1
Women's ready-to-wear accessories.....	+2.1	-5.7
Woolen goods.....	+2.0	-14.0
Luggage and other leather goods.....	+1.9	-23.8
Silverware and jewelry.....	+0.7	-1.1
Linens and handkerchiefs.....	-0.2	+2.0
Men's and Boy's wear.....	-1.3	+8.2
Silks and velvets.....	-3.2	-7.6
Musical instruments and radio.....	-22.0	-36.4
Miscellaneous.....	-2.0	-4.3

**Course of Chain Stores Sales in New York Federal Reserve District During February.**

Regarding chain store sales, the April 1 "Monthly Review" issued by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, says:

No consistent change in chain store business is indicated by reports to this bank. Increases in total sales compared with last year were larger in February than in January in grocery, ten-cent store and drug chains, and the decrease in tobacco sales was smaller, probably due in part to the fact that there was one more selling day in February 1928 than in February 1927. Sales of shoe, variety and candy chains showed about the same changes over last year as in January.

Sales per store in grocery chains showed a substantial increase over last year, and smaller increases were reported by ten-cent and drug chains, but other reporting lines of chain store business showed decreases.

Type of Store.	Percentage Change Feb. 1928 Compared with Feb. 1927.		
	Number Stores.	Total Sales.	Sales per Store.
Grocery*.....	-0.1	+25.3	+25.4
Ten Cent.....	+9.1	+10.6	+1.4
Drug.....	+2.7	+6.1	+3.4
Tobacco.....	+0.6	-3.1	-3.7
Shoe.....	+9.9	+3.7	-5.7
Variety.....	+23.3	+21.1	-1.9
Candy.....	+8.2	+0.7	-8.2
Total.....	+3.7	+13.6	+9.5

\* Beginning with Feb. 1928 the chain grocery figures reported by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York include business done in the Second Federal Reserve District only, whereas previous reports have covered business done in all parts of the country.

**Guaranty Trust Co. Views Trade Movements As Seasonal.—Moderate Increases in Trade Volumes.—Farm Outlook Encouraging.**

The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York in the current issue of "The Guaranty Survey" published Mar. 26, summarizes business conditions as follows:

Further moderate increases in trade volumes, probably due for the most part to purely seasonal factors, have been reported in the last few weeks. The situation, however, remains highly irregular. Car loadings continue to run consistently below last year's figures. There appears to be some improvement in the unemployment situation. Retail trade appears to be at about the same level as a year ago. Business failures are still rather

numerous. Commodity prices remain firm. There has been no pronounced movement since the rather sharp advance in the early part of February. Iron and steel production has become stabilized for the time being at a fairly high level, with a likelihood that the output for the first quarter will compare favorably with that of the last few years. Building and engineering construction remains very active.

The automobile industry, with the exception of the Ford plants, appears to be operating at a higher rate than at this time last year. While it is admitted that the increase in sales of cars at retail has not kept pace with the acceleration of output, the advent of spring weather is expected to correct the situation. The problem of used cars continues to give trouble, complaints being frequently heard of high appraisals and over-allowances on trade-ins.

The textile industries are still in a very unfavorable position. In cotton goods, the market continues to display the familiar signs of over-production, notwithstanding the curtailment of recent weeks. Woolen goods producers are in a similar situation, with buyers extremely hesitant and price margins narrow. Silk cloth production continues at a very high rate, and stocks are smaller than 2 months ago, but a slackening of demand for some classes of goods has resulted in renewed caution on the part of mills.

The bituminous coal industry shows the effects of a mild winter combined with general curtailment of industrial operations. Added to these is the market dullness characteristic of this time of year. Although there has been some discussion of another suspension of operations in several of the western fields on April 1, this possibility has had little effect on demand. It is estimated that non-union mines are now producing more than three-fourths of the total output, and that the amount produced by these mines could be materially increased if demand should warrant a higher rate of operation.

There has been no basic change in the petroleum situation. Current output of crude oil is smaller than a year ago, but is well above the rate of consumption. There is a likelihood of larger supplies from new wells in Texas and of increasing imports from South America. The growth of consumption in the next few months will probably effect a temporary reduction in stocks, but unless some entirely unforeseen development restricts the production of crude oil, no important change is to be expected for some time.

Copper prices have weakened slightly in recent weeks, but remain considerably above the level a year ago. On the one hand, output has been held in unusually close adjustment to current requirements; while, on the other, both domestic and foreign demand have failed to measure up to expectations. Although the price recession has been disappointing to producers, it has been much less severe than that which has appeared in the markets for other non-ferrous metals. Prices of lead, tin and zinc have all declined to the lowest levels reached in several years.

*Farm Outlook Encouraging.*

As nearly as can be seen at this early date, most agricultural groups are reasonably well situated for the coming season. The current position of farm products in general is fairly encouraging to producers. Stocks of wheat, corn and oats on the farms at the beginning of this month were smaller than a year earlier. It is estimated that the world has consumed more American cotton so far this season than a year ago, and that a very moderate carry-over into the 1928-29 season is not unlikely.

Prices of wheat, corn, cattle, cotton and wool are higher than a year ago, and in most of these the gain is very marked. The outstanding exception is the price of hogs, which has declined nearly \$3.50 a hundred pounds. The outlook for dairying and poultry-raising is also considered excellent. On the whole, it appears that the animal industries, with the exception of hog producers, are now better situated than the growers of field crops.

The general trend of prices for farm products during the past year is shown by the movement of the index of farm prices of 30 commodities compiled by the Department of Agriculture. This index stood last month at 135% of the 5-year pre-war average, as against 127 a year ago, showing an advance of more than 6%. Since prices of non-agricultural products have declined during the year, the increase in purchasing power of farm commodities has been even greater.

**Improvement in Business at Beginning of Second Quarter of Year Seen by Franklin Fourth Street National Bank of Philadelphia.**

The Franklin Fourth Street National Bank of Philadelphia in its April letter, *Trade Trends*, states that "the beginning of the second quarter of 1928 finds business conditions generally improving. In some of the great basic lines recovery from the slump of last autumn has been complete and pronounced," says the bank, which adds:

In a number of industries and trades irregularities persist, and unemployment in some centres during the winter reached the highest level in five years. But with the advance of the season and the impetus from more active lines, improvement is tending to spread.

The unemployment situation has aroused much discussion, and some of the higher estimates of the number out of work undoubtedly have been exaggerated. Nevertheless, in some centres the number of jobless has been large. This condition has been steadily improving recently with the expansion of industrial activities in some manufacturing districts and the increase in out-of-door work. In Detroit alone, employment in March was several thousand above the level of one year before.

Industrial records in a number of instances are imposing. Steel output, automobile production, building construction, lumber production and retail trade have increased. Freight movements have failed to measure up to last year's records, largely owing to reduced coal shipments.

Because of the universal use of steel as a raw material in industry its enlarged output in response to wide demand is significant for business in general. In February, the production of steel ingots made a new high record for the second month of the year. Building construction, another great support of industrial activity, also arose to a fresh February peak. In the manufacture of automobiles, large strides have been made, and record outputs are being reported by a number of companies.

Underlying the business situation is the continuing ample supply of credit. The recent advances of rediscount rates of a number of Federal Reserve banks, had the effect of bringing some reduction of brokers' loans although by the middle of March renewed security market activity had caused another upward trend of these loans. The demand for commercial credit is greater than it was one year ago, but it has not multiplied sufficiently to put anything like a strain upon credit facilities.

Commodity prices are mixed, with some groups of products declining while others are displaying strength. The drop in rubber has been the most spectacular downward price movement, with a decline of 40% since the first of the year before the market stabilized during March.

### Report of New York State Industrial Survey Commission.—Industry In State Suffers From More Severe and More Numerous Regulations Than Obtains in Other States.

In its report, presented to the New York State Legislature on March 9, the State Industrial Survey Commission makes the statement that "New York State has made relatively less progress industrially between 1914 and 1923 than its chief competitive States, measured by the increase in workers employed in its manufacturing industries or in the value of their products in proportion to the increase that has taken place in the local market through population growth. These chief competing States, however," the report added "cannot always continue as they are. The influence of modern trends of legislation will eventually reach them, even as it has become manifest in New York. The leveling process of the future must, we believe, take the form of raising the standards of those States, in behalf of their industrial population, to a point approximating New York's, rather than for us to consider any retrogression to the standards of a decade ago".

"We do not view the future with misgivings," the report said in concluding with a warning to the Legislature that it must not enact further legislation to handicap industry. "But we do direct attention to the need for most careful, most thoughtful and yet most constructive statesmanship on the part of our Legislature and Government to the end that New York State may maintain its pre-eminence, not only in the financial sense but likewise its pre-eminence in the recognition of human rights."

We quote from the Albany accounts to the New York "Times" which, further indicating as follows the Commission's conclusions, said:

The Commission was created in 1926 to investigate the conditions under which the manufacturing and mercantile business of the State were conducted, and, in hearings held here, in New York City, Syracuse and Buffalo, took testimony on labor and compensation laws, the building industry, freight handling and food distribution, tax and educational problems affecting industry and on agricultural conditions.

New York, it is reported, has the most liberal Workmen's Compensation law in the United States, with the highest rates and the greatest total cost, which was referred to as "a matter of pride, but it is well that we appreciate what our superior system costs us, and what it means in our competitive position."

The Commission gave credit to the National Industrial Conference Board for studies in New York's industrial position. New York, it said, made less progress relatively between the years 1914 and 1923 than the United States as a whole and its chief competitive States, "measured by the increase in workers employed in its manufacturing industries or in the value of their products in proportion to the increase that has taken place in the local market through population growth."

#### State Lags in Workers.

The number of wage earners in manufacturing in New York in proportion to population, it said, had declined during this period about 1% while for the United States as a whole the increase in the number of workers per establishment had been 16%. Increases of 10% to 90%, it said, has taken place in four competing States. Total wages, too, it continued, had failed to show as great an increase in New York as in the country as a whole or competing States, excepting Massachusetts. Production increase had also lagged.

"The Conference Board is not able to say conclusively to what extent the legislative environment in New York State has been a factor in this situation," said the report. "It is clear that though New York has been lagging behind in industrial growth, it has gone ahead rather more rapidly than other industrial States in the standards of legislative regulation of industry."

Industry in New York State is subject to relatively more severe and more numerous regulations than the average industrial State in such matters as hours of work for women, factory safety and sanitation, workmen's compensation, the regulation of canning and preserving establishments and attendance at continuation schools.

Under the new law in New York (effective Jan. 1 1928), which was enacted as the result of this Commission's recommendation, permitting women to work 48 hours in a six-day week or 49½ hours in a five and one-half day week, and allowing overtime which may be so spread out as to make a regular 51-hour week, industrial management in New York will have a problem to meet in comparison with Pennsylvania, Illinois, New Jersey and Michigan.

#### Other States More Lenient.

"Illinois imposes no weekly limit on hours of work for women, and does not even prohibit Sunday work. Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Michigan allow 54 hours of work per week. On the other hand, Massachusetts has a more drastic 48 hour law than New York, and it is said to have suffered serious industrial depression.

"According to testimony before your Commission, as well as views gathered by the Conference Board, many New York manufacturers feel that the limit has been reached in the matter of the burden placed on industry by reason of regulatory laws and by the fiscal policy of the State—at least until our chief competing States have approximated the situation. They view the future with hope rather than confidence.

"Their hope is based largely upon the great industrial advantages of the State—its nearness to great markets and to world trade, its rich and fertile farm lands, adjacent to its industrial communities, its educational facilities, its great and vast invested capital, and, above all, the native ability and self reliance of its teeming millions of population, with their heritage of great industrial traditions.

"Their confidence is somewhat shaken when they see that concerns already established in New York have either left the State, attracted by the hope of lower taxes, cheaper power and lessened production costs, or that they prefer to make their plans for future expansion in other States. They feel that against such competition new industry is not coming to the State as rapidly as might be expected."

#### State Has Heavy Debt.

New York's fiscal problem, the report said, has raised the issue of "an intelligent control and supervision of expenditures," which increased from

\$469,000,000 in 1917 to \$1,108,000,000 in 1925, an increase of 137%, with a probability that the increase would continue. New York had also borrowed more heavily in recent years than the rest of the country, with the result that its debt burden per capita is the third heaviest in the country.

State and local tax revenues were increased from \$320,000,000 in 1917 to \$701,000,000 in 1925 partly through rate increases and partly through the creation of new taxes and the growth of existing taxes. The trend, it is said, made it inevitable that tax revenues would have to be expended "in the near future beyond the normal increase of the tax basis."

"There are two prime considerations to be borne in mind in planning this increase of tax revenues," the report continued. "The pressure of the general property tax, which constitutes the whole of the farm tax burden and a large part of the corporation tax burden, and of the special taxes on mercantile and manufacturing corporations must not be increased. The farmers of the State are already overtaxed in comparison to other economic groups in the community, while any increase of the tax burden on incorporated industrial and mercantile establishments may discourage their location in New York."

The report proposed reduction of the general property tax and the drawing of increased revenues from other sources. It recommended the abolition of the direct State tax, the imposition of a tax on gasoline already proposed by Governor Smith, and that a material part of this tax go to the counties for the construction and maintenance of highways. A one-cent tax on gasoline, it was pointed out, would yield the State \$10,000,000. It suggested as other possible sources of taxes a filing fee with the personal income return, a net profits tax on unincorporated business enterprises and a retail sales tax.

#### Wages Here Some Higher.

In regard to wages the Commission reported that the Conference Board in a comparison of rates for similar occupations in Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan and Illinois, New York occupied "in general a middle position." In 15 industries in five of these States the average weekly earnings of New York employes, it was said, were greater during a period of twenty-two months than in the other States.

The Commission said that new industries must be developed to give steady employment to workers, among them the airplane industry being suggested, and the fostering of small industries now within the State.

"We urge upon the Legislature," it said, "the necessity of an understanding of industry's needs. By this we mean a constant, whole-hearted readiness in every way to lend the great power of the State, in all proper respects, to industrial activity, and the keeping at work of our wage earners."

#### Open Shop in Building.

In the discussion of the building industry the Commission said it had no recommendation to make at this time regarding it to the Legislature, but it expressed a belief which was interpreted as a conviction that the open shop should prevail in it.

"It [the Commission] believes," the report said, "that the following propositions are fundamental: There exists an undoubted right on the part of either an individual worker or an individual employer to join an association of other workers or other employers, and as a corollary there exists also an equal right to refrain from joining such an organization without penalty to him of any nature. Unregulated monopoly can be, and has become, especially vicious in the building industry. It is harmful alike to worker, employer and public. Undoubtedly monopolistic tendencies, for which both employers' organizations and labor unions are partly responsible, have unduly raised building costs."

The Commission then suggested that the New York Building Congress might be able to regulate the industry, but it added:

"If the various interests themselves cannot settle their affairs on a basis of continuing fairness to both sides, and, above all, to the public interests involved, it may be necessary that the public make its will effective through legislative action."

It suggested also the appointment of an impartial chairman as an arbitrator in building industry disputes.

The Commission said it was not satisfied with the bill introduced by Senator Byrne to make unlawful the issuance of temporary injunctions in labor disputes without notice and to provide that no person shall be punished for contempt of court in violating any such restraining order without a trial by jury.

#### Reforestation Is Urged.

The report urged a program of reforestation with tax exemption for lands thus treated until timber is cut as part of the proposals for relief of the farmers up-State. It referred to the 4,000,000 acres of farm land which have been abandoned in New York in the past forty years, said it had averaged 260,000 acres during each of the past five years, and that it expected a greater abandonment to be reported for 1927 than in any previous year.

Further, it said, the abandonment of farm land was expected to be continued because of difficulties in farming. New York now produced only one-seventeenth of the lumber it consumed, it said; the pulp industry too, had declined, with its future uncertain, and it predicted a wood famine which could be mitigated only by reforestation both by the State and by private individuals. It proposed an immediate appropriation of \$100,000 for a survey of available lands, and recommended that such lands be acquired and reforested within the next thirty years.

Among the other recommendations of the Commission were liberalizations of the workmen's compensation law. They included compensation for those contracting occupational diseases, even though they did not directly handle poisons, higher compensation insurance for those engaged in seasonal employments, and the compensation of persons who received amputations above the wrist and ankle on the basis of compensation for the loss of a whole arm or a whole leg.

It also recommended the amendment of the compensation law to limit appeals from referees to two periods of twenty days; to provide for keeping continued cases before the same referee, and to permit filing of claims within two years.

The Commission also recommended that insurance companies doing business outside New York be required to have on deposit within the State at least \$200,000, the appointment of referees by the Appellate Division for ten-year terms, with an annual salary of \$8,000; the abolition of lump-sum payments exceeding \$500 unless approved by a member of the Industrial Board, and the creation of a medical advisory board.

The Commission also made charges against three Brooklyn men of irregular practices in connection with compensation claims. They were: Alfred R. San Dominick, an attorney, whose actions were said to "call for action on the part of the bar and the courts"; Dr. Paul G. Flori, a physician, and Frank J. Santuccio, a notary. Cases were cited in which Mr. San Dominick appeared as counsel for the claimants and Dr. Flori as physician, while all Dr. Flori's certificates were attested by Mr. Santuccio. Dr. Flori's case was referred to the Medical Grievance Committee, while Mr. Santuccio, it said, should be deprived of his commission as a notary.



### Seasonal Increase in Business Activity Reported by Philadelphia Federal Reserve Bank.

According to the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, "recent developments reflect a seasonal increase in business activity in the Philadelphia Federal Reserve District, although some conflicting currents still exist in both the manufacture and distribution of commodities. The current volume of business in the district, despite recent improvement, is still substantially less than at this time last year," the bank states in its April "Business Review." It adds:

Manufacturing industries as a rule have shown an appreciable expansion since the first of the year, and this betterment was more pronounced than at the same time last year. Wage disbursements in Pennsylvania factories reporting to this bank were over 8% larger in February than in January, while in the same period of last year payrolls increased only above 4%. Similarly, the number of wage earners employed rose nearly 2% as against two-thirds of 1% in the like month last year. Industrial employment and wage payments, however, were still about 9% smaller than in Feb. 1927. The demand for labor by Pennsylvania employers, which in September reached the lowest level since 1921, has turned upward recently, although the ratio of open positions reported to the public employment officers to the number of male applicants was about 17% smaller in February than in the same month last year.

Conditions in the principal branches of the textile industry continue diversified. The market for piece goods has been rather quiet, while the demand for yarns and most fibers has moved forward at a moderate pace during the past month. Business in full-fashioned hosiery is increasingly active and plant operations show a further gain. The floor covering situation also has turned slightly for the better since the middle of last month. The market for hides is strong and that for leather continues fairly brisk, but the demand for shoes has declined a little.

Quickened largely by the seasonal demand, the output of iron and steel products has increased further in the month. Daily production of pig iron, though still materially below the volume of a year earlier, was nearly 7% greater in February than in January. Operations of foundries increased in February, but were still considerably lower than a year ago.

In the extractive industries, the demand for crude petroleum and refined oils shows the most pronounced seasonal improvement, following marked dullness that prevailed for some months past. The market for anthracite also is fair but that for bituminous coal continues sluggish and the output remains much under the volume in the same period last year.

Activity in the construction industry shows the enlargement which usually comes with the spring. Chiefly in anticipation of stronger demand, several lines making building materials report broadening of plant operations.

Distribution of merchandise, while indicating some betterment customary at this time, does not measure up to the average of recent years. Retail trade during the first part of March was less than fair but since then has improved somewhat. The dollar volume of retail business during February was more than 3% below that of a year before. A moderate rate of activity prevails in most wholesale lines, with prices generally unchanged. Wholesale sales were nearly 3% larger in February than a month and a year before.

Total payments by check during the first three weeks of March exceeded the amount for the corresponding period of last year by 8%. Nevertheless, shipments of goods by rail in the Allegheny district, though increasing somewhat in the latest four weeks, were about 10% less than at the same time last year, the smaller movement of coal and ore being chiefly responsible for this decline.

Funds available for the accommodation of trade and industry are ample. Money rates, which have fluctuated within a narrow range, have advanced slightly during the past month. Borrowings by trade and industry have increased somewhat in recent weeks, although they remain smaller than a year ago.

### Report Presented to Senate By Secretary of Labor Davis Places Number of Unemployed at 1,874,050—Slump In Employment Viewed as Serious.

In response to the resolution of Senator Wagner, adopted by the Senate on March 5, calling upon the Secretary of Labor to inquire into unemployment conditions, Secretary Davis laid before the Senate on March 26 a report compiled by Ethelbert Stewart, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, placing the number out of work at 1,874,050. Senator Wagner, in presenting his resolution, given in these columns March 10, page 1425, stated that he had been informed that 4,000,000 was a conservative number of unemployed in the country. Secretary Davis in his address to the Senate notes that the report of Commissioner Stewart "shows that the present slump in employment, while not so extensive or grave as the estimates which have been generally circulated, is nevertheless serious." Secretary Davis adds:

The factors which have brought it about are many; among them, the floods in the Mississippi Valley, in New England; the tornado which swept Florida and its attendant losses, the temporary closing of a part of certain major industrial plants, and a disturbance in the bituminous coal fields which has lasted for many months.

Secretary Davis' reply to the Senate resolution follows:

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
Office of the Secretary

Washington, March 24, 1928

Hon. Charles G. Dawes,  
President of the Senate,  
Washington, D. C.

Sir: On March 6 1928, the United States Senate, first session of the Seventieth Congress, passed Senate Resolution 147, as follows:

"Resolved, That the Secretary of Labor is hereby directed (1) to investigate and compute the extent of unemployment and part-time employment in the United States and make report thereon to the Senate and together therewith to report the methods and devices whereby the investigation and computation shall have been made; (2) to investigate the method

whereby frequent periodic report of the number of unemployed and part-time employed in the United States, and permanent statistics thereon may hereafter be had and made available, and make report thereon to the Senate."

In compliance with these requirements, I immediately directed the United States Commissioner of Labor Statistics to make such report as was possible from available records upon the subject named in the resolution. I herewith transmit the report which the Commissioner of Labor Statistics has placed in my hands.

In reply to the clauses which introduce the resolution, I would call your attention first to the fact that the volume of employment, as shown by the reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, published monthly, has tended downward from April, 1927, up to and including January, 1928. The February report, just published, shows however, an upward trend in employment. This fact the Department of Labor had done its utmost to make widely public, and thus has already fulfilled, so far as it had power to do so, the requirement of the Senate's resolution, namely, to call attention "to the proper timing for the inauguration of public work by the Federal Government and the encouragement of similar undertakings by the States."

Bearing on this action by the Department of Labor, I would respectfully submit that having had personal experience of former periods of unemployment, I do not recall an instance where there was "proper timing for the inauguration of public works," or other governmental, State, municipal, or county effort to take up shrinkage of employment until after it was too late. In the present instance the Department of Labor has sounded such warning in ample time.

In reply to another clause in the preamble to the Senate's resolution, "that accurate and all-inclusive statistics of employment and unemployment be had at frequent intervals," I would call your attention to the fact that the resolution carries no appropriation for this purpose. I am informed by the Commissioner of Labor Statistics that to obtain such information and keep it current would require a very large addition to the amount of money appropriated for the Department of Labor. A statement of employment and unemployment that would be "accurate and all inclusive" would involve an individual census of the United States, a work physically impossible of performance at frequent intervals and of heavy expense.

There is every reason to believe, however, that with a moderate increase in the annual appropriations for the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the bureau could materially extend its volume of employment and part-time employment information to include manufacturing establishments of smaller size, where its information now is obtained from the larger establishments alone. The bureau could also extend its work to include other industries than those now covered, and could tabulate its material not only, as now, by geographical divisions, but by States and principal cities instead. A very careful estimate submitted to me by Commissioner Stewart indicates that, for \$100,000 additional, the division of the bureau now handling this material could be increased to include a fair proportion of establishments employing as few as 50 persons, and that this material could be presented in detail by industries, States and cities of 100,000 population.

In addition to this, \$20,000 should be added to the present appropriation for the employment service of the Department of Labor to enable it to extend its general nonstatistical reports of employment opportunities by cities, to cover States not now included in its reports, and to increase the facilities for placing jobless men, especially in its farm placement activities.

I herewith transmit the report on employment conditions which the Commissioner of Labor Statistics, with the facilities at hand, has submitted to me. It shows that the present slump in employment, while not so extensive or grave as the estimates which have been generally circulated, is nevertheless serious. The factors which have brought it about are many; among them the floods in the Mississippi Valley, in New England, the tornado which swept Florida and its attendant losses, the temporary closing of a part of certain major industrial plants and a disturbance in the bituminous coal fields which has lasted for many months. All these temporarily decreased the opportunities for employment and have adversely affected employment conditions in other lines of industry.

These, and the other influences which have operated in the same direction, I believe to be passing phases of our economic life. There are, nevertheless, certain features of the problem which must be considered if approach to constructive remedial measures is to be made with proper intelligence. For example, in 1927 the total net immigration, both inside and outside the quota countries, amounted to 252,023. A considerable percentage of these were prospective laborers. In addition to these immigrants, admitted during a year when our own people were losing employment, there was the annual average influx of 205,000 from the farms to the cities. We further have practically 2,000,000 boys and girls in our own population who reach the working age each year.

I desire to call your attention also to a distinction which Commissioner Stewart makes in his report, to the effect that "employment as it exists at present is composed of two entirely different elements, namely, those temporarily out of work at their regular occupations, and, second, those displaced by changes in industrial and commercial methods"; or, as one might put it, those who are merely suspended and those permanently released from their jobs.

Former labor depressions have been due almost wholly, to the first group named, and if public work is not furnished quickly enough to relieve them, they have no recourse but to wait until their own jobs are again available.

Prompt relief for these is due from the Government's elaborate building program, from similar programs of States, municipalities, and counties, and from private building and construction.

For the second class of unemployed, of whom Commissioner Stewart says, "it is not unreasonable to believe that a considerable percentage of the employment shrinkage shown in this report is due to new machines and new mechanical devices, waiting for industrial developments is of no avail. Their jobs are gone. Inventive genius must devise new industries, commercial agencies must create new wants, in order to create new occupations for these people, in so far as age permits them to learn new occupations or adapt themselves to new industries." This need for new industries and new occupations daily becomes more pressing. The Department of Labor is in constant receipt of reports of acute situations resulting from the introduction of new machines. It is believed in many quarters, moreover, and with good reason, that this mechanical development will probably proceed as rapidly in the immediate future as it has in the immediate past.

With all these forces tending to cause unemployment, the number at present unemployed has been found to constitute a very small percentage of those at work. The census of 1920 showed that 42,000,000 of our people as wage earners or otherwise are gainfully employed. Of these 23,348,692 have been found to be at present employed on either a wage or a salary basis. By the most careful computation methods available, Commissioner Stewart finds that the actual number now out of work is 1,874,050.



**Gain in Wholesale and Retail Trade in Kansas City Federal Reserve District—Marketings of Farm Products at High Levels.**

In the April 1 issue of its Monthly Review, the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City thus summarizes conditions in its district:

With the advance into the spring season industrial activity in the Tenth District increased, wholesale and retail trade expanded, and marketings of farm products and livestock were at high levels. Payments by check at banks in 29 important cities during the short month of February were 7.2% less than in January but .2% greater than in February 1927. Loans of Federal Reserve member banks increased, discount rates were firm and deposits in commercial banks and in savings institutions were larger than one month earlier or one year earlier.

Mild temperatures, accompanied by rains and snows during February and March, improved conditions and prospects for the year's farm production. Winter wheat made fine progress and with abundant moisture for spring needs a good crop was in prospect at the close of March, though depending on average conditions to harvest time. Preparation of the soil and the planting of spring crops advanced rapidly and, according to the Government's report of intended plantings, this year's acreage of most crops would be up to those of last year. However, no figures on intended cotton acreage are obtainable at this time. The abundant moisture was beneficial to ranges and pastures and to livestock industry. A feature of the situation in February was the heavy market supplies of corn, moderate supplies of wheat and other grains, the largest receipts of hogs for any month since January 1925, and smaller receipts of cattle.

Activity at most of the industrial plants increased during February. Slaughter of hogs was the largest monthly total since January 1919. There was an increase in the slaughter of sheep but a decrease in the slaughter of cattle as compared with the preceding month and the corresponding month last year. Flour output was smaller than in either January or a year ago, reflecting the seasonal decline in the wheat supply.

Petroleum industry reports reflected further curtailment in production during February in conformity to plans of operators to prevent over-production and accumulation of stocks. The output for the month was the smallest since January, 1927. The production of bituminous coal declined from both the preceding month and the corresponding month last year. Flour output was smaller than in either January or a year ago, reflecting the seasonal decline in the wheat supply.

Petroleum industry reports reflected further curtailment in production during February in conformity to plans of operators to prevent over-production and accumulation of stocks. The output for the month was the smallest since January 1927. The production of bituminous coal declined from both the preceding month and the corresponding month last year. There were increases in shipments of zinc and lead ores over those for January but decreases as compared with a year ago.

Building activity increased and with an early start operations were ahead of last year. Permits issued in leading cities during February were substantially larger than in the preceding month and a year ago, both in number and value. Contract awards in the District as a whole showed a good increase over January, but were a little below awards in February 1927.

**Study by University of Denver of Value of Agricultural Marketings in Colorado From 1920 to Date.**

The School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance of the University of Denver, at Denver, Colorado, presents, under date of Feb., 1928, a study of the value of agricultural Marketings in Colorado from 1920 to date. It is based upon a selected group of farm products from which agriculture in Colorado derives approximately four-fifths of its total cash income. We quote in part therefrom as follows:

This study undertakes to arrive at a measure of agricultural cash income in Colorado by a calculation of the value of farm marketings. It represents fourteen important farm products<sup>1</sup> of which the yearly sales by the farmer aggregate approximately 150 million dollars, or roughly four-fifths of the total farm cash income in this state.

<sup>1</sup> The products included are wheat, corn, potatoes, apples, cattle and calves, sheep and lambs, hogs, butter, eggs, sugar beets, beans, peaches, lettuce, hay.

These data afford a basis for certain inferences concerning farm income and the development of the agricultural industry in Colorado during the past eight years. Although the monthly values of agricultural marketings are not altogether identical with monthly farm income, these series should agree closely. The data upon market movement used in this study do not in all cases represent sales at the farm but frequently transactions of middlemen which lag somewhat in point of time behind farm sales. On the average this lag is probably slight. On the other hand the practice of cooperative marketing organizations in disbursing only a part of the value of products to members upon receipt and remitting the balance when the pool is closed out has the effect of deferring a small part of farm income to a later time than indicated by the monthly value of marketings. The yearly values of farm marketings is less subject to such influences and should be almost identical with farm income.

(1) The value of farm marketings during the first half of the crop year, July, 1927, through June, 1928, compares favorably with the same period in 1926. The following table shows dollar estimates in the first half of each crop year since 1920:

Six months ending	Value of marketings
December	fourteen farm products
	(in thousands)
1920 .....	\$118941
1921 .....	63576
1922 .....	66329
1923 .....	74659
1924 .....	84900
1925 .....	95906
1926 .....	104557
1927 .....	113434

Increase in the value of cattle marketings was responsible for most of the gain of 1927 over 1926, as shown above, although several minor products, notably peaches, apples, butter and butter fat, corn, and lettuce registered large gains in 1927. On the other hand, potatoes, hogs, and eggs declined considerably in the value of their marketings from the 1926 figures.

Wheat, sheep and lambs, and sugar beets show little change. Since 1921 there has been a steady upward trend in the value of farm marketings in this state, a growth considerably more rapid than that shown by the value of farm marketings in the United States.<sup>2</sup> The table above, however, represents this trend as being somewhat more regular than it actually has been, since it does not take into account such depressions as that occurring in the last half of the crop year, 1926-1927.

<sup>2</sup> Comparison of the curves shown on the opposite page with those for the United States shown in the December, 1927, issue of this Review should take into account the difference in scale.

(2) The purchasing power of Colorado farm income (i.e., the exchange ratio existing between farm products and the commodities included in the price index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics) has gained rather consistently throughout this period, partly as a result of the growth in the value of Colorado farm marketings and partly, since the middle of 1925, as a result of the decline in the general level of prices. The combined effect of these two factors produced a farm purchasing power about one-fifth greater in 1927 than it had been in 1920.

Inspection of curves comparing farm purchasing power for Colorado and for the United States indicates that Colorado has been gaining relatively faster in this respect in recent years. Since both curves have been corrected for price changes by means of the same index, this is merely another aspect of a more rapid rate of growth in the value of farm marketings in Colorado than in the country as a whole.

(3) The seasonal variation in the value of Colorado farm marketings is quite pronounced. According to measurements of customary variation made in this study, it ranges from a low point in July, measured by an index figure of 45 to a high point in October, measured by 250. In terms of percentages, less than 4% of the farmers' income is received in July, ranging upward to 20% in October. Comparable figures for the United States are 6% of farm income received in April and 12% in October, the high point.

**Farm Prices.**—Prices of Colorado farm products have fluctuated considerably since 1920. Although 1927 fell off from the 1926 level, the decline was less than that in non-agricultural prices, and thus, the purchasing power of the farmer's dollar increased. In the following table a comparison is made between the indexes of Colorado farm prices and farm prices for the country as a whole, with a further comparison with non-agricultural prices and with the purchasing power of Colorado and United States farm products. The variations between the state and national indexes are not, of course, due to variations in the prices received by farmers for the same commodity, but rather to differences in the relative importance assigned to prices of the same commodity in each index. For example, in the Colorado index, prices of beef cattle have an importance twice as great as they have in the national index.

**Index Numbers of Farm Prices and of Wholesale Prices of Non-Agricultural Commodities.**

Year	(1920-1927 Average = 100%)				
	Wholesale			Relative Purchasing Power	
	Colorado Farm Prices	United States Farm Prices	Non-agricultural Prices	Colorado	United States
1920	137.8	145.4	139.0	99.1	104.6
1921	80.7	82.3	96.3	83.8	85.5
1922	85.7	87.9	96.9	88.4	90.7
1923	90.3	95.7	98.6	91.6	97.1
1924	89.8	95.0	93.4	96.1	101.7
1925	105.8	104.3	95.2	111.1	109.6
1926	105.7	96.5	92.9	113.8	103.9
1927	104.1	92.9	87.7	118.7	105.9

It will be noted that Colorado farm prices were relatively lower during the first five years of this period and higher during the last three. In part this is the result of the large weight given to prices of beef cattle in the state index and to prices of cotton in the index for the United States. The relative purchasing power of farm products (i.e., the ratio between farm prices and non-agricultural prices) has also become more favorable to the Colorado agricultural industry during the late years of this period than to the country as a whole.

**Business Conditions in San Francisco Federal Reserve District—Industrial Expansion at Slower Pace Than in February, 1927.**

Isaac B. Newton, Chairman of the Board and Federal Reserve Agent of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, under date of March 20, thus summarizes conditions in the district:

In the agricultural areas of the Twelfth (San Francisco) Federal Reserve District physical conditions during recent weeks have generally favored winter planted crops and have facilitated spring farming operations. A shortage of rainfall is reported, however, in California, Nevada, and Arizona.

Industrial activity during the past month, although showing seasonal expansion, continued at a slower pace than in the corresponding month of 1927. A full seasonal gain in building and construction activity has been evidenced by marked increases in the value of building permits issued in principal cities and has been reflected in the growth of output at lumber mills of the district. During February, flour mills of the district produced a record volume of flour for that month, continuing the strong upward movement in production which began in January. Increased industrial and agricultural activity has been accompanied by a decline in unemployment.

Seasonal increases in distribution and trade were reported during February, 1928. Dollar value of sales at wholesale and at retail was larger than in February, 1927. In wholesale trade gains in sales during the second month of the year were larger than usual but sales at retail showed a slightly less than seasonal growth. Carloadings increased during February, principally because of heavier shipments of lumber products. Figures of total carloadings in the district were larger than a year ago.

The general level of commodity prices has changed little during February, 1928. A slight advance in grain prices and small movements in prices of other commodities, important in this district, have been noted.

Banking and credit—a moderate increase in commercial demand for funds has accompanied seasonal expansion in trade and industry. Commercial loans at reporting member banks, however, are still smaller in amount than they were a year ago. Customers' demand deposits have declined slightly and commercial loans have increased. Concurrently, there has been an increase in discounts at the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, largely on behalf of city member banks. Interest rates remained unchanged during the month at about the levels of a year ago.

**Ohio Farm Situation Shows Improvement.**

The Ohio farm situation shows both favorable and unfavorable features at this time with indication of some degree of improvement when all sections of the State are considered. This conclusion is expressed in the March Monthly Report on Farm Financial Conditions issued by the Ohio, Pennsylvania Joint Stock Land Bank of Cleveland and is based on the replies to a questionnaire sent to 435 banks having country business. In indicating this the Joint Stock Land Bank says:—

New borrowings by farmers at banks are apparently somewhat smaller in volume than a year ago though a wheat failure might lead to heavier calls for loans on the country banks in some sections, according to this survey.

Renewal of notes by farmers probably does not differ greatly from last year with here and there a section where notes have been reduced and deposits increased. Improvements are especially noticeable in the tobacco counties of southern Ohio.

Interest rates are generally at 6 or 7% with more reports in the survey of 7% than of 6%. In a few sections a rate of 8% is reported. Occasional reports indicate that rates vary and depend on the conditions of the loan.

A highly favorable indication from the figures submitted by the banks is the apparent effort of farmers to adjust their business to the size of their income as is evidenced by the small reduction in new borrowings. An absence of a strong demand for money for loans in many sections shows that Ohio farmers are trying to make their farms self sufficient wherever possible. This is another phase of the undertone of adjustment which is resulting in more efficient methods and a more effective use of capital in operating farms in the opinion of Samuel L. McCune, President of The Ohio, Pennsylvania Joint Stock Land Bank.

Wheat prospects for this summer are only average in the most favored sections and are very poor in the southern half of the State. The poor outlook in the counties south and southwest of Columbus is causing uneasiness because wheat is the main source of income at a time when farm expenses are heavy. Usually favorable weather might permit higher wheat yields than now seem likely but the chances are small for anything like an average yield in most sections of Ohio.

A wheat failure would be very inconvenient in the oats belt of northern and western Ohio but not as serious as in southern Ohio because the ground can be reseeded to oats. In southern Ohio oats is not a favored crop. There will doubtless be a heavy acreage planted to barley and soy beans in the southern half of the State and this may lead to borrowing for seed in many instances.

The Burley tobacco counties of southern Ohio are in the best financial condition of recent years as a result of high prices for the 1927 crop. There is a general feeling of optimism throughout this section which may lead to a marked increase in acreage for 1928 if the weather permits.

A small increase in corn acreage is indicated at this time subject to the condition of the weather this Spring. Low hog prices may tend to hold down the acreage of corn and on the other hand high prices for corn may cause the acreage to increase. The increase, if any, is not likely to be large.

There is much interest in potato growing this year, especially in the northeastern counties which favor commercial production. It so happens that many dairymen are discouraged in those counties because of the heavy loss of cows from testing for tuberculosis—these dairymen will tend to return to potatoes.

Perhaps the most unfavorable factor in the Ohio agricultural situation is the general exhaustion of the corn supply on farms. The numbers of livestock have been normal and yet supplies of feed are very low. This shortage of feed is a direct expense and loss for farmers because purchasing corn at \$1.10 a bushel to feed 8 cent hogs means a feeding loss. Many hogs are being sacrificed rather than incur the expense of purchasing high priced feed.

There probably will be about a normal number of spring pigs this year and with good summer prospects for corn these pigs should be profitable. Farmers generally are hopeful for the summer and fall hog market.

Dairy prospects are fairly good and the price for dairy cows continues high. Testing for tuberculosis in northeastern Ohio is unsettling the dairy industry in that section.

**Federal Reserve Bank of Boston Reports Improvement in Industrial Situation in New England.**

In its April 1 "Monthly Review" the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston states that "during recent weeks the general industrial situation in New England has continued to improve, and the index of New England Business activity advanced in February about 1½% from January to a level slightly below that which prevailed between March and October 1927." The Bank also has the following to say:

The Index for both January and February this year was higher than for the corresponding months a year ago. A distinct improvement was reported in the business activity of the entire country in February, principally due to increases in the production of iron and steel and automobiles. Practically no change has taken place in the general level of wholesale commodity prices since last September, although the hides and leather group has shown considerable strength since the latter part of last year. New England cotton mills consumed more cotton during February than in January, although the volume was considerably less than in January or February a year ago. Production of fine cotton goods was in about the same volume as in February, 1927. There was an increase of about 8% in the amount of raw wool consumed by New England mills in February as compared with February a year ago. Activity in the Boston market, however, has been only moderate, while raw wool prices have continued to rise. The production of boots and shoes in New England increased in February, as compared with January, and during the first two months of the year production was more than 10% greater than during the correspond-

ing period a year ago. The value of new building contracts awarded in New England during February, although larger than during the corresponding month of 1927, declined 36% from the January total of \$35,975,400. Increased activity in the building industry has been general throughout the entire country during recent weeks. The metal and metal products industries have reported improved business over a year ago in New England cities. A slight increase took place in the number of wage-earners employed in identical manufacturing establishments in Massachusetts; but the increase was not as large as usually occurs between January and February. Commercial failures in New England during both January and February exceeded those reported during the months of the previous year, both in number and in liabilities. Sales of New England reporting department stores in February were less than 1% ahead of February 1927, while preliminary reports indicate that March sales are likely to be less than those of the corresponding month a year ago. Sales of new automobiles have been larger than in January and February 1927. Money rates have been firmer during March than in February.

**Report on Wholesale and Retail Trade in Philadelphia Federal Reserve District.**

Statistics covering wholesale and retail trade in the Philadelphia Federal Reserve District during February, as compared with January this year and February a year ago, are made available as follows by the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia:

**ADVANCE REPORT ON WHOLESALE TRADE IN THE PHILADELPHIA FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT FOR THE MONTH OF FEB. 1928.**

Trade.	Net Sales During Month.			Stocks at End of Mo.	
	Index Numbers (P. C. of 1923-1925 Monthly Average)	Compared with Previous Month.	Compared with Same Month, Last Year.	Compared with Previous Month.	Compared with Same Month, Last Year.
	Jan. '28.	Feb. 1928.			
Boots and shoes.....	87.5%	87.8%	+1.1%	-21.3%	---
Drugs.....	108.2	102.4	-5.4	+1.4	-1.0%
Dry goods.....	51.8	60.9	+17.6	-3.8	+1.9
Electrical supplies.....	64.9	99.4	+53.2	+29.1	-0.1
Groceries.....	89.8	89.9	+0.1	+8.2	-3.4
Hardware.....	70.2	68.9	-1.9	-4.2	+1.0
Jewelry.....	50.0	60.8	+21.6	-14.1	+5.7
Paper.....	95.3	93.1	-2.3	+2.2	-0.5
				Accts. Outstanding at End of Mo.	
				Compared with Previous Month	Compared with Same Month Last Year
Boots and shoes.....	-4.1%	+5.5%	600.0%	-34.3%	-10.5%
Drugs.....	+0.1	-3.8	216.4	-2.4	-4.8
Dry goods.....	-3.3	+0.1	307.0	-12.2	-12.2
Electrical supplies.....	+4.4	+65.9	169.6	-18.0	+31.7
Groceries.....	-1.6	+5.7	131.6	-2.5	+2.8
Hardware.....	+0.1	+3.8	249.3	-0.1	-7.4
Jewelry.....	-4.6	+3.0	551.1	-75.2	-6.8
Paper.....	-0.8	-4.7	145.6	+3.9	+0.5

\*Revised.

**ADVANCE REPORT ON RETAIL TRADE IN THE PHILADELPHIA FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1928.**

	Index Numbers of Sales (% of '23 Monthly Average)	Net Sales.	
		Feb. 1928. Compared with Feb. 1927	Jan. 1- Feb. 29 1928
All reporting stores.....	77.4	-3.4	-4.8
Department stores.....	74.2	-3.7	-5.3
In Philadelphia.....	---	-5.0	-6.4
Outside Philadelphia.....	---	-0.5	-2.7
Apparel stores.....	94.2	-0.2	-2.1
Men's apparel stores.....	74.5	+1.5	-6.3
In Philadelphia.....	---	+0.0	-7.9
Outside Philadelphia.....	---	+4.7	-3.3
Women's apparel stores.....	103.9	-0.9	-0.2
In Philadelphia.....	---	-1.5	-0.6
Outside Philadelphia.....	---	+5.2	+3.3
Shoe stores.....	96.7	+4.6	+8.4
Credit stores.....	92.3	-11.9	-12.2
Stores in:			
Philadelphia.....	75.3	-4.5	-5.6
Allentown, Bethlehem and Easton.....	91.5	+0.8	-1.4
Altoona.....	87.5	-6.8	-5.0
Harrisburg.....	74.9	+2.7	-1.8
Johnstown.....	77.7	-8.2	-10.8
Lancaster.....	78.1	+9.8	+2.8
Reading.....	74.5	+1.6	+0.5
Scranton.....	60.2	-4.4	-4.0
Trenton.....	79.6	+5.2	+0.6
Wilkes-Barre.....	69.4	-0.7	-0.4
Williamsport.....	83.3	+11.1	-3.1
Wilmington.....	101.8	+3.1	0.0
All other cities.....	---	-7.9	-17.2

	Stocks at End of Mo. Compared with Mo. Ago.	Stocks at End of Mo. Compared with Year Ago.	Stocks Turnover Jan. 1 Feb. 29 1928.	Stocks Turnover Jan. 1- Feb. 29 1927.	Accounts Receiv. at End of Mo. Com. with Year Ago.	Collection Dur'g Mo. Compared with Year Ago.
All reporting stores.....	+5.9	-2.2	0.48	0.49	+4.4	+4.3
Department stores.....	+5.7	-1.8	0.47	0.48	+7.8	+2.8
In Philadelphia.....	+6.0	-2.3	0.49	0.50	+4.2	+4.5
Outside Phila.....	+5.0	-0.7	0.42	0.43	+7.8	+2.7
Apparel stores.....	+15.9	-1.1	0.73	0.72	+15.1	+10.5
Men's app'l stores.....	+16.6	-4.4	0.45	0.46	+9.8	-2.8
In Philadelphia.....	+29.4	-3.6	0.51	0.50	---	---
Outside Phila.....	+0.2	-5.4	0.39	0.41	+9.8	-2.8
Women's app'l st.....	+15.3	+1.8	0.94	0.93	+16.5	+12.9
In Philadelphia.....	+15.3	-0.5	0.99	0.97	+17.5	+16.0
Outside Phila.....	+14.9	+18.4	0.61	0.65	+13.0	-3.1
Shoe stores.....	+2.4	-1.8	0.42	0.38	+5.0	+3.0
Credit stores.....	-1.8	-12.2	0.40	0.41	-1.8	+2.1
Stores in:						
Philadelphia.....	+6.6	-3.0	0.52	0.52	+10.7	+14.7
Allentown, Beth- lehem & Easton.....	0.0	+10.3	0.39	0.45	+6.4	+10.0
Altoona.....	+6.9	+3.0	0.38	0.42	+37.4	+10.5
Harrisburg.....	+10.3	-8.5	0.43	0.39	-0.8	-9.1
Johnstown.....	-0.3	-12.4	0.43	0.43	---	---
Lancaster.....	+14.3	+9.6	0.39	0.53	---	---
Reading.....	+2.6	+4.1	0.43	0.45	+19.3	+0.4
Scranton.....	-2.2	-6.0	0.41	0.41	-3.3	-3.9
Trenton.....	+3.8	-2.7	0.52	0.50	+5.6	0.0
Wilkes-Barre.....	+5.5	-4.7	0.40	0.39	-7.5	-5.6
Williamsport.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wilmington.....	+2.0	-2.6	0.43	0.43	+17.9	+16.9
All other cities.....	+6.5	-4.8	0.32	0.34	-3.9	-1.4

### Industrial Conditions in Illinois During February— Analysis by Cities of Employment Conditions.

As indicated in these columns last week (page 1733), the course of employment in Illinois during February was upward. In an analysis of the industrial situation by cities, Sidney W. Wilcox, Chief of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Illinois Department of Labor, says:

With the single exception of one city, manufacturers in all centers reported more workers than in the preceding month. Unemployment conditions have also been mitigated, according to the reports of the thirteen free employment offices. In eleven of the thirteen cities the placing of workers has been easier than in the preceding month.

The industrial changes which have resulted in the general improvement appear to be principally in the metal industry, although decided gains appear in payroll records of meat packers and clothing manufacturers. Weather conditions have hampered outdoor activities which, with the coming of Spring, will offer employment to considerable numbers of workers. It should be borne in mind, however, that Quincy is the only center to report that its local labor supply is not adequate to fill all demands.

**Aurora.**—Employment reports from 19 Aurora firms indicate that conditions have improved in that city. While increased payrolls are noted in all lines, the greatest gains have been scored by metal establishments and clothing products factories in which additions of no less than 70 names have been added. Improvement is also reflected in the free employment office figures which indicate a decline in the ratio of applicants per 100 jobs from 205 in January to 196 in February.

**Bloomington.**—The employment outlook shows a decided improvement in Bloomington, especially during the last two weeks, during which a general industrial pick-up is reported by the press and is indicated in the free employment office statement which shows that the ratio of applicants per 100 jobs has declined from 138 to 134 during February. The difference between this information and that gathered in the reports of 12 manufacturers whose reports indicate a 2.5% decline may be explained by the difference in the period covered by the respective reports. Manufacturers are asked to report on conditions preceding the 15th of the month, whereas the free employment and press summaries cover the entire 29 days. In the case of Bloomington several firms shifted from a part-time to a full time basis, so that the improvement is largely an improvement for the employed worker and has no immediate significance for the job-seeker.

**Chicago.**—Employment conditions in Chicago have improved during February. Reports from leading manufacturers indicate a gain of 1.9% in the total volume of employment which is due to gains in all major lines, including iron and steel, meat packing and clothing. A decline in the printing industry is a single exception and is a reversal of the usual February experience. The free employment office ratio also indicates an improvement due to a decline in the number of job-seekers applying at the office. While fewer jobs have also been offered than in the preceding month, a greater percentage of applicants was placed than in the preceding month.

**Cicero.**—With a single exception, each of the eight reporting Cicero manufacturers showed improvement over January. The additions in most instances have been small ones, ranging from 28 workers in a stove foundry to three in a chemical establishment, so that the actual amount of relief which has been experienced by the job-seeker is not as great as might be implied. Jobs have been easier to obtain than they were in January, however. The free employment office reports that 231 workers applied for every 100 jobs in comparison with 255 in January.

**Danville.**—All available information indicates that employment conditions have improved very decidedly during February. Two building products concerns added 100 workers to their payrolls, and 110 more names than in January appear on the payroll of an iron foundry. A large textile products concern also reports an increase over last month. Additional confirmation of better conditions is obtained from free employment office reports which indicate a decline in the ratio of applicants per 100 jobs from 163 in January to 150 in February.

**Decatur.**—Employment conditions in Decatur have been very unsettled during February. Although manufacturers followed their usual policy of adding workers to their payroll, the free employment office ratio of 296 applicants per 100 jobs indicates that it has been more difficult to place applicants than was the case in January, when 50 more jobs were available. The apparent difference in the experience of the manufacturers and the free employment office is due to unfavorable weather conditions which have resulted in a decreased demand for outside workers, but which have had no influence on general factory conditions.

**East St. Louis.**—Nineteen East St. Louis manufacturers report a gain of 0.4% in the number of workers on their payroll, which also showed that they paid 6.3% more money in wages than in January. The gain is due largely to a single representative of the meat packing industry. In the metals groups, reductions have been the rule, although they have been very slight in all instances. Additional evidence of improved conditions comes from the free employment office which reports that the ratio of applicants per 100 jobs has declined from 144 in January to 123 in February. This improvement is greater than the figures actually indicate because a large plant hiring over 700 workers has recently been dismantled and its employees have been placed on the employment market. The implied ability of East St. Louis industry to absorb the unusual supply points to active industrial conditions.

**Joliet.**—The steel industry reports improvement for the second successive month. In one establishment 75 more names appear on the payroll; and, in a second instance, an addition of 50 workers is reported. The building products industry is also offering employment to more workers than in January. The free employment office reports also indicate an improvement. Last month 243 workers applied for every 100 jobs, and in February the ratio declined to 192 workers.

**Peoria.**—A slight upward movement of 0.7% in the volume of employment in 34 Peoria factories has been reported. The free employment office also reports that conditions have become better, the ratio for February standing at 321 in comparison with 345 in January. The present upturn in the volume of employment is due largely to small increases on the part of several groups, notably food and metals. With the return of Spring, outside industries are also expected to become very active according to the free employment office which reports that they have already been making inquiries for help.

**Quincy.**—Every line of industrial activity in Quincy showed improvement over a month ago. The free employment office superintendent reports that, if weather conditions permit, the increase in building and industrial activity will necessitate the importation of workers from outside sources.

Large road construction projects are now being planned in addition to the seasonal improvement in industry to which Quincy may look forward. According to the Quincy building inspector, the estimated value of buildings to be constructed is higher than it has been for any time for which figures are obtainable.

**Rockford.**—The industrial improvement which has characterized Illinois during February received considerable support in Rockford, especially in the metal lines, in which some noteworthy employment gains have been reported. In a machine products establishment, 25 more names appear on the payroll than in January; and in another instance, 46 more workers are reported. An agricultural implements factory reports 47 additional names. Reports from the free employment office are in agreement with the manufacturers' report. During February 191 more placements were made than in January. The ratio of applicants per 100 jobs has declined from 134 of a month ago to 119 for February.

**Rock Island-Moline.**—Continued improvement in the iron and steel industry, especially farm implements, has carried the volume of employment above its January level. One automobile plant reports that it has added 30 workers to its payrolls; and in a farm implement factory, 65 additional names are noted. There are a number of other instances when as many as forty people have been placed on the working staffs of individual firms. Again, it is interesting that the free employment office report fails to reflect this general improvement. The difference is due largely to outside weather conditions which have tied up construction and farming activities.

**Springfield.**—The course of employment in Springfield has been slightly upward according to the reports of 8 Springfield manufacturers whose payrolls show that 0.1% more workers have been employed than in January. The free employment office reports also indicate improvement, the ratio for February being 125 in comparison with 196 in January. The gain in employment is due entirely to the farm implement industry and cannot be ascribed to all lines, most of which report small reductions. According to the free employment office superintendent's summary, an abundance of clerical help is to be found in Springfield, in addition to the usual surplus of common labor.

**Sterling-Rock Falls.**—For the third successive month, manufacturers in the Sterling-Rock Falls communities report additional workers on their payrolls. Since the beginning of the year, employment increased in this locality have shown the greatest per cent. of gain in any district in Illinois for which data are obtainable. The pick-up has been due largely to a continued upward movement in the volume of production in the industries supplying farmers with steel and iron equipment.

### Favorable Business Conditions In South and Southwest Seen By D. H. Cook, of American Surety Co. Who Returns From Visit to That Section.

General business conditions in the South, Southwest and Midwest are either actually favorable at the moment or on the upturn, according to D. H. Cook, Vice-President of the American Surety Company, who has just returned from visiting offices of the corporation in Atlanta, New Orleans, Dallas, St. Louis, Cleveland, Chicago, and other important cities. Henry Ford's delay in getting his new model into quantity production, and the advantage this delay has given General Motors and other manufacturers of low-priced cars was the subject of much discussion in business centers, according to Mr. Cook. Since the automobile producers require materials from many different lines, activity and prosperity in the trade has far-reaching ramifications and for this reason widespread interest is being shown in what is occurring in motordom. Mr. Cook also reports that employment in the centers visited seemed to be on the up grade, after a slump in some quarters. The resumption of the Ford plants has been a major influence in this respect and the action of a number of large public utilities in beginning extension work a little earlier than usual has also improved the labor situation.

According to Mr. Cook's survey in the South, the higher level of cotton and tobacco prices this season has encouraged planters and augmented purchases of all kinds of merchandise. Many of the cotton spinners have been suffering from overproduction and would like to see lower quotations for their raw materials. Increased acreage for the new cotton crop points to greater demand for fertilizers and implements. He states that Texas ranchers have profited heavily by the higher prices for cattle, and farmers, too, have become more prosperous by reason of favorable weather and crop diversification. The Federal Land Bank at Houston reported that of \$8,500,000 due the institution during 1927 from Texas farmers, all but \$15,000 paid, the delinquency amounting to less than one fifth of one percent of the total. The farmers of Tennessee, Missouri and Ohio are likewise meeting their obligations with apparent ease. Soil conditions are good as a whole, although more rain is desired in some areas. Apparently merchants still remember their troubles during the deflation period following the war and as a consequence have been buying on a conservative scale. While this does not please all manufacturers and wholesalers, it prevents inflation of prices for commodities and makes for a stability that is highly beneficial in the long run. In no districts did there appear to be any money stringency, ample funds being available to take care of projected enterprises of promise.



reau of Business Research of the Ohio State University Says:

February employment in the State of Ohio showed a substantial increase over the previous month for the first time since March, 1927.

February employment was greater than January in all of the groups of industries excepting the chemical and rubber products groups.

February employment was greater than February, 1927, in the food products, metals other than iron and steel, rubber products, stone, clay and glass, and vehicle groups of industries.

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN OHIO.

[In each series average month 1923 equals 100.]

Table with 6 columns: Industry, Number of Reporting Firms, Indexes (Jan. 1928, Feb. 1928), Change from Jan. 1928, Change from Feb. 1927, Average Jan.-Feb. Change from '27.

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN OHIO CITIES.

[In each series average month 1923 equals 100.]

Table with 6 columns: City and Industry, Number of Reporting, Indexes (Jan. 1928, Feb. 1928), Change from Jan. 1928, Change from Feb. 1927, Average Jan.-Feb. Change from '27.

Akron.—February employment in Akron was one-half of 1% less than January and 4% greater than February, 1927.

The decline from January was caused by a decrease of 1% in the rubber products industry.

Cincinnati.—February employment in Cincinnati was 3% greater than January, and 3% greater than February, 1927.

All of the groups of industries except chemicals and miscellaneous showed increases of February employment over January.

Cleveland.—February employment in Cleveland was 5% greater than January, and 5% less than February, 1927.

Columbus.—Seventeen of the twenty-five concerns reporting February employment showed increases from January.

February employment in the machinery group was 3% greater than January and 28% less than February, 1927.

Dayton.—February employment in Dayton was 3% greater than Janu-

ary and 1% greater than February, 1927. Thirteen of the 21 reporting concerns shared in the increase from January.

While only three of the ten concerns in the machinery group showed increases during February over January, the employment in this group was practically the same as January.

Toledo.—February employment in Toledo was 13% greater than January, and 3% less than February, 1927.

Youngstown.—Five of the eleven reporting concerns in this showed increases of February over January, five showed decreases, and one showed no change from January.

Stark County.—February employment in Stark County was 12% greater than January and 4% greater than February, 1927.

Lumber Has Biggest Week in 1928.

Lumber production, shipments and orders during the week ended March 24 surpassed all previous records for this year, according to telegraphic reports received by the National Lumber Manufacturers Association from 720 leading softwood and hardwood mills of the country.

Gains in the softwood group were substantial despite the fact that 346 mills reported for the week under review while 361 filed reports for the preceding week.

The 374 hardwood units included in the analysis showed comparatively large gains all along the line as against the figures for the 354 units reporting for the preceding week.

The unfilled orders of 216 Southern Pine and West Coast mills at the end of last week amounted to 715,072,708 ft., as against 678,914,395 ft. for 213 mills the previous week.

Altogether the 346 reporting softwood mills had shipments 103%, and orders 118%, of actual production.

Of the reporting mills, the 346 with an established normal production for the week of 244,505,854 ft., gave actual production 104%, shipments 108% and orders 123% thereof.

The following table compares the lumber movement, as reflected by the reporting mills of eight softwood, and two hardwood, regional associations, for the three weeks indicated:

Table comparing Past Week, Corresponding Week 1927, and Preceding Week 1928 (Revised) for Mills, Production, Shipments, and Orders.

West Coast Movement.

The West Coast Lumbermen's Association wires from Seattle that new business for the 114 mills reporting for the week ended March 24, was 18% above production, and shipments were 4% below production, which was 127,858,388 feet, as compared with a normal production for the week of 110,458,042.

Southern Pine Resorts.

The Southern Pine Association reports from New Orleans that for 102 mills reporting, shipments were 8.83% above production and orders were 15.28% above production and 5.93% above shipments.

The Western Pine Manufacturers Association of Portland, Ore., reports production from 33 mills as 28,496,000 feet, as compared with a normal production for the week of 27,800,000.







In Dozen Pairs.	Men's.				Women's.			
	Full-Fashioned.		Seamless.		Full-Fashioned.		Seamless.	
	Jan. 1928.	% Change from Dec. 1927.	Jan. 1928.	% Change from Dec. 1927.	Jan. 1928.	% Change from Dec. 1927.	Jan. 1928.	% Change from Dec. 1927.
	Jan. 1928.	% Change from Dec. 1927.	Jan. 1928.	% Change from Dec. 1927.	Jan. 1928.	% Change from Dec. 1927.	Jan. 1928.	% Change from Dec. 1927.
Production	22,820	+6.3	242,935	+4.7	661,862	+4.5	78,572	+11.1
Shipments	19,666	-41.3	205,046	-14.6	570,861	-11.1	75,061	-1.1
Stock, finished & in the gray	20,912	-4.3	334,795	-3.1	901,099	+9.4	306,288	+1.4
Orders booked	21,996	-23.6	214,133	+25.8	670,249	-4.6	87,843	+25.0
Cancellat'ns rec.	424	-66.6	10,572	-18.5	15,790	-13.2	2,134	-73.3
Unfilled orders end of month	35,679	+6.7	376,636	-0.7	1,818,808	+6.6	56,486	+22.8

	Boys' and Misses'		Children's and Infants'		Athletic and Sport.		Total.	
	Jan. 1928.	% Change from Dec. 1927.	Jan. 1928.	% Change from Dec. 1927.	Jan. 1928.	% Change from Dec. 1927.	Jan. 1928.	% Change from Dec. 1927.
	Jan. 1928.	% Change from Dec. 1927.	Jan. 1928.	% Change from Dec. 1927.	Jan. 1928.	% Change from Dec. 1927.	Jan. 1928.	% Change from Dec. 1927.
	Jan. 1928.	% Change from Dec. 1927.	Jan. 1928.	% Change from Dec. 1927.	Jan. 1928.	% Change from Dec. 1927.	Jan. 1928.	% Change from Dec. 1927.
Production	215,062	+25.2	113,080	+5.0	10,027	+107.6	1,344,358	+8.2
Shipments	209,738	+29.4	147,486	+98.0	7,142	+141.0	1,235,000	+0.3
Stock, finished & in the gray	487,099	+6.3	255,785	-13.9	11,576	+173.0	2,317,554	+2.9
Orders booked	142,418	+11.0	62,326	+12.8	4,731	+50.4	1,203,746	+3.9
Cancellat'ns rec.	4,207	-36.5	6,920	+1116.2	851	+646.5	40,898	-14.3
Unfilled orders end of month	630,228	-9.4	261,465	-27.1	16,816	-10.0	3,196,118	-1.3

**Production and Shipments of Slab Zinc in United States During First Half of March Below that Reported for the Last Half of the Previous Month—Stocks at March 15 Amount to 44,570 Short Tons,**

During the first half of March 26,143 short tons of slab zinc were produced and 22,863 short tons were shipped, according to statistics released by the American Zinc Institute, Inc. This compares with 26,234 short tons produced and 27,380 short tons shipped in the last half of the month of February and 23,808 tons produced and 23,508 tons shipped in the first half of that month. The "Institute" also reports:

Stocks of slab zinc on Mar. 15 totaled 44,570 short tons, compared with 41,290 short tons at the beginning of the month and 40,751 short tons at Jan. 1 of this year, an increase of 3,280 and 3,819 tons, respectively. Of the total shipments for the first half of March 21,123 tons went to domestic consumers and 1,740 tons were exported.

The amount of metal sold but not yet delivered at Mar. 15 was 28,986 tons; total retort capacity at that date amounted to 124,840 tons; total number of idle retorts available within 60 days, 45,032; average number of retorts operating during the first 15 days of March, 67,745; number of retorts operating at Mar. 15 were 67,900.

**Heavy Steel Output Being Maintained, but Trend in Prices no Longer Upward—Pig Iron Shipments Heavy.**

Heavy steel output is being maintained and, in some districts, notably at Pittsburgh, is showing further gains, but the trend of prices is no longer upward and irregularities in quotations are more numerous, says the "Iron Age" in its issue of Mar. 29. The opportunity to reduce costs with a high rate of operations has, no doubt, influenced mills to accept additions to contracts at lower than prevailing prices or to shade the market on spot business. The "Age" adds:

Prices of sheets, strips and wire nails are increasingly irregular. Underlying the finished steel market is an unpromising situation in the primary materials. The scrap and coke markets have a weak tone, and in some sectors pig iron prices are commencing to give ground.

The Steel Corp. is again operating at a 90% rate after having dipped to 88%. Its subsidiary, the Carnegie Steel Co., has lighted three blast furnaces during the week, now having 34 of its 50 stacks active. For both corporation and independent plants in the Greater Pittsburgh district, steel ingot output now averages 85%, as against 80% two weeks ago. Contributing to improved output of raw steel has been a gain in tin plate mill operations, the current average being 90% of capacity compared with 85% last week.

New orders for finished steel are comparatively light, but, with some mills advising their trade that unspecified tonnage on contracts will be cancelled Mar. 31, specifying is in larger volume. However, there has been less of a rush to enter specifications than was expected; in the Cleveland district, buyers whose plants are not busy are permitting their contracts to lapse.

Nevertheless, much of the steel that will be shipped in April will be at first quarter contract prices, thereby deferring a severe test of recent advances for several weeks more.

The automotive industry is expected to keep up its present high rate of production through April, with good operations in sight at least through May. There is a heavy demand for steel from motor car builders, but they are ordering cautiously—as a rule only far enough ahead to assure a steady flow of materials from the mills.

Heavy backlogs in rails have been augmented by 18,000 tons placed by the Great Northern. The Gary mill took half of the tonnage, while the Inland and Bethlehem companies booked 4,500 tons each. Another Western road which placed a contract in the winter has ordered 4,000 tons additional.

Steel mills will furnish about 15,000 tons of steel for 1,000 car bodies bought by the Chicago & North Western and 200 ore cars ordered by the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific. The latter road has still to buy 4,650 freight cars. The New York Central is inquiring for 119 passenger cars, and, according to an unconfirmed report, the Pennsylvania will enter the market for 10,000 to 12,000 freight cars.

A contract for laying a pipe line from Amarillo, Tex., to Kansas City, Mo., has been awarded, but the steel, amounting to 100,000 tons, has not yet been placed.

Basic pig iron has been sold by a Pittsburgh district producer at more than \$1 a ton below the delivered price of Valley iron based on \$17 at Valley furnace. Buffalo foundry iron in the New England and New York markets has declined to a base price of \$16, furnace.

The composite price tables remain as follows:

Finished Steel.				Pig Iron.			
Mar. 27 1928, 2.357c. a Lb.				Mar. 27 1928, \$17.67 a Gross Ton.			
One week ago	-----	2.364c.		One week ago	-----	\$17.75	
One month ago	-----	2.364c.		One month ago	-----	17.75	
One year ago	-----	2.367c.		One year ago	-----	19.13	
10-year pre-war average	-----	1.689c.		10-year pre-war average	-----	15.72	

Based on steel bars, beams, tank plates, plain wire, open-hearth rails, black pipe and black sheets, constituting 85% of the United States output of finished steel.

High.		Low.		High.		Low.		
1928	2.364c.	Feb. 14	2.314c.	Jan. 3	1928	17.75	Feb. 14	17.54
1927	2.453c.	Jan. 4	2.293c.	Oct. 25	1927	19.71	Jan. 4	17.54
1926	2.453c.	Jan. 5	2.403c.	May 18	1926	21.54	Jan. 5	19.46
1925	2.560c.	Jan. 6	2.396c.	Aug. 18	1925	22.50	Jan. 13	18.96
1924	2.789c.	Jan. 15	2.460c.	Oct. 14	1924	22.88	Feb. 26	19.21
1923	2.824c.	Apr. 24	2.446c.	Jan. 2	1923	30.86	Mar. 20	20.77

Finished steel remains steady through an ebb and flow of specifications according to products and of operations as to districts. A more spotted market situation seems in the making but March leaves the industry about where it found it—which is saying much for its inherent strength—and majority opinion over the immediate outlook is confident, says the "Iron Trade Review" in giving its regular weekly summary of events in the industry. The "Review" further states:

The upward trend in prices on some products having been arrested, specifications against expiring contracts are not quite so brisk as anticipated. Light products, especially sheets, tin plate and strip, have filled the breach as heavy steel demand lags slightly. The price situation is largely a matter of viewpoint, concessions from open market quotations often representing advances over first quarter contracts.

The automotive industry continues unquestionably the market leader and, if anything, is going stronger. Railroad equipment and line pipe buying has improved moderately, but building steel as for several weeks is better in the prospect than in actual awards. Tractor production is broadening at a time when tillage tool output is subsiding. Secondary rail buying is opening up early.

Steelmaking is little changed at Chicago at 93% and at Pittsburgh at 80. Because sheet mills have crossed 90% the first time this year and most tin plate makers are at capacity, production in the Mahoning valley is up. Steel corporation subsidiaries are averaging 90%, a gain of 1½ points this week, and the entire industry 83.

Pig iron has commanded more attention. At both Chicago and Cleveland shipments continue heavy and April promises to register the fourth consecutive monthly increase. A Buffalo interest has sold iron for boat delivery at Chicago. Bessemer iron at Pittsburgh has rebounded to \$17.50, Valley, after being shaded 25 cents. The first quarter level of \$16 has been reaffirmed by three makers at Birmingham for the second quarter. In an active market at New York nearly 10,000 tons has been placed. New barge rates are a factor in New England selling.

Eastern by-product cokemakers have underbid Connellsville beehive interests for the business of a gas producer taking 10,000 tons monthly. Beehive furnace coke is in little demand, while production of the foundry has been curtailed. On furnace coke the range now is \$2.60 to \$3 and on foundry \$3.75 to \$4.75.

Chicago district bar mills continue at capacity, but foresee specifications moderating next month while March shipments are digested. Orders passed to bar mills at Pittsburgh are slightly heavier. General manufacturing lines are taking plates satisfactorily at Chicago, but carbuilders specifications are thinning. Much barge work is in prospect at Pittsburgh but current needs are light.

Moderate orders from important buyers at Detroit lend strength to the 4.15c., Pittsburgh, quotation on autobody sheets. The 2.90c. price on black sheets holds in some districts and in others has been shaded up to \$3. Galvanized at 3.75c. is firmer, large users in the East having contracted at this price. Blue annealed is generally holding at 2.10c. Competition is keen in the Southwest. Both Chicago, Pittsburgh and Youngstown sheet mills are operating heavier.

Fifteen thousand tons of heavy steel will go to Chicago mills for 1,500 automobile car bodies ordered by the Chicago & North Western. In placing 200 ore cars the St. Paul has taken the first action on its inquiry for 4,600 freight cars. The New York Central is inquiring for 119 coaches.

A Milwaukee interest will supply 100,000 tons of welded pipe for a 400-mile line in Texas. Another Texas pipe line just placed takes 15,000 tons. Other large projects are maturing.

Seasonal need for tin plate has expanded specifications to the point where operations of the American Sheet & Tin Plate Co. are up four points, to 92%, while some independents are at capacity.

Structural steel fabricators at San Francisco have agreed not to buy foreign steel in a move for greater market stability.

Exports and imports of iron and steel in February, at 185,915 and 47,628 tons respectively, declined moderately from January, due chiefly to the short month, but the country's foreign trade position continues to improve. The excess of exports over imports this February was 148,287 tons, compared with 116,677 tons a year ago. For two months of 1928 exports have totaled 391,681 tons, a slight increase over the 381,363 tons of last year, while imports at 106,363 tons are under the 112,845 tons of a year ago.

With Bessemer iron at Pittsburgh regaining the 25 cents it lost last week, the "Iron Trade Review" composite of 14 leading iron and steel products is up one cent this week to \$35.71.

**Decreases Occur in Production of Bituminous Coal, Anthracite and Coke.**

The production of bituminous coal during the week of March 17 is estimated by the United States Bureau of Mines at 9,945,000 net tons, a decrease of 447,000 tons from the output of 10,392,000 net tons in the week of March 10. In comparison with the corresponding week of 1927, the current output is 3,075,000 net tons less. Anthracite production also shows a loss, the production for the week of March 10

17 being 1,044,000 net tons against 1,486,000 net tons for March 10, a difference of 442,000 net tons. Compared with the corresponding week of the preceding year, current output shows a loss of 388,000 net tons. Further data from the Bureau of Mines is given herewith:

BITUMINOUS COAL.

The total production of soft coal during the week ended March 17, including lignite and coal coked at the mines, is estimated at 9,945,000 net tons. Compared with the revised estimate for the preceding week, this is a decrease of 447,000 tons, or 4.3%. Production during the week in 1927 corresponding with that of March 17 amounted to 13,020,000 tons.

Estimated United States Production of Bituminous Coal (Net Tons), Incl. Coal Coked. Table with columns for 1927-1928 and 1926-1927, and sub-columns for Week and Coal Year to Date.

a Minus one day's production first week in April to equalize number of days in the two years. b Revised since last report. c Subject to revision.

The total production of soft coal produced during the present coal year to March 17 (approximately 297 working days) amounts to 460,206,000 net tons. Figures for corresponding periods in other recent years are given below:

As already indicated by the revised figures above, the total production of soft coal for the country as a whole during the week ended March 10 is estimated at 10,392,000 net tons. This is an increase of 356,000 tons, or 3.5%, over the output in the preceding week.

The following table apportioning the tonnage by States and gives comparable figures for other recent years.

Estimated Weekly Production of Coal by States (Net Tons).

Table showing estimated weekly production of coal by states for weeks ended Mar. 10, Mar. 3, Mar. 12, Mar. 13, and March Average. Columns include State, 1928, 1927, 1927, 1927, and 1923.

Total all coal. a Average rate maintained during the entire month. b Includes operations on the N. & W.; C. & O.; Virginia; K. & M., and Charleston division of the B. & O. c Rest of State, including Panhandle.

ANTHRACITE.

The total production of anthracite during the week ended March 17 is estimated at 1,044,000 net tons, a decrease, compared with the output in the preceding week, of 442,000 tons, or 29.7%. Production during the week in 1927 corresponding with that of March 17 amounted to 1,432,000 net tons.

Estimated United States Production of Anthracite (Net Tons).

Table showing estimated production of anthracite for weeks ended Mar. 3, Mar. 10, Mar. 17, and Mar. 24, with columns for Week, Coal Year to Date, and 1926-1927.

a Minus one day's production first week in April to equalize number of days in the two coal years. b Subject to revision.

Estimated Production of Beehive Coke (Net Tons).

Table showing production of beehive coke for weeks ended Mar. 17, Mar. 10, Mar. 3, Mar. 19, and Mar. 12, with columns for Week, Coal Year to Date, and 1927.

a Minus one day's production first week in January to equalize number of days in the two years. b Subject to revision.

Production of Bituminous Coal and Anthracite by States During the Month of February.

Below are shown the first estimates of the production of bituminous coal, by States, for the month of Feb. 1928 as reported by the United States Bureau of Mines. The distribution of the tonnage is based in part (except for certain States which themselves supply authentic data) on figures of loadings by railroad divisions, and in part on reports on waterways shipments.

The total production of bituminous coal for the country as a whole in February is estimated at 41,351,000 net tons, in comparison with 44,208,000 tons in January. In Feb. 1927, the output amounted to 52,904,000 net tons or 11,553,000 net tons more than current production. The average daily rate of output in February was 1,661,000 tons, a decrease

of 4.9% from the average daily rate of 1,747,000 tons for January.

Anthracite production in the month of February amounted to 5,582,000 net tons, as compared with an output of 5,690,000 tons in January and with 5,852,000 net tons in the month of Feb. 1927. The average daily rate of output in February was the same as that in January, 228,000 tons.

Estimated Production of Coal by States in February (Net Tons)a.

Table showing estimated production of coal by states in February for 1928, 1927, 1926, and 1923.

Total bituminous. Total Pennsylvania anthracite.

Total all coal.

a Figures for 1926 and 1923 only are final. b Includes operation on the N. & W., C. & O., Virginian, K. & M., B. C. & G., and Charleston division of the B. & O. c Rest of State, including Panhandle. d This group is not strictly comparable in the several years.

World Production of Coal in 1927.

The world production of coal of all grades in 1927, according to preliminary figures compiled by the United States Bureau of Mines, was 1,475,000,000 tons. This was an advance of 110,000,000 tons over the output in 1926 and of 103,000,000 tons over 1925, according to the Bureau's statistics, which appears in detail below. Of the current output, approximately 197,000,000 tons was lignite, and 1,278,000,000 tons was bituminous coal and anthracite. The lignite production was much the largest on record and showed an increase of 53% over 1913. The production of anthracite and bituminous coal also set a new record, but the increase over 1913 was small, amounting to only 5%. World demand in 1927 was stimulated by purchases to rebuild stocks after the 7-months strike of the British miners in 1926.

The following table of production by countries is based upon such official sources as are at present available, supplemented by trade information. The figures are subject to revision.

COAL PRODUCED IN THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD IN THE CALENDAR YEARS 1925, 1926 AND 1927, IN METRIC TONS.a

Table showing coal production in metric tons for principal countries in 1925, 1926, and 1927.

a One metric ton equivalent to 2204.6 pounds. b Estimate included in total. c Estimated from monthly figures as follows: Czechoslovakia, Netherlands, Poland (coal), Spain, 11 months; Poland (lignite), India, 10 months. d Mines under French control. e Data for year ended Sept. 30. f Includes production of Russia in Asia which in 1926 amounted to 2,875,741 tons of coal and 687,648 tons of lignite.



reporting member banks of the Federal Reserve System for the week ending with the close of business March 21:

The Federal Reserve Board's condition statement of 648 reporting member banks in leading cities as of Mar. 21 shows a decrease for the week of \$55,000,000 in loans and discounts, an increase of \$116,000,000 in investments, a decline of \$345,000,000 in net demand deposits, an increase of \$50,000,000 in time deposits, and an increase of \$271,000,000 in Government deposits.

Loans on stocks and bonds, including United States Government obligations, were \$69,000,000 below the March 14 total at all reporting banks, decreases of \$78,000,000 and \$8,000,000, respectively, in the New York and San Francisco districts being partly offset by increases of \$9,000,000 and \$7,000,000 in the Chicago and Boston districts. "All other" loans and discounts increased \$14,000,000 at all reporting banks and \$31,000,000 in the New York district, and declined \$10,000,000 in the Chicago district and \$6,000,000 in the San Francisco district.

The principal increases by districts in United States security holdings, which at all reporting banks were \$105,000,000 above the March 14 total, were: Chicago, \$21,000,000; Boston, \$19,000,000; San Francisco, \$17,000,000, and Cleveland, \$14,000,000. Holdings of other bonds, stocks and securities declined \$18,000,000 in the New York district and increased \$16,000,000 in the Cleveland district and \$11,000,000 at all reporting banks.

Net demand deposits declined \$345,000,000 at all reporting banks, all districts showing decreases except Philadelphia, which showed an increase of \$23,000,000, the principal declines by districts being: New York, \$224,000,000; Chicago, \$54,000,000; San Francisco, \$22,000,000; St. Louis, \$16,000,000, and Atlanta, \$15,000,000. Time deposits increased \$50,000,000 at all reporting banks, \$29,000,000 in the New York district, \$14,000,000 in the Cleveland district and \$9,000,000 in the Chicago district, and declined \$9,000,000 in the San Francisco district. Government deposits, in connection with the Treasury's quarterly financial operations, increased \$271,000,000, all districts participating in the increase.

The principal changes in borrowings from the Federal Reserve banks comprise a decline of \$28,000,000 in the New York district and an increase of \$34,000,000 in the Chicago district, all reporting banks showing a net increase of \$1,000,000.

A summary of the principal assets and liabilities of 648 reporting member banks, together with changes during the week and the year ending March 21 1928, follows:

	March 21 1928. \$	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) During	
		Week. \$	Year. \$
Loans and Investments, total.....	21,924,746,000	+60,734,000	+1,544,480,000
Loans and discounts, total.....	15,270,210,000	-55,491,000	+863,288,000
Secured by U. S. Govt. obligations	122,235,000	-21,395,000	-28,846,000
Secured by stocks and bonds.....	6,334,274,000	-48,414,000	+701,843,000
All other loans and discounts.....	8,813,701,000	+14,318,000	+190,291,000
Investments, total.....	6,654,536,000	+116,225,000	+681,192,000
U. S. Government securities.....	3,016,681,000	+105,091,000	+426,231,000
Other bonds, stocks & securities.....	3,637,855,000	+11,134,000	+254,961,000
Reserve with F. R. banks.....	1,707,746,000	-28,205,000	-3,618,000
Cash in vault.....	242,261,000	-5,854,000	-19,586,000
Net demand deposits.....	13,448,683,000	-344,829,000	+352,933,000
Time deposits.....	6,750,524,000	+49,940,000	+693,758,000
Government deposits.....	281,446,000	+271,103,000	-31,478,000
Due from banks.....	1,171,857,000	-22,263,000	+33,734,000
Due to banks.....	3,435,444,000	-160,102,000	+212,255,000
Borrowings from F. R. banks, total	353,201,000	+1,306,000	+43,962,000
Secured by U. S. Govt. obligations.....	224,817,000	-5,159,000	+17,968,000
All other.....	128,384,000	+6,465,000	+25,994,000

\* March 14 figures revised.

**Summary of Conditions in World's Market According to Cablegrams and Other Reports to the Department of Commerce.**

The Department of Commerce at Washington releases for publication to-day (March 31), the following summary of conditions abroad, based on advices by cable and other means of communication:

**ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN.**

Data on foreign trade for 1927 show a larger turnover than in 1926 and an increase in the adverse trade balance. Imports in 1927 totaled £3,155,310 and exports and re-exports £5,229,240, as against £5,574,400 and £5,190,500, respectively, for 1926. The transit trade amounted to £247,180 as against £238,000 in 1926. The largest increases in imports were among automobiles and accessories, metals and metalware, including railway trucks, timber and railway sleepers and cement, while exports of senna, hides and cotton seed exceeded those of 1926. Great Britain and Egypt, as in 1926, were the most important countries of origin and destination of the Sudan foreign trade. Imports from the United States amounted to £120,160 as compared with £127,170 in 1926. (£ equals approximately \$5.)

**AUSTRALIA.**

Due to favorable weather conditions the seasonal outlook continues optimistic although business is still slow and credit is tight. Prices of wool at the close of the season are high, with active buying competition at all sales. The present local estimate on dried fruit is 30,000 tons, or about 50% below last year's. New South Wales reports the apple market glutted. Imports into the Commonwealth from the United States in January reached the value of £2,746,000 against £3,455,500 for the preceding January, but exports to the United States increased from £604,600 to £174,000. No new developments are reported in connection with the Victorian financial moratorium.

**AUSTRIA.**

The industrial and trade developments in March, as well as the general outlook in Austria, reflect increased buying power and a generally improving economic situation. The principal industries and banks report greater earnings for 1927, and many dividend increases are proposed. Cotton mills report some improvement but their outlook remains still somewhat uncertain; other textile mills, however, are well occupied. Iron and steel mills report a growing volume of orders and a favorable outlook. The prospects for Austrian tourist traffic this season are said to be the best since the war. Savings deposits continue to increase and the month of March witnessed a material decline in the number of unemployed.

**BRITISH INDIA.**

India's foreign trade in February was of considerably higher volume than for the corresponding month in last year, both imports and exports sharing

in the increase. Imports for the month reached the value of 197,600,000 rupees as compared with 180,250,000 rupees for February, 1927, and exports increased from 260,120,000 in the earlier month to 291,400,000 rupees for February of this year. Nothing new has developed in connection with the activities of the Statutory Commission.

**BRITISH MALAYA.**

Low rubber prices and uncertainty regarding the future are apparently not effecting sales of merchandise in stock. Merchants, however, exercise great caution in placing forward orders.

**CANADA.**

The approach of spring is stimulating all lines of manufacturing, and most industrial plants are operating at a comparatively high rate of production. Steel mills are reported to be more active than at the same date last year, automobile production has been gaining, and farm implement manufacturers expect a continuance of the heavy demand for machinery which was enjoyed during 1927. Canada's production of steel ingots and castings during February, 98,820 tons, was 17% higher than during January and 78% more than in February of 1927. Pig iron production, 64,691 long tons was slightly below January output but was 28% above that for February, 1927. Automobile production shows an increase of 47% over January. Trial shipments of Alberta coal to Ontario at a freight rate of \$6.75 per ton are authorized by an Order-in-Council issued during the past week. The rate is to be effective for not less than three months in each of the next three years and a federal appropriation will cover the deficit incurred by the railways in carrying the trial shipments. The Dominion Government will experiment with pulverized coal on freight steamers and in public buildings in British Columbia to determine its suitability as a commercial fuel.

**DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.**

Business continues to be seasonally dull in the Dominican Republic with retail trade sluggish and both exports and imports below normal according to a cable from Consul James J. Murphy, Santo Domingo, made public by the Department of Commerce. Merchants are resorting to bargain sales to expedite clearance of surplus stocks and it is believed that the market is now overstocked, particularly in the dry goods trade. Credit conditions are generally fair but overdue accounts appear to be increasing and some difficulty is experienced in meeting commitments. The crop situation is satisfactory but if the drought persists it should cause some damage to all crops. The sugar campaign has produced more sugar than during the same period of last year and the estimates for the cacao and tobacco crops have been placed at 44,000,000 and 50,000,000 pounds, respectively. Unless necessary rains occur shortly, damage to the crops may cause a serious setback to business generally. Both private and public construction was active and considerable progress is being made on the water and sewage systems of Santo Domingo and on the highway projects of the Republic.

**GERMANY.**

Although the German-Russian trade increased in 1927, it resulted in an unfavorable balance for Germany of 103,200,000 marks as compared with 36,800,000 in 1926. Exports from Germany to Russia totaled 329,600,000 marks, a gain of 25% over 1926. Exports of machinery increased from 60,100,000 marks in 1926 to 117,700,000 marks in 1927. Important gains were also made in the export of iron and steel, hardware, cutlery, and electro-technical articles while exports of chemical pharmaceutical products declined considerably. Imports from Russia amounted to 432,800,000 marks, an increase of 44% as compared with 1926.

**JAPAN.**

A slight improvement of tone is noted in Japan's business circles. Rates for call money are stiffening somewhat. Foreign trade for the ten-day period, March 10 to 20, discloses contractions in both exports and imports, developing a smaller unfavorable balance than in the same period last year. It is reported that the Imperial Japanese Railways have decided to hereafter purchase only domestic rails.

**NETHERLANDS.**

General business in the Netherlands continues relatively satisfactory. Total imports during February were valued at 218,000,000 florins, a heavy increase over imports in February, 1927; exports, valued at 152,000,000 florins, were also considerably higher.

**NEW ZEALAND.**

All sections of New Zealand are having favorable rains, and economic prospects are much improved. Automobile sales in the first two weeks of March showed a decided improvement over those in January and February, and the current month's imports are expected to be larger. Keen interest is displayed in the forthcoming release of new models expected about April 1. Foreign trade, both import and export, was more active in February than for the same month in 1927. Exports increased in value from £5,015,000 to £7,843,000 and imports from £3,292,600 to £3,578,200.

**PALESTINE.**

The British gold sovereign, which was declared to be legal tender in Palestine under a public notice dated February 1, 1921, will cease to be legal tender after March 31, 1928, according to an announcement in the Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine of March 1, 1928. This supplements the recent order under which Egyptian currency ceases to be legal tender on the same date, and represents another step in the transition of Palestine to a currency system of its own.

**PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.**

Philippine export markets show little change. Copra trade continues firm and production during the past week was below expectations. Arrivals were sufficient to keep two oil mills operating. The provincial equivalent of resacado (dried copra) delivered at Manila is now 13.50 pesos per picul of 139 pounds; with the Honduras price at 12% pesos, and Cebu, 13.50 pesos. (1 peso equals \$0.50.) Weakness continues on the abaca market, although more transactions were reported during the week and stocks were slightly lowered. Production continues heavy and prices of selected grades are low. Grade F is quoted at 25 pesos per picul, L22; JUS, 21; JUK, 18; and L, 14.

**SWEDEN.**

Swedish industrial production decreased markedly during January, the general index dropping to 83 from 120 in December (monthly average 1923-1924=100.) The pulp industry suffered the greatest reduction from 144 in December to 34 in January; iron ore dropped from 209 to 134, and iron and steel from 109 to 101. With the labor conflict extended the industrial production for February will be even lower.

**SWITZERLAND.**

Business in Switzerland during March showed further improvement and future prospects are satisfactory. Unemployment has been decreasing. Despite a poor beginning, the winter season has been one of

most prosperous in recent years for the hotels. The only weak feature of the situation is the relatively unsatisfactory position of the farmers. The value of merchandise exported during the first two months of the year was much higher than during the corresponding period of last year. Building is active. Savings deposits have increased, and indications point to a higher purchasing power generally. The bank rate is firm at 3½%. Stock exchange activity is lower. The grain monopoly question has been settled by increasing the import customs service fee on grain to 10 centimes per hundred kilos to secure a subsidy of 10,000,000 francs for Swiss grain growers. The number of visitors at the Geneva motor show during this month marks a large increase. There are 107 exhibitors, against 86 last year, with the United States leading with 42 exhibitors. February imports of American automobiles exceeded imports from all other sources combined. It is announced that Parliament will investigate the feasibility of a transit tax on automobiles as a supplement to the gasoline tax for the use of the road fund.

#### UNITED KINGDOM.

The South Wales coal marketing plan has been definitely approved by the colliery companies and was to become effective immediately upon the appointment on March 27 of an executive committee. The plan has been reported previously as essentially a price fixing scheme, with a levy of 3d. a ton on all coal produced within the arrangement and compensation from the fund thus provided to collieries for loss of trade because of it. A penalty of 2d. a ton is provided for selling below the agreed minimum prices. It is announced that in addition to taking over the Great Western collieries in South Wales, the Powell Duffryn Steam Coal Company (Ltd.) will acquire from the receivers the principal property of the Lewis Merthyr collieries and also substantial interest in Cardiff collieries, thus forming an amalgamation that will control the output of nearly 10,000,000 tons of coal and 400,000 of coke annually.

#### YUGOSLAVIA.

The effect of the short agricultural crop of 1927 is reflected in the statistics of exports recently released. Exports during 1927 totaled 3,901,220 metric tons and 5,200,590 pieces, valued at 6,400,153,000 dinars (approximately \$112,858,000), as compared with 4,636,210 metric tons and 3,578,280 pieces, valued at 7,818,180,000 dinars (approximately \$138,380,000). This sharp decrease in exports is expected to result in an adverse trade balance in contrast to a small favorable balance during 1926. Corn shipments alone were 1,001,460,000 dinars less than in 1926, while the value of wheat exports declined 650,571,000 dinars. Livestock exports increased by 200,597,000 dinars, and forestry products 196,265,000 dinars. Italy was again the leading country of destination, followed by Austria, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Greece, and Hungary. Exports to the United States were valued at 48,078,000 dinars (\$843,500) as against 49,697,000 dinars (\$871,800) in 1926.

#### Issuance by President Calles of Regulations Governing Mexican Oil Law Regarded as Final Step in Adjustment of Controversy With U. S.—Statement by Ambassador Morrow.

The signing on March 27 by President Calles of new regulations governing the Mexican oil law was announced in Mexico City advices on that day, and at the same time the State Department at Washington issued the following statement:

The petroleum regulations just promulgated by President Calles constitute executive action which completes the process beginning with the decision made by the judicial branch of the Mexican Government on Nov. 17, 1927, and followed by the enactment of the new petroleum law by the legislative branch on Dec. 26 last.

Together, these steps, voluntarily taken by the Mexican Government, would appear to bring to a practical conclusion the discussions which began ten years ago with reference to the effect of the Mexican Constitution and laws upon foreign oil companies.

The Department feels, as does Ambassador Morrow, that such questions, if any, as may hereafter arise can be settled through the due operation of the Mexican administrative departments and the Mexican courts.

Noting that the law is designed to remove any retroactive or confiscatory application to American oil rights acquired before May 1, 1917, the effective date of the new Constitution, and declaring in effect that such titles stand in perpetuity the New York "Times" in copyright advices from Mexico City March 27 said:

Confirmation of the titles is still required, but the new regulations specify that the confirmations, which must be applied for before Jan. 11, 1929, shall be "issued without time limitation (as against the previous fifty-year restriction) and shall operate as recognition of rights acquired, which shall continue in force."

Ambassador Dwight W. Morrow, to whose efforts is credited the virtual settlement of the ten-year controversy between the two Governments, said that "these changes in the Mexican laws and regulations have been made by the voluntary act of the Republic of Mexico."

The new regulations, which were issued from the Ministry of Industry and Commerce and will go on formal record, were the result of a long series of conferences between Ambassador Morrow and Minister of Industry Luis Morones. Local representatives of all the important foreign companies operating in Mexico and legal experts of both sides assisted. That the regulations will be accepted by the United States Department is taken here for granted.

#### Court Decision Laid Basis.

Article 27 of the Mexican Constitution of 1917, which governs the oil holdings by foreigners, and the consequent first regulations caused diplomatic exchanges between Washington and Mexico City totally close to 40,000 words. The situation became most acute when Washington closed down the correspondence and an absolute deadlock appeared to have been reached.

The attitude of the Mexican Government was that if the oil legislation as it stood on the publication of the original regulations under Article 27 could be proved retroactive and confiscatory or detrimental to foreign property rights, then the Calles Administration would see that suitable remedies were applied after recourse to the Mexican Supreme Court. In other words, "Squel after you are hurt, but not before."

Nov. 17, 1927, was hailed as a red letter day by the foreign oil companies. On that day the Mexican Supreme Court rendered its decision favoring the Mexican Petroleum Company against the Gov-

ernment. This decision declared unconstitutional Article 14 of the regulating law regarding new concessions of rights acquired prior to 1917, and Article 15 regarding the manner of the confirmation of previous rights. Thereupon President Calles, acting upon the Supreme Court's finding, issued further regulations from which undoubtedly the basis of today's official publication was able to take root.

From the same paper we take the following statement issued by Ambassador Morrow:

The petroleum regulations issued today by the Mexican Government give evidence of the determination of the Mexican Government to recognize the rights held by foreigners in oil properties prior to the adoption of the Constitution of 1917.

These regulations, when taken with the decision handed down Nov. 17, 1927, the legislation passed by the Mexican Congress Dec. 26, 1927, and the letter Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labor Luis Morones issued Jan. 10, 1928, show that the judicial, executive, legislative and administrative departments of the Mexican Government recognize these rights.

The Supreme Court decision declared that the cutting down of the oil companies' rights to a fifty-year period was unconstitutional. In that connection the decision of the Court said that the confirmation of a right is an express recognition of the same; to limit it is to modify that right instead of confirming it.

Following that decision, President Calles asked Congress to modify the law of 1925 to conform with the Constitution as interpreted by the Court. A committee of the Congress, reporting upon this law, said:

"To confirm a right is to recognize it expressly in its whole extent and with all conditions inherent therein in such way that no restriction whatever can be established with regard to the extent or the conditions of the right confirmed."

#### Progress Since Legislation.

"After the legislation had been passed, certain oil companies still had doubt as to whether those who took confirmatory concessions under the new law would get new grants or have their old rights confirmed. Because of those doubts, Minister Morones, head of the Department of Industry, Commerce and Labor, wrote a letter answering an inquiry from an oil company stating that such confirmatory concessions would operate 'as the recognition of rights which will continue in force subject only to police regulations.'

"President Calles, on the advice of Minister Morones, has now issued new regulations modifying the old regulations in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court and the new act of Congress. The new regulations make clear what Minister Morones had already made clear in his letter—that those taking confirmatory concessions under the amended law get confirmation of their old rights rather than a grant of new rights. The form of the confirmatory concession, as set out in the new regulations, expressly declares that it is to operate as a recognition of acquired rights which continue in force.

"There remains, of course, the determination of what rights the oil companies held on May 1, 1917 (the date the Constitution became effective). While there may well be honest differences on this point, there is no reason why any such differences cannot be satisfactorily settled through due operations of the Mexican governmental departments and the Mexican courts.

"These changes in the Mexican laws and regulations have been made by the voluntary act of the Republic of Mexico. In the informal conversations which have taken place, Minister Morones and his official staff have approached the whole matter with the disposition to frame the regulations in such a way as to meet essential points that are susceptible of adjustment by general provisions."

The enactment of the bill amending the Mexican oil law was noted in these columns Dec. 31, 1927, page 3564; a further reference thereto appeared in our issue of Jan. 14, page 188.

#### Bonds of Argentine Government Drawn for Redemption.

J. P. Morgan & Co. and The National City Bank of New York, as fiscal agents, have notified holders of Government of the Argentine Nation external sinking fund 6% gold bonds, due May 1, 1960, that \$106,500 principal amount of these bonds have been drawn for retirement on May 1 next at par and accrued interest. Bonds drawn for redemption should be presented with interest coupons maturing on and after May 1, 1928, at either the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York, or at the head office of The National City Bank of New York, 55 Wall Street, where payment will be made out of moneys in the sinking fund. Interest on all bonds drawn for retirement will cease on May 1.

#### Reported Movement to Put War Debts On Business Basis—Plan of International Bankers Would Replace Dawes Plan—Theoretical Indebtedness of 132 Billion Marks Would be Cut to Definite 32 Billion.

A cablegram from its Paris correspondent, Edwin L. James, under date of March 23 is published as follows by the New York "Times" (copyright):

A gigantic financial operation for taking reparations and interallied war debts out of politics and for settling all this international indebtedness on a business basis is gradually taking more definite shape. International bankers, including, of course, American bankers, are now engaged in discussing the possibilities of marketing a large amount of German bonds as part of the scheme, which is due to come to the forefront after the European and American elections scheduled for this year. It is realized that a certain amount of American governmental co-operation will be needed to make the plan a success, and financial leaders by no means appear to despair of obtaining this co-operation.

For the past two years bankers who have looked upon international indebtedness left by the war as an economic, rather than a political affair, have been studying elements which might make possible a better settlement, and in their minds the Dawes plan is but a step toward final and satisfactory arrangement. Their plans have hitherto come up against the nationalistic spirit in European countries and the disinclination of the American authorities to admit that there is any connection between reparations and Europe's war debt to the United States. It

is evident that the bankers believe that the public opinion of all countries is coming to see the wisdom of making a different settlement from that binding the countries to make budget payments over half a century or more.

#### Plan Proposed by Experts.

After the various phases through which the plan has passed, the experts at work on it have now come to approximately the following scheme:

Instead of reparations remaining at a theoretic total of 132,000,000,000 gold marks, the total would be set at 32,000,000,000 gold marks, or some \$7,600,000,000. Replacing the Dawes plan as it stands at present, with a transfer of the guarantee, this German debt would be covered by the issuance of German bonds in this amount. One-half the sum, or 16,000,000,000 marks, would be made up of 11,000,000,000 marks in German railroad bonds and 5,000,000,000 marks in industrial mortgage bonds, as provided under the Dawes plan. These bonds, bearing 5% interest and 1% amortization, would be, as in the past working of the Dawes plan, cared for by the earnings of the railroads and German industry. They would form perhaps the best possible German investment for foreign capital.

The other 16,000,000,000 marks in bonds would be taken care of by the German budget. It can be seen that of the burden laid by the Dawes plan on the German budget this would mean a reduction of 40%.

#### Bond Proceeds to America.

Now, under the proposed plan, the receipts from the sale of the railroad and industrial bonds would be used largely to liquidate the allied debts to America, while the other 16,000,000,000 marks, most of which would be paid in kind, as in the past, would go to France and Belgium to recompense them for the cost of reconstruction of war damage.

Of course, no such amount on securities could be dumped on the investment market in one bunch. There would be needed a comprehensive and careful schedule for marketing these securities. And that is what the bankers are now studying.

As for the railroad and industrial bonds, it is quite apparent that, bearing only 5% interest, they could not be sold at par. It is figured that they might be sold around about 80. This, then, if the sale should be found practicable, would bring in something more than \$3,000,000,000. Under the calculation of the present value to America of the various debt settlements, it has been popularly figured that America stands to get about \$4,000,000,000.

There has been some study as to whether it would be best to appeal to the Americans to strike a bargain in accepting a lesser sum for the sake of a cash settlement, which would probably be to American advantage, both politically and commercially. Now, however, the idea is put forward that America might be asked to discount her claims at the rate of the corresponding figure at which the bonds could be sold. In other words, if bonds bearing 5% were sold on a 7% basis, then America would discount her claims on the Allies at the same rate.

The \$4,000,000,000 result is reached by a 5% calculation and it is apparent that if the 7% basis were used the present value of the total would be somewhat less.

#### Attitude of American Government.

In printing the above the "Times" said:

While of course the American Government has taken no part in the discussions, there seems to be a well-defined feeling that, if Europe shows itself willing to make all-around sacrifices to effect such a business arrangement the United States will not turn a deaf ear to requests for its co-operation.

It is understood that there is small chance of getting this plan close to operation this year, but there is hope that next year will see great progress toward a settlement along these lines or similar lines.

No one better than the bankers know the difficulty of marketing \$4,000,000,000 worth of German bonds, but the fact that the bankers are taking the plan seriously shows that they believe it possible. The other \$4,000,000,000 worth, intended for reconstruction payments, need not be marketed in the near future. Germany could continue its 6% payments by deliveries in kind.

It is believed that the conferences which have been held indicate that the European Governments would in the long run accept the proposed plan.

### French Gold Deposits \$112,000,000—London Places American and British Consignments at That Figure—French Banks Estimate \$100,000,000 More Will be Taken From U. S.

With reference to the gold shipments thus far the current year to France, a cablegram from London March 24 (copyright) to the New York "Times" stated:

Custom House returns for the week ending last Wednesday show that £3,011,978 more gold was exported in that period from London to Paris. This makes the aggregate shipments from here to the French market during the past four weeks £13,573,831. If the £10,000,000 of gold taken from New York for the Bank of France during the year to date is added to the London withdrawals, the total quantity of gold repatriated by France in 1928 to date will run beyond £23,000,000.

This considerably exceeds the amount released by the Bank of England from gold pledged against the French war loan when that indebtedness was paid off to the Bank of England last Spring. Gold receipts by the Bank of England in the last calendar week were £1,000,000, in the form of sovereigns released from earmarking on account of the South African Reserve Bank. Withdrawals were £108,000, made up of bars sold for unstated destinations.

In its issue of March 26 the same paper, in a Paris copyright message March 23 had the following to say regarding further shipments of the metal to France:

Although supplies on the Paris money market continue abundant, a temporary tightening of rates is expected for the end of the quarter. No official information is available regarding the amount of gold which the Bank of France will probably import from abroad in addition to that already drawn from London and New York.

The banking estimate, however, is that another \$100,000,000 will be taken from America. The official declaration by the Bank of France, that all gold drawn from New York was already earmarked, and that the shipments therefore do not reduce American market supplies, was elicited by inexact and misleading comments published concerning the gold shipments from America.

At the moment, some home capitalists are selling French securities and reinvesting the proceeds in foreign stocks. But so long as the

present strong tendency of French securities continues, no expectation is entertained of a wide movement of French capital for investment abroad. Under the present circumstances, only the private banks are taking advantage of the opportunity, and in their case the investment of funds abroad is merely a temporary expedient whereby the loan of foreign exchange by the Bank of France is utilized. As a result of these particular operations, the international movement of capital is at present balanced, and the Bank of France buys only a small quantity of exchange on the market for actual cash.

General impressions in Paris financial circles regarding the political situation are favorable. The prevailing opinion is that the elections will result in a majority for the National Coalition Cabinet with Poincaré as leader. The prediction of the bankers is that, in such event, Poincaré will abandon the Finance Ministry, while still remaining Prime Minister, and will not oppose measures for legal stabilization.

The following further reference to the gold movement was contained in Associated Press advices from Paris March 25:

The administration of Premier Poincaré and officials of the Bank of France are determined to increase greatly the bank's gold stock far beyond the consignments recently arrived from New York, and it is believed that the present movement of gold to France has just begun.

The aim of the Government is to transform into gold a considerable part of its thousand million dollars abroad in credits and exchange and have the coin and ingots actually in the vaults of the Bank of France. The ultimate purpose of all this, of course, is stabilization of the franc on a gold basis, but whether stabilization will be undertaken sooner or later than early summer is not known at present. French credit, in and outside of the country, will be effectively strengthened by the actual presence in the Bank of France cellars of the mass of gold rather than bookkeeping entries in five or six foreign money centers.

The Bank of France, operating for the Treasury, has upward of a thousand million dollars in exchange for credits abroad. Of this amount \$700,000,000 is in New York; £60,000,000 in London and lesser amounts in Amsterdam and Zurich.

The French note circulation of 58,000,000,000 francs could be 75% covered by the 3,600,000,000 francs gold now in the Bank of France and the five or six billion francs gold or equivalent abroad. The purpose of the Government, it is explained authoritatively, is not to bring back the total amounts now abroad but to increase its gold stock in Paris enough to approximate 50% of the note circulation.

Unlike ordinary citizens of other countries, one of the characteristics of the French peasant is that he wants gold for part of his money just to know he can get it and keep it if he wants to. Government experts have concluded that the peasant would not be content when the franc is finally stabilized to receive other pieces of paper which he was told represented gold, but must know that he can get the gold also.

Before launching the program to bring huge stocks of gold home the Bank of France sounded out the Bank of England and was told that the English gold stocks were not sufficiently large to spare much or any for French account and it would be far better for international finance for France to leave her balances in England alone and draw from New York.

Pursuing this suggestion, it is understood here that the New York bankers gave sympathetic reception to the proposition to withdraw any amount of gold the Bank of France desires, but the belief prevails that the New York bankers have grave doubts as to whether or not France should allow the gold coin to actually go into circulation once the franc is stabilized, the danger being, it is pointed out, that when the gold one has been released from the bank into private hands it is likely to be hoarded and become of no use either as a circulating medium or as giving stability to gold certificates. The gold ought, according to bankers, to be retained in the bank more as a symbol than anything else.

### Creation of Gold Franc of Reduced Value Opposed by Academy of Sciences.

The following United Press advices from Paris appeared in the "Wall Street Journal" of March 20:

Creation of a gold franc of reduced value would upset the metric system and would "be an inexcusable fraud perpetrated on all creditors," the Academy of Sciences said in a communique. The academy proposes to exchange paper money for one-fifth its value in gold, marking down debts of all kinds to correspond with the gold value of the franc at the time the debts were contracted.

### Secretary Mellon Says Gold Movement Is Without Significance—U. S. Still Holds Half World's Gold Supply.

The view that the large movement of gold out of the United States during the last nine months has had no material effect on the domestic money market is held by Secretary Mellon, according to Associated Press dispatches from Washington March 29, which added:

It was said to-day at the Treasury that although the exports of gold reached \$90,000,000 in March, this country still holds about one-half of the world's monetary gold supply and the outward movement can continue for some time without affecting the local market.

The "Journal of Commerce" in stating through its Washington correspondent March 29 that no alarm is felt by Secretary Mellon as to the continued and striking outward flow of gold from the United States went on to say:

Mellon feels that the present gold movement could continue for some time without affecting American domestic credit and other economic conditions. From the standpoint of the business of the United States, the gold movement is without significance, in Mellon's view.

Coincident with American gold export, France, according to Treasury advices, is gradually strengthening its financial position preparatory to going on the gold standard of currency, an accomplishment, however, which is not anticipated by Secretary Mellon until after the French elections.

While Treasury officials said that it would be natural for France to seek large credits from the American Federal Reserve banks and other banks of issue, as have other nations before attaining the gold stand-

ard, there is a possibility that the Paris Government may not need to take this step.

Mellon was represented as feeling that French finances are particularly strong and that possibly that government has sufficient resources to move toward a gold standard without outside assistance.

Great Britain, Poland, Italy and Belgium obtained credits in this country for stabilization purposes. However, in these cases none of the governments which obtained credits has "drawn down" any actual money. The credits, however, are of material psychological effect and form a powerful advertisement of security, a reason which may lead France to follow a similar course.

### Mexican Gold Peso Valuation.

From the "Wall Street Journal" of March 29, we take the following Mexico City advices:

President Calles, through extraordinary powers granted him to legislate on financial matters, has issued a decree through the Treasury Department, stating the value of the Mexican gold peso in relation to foreign money will be fixed four times a year, March, June, September and December. This affects foreign money which can be exchanged for national gold in payment of federal duties.

Another decree allows banks, banking establishments and money exchanges to import foreign coin and bills in limited quantities to be exchanged for Mexican money. A check is placed upon excess importation, which allows the Treasury, upon decision of the National Banking Commission, to restrain further importing whenever it is deemed inadvisable for "national economy."

### Gold Basis for Norway.

A Central News cablegram to the New York News Bureau from Oslo, March, 29, stated:

The Norwegian Premier announces that as soon as possible the krone will be placed on a gold basis. He declared that the government would resign if shown that a majority of the Storting favored writing down the exchange value of the krone.

On March 20, London advices to the "Wall Street Journal" stated:

The unconfirmed report that Norway intends to return to the gold standard April 1 is linked with the recent visit of a representative of Hambros Bank, who has been negotiating with Norwegian Government over possibility of granting credits for reconstruction of Andreessen og Bergens Kreditbank and Centralbanken for Norge. If an agreement is reached, an international banking group will take a block of shares of the reconstructed banks and grant credit, but the transaction is dependent upon Norway's return to the gold standard.

### Improvement in Italian Treasury Situation—Budget Shows Surplus of 104 Million Lire.

Romolo Angelone, Commercial Attache of the Royal Italian Embassy, in advices to us under date of March 26, says:

I am just in receipt of a cable communication from Count Volpi, the Italian Minister of Finance, dealing with the Italian Treasury situation at the end of February 1928. On that date the Italian budget showed a real surplus of 104 million lire, resulting from the difference between receipts amounting to 12,720 million lire and expenses for 12,616 millions.

The account kept by the Treasury with the Banca d'Italia for fiscal operations showed, at the end of that month, a credit of 352 millions in favor of the Treasury.

The total Italian internal debt at the end of February 1928 amounted to 86,511 millions. At the end of February paper circulation reached 17,270 million lire, as against 17,380 millions at the end of January last. The circulation of Treasury notes of small denomination was reduced, during the month of February, by 102 million lire.

### Study by Max Winkler of Investment in Italian Bonds—Market Appreciation Averages \$32.50 per Bond.

According to a compilation prepared by Max Winkler of Bertron, Griscom & Co., Inc., the aggregate par value of Italian loans which have thus far been publicly offered in this market, is \$321,775,500. Of the total, \$172,000,000 or about 54% represent government and municipal issues; \$116,875,500 or 36.5% constitute public utility loans, and the remainder, or 9.5%, industrial obligations. It is stated that the aggregate value of these bonds, computed on the basis of the price of issue to the American investor, was \$303,400,500, of which \$160,905,000 represented the value of government and municipal loans, \$111,190,800 that of public utility loans, and \$31,304,700 the value of industrial bonds. On the basis of recent quotations, the value of all Italian loans totaled \$313,864,500, an advance of \$10,464,000 over the value on the basis of original issue price. In other words, if the American investor had purchased one \$1,000 bond of each Italian loan offered here and had remained a holder of such bonds, he would, in addition to receiving a very liberal return on his original investment, aggregating well over 7%, also have a material appreciation in his principal, amounting to \$32.50 per bond. The appreciation is most marked in the industrial group, composed largely of issues with stock purchase warrants, amounting to \$81 per bond of \$1,000 par value. The public utility group follows with an average profit of \$27.75 per bond. The enhancement in the Government and Municipal group averages \$26.50 per bond.

Details regarding the appreciation in value in Italian dollar loans sold in New York are presented in the subjoined table:

ITALIAN LOANS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Issue.	Par Value.	Value at Price of Issue.	Value at Recent Price.	Appreciation per \$1,000 Bond.
<b>A—Govt. and Municipalities—</b>				
Italian 7s 1951	\$100,000,000	\$94,500,000	\$98,000,000	\$35.00
Italian Credit Cons. 7s, 1937	4,500,000	4,342,500	4,348,125	1.25
Italian Credit Cons. 7s, 1947	7,500,000	7,162,500	7,200,000	5.00
Milan 6½s, 1952	30,000,000	27,300,000	28,012,500	10.00
Rome 6½s, 1952	30,000,000	27,600,000	27,900,000	23.75
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$172,000,000</b>	<b>\$160,905,000</b>	<b>\$165,460,625</b>	<b>\$26.50</b>
<b>B—Public Utilities—</b>				
Adriatic Elec. 7s, 1952	5,000,000	4,800,000	4,925,000	25.00
Inter. Power 6½s, 1955	10,000,000	9,375,000	9,375,000	-----
Inter. Power 7s, 1936	5,000,000	5,000,000	4,950,000	*10.00
Inter. Power 7s, 1957	10,000,000	9,637,500	9,950,000	31.25
Inter. Power 7s, 1952	6,000,000	5,730,000	5,880,000	25.00
Isarco 7s, 1952	5,000,000	4,675,080	4,687,500	2.50
Italian Pub. Util 7s, 1952	20,000,000	18,600,000	19,450,000	42.50
Italian Superpower 6s, 1963	20,250,000	20,250,000	20,655,000	20.00
Lombard Elec. 7s, 1952	6,000,000	5,640,000	5,872,500	38.75
Meridionale Elec. 7s, 1957	11,625,500	11,103,300	11,393,970	25.00
Terni Elec. 6½s, 1953	12,000,000	10,830,000	10,920,000	7.50
United Elec. 7s, 1956	6,000,000	5,550,000	6,375,000	137.50
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$116,875,500</b>	<b>\$111,190,800</b>	<b>\$114,433,970</b>	<b>\$27.75</b>
<b>C—Industrials—</b>				
Fiat 7s, 1946	10,000,000	9,300,000	10,500,000	120.00
Isotta Fraschini 7s, 1942	1,500,000	1,432,500	1,464,375	21.25
Lloyd Sabauda 7s, 1930-41	2,400,000	2,352,200	2,364,500	5.00
Montecatini 7s, 1937	10,000,000	9,650,000	10,675,000	102.50
Pirelli 7s, 1952	4,000,000	3,820,000	4,235,000	78.50
Venetian Mortgage 7s, 1912	5,000,000	4,750,000	4,731,250	*3.75
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$32,900,000</b>	<b>\$31,304,700</b>	<b>\$33,970,125</b>	<b>\$81.00</b>
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>\$321,775,500</b>	<b>\$303,400,500</b>	<b>\$313,864,500</b>	<b>\$32.50</b>

\* Denotes depreciation per bond.

### Improvement in Unemployment Conditions in Italy.

Under date of March 28, Associated Press cablegrams from Rome stated:

Unemployment in Italy is on the decrease, Premier Mussolini told the Council of Ministers to-day.

The Premier said that 26,000 persons had been absorbed in the various trades since the end of January, when the number of unemployed in Italy was about 439,000. With the resumption of building and agricultural activities he felt certain that the employment would greatly increase.

There have been no disorders and no attempts to disturb the public peace, the Premier reported.

### Spain Makes Known Decision to Remain With League of Nations.

The decision of Spain to remain with the League of Nations was made known on March 22, when the Spanish Government made public its reply to Francisco José Urutia, President of the League Council, accepting the invitation to re-enter the League. The reply, which is signed by Premier de Rivera, says, according to Associated Press advices from Madrid March 22:

#### Mr. President:

I have the honor to inform you that I have received your kind letter of March 9, which contains in the name of the Council and of the League of Nations, and in agreement with the desires expressed by all its members, a resolution adopted by that body in session that day for consideration of the Government of his Majesty.

The affectionate terms in which the letter is written, eliminating all references which might give any indication of not desiring to see Spain separated from the League of Nations, in order that she may continue to collaborate in the great disinterested work, could not fail to make an impression on the Government over which I preside and which met in special session for the purpose of studying such an important document.

Spain, which has not failed to cooperate during these years in the noble and inspiring aims of the League of Nations, proposing and negotiating with various countries in treaties of conciliation and arbitration, is very sensible to the invitation which your Excellency has transmitted to his Majesty's Government, and is of the belief that there is not and could not be any other reply than to accept gratefully, without conditions or reservations, the honorable invitation.

The Government trusts that the Assembly will determine the form and position to which Spain is entitled in order that her participation may be efficacious and useful and in conformity with her special situation as a great neutral power during the late war and her ancient position of creator of civilized nations.

This is all I can say, expressing to you the most sincere gratitude for all these representatives of the nations who have voiced respect and love for the old and glorious Spanish nation.

In indicating that the Spanish Cabinet at a meeting March 20 had approved the return of Spain to the League, a copyright cablegram on that date to the New York "Times" stated:

Spain gave two years' notification of her intention to leave the League nearly two years ago and without tonight's action she would have been out of the organization in June. Spain has just received concessions in Tangier from England and France and this probably had to do with her decision to return to Geneva.

I was also noted in the same cablegram that the action of the Spanish Government is in reply to the appeal made during the recent session of the Council of the League when a similar appeal was addressed to Brazil and Costa Rica. According to a cablegram March 25 from Rio de Janeiro to the "Herald-Tribune" says:



Brazil will not return to the League of Nations at present despite the example set by Spain and the friendly, if non-committal, interim reply sent to the League Council after its appeal for Brazil's renewed membership, it was learned on high authority today.

It is understood that Brazil will continue to collaborate with League members for defense of the principles under which the League was created. But it is unlikely, it is said, that Brazil ever will resume full activity so long as the situation continues as it was when she withdrew in 1926.

President Luiz opposes any change in policy during his administration. His own policy was inherited from that of President Bernardes. Bernardes was in office when Brazil withdrew and announced she would not return until the League's character became universal instead of sectional.

Brazil will continue, as heretofore, to co-operate in purely technical activities, as does the United States.

It was said semi-officially today that Brazil's distaste for the League was due to a belief that the Lovarno treaty powers dominated it, and that the representatives of the American republics were there as nothing more than provisional representatives whose re-election to the Council "always led to sad rivalries prejudicial to the tranquil course of Pan-American relations."

Brazil announced her withdrawal from the League in June, 1926. Neither its withdrawal nor that of Spain could become effective until two years after notice was given of withdrawal.

#### Election of Gen. Carmona as Portuguese President Leads to Talk of Foreign Loan Without League Supervision.

On March 25 the election of General Carmona as President of the Portuguese Republic brought out such a large vote that it is held to justify the Government's claim to have wide popular approval according to copyright advices from Lisbon March 26 to the New York "Times," from which we also quote the following:

The election was entirely peaceful. In Lisbon 37,000 persons voted, as did 55,000 in Oporto. It is estimated that the ballots throughout the country will run up to 500,000.

This election puts the Government, established in 1926 by a coup d'état, on a legal footing and in some ways counteracts the bad effects of the refusal of the League of Nations to extend a loan of \$60,000,000 without control. That action has been the subject of bitter criticism in the Lisbon press. It is recalled that Portugal fought on the allied side in the World War and lost several thousand men for League ideals, and now the League is accused of seeking to treat her on the same footing as the ruined countries of Central Europe, although Portugal is still the fourth colonial empire of the world.

There is a widespread belief that the loan still will be raised privately and, if not on same advantageous terms as the League would have given, at least without the indignity of outside control. In an interview in the newspaper Secolo, General Sinel de Cordes, Minister of Finance, says there are groups of foreign bankers ready to negotiate the loan independently of the League, but that a foreign loan will be made only after an internal loan can be floated for reduction of the internal floating debt.

#### Yugoslav Budget Passed by Skuptchina—Opposition Abstains From Voting—Dinar Stabilization Planned.

From the New York "Times" we take the following copyright advices from Belgrade March 26:

The Skuptchina today passed the 1928 budget by a vote of 191 against 11. The present provisional government was formed to pass the budget and therefore has succeeded in carrying out its program, although opposition was of the bitterest kind and resulted in the expulsion of M. Raditch, the Opposition leader, from Parliament and the withdrawal of more than 100 Deputies from important sessions.

Before the vote M. Raditch read a declaration that his faction refused to participate in the voting and would not accept responsibility for the budget.

The Government will shortly have to call elections, as agreed before it assumed office, but it will first attempt to pass a bill stabilizing the dinar, which is a preliminary condition of the proposed loan to the State by Anglo-American bankers. The dinar will be stabilized at about the rate of present exchange. The Government also wishes to settle the war debt with France and agree to pay a debt of 1,500,000 dinars to the State bank.

If the Government succeeds in passing the necessary legislation, Finance Minister Markovitch will go to London to sign the loan agreement and arrange for the first payment, which the Government hopes will be made during next month and will amount to about \$15,000,000.

#### Revenues of Polish Government in 1927 Exceeded Expenditures by Nearly 400 Million Zlotys.

The American Polish Chamber of Commerce and Industry in the United States, Inc., with offices at 953 Third Avenue, this city, reports under date of Mar. 20, the receipt of cablegram advices from the Minister of Finance at Warsaw, announcing that revenues of the Polish Government for the calendar year 1927 exceeded expenditures by nearly 400 million zlotys. Total revenues for the year amounted to 2797 million zlotys as compared with 1930 million zlotys in 1926. The zloty is now stabilized at a value of 11.22 cents. The statement issued by the chamber says:

Almost every source of revenue yielded a larger amount this year than last. Revenues from budgetary sources increased from 1895 million zlotys to 2545 million. Of these, administrative revenues increased 17%, income from public taxes 38%, from monopolies 27%, and from public enterprises 80%. Income from extraordinary sources such as State loans increased from 17 million to 152 million zlotys.

Government expenditures during the year rose from 1841 million zlotys in 1926 to 2407 million. Administrative expenses increased 24%, while the Government spent 21% more for pensions and allowances and 18% more for the reduction of the public debt. There were no expenditures for state enterprises in either year.

As provided in the Stabilization Plan, there was no increase in Treasury notes, and the sound condition of the finances made it possible to retire 138 million zlotys of Treasury notes outstanding.

#### Increase in Investment of Foreign Countries in Brazil Following Stabilization of Currency.

Increase of 40% in the investment of foreign countries in Brazil in 1927 has followed the stabilization of that country's currency, and of this amount approximately 80% comes from the United States, according to a statement made public March 24, by Dr. Lindolfo Coller upon his departure from this country for Europe. Dr. Coller was one of the five delegates from Brazil at the Pan-American Conference in Havana and is a member of the Brazilian Legislature. He is quoted as saying:

We have known for a number of years that stabilization of the currency was necessary. We already are gratified to feel the effects of this stabilization.

With the exchange stabilized we observe a great increase of American capital coming into Brazil. We do not have at hand exact statistical data, but all business men who know Brazilian conditions know that the imports from the United States and the exports to the United States will reach heretofore unknown amounts.

Particularly in 1927 in comparison with other years, there was an unusually large amount of American capital invested in Brazil's hydro-electric projects.

It is easy to understand this increase in American interest. Before Brazil stabilized the exchange, foreigners realized that their investments in Brazil were at best uncertain. Proof that this skepticism is rapidly diminishing and is almost entirely gone is indicated in the increase of foreign capital in the last year. Roughly, I would estimate this increase at more than 40% over 1926. I believe I am safe in saying that of all foreign capital at present invested in Brazilian enterprises, 80% comes from the United States.

In my opinion the fact that has opposed the more rapid development of American investments in Brazil is the marked difference between the commercial laws of the United States and Brazil, particularly as they affect the operations of large corporations. We cannot say that Brazilian laws are at fault; it is rather that American law in its technique and in its accurate and concise application has advanced far beyond the laws of any other country. Taking into consideration the fact that by far the greatest percentage of our trade is with the United States, and always will be, it is to us a matter of the greatest concern that we adapt our laws to those of the United States. Toward this end we are bending every effort, and I sincerely hope that the results of these efforts will be felt within the next few years.

Dr. Coller has been in this country for several weeks and is now on his way to Paris to attend the International Inter-Parliamentary Conference of Commerce.

#### Annual Report of Agricultural Credit Bank of Santiago, Chile.

The first annual report of the Caja de Credito Agrario Santiago (Agricultural Credit Bank) demonstrates the benefit which the country is receiving from this institution. The February bulletin of the Banco Central de Chile, Santiago just received by its New York correspondent the National Bank of Commerce in New York, points out that for many years the agriculturalists in Chile could obtain long term mortgage credits from the mortgage banks and short credit from the commercial banks, but they lacked the medium term credit necessary for the growth and fattening of cattle, purchase of farm machinery, etc. This need is being filled by the Caja de Credito Agrario, it is stated. It is added:

The work of this institution was made possible by the passage of the Prenda Agraria law which became effective July 29 1926, and which was modified in 1927. This law substantially changed the previous legal practice by permitting mortgages on agricultural products, cattle and timber and agricultural machinery, while the property pledged remained in possession of the owners.

As a result of this law the organization of the Caja de Credito Agrario was authorized and the Caja de Credito Hipotecario was authorized to finance its operations. The Caja de Credito Agrario was organized with a capital of two million pesos, which was almost entirely supplied by the Caja de Credito Hipotecario, and began operations in Feb. 1927.

During 1927 this institution made loans amounting to \$41,768,825, of which almost 27 million pesos were cattle loans. The number of loans has been constantly increasing and the average amount of each loan has been decreasing. Thus in March 24 loans were made averaging \$84,000 each as compared with 197 loans in December with an average of less than \$34,000 each. On January 31 1928 the amount of outstanding loans was \$43,830,728.

#### Bolivian Government Awards Railroad Contract To American Firm—Work to be Paid For Through Loan Placed in U. S. In 1927.

According to information received in New York and made public March 19, the Bolivian Government has approved the award of an important railroad construction contract to a firm of American engineers, Kennedy & Carey of 44 Wall Street, New York. For several years the Bolivian Government has been planning the construction of a railroad from Cochabamba to Santa Cruz. The completion of this line will link up the high plateau region of Bolivia with the

fertile Amazon Valley district. The total extent of the railroad when completed will be approximately 300 miles, and will represent an investment by the Government in the neighborhood of \$35,000,000. At the present time it is stated there is no communication between these two sections of the country other than by dirt roads which make the passage of freight traffic slow and umbersome. Kennedy & Carey have been awarded a contract for the construction of the first section of the new railroad from Cochamba to Aiquille, a distance of approximately 100 miles. This section will bring the railroad from the plateau section to the beginning of the Amazon plain. It is expected that construction will be initiated immediately. The government is paying for the work from the proceeds of a loan placed in the United States in 1927.

#### Bonds of Antioquia Highway-to-the-Sea Drawn For Redemption.

Holders of Department of Antioquia Highway-to-the-Sea 8% internal gold peso bonds dated November 1 1926, and due November 1 1946, have been notified that 9,000 pesos principal amount of such bonds have been drawn by lot for redemption and will be paid May 1 at their nominal value in U. S. dollars at the office of the Central Union Trust Company, 80 Broadway, New York City. Interest on the drawn bonds will cease after that date.

#### Philippine National Bank Accumulates Surplus—Returns Advances By Government.

The Philippine National Bank has accumulated a surplus in excess of 50% of its capital stock, the War Department announced on March 25, stating that the auditor's memorandum just received places the surplus at 5,058,138 pesos. The Associated Press advices from Washington, from which we quote, also said:

The bank also has set up the reserve for its circulation notes, returning to the Treasurer of the Islands the amount the Government advanced for that purpose.

It also has paid the Government 99,414 pesos as the first payment on account of deposits and capital surrendered to the bank under the rehabilitation act. Hereafter, under the act, three-fourths of the net profits of the bank will be paid into the Treasury of the islands to refund the amounts which the United States assumed in taking over the losses of the bank.

#### International Syndicate Offers \$35,000,000 6% Bond Issue of Republic of Colombia—Books Closed.

An international syndicate headed by Hallgarten & Co., Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co., Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., and Lehman Brothers, and including Cassatt & Co., William R. Compton Company, The Northern Trust Company, Chicago; E. H. Rollins & Sons, The Equitable Trust Company of New York, Graham, Parsons & Co., Illinois Merchants Company, and Ames, Emerich & Co., Inc., in the United States, and Dominion Securities Corporation, Ltd., Nesbitt, Thomson & Company, Ltd., McLeod, Young, Weir & Co., Ltd., R. A. Daly & Co., Matthews & Co., Ltd., Royal Securities Corporation, Ltd., Bell, Gouinlock & Co., Greenshields & Co., and Hanson Bros., Inc., in Canada, offered on March 26, in this country, Canada and Europe \$35,000,000 Republic of Colombia 6% external sinking fund gold bonds, dated April 1, 1928, and due October 1, 1961, priced at 95 and interest, to yield over 6.35% to maturity. The closing of the subscription books was announced the same day by the syndicate, a large over-subscription being reported. The proceeds of the loan are to be used in further development of railroad and highway construction in accordance with a plan of the Republic formulated several years ago. The bonds will be redeemable on any interest date at face amount on not less than 20 days' notice. A cumulative sinking fund of 1% per annum (calculated to retire the whole issue at or before maturity) is provided for, to operate semi-annually through purchase of bonds at or below face amount, or if not so obtainable then by call of bonds by lot at face amount. The Republic reserves the right to increase the amount of any sinking fund payment, and to tender bonds in lieu of cash. The bonds, in coupon form in denominations of \$1,000 and \$500, will be registerable as to principal only. Principal and interest (April 1 and October 1) will be payable in New York City, at the office of either of the Fiscal Agents, Hallgarten & Co. and Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co., in United States gold coin of the present standard of weight and fineness, or at the option of the holder, in London, at the head office of Westminster Bank Limited, Sub-Fiscal Agent, in sterling at the exchange rate of \$4.8665 to the Pound, without deduction for any Colomb-

ian taxes, present or future. Hallgarten & Co. and Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co. are fiscal agents; the National Bank of Commerce in New York is registrar. American investments in Colombia are estimated at approximately \$220,000,000. The ordinary revenues of the Republic are given as \$60,639,694 in 1927, and the ordinary expenditures as \$48,923,664. Dr. Esteban Jaramillo, Minister of Finance and Public Credit of the Republic of Colombia in advices to the syndicate says in part:

In the period 1922 to 1926 the Republic also received treaty payments from the United States in the total amount of \$25,000,000. During the same period the Republic, in addition to ordinary expenditures, decreased its national debt by more than \$23,500,000, invested \$6,000,000 initial capital in the Bank of the Republic and the Agricultural Mortgage Bank, and spent over \$57,000,000 upon railroad construction and other public works.

While, as above shown, there was in 1927 a balance of ordinary revenues over ordinary expenditures, the outlay in that year for railroads and other public works was over \$32,000,000, and exceeded by approximately \$3,000,000 such balance of ordinary revenues and the proceeds of the \$25,000,000 loan of 1927 applicable to such purposes during that year.

The Minister of Finance also says:

**Obligation.**—These Bonds will constitute the direct obligation of the Republic of Colombia, secured by its full faith and credit. The Republic agrees, among other things, that if while any Bonds of the present loan are outstanding, it shall secure any loan by a lien or charge upon any national income or revenues, the Bonds of this loan shall be secured in like form, equally and ratably with such loan.

**Debt.**—Colombia's national debt, both internal and external, upon completion of this financing will approximate \$80,400,000. This is equivalent to less than \$11 per capita, which is among the lowest for any of the countries of the world, and compares with estimated figures for Argentina of \$109 and for Uruguay of \$125.

**Monetary System.**—The Bank of the Republic, organized along the lines of the Federal Reserve System, is the sole bank of issue. On March 1, 1928, its gold reserves were 106.95% of its notes in circulation. The Colombian peso, with a gold parity of \$.9733, is now quoted at a slight premium.

#### \$3,000,000 Issue of Provincial Bank of Westfalia Purchased by International Acceptance Bank and Harris, Forbes & Co.

Announcement was made March 28 that the International Acceptance Bank and Harris, Forbes & Co. have purchased a \$3,000,000 five-year 6% gold note of the Provincial Bank of Westfalia, one of the oldest provincial banks in Germany. Public offering will be made of participation certificates secured by the note, and the credit of the Province. The institution which was founded in 1832 aids agriculture development through the extension of loans to farmers, and also home-building by the granting of mortgages. It makes loans to municipalities for the development of public utilities; finances the construction of schools, in addition to furnishing the usual banking credits to commerce and industry. The primary purpose of the bank is to assist Provincial authorities in carrying out their financial and economic policies. The bank is owned by the Province and is under its direct supervision. On Dec. 31, 1927 capital, reserves and undivided profits amounted to \$2,917,434 and total resources to \$49,318,745. On this date the bank had outstanding obligations maturing in one year or over of \$11,152,167. Since that date Fl. 6,000,000 7% bonds due 1927 were issued in Holland.

#### Offering of \$3,000,000 6½% Gold Notes of Nassau Land Bank, Wiesbaden, Germany.

An issue of \$3,000,000 Nassau Land Bank (Wiesbaden, Germany) First Mortgage Collateral 6½% Sinking Fund Gold Notes due March 1, 1938 was offered March 30 by Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., and Colvin & Co. at 97.50 and interest yielding 6.85%. The notes will be dated March 1, 1928. At the option of the bank, the notes will be redeemable on any interest date, other than for sinking fund, as a whole or in part on and after March 1, 1934 at par and accrued interest plus ½ of 1% for each six months' period from the redemption date to maturity. A sinking fund will be provided sufficient to retire \$600,000 principal amount of notes on the 1st of March of each of the years from 1934 to 1937, inclusive, by purchase at or below par and accrued interest or by redemption by lot at par and accrued interest. Principal, interest (March 1 and Sept. 1) and redemption premium will be payable in United States gold coin of the standard of weight and fineness existing on March 1, 1928, without deduction for any taxes or charges levied by any taxing authority in Germany. The notes will, in the opinion of counsel, be the direct and unconditional obligation of the Nassau Land Bank. Under German law, the District Association of Wiesbaden guarantees the collection of principal and interest of these notes, as well as all other obligations of the bank, and is empowered to levy contributions upon its members to the full extent required for this purpose. This bank is a pub-

lic institution under the supervision of the District Association of Wiesbaden. It has no share capital and is not operated for profit, but is owned and operated solely for the account of the association. The primary purpose of the bank is to grant loans secured by first mortgages on productive agricultural and on improved city properties in order to further agricultural development and provide for housing accommodations.

As security for the notes, there will be pledged with the German trustee gold-mark bonds of the bank in the ratio of 110% of the principal amount of this issue of dollar notes, at the rate of 4.20 goldmarks to the dollar, and this ratio will be maintained at all times. These gold mark bonds together with all similar gold-mark bonds of the bank will be secured by an equivalent amount of first mortgages. The District Association of Wiesbaden comprises the Territory of the Former Duchy of Nassau, and geographically is most important, inasmuch as it borders on the Rhine and Main Rivers and therefore forms a link in transportation between the Western and Southern countries of Europe and the German Republic.

**Offering of \$1,500,000 First Mortgage of Municipal Gas & Electric Corp. of Brecklinghausen.**

E. H. Rollins & Sons and Foreign Trade Securities Co., Ltd., the present week offered at 98 and accrued interest, to yield about 7.20%, a new issue of \$1,500,000 first mortgage 20-year sinking fund 7% gold bonds of the Municipal Gas & Electric Corp. of Recklinghausen, Germany. The financing it is stated will enable the company which is owned and controlled by the City of Recklinghausen, situated in the industrial section of the "Ruhr," to make additions to its properties and to extend its system. After giving effect to this financing the reproduction value of the presently owned properties, after depreciation on plants and equipment, as reported by independent American appraisers on Oct. 1 1927, plus the additions to be made, will be approximately \$2,957,000. Shares pledged with the trustee which are valued at \$318,000 give a total value of properties and securities of \$3,275,000, equivalent to more than \$2,183 per \$1,000 bond. Net earnings of the company before depreciation were \$98,709 it is stated for the first 9 months of operations in 1926, following the taking over of the business from the City of Recklinghausen on April 1 of that year. For the year 1927 the net earnings are reported at \$304,000, or over 2.89 times annual interest requirements of this loan. Further data in connection with the offering are given in our "Investment News Department" on a subsequent page.

**Offering of \$1,500,000 5% Bonds of Pacific Coast Joint Stock Land Banks.**

An issue of \$1,500,000 5% bonds of the Pacific Coast Joint Stock Land Banks was offered on March 27 at 102 3/4 and interest, to yield about 4.65% to the optional date (1938) and 5% thereafter to redemption or maturity. The offering was made by Harris, Forbes & Co., New York; William R. Compton Co., New York; Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., New York; the American National Co., San Francisco; the First Securities Co., Los Angeles, and the Security Co., Los Angeles. The bonds are the obligations of the following banks of issue:

- \$500,000 Pacific Coast Joint Stock Land Bank of San Francisco, operating in California and Nevada.
- \$500,000 Pacific Coast Joint Stock Land Bank of Los Angeles, operating in California and Arizona.
- \$500,000 Pacific Coast Joint Stock Land Bank of Salt Lake City, operating in Utah and Idaho.

The bonds are issued under the Federal Farm Loan Act; they will be dated March 1 1928, will become due March 1 1958, and will be redeemable at par and accrued interest on any interest date after ten years from the date of issue. Principal and semi-annual interest will be payable in New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Los Angeles or Salt Lake City. They are coupon bonds fully registerable and interchangeable, in denomination of \$1,000.

The Pacific Coast Joint Stock Land Banks are owned or controlled by the stockholders of the following Pacific Coast banks and trust companies:

- |                                                                    |                                                 |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| Security Trust & Savings Bank,<br>Los Angeles                      | Walker Brothers, Bankers,<br>Salt Lake City     |
| Los Angeles-First National Trust &<br>Savings Bank,<br>Los Angeles | The National Copper Bank,<br>Salt Lake City     |
| The First National Bank,<br>Portland                               | The Utah State National Bank,<br>Salt Lake City |
| American Trust Co.,<br>San Francisco                               | Deseret National Bank,<br>Salt Lake City        |

The following is the statement of loans of the Pacific Coast Joint Stock Land Banks (as officially reported Feb. 29 1928):

	San Francisco.	Los Angeles.	Salt Lake City.
Acres of real estate security loaned upon.....	408,448	106,662	121,707
Total amount loaned.....	\$14,363,700.00	\$9,141,400.00	\$4,914,600.00
Appraised value of real estate security.....	\$4,725,069.00	\$21,261,651.00	\$13,436,900.00
Average appraised value per acre.....	\$85.01	\$199.34	\$110.40
Average amount loaned per acre.....	35.16	85.70	40.38
Percentage of loans to appraised value of security.....	41.36%	42.99%	36.57%

We also give herewith the statement of assets and liabilities of the Pacific Coast Joint Stock Land Banks as of Jan. 31 1928:

	San Francisco.	Los Angeles.	Salt Lake City.
<b>Assets—</b>			
Net mortgage loans.....	\$13,579,980.84	\$8,339,308.34	\$4,464,975.24
Interest accrued but not yet due on mortgage loans.....	190,978.79	118,981.28	78,685.24
United States Government bonds and securities.....	400,000.00	-----	-----
Interest accrued but not yet due on bonds and securities.....	2,537.88	30.70	-----
Cash on hand and in banks.....	57,463.98	76,279.73	97,488.30
Accounts receivable.....	1,155.34	5,446.32	7,799.11
Installments matured (in process of collection).....	39,045.58	14,256.67	6,691.69
Furniture and fixtures.....	1.00	3,843.41	400.00
Real estate sales contracts, purchase mortgages, &c.....	10,000.00	8,000.00	30,942.12
Sheriff's certificates, judgments, &c. (subject to redemption).....	-----	25,470.57	27,925.60
Real estate.....	59,681.17	62,624.50	12,424.90
Other assets.....	1,142.00	100.00	2,253.23
<b>Total assets.....</b>	<b>\$14,341,986.58</b>	<b>\$8,654,341.52</b>	<b>\$4,729,585.43</b>
<b>Liabilities—</b>			
Farm loan bonds outstanding.....	\$12,994,000.00	\$7,870,000.00	\$4,050,000.00
Interest accrued but not yet due on farm loan bonds.....	163,125.01	113,416.67	52,708.33
Notes payable.....	80,000.00	-----	175,000.00
Accounts payable.....	4,113.94	568.71	1,734.17
Other int. accrued but not yet due. Due borrowers on uncompleted loans.....	-----	4,000.00	97.95
Amortization installments paid in advance.....	12,047.91	6,244.64	30,787.07
Farm loan bond coupons outstanding (not presented).....	42,725.00	36,225.00	29,400.00
Dividends declared but unpaid.....	-----	-----	9,000.00
Other liabilities.....	-----	727.75	567.00
Capital stock paid in.....	800,000.00	500,000.00	300,000.00
Surplus paid in.....	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
Surplus earned.....	70,000.00	-----	-----
Reserve (legal).....	82,500.00	40,500.00	17,000.000
Other net worth accounts.....	14,019.52	23,959.46	7,542.51
Undivided profits.....	54,455.20	33,699.29	29,908.12
<b>Total liabilities and net worth....</b>	<b>\$14,341,986.58</b>	<b>\$8,654,341.52</b>	<b>\$4,729,585.43</b>

**Bulgaria Will Accept Loan Terms of League of Nations—Parliament Gives Liapcheff Cabinet Vote of Confidence.**

Under date of March 17, Sofia, Bulgaria advices to the New York "Times" (Copyright) said:

Bulgarian acceptance of a foreign loan on terms prescribed at the session of the League of Nations Council was assured to-day by Parliament in a vote which was rather a surprise to the country. Following an exposition by Finance Minister Moloff of the Government's financial policy, Parliament gave the Liapcheff Cabinet a vote of confidence by a large majority.

Contrary to general expectation former Premier Tsankoff threw his support to the Government, thus leaving the adherents of the so-called Stambulisky party to fight a losing battle.

The proposed loan was referred to in our issue of March 17, page 1601.

**Peruvian Bonds Drawn for Redemption.**

J. & W. Seligman & Co., and the National City Bank of New York, fiscal agents, have notified holders of Republic of Peru, Peruvian National Loan, 6% external sinking fund gold bonds, first series, dated Dec. 1 1927 and due Dec. 1 1960, that \$250,000 principal amount of the bonds, in temporary form, have been drawn by lot for redemption and will be paid June 1 at their principal amount and accrued unpaid interest to that date. The bonds are payable either in New York at the offices of J. & W. Seligman & Co., and the National City Bank of New York; in pounds sterling in London at the offices of Seligman Brothers and the National City Bank of New York; in Dutch guilders in Amsterdam at the offices of Pierson & Co., Netherlands Trading Society and Mendelssohn & Co., or in Swiss francs in Zurich or Basle, Switzerland, at the principal offices of the Credit Suisse. Int. on the drawn bonds will cease after June 1.

**Bonds of Greek Government Loan of 1924 Drawn for Redemption.**

Speyer & Co. announce that \$40,000 bonds of the American portion of the Greek Government 7% Refugee Loan of 1924 have been drawn for redemption at par, on May 1 1928. Of this amount, \$32,000 bonds were drawn for the regular semi-annual sinking fund and the balance of \$8,000 bonds out of additional funds received from the sale of land to refugees.

**Kingdom of Belgium Bonds Called for Redemption.**

J. P. Morgan & Co. and Guaranty Trust Co. of New York have issued a notice to holders of Kingdom of Belgium

25-year external gold loan 7½% sinking fund redeemable bonds, issued under a loan contract dated May 28 1920, that as sinking fund agents they have received \$2,300,000 for the redemption and payment of \$2,000,000 principal amount of these bonds on June 1 1928 at 115% of the principal sum. A drawing has been held in accordance with the terms of the contract and bonds drawn for redemption will be paid at the offices of J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, or Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, 140 Broadway, upon presentation and surrender of the bonds with the Dec. 1 1928 and subsequent coupons attached. Interest will cease on all drawn bonds on and after June 1 next. Lists of the numbers of bonds drawn for redemption June 1st, which include the numbers of bonds of previous drawings remaining outstanding may be had at the offices of the agents.

#### London Quotations Run On Tickers Here—New Daily Service by Western Union Before Stock Exchange Opens—First Time Since the War.

For the first time since the war stock quotations on the London market were printed on tickers throughout the financial district in New York on March 26, the renewal marking an augmented service which will be rendered daily by the Western Union before the New York Stock Exchange opening. The foregoing is taken from the New York "Times" of March 27, which stated:

Before the war the quotations published were those of American securities exclusively, with the London price printed beside the New York equivalent, in order to allow American traders to ascertain the value placed on our own stocks and bonds by the then leading market of the world.

The new service, however, is entirely a new development in the sense that the stocks of purely British or British-controlled companies are quoted, with one or two exceptions. There has never before existed a like ticker service here, and except for the London opening price, all the quotations from Lombard Street are printed very few minutes behind the market there, permitting New York brokers to transmit instructions for the purchase or sale of securities abroad with an accurate knowledge of the prevailing trend.

The Western Union ticker service has arranged to give five daily London quotations. The London opening was transmitted at about 8:50 A. M., Eastern Standard Time, yesterday, followed ten minutes later by the London 1:45 P. M. price. The other London times selected were the 2, 2:15 and 2:30 P. M. prices, the close corresponding to 9:30 A. M. here.

The new service is being furnished without additional cost to present subscribers to the Western Union ticker service, and it is expected that it will become permanent and even expanded if the public response is favorable.

The present list, selected because of a more widespread American interest in these securities, comprises British Clanes, common and preferred; Canadian Celanese and American Celanese, common and preferred; Courtauld's, Columbia Graphophones, His Master's Voice Gramophone, Creole Oil, United Electric ordinary shares, and Associated Portland Cement ordinary; Margarine Union and Margarine Unie, Imperial Chemical, Provincial Cinema ordinary and 7½% preferred, Marconi, Canadian Marconi, London Tin Syndicate and Tin Selection Trust.

A number of the above securities are at present traded in on the New York Curb Exchange, so that arbitrage operations will be possible to a limited extent, as the London market closes before trading here begins.

#### Dr. W. H. Steiner Says Investment Trusts Owe First Profits to Investor.

If an investment trust makes no money for its investors it should forego management compensation, according to the view of Dr. W. H. Steiner, Associate Professor of Economics in the College of the City of New York and Secretary-Treasurer of the Investing Corporation of America, as expressed in an address before the Utica Chapter of the American Institute of Banking and made public in New York on March 15. He discussed investment trusts especially from the point of view of the banker who both advises his customers with respect to their investments and who passes upon investment trust securities tendered as loan collateral. Dr. Steiner, said:

If the investment trust makes money for the investor it is entitled to payment for its services; if it makes no money it should forego compensation for the management of the trust. Where the investor buys senior securities such as bonds or preferred stock of a corporation, with a dash of the common to make these senior securities attractive, the great bulk of the profits on the common should not be reserved for the management. In trusts where the investor buys a participation in a fund, the management should not take its return at the outset, before it has rendered any service, in the shape of a spread between the value of the securities in the fund and the price the investor pays, but instead the management should take a return contingent upon the success of its operation.

Dr. Steiner described as follows the essentials of sound investment practice:

1. The management must be both capable and honest. The ability and integrity of the management is fundamental and no trust deficient in these respects should be approved.

2. The plan of operation should provide adequate safeguards for the investor. It should be free from unreasonable technicality so that the investor can understand his position. The holding of the funds of the trust by a trust company or bank which serves as trustee affords assurance

of the physical existence of the securities in which the investors money is placed.

3. The method of making money should be clearly set forth. The investor should know what investment policy is to be employed, and should not buy into a blind pool. This means that the investor should be furnished periodically with a list of the investments. These investments should not be fixed or rigid but should be subject to change at the discretion of the management. Preferably certain restrictions should be found with respect to the diversification among individual securities and individual industries. Common stock investments well selected in high grade companies and purchased at prices that bear a proper relation to the underlying values should show substantial appreciation over the years and it is desirable that trust portfolios concentrate their attention as far as practicable upon them instead of stressing solely bonds and creditor securities. A trust should buy these securities with respect to long term enhancement in value, rather than in expectation of rapid current turnover. The trust should have investment as its objective, not speculation.

4. The results of operation should be divided fairly between the general public that invests its funds and the organizers who manage the trust. The initial expense for raising money for the trust should be reasonable. Where the investor buys senior securities such as bonds or preferred stock of a corporation, with a dash of the common to make these senior securities attractive, the great bulk of the profits on the common should not be reserved for the management. In trusts where the investor buys a participation in a fund, the management should not take its return at the outset, before it has rendered any service, in the shape of a spread between the value of the securities in the fund and the price the investor pays, but the management should instead take a return contingent upon its success in operation. If it makes money for the investors it is entitled to payment for its services; if it makes no money it should forego management compensation.

5. The principal of the investment trust should be built up. Into it should go realized capital gains as well as rights and stock dividends. Current dividends should be paid instead from the interest and the dividends received on the securities. The trust in its reports should show clearly the results of operations and should not mingle realized capital gains, unrealized profits on the securities held and current interests and dividends into one grand total figure called "current income."

He added:

The banker no less than the investor should understand these features in the case of each trust he considers. He should not merely take the view that because a fixed list of securities is deposited with a trustee he has satisfactory loan collateral but he should intelligently understand exactly what he is lending on. This requires publicity with respect to trust operations but such publicity is not only the investors due, but is also highly to be desired from the point of view of the general public interested in the development of sound investment trust practice.

#### British Gold Sovereign Ceases to be Legal Tender in Palestine.

The weekly statement issued by the Department of Commerce at Washington (made public to-day, March 10) summarizing conditions in world markets has the following to say:

The British gold sovereign, which was declared to be legal tender in Palestine under a public notice dated Feb. 1, 1921, will cease to be legal tender after March 31, 1928, according to an announcement in the Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine of March 1, 1928. This supplements the recent order under which Egyptian currency ceases to be legal tender on the same date, and represents another step in the transition of Palestine to a currency system of its own.

#### Changes in New York Curb Markets Rules for Delivery Relating to Indorsements of Stock Certificates.

A change in the "Rules for Delivery" relative to endorsements of, and guarantees to, stock certificates was announced by the New York Curb Exchange on March 28. The announcement in the matter states:

The old rule, known as No. 12 read:

"An endorsement by a member of his firm of (or the signature as a witness by such a member of a signature to) an Assignment or a Power of Substitution, is a guarantee. Each Power of Substitution, as well as the assignment, must be so guaranteed, or witnessed."

This has been superseded by a new rule which reads:

"An endorsement of a certificate, or a guarantee of a signature to an assignment thereof or to a power of substitution thereon, by a member or by his firm, is a guarantee both of the genuineness of such certificate and of such signature, and is also a guarantee of the legal capacity and authority of the signer. Each assignment or power of substitution must be thus endorsed or guaranteed."

The new rule was adopted because it was felt that old rule No. 12 in "Rules for Delivery" on its face was ambiguous and that members, not appreciating the extent of their obligations, guaranteed signatures, and that Transfer Agents were in doubt as to the force and effect of the phraseology of the old rule.

#### Curb Ticker Service Inaugurated in Detroit.

The New York Curb Market announces that another addition to the long chain of cities now receiving Curb Exchange quotations was made March 26 when Curb ticker service was inaugurated in Detroit. This is the twenty-fourth city in which Curb tickers are now recording sales.

#### San Francisco Stock Exchange Amends Constitution to Provide for Increase in Membership.

The San Francisco Stock Exchange, at a special meeting of Exchange members, held on March 20, voted to amend the constitution of the Stock Exchange to provide for three additional individual memberships. The Exchange Governing Board was authorized to sell at its discretion the three seats at a sum of not less than \$125,000 each. These seats are being sold for the purpose of meeting the increased demand on the Exchange trading floor because of

the increased volume of business transacted. The action taken increases the number of members in the Exchange from 67 to 70, of which 54 are to be individual members, 9 associate members and 7 bank members. The three new individual memberships do not include memberships in the San Francisco Curb Exchange.

### Suit Against Leach & Co. Decided in Favor of Investors—Involved Sale of Securities of Two Companies Now Defunct.

The following is taken from the New York "Times" of March 18:

In the first case tried here involving the liability of A. B. Leach & Co., investment bankers, for alleged misrepresentations in the sale of securities of the Island Oil and Transport Corporation a jury, before Supreme Court Justice Ford, gave a verdict for \$32,222 after six days' trial. A judgment for \$32,408, filed yesterday, represented the verdict and costs. The sum recovered represented \$5,000 in bonds of Whitmer & Sons, Inc., Parsons Pulp and Lumber Company, a Southern lumber concern, and \$19,500 of notes of the oil corporation, with interest since their purchase, six years ago. Both corporations went into bankruptcy in 1922.

Jack Lewis Graus 2d, trial attorney for the plaintiffs, John Q. Shunk, Frank R. Shunk and Catherine Feckley, who own the Shunk Manufacturing Company of Bucyrus, Ohio, and make letter boxes for the United States Government and other metal goods contended that alleged misrepresentations of the Leach company in selling securities in the two corporations were willful. The plaintiffs offered evidence that the defendant had sold \$5,000,000 of the oil company's notes and \$3,780,000 of the lumber bonds.

#### Concealment Alleged.

The attorney introduced testimony that while the oil company was represented to have \$12,000,000 in net assets, and property of a potential value of twice that sum, it had no real assets, its business was diminishing, its wells were nearly exhausted, and several of its subsidiaries were insolvent. He charged that the Leach company in selling the notes failed to disclose that it was in control of the company.

Joseph L. Jonick, an accountant, testifying to an examination of the books of the oil and lumber companies, asserted that both were insolvent when the plaintiffs bought the 8% notes and 7% bonds. The jury was also told that A. J. Stevens, President of the two companies and alleged representative of the Leach investment house, got a salary of \$107,500 from these and other Leach enterprises.

#### Previous Cases Tried.

In previous suits against A. B. Leach & Co., tried here, investors demanded reimbursement for money invested in the defunct National Oil Company, for which the Leach company put out a \$5,000,000 issue at about the same time that the Island Oil & Transportation notes were sold.

Five of these cases have been heard as equity cases by judges, and in the majority the decisions have held that misrepresentations were made. In five cases heard before juries verdicts have been returned for the Leach company, but in one suit before Supreme Court Justice Strong in Brooklyn the verdict for the defendant was set aside and a new trial was ordered.

Harold H. Corbin of Hornblower, Miller & Garrison, counsel for the defendants will appeal from the Shunk judgment. Edward B. Levy was counsel of record for the plaintiffs in this case.

### P. H. Davis on Efforts of Chicago Stock Exchange to Maintain Highest Standards of Ethics.

Officials of the Chicago Stock Exchange are making constant efforts to maintain the highest standard of ethics in the conduct of business of that institution, said Paul H. Davis of Paul H. Davis & Co., and Vice-President of the Exchange, in an address made before the Friday Forum of the Central Department of the Young Men's Christian Association on March 9. This effort, said Mr. Davis, is reflected in the conduct of the business of member firms of the exchange and indirectly reaches into the operation of companies whose securities are listed on the Chicago Stock Exchange through the rigid regulations imposed by that body. Practically every rule enforced by the exchange, stated Mr. Davis, is for the protection of the investor. Mr. Davis said that the Chicago Stock Exchange is an important factor in the expansion of Chicago industries.

"By providing a market for securities it encourages investors to furnish capital to Chicago concerns through the purchase of their stocks and bonds," said Mr. Davis. "The Chicago Stock Exchange also is an important factor in keeping Chicago financially self-contained, for the Stock Exchange, the banks and the investment banking houses form a group which makes the capital liquid and readily obtainable." Mr. Davis advised investors to choose with care the investment firms with which they transact their business. If investors are not acquainted with the investment firms, he suggested that they consult with their local bankers from whom they can obtain the names of reliable concerns. Mr. Davis also reviewed the history of the Chicago Stock Exchange and the manner in which it functions.

### Suit Reveals Difficulties of Mercantile Bank of America in 1921—G. W. McGarrah Tells of Financial Crisis Averted—Testimony in Stockholders' Action Discloses Aid by Financiers With \$35,000,000 Loan.

Details of the saving of the Mercantile Bank of the Americas of this city by the prompt action of leading bankers,

which was said probably to have averted a serious financial crisis here in 1921, were told in affidavits by Gates W. McGarrah, Chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank, and others, submitted to Supreme Court Justice Mahoney on March 9 in opposing a stockholder's application to inspect the books to determine the value of 4,000 shares of preferred stock. The "Times" from which we quote, supplies the further account:

The fact that shares for which \$400,000 was once paid were sold at auction for \$7 was also made known, together with the allegation that they are now worthless.

After Justice Mahoney had heard argument by I. Gainsburg, trial counsel for Elizabeth Larks, the suing stockholder, and by John W. Davis and Theodore C. Klendl, for the defendants in opposition, he reserved decision.

The application was based on the ground that as a stockholder the plaintiff had a right to know the value of her shares, and Robert F. Loree, Vice-President and General Manager, and other officers of the Mercantile Bank of the Americas had refused to give her details.

Attorney Gainsburg admitted allegations by the defendants that Elizabeth Larks is the wife of Nathaniel J. Mass, and that Mass was in bankruptcy when he bought the shares for \$7 in December 1926, and also served three months in the workhouse for making a false financial statement to obtain credit, but denied that Mass was the real buyer and put the stock in his wife's name to protect it. The lawyer insisted that she is the owner

#### Tells of "Desperate" Condition.

Mr. Davis, who had been counsel for a syndicate organized to save the bank, told the Court that it was in a "desperate" condition in 1921 because "the price of every commodity raised south of the Rio Grande, which the bank and its branches and subsidiaries in South and Central America, Cuba and other foreign countries held as collateral, crashed almost overnight, and failure was imminent." He told how "men in Wall Street, knowing the shock to the financial system that would arise from a failure at that time, came forward with additional loans to relieve the bank."

The affidavit of Mr. McGarrah, who in 1921 was Chairman of the board of the Mechanics and Metals Bank, a large creditor of the Mercantile Bank of the Americas, said that he and other New York bankers agreed that "measures must be taken" to assist the latter, "lest its collapse might have a harmful effect upon the general financial situation." A number of the leading financial institutions in the country agreed to lend \$35,000,000 to help the bank weather its difficulties, and James S. Alexander of the National Bank of Commerce became Chairman of the Relief Committee, of which Mr. McGarrah and William C. Potter of the Guaranty Trust Company were members.

Mr. McGarrah said that in the Summer of 1921, after the syndicate had advanced \$18,000,000, it was evident that more than \$35,000,000 would be needed, and the plan was enlarged and the syndicate increased to include the late E. R. Stettinius of J. P. Morgan & Co., Walter E. Frew and Willard V. King. The debt to the syndicate that Fall was more than \$41,000,000, exclusive of interest. It was then arranged that the assets would be sold to the Royal Bank of Canada and the proceeds paid to the syndicate, he said.

#### Accountants' Report Filed.

A report by Price, Waterhouse & Co., who spent six months examining the books of the bank and its branches, at a cost of \$80,000, was filed by the attorneys for the defendants, which counsel contended gave sufficient information as to the value of the plaintiff's stock. This report giving the condition of the Mercantile Bank of the Americas as of Sept. 30, 1921, showed total assets of \$42,998,957, which were only \$25,172,350 after deducting preferred liabilities. The total liabilities were \$68,641,198, which left a deficit of \$43,468,448.

Robert F. Loree, Vice-President and General Manager of the Mercantile, who is also Vice-President of the Guaranty Trust Company, said that the 4,000 shares owned by the plaintiff were issued originally to Adolfo Stahl of 44 Pine Street, who had wide experience in Central and South American financing, and who was a director and member of the Executive Committee for some years.

The fact that the sale of the stock for \$7 meant a loss of \$393,000 to Mr. Stahl indicated, he believed, that it was ordered for tax purposes because the transfer stamps cost the seller \$160. The stock had no value then, and never would have any, Mr. Loree said, and the plaintiff should have known it. He said Mr. Stahl voted the same stock in ratifying all the acts of the directors as to the sale of the assets.

The present value of the assets is about \$2,500,000, against which there are liabilities of \$20,000,000 exclusive of the stock, Mr. Loree said. He owns 4.2% of the preferred and 2.45% of all the stock, and knows that "no fraud was committed," he said.

### Philip A. Benson on Changes in Law Governing Savings Bank Investments and Need of Modernizing the Legal List.

Before the Eastern Regional Savings Conference, in New York, under the auspices of the Savings Bank Division, American Bankers Association, Philip A. Benson, Secretary of the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn, Chairman of the Committee on Investments, Savings Banks Association of the State of New York, discussed the bills in the New York Legislature widening the legal list of bonds for savings bank investments.—The enactment of the measures was referred to in our issue of March 24, pages 1863, 1866. In his discussion of the subject Mr. Benson said:

The large increase in the deposits of savings banks in New York State has made an extension of the legal list an imperative matter. While deposits have doubled in the last ten years, and in the year just ended have increased over \$300,000,000, the available legal bond investments have remained stationary. Furthermore, the funds in the hands of trustees, whose investments are limited to the legal list have steadily increased and, as the public is educated to appoint banks and trust companies to act under wills, will continue to increase. Trustees therefore have as great a need of an extension of the legal list as have the savings banks.

Fortunately during the last ten years there has been a constant demand for mortgage loans. A tremendous increase in new buildings followed the war, and the values of real estate throughout the State increased very largely, all of this real property affording a splendid outlet for our funds. We have taken advantage of the mortgage loan investment to the fullest extent but our limit has very nearly been reached. Many of our savings banks are up to the legal limit of seventy per cent., and nearly

all the others are very close to it. At present the situation seems to be that good mortgages are hard to obtain, and that there are more funds looking for this type of investment than ever before.

At the 1927 session of the legislature a joint commission was appointed to study the question of savings bank investments. Representatives of the savings banks went before the commission and requested that they consider the following classes of securities as proper for inclusion in the legal list: bonds of gas and electric companies; bonds of telephone companies; railroad equipment trust securities; railroad terminal bonds; railroad collateral trust bonds.

It was also suggested that the section of the law relating to investments in municipal bonds be rewritten so as to enlarge the field, and a further suggestion was made that the existing requirements governing investments in railroad mortgage bonds be amended so that the railroads would not have to pay dividends in order to keep their bonds legal. Representatives of trust companies, national banks, and others appeared before the commission to stress the importance of enlarging the legal list, and adding their endorsement as to the bonds and securities I have just mentioned.

The joint legislative commission accepted practically all of the suggestions offered. Bills were drawn and introduced embodying these suggestions and providing for the legalization of the bonds described. Four bills included all of the suggestions and I will briefly explain the provisions of each of them:

First as to railroad bonds,—the bill which extends our field of railroad bond investments embodies four things in one bill. That is to say, it adds three new types of bonds, namely, equipment trust securities, terminal bonds, and collateral trust bonds. The previous requirements regarding the mortgage bonds of railroads, providing that the road must pay dividends on its capital stock at the rate of 4% per annum for a period of five years, is changed so that the law will read that a road is required to earn an amount equal to 4% on its outstanding capital stock, or to pay in dividends 4% on its capital stock for its bonds to remain legal. This is an improvement in the wording of the law and one that will tend to strengthen bonds rather than otherwise, for, if a road earns 4% on its capital stock and keeps the money in its treasury or invests it in betterments, the road is stronger than if it paid the same amount in dividends, possibly depleting its treasury to do so.

Regarding railroad equipment trust obligations, they must be obligations of a road whose mortgage bonds are legal, the obligations may not exceed 80% of the cost of the rolling stock and the entire issue must be retired in installments over a period not exceeding fifteen years. The history of this type of security is excellent and the bill permits us only to buy the best. As to railroad terminal bonds the bond must be secured by a first mortgage on a railroad terminal used by one or more railroads whose mortgage bonds are legal investments for us, and the bond must be guaranteed by one or more of such railroads.

The provision as to collateral trust bonds is a very simple one. If the collateral trust bond is secured by at least an equal amount of railroad mortgage bonds, which are legal investments for us, the collateral trust bond becomes legal. The bonds pledged must of course have a maturity not earlier than the bonds which they secure.

Second as to gas and electric company bonds, provision regarding the bonds which will qualify under the bill providing for these investments is not at all complicated. It makes certain provisions as to the corporation which issues the bonds and then as to the bonds themselves. The corporation must be an American company subject to regulation by a public service commission or similar body. It must have the necessary franchises. It must have outstanding capital stock of at least two-thirds of the debt secured by mortgage lien on all or any part of its property. It or its predecessor corporation must have been in existence at least eight years. It shall have earned not less than twice its interest charges for five years and shall have earned or paid an amount equal to 4% on a sum equivalent to two-thirds of its funded debt. The bonds themselves must be either first mortgage bonds or first and refunding mortgage bonds of an issue not less than a million dollars and the aggregate principal of all such bonds and underlying bonds shall not exceed 60% of the value of the physical property of the corporation. The provisions as to the bonds of telephone companies are very similar.

The third important bill is that extending our field of municipal bond investments. All that will be necessary is to state the important changes this bill makes in the old law. The law contains three subdivisions:

(1) Bonds of municipalities in New York State. The only change in this part of the law is that five districts are added.

(2) Bonds of municipalities in adjoining states. There has previously been no population limit as to the adjoining states. The new bill states that only municipalities will qualify if they have a population of 10,000 inhabitants or over. A provision as to no default for 25 years has also been added and "city" has been defined to include all incorporated municipalities. In order to save any investments previously made in municipalities of under 10,000 inhabitants, the law permits the owner to retain them. The debt limit provision has been taken out of this particular paragraph and put in a separate paragraph.

(3) As to municipalities in states other than adjoining states,—counties and school districts are added provided they contain a city whose bonds are legal. The population limits are reduced from 45,000 to 30,000, provided the said school district or county has unlimited taxing power. It will be noted that this reduction in the population requirements does not bring in two or three states where there are constitutional limitations on tax levies.

Several things have been done with regard to the debt limitation. In the first place it has been changed from 7% of real and personal property to 12% of real property. County debt is included only if it is in excess of 5%. If there is no county wholly or in part within the city the city may incur an additional 3% debt. Only a proportionate part of overlapping debt is to be included in the city debt. The debt limitation provision is entirely removed from cities which have taxable real property of an assessed valuation in excess of \$200,000,000 and a population of 150,000 inhabitants.

After 1938 no municipal obligations issued shall be authorized investments for savings banks unless the municipality, county or district have unlimited taxing powers. This gives the several states where the limitation exists about ten years to amend their constitutions.

Fourth: Loans on collateral. The law has previously provided that savings banks may loan on collateral on demand, the collateral being certain bonds. The new law changes this to read that loans may be made for ninety days and that all bonds that are legal investments can be taken as collateral.

The savings banks of New York are more carefully restricted by law as to their investments than any other form of institution. In other states the savings banks have wider power. Life insurance companies in New York and elsewhere have a much wider field and can purchase many securities that savings banks cannot own. State and national banks, and trust companies accepting as they do many millions of dollars in thrift or special interest deposits, are not restricted as to the manner

in which such deposits must be invested. However, because of their mutual character and the fact that they are organized and conducted to promote thrift and savings for the average citizen, and managed by a board of trustees, the legislature in its wisdom has seen fit to place savings banks in a special class and to prescribe for them investments of the highest type. There is undoubtedly wisdom in this, especially when it is considered that trustees of estates are limited to the same investments, and trustees of estates are not always experienced bankers. While the experienced are perhaps limited by the legal list, surely the inexperienced trustee is protected by it.

It is impossible to believe that the New York legal list has reached its limits, or that there will be no additions to it in the next decade. Experience will show that there are still sound investments that can properly be made legal. What these will be I do not pretend to guess, but I do believe that we should keep an open mind on the subject and when it seems opportune that we should suggest to the legislature other things that careful study show to be safe. Safety and marketability, and to some extent yield, are still the essential features of a sound investment. And it is to be hoped that there will be other investments that will qualify to meet these tests.

### New York Clearing House to Discontinue Weekly Statement.

The decision of the New York Clearing House to drop from its weekly statement, issued every Saturday, important items heretofore embodied therein, was made known in the following announcement issued March 28:

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE,  
77-83 Cedar Street.

New York, March 28th, 1928.

Dear Sir:

Beginning Saturday, March 31st, 1928, the Clearing House Weekly statement will show the following items only:

Capital.  
Surplus and Undivided Profits.  
Net Demand Deposits.  
Time Deposits.

Accordingly, the weekly reports submitted by members as at the close of business on Friday of each week will be confined to the above items. Forms for this report are enclosed.

By order,

SEWARD PROSSER,

Chairman Clearing House Committee.

CLARENCE E. BACON, Manager.

Supplementing the above, it was verbally stated at the Clearing House that the discontinuance of the weekly summaries in the form heretofore gotten out by the Clearing House had been decided upon by the Clearing House Committee, of which Seward Prosser is Chairman, because it was realized the statement had ceased to serve any useful purpose. It was added:

The statement was useful in former years as a reflection of the local banking situation, but with the passage of the Federal Reserve law compelling all members to keep their reserves with the central institution, the Clearing House compilation became useless. It was also confusing to have two sets of reserve calculations, actual and average.

It was stated in the "Wall Street Journal" that it is the belief of the Clearing House Committee that ample data regarding current banking conditions are afforded in the weekly Federal Reserve statement, member bank reports and brokers' loan figure from the Federal Reserve member banks and from the Stock Exchange. The Clearing House will continue to issue the daily and weekly exchanges. Among the items which will no longer appear in the weekly statement are the following:

Loans, discount, investments, &c.  
Cash in vault.  
Reserve with legal depositories.  
Bank circulation.

### Survey of Outstanding Bankers' Acceptances—Volume Still High.

In making public, on Mar. 17, the monthly survey of outstanding bankers' acceptances, Robert Bean, Executive Secretary of the American Acceptance Council, says:

Positive indications of the upward trend in business is found in the heavy volume of bankers acceptances now in circulation and expected in the market within the next few weeks.

For the most part bankers acceptances represent only the actual movement of merchandise that has been sold and when the total reaches the present figures it furnishes the best possible proof of the condition of commerce and industry.

The volume of bankers' acceptances outstanding on Feb. 29 1928, according to the results of the survey announced to-day by the American Acceptance Council, shows a reduction of only \$1,590,414 from the total outstanding on Jan. 31 1928. This total, which now stands at \$1,056,389,782, is \$270,901,874 more than were outstanding on the same date in 1927.

This makes the fourth consecutive month that the dollar acceptances have amounted to one billion dollars or over and shows the strong position which this form of financing now holds. It is apparent that many new credits are now in operation, the bills resulting therefrom coming into the market to take the place of maturing acceptances which were issued in the early winter. Therefore, the present high total, as compared with the previous months is highly significant.

The acceptances for import purposes increased only slightly. Export credits decreased about three million dollars, which was not important, and is in line with the decrease in foreign trade figures just reported by the Department of Commerce. The really important changes are in the reduction of credits against domestic warehouse receipts which have dropped from \$196,784,066 on Dec. 31 to \$167,631,110 at the end of last month, also in the constant increase in the credits based on goods stored in or shipped between foreign countries which have advanced in total from 43 million in

1927 to 138 million on the corresponding date this year, thus showing the extent to which dollar credits are finding favor abroad.

The acceptance rates in the bill market have not changed at all in the last thirty days.

The market has been generally quiet with the dealers portfolios at favorable normal totals.

The survey follows:

**Total of Bankers Acceptances Outstanding for Entire Country by Federal Reserve Districts.**

Federal Reserve Dist.—	Feb. 29 1928.	Jan. 31 1928.	Feb. 28 1927.
1	\$133,823,827	\$137,106,362	\$85,865,912
2	782,085,521	778,146,878	583,842,928
3	15,391,452	16,031,715	10,675,732
4	16,880,706	14,379,774	10,494,809
5	9,401,211	11,229,790	10,441,212
6	16,411,164	15,662,779	13,973,391
7	37,028,301	36,432,312	27,443,754
8	1,784,472	1,937,368	909,167
9	3,214,877	2,966,205	2,655,317
10	255,803	280,014	117,825
11	6,835,904	6,828,172	5,058,211
12	33,276,544	35,878,827	34,009,650
Grand Total	\$1,056,389,782	\$1,057,980,196	\$785,487,908
		Dec. \$1,590,414	Inc. \$270,901,874

**Classified According to Nature of Credit.**

	Feb. 29 1928.	Jan. 31 1928	Feb. 28 1927
Imports	\$319,739,963	\$318,253,115	\$302,362,090
Exports	382,713,778	385,806,927	275,230,152
Domestic shipments	19,053,097	21,035,092	24,903,676
Domestic warehouse credits	167,631,110	172,819,088	116,480,646
Dollar exchange	28,994,582	30,345,357	22,625,110
Based on goods stored in or shipped between foreign countries	138,257,252	129,720,617	43,886,234

**Average Market Quotations on Prime Bankers Acceptances.**

Days.	Dealers Buying Rate.	Dealers Selling Rate.
30	3.75	3.25
60	3.50	3.375
90	3.625	3.50
120	3.75	3.625
150	3.875	3.75
180	3.875	3.75

**Federal Reserve Board's Review of Volume of Bank Credit Outstanding—Increase in Brokers' Loans Said to Reflect Growth in Advances By Non-Bank Lenders.**

In the March issue of its Monthly Bulletin, the Federal Reserve Board comments at length on the volume of brokers' loans, and while noting the present high level, despite declines in recent weeks, states that loans to brokers made by banks "are no larger than two years ago, the entire increase reflecting a growth in loans made by non-bank lenders." The Board notes that 90% of these loans are made on call, and it adds that "at the present time brokers' loans by others than banks represent more than one-fourth of the total of these loans, as reported weekly by member banks in New York City, and since a year ago this class of brokers' loans has increased by about \$340,000,000." "In addition," it says, "funds of non-bank lenders reach the market through channels other than the reporting member banks, and according to reports to the New York Stock Exchange, there has been an increase of \$150,000,000 in such funds, so that the total increase during the year in the supply of funds from this class of lenders has been close to \$500,000,000." The Board contends that "the direct use of funds in the market by corporations and others has had the effect of making member bank reserve requirements smaller than they would otherwise have been. This," it states, "has had the further effect of reducing the necessity for borrowing by member banks at the Reserve banks and consequently has been an influence toward easier conditions in the money market." We give herewith the Board's review, omitting the charts referred to:

**Bank Credit Outstanding.**

The volume of bank credit outstanding, after rapid growth during the later months of 1927, decreased in January and February. The decline, like the preceding advance, was mainly in the banks' loans on stocks and bonds, and particularly in their loans to brokers and dealers in securities. While, however, loans to brokers by banks declined, this decrease was offset in large part by a growth in loans of this character made by other lenders, so that the reduction in the total of street loans for the two-month period was relatively small. The banks' commercial loans, after continuing in January the decline which had begun in the autumn, increased somewhat in February, as is usual at this season of the year, in response to increasing activity in industry and trade. Money rates in the open market continued to be relatively firm, owing partly to increased indebtedness of member banks to the reserve banks caused by an increase in the demand for currency and a further decline in the reserve banks' holdings of United States securities. There were also further withdrawals of gold for export. In general, the credit situation during recent weeks has been characterized by the release from the securities market of a large amount of bank credit a small part of which was absorbed by increased requirements for credit by commerce and industry, but most of which was reflected in a decrease of the total volume of bank credit outstanding.

**Loans to Brokers.**

Reduction of loans obtained by brokers and dealers in securities from the banks amounted during the last two months to about \$300,000,000, and reflected to the extent of \$100,000,000 a decline in the requirements of brokers accompanying the recent decline in security prices. The larger part of the decline, however, was due to the addition of about \$200,000,000 to the funds placed in the Street by lenders other than banks. This shift in the source of Street loans is brought out by the chart, which shows for the last two years the total volume of brokers' loans placed by reporting member banks in New York City and the portion of these loans that was placed for account of banks, including both New York City banks and out-

of-town banks, and the portion placed for account of lenders other than banks. The chart shows that the total volume of brokers' loans, notwithstanding its decline in recent weeks, has continued to be at a higher level than at any previous time. Loans to brokers made by banks, however, are no larger than two years ago, the entire increase for the period reflecting a growth in loans made by non-bank lenders. Such loans are placed in the market by investors and investment agencies, by corporations having surplus cash, by foreign banking agencies, and by others; these loans represent temporarily idle funds whose owners wish to employ them in the Street rather than to keep them on deposit with banks or to invest them in securities. Ninety per cent of these loans are made on call, and the current firmness of call loan rates has been a factor in attracting these funds. At the present time brokers' loans by others than banks represent more than one-fourth of the total of these loans, as reported weekly by member banks in New York City, and since a year ago this class of brokers' loans has increased by about \$340,000,000. In addition, funds of non-bank lenders reach the market through channels other than the reporting member banks, and, according to reports to the New York Stock Exchange, there has been an increase of \$150,000,000 in such funds, so that the total increase during the year in the supply of funds from this class of lenders has been close to \$500,000,000. This volume of funds, if left on deposit with banks to be loaned by them instead of being placed for account of the owners, would have made it necessary for the banks to carry about \$50,000,000 additional in their reserve accounts. The direct use of funds in the market by corporations and others has had the effect, therefore, of making member bank reserve requirements smaller than they would otherwise have been. This has had the further effect of reducing the necessity for borrowing by member banks at the Reserve banks and consequently has been an influence toward easier conditions in the money market.

**Out-of-Town Banks.**

The volume of bank credit employed by the Stock Exchange, as shown by the foregoing chart, reached a peak early in January, reflecting both the temporary withdrawal from the market of funds furnished by non-bank lenders and the addition to the market of a large volume of funds from out-of-town banks. These out-of-town banks, which include both member and nonmember banks in all parts of the country, keep the larger part of their New York funds either as balances with correspondents payable on demand or in the form of loans on call or on time in the Stock Exchange money market. The combined total of these two items, as shown by the following chart, measures approximately the volume of bank credit furnished by out-of-town banks to the New York money market. These New York funds of out-of-town banks, after a rapid growth since the middle of last year, reached at the end of January the highest point on record, about \$2,950,000,000, and notwithstanding a decline of more than \$100,000,000 in February, remained at a higher level than in any earlier year. The growth of out-of-town bank funds in New York during the past half-year, taken as a whole, has reflected the abundance of funds at the disposal of banks throughout the country in excess of the local demand for bank accommodation. For the greater part of the period covered by the chart Street loans and balances of out-of-town banks have been in about equal volume, but since the turn of this year balances have declined sharply, while the loan account has remained practically unchanged. The recent increase in the proportion of Street loans in the total of out-of-town bank funds has been due to the firmer condition of open market rates, which has increased the margin between the rate of interest paid on bank deposits by the New York banks and the rate earned by Street loans. As a consequence of the decline in correspondent balances, the reserve requirements of the New York banks have declined somewhat and this has tended to ease conditions in the money market.

**Bank Credit, 1922-1927.**

From the point of view of the lending bank, loans to brokers are a part of the open market portfolio, which also contains the bank's holdings of investment securities and of paper purchased from dealers in acceptances and in commercial paper. In the table below is presented an estimate of the composition of loans and investments of all banks in the United States in midsummer of 1922 and 1927; the total is distributed between loans to customers, which represent largely the local employment of bank funds, and the open-market portfolio with its various components, which represents funds placed by banks outside the circle of their regular local customers. A large part of the open market portfolio is generally considered by the banks as constituting their secondary reserves.

**APPROXIMATE DISTRIBUTION OF LOANS AND INVESTMENTS OF ALL BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES ON JUNE 30 1922 AND JUNE 30 1927.**  
[Amounts in millions of dollars.]

	1922.	1927.	Increase or Decrease. (—)	Percentage Distribution of Total.	
				1922.	1927.
Total loans and investments	40,105	54,372	14,242	100	100
Loans to customers	25,228	33,912	8,659	63	62
Open-market portfolio, total	14,877	20,460	5,583	37	38
Investments	12,525	17,217	4,692	31	32
Loans to brokers in N. Y. City	*1,323	2,375	947	3	4
Acceptances purchased*	229	389	160	1	1
Commercial paper purchased*	795	579	-216	2	1

\* Estimated.

The table indicates that the outstanding volume of bank credit increased during the five-year period by about \$14,250,000,000, and that of this total about \$8,650,000,000 represented the growth in loans to customers, which increased by 34% during the period, and \$5,600,000,000 the growth in open-market holdings, which in the aggregate increased by 36%. The increase was relatively largest in borrowing by brokers on the security of stocks and bonds, while resort to the banks through the open bill market and the market for commercial paper decreased slightly, increased holdings of acceptances being somewhat more than offset by decreased holdings of commercial paper. It is to be observed that direct loans to customers constituted at the end of the period, as at the beginning, close to two-thirds of the total credit extended by the banks both in the form of loans and in the form of investments.

**Bank Reserves.**

During this five-year period, 1922 to 1927, covered by the table, deposits of all banks in the United States increased by about \$14,000,000,000 to the level of \$51,600,000,000, of which about \$20,375,000,000 was in non-member banks and \$31,225,000,000 in member banks. Analysis of deposits, either as to origin or as to use, is not possible on the basis of existing information, but since total deposits necessarily approximate total loans and investments, it is a fair assumption that deposits have arisen from the various operations of the banks in approximately the same proportions as these operations bear to the total loans and investments. Furthermore, since most of the reserves of nonmember banks are held in the form of deposits with member banks, and all of the reserves of member banks are held with

the Reserve banks, the reserve balances carried by the Reserve banks for their members may be taken as supporting the entire volume of bank deposits outstanding, and consequently all the loans and investments which these deposits represent. Member bank reserve balances and changes in these balances may, therefore, be analyzed roughly with reference to the different classes of loans and investments represented by the country's bank deposits. In this analysis cash carried in vault as till money by member banks and as reserves of nonmember banks is left out of consideration, since it would not materially change the general picture here presented. According to this analysis the growth of about \$14,000,000,000 of bank deposits from 1922 to 1927 was based on an increase of but \$450,000,000 in member bank reserve balances. The increase in member bank reserves made necessary by the growth in bank loans to customers was about \$260,000,000 and that arising out of the increase in the banks' open market portfolio about \$190,000,000. It would also appear from this analysis that of the total of \$2,280,000,000 held by the Reserve banks in June 1927 as reserves against the country's bank deposits, about 4% or \$90,000,000, represented reserves against deposits arising out of loans to brokers and dealers in securities, an increase of about \$35,000,000, or 70%, for the five-year period. During the same period reserves against deposits arising from other operations of the banks increased by about \$410,000,000, or 23%.

*Reserve Bank Credit.*

The growth in member bank reserve balances from the middle of 1922 to the middle of 1927 was not accompanied by any increase during the period in the total volume of reserve bank credit outstanding, or in member bank borrowing at the Federal Reserve banks. Total bills and securities held by the Federal Reserve banks were, in fact smaller by \$135,000,000 in June 1927 than in June 1922. This decline in Reserve bank credit for a period during which member bank reserve balances and bank credit as a whole had increased by a large amount was due primarily to the imports of gold from abroad, which upon deposit with the Reserve banks provided member banks with reserves without additional use of Reserve bank credit. While for the five years as a whole gold imports account for the entire growth of member bank reserves, during the last three years gold movements were relatively small on balance, and the growth of the reserves of member banks between the middle of 1924 and the middle of 1927 was accompanied by an equivalent increase in Reserve bank credit, which in the summer of 1924 was at the lowest point since early in 1917. During the latter part of 1927, with a large outward movement of gold, the increasing reserve requirements of member banks, which reflected the growth of their deposits, were an important factor in the growth of Reserve bank credit to the largest volume in six years. Since the turn of the year deposits of member banks, and consequently their reserve balances, have declined, and this decline, together with the large return flow of currency from circulation, has been reflected in a reduction of more than \$300,000,000 in the outstanding volume of Reserve bank credit.

**New York Federal Reserve Bank on Gold Movement—  
March Outflow Exceeded That of Any Previous Month.**

With reference to the gold movement, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, in its Monthly Review April 1, says:

The outflow of gold during March exceeded that of any previous month in the history of the country; slightly over \$93,000,000 was exported through the Port of New York alone. Of this amount, however, \$35,800,000 was gold previously earmarked and so the net loss of funds to the money market from this cause was slightly over \$56,600,000, which is substantially less than the net loss in either November or December of last year. Exports to Argentina continued during March; the movement to Brazil was renewed; a large transfer of earmarked gold was made to France; there was a substantial flow of gold to Germany; and smaller shipments went to Italy, Poland and England. The import movement at New York was negligible, comprising chiefly miscellaneous small receipts from Latin American countries.

Final reports for the entire country for February showed exports amounting to \$25,776,000 and imports of \$14,686,000, resulting in a net export of \$11,090,000. This amount was partly offset by the release of \$3,000,000 of earmarked gold; so that the net loss for the month was \$8,090,000, as compared with a net loss of \$8,270,000 in January.

Since the beginning of the export movement last September the United States has lost \$300,000,000 net of gold through export movements and earmarkings. One-third of the exported metal, \$113,000,000, has gone to Argentina, in addition to substantial amounts shipped to that country from London and South Africa. France and Brazil together have taken one-half of the remainder. The Canadian movement during this period has resulted in a net inflow of over \$30,000,000.

The following table sets forth by countries the principal gold movements since Sept. 1 1927, together with the totals of earmarking transactions. Although the import of about \$5,000,000 from Russia last month is included in the report of gold movements, it has not been added to the gold stock of the country through purchase by the Assay Office or the Reserve Bank.

(In thousands of dollars)

Source or Destination.	United States Sept. 1 1927 to Feb. 29 1928.		Port of New York a Mar. 1 to 28 1928.		Total a Sept. 1 1927 to Mar 28 1928.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
Argentina.....	-----	93,140	-----	19,700	-----	112,840
Australia.....	9,746	-----	-----	-----	9,746	-----
Belgium.....	-----	4,200	-----	-----	-----	4,200
Brazil.....	-----	44,810	-----	8,504	-----	53,314
British India.....	-----	4,301	-----	-----	-----	4,301
British Malaya.....	-----	1,286	-----	-----	-----	1,286
Canada.....	56,797	25,348	-----	-----	56,797	25,348
China and Hong Kong.....	-----	5,018	-----	-----	-----	5,018
Ecuador.....	1,646	-----	-----	-----	1,646	-----
France.....	36	25,000	-----	35,799	36	60,799
Germany.....	-----	315	-----	21,156	-----	21,471
Italy.....	5	-----	-----	3,000	5	3,000
Java and Madura.....	616	1,431	-----	131	616	1,562
Mexico.....	2,674	3,405	130	371	2,804	3,776
Netherlands.....	-----	12,055	-----	-----	-----	12,055
Poland.....	-----	5,000	-----	3,000	-----	8,000
Russia.....	5,200	-----	-----	-----	5,200	-----
Sweden.....	32	1,027	-----	-----	32	1,027
United Kingdom.....	11	8,548	-----	1,020	11	9,568
Uruguay.....	-----	8,000	-----	-----	-----	8,000
Venezuela.....	238	3,100	72	410	310	3,510
All other.....	3,552	134	445	-----	3,997	134
Total.....	80,553	246,118	647	93,091	81,200	339,209
Earmarked account.....	b26,700	c100,701	b38,799	c3,000	b65,449	c103,701
Total.....	107,253	346,819	39,446	96,091	146,699	442,910

a Preliminary. b Gold released from earmark. c Additional gold earmarked

**Newly Elected Vice-Presidents of Stable Money Association.**

It was announced on March 25 that John W. Davis, Democratic Presidential nominee in 1924; Charles Evans Hughes, former Secretary of State; Fred I. Kent, former Vice-President of the Bankers Trust Company, New York; and Henry M. Robinson, of Los Angeles, a member of the Dawes Commission, have been elected Honorary Vice-Presidents of The Stable Money Association. The Stable Money Association is a non-partisan body, organized to promote stabilization. It does not advocate any plan of stabilizing understanding of "the serious evils attending wide fluctuations in the general price level, the preventability of such fluctuations and the various methods proposed for tabilization". It does not advocate any plan of stabilization but encourages research and education on all problems related to money and price levels. Prof. E. W. Kemmerer of Princeton University, the well known "international money doctor," is the President of the Association.

**Secretary Mellon Recommends Extension of Life of War Finance Corporation for Another Year.**

In a letter to the House Banking and Currency Committee on Mar. 26, Secretary of the Treasury Mellon recommended the extension of the life of the War Finance Corporation for another year to enable it to complete the liquidation of its affairs. According to the "United States Daily" Mr. Mellon's position was set forth in a letter to the Committee in the course of consideration of the Strong bill (H. R. 12245) to amend the War Finance Corporation Act of 1918 so as to authorize operations to Apr. 5 1929. Managing Director of the Corporation, Eugene Meyer, appeared in support of the extension proposal, stating that the greater part of the unpaid loans on the Corporation's books, amounting to \$1,426,372.40, could be collected in the time specified. The Daily also stated:

Questioned by Representative Wingo (Dem.), of De Queen, Ark., who stated that members of the Committee might have a difficult time in justifying another extension, Mr. Meyer said:

*Discusses Cotton Loans.*

"If Congress wishes to write off this amount, its action is not for the Corporation to question. This proposal is merely one designed to give the organization which has handled a business, aggregating nearly \$700,000,000 to clean it up. The Department of the Treasury, of course, can take over the work, but that would be more expensive to the Government than the method proposed."

Mr. Meyer also stated that he wished to correct any impression that members of the Committee might have that any cotton loans made by the corporation in 1920 and 1921 were outstanding. All export loans he said had been paid in full several years ago. The subject of cotton loans was recently discussed in a Senate investigation of cotton exchanges.

"The War Finance Corporation," said Mr. Meyer, "did make a loan to Anderson Clayton and Co., whose activities were mentioned in the Senate Committee, but that loan, which, I recall, was for something in the neighborhood of \$7,000,000, was repaid and every obligation met."

As a matter of fact, Mr. Meyer said, the War Finance Corporation at the time were urged firms to take money to move the cotton which was clogging the warehouses of the South. He explained that the cotton loan operation was one of the most successful in the history of the corporation.

Outstanding loans, Mr. Meyer said, were largely on cattle and confined to New Mexico and the Southwest and were, in the main, collectable in time.

*Second Hearing Planned.*

Several members of the Committee, explaining that they wanted more detailed information if they were to face the House with a proposal for new legislation to extend the life of the corporation, asked for another hearing, and it was announced that Mr. Meyer would appear again Mar. 29.

In his letter to the Committee, Mr. Mellon said:

"The War Finance Corporation in accordance with the direction of Congress, entered the period of liquidation on January 1 1925 and since that date the only advances that have been made are those designated as expense advances, that is, necessary for the care and preservation of the corporation's security incident to the orderly liquidation of its assets and the winding up of its affairs altogether. The corporation since its organization in 1918, has made loans aggregating \$690,375,770.58.

"On Feb. 29 1928, there was carried on the corporation's books a total of \$1,426,372.40 (principal amount).

"It is believed by the corporation that these amounts can be collected, and, of course, there is also a possibility of making some recoveries in connection with the amounts that have been charged to profit and loss.

*Charter Expires April 4.*

"The corporation's charter under the existing law will expire on Apr. 4 1928. Obviously it will not be possible to wind up the corporation's affairs by that date and it is necessary, therefore, to determine what arrangement should be made. I have given the matter careful consideration, and I am convinced that the best course to pursue would be to extend the corporation's charter for a period of one year so that the present organization, which is thoroughly familiar with all phases and details of the corporation's business, can collect the remaining assets.

"Furthermore, unless the corporation is continued in the handling of various legal proceedings now pending in the name of the corporation in the different sections of the country, the collection of the notes and other securities payable to the corporation, and the handling and sale of the property to which the corporation holds title in its name, would present complications.

The bill authorizing the continuance of the life of the corporation for another year was reported out by the House Banking and Currency Committee Mar. 29.



**R. E. Olds to Resign as Under-Secretary of State.**

Announcement was made on March 19 of the intention of Robert E. Olds to resign as Under-Secretary of State. Secretary of State Kellogg in making known Mr. Olds' decision said:

Mr. Robert E. Olds, Under-Secretary of State, expects to resign some time during the present year, but the date has not been fixed and it will not be immediately. Mr. Olds came to the Department at my very earnest request. He came and has stayed at very great sacrifice. He has direct charge of many matters which are of very great importance and is of tremendous assistance to me. I want him to say just as long as he can, but he is anxious to get away.

It was stated on March 19 that reports that Mr. Olds was to take the place in the organization of J. P. Morgan & Co. of New York, left vacant by the appointment of Dwight W. Morrow as Ambassador to Mexico, were incorrect. Mr. Olds became Assistant Secretary of State on Oct. 1, 1925, seven months after Mr. Kellogg became Secretary, and on May 19, 1927, was made Under-Secretary of State. Previously he had been a law partner of Mr. Kellogg in St. Paul.

**President Coolidge to Support Tax Program Expected to be Recommended by Secretary Mellon Next Week—****Reports That Reduction May be Limited to \$200,000,000.**

The daily papers this week (March 26) carried reports from Washington that the Treasury Department was inclined to view \$200,000,000 as the limit of tax reduction which the Treasury could safely consider, based on the income tax returns received as of March 15. Declaring that the Treasury was "inconsistent" in its intimations that the total cut must be limited to \$200,000,000 or less, Senator Simmons, ranking Democrat on the Senate Finance Committee, called attention on March 29, to the fact that the government ended the last fiscal year with a surplus of more than \$600,000,000. "If tax receipts as indicated by the first returns this year," he said, "are greater than those of a year ago we certainly are going to have an abundant margin on which to give relief for taxpayers in dire need of assistance." The North Carolinian has said that he believed a total cut of \$300,000,000 or \$400,000,000 was possible. Stating that President Coolidge will approve any recommendations for tax reduction that may be made by the Secretary the "United States Daily" of March 28 added:

Secretary Mellon has informed the President that the calculation of tax returns will be ready by April 2 or 3, at which time he expects to be able to make an authoritative recommendation as to how much of a tax reduction will be practicable.

**Tabulation First to be Completed.**

President Coolidge's views are as follows:

What decision the Secretary of the Treasury, Andrew W. Mellon, may make regarding the amount of tax reduction that will be practicable is not known to the President. The President stated last week that, so far as he had any information at that time, he then thought that a tax reduction of \$225,000,000 would be possible; but that was coupled with the statement that the tax returns due March 15 had not been tabulated and studied, and that until that had been done no decision could be reached.

Secretary Mellon has advised the President that tax returns will have been tabulated by April 2 or 3 at which time Secretary Mellon expects to be in a position to make an authoritative recommendation regarding tax reduction. Before Secretary Mellon makes that recommendation, the President assumes that he will confer with him and any decision he makes will have the President's approval.

**Confidence in Treasury.**

Judging from previous experience, the President has every confidence in the accuracy of reports and estimates of the Department of the Treasury and expects to give his approval to any recommendations made by the Department. The President feels that of course the budget figures will have to be studied in this connection and that no matter how large the Government's income may be, it will not be possible to have tax reduction, if arrangements are made to spend all of the national income.

**Alien Property Bill Signed by President Coolidge—Provides for Settlement of American Claims Against Germany and Return of Property of German Nationals Seized During War—Edwin B. Parker Named as Arbitrator.**

On March 10 President Coolidge signed the Alien Property Bill which provides for the settlement of American claims against Germany and the return of German property seized by the United States during the war. Edwin B. Parker, who served as umpire of the Mixed Claims Commission, was on March 21 nominated to be war claims arbitrator as provided for under the newly enacted alien property law. It was noted in the New York "Journal of Commerce" that:

The position of arbitrator was created to afford an opportunity to German nationals to present claims for the vessels, patents and radio stations seized by the United States Government upon its entrance into the World War. The arbitrator is given power to appoint referees in order that his decisions may be expedited.

The rules of compensation are prescribed in the law to give to the claimant and the fair value of the property to him. In the case of the ships, for example, the Board of Survey appointed by the Secretary of the Navy fixed an aggregate value of approximately \$34,000,000 for all vessels. In a suit against the United States the vessel owners claimed a valuation of over \$230,000,000.

The arbitrator must pass on all of the claims. The same is true as to compensation for patents and the radio station.

Notwithstanding the fact that the President affixed his signature to the newly enacted bill, it was pointed out on March 10 that he had previously indicated that he did not regard the measure as satisfactory as one which was recommended by the Treasury. He did not like the proposal embodied in the bill increasing the salaries of the drafting clerk of the Senate and House and some Treasury officials. The bill had been passed by the House on Dec. 20 last, by a vote of 223 to 26; the Senate passed the bill on Feb. 20 without a roll call; as a result of differences in the provisions of the House and Senate bills the matter went to conference; the Senate on Feb. 28 accepted the conference report without a record vote, and similar action was taken by the House on Feb. 29. The bill makes provision for an appropriation of \$100,000,000 for the settlement of claims—\$50,000,000 being made immediately available for the purpose. The payment of German claims against the United States for patents, radio and ships seized during the war is provided for in the new legislation which also makes provision for the appointment by President Coolidge of an "arbitrator," whose duty it will be to hear the claims and determine the "fair compensation." The creation in the Treasury of a German special account into which all of the funds involved in the transactions would be placed is stipulated. Against this deposit account would be charged the awards of the German-American Mixed Claims Commission when the awards favored the American claimants. Separate Austrian and Hungarian deposit accounts would be set up. In Washington advices March 11 to the New York "Journal of Commerce" it was stated:

Immediately after notification of the signature of the Alien Property bill by President Coolidge, the Treasury Department started machinery in motion to expedite payment of claims and to carry out other administrative features of the new law.

Under Secretary Ogden L. Mills announced that initial payments would be made shortly after certificates of awards to the Treasury by the mixed Claims Commission. An organization virtually has been perfected with Robert G. Hand, Commissioner of Accounts and Deposits, as chief disbursing officer, to expedite payment of the claimants.

A staff of accountants and legal experts will be built up by the Treasury to expedite payments. The awards must be checked up at the Treasury Department and interest computed before the checks are mailed out.

At the Mixed Claims Commission it was learned that the first certification of awards will be made to the Treasury via the State Department within two weeks. Officials there thought that 85% of the awards would be certified within the next sixty days. There are 150 claims over \$100,000 that have not been adjudicated, but these will not interfere with payment of the small claimants.

After receiving awards it will require the Treasury about a week to prepare checks, meaning that the first payments will be made about the middle of April. Officials estimated that all American claimants holding awards for death or personal injury claims, and claims of under \$100,000 would be paid off in full this year. Claimants awarded in excess of \$100,000 before Jan. 1.

Regulations to carry out the provisions of the law have been completed and submitted to Under Secretary Mills for approval. It was expected that the regulations would be made public this week. Provision had been made for blank forms upon which the claims must be submitted. The Mixed Claims Commission will send the application blanks to persons who have received awards.

Liquidation of the alien property probably will require forty years, according to Treasury experts. There are many perplexing complications between the German and American Governments that must be adjusted. The question of payment of awards for German ships, patents and radio stations seized during the war must be submitted to an arbitrator or board, and it is doubtful if any claims on this account will be made before next year.

About \$50,000,000 will be paid out in awards before June 30, the end of the Government's fiscal year, according to experts. The Treasury will have no dealing with the public in negotiation of claims. Checks will be sent out only where awards are certified from the Mixed Claims Commissions.

The same account said:

When President Coolidge affixed his signature to the alien property return bill yesterday he paved the way for the final settlement of the claims of American citizens against Germany growing out of the World War, and for the return to former German owners of the property still in the hands of the Alien Property Custodian.

The claims of American citizens, with interest to Jan. 1, last, amount to more than \$191,700,000; those of the United States Government, including interest, to more than \$62,000,000. All of the former not in excess of \$100,000 each and all claims in respect of death or personal injury will now be paid in full, the remainder of the American claims to be paid in instalments. In the latter class are 178 claims, aggregating \$158,000,000 (including sixteen claims still to be entered). An amount equal to 80% of all private awards—153,400,000—will be paid, with interest, within six years.

**Law Provides Time Extension.**

Many American nationals did not present their claims against Germany or German nationals to the Mixed Claims Commission within the time limit fixed therefor; there are about 5,000 of such claims. The

law provides that the President shall enter into negotiations with Germany with a view to extending the time, so that claims may be filed with the United States State Department before July 1, next.

Eighty per cent of the property now held by the Alien Property Custodian is to be returned immediately. The so-called "unallocated interest" fund—earnings and profits upon money deposited in the Treasury prior to March 4, 1923—will be returned but not until all other claimants have been paid. This fund will not bear interest. All trusts less than \$2,000 will be returned in full without regard to the 80% provision applicable to other claims.

In the matter of ship claims, an arbiter is to be appointed who will determine the awards to be entered, with a maximum limitation of \$100,000,000, inclusive of the amounts to be paid on account of patents and the radio station also seized by the United States. Of this sum, \$50,000,000 is to be made available for early award, being a value of \$34,000,000 and interest, \$16,000,000. A Treasury appropriation in this amount will be required. Proof must be given that neither the German Government or any member of the former ruling family had any interest in the ships.

In the case of two ships said to be Danish, reimbursement is to be made to claimants who, however, must make it clear that all of the interest on the date the bill becomes a law—yesterday—are non-German, whether or not the individuals now financially interested are the same as those formerly having an interest.

*Special Account to Be Set Up.*

There is to be set up a "special deposit account" composed of the following amounts: (1) 2% of the German property temporarily retained by the Alien Property Custodian (estimated at \$40,000,000); (2) the German share of the unallocated interest fund (approximately \$25,000,000); (3) payments heretofore or hereafter received from Germany under the Paris agreement in satisfaction of the awards of the Mixed Claims Commission (\$23,000,000 to Sept. 1, 1928, and \$10,700,000 annually thereafter); (4) a \$50,000,000 appropriation for the ships, patents and the radio stations. This makes a total of \$138,000,000 soon to be available.

None of the payments from Germany on account of the costs of occupation are included in the above fund, for such payments are to be covered into the United States Treasury to be available for the general expense of the Government.

The property held by the Alien Property Custodian and belonging to nationals of Austria and Hungary will be returned in full immediately upon the deposit by the governments of those countries of amounts sufficient to pay the awards to American nationals against them. It is estimated that the aggregate amount of awards against Austria will not exceed \$3,000,000 and that the aggregate awards against Hungary will not exceed \$1,000,000. The Alien Property Custodian has slightly more than \$12,000,000 of property belonging to Austrian nationals and less than \$1,000,000 belonging to Hungarian nationals.

All property held by the Alien Property Custodian is to be considered to be the property of the German Government if no claim is entered thereon within one year from today. It is specifically provided that returns on account of ships are not to be made on behalf of the former Emperor of Germany, the Kings of Bavaria, Saxony and Wurttemberg, their wives or children.

Beneficiaries of this legislation, dissatisfied with the amount of the fees to be exacted by their attorneys, may have these fees reviewed in proceedings before the Mixed Claims Commission of Germany and the United States or the Tripartite Claims Commission with respect to claims in Austro-Hungarian cases.

*No Provision for Mark Debts.*

Provisions are made for the collection of taxes upon income accruing to the aliens to whom the Alien Property Custodian is to make returns.

No provision is made in the law to deal with the question of mark debts. It was held that the only recourse the creditor has is under German law, the German revaluation act, in the case of certain private debts and the German redemption act, in the case of Government bonds.

Under previously existing law no patent could be returned which had been sold, licensed, or otherwise disposed of or which was involved in litigation, nor could the proceeds from the sale, license, or other disposition of any such patent be returned. Inasmuch as the Chemical Foundation case has now been decided, it was held that there is nothing to prevent the return of all patents, and such proceeds, still held by the Alien Property Custodian.

The Alien Property Custodian some time ago instituted certain suits as the "owner" of certain patents. In the event that it should ultimately be held that the suits were properly instituted any royalties paid to him will be turned over to the former German owners.

Certain corporate interests were seized by the custodian without obtaining custody of the certificate evidencing those interests. As a result the certificate has been sold in Germany and is being dealt in daily on the German exchanges. The new law provides for the recognition of the various assignments and for payment to the present owner of the certificate. A person entitled to a return under these conditions may file claim and bring suit, and, in the event of his death, his legal representative may do so.

In order to afford a remedy for American creditors of persons whose property is held by the custodian, any money or other property returnable will be subject to attachment.

*Insurance Provision.*

There are many cases where the custodian has made demands upon enemies and allies of enemies and upon persons holding their property for the delivery or payment to him of such property. Since it is proposed to return 80% of all such property to former owners, it was held by Congress to be an unnecessary burden to require payment under these demands of the custodian. He only would have immediately to return 80%. Thus he is to be authorized to waive or compromise these demands on such terms and conditions as he may prescribe, all with the approval of the Attorney General, if, as a result of the transaction, there will remain in his hands 20% of the total amount of the money or other property belonging to the alien and seized or subject to seizure by the custodian.

The claims of American insurance companies are to be paid on the same basis as claims of other American nationals and the properties of German insurance companies are to be returned on the same basis as the return of other German property to the nationals of that country without regard to the clause of the former law that returns of this character are to be prohibited until the companies paid claims filed against them.

Congress declined to accede to the demands that came from California that repayments to the German insurance companies be held up until certain of their number paid obligations arising out of the fire and earthquake that occurred in San Francisco.

**A. P. Giannini States That No Extra Dividend Will Be Paid This Year by Bancitaly Corporation.**

An announcement to the effect that the Bancitaly Corporation of San Francisco will pay no extra special or stock dividends and will not increase the present dividend rate of \$2.24 per annum during 1928 was made by A. P. Giannini, President, on March 22. In his statement he said:

Stockholders of the Bank of Italy and Bancitaly Corporation will have an opportunity to buy stock of the Bank of America, probably at a few dollars below the prevailing market price, on the basis of one share for every twenty-four shares of either or both Bancitaly and Bank of Italy. Formal announcement of this offer is to be made to stockholders in due course. We feel, however, that this statement should be made now in order that the public may understand the situation and not be misled by any rumors.

We want to set at rest rumors circulated with respect to possibility of our giving stockholders either extra, special or stock dividends or increase in regular dividend rate. Directors empowered me at last meeting to decide this matter in whatever manner I felt would be to best interests of Bancitaly Corporation. In fairness to present stockholders and public as well as to future investors I am making this announcement, so that those contemplating purchase of our stock may guide themselves accordingly. We can say definitely that decision we have reached will be strictly adhered to during 1928. Those who wish to buy our stock on basis of its present quarterly return of 56 cents a share should do so without expectation of receiving anything additional.

The rights to buy Bank of America stock will be entirely and strictly in the nature of an opportunity to Bancitaly and Bank of Italy stockholders individually or personally to subscribe for the shares, and is not a negotiable or an assignable right or privilege given or granted to any such stockholder.

At the time of the declaration of the regular dividends earlier in the month, the San Francisco "Chronicle" of March 11 stated:

Bancitaly declared its regular 56-cent quarterly dividend, payable April 2 to stockholders of record March 15, as was predicted in *The Chronicle* a week ago at a time when President A. P. Giannini uttered a vehement warning to speculators and loan sharks that unless they desisted in their undesirable practices he would not disburse any but normal dividends in 1928.

Yesterday he reiterated his former remarks by saying: "No extra dividend is to be paid at this time," said Giannini, "and we may decide to continue this same policy throughout the balance of the year. We are determined to force liquidation by making it difficult for the speculators to carry the stock on money borrowed at usurious rates, because of the wide margin between the dividend received and the high rate of interest paid. The excessive rates the people are being made to pay by a number of loan companies will not permit them to carry the stock on the basis of the normal return. It is this consideration that has prompted our board of directors to refuse to take action on any proposal for a special or extra dividend."

Bank of Italy directors met and also declared a regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 per share, payable April 2 to stockholders of record March 15, and at the same time elected G. W. Peltier a member of the board of directors. Peltier was president of the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Sacramento, which was recently taken over by Bank of Italy and merged with the existing branch in that city.

**Tax On Bancitaly Profits Worked Out by Accountants.**

The following is from the San Francisco "Chronicle" of March 14:

Profits made by holders of Bancitaly Corporation through purchase and sale of the stock and rights offered during 1927 have brought about considerable confusion among those required to report their income for income tax reports which are due tomorrow.

The holder of Bancitaly Corporation stock during 1927 has received two offerings of rights and two stock dividends. These could have been bought or sold and each case presents a different method of computing the profit, or loss if any, made by the purchaser.

An increase and complete compilation has been made by Haskins & Sells, certified public accountants, indicating the proper method of figuring the profit and accompanying tax in each particular case.

The compilation follows: "Rights to subscribe at ratio of 1 to 16 at \$85 attach to stockholders of record Jan. 15; rights to subscribe at ratio of 1 to 5 at \$100 attach to stockholders of record March 15; stock dividends of 40% paid on July 29 and 14 2/7% on Sept. 24.

"Assume that 'A' bought 100 shares of Bancitaly in December, 1926, at \$93; that in January, 1927, he sold at 60 cents his 100 rights; that the market values of the stock ex-rights and the rights on Jan. 15 were 94 3/8 and 54 cents, respectively; that he exercised on June 30 the 100 rights (second issue) and shortly thereafter sold at \$118 the twenty shares thus purchased; that the market value at March 15 of the stock, ex-rights, and the rights were \$110 and \$2 respectively; that in October he sold sixty shares at \$105.

"What is 'A's' taxable income and what is the value of the 100 shares on hand at Dec. 31, 1927? The compilation under the 1926 revenue act regulations is as follows:

Cost of 150 shares December, 1926.....	\$9,300.00
Profit on sale first 100 rights issue:	
Market value of stock.....	\$9,437.50
Market value of rights.....	54.00
Total .....	\$9,491.50
Cost basis of rights, 540x9300.....	\$52.91

94915	
Sale price, \$60—profit.....	\$7.09
Cost of original 100 shares, \$9,300, less \$52.91.....	\$9,247.09

Following is the profit on the twenty shares bought under second issue of rights:

Market value of 100 shares at \$110.....	\$11,000.00
Market value of 100 rights at \$3.00.....	300.00

Total .....	\$11,300.00
Cost basis of rights 3x9247.09.....	\$245.50

113	
Cost of 20 shares bought at \$100.00.....	2,000.00
Total cost 20 shares.....	\$2,245.50
Sale price of 20 shares at 118.....	2,360.00
Profit .....	\$114.50
Value of 100 shares remaining is \$9,247.09 less \$245.50 or \$9,001.59.	
The stock dividends received July 29 and Sept. 24 increased holdings to the shares at total cost of \$9,001.59 or \$56.26 average per share.	
Sale of 60 shares Oct. 1, at 105.....	\$6,300.00
Cost 60 shares at \$56.26.....	3,375.60
Profit .....	\$2,924.40
Value of 100 shares on hand Dec. 31, 1927, was \$9,001.59 less \$3,375.60 or \$5,625.99.	
Total taxable income in 1927 was:	
Profit on 100 rights sold .....	\$7.09
Profit on 20 shares.....	114.50
Profit on 60 shares.....	2,924.40
	\$3,045.99

Where an individual bought and sold many different lots of stock and cannot identify specific sales with specific purchases the stock sold is considered to apply to the earliest purchases. If stock sold has been held for two years or more, taxable gain may, if desired, be computed as capital net gain subject to 12½% tax limitation. Margined transactions are held to be the same as outright purchases and sales.

#### ITEMS ABOUT BANKS, TRUST COMPANIES, &c.

New York Stock Exchange memberships made further advances this week to new high record figures. The membership of DeWitt P. Rosenheim was reported posted for transfer to Reoncas M. Durant for \$350,000. That of Waldo J. Sherman sold to Herbert T. Hedge for \$340,000. That of Hegeman Foster sold to Alford B. Stoddard for \$360,000. That of Louis Heineman sold to William F. Gadd also for \$360,000 and finally that of George A. Andrews sold to Curtis H. Hutton for \$375,000 the highest on record.

A New York Coffee & Sugar Exchange membership was sold this week for \$17,000 an advance of \$500 over the last preceding, sale.

The Rubber Exchange membership of Georges Schwab of Paris was reported sold this week to William Stiles, for another, for \$9,000. The membership of Jacob Bleibtreu was sold to Charles Slaughter of W. R. Craig & Co. for \$10,000 and J. Chester Cuppia of E. A. Pierce & Co. purchased the seat of Leonard Postnikoff of Harriss, Irby & Vose for \$11,000 this last being the highest price on record.

The New York Cotton Exchange membership of W. A. Allston Flagg was reported sold to Paul Schwartz for another for \$26,000. The seat held by a receiver for J. Leon Wood was sold to Eugene J. Schwabach for another, for \$26,000. Last preceding sale \$25,000.

New York Produce Exchange memberships were again active with sales reported as follows: one at \$14,000, one at \$16,500, one at \$23,000 a new high record, two at \$15,000 each and three at from \$12,500 to \$13,000.

A Philadelphia Stock Exchange membership was reported sold this week for \$12,000. Last previous transaction \$11,500.

New York Coca Exchange membership was reported sold this week as follows: two at \$4,250 and \$4,400 respectively; one at \$4,650, one at \$5,000, one at \$5,300, one at \$5,600, this last being a new high record.

Three memberships on the Chicago Stock Exchange were reported sold this week at \$24,500 each, an increase of \$25,500 over the last preceding sale.

At a special meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of America held Mar. 26 at the offices of the Bank at 44 Wall St., the conversion of the Bank of America into a national banking association under the name, "The Bank of America National Association," was approved. The Bank of America, being the successor of the New York City branch of the Bank of the United States—the first national bank organized in this country, Feb. 25 1791—thus resumes business under the Federal laws of the United States, after a lapse of 116 years. The nationalization of the Bank of America is the first step in the plan to merge with the Bowery and East River National Bank and the Commercial Exchange Bank of New York. The combined institutions will hereafter operate under the name of "The Bank of America National Association." On Mar. 27, the directors of the Bank of America approved the proposed consolidation with the

Bowery and East River National Bank and the Commercial Exchange National Bank was approved, subject to ratification by stockholders of the Bank at a meeting to be held April 26.

The agreement provides that the capital funds of the Bank of America National Association shall be increased to a total of over \$60,000,000, consisting of capital stock of \$25,000,000; surplus \$35,000,000, and undivided profits of approximately \$2,000,000. The capital stock of the combined institutions will consist of 1,000,000 shares of \$25 par value. The present capital of the Bank of America is \$6,500,000 in \$100 shares. The present shareholders of the Bank of America will receive four shares of the new stock for each share they now hold. Present shareholders of the Bowery and East River National Bank will first receive a cash dividend of \$8.23 per share on their present stock and will then exchange it at the rate of 7.2 shares of the new Bank of America \$25 par value stock for each share of the Bowery and East River National Bank stock. Present shareholders of the Commercial Exchange National Bank will first receive a cash dividend of \$2.58 per share and will then exchange their stock in the ratio of 4.8 shares of new Bank of America stock for each share they now hold. The shareholders of the combined institution will receive rights to subscribe for 372,000 shares of new \$25 par value stock at \$110 per share. Each shareholder of the combined institution will have the right to subscribe for .6 of a share. Provision is made for employee ownership of a block of the new bank stock by stipulation that 8,000 shares are to be offered to the employees of the consolidated institution at \$110 per share. An employees' stock purchasing plan is being worked out by the officers and directors.

It has been arranged that a securities company be formed with the same number (1,000,000) of shares of stock as the Bank. As is customary in such cases the stock of the securities company will be included with the stock of the Bank so that the shareholders will be identical. This company will transact the securities business of the combined institution. All the above will become effective immediately after the shareholders meeting on April 26, so that the combined institution and the new securities company will then begin to do business at that time.

Stockholders of the Commercial Exchange Bank of New York at a meeting on March 26 approved nationalization of their institution and on March 27 with the approval of the Comptroller of the Currency, the Commercial Exchange National Bank in New York formally began business to continue operations until its consolidation with the Bank of America and the Bowery and East River National Bank of New York under the name of "The Bank of America, National Association." The Commercial Exchange Bank of New York in 1926 succeeded Lionello Perera & Co., which began business in 1865 and was the oldest private banking institution in the State of New York. Operating under a State charter, the combined institution maintained four branches in addition to the head office at 63 Wall St. Three branches are located in Brooklyn and one in Harlem.

Items regarding the proposed merger appeared in our issues of March 3, page 1298; March 10, page 1458, and March 17, page 1610.

W. Randolph Burgess, Assistant Federal Reserve Agent of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York sailed for Europe last night (Mar. 30) on the Majestic. He plans to be gone about five weeks and expects to visit a number of Central Banks.

Seven hundred bankers and business men from all parts of the United States attended a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel last night (Mar. 30) which marked the formal observance of the 25th anniversary of the Bankers Trust Co. of New York. Seward Prosser, Chairman of the Board of Directors, presided. Founded a quarter of a century ago by the late Henry P. Davison, a partner of J. P. Morgan & Co., with an initial capital and surplus of \$1,500,000, the Bankers Trust Co. has grown to be one of the country's largest banking institutions. Capital and surplus as of Mar. 2 stood at a new high record of \$62,591,000, while deposits at the end of last year reached a record total of \$562,069,000. At the latest meeting of the directors, the institution commemorated its anniversary by increasing its annual dividend from \$20 to \$30 a share and by declaring a special bonus to all employees of 5% of their annual salaries. A reception at the Union League Club for many of the out-of-town guests preceded last night's dinner. While the main dinner was in progress, Mrs. Henry P. Davison enter-

tained the wives of the bank's officers at dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria.

The 25th anniversary of the company has also been marked by the issuance of a book worthy of preservation not only for the history of the company which it furnishes, but also for the record presented therein of outstanding world happenings in the quarter of a century spanned by the company. The book is of most attractive appearance, and in addition to a portrait of Mr. Davison, drawings of the company's various offices are included in its makeup. In issuing the booklet President A. A. Tilney says "it is gratefully dedicated to the thousands of individuals throughout the country to whose constant friendship and cooperation is due so much of the progress which it chronicles." An extended account of incidents in the development of the institution appeared in our issue of Mar. 10, page 1756.

Frederic L. Kerr, formerly Assistant V.-President of the American Exchange Irving Trust Company of New York, was elected V.-President of the Interstate Trust Co. at a meeting of the board of directors held this week. Mr. Kerr started his career in St. Louis, with the Merchants-Laclede National Bank in that city. In recent years, Mr. Kerr was head of the 49th St. office of the American Exchange Irving Trust Co., having assumed that charge at the time of its merger with the Pacific National Bank. In the future Mr. Kerr will have charge of the Hamilton Branch of the Interstate Trust Co. at 130 West 42d St. Mr. Kerr's first business connection in New York City was with the Adams Express Co., holding the office of Treasurer of that organization. In 1918 he was appointed Assistant to the President of the Pacific National Bank, which was later merged with the American Exchange Irving Trust Co. At the time of the merger he was appointed to an executive position of the combined institution.

The trustees of the Chatham Phenix Corp., the securities company organized by the Chatham Phenix National Bank & Trust Co. of New York, elected directors for the new corporation at a meeting held on March 19. Immediately following the trustees' meeting, the directors held a meeting at which the officers and executive committee of the corporation were elected. The newly elected officers and directors of the Chatham Phenix Corp. are as follows: President, Rollin C. Bortle; V.-President, Howard G. Keogh; Secretary, Frederick L. Chapman; Treasurer, Alton F. Gillmore; Directors: E. S. Bloom, President Western Electric Company; R. C. Bortle, President Chatham Phenix Corporation; E. P. Earle, President Nipissing Mines Company; R. H. Higgins, Vice President Chatham Phenix National Bank and Trust Company;

W. B. Joyce, Chairman National Surety Company; L. G. Kaufman, President Chatham Phenix National Bank and Trust Company; Samuel McRoberts, Chairman Chatham Phenix National Bank and Trust Company; J. F. Talcott, President James Talcott, Inc.; S. B. Thorne, President Thorne, Neale & Company, Inc.

The executive committee includes R. H. Higgins, L. G. Kaufman and Samuel McRoberts. Rollin C. Bortle, President of the Chatham Phenix Corp., is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, class of 1905. He began his business career with N. W. Halsey & Co. of Philadelphia, continuing with that firm until 1916 when its business was taken over by the National City Co. of New York, when he became Assistant V.-President and Sales Mgr. of the latter company. Mr. Bortle subsequently was made a partner of Eastman, Dillon & Co., and in November 1926 was elected V.-President of the Chatham Phenix National Bank & Trust Co., in charge of its investment department. He will continue as V.-President of the Chatham Phenix National Bank & Trust Co., supervising its investment accounts. Mr. Bortle was President of the Bond Club in 1922-1923. The Chatham Phenix Corp., like the securities corporations of other large banks, is the logical outgrowth of the investment department started by the Chatham Phenix National Bank & Trust Co. Certain statutory limitations are imposed upon a national bank when its investment business reaches a substantial volume, and through the organization of a securities company these limitations are overcome. As opportunities to handle desirable investments are frequently brought to the attention of bank officials, there is every reason to believe, it is stated, that the Chatham Phenix Corporation will be in a preferred position to rapidly develop an investment business of considerable proportions. Reference to the Chatham Phenix Corp. was made in these columns Feb. 4, page 668 and March 16, page 1459.

The problems which confront the accountant, the lawyer and the banker in connection with the refinancing and

merging of public utilities were outlined by Frank M. Hunter of Chester, former Deputy Attorney-General and former chief counsel of the Pennsylvania Public Service Commission, in an address before the Philadelphia Chapter of the Pennsylvania Institute of Certified Public Accountants at the Manufacturers Club. Mr. Hunter brought out a number of factors of law and public policy which govern the utilities in these matters. He also illustrated these points by indicating how the Public Service Commission investigates the transactions to assure the public, the investor and banker that the refinancing and mergers are sound and in accord with public policy. Walter L. Morgan, C.P.A., lead the discussion following the address. He pointed out the particular problems which confronted the accountant in these developments and praised the work and services of the accountant in bringing to light all facts necessary to a fair and impartial judgment of the transactions.

The observance this week of the 88th birthday of George F. Baker, Chairman of the Board of the First National Bank of New York, was noted as follows in the "Wall Street News" of March 27:

George F. Baker is quietly celebrating his 88th birthday to-day. He was born March 27 1840. Following his usual custom in recent years, the "Dean of Wall Street Bankers" has been spending several weeks at the exclusive Jekyll Island Club off the coast of Georgia, where he will remain the rest of this week. His son, George F. Baker Jr., left New York last Saturday to be with his father to-day. E. E. Loomis, President of the Lehigh Valley RR., has been an unflinching companion of Mr. Baker on these trips for some years. Howard Elliott, Chairman of the Northern Pacific, in which Mr. Baker has played such a prominent part, and of whose stock he has been such a large owner for a long time, is also at the Jekyll Island Club and undoubtedly will join with Mr. Baker's other numerous friends in whatever quiet observance of the birthday may be decided upon. This season the veteran banker has been fortunate in that his health has been particularly good on his Southern trip. A year ago he was correspondingly unfortunate in catching a severe cold, from which it took him some time to recover.

The proposed increase which is to be made in the capital of the National City Bank of New York and the National City Co. was referred to in these columns March 24, page 1756. In his letter to the stockholders (under date of March 24) President Mitchell states that the increase in the capital of the bank is in line with the policy "of maintaining a larger ratio of capital and surplus to deposits than is dictated by general banking practice," and that "as regards the National City Co. the board are of the belief that these additional capital resources should be provided to permit the company to acquire from time to time for short or long term investment account, bonds, stocks or other equity interests, the holding of which will facilitate the development of its regular business or generally inure to the benefit of the bank and the company." Commenting on this, the "Times" of March 24 said:

This is taken to mean that the company will branch out into activities in which it has heretofore been limited, and particularly in the purchase of stocks. Last year the company sold more than \$2,000,000,000 of securities to its clients. In addition to enlarged activities along this line, the company is expected in the future to acquire equities in properties that look advantageous and to arrange short-term financing for companies that consider the time inopportune for bond issues, and to engage in other profitable enterprises that are closed to national banks and that have hitherto been unfeasible for the company owing to its pre-occupation with new security underwritings. The company is shortly to move into its own building, a new skyscraper in Wall Street across the street from the National City Bank.

#### Bank's Capital Funds.

With its new capital of \$90,000,000, and surplus of \$50,000,000 and the undivided profits of \$21,418,689 reported in its statement of Feb. 28, the National City Bank will have a total more than \$161,000,000 of invested capital funds. This is far in excess of any other bank in the United States and it also tops the largest of the banks in Europe, although a few of the largest London institutions have somewhat larger total deposits than the National City. In making this comparison, however, it is to be remembered that nation-wide branch systems prevail in England, while all the branches of the National City in this country are in New York City.

The National City Co. will have capital of \$45,000,000 and surplus of \$50,000,000, which, added to the bank's funds, makes a total of more than \$256,000,000 of invested capital funds for the National City organization as a whole, which is far in excess of any other institution.

The stockholders are to meet April 24 to vote on the capital increases. The following is President Mitchell's letter:

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK.

New York, March 24 1928.

To the Shareholders,

You will find enclosed a formal notice of a special meeting of the shareholders, to be held on April 24 1928 for the purpose of acting upon the recommendation of your board of directors that the capital stock of the bank be increased from \$75,000,000 to \$90,000,000, the surplus remaining at \$50,000,000, and that the capital stock of the National City Co. be increased from \$25,000,000 to \$45,000,000, and its surplus from \$25,000,000 to \$50,000,000.

It is proposed that each shareholder in the bank be given the right to subscribe for one additional share of stock of the bank for every five shares registered in his name on the books of the bank at the close of business on April 28 1928 upon the payment of \$400 in respect of each share subscribed for, of which \$100 shall be applied to increasing the capital stock

of the bank, and \$300 shall be applied to increasing the capital stock and surplus of the National City Co., in the amounts mentioned.

As regards the bank, this increase of capital is in line with our traditional policy, referred to on the occasion of the last previous increase, of maintaining a larger ratio of capital and surplus to deposits than is dictated by general banking practice. As regards the National City Co., the board are of the belief that these additional capital resources should be provided to permit the company to acquire from time to time for short or long-term investment account, bonds, stocks, or other equity interests, the holding of which will facilitate the development of its regular business or generally inure to the benefit of the bank and the company, and that such resources can be thus profitably employed.

If the shareholders approve, it is proposed to issue transferable subscription warrants to all shareholders of record at the close of business on April 28 1928 and to make all subscriptions payable in full at head office in the City of New York, in New York funds, on or before May 31 1928. Full instructions in regard to the subscription warrants will be given in a further letter to the shareholders, which will be mailed with the warrants. The stock certificates representing the additional stock will be in the same form as those now outstanding, including the endorsement prescribed in the agreement of June 1 1911 as amended, evidencing the pro rata beneficial interests of the registered holders thereof in the capital stock of the National City Co. which is held by the trustees under said agreement. No change in the present annual dividends of \$20 per share is contemplated at this time.

In order to adjust the dividends at the current rate on the old stock and the new for the quarter April 1 1928 to July 1 1928, it is expected that an interim dividend of \$3.33 per share will be paid on the old stock on June 1 1928 to the stockholders of record on or about May 19 1928 and that an interim dividend of \$1.67 per share will be paid on both the old and the new stock on July 2 1928 to stockholders of record on or about June 16 1928.

There will probably be an active market for subscription rights. Shareholders should, therefore, be careful of their warrants. They may obtain advice and assistance in regard thereto at head office, or at any of the foreign branches of the bank, and at any of the domestic or foreign offices of the National City Co.

A proxy to enable your shares to be voted at the meeting in favor of the foregoing propositions is herewith enclosed. The bank now has about 16,000 shareholders and, as the vote of two-thirds in interest is required by law, you are requested to sign and return the proxy as promptly as possible, if you do not expect to attend the meeting in person.

Yours truly,

CHARLES E. MITCHELL, *President.*

A meeting of the stockholders of the Corn Exchange Bank of New York will be held on April 9 to act on the merger agreement, dated Feb. 29, between the Corn Exchange Bank and the Stapleton National Bank of Stapleton, Staten Island. An item to the effect that arrangements had been completed for the purchase of the latter by interests connected with the Corn Exchange Bank appeared in our issue of Feb. 4, page 669.

Nathan S. Jonas, President of the Manufacturers Trust Co., of New York, announces that at a meeting of the Directors on March 22, on his recommendation, Henry C. Von Elm, formerly Vice-President, was elected Chairman of the Executive Committee of the company, and James H. Conroy was elected Executive Vice-President. Mr. Von Elm has been connected with the Manufacturers Trust Co. and the Manufacturers National Bank which was absorbed by the former institution in 1914, for 25 years, while Mr. Conroy has been connected with the Manufacturers Trust Co. and its predecessor, the Citizens Trust Co., since the inception of the company, in 1905.

The application to convert the Bronx National Bank of this city into a State institution was filed with the New York State Superintendent of Banks on March 18. The bank has a capital of \$300,000 and a surplus of \$300,000. The conversion of the bank into a State institution is a preliminary step whereby it will be merged with the Bronx Borough Bank. The acquisition of the Bronx National Bank by the Bank of the Manhattan Co. was referred to in these columns Aug. 6 1927, page 738.

Alfred Halsey Curtis, retired banker died on March 18 at his home in Kingston, N. Y. Mr. Curtis was 73 years of age. He was President of the old National Bank of North America from 1905 to 1908. He was also Vice-President of the New York State Bankers Association in 1905.

Executive officers of The Morris Plan Company of New York announce that permission had been granted by the State Banking Department for the removal of its main office, now located at 469 Fifth Ave., to new quarters at 33 W. 42d St., about June 1. Three floors comprising about 30,000 square feet have been leased in the building formerly known as Aeolian Hall, and will be fitted with the most modern industrial banking equipment. The new offices will be centrally situated between the 2 big subway hubs, Grand Central Terminal on the east and Times Square on the west, and will be accessible to the subway network through the Fifth Ave. Library Station of the Queensboro subway, making it possible for patrons of that company to reach the main office by subway from any part of Greater New York. The Morris Plan Co. of New York now operates 10 branch

offices in addition to its main office. Its capital is \$2,000,000 and its resources exceed \$45,000,000. The company has extended financial accommodation to salaried employees, wage earners and small merchants in a sum aggregating over \$200,000,000, since the inception of this business in 1915. The confidence of the public in the institution is further reflected in its 5% interest bearing investment certificates outstanding and in the hands of the public now aggregating over \$27,000,000.

Bernard W. Trafford, formerly Senior Vice-President of the First National Bank of Boston, on Wednesday of this week, Mar. 28, was elected President of the institution by the directors to fill the vacancy caused by the recent death of Clifton H. Dwinell. According to the Boston "Transcript" of Mar. 28, the new President joined the staff of the First National Bank in 1912 and immediately was elected a Vice-President. He has had special supervision of the foreign branches of the bank and has been instrumental in their development as well as that of the First National Corporation. Mr. Trafford was born in Westport, Mass. in 1871 and was graduated from Harvard in the Class of 1893. Immediately upon leaving college he entered the employ of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. in Boston and was identified with the telephone business in various sections of the country until 1912. For several years he was on the engineering staff of the Bell Telephone System and had managerial responsibility for American Bell companies in several States on the Atlantic seaboard. Later he became senior operating Vice-President of the Bell System in the Middle West region, in charge of the five companies operating in Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin with headquarters in Chicago. In July 1912, Mr. Trafford resigned to become Vice-President of the First National Bank, the position from which he has now been promoted to the Presidency. When it was decided to erect a new home for the First National Bank, Mr. Trafford was entrusted with the responsibility in connection with the planning and later with the construction of the new building. Mr. Trafford is a director and a member of the executive committee New England Telephone & Telegraph Co., a director of the First National Corporation, and a trustee of Phillips-Exeter Academy, as well as a director in a number of corporations. During the war, Mr. Trafford spent a month at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. in training and was active in Belgium and Polish relief work. He was in charge of the Red Cross membership campaign in New England in 1917 and the second Red Cross war fund.

A dispatch from East Hampton, Conn., on March 20, to the Hartford "Courant" stated that the directors of the East Hampton Bank & Trust Co. at a meeting on that date voted to organize a securities company with authorized capital of \$200,000 of which \$50,000 will be issued at the outset. Stockholders of the East Hampton Bank & Trust Co. of record April 1 may subscribe for the stock of the new company in the ratio of four shares of the par value of \$25 a share for each share of bank stock held, the par value of which is \$100 a share. The stock will be payable May 1. Officers selected for the new company are as follows: Chauncey G. Bevin, Chairman of the Board; Ferdinand Richter, President; Clifford M. Watrous, Vice-President; Milo L. Carpenter, Secretary, and Clark W. Burnham, Treasurer. Mr. Bevin is President of the East Hampton Bank & Trust Co., while Mr. Richter is a partner in the firm of Fuller, Richter, Aldrich & Co., investment bankers of Hartford. The dispatch furthermore stated that the East Hampton Bank & Trust Co. was the first of the suburban banks in Connecticut to organize a securities company along the lines of similar organizations in the larger cities.

At a meeting of the directors of the newly organized Third National Bank & Trust Co. of Camden, N. J., held at the Hotel Walt Whitman on the night of March 22, William McCully was elected President of the institution, according to the Philadelphia "Ledger" of March 23. Other officers elected were: H. F. Stephenson and Louis Everly, Vice-Presidents; and Joseph Carr, Solicitor. Mr. McCully entertained the officers and directors at a dinner. The new bank, reference to which was made in our issue of Feb. 4, page 33, has a paid-in capital of \$200,000 and surplus of \$50,000. It will be located at 27th Street and Westfield Avenue where alterations are now being made in a building to suit the needs of the institution. It will open for business on May 19, the paper mentioned said.

The Comptroller of the Currency announces that on March 24 the name of The City National Bank of Danbury, Connecticut, was changed to the "City National Bank & Trust Company of Danbury."

An application to organize the Chancellor-Union National Bank of Irvington, N. J. was received by the Comptroller of the Currency on March 14. The institution will have a capital of \$100,000, and surplus of \$75,000.

The directors and officers of the National Newark & Essex Banking Co. of Newark, N. J. have issued invitations to the opening of the new building of the Ironbound Branch at the corner of Ferry and Van Buren Sts. The building will be open for inspection and business on Monday, Apr. 2, from 9 a. m. until 8 p. m. The bank will be open each Monday evening until 8 p. m.

James L. Walsh of this city, a Vice-President and a director of the McGraw-Hill Publishing Co., has been elected a Vice-President and a director of the Guardian Detroit Bank, Detroit, according to advices from that city to the "Wall Street Journal" on Mar. 28.

O. W. Walker, President of the Shelby County State Bank, Shelbyville, Ill., committed suicide by shooting himself in his home on March 19. No reason was given for his act, and the last report of the bank issued Feb. 28 showed the institution to be in good condition. Mr. Walker, who was 56 years of age, entered the Shelby County State Bank as Cashier in 1895 and worked himself up to the Presidency of the institution.

An application to organize the Belleville National Bank of Belleville, Ill., was approved by the Comptroller of the Currency on March 2. The institution will have a capital of \$100,000, and surplus of \$30,000. The par value of the stock is \$100, and the sale price \$130 per share. We learn that the bank will probably begin business May 15.

That the New First National Bank of Springfield, Mo., had voluntarily closed its doors on March 17, following a slight run on the institution, was reported in a dispatch by the Associated Press from Springfield, on March 17, printed in the St. Louis "Globe-Democrat" of March 18. J. C. Peightel, the President, was reported as saying that all depositors would be paid in full. At a meeting the previous night, it was stated, the directors and officials decided to close the bank in order to protect the depositors. Continuing, the dispatch said:

The action was precipitated by a quiet run which began at 3 P. M. yesterday, and continued until doors were closed at 4 P. M., during which approximately \$5,000 was withdrawn. Depositors were withdrawing their entire balances, presaging a run which would result disastrously for the bank, according to officials.

The bank had been in operation since April, 1925.

Advices by the Associated Press from Little Rock, Ark., on March 26, printed in the New York "Times" of March 27, reported the closing of three small Arkansas State banks located in adjoining counties on that day and the taking over of their affairs by the State Banking Department. The banks are the Ouachita Valley Bank at Camden, the Bank of Smackover (which had its reserves in the Camden bank) and the Louann State Bank. The dispatch furthermore stated that the directors of the Ouachita Valley Bank at Camden said they expected to reopen under new management.

According to a press dispatch from Scooba, Miss., on March 22, appearing in the Memphis "Appeal", the Merchants' & Farmers' Bank of that place went into voluntary liquidation on March 21 and its affairs taken over by the Bank of Kemper of the same place. Arrangements were made, it is said, for the payment of all depositors in full by the Bank of Kemper.

A dispatch from Miami, Fla. on Mar. 26 to the "Wall Street Journal" stated that a refinance plan recommended by a depositors' committee to reopen the Southern Bank & Trust Co. of that city has been approved by the State Bank Comptroller. The plan will require the approval of 75% of the depositors before it can be put into effect, it was stated. The Southern Bank & Trust Co. (capital \$100,000) was one of three Miami banks which closed on Feb. 6 last, as noted in the "Chronicle" of Feb. 11, page 822.

According to a dispatch by the Associated Press from Naylor, Ga. on Mar. 24, appearing in the New York "Times" of Mar. 25, J. R. Carter, President of the defunct Farmers' Bank of Naylor, on that day with his private funds began paying in full all the depositors of the institution because, he said, as President he felt a "personal moral responsibility" to his former patrons. The bank was closed on Mar. 19. Although he was not legally liable because of the failure, Mr. Carter several days previously also redeemed all outstanding shares of capital stock of the bank so that the shareholders would suffer no loss. The dispatch went on to say:

His golden rule venture was said to have cost him approximately \$40,000, four-fifths of which goes to the depositors. The bank, which listed capital stock and surplus at \$25,000, was closed Monday by the State Banking Department after it had made an audit at Carter's request and with his cooperation, which was said to have revealed a shrinkage in assets exceeding capital stock and surplus.

Carter immediately bought up all stock which he did not hold and then forwarded to the Banking Department his personal check for \$32,000 to cover the accounts of all depositors.

Termining his action "remarkable" for an official of a defunct bank, the department returned his check, appointed him a special agent and authorized him to reopen the bank temporarily to pay off his depositors.

Persons who had known Carter most of his life and been his neighbors for years in this little town of 300 population were included in those who came to the bank at his summons to receive their funds. When all have been paid, the President told friends, he intends to close the bank permanently. He is a well-to-do property owner in Lowndes County.

The State Superintendent of Banks for California on Mar. 23 granted permission to the Bank of Italy National Trust & Savings Association to purchase the Smith River Bank of Smith River, Del Norte County, Calif., according to the San Francisco "Chronicle" of Mar. 24. The newly acquired bank has a paid-in capital of \$40,000 and surplus account of \$8,000.

Miss K. Dorothy Ferguson, Librarian of the Bank of Italy, San Francisco, will talk at the annual meeting of the California Libraries Association at the Mission Inn, Riverside, on April 4. Her subject will be "Special Libraries as a Source of Contact for Public Libraries."

That control of the Oakland Bank, Oakland, Calif., one of the oldest and largest of the Bay District financial institutions, virtually passed from local ownership to a group of Eastern financiers with the granting of an option on a large block of the bank's stock to these financiers at \$600 a share, was reported in the San Francisco "Chronicle" of Mar. 24. The option, it was said, is understood to be open for a month. The Oakland Bank was organized in 1867 and transacts a commercial and savings bank business. It has an invested capital, it was stated, of \$6,000,000 and resources in excess of \$70,000,000. Coincident with the granting of the option to purchase control of the bank, W. W. Garthwaite, the President, issued the following statement (as printed in the paper mentioned) to the bank's stockholders:

There has recently developed a noticeable interest in bank stocks as an investment and owing to the plethora of money, large sums have been sent from Eastern centers for investment here. A small group of our large stockholders recently had an inquiry for a substantial block of our stock at an attractive figure.

It was decided that each stockholder should be given the privilege of participating, if he so desired, on exactly the same basis, but that each stockholder must decide for himself whether or not the proposition looks attractive, without recommendation on the part of the management.

Upon a satisfactory conclusion of these negotiations the bank will have a powerful Eastern alliance which will strengthen its position and enable it to conduct its affairs still more efficiently for the benefit of this community. This does not contemplate a merger with, or an absorption by any other bank. On the contrary this bank will continue its career as an independent bank under the present officers and directors.

G. W. Schmitz, heretofore an Assistant Vice-President and Manager of the credit department of the Security Bank & Trust Co. of San Francisco, has been made a Vice-President of the institution, according to an announcement on March 22 by Leon Bocqueraz, the bank's President, as reported in the San Francisco "Chronicle" of that date. Mr. Schmitz, it is stated, went to the Security Bank & Trust Co. from the Bank of Italy, and has directed the organization of the credit department, which has grown rapidly to keep pace with the Statewide expansion of the Security system. It was also announced by Mr. Bocqueraz, that Walter E. Worman, formerly a note teller at the Fresno branch of the bank, has been promoted to an Assistant Cashier. L. M. Packer, who was also in the note department at Fresno, has been transferred to San Francisco and assigned to the bank's inspection department.

Closing of the Pine Belt Baking Co. of Butte Falls, Ore., on March 20 as the result of the disappearance the previous afternoon of George W. Barker, the President of the concern, was reported in a dispatch from Medford, Ore., on that date to the Portland "Oregonian." It appears from

the advices that the regular examination of the bank by Deputy State Examiner Boget was under way on March 19 when Mr. Barker left the bank at 1:30 o'clock ostensibly to get his lunch. When he failed to return in an hour, the bank examiner notified J. J. Simmerville, a merchant of Butte Falls, one of the stockholders, and a search for the missing President was instituted. Barker was seen driving in his car in a northeasterly direction into the heavy timber and later the car was found abandoned. Subsequently the State Banking Department took over the institution's affairs. Barker, it is said, had conducted the bank for 20 years.

### THE CURB MARKET.

Prices continued to move upward this week in Curb Market trading, the broadest and heaviest on record. A buoyant tone extended to all departments. Auburn Automobile sold up from 130 to 143, reacted to 137 and moved upward again, resting finally at 138 $\frac{7}{8}$ . Bancitaly Corp. after a loss of about 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  points to 185 $\frac{1}{4}$  jumped to-day to 194 $\frac{7}{8}$ , the close being at 192 $\frac{3}{4}$ . H. C. Bohack com. advanced from 270 to 309 $\frac{1}{2}$  and ends the week at 305. Deere & Co. com. was up from 295 to 309, easing off finally to 302. Adolf Gobel com. was conspicuous for an advance from 84 $\frac{1}{8}$  to 98 $\frac{1}{4}$ , the final figure to-day being 97. Melville Shoe com. rose from 177 to 185 and finished to-day at 182. Metropolitan Chain Stores was active and advanced from 55 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 61 $\frac{7}{8}$ , reacting finally to 59 $\frac{3}{4}$ . Safeway Stores com. moved up from 457 to 496, but fell back finally to 465. Sanitary Grocery after early loss of some three points to 232 ran up to 262, the closing figure to-day being 256. In utilities Marconi Wireless of Canada continued active and advanced from 6 $\frac{1}{4}$  to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ , the close to-day being at 8 $\frac{3}{8}$ . United Gas Impt. sold down at first from 119 $\frac{5}{8}$  to 117 $\frac{5}{8}$ , then up to 125 $\frac{7}{8}$ , resting finally at 125 $\frac{1}{4}$ . Oils were generally higher. Buckeye Pipe Line improved from 65 $\frac{7}{8}$  to 71. Humble Oil & Refg. advanced 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  points to 65 $\frac{1}{2}$  and closed to-day at 65 $\frac{3}{4}$ . Northern Pipe Line rose from 111 to 125 and reacted finally to 121 $\frac{3}{4}$ . South Penn Oil moved up from 38 $\frac{3}{8}$  to 42 and ends the week at 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Standard Oil (Indiana) moved down at first from 74 $\frac{5}{8}$  to 73 $\frac{5}{8}$ , but recovered to 78. Gulf Oil rose from 108 $\frac{3}{4}$  to 116, reacted to 113 and finished to-day at 115 $\frac{1}{8}$ . Newmont Mining was active and advanced from 159 $\frac{5}{8}$  to 174 $\frac{1}{2}$ , ex-right and ex-dividend.

A complete record of Curb Market transactions for the week will be found on page 1962.

### DAILY TRANSACTIONS AT THE NEW YORK CURB MARKET.

Week Ended March 30	STOCKS (No. Shares).			BONDS (Par Value).	
	Ind. & Misc.	Oil.	Mining.	Domestic.	Foreign Govt.
Saturday	323,200	65,160	36,620	\$2,366,000	\$296,000
Monday	510,110	103,550	96,920	3,019,000	387,000
Tuesday	562,760	101,150	101,540	1,937,000	265,000
Wednesday	459,580	107,700	82,180	3,806,000	196,000
Thursday	692,235	119,200	137,310	3,974,000	375,000
Friday	760,006	179,350	116,960	5,185,000	549,000
Total	3,307,891	676,110	571,530	\$20,287,000	\$2,068,000

### THE WEEK ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The stock market has continued its unprecedented upward spurt during the present week and at times fairly boiled with excitement incident to the largest daily turnovers in the history of the New York Stock Exchange. Radio Corporation maintained its remarkable upward spurt, but General Motors slipped back from its previous high level, while United States Steel common worked lower as the week advanced. The statement of brokers' loans showed an increase of \$46,665,000 the present week, which carries these loans close to the high point in all time established on Feb. 8. Spectacular buying of General Motors at new top levels was again the feature of the two-hour session on Saturday. Opening at 187 $\frac{1}{2}$  the price quickly climbed upward to 192, but yielded to 190 with a net gain of 2 $\frac{3}{4}$  points on the day. The strength in General Motors stimulated activity in the independent motor shares, particularly Hupp, which ran up about 4 points to a new high at 54 $\frac{1}{8}$ , also Packard which shot forward over 3 points and crossed 68. Hudson Motors followed with a gain of 3 $\frac{5}{8}$  points and substantial advances were recorded by a number of the lesser lights of the group. High-priced specialties fluctuated widely; for instance, United States Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry moved from a low of 260 to a top price of 269 $\frac{1}{2}$ , reaching its peak for the year with a net gain of 9 $\frac{5}{8}$  points. Du Pont advanced 10 points to 385, sold down to 379 and finally closed at 383 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Stocks reaching new high levels included, among others, International Harvester pref., American Smelting pref., Consolidated Gas pref., Sears-Roebuck and American Locomotive pref.

Motor stocks continued to monopolize speculative interest on Monday, General Motors bounding forward to a new top at 199, followed by Hupp, Chrysler and Packard all of which moved into new high ground. Hudson scored a gain of 3 points at 99 and Studebaker sold as high as 66 $\frac{1}{4}$ . Railroad shares were strong and New York Central crossed 175 and closed at 174 $\frac{3}{4}$  with a net gain of 2 $\frac{3}{4}$  points and Pennsylvania scored a net gain of 2 points at 70. Mercantile stocks were in strong demand, particularly Sears-Roebuck which moved forward 12 points to a new high at 110 and Montgomery Ward which registered a gain of 6 points as it reached 142 $\frac{7}{8}$ . Specialties continued in demand at increasing prices, notably Radio Corporation which gained 5 points for the day and American International which reached a new peak at 94 $\frac{1}{8}$ , making a net gain of 7 $\frac{5}{8}$  points. As the day advanced copper stocks moved up with the leaders, American Smelting standing out conspicuously with a gain of 6 points. United States Steel common opened at 149, with an overnight gain of over a point, and had moved forward to 151 $\frac{1}{2}$  at mid-session, but closed at 150 $\frac{1}{2}$  with a net gain of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  points. On Tuesday the market experienced a violent break in the early trading, but recovered part of its losses later in the day. More than 4,700,000 shares were handled. The avalanche of buying was so great that the tickers were frequently from 20 to 30 minutes late in recording the sales. Radio Corporation scored a net gain of 12 $\frac{3}{4}$  points. Railroad shares were in strong demand under the leadership of New York Central which scored a new high at 179. Rock Island reached a new peak at 115 $\frac{3}{8}$ . General Motors broke 19 points, followed by a rally of 10 points and closed at 190 $\frac{1}{2}$  with a net loss of 8 $\frac{1}{4}$  points. United States Steel common followed General Motors and broke about 4 points from its early high of 151 and ended the day at 148 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Sharp recessions were also in evidence in such stocks as Hudson Motors, Du Pont, United States Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry and Sears-Roebuck.

Railroad shares moved to the front as the outstanding feature of interest on Wednesday, New York Central reached a new peak close to 180, followed by Texas & Pacific which sold up to 134 $\frac{3}{4}$ , though closing at 132 with a net gain of 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  points above its previous close. Radio had another spectacular advance and reached 174 $\frac{1}{2}$ . General Motors lost over 4 points for the day. Oil issues displayed considerable improvement, particularly Pan-American "B" which jumped about 4 points and Seaboard Oil which reached a new top for the year at 12. Specialties also attracted notable attention, Commercial Solvents moving up to 6 points to its best for the new stock and General Electric reaching a new high for the present shares when it sold up to 150. Irregularity characterized the movements of the market in the early trading on Thursday. As the day advanced, however, the list turned sharply upward, though the spectacular activities of the previous days were lacking.

Radio Corporation had another of its sensational upward spurts and crossed 173 with a net gain of 6 points. American Can was particularly prominent in the late trading and again crossed 87, followed by Continental Can which equalled its previous record high at 110. In the final hour rubber shares suddenly moved upward and copper stocks moved briskly forward to higher levels. One of the features of the late trading was the interest manifested in General Electric which was conspicuously strong and crossed 150 to a new top for the present capitalization.

Violent upward movements again characterized the trading on Friday, many of the recent favorites scoring gains ranging from 5 to 16 points. Prices moved forward by leaps and bounds and the pace was so terrific that the ticker service was unable to keep up with the rush of business. Radio Corporation led the upward spurt and raised its top to 187 with a gain of nearly 20 points over the previous close. General Motors was again in strong demand and advanced about 5 points. United States Steel common displayed further improvement, though the independent stocks were not inclined to follow the leader. Independent motor shares made further progress upward and local utility stocks, including Consolidated Gas and Brooklyn Edison, were particularly noteworthy for their strength, the former selling at the highest for the present shares and the latter reaching its highest in history. Copper stocks





notwithstanding the falling off with Florida points, Miami reporting a decrease of 48.1% and Jacksonville of 10.8%. In the Chicago Reserve District the totals are larger by 24.2%, in the St. Louis Reserve District by only 1% and in the Minneapolis Reserve District by 11.5%. The Kansas City Reserve District shows a slight falling off, namely, 0.4%, and the Dallas Reserve District has suffered a decrease of 1.6%. The San Francisco Reserve District shows a gain of 3.4%.

In the following we furnish a summary by Federal Reserve districts:

SUMMARY OF BANK CLEARINGS.

Table with columns: Week End, Mar. 24 1928., 1927., Inc. or Dec., 1926., 1925. Rows include Federal Reserve Districts like Boston, New York, Philadelphia, etc.

We now add our detailed statement, showing last week's figures for each city separately, for the four years:

Main table of bank clearings for various cities across different Federal Reserve Districts, including columns for 1928., 1927., Inc. or Dec., 1926., and 1925.

Table titled 'Clearings at - Week Ended March 24.' showing data for various cities and districts, including columns for 1928., 1927., Inc. or Dec., 1926., and 1925.

Table titled 'Clearings at - Week Ended March 22.' showing data for various cities and districts, including columns for 1928., 1927., Inc. or Dec., 1926., and 1925.

a No longer report clearings. b Do not respond to requests for figures. c Week ended March 21. d Week ended March 22. e Week ended March 23. \* Estimated

Commercial and Miscellaneous News

San Francisco Stock Exchange.—Record of transactions at San Francisco Stock Exchange, Mar. 24 to Mar. 30, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists:

Table listing stock transactions with columns: Stocks—, Par., Friday Last Sa e Price., Week's Range of Prices, Sa'es for Week, Range Since Jan. 1., Low., High., and various dates.

Total receipts of flour and grain at the seaboard ports for the week ended Saturday, March 24, follow:

Table of flour and grain receipts at seaboard ports for the week ended Saturday, March 24, 1928. Columns: Receipts at—, Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Barley, Rye.

\* Receipts do not include grain passing through New Orleans for foreign ports on through bills of lading.

The exports from the several seaboard ports for the week ending Saturday, March 24 1927, are shown in the annexed statement:

Table of exports from seaboard ports for the week ending Saturday, March 24, 1927. Columns: Exports from—, Wheat, Corn, Flour, Oats, Rye, Barley.

The destination of these exports for the week and since July 1 1927 is as below:

Table showing the destination of exports for the week and since July 1, 1927. Columns: Exports for Week and Since July 1 to—, Flour, Wheat, Corn.

The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports Saturday, March 24, were as follows:

Table of visible supply of grain, including GRAIN STOCKS and United States—, with columns for Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, Barley.

February 28 1928. Official notice has been given the San Francisco Curb Exchange that the United Bank & Trust Co. has been succeeded by the Security Bank & Trust Co.

Breadstuffs figures brought from page 2034.—All the statements below regarding the movement of grain—receipts, exports, visible supply, &c., are prepared by us from figures collected by the New York Produce Exchange.

Table of grain receipts from various sources (Chicago, Minneapolis, Duluth, Milwaukee, etc.) with columns: Receipts at—, Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Barley, Rye.

Note.—Bonded grain not included above: Oats—New York, 112,000 bushels; Boston, 6,000; Baltimore, 29,000; total, 147,000 bushels, against 48,000 bushels in 1927.

Table of Canadian grain receipts with columns: Canadian—, Ft. William & Pt. Arthur, Buffalo, etc.

The world's shipments of wheat and corn, as furnished by Broomhall to the New York Produce Exchange, for the week ending Friday, March 23, and since July 1 1927 and 1926, are shown in the following:

Table with columns: Wheat, Corn, Ezports, 1927-28, 1926-27, 1927-28, 1926-27. Rows include North Amer., Black Sea, Argentina, Australia, India, Oth. countr's, and Total.

National Banks.—The following information regarding national banks is from the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, Treasury Department:

Table with columns: Mar. 21, Mar. 24, Mar. 24, Mar. 16, Mar. 17, Mar. 17, Mar. 21, Mar. 24. Rows describe various banks and their capital.

Table with columns: Mar. 21, Mar. 24, Mar. 24, Mar. 21, Mar. 24. Rows describe bank charters issued.

CHANGES OF TITLES. Mar. 24—The City National Bank of Danbury, Conn., to "City National Bank & Trust Co. of Danbury."

Table with columns: Mar. 21, Mar. 24. Rows describe bank consolidations.

Auction Sales.—Among other securities, the following, not actually dealt in at the Stock Exchange, were sold at auction in New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Buffalo on Wednesday of this week:

Table with columns: Shares, Stock, \$ per sh. Rows list various real estate and financial securities.

Table with columns: Shares, Stock, \$ per sh. Rows list various stocks and bonds.

Table with columns: Shares, Stock, \$ per sh. Rows list various stocks and bonds.

Table with columns: Shares, Stock, \$ per sh. Rows list various stocks and bonds.

DIVIDENDS. Dividends are grouped in two separate tables. In the first we bring together all the dividends announced the current week.

Table with columns: Name of Company, Per Cent., When Payable, Books Closed Days Inclusive. Rows list various companies and their dividend details.







Table with two columns of financial data. Each column lists company names, their share percentages (Per Cent.), payment dates (When Payable), and the dates when books were closed (Books Closed. Days Inclusive.). The companies listed include various industrial, manufacturing, and utility firms.

Table with columns: Name of Company, Per Cent., When Payable., Books Closed Days Inclusive., Name of Company, Per Cent., When Payable., Books Closed Days Inclusive. Lists various companies and their financial details for 1938.







Table with columns: Week Ended Mar. 24 1928, Capital, Net Profits, Loans, Cash in Vault, Reserve with Legal Depositaries, Net Demand Deposits, Time Deposits, Bank Circulation.

Note.—U. S. deposits deducted from net demand deposits in the general totals above were as follows: Average total Mar. 24, \$72,553,000; actual totals Mar. 24, \$71,373,000...

\* Includes deposits in foreign branches not included in total footings as follows: National City Bank, \$265,555,000; Chase National Bank, \$14,718,000; Bankers Trust Co., \$54,410,000...

The reserve position of the different groups of institutions on the basis of both the averages for the week and the actual condition at the end of the week is shown in the following two tables:

STATEMENT OF RESERVE POSITION OF CLEARING HOUSE BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Table with columns: Averages, Cash Reserve in Vault, Reserve in Depositories, Total Reserve, Reserve Required, Surplus Reserve.

\* Not members of Federal Reserve Bank. b This is the reserve required on net demand deposits in the case of State banks and trust companies...

Table with columns: Actual Figures, Cash Reserve in Vault, Reserve in Depositories, Total Reserve, Reserve Required, Surplus Reserve.

\* Not members of Federal Reserve Bank. a This is the reserve required on net demand deposits in the case of State banks and trust companies...

State Banks and Trust Companies Not in Clearing House.—The State Banking Department reports weekly figures showing the condition of State banks and trust companies in New York City not in the Clearing House as follows:

SUMMARY OF STATE BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES IN GREATER NEW YORK, NOT INCLUDED IN CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENT. (Figures Furnished by State Banking Department.)

\* Includes deposits with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, which for the State banks and trust companies combined on Mar. 24 was \$128,128,500.

Banks and Trust Companies in New York City.—The averages of the New York City Clearing House banks and trust companies combined with those for the State banks and trust companies in Greater New York City outside of the Clearing House are as follows:

COMBINED RESULTS OF BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES IN GREATER NEW YORK.

Table with columns: Week Ended, Loans and Investments, Demand Deposits, Total Cash in Vaults, Reserve in Depositories.

New York City Non-Member Banks and Trust Companies.—The following are the returns to the Clearing House by clearing non-member institutions and which are not included in the "Clearing House Returns" in the foregoing:

RETURN OF NON-MEMBER INSTITUTIONS OF NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE.

(Stated in thousands of dollars, that is, three ciphers [000] omitted.)

Table with columns: CLEARING NON-MEMBERS, Capital, Net Profits, Loans, Cash in Vault, Reserve with Legal Depositaries, Net Demand Deposits, Net Time Deposits.

a United States deposits deducted, \$426,000. Bills payable, rediscouts, acceptances and other liabilities, \$4,061,000. Excess in reserve, \$118,530 decrease.

Boston Clearing House Weekly Returns.—In the following we furnish a summary of all the items in the Boston Clearing House weekly statement for a series of weeks

BOSTON CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS.

Table with columns: March 28 1928, Changes from Previous Week, March 21 1928, Mar. 14 1928.

Philadelphia Banks.—The Philadelphia Clearing House return for the week ending Mar. 24, with comparative figures for the two weeks preceding, is given below. Reserve requirements for members of the Federal Reserve System are 10% on demand deposits and 3% on time deposits...

Table with columns: Two Ciphers (00) omitted, Week Ended March 24 1928, Members of F. R. System, Trust Companies, 1928, Mar. 17 1928, Mar. 10 1928.

\* Cash in vault not counted as reserve for Federal Reserve members.

Weekly Return of the Federal Reserve Board.

The following is the return issued by the Federal Reserve Board Thursday afternoon, Mar. 29, and showing the condition of the twelve Reserve banks at the close of business on Wednesday. In the first table we present the results for the system as a whole in comparison with the figures for the seven preceding weeks and with those of the corresponding week last year. The second table shows the resources and liabilities separately for each of the twelve banks. The Federal Reserve Agents' Accounts (third table following) gives details regarding transactions in Federal Reserve notes between the Comptroller and Reserve Agents and between the latter and Federal Reserve banks. The Reserve Board's comment upon the returns for the latest week appears on page 1910, being the first item in our department of "Current Events and Discussions."

COMBINED RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS MARCH 28 1928.

Main table showing combined resources and liabilities of the Federal Reserve Banks at the close of business March 28, 1928. Columns represent dates from Mar. 28 1928 to Mar. 30 1927. Rows include RESOURCES (Gold with Federal Reserve Agents, Gold held exclusively agst. F. R. notes, Total gold reserves, etc.) and LIABILITIES (F. R. notes in actual circulation, Deposits, Total deposits, etc.).

NOTE.—Beginning with the statement of Oct. 7 1925, two new items were added in order to show separately the amount of balances held abroad and amounts due to foreign correspondents. In addition, the caption, "All other earning assets," previously made up of Foreign Intermediate Credit Bank debentures, was changed to "Other securities," and the caption, "Total earning assets" to "Total bills and securities." The latter item was adopted as a more accurate description of the total of the discounts, acceptances and securities acquired under the provision of Sections 13 and 14 of the Federal Reserve Act, which, it was stated, are the only items included therein.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF EACH OF THE 12 FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS MAR. 28 1928.

Table showing the weekly statement of resources and liabilities for each of the 12 Federal Reserve Banks at the close of business March 28, 1928. Columns represent the banks: Boston, New York, Phila., Cleveland, Richmond, Atlanta, Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Kan. City, Dallas, San Fran. Rows include RESOURCES (Gold with Federal Reserve Agents, Gold held exclusively agst. F. R. notes, Total gold reserves, etc.) and LIABILITIES (F. R. notes in actual circulation, Deposits, Total deposits, etc.).



Bankers' Gazette.

Wall Street, Friday Night, March 30 1928.

Railroad and Miscellaneous Stocks.—The review of the Stock Market is given this week on page 1929.

The following are sales made at the Stock Exchange this week of shares not represented in our detailed list on the pages which follow:

Table with columns: STOCKS, Week Ended Mar. 30, Sales for Week, Range for Week (Lowest, Highest), Range Since Jan. 1. (Lowest, Highest). Includes sections for Railroads, Indus. & Miscell., and Banks.

\* No par value.

New York City Realty and Surety Companies.

(All prices dollars per share.)

Table with columns: Bid, Ask, Maturity, Int. Rate, Bld., Asked., Maturity, Int. Rate, Bld., Asked. Lists various companies like Alliance R'ty, Amer Surety, etc.

Quotations for U. S. Treas. Cfts. of Indebtedness, &c.

Table with columns: Maturity, Int. Rate, Bld., Asked., Maturity, Int. Rate, Bld., Asked. Lists dates like Dec. 15 1928, etc.

New York City Banks and Trust Companies.

(All prices dollars per share.)

Table with columns: Bid, Ask, Bid, Ask, Bid, Ask, Bid, Ask. Lists various banks and trust companies like Amer Bank, Nat City, etc.

United States Liberty Loan Bonds and Treasury

Certificates on the New York Stock Exchange.—Below we furnish a daily record of the transactions in Liberty Loan bonds and Treasury certificates on the New York Stock Exchange.

Table with columns: Daily Record of U. S. Bond Prices, Mar. 24, Mar. 26, Mar. 27, Mar. 28, Mar. 29, Mar. 30. Includes sections for First Liberty Loan, Third Liberty Loan, Fourth Liberty Loan, and Treasury.

Note.—The above table includes only sales of coupon bonds. Transactions in registered bonds were:

Table with columns: 5 1st 4 1/2s, 100 10/32 to 100 10/32, 5 4th 4 1/2s, 103 11/32 to 103 11/32, 98 3d 4 1/2s, 100 10/32 to 100 10/32.

Foreign Exchange.—

To-day's (Friday's) actual rates for the sterling exchange were 4.87 11-16 @ 4.87 13-16 for checks and 4.88 1/2 @ 4.88 7-32 for cables.

Exchange at Paris on London, 124.02 francs; week's range, 124.02 francs high and 124.02 francs low.

Table with columns: Sterling, Actual—, Checks, Cables, High for the week, Low for the week, Paris Bankers' Francs—, Amsterdam Bankers' Guilders—, Germany Bankers' Marks—.

The Curb Market.—The review of the Curb Market is given this week on page 1929.

A complete record of Curb Market transactions for the week will be found on page 1962.



For sales during the week of stocks not recorded here, see second page preceding

Main table with columns for High and Low Sale Prices (Mar. 24-30), Sales for the Week, Stock Name, Exchange, and Per Share data (Lowest and Highest prices for the year and previous year 1927).

\* Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. † Ex-dividend. ‡ Ex-rights.



For sales during the week of stocks not recorded here, see third page preceding

Table with columns for HIGH AND LOW SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT. (Saturday Mar. 24 to Friday Mar. 30), Sales for the Week, STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE (Indus. & Miscel. (Con.) Par), PER SHARE Range Since Jan. 1., and PER SHARE Range for Previous Year 1927.

\* Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. Ex-dividend. A Ex-rights. B Ex-warrants.

For sales during the week of stocks not recorded here, see fourth page preceding

HIGH AND LOW SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT.

Table with columns for days of the week (Saturday, Mar. 24 to Friday, Mar. 30) and rows of stock prices per share.

Table with columns for 'Sales for the Week', 'STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE', 'PER SHARE Range Since Jan. 1.', and 'PER SHARE Range for Previous Year 1927'. Rows list various stock companies and their price ranges.

\* Bid and asked prices: no sales on this day. \* Ex-Dividend. \* Ex-Rights.



For sales during the week of stocks not recorded here, see sixth page preceding

Table with columns: HIGH AND LOW SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT. (Saturday, Mar. 24, Monday, Mar. 26, Tuesday, Mar. 27, Wednesday, Mar. 28, Thursday, Mar. 29, Friday, Mar. 30); Stocks (Indus. & Miscel. (Con.) Par, Oil Well Supply, Preferred, Omnibus Corp., etc.); PER SHARE Range Since Jan. 1, On basis of 100-share lots (Lowest, Highest); PER SHARE Range for Previous Year 1927 (Lowest, Highest). Rows include various stock symbols and prices.

Bid and asked prices: no sales on this day. a Ex-rights. s Ex-dividend. d Ex-dividend and ex-rights



1952

New York Stock Exchange—Bond Record, Friday, Weekly and Yearly

Jan. 1 1909 the Exchange method of quoting bonds was changed and prices are now "and interest"—except for income and defaulted bonds

Main table containing bond listings with columns for N.Y. Stock Exchange, Interest Period, Price Friday, Week's Range, Bonds Sold, Range Since Jan. 1, N.Y. Stock Exchange, Interest Period, Price Friday, Week's Range, Bonds Sold, Range Since Jan. 1.

Table with columns: N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE, Week Ended March 30, Interest Period, Price Friday, March 30, Week's Range or Last Sale, Bonds Sold, Range Since Jan. 1. Includes entries like Bangor & Aroostook 1st 5s-1943, Canada Sou cons gu A 5s-1962, etc.

Table with columns: N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE, Week Ended March 30, Interest Period, Price Friday, March 30, Week's Range or Last Sale, Bonds Sold, Range Since Jan. 1. Includes entries like Clearfield & Mah 1st gu 5s-1943, Cleve Cln Ch & St L gen 4s-1993, etc.

! Due Feb. \* Due May. p Due Dec.

Table with columns for Bond Description, Interest Period, Price (Bid/Ask), Week's Range, Range Since Jan. 1, and various other metrics. It lists numerous bonds from the N.Y. Stock Exchange, including Illinois Cent, Nat RR Mex, and various municipal and corporate bonds.



Main table containing bond listings with columns for Bond Description, Price, Week's Range, and Range Since Jan. 1. Includes sub-sections for N.Y. Stock Exchange and Industrial Bonds.

4 Due May, 4 Due June, 2 Due August.

Table with columns for Bonds, N. Y. Stock Exchange, Week Ended March 30, Interest Period, Price Friday, March 30, Week's Range or Last Sale, Bonds Sold, Range Since Jan. 1, and Range Since Jan. 1. The table lists various bonds and their market performance.

New York Bond Record—Concluded—Page 6

Table of New York Stock Exchange bonds, including columns for Bond Description, Interest Period, Price (Friday, March 30), Week's Range or Last Sale, Bonds Sold, and Range Since Jan. 1.

Table of Bonds N. Y. Stock Exchange, Week Ended March 30, with columns for Bond Description, Interest Period, Price (Friday, March 30), Week's Range or Last Sale, Bonds Sold, and Range Since Jan. 1.

Quotations of Sundry Securities

Table of quotations for various securities, including Standard Oil Stocks, Railroad Equipments, Public Utilities, and Water Bonds, with columns for Bond Description, Bid, Ask, and Range.

\* Per share. † No par value. ‡ Basis. § Purchaser also pays accrued dividend. ¶ Nominal. †† Ex-dividend. ††† Ex-rights. †††† Canadian quotation. ††††† Sale price.



Outside Stock Exchanges

Boston Bond Record.—Transactions in bonds at Boston Stock Exchange, Mar. 24 to Mar. 30, both inclusive:

Table with columns: Bonds, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week, Range Since Jan. 1. (Low, High). Includes entries like Amer El & Pr Corp 6s, Amoskeag Mfg 6s, etc.

Philadelphia Stock Exchange.—Record of transactions at Philadelphia Stock Exchange, Mar. 24 to Mar. 30, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists:

Table with columns: Stocks, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week, Range Since Jan. 1. (Low, High). Includes entries like Almar Stores, Alliance Insurance, American Milling, etc.

Baltimore Stock Exchange.—Record of transactions at Baltimore Stock Exchange, Mar. 24 to Mar. 30, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists:

Table with columns: Stocks, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week, Range Since Jan. 1. (Low, High). Includes entries like Arundel Corp, Baltimore Brick, Baltimore Trust Co, etc.

Cleveland Stock Exchange.—Record of transactions at Cleveland Stock Exchange, Mar. 24 to Mar. 30, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists:

Table with columns: Stocks, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week, Range Since Jan. 1. (Low, High). Includes entries like Aetna Rubber common, Amer Multigraph com, Amer Ship Bldg pref, etc.

\* No par value.

Table of stock transactions for Pittsburgh Stock Exchange, Mar. 24 to Mar. 30, 1960. Columns include Stock Name, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week (Shares), and Range Since Jan. 1. (Low, High).

Pittsburgh Stock Exchange.—Record of transactions at Pittsburgh Stock Exchange, Mar. 24 to Mar. 30, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists:

Table of stock transactions for Pittsburgh Stock Exchange, Mar. 24 to Mar. 30, 1960. Columns include Stock Name, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week (Shares), and Range Since Jan. 1. (Low, High).

\* No par value. a Sales of Union Trust Co. at 101 in our issue of March 17 was an error; should have read 3 at \$10.100.

Chicago Stock Exchange.—Record of transactions at Chicago Stock Exchange, Mar. 24 to Mar. 30, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists:

Table of stock transactions for Chicago Stock Exchange, Mar. 24 to Mar. 30, 1960. Columns include Stock Name, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week (Shares), and Range Since Jan. 1. (Low, High).

Cincinnati Stock Exchange.—Record of transactions at Cincinnati Stock Exchange, Mar. 24 to Mar. 30, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists:

Table of stock transactions for Cincinnati Stock Exchange, Mar. 24 to Mar. 30, 1960. Columns include Stock Name, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week (Shares), and Range Since Jan. 1. (Low, High).

\* No par value.



New York Curb Market—Weekly and Yearly Record

In the following extensive list we furnish a complete record of the transactions on the New York Curb Market for the week beginning on Saturday last (March 24) and ending the present Friday (March 30). It is compiled entirely from the daily reports of the Curb Market itself, and is intended to include every security, whether stock or bonds, in which any dealings occurred during the week covered:

Table with columns: Week Ended March 30, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week, Range since Jan. 1., Stocks (Continued) Par., Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week, Range since Jan. 1. The table lists various stocks and their performance metrics.



Main table containing two columns of stock market data. Each column lists various stocks (e.g., Mengel Company, Mesabi Iron, Metal & Thermit, etc.) with columns for Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week (Shares), and Range Since Jan. 1. (Low, High). The right column also includes a 'Par.' column. The table is organized into sections like 'Stocks (Continued)', 'Rights', and 'Public Utilities'.



Table with columns: Bonds (Continued), Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week, Range Since Jan. 1., and various bond entries with prices and dates.

Table with columns: Bonds (Concluded), Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week, Range Since Jan. 1., and various bond entries with prices and dates.

\* No par value. † Correction. m Listed on the Stock Exchange this week, where additional transactions will be found. n Sold under the rule. o Sold for cash. s Option sale. t Ex-rights and bonus. w When issued. x Ex-dividend. y Ex-rights. z Ex-stock dividend.

Option sales made as follows: a Middle West Util. prior Hen stk. Mar. 5 at 12; f A. G. Spalding & Bro., com., Jan. 14 at 120; g Associated Gas & Elec., Jan. 14 at 47.

Under the rule sales were made as follows: b Belgian Nat. Ry. pref., Jan. 20 at 17 1/2; c North Ind. Pub. Serv. 5s 1966 Mar. 5 at 103; d Etlington-Schuld Co. 6s, Jan. 13 at 98 1/2; e Goodyear Tire & Rubb. of Calif. 5 1/2s, Jan. 4 at 101 1/2; f U. S. Rubber 6 1/2% notes 1940 at 108; g J. J. Newberry pref. Jan. 25 at 107 1/2; h Standard Publishing class A Jan. 25 at 4; i \$1,000 United Oil Prod. 8s, 1931, Feb. 2 at \$81.

Cash sales as follows: e Servel Corp. (Del.) com. Jan. 16 at 65c. Note.—Sold last week and not reported; 100 New York Transportation at 43.

Latest Gross Earnings by Weeks.—In the table which follows we sum up separately the earnings for the third week of March. The table covers 11 roads and shows 1.93% increase from the same week last year.

Table showing latest gross earnings by weeks for 11 roads. Columns include: Thrd Week of March, 1928, 1927, Increase, and Decrease. Total (11 roads) shows a net increase of 1.93%.

In the following table we show the weekly earnings for a number of weeks past:

Table showing weekly earnings for various weeks from 1st week Sept to 3d week Mar. Columns include: Week, Current Year, Previous Year, Increase or Decrease, and %.

We also give the following comparisons of the monthly totals of railroad earnings, both gross and net (the net before the deduction of taxes), both being very comprehensive. They include all the Class A roads in the country, with a total mileage each month as stated in the footnote to the table:

Table comparing monthly gross and net earnings for 1927 and 1926. Columns include: Month, Gross Earnings, and Net Earnings.

Note.—Percentage of increase or decrease in net for above months has been: 1927-Jan., 2.79% dec.; Feb., 7.80% inc.; March, 1.21% inc.; April, 0.67% dec.; May, 0.83% dec.; June, 14.07% dec.; July, 22.03% dec.; Aug., 8.73% dec.; Sept., 7.14% dec.; Oct., 3.87% dec.; Nov., 20.53% dec.; Dec., 23.76% dec.

In Jan. the length of road covered was 237,846 miles in 1927, against 236,805 miles in 1926. In Feb., 237,979 miles, against 236,870 miles in 1926; in March, 237,704 miles, against 236,948 miles in 1926; in April, 238,183 miles, against 237,187 miles in 1926; in May, 238,025 miles, against 237,275 miles in 1926; in June, 238,425 miles, against 237,243 miles in 1926; in July, 238,316 miles, against 237,711 miles in 1926; in Aug., 238,672 miles, against 237,824 miles in 1926; in Sept., 238,814 miles, against 237,854 miles in 1926; in Oct., 238,828 miles, against 238,041 miles in 1926; in Nov., 238,711 miles, against 238,142 miles in 1926; in Dec., 238,552 miles, against 237,711 miles in 1926.

Net Earnings Monthly to Latest Dates.—The table following shows the gross and net earnings for STEAM railroads reported this week:

Table showing net earnings monthly to latest dates for steam railroads. Columns include: Gross from Railway, Net from Railway, and Net after Taxes for 1928 and 1927. Lists various railroads like Akron Canton & Youngst., Ann Arbor, etc.

Table showing gross and net earnings for various railroads from 1928 and 1927. Columns include: Gross from Railway, Net from Railway, and Net after Taxes for 1928 and 1927. Lists various railroads like B & O Chicago Term., Bangor & Aroostook, etc.







Penn-Ohio Edison Co. (and Subsidiary Companies.)

Table with financial data for Penn-Ohio Edison Co. comparing 1927 and 1928 performance over 12 months ending February 29th. Includes rows for Gross income, Operating exp. & taxes, Net income, Interest on funded debt, and Balance.

Reading Transit Co. (And Subsidiary Companies.)

Table with financial data for Reading Transit Co. comparing 1927 and 1928 performance over 12 months ending February 29th. Includes rows for Operating revenue, Oper. expenses & taxes, Total op. exp., maint., depr., tax. & rentals, Operating income, and Net income.

Southern Indiana Gas & Electric Co. (Subsidiary of Commonwealth Power Corp.)

Table with financial data for Southern Indiana Gas & Electric Co. comparing 1927 and 1928 performance over 12 months ending February 29th. Includes rows for Gross earnings, Operating expenses, Gross income, Net inc. avail. for div. & retire. reserve, and Balance.

Third Avenue Railway System

Table with financial data for Third Avenue Railway System comparing 1927 and 1928 performance over 12 months ending February 29th. Includes rows for Operating Revenue, Transportation, Advertising, Rents, Sale of power, Total operating rev., Operating Expenses, Net operating revenue, Interest revenue, Gross income, Deductions, and Net income.

Utah Power & Light Co. (Including the Western Colorado Power Co.)

Table with financial data for Utah Power & Light Co. comparing 1927 and 1928 performance over 12 months ending January 31st. Includes rows for Gross earns. from oper'n, Oper. exps., incl. taxes, Net earns. from oper'n, Other income, Total income, Interest on bonds, Other int. & deductions, Balance, and Divs. on pref. stock.

The Washington Water Power Co.

Table with financial data for The Washington Water Power Co. comparing 1927 and 1928 performance over 12 months ending February 29th. Includes rows for Gross revenue, Available for charges, Surplus after oper. exps., taxes and interest, and Balance.

FINANCIAL REPORTS

Financial Reports.—An index to annual reports of steam railroads, public utility 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 March 3. The next will appear in that of April 7.

Southern Pacific Company.

(44th Annual Report—Year Ending Dec. 31 1927.)

On subsequent pages of this issue will be found extended extracts from the report of Henry W. De Forest, Chairman of the Executive Committee, together with the income account and the balance sheet as of Dec. 31 1927.

TRAFFIC STATISTICS FOR CALENDAR YEARS.

Table showing traffic statistics for calendar years 1924, 1925, 1926, and 1927. Categories include Average miles of road, Passenger Traffic (Rail pass. carried, Av. rec. per pass. per m.), and Freight Traffic (Tons carried, Tons car. 1 m., Av. per ton p. m. rev. fgt, Net tons per train).

INCOME ACCOUNT FOR CALENDAR YEARS. (Southern Pacific Co. and Proprietary Companies.)

Table showing income accounts for calendar years 1924, 1925, 1926, and 1927. Includes Operating Income and Non-Operating Income sections with detailed breakdowns of freight, passenger, express, and other transportation revenue and expenses.

Table showing balance sheet for Southern Pacific Co. and Transportation System Companies Combined as of Dec. 31, 1927. Includes Assets (Investment in road and equip., Improves. on leased rail, Sinking funds, etc.) and Liabilities (Demand loans and deposits, Special deposits, Time drafts & deposits, Loans and bills receivable, etc.)

BALANCE SHEET DEC. 31 SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO. AND TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM COMPANIES COMBINED.

Table showing assets and liabilities for the Southern Pacific Co. and Transportation System Companies Combined as of December 31, 1927. Includes categories like Investment in road and equip., Improves. on leased rail, Sinking funds, Demand loans and deposits, and various receivables and payables.







Bangor & Aroostook Railroad Co.

(34th Annual Report—Year Ended Dec. 31 1927.)

INCOME ACCOUNT CALENDAR YEARS. 1927. 1926. 1925. 1924. Freight revenue... \$6,371,217 \$5,852,025 \$5,867,703 \$5,831,831

American Water Works & Electric Co.

(14th Annual Report—Year Ended Dec. 31 1927.)

President H. Hobart Porter says in substance:

The directors have had under consideration for some time the development of the most economical means of providing the new capital necessary. Accordingly, in June, 1927, the board recommended a plan to the stockholders...

As part of the plan, the new Delaware company gave the preferred stockholders of the Virginia company an opportunity to exchange their stock on an equitable basis for preferred stock of the Delaware company.

The Virginia company was incorporated in 1914 as a reorganization of the American Water Works & Guarantee Co., and the circumstances were such that at that time only a nominal value was placed upon the assets of the Virginia company by the board of directors.

Upon the recent reincorporation of the company in Delaware, the directors felt that the balance sheet of the new corporation should more nearly reflect the actual value of its assets, and accordingly they had the securities held by the company independently valued as of Dec. 31 1926.

During the year the company purchased additional water works properties as follows: Richmond Water Works Corp., serving the City of Richmond and adjoining territory in southeastern Indiana; The Ashabula Water Supply Co., serving the City of Ashabula, O.; Davenport Water Co., serving the City of Davenport, Ia.; The Morgantown Water Co., supplying the City of Morgantown, W. Va.; Armstrong Water Co., serving Kittanning, Pa., and environs; and The Noroton Water Co., supplying water to the towns of Noroton, Darien and Glenbrook, Conn.

Subsidiary Water Companies.—The combined earnings of the subsidiary water companies for the years ended Dec. 31 1927 and 1926, are as follows.

Table with 4 columns: Year (1927, 1926, Increase), and rows for Gross earnings, Oper. expenses, Gross income, Deductions, Total deductions, Proportion applicable to stockholders.

The companies' expenditures for maintenance during the year amounted to \$697,956, in addition to which there was reserved for retirements \$651,990 making a total so spent or reserved during the year by the subsidiary water companies of \$1,349,946.

New Financing.—In Aug. 1927, as a part of the plan for reincorporation of company in Delaware, 200,000 shares of \$6 series, 1st pref. stock, without par value, of the Delaware corporation were issued and part were exchanged for pref. stock of the Virginia company and the remainder sold for cash.

During 1927 the subsidiary water works companies issued and sold through bankers a total of \$6,100,000 of first mortgage bonds, made up as follows: (1) Birmingham Water Works Co. sold in March, 1927, \$800,000 and in Dec. 1927, \$1,200,000 first mortgage 5% gold bonds, series C, due 1957.

(2) The Butler Water Co. in October, 1927, created a new mortgage and issued and sold thereunder \$1,000,000 first mortgage 5% gold bonds, series A, due 1957. Proceeds were used to reimburse the company partially for the cost of improvements, extensions and additions to its properties, to provide funds for the payment of the sinking fund 5% bonds which matured July 1 1927, and for the retirement of its 30-year gold 5s, due Sept. 2 1931, which had been called for redemption.

(3) Joplin Water Works Co. in April, 1927, created a new mortgage on its properties and issued and sold thereunder \$1,000,000 first mortgage 5% gold bonds, series A, due 1957. Proceeds were used to reimburse company partially for the cost of betterments and extensions to its properties, and for the retirement of the 40-year gold 5s, due 1940, and gold mortgage 5s, due 1948, which were called for redemption.

(4) Richmond Water Works Corp. in May, 1927, purchased the properties of the Richmond City Water Works, at which time it created a mortgage on its properties and issued and sold thereunder \$1,000,000 first mortgage 5% gold bonds, series A due 1957.

(5) City Water Co. of Chattanooga in June, 1927, sold \$600,000 first mortgage 5% gold bonds, series C, and the commonwealth Water Co. in Aug. 1927, sold \$500,000 first mortgage 5% gold bonds, series C, proceeds of which were used to reimburse the respective companies for the cost of additions, betterments and extensions to the companies' properties.

(6) The West Penn Electric Co. during 1927 sold a total of \$12,000,000 6% cum. pref. stock. Of this amount \$8,300,000 was sold through bankers and \$3,700,000 was sold on the customer ownership plan throughout the territories served by that company and its subsidiaries.

(7) Potomac Edison Co. during the year sold a total of \$3,430,500 6% preferred stock. Of this amount \$2,650,000 was sold through bankers, and \$780,500 was sold on the customer ownership plan throughout the territory served by the company.

(8) Monongahela West Penn Public Service Co. during the year issued and sold \$584,400 7% cum. pref. stock.

(9) In Oct. 1927, the City Water Co. of Chattanooga issued and sold through bankers in its territory \$1,000,000 6% cum. pref. stock. Proceeds were used to reimburse the company partially for additions and betterments to its properties, and for the retirement of \$838,300 7% cum. pref. stock called for redemption.

(10) During the year, \$200,000 6% cum. pref. stock of the Richmond Water Works Corp. was issued and sold on the customer ownership plan in Richmond, Ind., and adjacent territory.

Georgia Southern & Florida Railway.

(34th Annual Report—Year Ended Dec. 31 1927.)

TRAFFIC STATISTICS FOR CALENDAR YEARS.

Table with 4 columns: Year (1927, 1926, 1925, 1924), and rows for Miles operated, Passengers carried, Receipts per pass. per m., Tons freight carried, Tons freight carried 1 m., Rate per ton per mile, Gross earnings per mile.

INCOME STATEMENT FOR CALENDAR YEARS.

Table with 4 columns: Year (1927, 1926, 1925, 1924), and rows for Operating Revenues, Operating Expenses, Total oper. revenues, Total oper. expenses, Operating income, Non-Operating Income, Gross Income, Deductions, Balance of income, Preferred dividend, Common divs.

The profit and loss account Dec. 31 1927 shows: Credit balance Dec. 31 1926, \$3,071,739, add credit balance of income for year 1927, \$9,936; amount received in liquidation of Macon & Birmingham Ry., \$122,456; net miscellaneous debits, \$1,483; credit balance Dec. 31 1927, \$3,202,648.

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET DEC. 31.

Table with 4 columns: Year (1927, 1926), and rows for Assets (Invest. in road, Invest. in equip., Sinking fund, Misc. phys. prop., Inv. in affil. cos., Stocks, Advances, Other investments, Cash, Special deposits, Traffic & car service, Balances due from agents & conduc, Misc. assets, Deferred assets, Unadjusted debits, Securs. of company held by it) and Liabilities (Common stock, 1st pref. stock, 2nd pref. stock, Funded debt, Equip. trust oblig., Loans & bills pay., Traffic & car service, Audited accounts & wages payable, Misc. assets, Int. mat'd unpaid, Divs. mat'd unpaid, Unmat. rents, Other curr. liabill's, Deferred liabilities, Taxes accrued, Operating reserves, Accrued deprec'n on equip., Other unadj. cred., Add'ns to property since June 30 '07, thro. inc. & surp).



CONSOLIDATED INCOME ACCOUNT FOR CALENDAR YEARS.

Table with columns for years 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924 and rows for Net earnings, Interest on notes, Reserved for Fed. taxes, Prof. on sale of secur, Net income, Dividends, etc.

Table with columns for years 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924 and rows for Balance, surplus, Profit and loss surplus, Com. shs. outst., Earnings per com. share, etc.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET DEC. 31.

Table with columns for years 1927, 1926, 1927, 1926 and rows for Assets (Properties, Investments, Cash, etc.) and Liabilities (Preferred stock, Common stock, etc.).

CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED GENERAL BALANCE SHEET AS AT DECEMBER 31 1927.

(Giving effect to the elimination of good-will, patents, trademarks, formulae, &c., and the change of common capital stock from 240,000 shares of \$100 par value to 400,000 shares of no par value.)

Table with columns for years 1927, 1926, 1927, 1926 and rows for Assets (Cash, Notes, etc.) and Liabilities (Accounts payable, Fed. income tax pay., etc.).

-V. 126, p. 1826.

General Asphalt Company.

(25th Annual Report—Year Ended Dec. 31 1927.)

President Arthur W. Sewall March 23 wrote in substance: Earnings of company and subsidiaries for 1927 were \$1,329,174 as contrasted with \$2,001,992 for 1926.

Production of native asphalts was 298,315 crude equivalent tons (284,225 tons in 1926); production of crude petroleum together with royalty receipts aggregated 2,010,330 barrels (1,788,948 in 1926).

The year's earnings were adversely affected by lower prices for oils and for building products, and by the fact that marketing of refrigeration units was suspended awaiting improvements in design which have now been put into successful operation.

COMBINED RESULTS, INCLUDING SUB. COS., CAL. YEARS.

Table with columns for years 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924 and rows for Total income, Trading costs, Depreciation, Cost of freight, Sundry branch expenses, Total expenses, Net trading profits, Interest received, Int. & div. on investm'ts, Int. rec. fr. sale of real est, Total net income, Deduct, Office discounts, General expenses, Res'v for depr. of accts, Int. on loans and mtges, Bond interest, Capital stock & inc. tax, Other expenses, Total deductions, Net profits, Dividends on pref. (5%), Balance, surplus, Shs. com. out. (par \$100), Earn. per share on com.

COMBINED BALANCE SHEET, INCL. SUB. COMPANIES DEC. 31.

Table with columns for years 1927, 1926, 1927, 1926 and rows for Assets (Property account, U. S. Treasury cfts, Leased equipment, Mtges. receivable, Venezuela royalties contracts, Prepaid expenses, Inventory at cost, Cash, Notes & accts. rec. & securities, Claims & accts. due, 6% bond slnk. fd.) and Liabilities (Preferred stock, Common stock, Conv. bonds Gen., Asphalt Co., Equip trust cfts, Accounts payable, Res. for Fed. taxes, Res. for 6% convertible bonds, Contingent reserve, Surplus).

Total... 47,781,297 46,545,038 a Includes notes receivable, \$285,643; accounts receivable, \$1,262,681; securities, \$276,622; total, \$1,824,947; less reserve, \$76,981; balance above, \$1,749,965. b Includes \$3,436,100 held by trustee for conversion.—V. 125, p. 3489.

Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Co. (25th Annual Report—Year Ended Dec. 31 1927.)

INCOME ACCOUNT FOR CALENDAR YEARS.

Table with columns for years 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924 and rows for Gross earnings, Net earnings, Other income, Total income, Bond interest, Federal taxes, Rentals, expenses, &c., Net income, Preferred divs. (5%), Balance, surplus, Com. shs. outst., Earnings per share on com.

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET DEC. 31.

Table with columns for years 1927, 1926, 1927, 1926 and rows for Assets (Real estate, plant and equipment, Securities owned, Sales ledger, etc.) and Liabilities (Preferred stock, Common stock, 1st mtge. bonds, Unpaid vouchers, Unpaid pay-rolls, Accts. payable, Res. for workmen's compen's'n, Res. for Fed. tax, Bond int. accrued, Div. pay. Jan. 3, Profit and loss).

Total... 19,008,731 18,779,732 Total... 19,008,731 18,779,732 x Of which \$2,500,000 held in treasury.—V. 126, p. 593.

GENERAL INVESTMENT NEWS

STEAM RAILROADS.

Freight Traffic Handled in January.—Freight traffic handled by the Class 1 railroads in Jan. amounted to 36,271,193,000 net ton-miles, according to reports just received from the railroads by the Bureau of Railway Economics.

Matters Covered in "Chronicle" March 24.—(a) Eastern trunk lines near group agreement—May drop fifth system plan, p. 1728 to 1729; (b) Loading of railroad revenue freight again falls off, p. 1731; (c) U. S. Senate rejects renomination of John J. Esch as member of the I.-S. C. Commission, p. 1755.

Beaver Meade & Englewood RR.—Construction of Extension.—The I.-S. C. Commission on Mar. 13 issued a certificate authorizing the company to construct an extension of its railroad from Hooker to Des Moines, approximately 157 miles, in Texas and Cimarron Counties, Okla., and Union County, N. Mex.—V. 122, p. 92.

Belgian National Rys.—Earnings.—The New York Agency of the Banque Belge pour l'Etranger has received by cable the following official information regarding the gross earnings (taxes deducted) of the Belgian National Railways during the month of February, 1928:

Table with rows for Transportation of passengers, Freight, Other sources, Total. These figures compare with total gross income (taxes deducted) of 205,786,000 francs for February, 1927.—V. 126, p. 710.

Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn RR.—Smaller Div.—The directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 1% on the outstanding capital stock, par \$100, payable April 2 to holders of record March 30.

Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry.—Reorganization.—The I.-S. C. Commission on Mar. 13 modified its previous order so as to authorize the company to use and to pay various amounts of money from the fund to be created from the payments of \$4 a share by the stockholders of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.—V. 126, p. 1806.

Greenbrier Cheat & Elk RR.—Trustee.—The American Exchange Irving Trust Co. has been appointed trustee for \$1,585,000 1st mtge. 5% gold bonds.—V. 126, p. 862.

Delaware Lackawanna & Western RR.—Acquisition and Stock Issue.—The I.-S. C. Commission on Mar. 13 issued a certificate authorizing the company to acquire and operate the line of railroad of the Lackawanna & Montrose RR. in Susquehanna County, Pa.

Hudson & Manhattan RR.—To Increase Common Stock to Take Care of Future Conversion of Bonds or Preferred Stock.—In connection with the proposed increase in the authorized common stock from \$40,000,000 to \$50,000,000 par \$100, President Oren Root says in substance:

The reasons for such action are as follows: The \$944,000 outstanding 1st mtge. 4 1/4% gold bonds, are by their terms convertible, at their principal amount, into common stock, at \$110 per share. The preferred stock, consisting of 100,000 shares of the par value of \$100 each, and of which \$2,429,38 shares (including scrip) are now outstanding, is also by its terms convertible, at par, into common stock, at















(Article 248), it has been arranged to impose payments on utilities, the profits of which are distributable to communities...

New Bedford Gas & Edison Light Co.—Offer Rejected.—The offer of Eastern Utilities Associates to purchase control of the New Bedford company is to be allowed to expire without acceptance...

New England Telephone & Telegraph Co.—Expenditures.—The executive committee has authorized the expenditure of \$1,911,309 for construction and improvements in plant necessary to meet the demand for service...

New York Transportation Co. (and Subs.).—Report.—Calendar Years—x1927. x1926. 1925. 1924.

Table with 5 columns: Item, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924. Rows include Gross earnings, Net after oper. expenses, Total income, Taxes, Other deductions, Net income, Dividends (20%), Balance, surplus, Shares of capital stock.

Niagara, Lockport & Ontario Power Co. (& Subs.).—Years Ended Dec. 31—1927. 1926. Operating revenues, Operating expenses, Retirement expense, Taxes, Operating income, Non-operating income (net), Gross income, Interest on funded debt, Miscellaneous deductions, Net corporate income, Preferred dividends, Common dividends, Surplus, Earnings, per shs. on 300,000 shrs. con. stk. (no par).

North American Co.—To Decrease No. of Directors.—The stockholders will vote April 25 on approving the recommendation of the board that the number of directors be decreased from 15 to 12, divided into three classes...

Northern Indiana Public Service Co.—Pref. Stock.—The company has applied to the Indiana P+S Commission for authority to issue \$1,300,000 of 5 1/2% pref. stock...

Northern Maryland Power Co.—Proposed Sale of Certain Property and Assets to Consolidated Gas Electric Light & Power Co. of Baltimore.—See that company above.—V. 125, p. 1580.

Oklahoma Gas & Electric Co.—Earnings.—[Including all properties for the periods operated only.] 12 Months Ended Dec. 31—1927. 1926.

Table with 3 columns: Item, 1927, 1926. Rows include Gross earnings, Operating expenses, Net earnings, Total income, Bond interest, Note interest, General interest, Total, Less interest charged to construction, Net interest charges, Balance, Preferred dividends, Balance for retirement (depreciation), reserves, common dividends and surplus, Shares common outstanding (par \$100), Earnings per share, Interest and dividends on securities converted into common stock in 1927 included in common dividends.

Effective Dec. 1 1927, company sold its entire gas distribution properties to other interests. This transaction, the report says, will enable the company to concentrate its entire efforts upon the further development of electric power and light services throughout the State...

Comparative earnings, including all properties now in the system for full periods (excluding earnings from the gas department for both years), were as follows: 12 Months Ended Dec. 31—1927. 1926. Gross earnings, Net earnings before provision for ret's res. (deprec.), Construction expenditures totaled \$6,267,980, and included the installation of additional generating capacity at the Byng plant...

Oklahoma Power & Water Co.—Listing.—There have been placed on the Boston Stock Exchange list \$4,500,000 1st mtrge. 5% 20-year gold bonds, dated Feb. 1 1928 and due Feb. 1 1948.—See offering in V. 126, p. 1351.

Ottawa Light, Heat & Power Co., Ltd.—Earnings.—Calendar Years—1927. 1926. 1925. 1924. Gross rev., all sources, Operating expenses, Fed., prov. & mun. taxes, Interest charges, Depreciation reserve, Preferred dividends (6 1/2%), Common dividends (6%), Dominion income tax, Balance, surplus.—V. 125, p. 2810.

Ottawa Traction Co., Ltd.—Dividend Canceled.—The company has notified the Montreal Stock Exchange that the quarterly dividend of 1% declared last month has been cancelled by the directors...

Penn Central Light & Power Co.—Rights.—The holders of \$5 series pref. stock of record April 2 will be given the right to subscribe on or before May 6 at \$45.50 per share for a new series of pref. shares of no par value, designated as \$2.80 series to the extent of 15% of their holdings...

Penn-Ohio Edison Co. (& Subs.).—Earnings.—Calendar Years—1927. 1926. Gross income, Operating expenses & taxes, Interest & discount, Retirement reserve, Divs. pref. stock of subs, Net income, Dividends on prior pref. stock, Preferred dividends, Common dividends (cash), Common dividends (stock), Balance Surplus, Shs. com. stock outstanding (no par), Earnings per share.—V. 125, p. 2528.

Public Service Co. of Oklahoma.—Annual Report.—Calendar Years—1927. 1926. 1925. 1924. Operating revenue, Oper. exp. & taxes, Interest, Amort. of debt discount & expenses, &c, Net income, 7% prior lien divs, 6% preferred dividends, Common dividends, Balance, surplus, Shs. com. stk. out. (par \$100), Earned per share.—V. 125, p. 413.

Comparative Balance Sheet Dec. 31. Assets—Fixed capital, Miscell. inventories, Inventories, Prepayments, Subs. to cap. stock, Accts & notes rec., Cash, Deferred charges, Miscell. assets, Receiv. secur., Total (ea. side). Liabilities—7% prior lien stk., 6% prior lien stk., 6% pref. stock, Common stock, Cap. stock subser., Funded debt, Consumers' depos., Acc'ts payable, Dividends dec'd., Misc. cur. liab'ls., Accr. taxes & int., Reserves, Unadj. credits, Surplus.—V. 125, p. 2388.

Radio Corp. of America.—Idea of Victor-Radio Union Abandoned.—Discussions Continue Regarding Agreement to Bring Together Companies' Common Interests.—The following is from the "Wall Street Journal" Mar. 30:

Conversations relative to the community of interest between Victor Talking Machine Co. and Radio Corp. continue, but it is understood the suggestion of a merger between the two organizations has been discarded. The question of future relations between the two companies has as yet attained only the status of "conversations" and has not progressed to the stage of negotiations.

What will be the ultimate outcome, therefore, is far from determined. It may take various forms. One possibility, for instance, is organization of a new company which would be owned equally by the two companies and which might produce the combined units of the Victor and Radio organizations.

A barrier to consolidation into one company is the fact that both have departments which are of no present interest to the other and which probably never will be. For example, Radio has its wireless communication business which does not enter into the activities of Victor in any way.

But there is a relation between the radio reception end of Radio's business and the manufacture by Victor of records of the human voice and of instrumental music. This is shown by production of the two instruments in one cabinet by the Victor company so that the possessor may choose which he will listen to.

Active cooperation between the two companies through some new agreement or formation of a new company jointly owned, it is believed, would open the way to lower production and distribution costs. This, as in the case of the motor companies, would expand the field in which the joint product could be distributed, with the attendant possibilities of increasing profits through greater volume on a narrower margin of unit profits. In both fields the feeling is the surface has been only scratched and that ultimate developments cannot as yet be more than guessed at.

In working out a new situation for the two companies, with respect to the matters in which they are jointly interested, it is expected that any final developments may be a matter of months rather than days. The discussions which have been under way, however, have clearly established that consolidation is not to be considered. But Victor is the largest single customer of Radio Corp. and it is logical that some arrangement should be worked out which not only would maintain the relationship between the two but draw it closer.—V. 126, p. 1811.

Southern California Edison Co.—Rights, &c.—The holders of common and original preferred stock of record Mar. 30 will be given the right to subscribe on or before May 15 for \$5,482,850 additional common stock at par (\$25) in the proportion of one new common share for each 10 shares of either or both of these stocks held. Subscriptions and payments may only be made between April 21 and May 15, incl. The new issue of common stock has been approved by the California R.R. Commission. In connection with this financing, the former president, John B. Miller, who is chairman said: "The company has a construction program for the year 1928, involving the expenditure of \$32,091,000 to provide plant facilities to meet increasing power requirements and for the maintenance of efficient and economical operation of the system. These expenditures will include both water power and steam power development."

and substantial additional transmission and distribution facilities. To provide a portion of the funds required, the directors have authorized the issuance and sale of this new issue of \$5,482,850 common stock.

Table showing capitalization details for Southwestern Gas & Electric Co., including original pref. stock, series A, B, C, and D, and common stock, with columns for 'Before Reclassification', 'After Reclassification', and 'Subscribed and Outstanding'.

Total \$250,000,000 Additional 5 1/2% Pref. Stock \$250,000,000 \$154,435,600. \$10,000,000 Additional 5 1/2% Pref. Stock—New President, &c.

Russell H. Ballard has been elected president succeeding John B. Miller who has been elected chairman of the board. George Clinton Ward succeeds Mr. Ballard as executive vice-president and general manager.

Southwestern Gas & Electric Co.—Report. Calendar Years—1927, 1926. Operating revenues, Operating income, Non-operating income, Gross income, Interest on funded debt, Miscell. int., amort., &c.

Balance surplus, Shs. com. stock outstanding (par \$100), Earnings per share. —V. 126, p. 871.

Texas Water Utilities Co.—Listing.—The Chicago Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of \$1,000,000 1st mtge. 6% gold bonds, series A, "if, when and as" issued.

The \$1,000,000 1st mtge. 6% gold bonds, series A, have been authorized at meetings of the board of directors and of the stockholders held on March 17 and March 19 1928, respectively.

Company was organized to acquire, own and operate properties supplying water without competition for domestic, municipal and industrial purposes to communities located in the central and western sections of Texas.

Toho Electric Power Co., Ltd. (Toho Denryoku Kabushiki Kaisah).—Consolidated Earnings.—For 12 Months Ended Oct. 31—1927, 1926.

Consolidated Earnings table for Toho Electric Power Co., Ltd. showing Gross operating earnings, Operating expenses, Net operating earnings, Interest, and Balance for dividends, reserves, &c.

Utica Gas & Electric Co.—Earnings.—Calendar Years—1927, 1926.

Earnings table for Utica Gas & Electric Co. showing Operating revenues, Operating expenses, Net from operations, Gross income, Int. on long term debt, Miscellaneous interest, Amort. of debt, discount & expense, Amort. of prem. on debt, Misc. deduct. from income, Construction int. (credit).

United Public Utilities Co. (N. J.).—Pref. Stock Offered.—Hambleton & Co., Thompson, Ross & Co. and Hale, Waters & Co. are offering at \$94.50 per share and div., to yield 6.35%.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31. 1927, 1926. Assets—Investment, Deferred charges, Current assets. Liabilities—Capital stock, Fund. debt & purch., Advs. from affil. cos, Current liabilities, Contrib. for ext., Retirement & res, Surplus.

Westphalia United Electric Power Corp. (Vereingete Elektrizitätswerke Westfalen G. M. b. H.), Germany.—Bonds Called.—The corporation has elected to redeem and will pay at par and interest on June 1 1928.

Transfer Agents, Bankers Trust Co., New York, and Central Trust Co. of Illinois, Chicago; Registrars, Seaboard National Bank of New York, and National Bank of the Republic, Chicago.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS. Matters Covered in "Chronicle" March 24.—(a) Message of President Coolidge to Congress urging legislation to enable U. S. to join with other creditor nations in floating new Austrian loan.

tory lying between Dayton, Ohio, and Winchester, Ind., and to a centralized group of 46 communities in North and South Dakota, and furnishing ice service in Mobile, Ala., and to nine communities in Louisiana, including New Orleans.

Assets.—As recently determined by independent engineers net assets of this company indicate a value of approximately \$250 per share for this preferred stock.

Net earnings \$1,435,859. Annual interest requirement on company's total funded debt 715,100.

Balance 720,759. Annual preferred dividend requirement (this issue) 210,000.

Balance preferred dividend requirement (this issue) 210,000. The balance of net earnings, as shown above, was approximately 3.4 times the annual preferred dividend requirement on the preferred stock presently to be outstanding.

Capitalization Outstanding (Upon Completion of Presently Proposed Financing). First lien gold bonds: Series A 6% \$6,785,000. Series B 5 1/2% 3,750,000.

Vestien Electric Railways Corp. (Vestische Kleinbahnen G. m. b. H.).—Listing.—There have been placed on the Boston Stock Exchange list \$1,750,000 1st mtge. 20-year sinking fund 7% gold bonds, dated Dec. 1 1927 and due Dec. 1 1947.

Virginia Electric & Power Co.—To Increase Pref. Stock.—The stockholders will vote April 18 on increasing the authorized 6% pref. stock from \$4,513,000 (all outstanding) to \$9,513,000, par \$100.

The stockholders will also be asked to vote on the question of authorizing the issuance of \$8,000,000 1st & ref. mtge. gold bonds. This is part of a \$20,000,000 issue of which \$12,000,000 are now outstanding.—V. 126, p. 1354.

Western Union Telegraph Co.—Tentative Valuation.—The I.-S. C. Commission has placed a tentative valuation of \$84,744,565 on the total owned properties and \$84,995,384 on the wholly used properties of the company, as of June 30 1919.

The company's capitalization on the same date was \$129,792,726, and its book investment was \$155,459,119.

The Commission's total valuation excluded any reference to the submarine cable system of the company, which is located outside of continental United States and consequently is without the Commission's jurisdiction.

"To an inventory as of June 30 1910, the Commission has applied costs said to be as of 1910-14 (pre-war), and after deducting the full measure of depreciation said to exist in the physical plant, the value as of June 30 1919 is reported."

"The Commission has not undertaken to value property outside the United States, and therefore much property included in the company's balance sheet is not included in the Commission's valuation."

West Ohio Gas Co.—Annual Report.—Calendar Years—1927, 1926, 1925.

Annual Report table for West Ohio Gas Co. showing Operating revenue, Operating expenses, Net from operations, Gross income, Int. on long term debt, Miscellaneous interest, Amort. of debt, discount & expense, Amort. of prem. on debt, Misc. deduct. from income, Construction int. (credit).

Condensed Balance Sheet Dec. 31. 1927, 1926. Assets—Investment, Deferred charges, Current assets. Liabilities—Capital stock, Fund. debt & purch., Advs. from affil. cos, Current liabilities, Contrib. for ext., Retirement & res, Surplus.



Consolidated Balance Sheet December 31.

Table with columns for Assets and Liabilities, split into 1927 and 1926. Assets include Land, buildings, machinery, etc., and Liabilities include Pref. stock, Common stock, etc.

American Salamandra Corp.—Capital Increased, &c.—The stockholders on March 26 approved an increase in the authorized number of general shares to 50,000 and a change in the terms relating to the two classes of stock...

American Solvents & Chemical Corp.—Report.—Results for Year Ended Dec. 31 1927. Operating profit: \$1,315,834...

Table showing financial results for American Solvents & Chemical Corp. for the year ended Dec. 31 1927. Includes operating profit, net profit, and balance to surplus.

Table showing financial results for American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Co. for the year ended Dec. 31 1927. Includes operating profit, interest on bonds, and balance to surplus.

Anglo-Persian Oil Co., Ltd.—Omits Ordinary Div.—The directors have voted to omit the interim dividend on the ordinary stock usually declared at this time of the year...

Arcadian Consolidated Mining Co.—Trading Suspended.—The governing committee of the Boston Stock Exchange on Feb. 27 voted to suspend until further notice, dealings in the shares of the company...

Art Metal Construction Co.—Balance Sheet Dec. 31.—Table with columns for Assets and Liabilities for 1927 and 1926.

Auburn (Ind.) Automobile Co.—Unfilled Orders.—The company how has on hand unfilled orders for over 5,000 cars with a factory value of \$8,500,000 for delivery before the middle of May...

Baldwin Locomotive Works.—Bonds Called.—Four hundred and fourteen 1st mtge. 5% s. f. 30-year gold bonds, dated 1910, have been called for payment on May 1 next...

Barker Bros., Inc. (Del.)—Pref. Stock Called.—The corporation has notified holders of the 1st pref. stock that the entire issue will be redeemed as of July 1 next, at 107 and divs. upon surrender of such certificates...

Barker Bros. Corp. (Md.)—Transfer Agent.—The Chase National Bank has been appointed transfer agent for an authorized issue of 30,000 shares of 6 1/2% pref. stock...

Barnsdall Corp.—Omits Dividend.—The directors on Mar. 29 voted to omit the payment of the quarterly dividend of 2 1/2% due at this time...

Bendix Corp. (Ill.)—Tenders.—The Union Trust Co., trustee, 7 So. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill., until March 28, received bids for the sale to it of 5-year 6% secured gold notes...

Benson & Hedges, New York City.—Initial Pref. Div.—The directors, have declared an initial quarterly dividend of 50 cents per share on the \$2 cummul. conv. preference stock, no par value, payable May 1 to holders of record April 20...

Bentley Chain Stores, Inc., St. Louis.—Stocks Offered.—McCluney & Co., Oliver J. Anderson & Co. and George H. Burr & Co., St. Louis, are offering 7,500 shares preference stock and 11,250 shares common stock...

Data from Letter of R. H. Dohm, President of the Company. Business.—The company operates at this time 6 retail clothing stores, selling a general line of ready-to-wear clothing to men, women and children...

Table showing Sales and Earnings for Bentley Chain Stores, Inc. for years ended Dec. 31. Columns for Stores, Sales, Fed. Taxes, Pref. Stock, and Earnings.

Bethlehem Steel Corp.—Trade Comm. May Dismiss Suit.—The "Wall Street Journal" March 26 said the end of the long drawn out Federal Trade Commission proceedings against the corporation is in sight...

Bingham Mines Co.—Consolidated Income Account.—Table with columns for Calendar Years (1927, 1926, 1925, 1924) and Gross earnings, Oper. expenses, taxes, &c., Mine developments, etc.

British American Tobacco Co., Ltd.—Transfer Agent.—The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York has been appointed transfer agent for American depositary receipts...

Brooklyn-Lafayette Corp.—Two Additional Directors.—Two additional directors have been elected to the board, namely, Frederick S. Robinson, president of Parker, Robinson & Co., and George T. Ritchings...

Buckeye Pipe Line Co.—2% Extra Dividend.—The directors have declared an extra dividend of 2% and the regular quarterly dividend of 2% on the outstanding \$10,000,000 capital stock (par \$50)...

Bunker Hill & Sullivan Mining & Concentrating Co. Table with columns for Earnings Cal. Years (1927, 1926, 1925, 1924) and Ore mined, Production revenue, Prod. & marketing costs, etc.

By-Products Coke Corp.—Dividend Disbursing Agent.—The Bankers Trust Co. has been appointed dividend disbursing agent for the corporation...

Operating profit: \$2,567,188; Total income: \$3,357,150; Net income: \$2,658,987; Pref. & com. divs.: 2,993,628.

Balance, surplus: \$500,604; x Other net revenue after providing for income taxes: \$388,686.

Operating profit: \$2,567,188; Total income: \$3,357,150; Net income: \$2,658,987; Pref. & com. divs.: 2,993,628.

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(R. H.) Macy & Co.—Annual Report.—

Table with columns: Years Ended—, Jan. 28 '28, Jan. 29 '27, Jan. 30 '26, Jan. 31 '25. Rows: Net sales, Cost of goods sold, Net income, Preferred divs., Common divs., Balance, surplus, Profit and loss, etc.

Consolidated Balance Sheet.

Table with columns: Jan. 28 '28, Jan. 29 '27. Rows: Assets (Cash, Marketable secur., Call loans rec., etc.), Liabilities (Accts. pay., trade creditors, etc.), Total (each side).

\*At the rate for one-half interest in 1914.—V. 126, p. 260.

Metropolitan Casualty Insurance Co. of N. Y.—

See Firemen's Insurance Co. of Newark, N. J. above.—V. 126, p. 424.

Metropolitan Chain Stores, Inc.—Annual Report.—

Table with columns: Calendar Years—, 1927, 1926, 1925. Rows: Gross sales, Net profit, Res. for inc. tax & mgrs. commiss., Net income, Preferred dividends, Net income, Shares common stock, Earned per share.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31.

Table with columns: 1927, 1926. Rows: Assets (Fixed assets, Cash, Notes & accts. rec., etc.), Liabilities (7% conv. 1st pt. stk., 7% conv. 2d pt. stk., etc.), Total (each side).

President E. W. Livingston announces that L. R. Desmarteaux has been elected Vice-President and director, succeeding A. N. McFadyen, resigned. Following the directors' meeting, Mr. Livingston stated that plans for the extensive expansion in contemplation of the new proposed financing have been practically completed.—V. 126, p. 1518, 1564.

Mexican Eagle Oil Co., Ltd.—Certain Assets Outside of Mexico to Be Taken Over by New Company.—The directors have decided upon a plan to readjust the capital structure of the company and to form a new company, to be known as the Canadian Eagle Oil Co., Ltd., which will acquire certain assets of the present Mexican concern. The stockholders on Feb. 28 approved the plan.

A new company has been formed in Canada, called the Canadian Eagle Oil Co., Ltd., to acquire certain assets situated outside of Mexico from the Mexican company for a consideration of \$3,575,309.28 Canadian dollars which has been satisfied by the issuance of the following shares of the Canadian company, viz.: 4,798,530 cumul. 1st pref. shares of a nominal value of 3 Canadian dollars each, 850,000 partic. pref. shares of no par value and 12,082,741 ordinary shares of no par value.

The paid up share capital of the Mexican company was on Feb. 28 reduced by 6 Mexican pesos per share, leaving all classes of stock of that company with a nominal paid up value of 4 Mexican pesos per share instead of 10 pesos per share as previously. (The Mexican peso is on a gold basis and has a par value of 24 1/2 pence sterling, or 49 7/8 cents Canadian.)

Each present holder of 100 shares of 1st pref. stock of the Mexican company will receive in exchange 100 shares of 1st pref. stock (par 4 Mexican pesos each) of the Mexican company and 100 shares of 1st pref. stock (par 3 Canadian dollars each) of the new Canadian company.

Each holder of 100 partic. pref. shares or 100 ordinary shares of the Mexican company will receive in exchange 100 shares of the same class of stock in the Mexican company (par 4 Mexican pesos each) and 100 shares of the same class of stock in the Canadian company (no par value, but reckoned as approximately equal to 3 Canadian dollars, or 6 Mexican pesos, per share).

The authorized capitalization of the new company consists of 7,997,550 shares of cumu. 1st pref. stock (par 3 Canadian dollars each), 1,416,666 shares of partic. pref. stock (no par value) and 20,137,935 shares of ordinary stock (no par value).

The Mexican company has agreed to assign to the Canadian company its right to acquire from the holders thereof 400,000 cumul. 6% partic. pref. shares of 5 each fully paid in the Eagle Oil Transport Co., Ltd., at a price of 6 per share.

The Canadian company has given to the 1st pref. stockholders of the Mexican company the right to exchange, at any time within one year from Feb. 15 1928, their reduced shares of 4 Mexican pesos each in that company for 1st pref. shares of the Canadian company at the rate of 3 reduced shares of the Mexican company for 2 shares of the Canadian company credited as fully paid. Similar rights of exchange are also given to the holders of partic. pref. stock and ordinary stock of the Mexican company.

It is intended that the future policy of the two companies shall be that the activities of the Mexican company will be confined to producing, refining and marketing products in Mexico, and marketing products in certain contiguous parts of Central America, while the Canadian company will undertake operations elsewhere. The products of the Mexican company available for export will be purchased by the Anglo-Mexican Petroleum Co., Ltd., under agreements which expire on Dec. 31 1939. The Mexican company has been granted the right to renew such agreements for two further successive periods terminating respectively on Dec. 31 1949, and Aug. 31 1958.

Approximate Balance Sheet of Mexican Company, June 30 1927.

Table with columns: Mexican Pesos. Rows: Assets (Fixed plant, equipment, etc., Loose plant & equip., etc., Investments in allied cos., etc.), Liabilities (Creditors, Provident fund, legal & other reserves, etc.), Total (each side).

Approximate Balance Sheet of Canadian Company, Feb. 28 1928.

Table with columns: Canadian Dollars. Rows: Assets (Inv. in & loans to subs. cos., British Govt. secur. & cash), Capital (Prem. on issue of 1st pref. shares, Issued share capital), Total.

Operations.—The production of crude oil and the amounts of crude oil purchased over the last three fiscal years by the Mexican Eagle Oil Co., Ltd., have been as follows:

Table with columns: Year, Production (Bbls.), Oil Purc'ased (Bbls.). Rows: Year 1925, Year 1926, Year 1927.

Total shipments of the company, including products sold in the Mexican domestic and other Central American markets in 1925 were 15,025,002 barrels in 1926 a total of 16,543,100 barrels, and in 1927 (about) 13,784,500 barrels.—V. 123, p. 334.

Miami Copper Co.—Annual Report.—

Table with columns: Calendar Years—, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924. Rows: Gross sales, Expenses tax &c., Depreciation, &c., Balance, Other income, Total income, Dividends, Surplus, Earns per sh. on 747,115 shs. cap. stk. outstand. (par \$5).

—V. 124, p. 3080.

Midvale Co. (& Subs.)—Annual Report.—

Table with columns: Calendar Years—, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924. Rows: Sales, Cost, Manufacturing profit, Other income, Total income, Deduct—Prov. for deprec, Prov. for income taxes, Net profit, Dividends paid, Balance, surplus, Plant facility scrapped, Previous surplus, Profit and loss surplus, Earns. per sh. on 200,000 shs. cap. stk. (no par).

—V. 125, p. 2946.

Mid-West Rubber Reclaiming Co.—Stocks Offered.—

Knight, Dysart & Gamble, St. Louis, are offering 12,000 shares preference stock and 4,000 shares common stock in units of 1 share preference stock and 1-3 share common stock at \$57 per unit (and div. on the pref. stock).

The preference stock is preferred over the common stock as to cumulative dividends at the rate of \$4 per annum, payable Q-M. Preferred as to assets in liquidation up to \$55 per share. Callable all or part upon any div. date at \$55 per share. A sinking fund of 15% of the net earnings after depreciation, payment of preferred dividends, and an allowance of \$1 per share for dividends on the outstanding common stock, will be used to retire the preference stock by purchase in the open market up to \$55 per share, but if not available, by call at \$55 per share.

Capitalization—Preference stock (no par value) 24,000 shs. 12,000 shs. Common stock (no par value) 60,000 shs. 30,000 shs. Registrar and transfer agent, American Trust Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Guaranty—The dividends on this preference stock are guaranteed by the Akron Rubber Reclaiming Co., Barberton, Ohio.

Data from Letter of J. B. Huber, Pres., Akron Rubber Reclaiming Co.

Plant.—Mid-West Rubber Reclaiming Co. will be controlled by the Akron Rubber Reclaiming Co. of Barberton, Ohio, through ownership of a majority of its common stock. It will build a modern efficient plant for the manufacture of reclaimed rubber at Monsanto Village, near the Cahokia power plant, East St. Louis, Ill., which will have a capacity of approximately 25 tons per day.

Earnings.—Earnings of the Akron Rubber Reclaiming Co., for the 2 years and 5 months ended Dec. 31 1927, before depreciation and Federal income taxes, available for the guarantee of the dividends on this preference stock, averaged \$167.315 per annum, or 3.48 times the dividend requirements. For the year 1927 these earnings amounted to \$201,243 or 4.2 times such requirements.

It is estimated that annual earnings of the new company available for Fed. income taxes, depreciation and dividends on this issue of preference stock will amount to \$255,770 when the plant reaches capacity production, which is equal to 5.32 times the preference stock dividend.

Purpose.—Proceeds will provide funds for the erection of the plant and its equipment.

Directors.—The board of directors is composed of the following: William Welch (Vice-Pres. & Gen. Mgr., Akron Rubber Reclaiming Co.); Stephen G. Luther (Engineer, Akron Rubber Reclaiming Co.); Daniel N. Kirby (Nagel & Kirby) St. Louis; Thomas N. Dysart (Investment Banker) St. Louis; William A. Hart (Sec. & Treas. Akron Rubber Reclaiming Co.); Harry H. Knight (Investment Banker) St. Louis; Wilburn P. Melton (Manager, St. Louis Branch, Seiberling Rubber Co.) St. Louis.

Listing.—Application will be made to list these units on the St. Louis Stock Exchange.

“Miag” Mill Machinery Co., Germany.—10% Dividend.

F. J. Lisman & Co., have been advised by cable from the “Miag” Mill Machinery Co., that a dividend of 10% has been declared on the common stock for the year 1927. A similar distribution was declared on this stock a year ago.—V. 125, p. 3208.

Minneapolis Steel & Machinery Co.—Bonds Offered.—

The Minneapolis Loan & Trust Co., First Minneapolis Trust Co., A. B. Leach & Co., Inc., and Lane, Piper & Jaffray, Inc., are offering at 100 and int. \$1,500,000 1st (closed) mtge. 6% sinking fund gold bonds.

Dated Mar. 1 1928; due Mar. 1 1938. Interest payable (M. & S.) in Minneapolis, without deduction for normal Federal income tax not to exceed 2%. Red. on any int. date after 30 days' notice at par plus a premium of 1/4 of 1% for each year or fraction thereof between the redemption date and maturity. Denom. \$1,000 and \$500\*. Minnesota Loan & Trust Co., Minneapolis, trustee. Exempt from the money and credits tax in Minnesota.

Data from Letter of W. C. MacFarlane, Pres. & Gen. Mgr., Mar. 16.

Company.—Incorp. in Minnesota in 1902. Owns and operates at Minneapolis a complete industrial plant for fabricating structural steel and for manufacturing farm and road tractors, threshers, heavy duty iron and steel castings and other allied iron and steel products. Plant covers a site of approximately 28 acres in one of the rapidly growing business districts of the city. The property includes 25 modern buildings of brick and steel construction all of which are completely equipped with efficiently designed machinery necessary for the manufacture of the company's products.





**National Transit Co.—Special Distribution of \$7.—**  
 In connection with the special dividend of \$7 per share on the common stock contemplated for June 15 and mentioned by President F. D. Williams in his annual remarks to stockholders, a circular issued by H. Dentz & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, points out that after the distribution, amounting to \$3,563,000, the company still will have \$6,700,000 of marketable securities, cash and receivables, or the equivalent of \$13.30 per share on the 509,000 shares of stock outstanding.

"This makes no allowance for the appreciation in the value of the securities carried, which would amount to approximately another \$1,000,000, or \$2 per share, and does not include inventories carried at \$2,913,000, or an additional \$5.80 per share," the circular declares.

President Williams in his annual report discussed the dividend situation as follows: "A careful survey has been made of the working capital requirements of the business with a view of releasing any excess over the actual needs of the business to stockholders in the form of a special dividend. The result of this survey indicates that, after providing for reserves in the nature of fire losses, insurance, annuity and casualty, for proposed or pending additions and changes to plant and for the retention of sufficient working capital to carry on operations, there will be available \$3,563,000 for distribution, or the equivalent of \$7 per share. This special dividend, if it is contemplated, will be paid to stockholders on or about June 15."—V. 126, p. 1675.

**New England Fuel Oil Co. (Mass.)—Earnings.—**

Calendar Years—	1927.	1926.	1925.	1924.
Gross inc. (incl. sales royalty oil).....	\$83,796	\$101,621	\$153,832	\$266,952
Expenses and taxes.....	34,989	37,271	40,247	69,338
Amort. of cap. assets.....	—	—	41,713	278,441
Net income.....	\$48,806	\$64,350	\$71,873	def.\$80,827
Dividends.....	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Balance.....	def.\$1,194	\$14,350	\$21,873	def.\$130,827
Earns per sh. on 50,000 shs. (no par).....	\$0.97	\$1.28	\$1.43	Nil.

—V. 124, p. 2760.

**New England Investors Shares, Inc.—**  
 The Mass. Department of Public Utilities holds that the sale of securities of New England Investors Shares, Inc., is fraudulent or would result in fraud because of failure of the company to submit information required by the Department. ("Wall Street Journal.")—V. 126, p. 1676.

**New Idria Quicksilver Mines, Inc.—Earnings.—**

Calendar Years—	1927.	1926.	1925.	1924.
Net income for year.....	\$15,979	\$52,864	\$148,919	—
Provision for Federal taxes.....	—	10,252	15,613	—
Balance, surplus.....	\$15,979	\$42,612	\$133,305	—

—V. 124, p. 3363.

**New State Ice Co., Oklahoma City, Okla.—Bonds Offered.—**Liberty Central Trust Co., Smith, Moore & Co., St. Louis, and Chicago Trust Co., Chicago, are offering \$750,000 1st mtge. 6% sinking fund gold bonds, series A.

Dated Mar. 1 1928; due Mar. 1 1943. Interest payable (M. & S.) at Liberty Central Trust Co. in St. Louis, trustee, and Chicago Trust Co. in Chicago, without deduction for normal Federal income tax not in excess of 2%. Penn., Conn. and Calif. mill tax not in excess of 4 mills, Md. 4½ mills, Ky. 5 mills, tax on the principal and the Mass. income tax not in excess of 6% on the interest refunded. Red. all or part on any int. date on 30 days' notice at 103 and int. Denom. \$1,000, \$500 and \$100c\*.

**Company.**—A Delaware Corporation, was recently formed to purchase the property and business of a company of like name from the Anheuser-Busch interest of St. Louis, which property has been successfully operated for the manufacture and distribution of artificial ice in Oklahoma City, Okla., and vicinity since 1907. The company, through a complete manufacturing and distributing system, does approximately 50% of the ice business in the territory served. An ice cream plant was added in 1920, the product of which is sold at wholesale only.

Company owns and operates three artificial ice manufacturing plants with a total manufacturing capacity of over 250 tons per day, two ice storage buildings with aggregate capacity of 8,400 tons, and 29 retail ice stations. The ice manufacturing capacity, together with the storage facilities makes approximately 350 tons per day available during the summer season. The ice cream plant has a total daily capacity of 1,500 gallons.

**Capitalization.**

	Authorized.	Outstanding.
1st mtge. 6% sinking fund gold bonds, series A	—	\$750,000
7% cumul. 1st preferred stock (\$100 par).....	\$500,000	250,000
8% cumul. 2nd preferred stock (\$100 par).....	500,000	250,000
Common stock (no par value).....	7,500 shs.	5,000 shs.

**Earnings.**—The net earnings, before interest charges, depreciation and Federal income tax for the years ended Dec. 31 1924 and 1925, as taken from the books of the predecessor company and for the years ended Dec. 31 1926 and 1927, as certified by Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co., certified public accountants, were as follows:  
 1924...\$118,376 1925...\$145,173 1926...\$157,050 1927...\$194,278  
 The average net earnings for the four-year period ending Dec. 31 1927 were \$152,994 or over 3.4 times the interest requirements on this issue and such earnings for the year ended Dec. 31 1927, were \$194,278 or over 4.3 times such annual interest requirements.

**Sinking Fund.**—Commencing Mar. 1 1929 and annually thereafter, the company will deposit with the trustee as a sinking fund an amount equivalent to 3% of the principal amounts of bonds theretofore issued. The sinking fund at the option of the company can be used to purchase bonds of this issue at or below the call price or for redemption of bonds at the call price, or the company may elect to use the sinking fund for not to exceed 80% of the cost of improvements, extensions or acquisitions of new properties against which no first mortgage bonds may be issued.

**Purpose.**—Proceeds will be used in part payment for the purchase of the properties of the predecessor company.

**New York Air Brake Co.—To Call Bonds.—**  
 The directors have voted to take up from working capital May 1 bonds maturing on that date. Of an original issue of \$3,000,000 the company already has purchased and holds \$1,195,500, leaving outstanding \$1,804,500. The bonds are redeemable at par.—V. 126, p. 1675.

**New York Dock Co.—Notes Offered.**—A. B. Leach & Co., Inc., Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., and Hill, Joiner & Co., Inc., are offering \$10,000,000 5% serial gold notes (closed issue) at prices to yield from 4½% to 5.40% according to maturity.

Dated April 1 1928; due \$500,000 annually each April 1 1929 to 1937, incl., and \$5,500,000 April 1 1938. Prin. and int. (A. & O.) payable at Chase National Bank, New York, trustee. Denom. \$1,000 and \$500 c\*. Int. payable without deduction for the normal Federal income tax not exceeding 2%. Company will agree to refund to holders of the notes, residents in such States, respectively, upon proper application within 60 days after the payment thereof, the Penn. 4 mills tax, Conn. personal property taxes not exceeding 4 mills, the Maryland 4½ mills tax, the Calif. and Kentucky 5 mills personal property taxes, the Kansas 5 mills tax, and the Iowa 6 mills money and credits tax and the Mass. and Oregon income taxes on the int. thereon not exceeding 6% of such interest per annum. Red. at the option of the company as a whole or in part (but if in part, only in the inverse order of maturities), upon 60 days' notice at 101 and int.

**Listing.**—Company has agreed to apply, in due course, for the listing of the last maturity on the New York Stock Exchange.

**Data from Letter of D. L. Tilly, Executive V.-Pres. of the Company.**  
**Company.**—Organized in 1901 in New York. Company embraces the largest warehouse and pier system in the Western Hemisphere. It owns over 180 acres of land and waterfront property extending 2½ miles in the very heart of the City and Port of New York, directly opposite the lower end of Manhattan Island. The properties include 34 steamship piers, 106 storage warehouses, 67 industrial buildings and 3 freight terminals.

The 34 steamship piers contain 48 acres of deck area and vary in length up to 1,200 feet. More than 20 steamship lines, serving ports of practically all foreign countries, regularly use a large number of the company's

piers underlease in addition to which a number are held available for transient vessels carrying cargoes which normally require the warehousing facilities of the company.

Extensive facilities for the storage of general merchandise in large or small quantities are provided in 106 bonded and free warehouses containing over 46,000,000 cubic feet of space, having a floor area of more than 88 acres. Cold storage facilities are available in a plant consisting of 7 buildings leased to the National Cold Storage Co. Throughout the greater part of the property, New York Dock Railway provides railroad transportation from the 3 freight terminals thereon where, by adequate carfloat systems, direct interchange of cars is provided with 10 trunk line railroads, thereby giving rail transportation connection with the entire railroad system of the United States, Canada and Mexico.

The 67 industrial or manufacturing buildings contain over 2,100,000 square feet of floor space or approximately 47 acres, and there is now in the course of construction an additional 10-story industrial building of the most modern type to contain 750,000 square feet of floor space and covering a plot of 130,000 square feet, to meet the increasing demand from many sources for this type of accommodation. Space in these buildings is leased to some of the foremost manufacturers, shippers and distributors in the country.

**Capitalization.**

	Authorized.	Outstanding.
Preferred stock, 5% non-cumul. (par \$100).....	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000
Common stock (par \$100).....	7,000,000	7,000,000
1st mtge. 4s, due Aug. 1 1951.....	13,000,000	12,550,000
5% serial gold notes (this issue).....	10,000,000	10,000,000

**Purpose of Issue.**—Proceeds will be used for the reimbursement to the company of advances made to its subsidiaries and to increase its working capital for the purpose of carrying out its program of extension in the field of the improvement and operation of its extensive physical properties, as well as to provide financial facilities to its customers and tenants through its wholly owned subsidiary, New York Dock Trade Facilities Corp., and for other corporate purposes of the company and its subsidiaries.

**Balance Sheet.**—The balance sheet as of Nov. 30 1927, after giving effect to the financing, shows tangible assets of \$42,691,182, after deducting all liabilities other than funded debt. Total funded debt of the company in the hands of the public, including this issue, will be \$22,550,000. Real property, including land and improvements, is assessed for taxes by the City of New York at over \$27,000,000. It is conservatively estimated that the physical properties have a present-day value in excess of the value carried on the books.

**Earnings.**

	12 Mos. End.	Calendar Years.	1926.	1925.
Total revenues incl. other income.....	\$3,950,262	\$3,683,012	\$3,608,517	—
Opr. exp., maint. & local taxes.....	2,184,083	2,071,396	2,154,867	—
Bal. before int., deprec. & Fed. tax.	\$1,766,179	\$1,611,616	\$1,453,650	—

These earnings reflect no benefit from the use of the proceeds of this \$10,000,000 issue, which should considerably augment present earning power.

**Management.**—The board of directors includes the following: Grigori Benenson, Robert W. Dowling, Jacob H. Greene, Charles E. Hotchkiss, Fairfax S. Landstreet, Frank C. Lowe, Harold C. McCollom, James L. O'Neill, Franklin G. Shertell, and David L. Tilly.—V. 126, p. 1824.

**New York Fire Insurance Co.—To Increase Stock.—**  
 The executive and finance committee of this company has recommended to the directors that the present capitalization of \$200,000 be increased to \$1,000,000. If the directors adopt the recommendation steps will be taken to comply with the necessary legal requirements. The plan contemplates a revamping of the capital structure so that it will conform with the present capital of the American Equitable Assurance Co. of New York and the Knickerbocker Insurance Co. of New York, which companies are associated with and under the same management as the New York Fire Insurance Co.

The latter company is the third oldest company incorporated in New York, having been organized in 1832 and came under the management of Corroon & Reynolds, Inc., in 1924.

At Dec. 31 1927, the company reported capital of \$200,000, surplus to policyholders of \$704,000, and assets of \$1,190,662. Upon completion of present plans it is expected that the statement of the company will be about as follows: cash capital, \$1,000,000; surplus to policyholders, \$1,750,000, and assets, \$2,150,000.

The company shares upon a basis of equality in the business of all of the companies under the management of Corroon & Reynolds, Inc., which include the American Equitable Assurance Co. of New York, Knickerbocker Insurance Co. of New York, Brooklyn Fire Insurance Co., Merchants & Manufacturers Fire Insurance Co. of Newark (chartered 1840) and Republic Fire Insurance Co. of Pittsburgh (incorporated 1871). See also latter company below.

**Noma Electric Corp.—Stock Sold.**—George H. Burr & Co. have sold at \$21.50 per share 100,000 shares common stock. The stock, the bankers announce, is offered as a speculation. This stock is a purchase from individuals and does not represent financing on the part of the corporation.

**Capitalization.**

	Authorized.	Outstanding.
Common stock (no par value).....	225,000 shs.	200,000 shs.

Transfer agent, Bankers Trust Co., New York City. Registrar, Chase National Bank, New York City.

**Data from Letter of Joseph Block, President of the Corporation.**  
**History & Business.**—In June 1925, the corporation was incorp. in New York with a nominal capital of \$10,000 for the purpose of providing a niche around which the leading companies in the field of Christmas tree and decorative lighting could group themselves. In 1926 the capital was increased to \$200,000, and the Noma Electric Corp. did about 35% of the decorative lighting business done in this country. In 1927 additional companies were absorbed, until to-day the management estimates that the corporation has about 80% of this business. The corporation is the leading factor in the field.

Corporation's products include sets of all kinds for Christmas, Thanksgiving, Halloween and other holidays, together with outdoor sets for carnivals, lawn parties and celebrations.

As an indication of the volume of the business, the corporation used last year over 35,000,000 incandescent Mazda lamps. It has built up splendid jobber connections, and has over 500 authorized distributors of Noma decorative lighting products, including the leading jobbers of this country. A substantial portion of the output of the corporation is taken by the leading chain store syndicates. Last year for the first time these products had the benefit of national advertising, and the value of this is reflected in the profits for the year 1927.

**Earnings.**—The earnings of the business for the period commencing March 1 1927, and ended Feb. 20 1928, and for the two preceding calendar years, as reported by the management, are as follows:

	Earns. After Federal Tax Reserve.	Earns. per Sh. (200,000 shs.)
Period from March 1 1927 to Feb. 20 1928.....	\$526,987	\$2.63
Period from Jan. 1 1926 to Dec. 31 1926.....	356,000	1.78
Period from Jan. 1 1925 to Dec. 31 1925.....	242,000	1.21

**Dividends.**—The management has announced its intention of placing this common stock on an annual dividend basis of \$1.60 per share, payable quarterly, beginning Aug. 1 1928.

**Listing.**—Corporation has agreed to make application to list this stock upon the New York Curb Market.

**Noranada Mines, Ltd.—New Directors.—**  
 A. L. Ellsworth, F. M. Connell, F. H. Phippen and W. S. Walton have been elected directors to fill vacancies.—V. 125, p. 1201.

**North American Investment Corp. (of Calif.)—Bonds Offered.**—Weeden & Co., San Francisco, recently offered an additional issue of \$500,000 5% collateral trust bonds at 96½ and int., to yield 5.30%.

Dated Mar. 1 1927; due Mar. 1 1947. Interest payable (M. & S.) at the Bank of California, N. S., San Francisco, trustee.

**Corporation.**—Was incorp. in California on Oct. 20 1925, by a group of well-known business men of San Francisco. The purpose is to operate an investment trust modeled on the conservative principles which have proved popular in England and other countries. In general, the activities of an investment trust consist of investing funds provided by the sale of its own stocks and bonds in a broadly diversified list of carefully investigated securities which not only yield a satisfactory return at the time of purchase but present a reasonable chance for appreciation.



Property.—The property, owned in fee, and subject to this mortgage, is situated at the intersection of Parker Ave. and Chester Turnpike, Darby, Pa.

Security.—This issue is secured by a closed first mortgage on the land and buildings being erected thereon. The Delaware County Trust Co., Chester, Pa., has issued title insurance to the trustee in the principal amount of this issue.

Monthly Deposits.—For the purpose of retiring the bonds as they serially mature and meeting the interest thereon, the indenture provides for monthly deposits with the trustee of 1-6th of the interest payable on the next coupon date on the bonds outstanding.

Guaranty.—Bankers Bond & Mortgage Co., Philadelphia, guarantees by endorsement punctual payment of interest on these bonds and payment of the principal thereof within 12 months after maturity.

Peerless Motor Car Co.—Denies Rumors that W. C. Durant Has Acquired Interest in Company.

Rumors to the effect that W. C. Durant has recently purchased controlling interest in the company were definitely set at rest in a statement issued by A. W. Wallace, a Detroit broker whose company has been active in acquiring stock in the Peerless company.

Ross W. Judson, Pres. of Continental Motors Corp. whose name has figured prominently in the recent rumors connected with the Peerless company also made a statement to the effect that Continental's only corporate interest in the situation was that of a supplier of parts to the Peerless company.

The statement of R. W. Judson, Pres. of Continental says in part: Statements to the effect that Continental Motors Corp. is a heavy purchaser of stock in the Peerless Motor Car Co. are false.

Statements that a merger or consolidation of Continental Motors and Peerless or Jordan is contemplated are also untrue. As long as the present management is in control, this company will continue to be an independent motor manufacturer to the trade.

A group of Detroit and Cleveland men, including myself, have acquired a stock interest in the Peerless company as they are of the opinion that the purchase of that stock constitutes an attractive investment.

The group who have purchased stock in Peerless are co-operating with A. W. Wallace and other Peerless stockholders in developing plans intended to put Peerless in the position it is entitled to occupy in the automobile trade.

We have not been advised that W. C. Durant has acquired directly or indirectly an interest in the Peerless company and we do not believe that he has. Neither is he a stockholder of Continental Motors, at least so far as the records of this company reflect the facts.

Penn Mercantile Properties.—Bonds Offered.—Potter & Co., Spencer Trask & Co. and E. H. Rollins & Sons are offering at 97 and int., to yield 5 1/4%, \$1,260,000 secured sinking fund 5 1/2% gold bonds (with stock purchase warrants).

Dated April 1 1928; due April 1 1948. Denom. \$1,000. Red. all or part at 100 and int. at any time upon 30 days' notice. Fidelity-Philadelphia Trust Co., Philadelphia, trustee. Free of Pa. 4 mills tax.

Data from Letter of John J. Matthews, Vice-President of Penn Mercantile Properties.

Business.—McCrary Stores Corp. has leased until Mar. 31 1928 the property at 919-921-923 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa., (title to which real estate has been acquired by Penn Mercantile Properties, a Pennsylvania corp.), at a net rental of \$150,000 per annum.

Upon termination of the lease, fixed improvements made by the lessee become the property of the landlord.

McCrary Stores Corp. operates a chain of 222 5 and 10 cent stores and ranks as one of the leading companies engaged in this business.

Financial.—The Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. holds a first mortgage of \$900,000 on the property, maturing June 1 1948, bearing interest at 5% per annum and requiring that principal be reduced to the extent of \$150,000 by maturity.

The lease and net rentals thereunder will be assigned to the trustee, and rentals will be applied (after deducting \$2,500 per annum to be paid over to the company for minor corporate expenses and \$10,000 during the first year to be set aside as a special reserve fund) to payment of all interest charges, income taxes, amortization of first mortgage, and the balance into the sinking fund to be applied to the retirement of these bonds.

Capitalization.—Authorized. Outstanding. 1st mtce. due June 1 1948, at 5% per annum.....\$900,000 \$900,000

Sec. sink. fund 5 1/2% gold bonds, due Apr. 1 1948.....1,260,000 1,260,000

Capital stock (no par value).....30,000 shs. \*17,400 shs.

\* Balance of authorized capital stock (12,600 shares) reserved for issue upon exercise of stock purchase warrants. There will also be outstanding options for a period of 6 months commencing April 2 1933 covering such stock as is not taken up upon exercise of the stock purchase warrants.

Sinking Fund.—A sinking fund commencing Oct. 1 1928, will be provided for the purchase or redemption of bonds of this issue semi-annually at not exceeding 100 and int. It is calculated that during the first fiscal year over \$21,000 will be paid into the sinking fund. It is also calculated that at least 75% of this issue will be so retired before maturity, and that net rental payments will be sufficient to amortize entire debt of this corporation at least 20 years prior to expiration of the lease.

Warrants and Stocks.—Each \$1,000 bond will carry a warrant (non-detachable except in the event of its exercise or of the redemption or retirement through the sinking fund of the bond to which such warrant is attached) entitling the holder to purchase 10 shares of the company's capital stock at \$5 per share on or before April 1 1933. Funds received from exercise of stock purchase warrants will be added to the sinking fund.

The amortization of funded debt should result in an increase in equity for 30,000 shares of capital stock, substantially as indicated below. These calculations are based upon the assumption that all bonds are bought at the full redemption price and that all stock purchase warrants are exercised at \$5 per share on April 1 1933.

Table with 4 columns: Year, First Mortgage, Secured Gold Bonds, Total. Rows for 1933, 1938, 1943, 1948.

The theoretical value of the capital stock in 1948, based upon its earning power at that time, capitalized at 6%, is \$47.14 per share, on 30,000 shares which will be outstanding if all stock purchase warrants are exercised.

Pennsylvania Sugar Co.—New President, &c.—

John A. McCarthy, formerly treasurer, has been elected president to succeed the late George H. Earle, Jr. W. H. Hoodless has been elected vice-president and also continues as managing director.—V. 118, p. 916.

Phelps-Dodge Corp.—Annual Report.—

Table showing operating results for 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924. Categories include Gross income, Cost of fuel, metal & merchandise, Depreciation of plants, Interest, Depletion of mines, Net loss, Dividends, Total deficit, Reserve for conting., Balance forward, Profit & loss surplus.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31.

Table with 4 columns: Assets, Liabilities, 1927, 1926. Categories include Mines & claims, Bldgs. & plants, Inventories, Investments, Merchandise (P. D. M. Co.), Metals & ores on hand, Mktable secur., Accounts receivable, Cash, Mktable sec. held, Stppg & prep. expenses, Total (ea. side).

Philadelphia National Insurance Co.—Stock Offered.—

Rutter & Co. and Harrison, Smith & Co. are offering at \$27.50 per share the unsold portion of 100,000 shares of the capital stock (par \$10). The majority of the issue has been subscribed for by the Lumbermen's Insurance Co. of Philadelphia and its stockholders.

Transfer agent, Pennsylvania Co. for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities, Philadelphia. Registrar, Provident Trust Co. of Philadelphia. Data from Letter of Ralph L. Freeman, President of the Company.

Organization.—Company was incorp. Feb. 21 1928 in Pennsylvania. Company was organized by interests identified with the Lumbermen's Insurance Co. of Philadelphia, which has been in successful operation since 1873 and with which it will be associated under an agreement for management and exchange of business.

Capital.—The paid-in capital and surplus of the company is as follows: 100,000 shares of capital stock (\$10 par).....\$1,000,000 Surplus.....1,500,000 Total.....\$2,500,000

Management.—The company will be under the management of the full-time board of directors: Charles H. Farnsworth (Chairman, Quincy Market Cold Storage & Warehouse Co.); Boston; Ralph L. Freeman (Pres.); Charles K. Fadden (Vice-Pres.); Richard Haughton (Stokes, Packard, Haughton & Smith); Charles H. Holland (Pres., Independence Indemnity Co., and Independence Fire Insurance Co.); William H. Kingsley (Vice-Pres., Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co.); Walter McIlvain (J. Gibson McIlvain Co.); C. S. Newhall (Vice-Pres., Penn. Co. for Ins. on Lives & Granting Annuities); C. S. W. Packard (Pres., Penn. Co. for Ins. on Lives & Granting Annuities); George R. Packard (Stokes, Packard, Haughton & Smith), Philadelphia; Wallace Reid (Wallace Reid & Co., Inc.) New York; Isaac W. Roberts (Vice-Pres., Lower Merion Realty Co.); George V. Smith (Stokes, Packard, Haughton & Smith); John Way (Vice-Pres., Provident Mutual Life Insurance Co.); and Parker S. Williams (Att.-n-ey at Law) Philadelphia.

Phillips-Jones Corp.—Director Resigns.—

Henry S. Bowers, of Goldman, Sachs & Co., has resigned as a Director of the corporation.—V. 126, p. 1520.

Photomaton, Inc.—English Group to Acquire a One-Third Interest in Company—Offer Made Minority Stockholders.—

Henry Morgenthau, former United States Ambassador to Turkey, Leo Klein and Samuel Jackson have voluntarily turned over to the minority stockholders of the Photomaton, Inc., the right to participate in the sale of 60,000 shares of class B common stock at a price considerably above the current market price, to the English Photomaton Corp., recently formed as a world parent company. The transaction, in which 1,890 minority stockholders are given the opportunity to participate, involves the transfer of over \$1,000,000 from England to America and represents a profit above the market price of about \$300,000 of the American shareholders.

Major-General Robert C. Davis, President of Photomaton, Inc., issued a statement, which is as follows:

"The newly formed Photomaton Parent Corp., Ltd., of London, had agreed to buy from the Hon. Henry Morgenthau, former Ambassador to Turkey, and Leo Klein and Samuel Jackson of the real estate firm of Klein & Jackson, one-third of the class A and 60,000 shares (approximately 1-3 of the total) class B common stock of Photomaton, Inc.

"The English company has been formed with a capital of 1,750,000 pounds sterling, and is headed by a group of English financiers, including Clarence C. Hatry, who is the Managing Director of the Austin Friars Trust, Ltd., of London, a director of the London Assurance Co. and other large English corporations; also R. P. Gaze, managing director of the Drapery Trust, Ltd., of London; Lord Winchester, and others.

"The English company recently purchased the world-wide Photomaton rights, exclusive of the United States and Russia, from Soskin & Co. and Anatol Josepho, the inventor. Just a year ago, Hon. Henry Morgenthau paid \$1,000,000 to Mr. Josepho for his Photomaton rights in the United States and its possessions.

"Photomaton is the photographic machine that automatically takes eight pictures in the same or different poses in 20 seconds and develops, prints, and delivers this strip of eight pictures in eight minutes.

"The British Photomaton company has agreed to this purchase in order to round out its practically world-wide control of the Photomaton machine and its pictures, and their offer has been accepted by Messrs. Morgenthau, Klein and Jackson, owners of the controlling interests in the American Photomaton company. They, in turn, are offering the over 1,800 stockholders of Photomaton, Inc., the opportunity to participate in this sale to the extent of 1-3 of their holdings at a price considerably above the present market quotation.

"The Photomaton Parent Corp., Ltd., plans to act as parent company for Photomaton machines through the world exclusive of Russia, the rights to that country being retained by Soskin & Co., and the inventor Josepho. The English interests are forming companies to take over the rights in France, Italy and South Africa, and negotiating for putting Photomaton machines in practically all countries of the world. The English company has already opened studios in Selfridge's, Swan & Edgar's and Russell's stores in London. A studio has been opened on the Strand like our own in New York, Boston and Atlantic City. Paralleling our own expansion throughout the United States, the British Photomaton company has locations in Leeds, Manchester, Birmingham, Croyden and







Stanley Co. of America.—Forms Finance Committee.—

At a meeting of the board of directors on Mar. 28, a finance committee was appointed composed of John A. McCarthy, Louis J. Kolb and Albert H. Smith.—V. 126, p. 1523.

Stanley Company of America & Subsidiary Cos.—

Condensed Consolidated Statement of Income 53 Weeks Ended Dec. 31 1927. Gross receipts \$37,060,025. Operating expenses and minority interest 31,580,338. Depreciation and U. S. taxes 2,186,086.

Net income available for dividends \$3,293,582. Dividends paid during 1927 by the Stanley Co. of America \$3,181,090. Balance surplus \$112,492. Earnings per sh. on 904,432 shares cap. stock (no par) \$3.64.

Balance Sheet Dec. 31. Assets: Properties owned, Investments, Cash, etc. Liabilities: Mortgage bonds, Mtgs. payable, Notes & debens, etc.

State & Washington Buildings (Stevens Brothers Corp.), Chicago.—Bonds Called.—

The Stevens Brothers Corp. has elected to redeem and pay on June 1 1928 all of the 6% serial gold bonds which mature serially on the 1st day of Dec. 1 1928 and on the 1st day of June and December of each year from 1929 to 1938, both inclusive.

States Oil Co. (Del.), Pittsburgh, Pa.—25c Div.—

The directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the outstanding \$997,430 par stock at par \$5. payable Mar. 31 to holders of record Mar. 30.—V. 126, p. 1524.

Straus Safe Deposit Co., Chicago.—Bonds Offered.—

An issue of \$6,000,000 5% sinking fund gold debentures is being offered at par and int. by S. W. Straus & Co., Inc. Dated March 1 1928 due Mar. 1 1943. Prin. and int. payable at Continental National Bank & Trust Co., Chicago, Ill. or at office of S. W. Straus & Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.

Balance Sheet Dec. 31. Assets: Prop. & equip't, Good-will, etc., Securities owned, etc. Liabilities: Common stock, Funded debt, Accounts payable, etc.

Total 12,138,081 10,941,615. x After deducting \$3,319,956 for depreciation.—V. 126, p. 1523.

Tishman Realty & Construction Co., Inc.—Plans.—

The building program of this corporation for 1928-1929 involves \$17,000,000, including \$3,600,000 in most recent plans providing for the construction of a 14-story duplex apartment building at the southwest corner of Park Ave. and 73rd St., N. Y. City.

Transue & Williams Steel Forgings Corp.—Earnings.—

Calendar Years— 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924. Gross sales \$2,532,405, \$3,831,206, \$5,084,429, \$4,423,676.

Net profit from oper. loss \$13,611, loss \$177,758, \$162,446, \$76,541. Dividends (25c) 25,000, (\$1) 100,000, (\$2) 200,000, (\$3) 300,000.

Sutter Basin Co.—Deposits Asked.—

A letter has been sent to the holders of bonds by the protective committee asking for the deposit of securities. The company defaulted the Feb. 1 1928 interest coupons and the period of grace expires on April 1.

(G.) Tamblin Ltd.—Pref. Stock Sold.—Stewart, Scully Co., Ltd., H. G. Stanton Co., Ltd., and Cochran, Hay & Co., Ltd., Toronto, recently sold \$700,000 7% cum. sinking fund, preferred shares at 100, with a bonus of 7 shares of no par value common stock with each 10 shares of preferred.

Registrar, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto. Transfer agent, Chartered Trust & Executor Co., Toronto. Cumulative dividends accruing from Feb. 15 1928, payable Q-J, by cheque negotiable at par at any branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce in Canada.

of net earnings after providing for depreciation, income taxes and dividends on preferred shares. Callable in whole or in part at the option of the company on 30 days' prior notice at \$110 and divs., or company may purchase shares for redemption in the open market at, not exceeding, \$110 per share and divs. Preferred shareholders have no voting rights until preferred dividends are in arrears for 8 quarterly periods.

Capitalization.— 7% cum. sink. fund, pref. shares (this issue) \$700,000. Common stock (no par value) 28,000 shs. 28,000 shs. Deferred stock 1 share 1 share.

The deferred share has no monetary value, does not participate in earnings and can be cancelled by payment of \$1 at the end of 10 years. While outstanding this share has the right to elect one director.

Listing.—Application will be made in due course to list both preferred and common shares on the Toronto Stock Exchange.

Company.—Operates a chain of 55 retail drug stores of which 30 are located in Toronto and one store in each of the cities of Hamilton, Guelph, Kitchener, Stratford and Brantford, Ont. It also, operates a wholesale warehouse in Toronto in connection with its own retail stores.

The present leases have been appraised by the Sterling Appraisal Co. as of Feb. 3 1928 at \$142,594, although carried on the books, at only \$71,297.

Sales.—Sales for each of the three calendar years 1925-1927, inclusive were as follows: 1925, \$2,044,982; 1926, \$2,257,188; 1927, \$2,607,846. Over 99 1/2% of the sales are for cash and the turnover is at the rate of over five times the working capital per annum.

Earnings.—Net earnings for the past three calendar years, after providing for all charges, including ample provision for depreciation, staff bonuses and income taxes, were as follows: 1925, \$80,263; 1926, \$76,092; 1927, \$16,272.

Annual dividend requirements on this issue, \$49,000. Earnings for the 3 months ending Dec. 31 1927 were \$40,188. On the 1927 statement after providing for the preferred stock dividend the balance remaining of \$67,272 is equivalent to \$2.40 per share on the common stock.

Texas Gulf Sulphur Co.—To Move Offices.—

The company will move its executive offices early in 1928 from 41 East 42nd St., to the New York Central Building, N. Y. City, now under construction on Park Ave. between 45th and 46th Sts.

(John R.) Thompson Co. (Chicago)—Annual Report.—

Years End. Dec. 31— 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924. Net profit \$2,229,463, \$1,768,357, \$1,421,297, \$1,504,952.

Balance Sheet Dec. 31.

Assets: Prop. & equip't, Good-will, etc., Securities owned, etc. Liabilities: Common stock, Funded debt, Accounts payable, etc.

Total 12,138,081 10,941,615. x After deducting \$3,319,956 for depreciation.—V. 126, p. 1523.

Union Carbide & Carbon Corp.—Plans to Purchase Stock Which Will be Offered to Those Holding Managerial and Executive Positions.—\$5,000,000 Advanced for this Purpose.—

The directors have approved plans to become effective May 1 1928, under which those who hold managerial and executive positions in the corporation, or its subsidiaries, may be assisted in acquiring larger financial interests in the corporation.

It is provided that amounts which may aggregate a maximum of 5% of the earnings available for dividends of the previous year, are to be annually used for the purchase of stock, a portion of these funds to be in the custody of the treasurer, and a portion in the custody of three trustees named by the executive committee of the board of directors.

It is also provided that the corporation is to advance to the three trustees \$5,000,000 to be used in the purchase of stock of the corporation. This amount with interest at the rate of 4% per annum is to be returned to the corporation in four years.

The stock thus acquired will be used under the supervision of the executive committee of the board of directors to carry out the purposes of the Plans.

During the year 1927 there was available for dividends \$25,340,661, on which 5% amounted to \$1,267,033.—V. 125, p. 2402.

Union Metal Manufacturing Co.—25c Extra Div.—

The directors have declared an extra dividend of 25c. per share and the regular quarterly dividend of 50c. per share on the common stock, both payable Apr. 2 to holders of record Mar. 23.

Union Sugar Co., San Francisco, Calif.—Annual Report

Table with 5 columns: Calendar Years (1927, 1926, 1925, 1924), Net operating profit, Dividends, Deprec. & obso., Fed. income tax reserve, Miscellaneous.

Balance... Prof. & loss surp. Dec. 31... -V. 126, p. 733.

United Crescent Dry Cleaning Corp.—Dividends.—

The directors have declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 per share on the preferred stock, payable April 2 to holders of record March 26.

The corporation owns and operates in Brooklyn, N. Y., two large wholesale dry cleaning plants. It reports that business for the first quarter of 1928 shows a large increase over the same period of last year.

United Ice Service Co.—Listing.—

There has been substituted for the preferred and common shares of United Ice Service Co. now on the Boston Stock Exchange list shares of the Southern Ice Co., the name of the company having been changed by the stockholders to that effect at a special meeting held Jan. 16 1928.

In addition, the company has purchased and cancelled 2,828 shares of its preferred stock, so that the outstanding number of preferred shares is 12,172 (par \$100) out of an authorized issue of 15,000 shares, and 37,497 shares, without par value, common stock, out of an authorized issue of 50,000 shares.

In addition, the directors at a meeting held Dec. 17 1927, adopted measures for simplifying the corporate structure by acquiring the properties of its two subsidiaries, namely, Southern Ice Co., a Delaware corporation, and Carolina Public Service Co., such action has been completed as of Dec. 31 1927, that the Southern Ice Co. (Del.) has been dissolved and that the balance sheet of the company as of Jan. 1 1928, reflecting the acquisition of the properties of Southern Ice Co. and Carolina Public Service Co., is as follows:

Condensed Balance Sheet as of Jan. 1 1928.

Condensed Balance Sheet table with Assets and Liabilities columns.

\* Represented by 37,497 shares of no par value.—V. 122, p. 1325.

United States Dairy Products Corp.—Acquisitions.—

President John A. McDermott announced last week the completion of negotiations for the acquisition of two well known ice cream companies in Newark, N. J. They are the Puritan Ice Cream Co. and the Sterling Ice Cream Co.

United States Distributing Corp.—Earnings.—

Consolidated Income Statement Year Ended Dec. 31 1927.

Income Statement table with Sales & operating revenue, Cost of sales, Depreciation, Net profit for the year, Surplus, etc.

United States Life Insurance Co.—New Vice-Pres.—

George W. Hubbell has been elected one of the Vice-Presidents of the company.—V. 123, p. 3053.

U S L Battery Corp. (& Subs.)—Earnings.—

Earnings table with Net sales, Operating expenses, Net profit, Dividends, Surplus Dec. 31 1926, Shares of com. outstanding, Earnings per share.

Van Dusen-Harrington, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn.—Notes Offered.—The Minnesota Loan & Trust Co. and Lane, Piper & Jaffray, Inc., are offering at 100 and int. \$3,000,000 collateral trust 5 1/2% sinking fund gold notes.

Dated Apr. 2 1928; due July 1 1938. Interest payable J. & J. in Minneapolis, Chicago and New York, without deduction for normal Federal income tax not exceeding 2%.

Security.—These notes are a direct obligation of the company and will be specifically secured by a first lien upon the entire capital stock of The Van Dusen Harrington Co.

Sinking Fund.—Company will deposit with the trustee the sum of \$285,000 in each of the fiscal years ending June 30 1929 to June 30 1938, both incl. Funds not required for interest will be used to retire notes by purchase or call.

Prof. Stock Offered.—Lane, Piper & Jaffray, Inc., are offering at 102 and div. \$1,500,000 7% cum. convertible pref. stock.

Preferred as to cum. div. at the rate of 7% per annum, and upon dissolution or liquidation, whether voluntary or involuntary, as to assets up to \$110 per share and divs.

Conversion Privilege.—Each share of this preferred stock will be convertible at any time prior to Apr. 1 1938 into 5 shares of common stock, with adjustment for dividends.

Sinking Fund.—If all of the preferred stock shall not have been redeemed or converted into common stock prior to Apr. 1 1938, Van Dusen-Harrington Inc., agrees to retire 3% of the largest amount of pref. stock at any time outstanding through purchase or redemption on or before Mar. 31 1939.

Data from Letter of F. C. Van Dusen, President of the Company.

Company.—Has been formed in Delaware to acquire the entire capital stock of The Van Dusen Harrington Co., one of the largest and most favorably known firms in the United States engaged in the handling of grain.

The Van Dusen Harrington Co. operates a grain commission business at Minneapolis and Duluth, and through wholly owned subsidiaries engages extensively in all phases of the marketing and storage of grain, as well as in flour milling and the retail distribution of coal and lumber.

Earnings.—For the 10 years ended June 30 1927 the consolidated net earnings of The Van Dusen Harrington Co. and its subsidiaries to be presently owned, eliminating non-recurring profits, and after depreciation and annual interest on the notes of Van Dusen-Harrington, Inc. now to be issued, and after Federal taxes at 13 1/2% were at the average rate of \$429,678 per annum.

Capitalization.—Authorized 1,500,000 7% cum. convert. pref. stock (par \$100) \$1,500,000. Common stock (without par value) \$225,000 shs. 150,000 shs.

Purpose.—The notes and pref. stock will be used to provide in part for the acquisition by Van Dusen-Harrington, Inc. of the stock of The Van Dusen Harrington Co.

Vesta Battery Corp.—Annual Report.—

Annual Report table with Calendar Years (1927, 1926, 1925, 1924), Net sales, Operating expenses, Net income, Surplus, etc.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1927 and 1926, Assets and Liabilities.

x After deducting \$392,607 for depreciation. y Common stock represented by 30,000 shares, par \$10.—V. 124, p. 1234.

Warner-Quinlan Co.—Rights, &c.—

The common stockholders on Mar. 23 approved an increase in the authorized pref. stock (par \$100) from 15,000 shares to 25,000 shares. The common stockholders of record Mar. 26 will be given the privilege of subscribing on or before April 16, pro rata, at \$100 a share for the additional 10,000 shares of pref. stock and at \$30 a share for 40,063 additional shares of common stock, no par value.



must be made in New York funds to the Equitable Trust Co., 11 Broad St., N. Y. City. See also V. 126, p. 1680.

Warren Brothers Co.—Earnings.—				
	x1927	x1926	y1925	y1924
Gross income, &c	\$16,684,214	\$9,950,287	\$4,813,287	\$5,158,447
Cost, &c. (including local taxes)	15,056,524	9,027,571	4,300,408	4,466,348
Net income	\$1,627,690	\$922,716	\$512,879	\$692,099
Other income	444,632	282,866	336,594	242,403
Total income	\$2,072,322	\$1,205,582	\$849,473	\$934,502
Interest charges	328,423	53,701	55,106	168,759
Taxes	260,000	690,294	161,447	
Net Income	\$1,483,899	\$1,061,587	\$632,920	\$765,743
1st pref., divs	117,656	118,729	119,868	116,789
2nd pref., divs	34,961	34,286	30,884	34,937
Common divs	577,425	577,461	414,878	293,578
Balance surplus	\$753,857	\$331,111	\$67,290	\$320,439
Com. shs. outst'd'g (no par)	115,485	115,485	115,285	89,792
Earns. per share	\$11.52	\$8.65	\$7.14	\$6.88

a 1919 and 1924 additional taxes. b 1925 taxes.  
 x Includes entirely owned subsidiaries and Warren Construction Co.  
 y Not including Warren Construction Co.—V. 126, p. 266.

**Western Auto Supply Co. Kansas Ctiy, Mo.—Pref. Stock Offered.**—Merrill, Lynch & Co. are offering \$1,250,000 convertible 6½% 1st preferred stock at 103 per share and div.

Preferred as to assets and cumulative dividends over the common stock. To receive \$105 per share upon voluntary or involuntary liquidation on or before July 1 1930, and \$103 per share thereafter, in each case with accrued dividends. Cumulative dividends at the rate of 6½% per annum payable (Q.-J.). Sinking fund, commencing on or before July 1 1930, to consist of annual payments equal to 3% of the greatest amount of the first preferred stock at any time outstanding. Red. at any time as a whole at \$105 per share if red. on or before July 1 1930, or at \$103 if red. thereafter; plus div. in each case. Red. in part at any time after July 1 1930, at \$105 per share and divs. If less than all of the outstanding shares of first preferred stock are to be redeemed, after July 1 1930, such redemption may be made by lot or pro rata, as may be prescribed by the board of directors. Dividends exempt from present normal Federal income tax.

Convertible at any time on or before July 1 1930, into class A common stock without par value at the rate of one share of first preferred stock for 1-3 shares of class A common stock without par value.

**Common Stock Offered.**—Merrill, Lynch & Co. are also offering a block of class A common stock (at the market). The class A common stock represents no new financing for the company, having been acquired from stockholders.

**Data from Letter of Don A. Davis, Pres. of the Company.**

**Company.**—Is one of the largest retailers of automobile accessories and parts, operating a chain of 35 stores located in large cities in the Middle West, South and East. It also operates mail-order departments in 15 cities conveniently located in the States east of the Rocky Mountains. The business commenced in 1909, sales that year having been approximately \$12,000. With the steady increase in stores, the company has reached a sales volume of over \$11,000,000 per annum. Sales are divided approximately on a basis of 40% mail-order and 60% retail stores. Company has on its books over 800,000 active mail order customers as well as a considerably larger number of regular retail store customers.

**Capitalization.**—Authorized. Outstanding. Class A com. stock (no par, non-voting) \$1,250,000 135,000 shs. 50,030 shs. Class B com. stock (no par, voting) 100,000 shs. 100,000 shs. \* 33,333 1-3 shares of class A common stock reserved for conversion of first preferred stock, and 47,396 shares of class A common stock reserved until Jan. 1 1929, for issue against outstanding warrants at \$50 per share.

**Earnings.**—Sales, and net profits after all charges and Federal income taxes for the five years ended Dec. 31 1927 are as follows:

Year	Stores	Net Sales	Net Profits After Taxes	Times Div. on Conv. 1st Pref.
1923	8	\$3,984,054	\$296,970	3.65
1924	15	5,699,776	547,809	6.74
1925	21	9,452,424	638,035	7.85
1926	28	11,437,610	240,755	2.96
1927	31	11,228,934	931,578	11.46

Average net profits for the five years as above were \$531,029, or 6.53 times the dividend requirements on the first preferred stock to be outstanding.

**Assets.**—The balance sheet as of Dec. 31 1927 after giving effect to the issuance and sale of \$1,250,000 of convertible 6½% first preferred stock, and the retirement of all the outstanding 49,876 shares of participating preference stock, shows total net assets of \$3,132,115, equivalent to over \$250 for each share of convertible 6½% first preferred stock. Net current assets amounted to \$3,053,448, equivalent to \$244 per share on the first preferred stock. Cash and marketable securities alone amounted to \$1,773,130, or more than four times the current liabilities.

**Purpose.**—Proceeds from the sale of the \$1,250,000 of convertible 6½% first preferred stock will be used for retiring the 49,876 shares of participating preference stock, now outstanding, which will be called for redemption on July 1 1928.—V. 126, p. 1681.

**Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.—Scrip Clfs.**—Secretary Warren H. Jones announces, on March 29 that the time within which the outstanding scrip certificates issued in connection with the 10% stock dividend of 1924 might be surrendered in exchange for shares of common stock has been extended to May 21 1929.—V. 126, p. 593, 266.

**Weston Electrical Instrument Corp.—Off List.**—The capital stock has been stricken from the list of the Boston Stock Exchange, the latter having been advised that the company has discontinued its Boston transfer and registration agencies.

The corporation plans to reduce its class A stock by retiring 12,000 shares, thus reducing the total authorized and outstanding class A stock to 75,000 shares, no par value. The stockholders will meet on April 16 to consider this proposal.—V. 126, p. 1827.

**(William) Whitman Co., Inc.—Annual Report.**—President William Whitman, Jr., says in part: The earnings of the company for the past year, after providing for Federal taxes, were 2.30 times the present preferred stock dividend requirements as compared with 1.776 for the previous year.

Balance Sheet December 31.			
Including Acadia Mills, Monomac Spinning Co., Katama Mills, Mary Louise Mills, Tallapoosa Mills, Whitman Building Trust.			
	1927.	1926.	
<b>Assets</b>	\$	\$	<b>Liabilities</b>
Plant & mach'y	8,483,333	8,485,587	Preferred stock
Real est. & equip.	362,691	369,775	Common stock
Cash	1,088,808	753,319	Stock of subsid's
Loans to banks on call	3,045,000	2,275,000	Sundry credits for mdse. purch
Accts. & notes rec., less reserve	3,819,216	4,835,709	Monthly balance due consignors
Inventories	2,034,593	2,177,137	Notes pay. affil. eos
Inv. in stocks of associated cos.	7,862,086	7,896,014	Inc. & prof. taxes
Misc. stks. & cds.	238,387	164,335	Accr. expenses
Misc. adv., &c.	55,563		Res. for depre., &c.
Deferred charges	143,640	123,011	Res. for disc., &c.
Treasury stock	86,467	64,970	Profit & loss
Total	27,164,222	27,201,321	Total

Contingent liabilities on endorsements for Arlington Mills: Notes payable, \$4,685,000; customers' notes and trade acceptances, \$20,007.—V. 124, p. 1235.

(H. F.) Wilcox Oil & Gas Co.—Annual Report.—			
	1927.	1926.	1925.
Calendar Years—	1927.	1926.	1925.
Operating earnings	\$3,514,241	\$4,561,105	\$3,366,815
Other income	145,534	255,321	102,921
Total income	\$3,659,775	\$4,816,425	\$3,469,736
Operating expense	1,121,568	1,050,944	1,029,270
Operating profit	\$2,538,207	\$3,765,482	\$2,440,465
Property & lease abandonments, &c.	489,212	673,641	482,279
Interest charges, less int. earned	35,809	31,155	18,906
Cap. stock selling exp. amortized	30,000	30,000	30,000
Sundry	18,343	146,370	59,320
Deprec. & deprec. on cost	1,664,267	1,678,775	816,956
Federal inc. tax & contingencies		110,000	61,000
Less: Net income of H. F. Wilcox-Pampa Oil Co. for the 9 months ended Sept. 30		42,056	
Net profit for the year	x\$300,575	\$1,053,485	\$972,005
Surplus Dec. 31	1,709,035	1,451,821	1,303,344
Adjustments	Cr. 27,729		Dr. 47,084
Cash dividends paid	852,565	796,270	776,441
Profit & loss, surplus	\$1,184,776	\$1,709,036	\$1,451,821
Shs. of cap. stk. outst'd'g (no par)	428,967	427,896	388,222
Earns. per share on cap. stock	x\$0.71	\$2.46	\$2.50
x Before Federal taxes.—V. 125, p. 1066.			

**Wolff Mfg. Corp., Chicago.—Employee Management.**—The first appearance of the employee management plan in the building industry is announced by S. W. Straus, president of S. W. Straus & Co., in the working out of a plan by which the Wolff Manufacturing Corp., a \$7,000,000 plumbing fixture corporation founded in Chicago in 1855, has been taken over by 35 department heads, executives and foremen. In time, the approximately 1,000 employees will be given an opportunity to share in the earnings. S. W. Straus & Co., in Dec. 1922 sold 2,000,000 of 1st serial gold 6½% of the Wolff company. The common stock and voting trust certificates for common stock have been stricken from the list of the Chicago Stock Exchange.—V. 121, p. 2054.

**Wolverine Tube Co., Detroit.—Extra Dividend.**—The directors have declared an extra dividend of 10 cents a share on the common stock (no par value) in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 20 cents, both payable Apr. 1 to holders of record Mar. 15.—V. 125, p. 2686.

Woodley Petroleum Co.—Earnings.—				
	1927.	1926.	1925.	1924.
Calendar Years—	1927.	1926.	1925.	1924.
Gross income	\$924,942	\$1,287,994	\$1,218,281	\$605,463
Expenses, taxes, &c.	515,876	449,810	370,838	345,303
Deprec. & depletion	267,025	493,881	321,370	300,857
Net income	\$142,040	\$344,304	\$526,074	def\$40,701
Earns. per sh. on 258,000 shs. (par \$1)	\$0.55	\$1.33	\$2.04	Nil.

—V. 125, p. 664.

**Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.—Rights.**—The par value of the capital stock of this company is \$25 per share (not \$100 per share as stated in last week's "Chronicle," page 1828.) For full details regarding offer of 40,000 additional shares of capital stock to the stockholders of record March 26, see V. 126, p. 1828.

**(L. A.) Young Spring & Wire Co.—Initial Div.**—The directors have declared an initial quarterly dividend of 62½ cents per share on the common stock, no par value, payable Apr. 1 to holders of record Mar. 28. See also V. 126, p. 1828.

**Zonite Products Corp.—Acquires Agmel Corporation.**—Arrangements for the acquisition of the Agmel Corp. by the Zonite Products Corp. have been completed and the former company will continue the manufacture of agmel under the new officers and board of directors, according to Ellery W. Mann, president of the Zonite Corp. Mr. Mann said he did not contemplate any radical change in the corporation's policies.

The new directors include Thomas L. Chadbourne, Edward F. Hutton, John S. Prescott, H. B. Close, C. M. Chester, Claud Dunning, and Ellery W. Mann. Mr. Mann has been elected president; John Wright, vice-president; L. A. Hall, treasurer; and E. C. Donnelley, secretary.—See also V. 126, p. 1681.

CURRENT NOTICES.

- The current "Investment Review" of Reynolds, Fish & Co., 120 Broadway, N. Y., contains a discussion of the sulphur industry and an analysis of Texas Gulf Sulphur Co. and Freeport Texas Sulphur Co.
- Harris, Mooney & Co., 111 Broadway, New York City, announce that L. A. Dockstader has become associated with their firm as manager of their Bank and Insurance Stocks Department.
- The First National Bank of Milwaukee have recently published an annual booklet entitled "Industrial Milwaukee" in which they give statistics on the previous year's industrial activity.
- Jenks, Gwynne & Co., 30 Broad St., New York City, announce the association with them of Hugh F. McElroy who has been actively identified with the cotton trade for many years.
- The Murray Hill Trust Co., 279 Madison Ave., New York City, has been appointed dividend disbursing agent of the cumulative convertible preference stock of Benson & Hedges.
- Millett, Roe & Co. have prepared a circular setting forth briefly, the history, earnings and dividend record of Merchants Fire Assurance Corp. of New York for the past 17 years.
- The current Investment Review of Reynolds, Fish & Co. contains a discussion of the sulphur industry and an analysis of Texas Gulf Sulphur Co. and Freeport Texas Sulphur Co.
- Bonbright & Co., Inc., announce that Harold F. Bartlett has joined their organization and will have charge of their Rochester office in the Lincoln Alliance Bank Building.
- John Munroe & Co., 100 Broadway, New York City, have prepared a pamphlet entitled "Investments in French Stock" which they shall be glad to forward on request.
- Ardis, Smith & Warwick, members of the New York Stock Exchange, 120 Broadway, N. Y., announce that Lothrop M. Weld has become associated with the firm.
- The Chatham Phenix National Bank & Trust Co. has been appointed registrar of 500,000 shares of no par value common stock of the American Dairies, Inc.
- W. C. Simmons & Co., 40 Exchange Place, New York City, announce that Walter Fried has become associated with them in their trading department.
- Pask & Walbridge, 14 Wall St., New York City, have prepared a comparative statement of Canadian banks and life assurance companies.
- Bonner, Brooks & Co., 120 Broadway, New York City, announce that Edwin Schorb, A. B. Harmon, E. Benton Reynolds and J. T. L'Escuyer have become associated with them in their Retail Bond Dept.
- Heit, Rose & Troster, 74 Trinity Place, New York City, announce that J. U. Kirk, formerly Vice-Pres. of the Bankers Capital-Corp., is now associated with them as Manager of their Bank Stock Dept.

# Reports and Documents.

PUBLISHED AS ADVERTISEMENTS

## SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY

FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT—FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31 1927.

New York, N. Y., March 22 1928.

To the Stockholders of the Southern Pacific Company:

Your Board of Directors submits this report of the operations and affairs of the Southern Pacific Lines and Affiliated Companies for the fiscal year ended December 31 1927.

### INCOME ACCOUNT.

The following statements of income and of surplus show the income for the year and the accumulated surplus to the close of the year, accruing to Southern Pacific Company stock from the Transportation System and from all separately operated Solely Controlled Affiliated Companies, combined:

#### NET INCOME OF THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC LINES AND SOLELY CONTROLLED AFFILIATED COMPANIES, COMBINED, FOR THE YEAR 1927 COMPARED WITH THE YEAR 1926.

	Year Ended Dec. 31 1927.	Decrease Compared with 1926. Amount.	Per Cent.
1. Net income of Transportation System.....	*\$33,702,524.47	\$5,088,849.03	13.12
2. Net income of Affiliated Companies.....	*2,296,672.34	946,618.91	29.19
3. Net income of Transportation System and of all separately operated Solely Controlled Affiliated Companies, combined.....	*\$35,999,196.81	\$6,035,467.94	14.36
4. Per cent earned on average amount of outstanding capital stock of Southern Pacific Company:			
(a) From operations of Transportation System.....	9.05	1.37	13.15
(b) From operations of Affiliated Companies.....	.62	.25	28.74
(c) Total for the year 1927.....	9.67	1.62	14.35
(d) Total for the year 1926.....	11.29		

\* Excludes all inter-company dividends.

#### SURPLUS OF THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC LINES AND SOLELY CONTROLLED AFFILIATED COMPANIES, COMBINED, TO DECEMBER 31 1927.

	Debit.	Credit.
1. Total corporate surplus at December 31 1926.....		\$467,111,211.59
2. Credit balance transferred from income: Transportation System.....	\$32,136,343.84	
Affiliated Companies.....	2,266,582.34	34,402,926.18
3. Dividends paid: On capital stock of Southern Pacific Company: 1½ per cent paid April 1 1927.....	\$5,585,713.50	
1½ per cent paid July 1 1927.....	5,585,713.50	
1½ per cent paid October 1 1927.....	5,585,713.50	
1½ per cent payable January 3 1928..	5,585,713.50	
Total Southern Pacific Co.....	\$22,342,854.00	
On capital stocks of Transportation System Companies held by the public.....	75.00	\$22,342,929.00
4. Miscellaneous adjustments during the year.....		1,015,681.85
5. Credit balance December 31 1927.....	480,186,890.62	
	\$502,529,819.62	\$502,529,819.62

#### INCOME ACCOUNT OF SOUTHERN PACIFIC LINES.

The income account of the Transportation System (Southern Pacific Company and Transportation System Companies, combined, excluding offsetting accounts and inter-company dividends) for the year 1927, compared with the year 1926, was as follows, viz.:

	Year Ended Dec. 31 1927.	+ Increase — Decrease. \$	Per Cent.
<b>Operating Income—</b>			
1. Railway operating revenues.....	297,745,406.16	—1,055,591.90	.35
2. Railway operating expenses.....	218,179,192.32	+2,583,712.05	1.20
3. Net revenue from railway operations.....	79,566,213.84	—3,639,303.95	4.37
4. Railway tax accruals.....	21,213,512.35	—263,298.30	1.23
5. Uncollectible railway revenues.....	132,123.69	+51,300.64	63.47
6. Equipment rents—Net.....	6,359,887.95	+723,160.53	12.83
7. Joint facility rents—Net.....	256,621.57	+42,182.67	19.67
8. Net railway operating income.....	51,604,068.28	—4,192,649.49	7.51
<b>Non-Operating Income—</b>			
9. Income from lease of road.....	95,581.95	+265.80	.28
10. Miscellaneous rent income.....	1,777,254.39	+252,418.25	16.55
11. Miscellaneous non-operating physical property.....	104,179.32	—156,781.38	60.08
12. Dividend income.....	*3,936,023.10	+940,226.88	31.38
13. Income from funded securities— Bonds and notes.....	2,859,713.98	—261,463.97	8.38
14. Income from funded securities— Investment advances.....	40,528.60	—29,668.42	42.26
15. Income from unfunded securities and accounts.....	832,760.08	—1,441,203.78	63.38
16. Income from sinking and other reserve funds.....	1,005,168.98	+11,591.95	1.17
17. Miscellaneous income.....	406,064.46	—165,133.11	28.91
18. Total non-operating income.....	11,057,274.86	—849,747.78	7.14
19. Gross income.....	62,661,343.14	—5,042,397.27	7.45
<b>Deductions from Gross Income—</b>			
20. Rent for leased roads.....	250,627.96	+8,523.77	3.52
21. Miscellaneous rents.....	789,109.92	+14,911.88	1.93
22. Miscellaneous tax accruals.....	52,087.22	—126,644.76	70.86
23. Separately operated properties— Loss.....	55,934.95	+55,934.95	---
24. Interest on funded debt—Bonds and notes.....	27,107,505.82	+72,581.21	.27
25. Interest on funded debt—Non-negotiable debt to affiliated companies.....	22,465.26	+21,802.73	---
26. Interest on unfunded debt.....	203,720.94	—24,902.84	10.89
27. Amortization of discount on funded debt.....	73,317.98	+9,106.65	14.18
28. Maintenance of investment organization.....	34,316.72	—58,096.73	62.87
29. Miscellaneous income charges.....	369,731.90	+73,234.90	24.70
30. Total deductions from gross income.....	28,958,818.67	+46,451.76	.16
31. Net income.....	33,702,524.47	—5,088,849.03	13.12
<b>Disposition of Net Income—</b>			
32. Income applied to sinking and other reserve funds.....	1,439,862.52	+26,511.66	1.88
33. Income appropriated for investment in physical property.....	126,318.11	—78,523.42	38.33
34. Total appropriations.....	1,566,180.63	—52,011.76	3.21
35. Income balance transferred to credit of profit and loss.....	32,136,343.84	—5,036,837.27	13.55

\* Excludes all inter-company dividends.

The operating income of the Transportation System is dealt with further on under the heading "Transportation Operations—Southern Pacific Lines." The causes of the principal increases and decreases in non-operating income and in deductions from gross income are explained below, viz.:

#### NONOPERATING INCOME.

Of the increase of \$252,418.25 in the account Miscellaneous Rent Income, \$97,600 is the result of including in that account, this year, the rentals from certain transportation property, which last year were included in Miscellaneous Nonoperating Physical Property; the remainder being due, principally, to a credit to that account this year of rentals accruing in prior years.

Of the decrease of \$156,781.38 in the account Miscellaneous Nonoperating Physical Property, \$97,600 is due to the inclusion in that account, last year, of rents for transportation property, which this year are included in Miscellaneous Rent Income, as explained in the paragraph next above;

the remainder of the decrease being due, principally, to a decrease in rentals received from industrial concerns.

The increase of \$940,226.88 in the account Dividend Income is the result of increased dividends received from Re-ward Oil Company, Standard Oil Company of California, and Pacific Fruit Express Company, amounting to \$1,341,898.88, which increase was partly offset by a decrease of \$401,672.00 in dividends received from other companies.

The decrease of \$261,463.97 in the account Income from Funded Securities—Bonds and Notes, is due, principally, to the sale during the year to the public, and to sinking funds, of bonds of other companies held in the treasury.

The decrease of \$1,441,203.78 in the account Income from Unfunded Securities and Accounts is due, principally, to large credits last year to interest on Company's own funds used for construction on account of work that was completed last year, and to a decrease in interest received on demand and time loans.

The decrease of \$165,133.11 in the account Miscellaneous Income is due, principally, to decreased royalties received on oil and gas from wells located on transportation property in the Spindletop and Wortham, Texas, fields.

DEDUCTIONS FROM GROSS INCOME.

Of the decrease of \$126,644.76 in the account Miscellaneous Tax Accruals, about \$115,000 represents taxes charged, this year, to Railway Tax Accruals, on property which last year was carried in the account Miscellaneous Physical Property, but which this year was transferred to Investment in Road and Equipment.

The increase of \$72,581.21 in the account Interest on Funded Debt—Bonds and Notes, is due to an increase of \$565,327 representing interest accrued on the \$20,000,000 of Southern Pacific Company Oregon Lines First Mortgage Four and One-Half Per Cent. Bonds, Series A, and on the \$5,786,000 Four and One-Half Per Cent. Southern Pacific Equipment Trust Certificates, Series J, issued during the year; to an increase of \$106,012.50 representing the difference between a full year's interest this year and the interest accruing last year on \$5,654,000 of Southern Pacific Equipment Trust Certificates, Series I, sold in June, 1926; and to an increase of \$41,743.77 representing the increase in interest on bonds of Transportation System Companies held in sinking funds; less a decrease of \$447,300 on account of \$15,926,000 Oregon & California First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds held by public retired during the year; a decrease of \$157,556.01 on account of Southern Pacific Equipment Trust Certificates maturing during the year which were paid off; a decrease of \$27,981.05 on account of other bonds of Southern Pacific Company and Transportation System Companies retired during the year, principally by sinking funds; and to a decrease of \$7,665 representing interest accruing last year on the balance of \$511,000 of Equipment Trust Certificates, Series D, which were paid off last year.

The decrease of \$58,096.73 in the account Maintenance of Investment Organization, is caused, principally, by the inclusion in that account last year, of expenses incurred in prior years but paid last year in connection with the Oregon & California Railroad land grant controversy.

The increase of \$73,234.90 in the account Miscellaneous Income Charges, is due, principally, to an increase in this Company's proportion of the annual charge for amortiza-

tion of investment in Associated Pipe Line, the said charge being apportioned among the three owning companies (Associated Oil Company, Standard Oil Company of California, and Southern Pacific Company) on the basis of use of the pipe line.

The dividends paid for 1927 were appropriated from the profit and loss surplus and, therefore, do not appear in the income account. Payments for 1927 amounted to \$22,342,929.00, compared with \$22,343,004.32 for 1926. The figures for this year include \$75.00 and those for last year \$150.00, representing dividends on stocks of Transportation System Companies held by the public.

TRANSPORTATION OPERATIONS—SOUTHERN PACIFIC LINES.

The following table shows the Net Railway Operating Income and Traffic Statistics of the Transportation System for the year 1927 compared with those for the year 1926:

Table with columns: Year Ended Dec. 31 1927, + Increase - Decrease, Per Cent. Rows include: Average miles of road operated, Net Railway Operating Income, Freight, Passenger, Mail and express, All other transportation, Incidental, Joint facility-Credit, Joint facility-Debit, Total ry. operating revenues, Railway Operating Expenses, Maintenance of way and structures, Maintenance of equipment, Total maintenance, Traffic, Transportation, Miscellaneous operations, General, Transportation for investment, Total ry. operating expenses, Net revenue from railway operations, Railway tax accruals, Uncollectible railway revenues, Railway operating income, Equipment rents-Net, Joint facility rents-Net, Net railway operating income, Freight Traffic, Tons carried-revenue freight, Ton-miles-revenue freight, Loaded cars per train, Net tons per train-all freight, Revenue per ton-mile-revenue freight, Average distance carried-revenue freight, Passenger Traffic, Freight service train-miles, Passengers carried-revenue, Passenger-miles-revenue, Passengers per train-revenue, Passenger revenue per passenger mile, Average distance carried-revenue passengers.

The following tabulation gives the transportation operations for the years 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926 and 1927, compared with the year 1917, the last year prior to Federal control, and with 1921, the first complete year subsequent to Federal control, the figures being given in round thousand dollars:

Table with columns for years 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922, 1921, 1917. Rows include: Operating revenues, Operating expenses, Operating ratio, Net revenue from railway operations, Railway tax accruals, Net railway operating income, Traffic units (ton-miles plus three times passenger-miles)—millions.

As has been stated in reports for previous years, the Transportation Act of 1920 provides that the railways shall receive a fair return upon the aggregate value of railway property held for and used in the service of transportation, such fair return being 5% as last fixed by the Inter-State Commerce Commission under authority of the Act.

Notwithstanding a steady increase in the volume of traffic handled, and the marked gain in operating efficiency as reflected in net revenue from railway operations, the existing rate structure, during each year since enactment of the Transportation Act, has failed to give your Company the fair return contemplated by the Act. The relationship of

net railway operating income to the book value of road and equipment of the lines constituting your Transportation System, has been as follows:

1921	3.36%
1922	4.29%
1923	4.81%
1924	3.99%
1925	3.77%
1926	3.98%
1927	3.59%
Average for 7 years	3.97%

The total Railway Operating Revenues for 1927, amounting to \$297,745,406.16, were not as large as had been expected. During the first half of the year, notwithstanding the disastrous floods in the Mississippi Valley and other adverse conditions, the results showed substantial gains over the corresponding period of 1926, but these gains were more than overcome by losses due to the general slowing up of business during the last half of the year, to a shortage in the 1927 cotton crop, and to the increasing inroads of automobile competition into both the passenger and the freight business of your lines. Even under these adverse conditions, the operating revenues for the year were only \$1,055,592, or 35 hundredths of one per cent., less than 1926, which was the peak year in the history of your Company.

The decrease of \$1,055,592 in Railway Operating Revenues was accompanied by (a) an increase of \$2,583,712 in Railway Operating Expenses (about \$2,000,000 of which represented increases in wage rates awarded by U. S. Arbitration Boards without any corresponding increase in transportation rates), (b) a decrease of \$263,298 in Railway Tax Accruals, and (c) increases aggregating \$816,644 in equipment and joint facility rents and other charges, the result being a decrease of \$4,192,650 in Net Railway Operating Income.

During 1927 your Company moved 15,133,358,240 ton-miles of revenue freight. This was the largest amount ever handled in the Company's history, exceeding the peak year of 1926 by 408,665,378 ton-miles, or 2.78%. Notwithstanding this large increase in the ton-miles of freight, however, there was a nominal decrease in freight revenues of \$9,130, an increase on the Pacific Lines being more than offset by decreases on the Texas and Louisiana Lines and on the Southern Pacific Steamship Lines. This increase in ton-miles, with a decrease in freight revenue, was due to an increased movement of heavy, low-rate, or medium-rate tonnage, principally a large increase in the tonnage of sand and gravel, and a long haul of crude oil, augmented by a decreased movement of light weight, high-rate tonnage, such as cotton, automobiles and less than car load freight.

On the Pacific Lines, freight revenue for the first half of 1927 showed substantial gains from the increased movement of agricultural products, principally perishables, such as oranges, lettuce, and other fresh fruits and vegetables. Increases were also shown in such important commodities as barley, rice, nuts, canned goods, cement, cattle, coal, sand, and gravel, which were partly offset by decreases in forest products due to general decline in building activity; in cotton due to short crops; in sugar due to a record Cuban crop in 1926 and to canal competition; and in less than car load shipments, due to automobile competition; the result being an increase of \$1,808,000 over the first half of 1926. During the last half of 1927, however, a general slowing up of business caused a loss in freight revenue of \$245,000, compared with the corresponding period of 1926, the result for the year being a net increase of \$1,563,000, or 1.02 per cent.

On the Texas and Louisiana Lines, there was an increase in freight revenue during the first half of 1927 of \$802,000. This was due, principally, to an increased movement of cotton on account of the carry-over stock which failed to move in the previous year because of the low price of cotton; and to an increased movement of fresh fruits and vegetables from the Rio Grande Valley and of crude oil from the McCamey field, the revenues from practically all other classes of commodities showing decreases, due to loss of traffic on account of the Mississippi Valley floods. The gain in the first half of the year was more than overcome, however, by a loss of \$1,709,000 in the last half of the year. Of this loss, about \$950,000 was due to a shortage in the Texas cotton crop, and the remainder to the loss of traffic resulting from the Mississippi Valley floods and from the general slowing up of business during the last six months of the year. The operations for the year, therefore, showed a net decrease in freight revenue of \$907,000, or 1.68 per cent.

On the Southern Pacific Steamship Lines, freight revenue for the year decreased \$664,800, or 6.54 per cent., resulting from loss of traffic due to the Mississippi Valley floods, and to the general slowing up of business throughout the country which was particularly noticeable in Southern States where purchasing power was curtailed by the low prices obtained for the 1926 cotton crop.

Passenger Revenue decreased \$2,021,402, or 3.66 per cent., of which \$1,149,815 allocated to the Pacific Lines, \$864,623 to the Texas & Louisiana Lines, and \$6,964 to the Southern Pacific Steamship Lines. Although passenger traffic was adversely affected by the Mississippi Valley floods and by the general slowing up of business in the last half of the year, the decreases for the rail lines shown were due almost entirely to the more extensive use of private automobiles for travel, and to motor coach and other automobile competition which, with better equipment and by the improvement of service through consolidation and co-ordination, is becoming each year a greater competitive factor.

The following tabulation, giving for the past four years the fluctuations in gross passenger revenue, contrasted with the fluctuations in gross revenues other than passenger, indicates the effect which automobile competition is having on the passenger business of your lines:

Year.	Gross Passenger Revenue.		Gross Revenues Other than Passengers.	
	For the Year.	Decrease During Year.	For the Year.	Increase During Year.
1924	\$58,818,668	\$3,340,208	\$232,908,352	\$7,862,593
1925	56,292,247	2,526,421	238,809,507	5,901,155
1926	55,262,330	1,029,917	243,538,668	4,729,161
1927	53,240,928	2,021,402	244,504,478	965,810
Average per Year.	55,903,543	2,229,487	239,940,251	4,864,680

Gross revenues other than passenger shows an average increase per year for the four years of \$4,864,680. This represents a steady increase up to the time of the general slowing up of business, commencing about the middle of 1927, which, ordinarily, would indicate that there should be a corresponding proportionate increase in passenger revenue. As will be seen, however, passenger revenue, instead of increasing, has shown a steady decline, decreasing from \$62,158,876 in 1923 to \$53,240,928 in 1927, or, an average decrease of \$2,229,487 per year. As indicated in the annual reports for the years under consideration, this decline is due, chiefly, to the increasing inroads of automobile competition. To meet this condition, and to effect certain economies in train service, your Company caused the incorporation, in April 1927, of the Southern Pacific Motor Transport Company, which matter is fully dealt with in another part of this report.

All Other Transportation Revenue increased \$356,541, or 3.94 per cent., due, principally, to an increase in automobile ferry traffic at San Francisco, to increased switching on the Texas and Louisiana Lines, and to more commercial trips of, and to increased rates obtained by, tank steamers of the Southern Pacific Steamship Lines for the transportation of commercial oil.

Incidental Revenue increased \$228,707, or 3.10 per cent., due, mainly, to revenue from train vending operations taken over by this Company, during the year, from a private company; to an increase in dining buffet service revenue; and to revenue derived from other companies for the use of your Company's lines in detouring trains in the flood districts of Louisiana.

Maintenance of Way and Structures decreased \$1,492,272, or 3.51 per cent. This decrease was the result of including in operating expenses last year, as explained in last year's report, large expenditures for bringing certain portions of your line up to main line standard, to fit them for use as a part of through traffic routes established through the construction of new lines. This decrease does not indicate any curtailment of the up-keep program, the property having been maintained quite up to the Company's usual high standard, as will be seen by reference to the following table giving the principal items of material used in repairs and renewals during the past six years:

MATERIAL USED IN REPAIRS AND RENEWALS.

	1927.	1926.	1925.	1924.	1923.	1922.
New steel rail, track miles	536.82	510.14	349.09	403.32	458.12	287.21
Ties, number	4,431,318	4,832,239	4,767,408	3,973,715	3,971,158	4,024,967
Ties, number per mile	225	248	252	222	245	251
Tie-plates, No.	6,442,358	7,516,596	6,162,239	5,485,332	5,390,530	4,084,974
Piling, lineal ft.	403,417	489,580	883,017	766,208	825,745	608,467
Lumber, ft. b.m.	24,057,955	27,528,359	37,661,011	32,023,097	26,463,926	27,842,532

Maintenance of Equipment increased \$93,731, or .19 per cent.

Traffic Expenses increased \$425,965, or 6.70 per cent., due, principally, to increases in the expenses of outside agencies, and to increased expenditures for advertising, to obtain our share of competitive traffic.

Transportation Expenses increased \$2,355,724, or 2.31 per cent. Of this increase higher wage rates were responsible for \$1,200,000, the remainder being due, principally, to increased transportation service resulting from the increased ton-miles of traffic handled.

The constant campaign carried on for years to reduce fuel consumption in locomotives, has been reflected by a gradual but large reduction in the amount of fuel used in proportion to the ton-miles of traffic moved. The reduction in pounds of fuel used per 1,000 gross ton-miles in 1927, under 1926, amounted to .63 per cent. in passenger service, and 3.84 per cent. in freight service. The value of the economy realized in 1927 compared with 1926, amounted to \$602,545, and in 1927 compared with 1913, to \$11,996,044. The following table shows results obtained in fuel economy in 1927, compared with the preceding two years, and with the year 1913:

Locomotive Fuel Performance.	1927.	1926.	1925.	1913.	Comparison of 1927 with		
					1926.	1925.	1913.
Pounds of fuel per 1,000 gross ton-miles:							
Passenger service	125.56	126.35	141.84	206.67	-0.63%	-11.48%	-39.25%
Freight service	119.88	124.67	129.23	192.83	-3.84%	-7.24%	-37.83%
Value of fuel saved in—							
1927 over 1926							\$602,545
1927 over 1925							1,786,323
1927 over 1913							11,996,044

Miscellaneous Operations increased \$201,552, or 4.03 per cent., due, principally, to increased dining and buffet car service, and to the expense of train vending operations taken over by the Company, during the year, from a private company.

General Expenses increased \$488,683, or 4.53 per cent., the principal items being an increase of \$122,000 in salaries of clerks and attendants, due, principally, to an increase in wage rates; to an increase of \$142,000 in pensions; and to an increase of \$130,000 in valuation expenses.

Railway Tax Accruals for the year decreased \$263,298, or 1.23 per cent., the result, largely, of the repeal of the Federal Capital Stock Tax Law in 1926. They consumed, however, 26.7 per cent. of Net Revenue from Railway Operations, against 25.8 per cent. in 1926.

Expenses incurred during the year on account of Federal Valuation of Railroads amounted to \$1,124,553, making the total disbursements on this account from the time the work began to the close of the present year \$8,525,311.

**CAPITAL STOCK—SOUTHERN PACIFIC LINES.**

The decrease during the year in capital stocks of Southern Pacific Company and Transportation System Companies held by the public amounted to \$3,550.00, as follows:

Capital stocks of Transportation System Companies, acquired from the public	\$3,550.00
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------

**FUNDED DEBT—SOUTHERN PACIFIC LINES.**

To provide for the construction and acquisition of new rolling stock, an equipment trust, known as "Southern Pa-

cific Equipment Trust, Series J," was created, and an issue of \$5,786,000, par value, of Four and One-half Per Cent. Equipment Trust Certificates authorized, all of which were issued during the year, pursuant to authority of Inter-State Commerce Commission's order dated July 18 1927. The certificates are dated July 1, 1927; they mature serially in lots of \$526,000 on July 1 of each year from 1932 to 1942, both inclusive; and have dividend warrants attached entitling the holders to dividends at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum from July 1, 1927, payable semi-annually on January 1 and July 1. In accordance with the terms of the trust all certificates were guaranteed by the Southern Pacific Company.

To reimburse the treasury for the cost of constructing and acquiring certain lines of railway in the State of Oregon, and for the cost of additions thereto and betterments thereof (including the cost of acquiring the lines of railway and properties of the Oregon & California Railroad Company and of the Marion & Linn County Railroad Company, the acquisition of which was authorized by the Inter-State Commerce Commission in its order dated May 27, 1927); to provide for the retirement of \$15,294,000, par value, of First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Oregon & California Railroad Company, due July 1, 1927, which were assumed in the purchase of the property of such company; and to provide for the construction and acquisition of additional lines of railway in the State of Oregon, including extensions and branches of the lines mentioned above, and for future additions thereto and betterments thereof, the Board of Directors of your Company, on December 23, 1926, authorized an issue of bonds to be known as Southern Pacific Oregon Lines First Mortgage Bonds, limited to a principal amount of \$100,000,000 at any one time outstanding, to be secured by a mortgage, dated March 1, 1927, which will be (a) a direct first lien on all the lines of railway (other than street railway lines) owned by the Company in the State of Oregon, aggregating approximately 1,172 miles; (b) a lien, subject to certain equipment trust obligations, on equipment having a depreciated book value as of February 28 1927 of \$12,936,672; and (c) a first lien on all after-acquired property constructed or acquired with the proceeds of any bonds issued under the said mortgage—the bonds to be issued from time to time in such amounts and to bear such rate or rates of interest as may be authorized by the Board of Directors and approved by the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

In its order, dated May 27, 1927, mentioned in the paragraph next above, the Inter-State Commerce Commission authorized the issue under such mortgage, of \$61,294,000 of series A Four and One-Half Per Cent. Bonds to be dated March 1, 1927, and to be payable March 1, 1977, with interest payable semi-annually on March 1 and September 1, both principal and interest to be payable without deduction for any tax or other governmental charge (other than Federal income tax) which the Company or the Trustee may be required to pay thereon or to retain therefrom under any present or future law of the United States or of any other taxing authority therein. The bonds to be redeemable as a whole, but not in part, at the option of the Company, upon sixty days notice, at 105 and accrued interest, on any semi-annual interest date up to and including March 1, 1972, and thereafter at a premium equal to one-half of one per cent. for each six months between the date designated for redemption and the date of maturity.

Of the bonds so authorized, bonds to the amount of \$20,000,000 were issued and sold during the year, as set forth below, pursuant to authority of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, dated June 16, 1927.

The net increase during the year in funded debt of Southern Pacific Company and Transportation System Companies held by the public amounted to \$6,549,638.04, as follows:

Southern Pacific Company Oregon Lines First Mortgage Four and One-Half Per Cent. Bonds, Series A, issued during the year to provide funds for the retirement of \$15,294,000, par value, of Oregon & California Railroad Company First Mortgage Five-Per Cent. Bonds due July 1 1927, assumed in the purchase of the properties of the Oregon & California Railroad Company taken over by the Southern Pacific Company and to reimburse the Treasury of the Company in part for capital expenditures heretofore made upon the properties covered by the mortgage			
Southern Pacific Company Four and One-Half Per Cent. Equipment Trust Certificates, Series J, issued during the year to provide for the construction and acquisition of new rolling stock	\$20,000,000.00		
El Paso & Southwestern Railroad Company First and Refunding Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds owned by Southern Pacific Company, issued to the public during the year in exchange for an equal amount, par value, of bonds of El Paso & Southwestern subsidiary companies, pursuant to El Paso & Southwestern Refunding Plan approved by Interstate Commerce Commission December 26 1923	5,786,000.00		
Total funded debt issued to the public during the year			\$26,234,000.00
Less: Oregon & California Railroad Company First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds retired during the year:			
	Total.	Held by Sinking Funds.	Held by Public.
Bonds retired by Central Union Trust Co., Trustee, out of the sum paid to it by the United States under decree of the U. S. District Court for Oregon, mentioned on last year's annual report	\$2,143,000.00	\$1,511,000.00	\$632,000.00
Bonds paid out of proceeds of sale of S. P. Co. Oregon Lines First Mortgage 4½% bonds	15,294,000.00		15,294,000.00
	\$17,437,000.00	\$1,511,000.00	\$15,926,000.00
Southern Pacific Company Equipment Trust Certificates maturing during the year, paid off			2,613,600.00
Central Pacific Railway Company Three and One-Half Per Cent. Bonds:			
Retired from proceeds of sale of lands			\$173,500.00
Retired from proceeds of sale of securities			353,500.00
Retired by sinking fund			24,500.00
			551,500.00
Bonds of El Paso & Southwestern subsidiary companies, acquired from the public during the year in exchange for an equal amount of El Paso & Southwestern R. R. Co. First and Refunding Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds, in accordance with El Paso & Southwestern Refunding Plan, as explained above			448,000.00
Other funded debt held by the public retired during the year			145,261.96
Total funded debt held by the public retired during the year			19,684,361.96
Increase in funded debt held by the public			\$6,549,638.04

## BALANCE SHEET OF SOUTHERN PACIFIC LINES.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY AND TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM COMPANIES, COMBINED—ASSETS DECEMBER 31 1927.  
 COMPARED WITH DECEMBER 31 1926, EXCLUDING OFFSETTING ACCOUNTS.

(a) Excluded from total assets, and a corresponding amount excluded from outstanding funded debt, in accordance with regulations of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

ASSETS.			LIABILITIES.		
	December 31 1927.	+ Increase - Decrease.		December 31 1927.	+ Increase. - Decrease.
<b>Investments—</b>			<b>Capital Stock—</b>		
Investment in road and equipment.....	1,432,318,752.47	+32,242,901.25	Southern Pacific Co.....	\$372,380,905.64	
Improvements on leased railway property	550,829.56	+19,562.17	Transportation System Companies.....	398,029,900.00	
Sinking funds.....	20,269,304.53	-1,569,027.03	Total.....	\$770,410,805.64	
Deposits in lieu of mortgaged property sold.....	1,611,613.92	-248,736.23	Held by the public.....	372,402,765.64	-3,550.00
Miscellaneous physical property.....	3,031,759.94	-961,821.86	Held within the system.....	398,008,040.00	+3,550.00
Investments in affiliated companies:			Total stock.....	770,410,805.64	-----
Stocks.....	368,618,404.73	+1,830,241.00	Premium on capital stock of Southern Pacific Company.....	6,304,440.00	-----
Bonds.....	148,673,711.80	-13,510,931.90	Total.....	776,715,245.64	-----
Stocks } Cost inseparable.....	54,297,160.15	-110,180.00	<b>Governmental Grants—</b>		
Notes.....	24,763,382.02	-855,117.32	Grants in aid of construction.....	349,754.43	+349,754.43
Advances.....	42,161,449.01	+5,204,974.54	<b>Long Term Debt—</b>		
Other investments:			<b>Funded Debt unmatured:</b>		
Stocks.....	84,512.86	+29,227.16	Southern Pacific Co. ....	\$239,575,185.00	
Bonds.....	2,583,151.85	-42,000.00	Transportation System companies.....	497,320,081.65	
Notes.....	429,533.82	+47,687.84	Total.....	\$736,895,266.65	
Advances.....	37,386.62	-27,672.16	Held by the public.....	605,817,626.40	+6,549,638.04
Miscellaneous.....	1,085,186.46	-46,288.80	Held within the system.....	131,077,640.25	-6,942,000.00
Total.....	2,100,516,139.74	+22,002,818.66	Total funded debt.....	736,895,266.65	-392,361.96
<b>Current Assets—</b>			Nonnegotiable debt to Affiliated Com- panies—Open accounts.....		
Cash.....	24,054,554.61	-861,863.44	Total.....	783,476,675.82	+5,191,456.12
Demand loans and deposits.....	9,020,813.56	+9,020,813.56	<b>Current Liabilities—</b>		
Special deposits.....	91,752.56	-57,316.66	Loans and bills payable.....	18,715.05	-----
Loans and bills receivable.....	718,344.26	+30,844.88	Traffic and car-service balances payable.	5,284,037.16	-635,625.22
Traffic and car-service balances receivable	3,026,146.02	+270,527.98	Audited accounts and wages payable.....	15,795,584.12	-4,501,833.64
Net balance receivable from agents and conductors.....	2,986,546.65	-482,395.41	Miscellaneous accounts payable.....	1,455,996.36	+1,213.16
Miscellaneous accounts receivable.....	7,255,501.76	+507,945.52	Interest matured unpaid.....	273,717.05	-40,268.00
Material and supplies.....	36,549,831.27	-6,032,519.85	Interest payable January 1st.....	3,800,622.50	-402,015.00
Interest and dividends receivable.....	2,575,380.23	-519,277.24	Dividends matured unpaid.....	48,291.21	-21,748.80
Rents receivable.....	5,000.00	-833.33	Dividends payable January 1st.....	5,585,713.50	+76,000.00
Other current assets.....	144,770.60	-61,078.91	Funded debt matured unpaid.....	90,000.00	+250,000.00
Total.....	86,428,641.52	+1,814,847.10	Unmatured dividends declared.....	-----	-----
<b>Deferred Assets—</b>			Unmatured interest accrued.....	6,506,466.91	+232,001.75
Working fund advances.....	109,549.90	-381.59	Unmatured rents accrued.....	144,825.10	+1,271.62
Insurance and other funds.....	25,360.00	-----	Other current liabilities.....	817,703.17	-121,702.68
Other deferred assets.....	2,333,328.47	-49,105.03	Total.....	39,821,672.13	-5,662,706.89
Total.....	2,473,238.37	-49,486.62	<b>Deferred Liabilities—</b>		
<b>Unadjusted Debits—</b>			Other deferred liabilities.....	306,451.25	-48,179.38
Rents and insurance premiums paid in advance.....	140,848.20	-43,152.61	<b>Unadjusted Credits—</b>		
Discount on capital stock.....	3,988,600.00	-----	Tax liability.....	8,559,348.92	+3,837,774.78
Discount on funded debt.....	2,434,092.06	+410,091.40	Insurance and casualty reserves.....	3,120,117.20	-545,043.89
Other unadjusted debits.....	10,640,192.02	-1,110,368.80	Accrued depreciation—Road.....	2,757,027.23	+249,945.95
Securities issued or assumed—			Accrued depreciation—Equipment.....	103,945,838.98	+9,024,227.30
Unpledged (a).....	2,179,575.00	+21,000.00	Other unadjusted credits.....	42,116,099.45	-831,944.29
Pledged (a).....	101,250.00	-----	Total.....	160,498,431.78	+11,734,959.85
Total.....	17,203,732.28	-743,430.01	<b>Corporate Surplus—</b>		
<b>Grand total.....</b>			Additions to property through income and surplus.....	9,304,621.37	+354,108.83
	2,206,621,751.91	+23,024,749.13	Funded debt retired through income and surplus.....	24,865,518.52	-2,079,548.33
			Sinking fund reserves.....	19,480,863.16	-834,952.17
			Miscellaneous fund reserves.....	-----	-52,802.45
			Appropriated surplus not specifically in- vested.....	3,818,177.83	-----
			Total appropriated surplus.....	57,469,180.88	-2,613,194.12
			Profit and loss—Balance.....	387,984,339.98	+14,072,659.12
			Total corporate surplus.....	445,453,520.86	+11,459,465.00
			Grand total.....	2,206,621,751.91	+23,024,749.13

## INVESTMENT ASSETS—SOUTHERN PACIFIC LINES.

The following is a brief description of the investment assets of the Transportation System reported in the balance sheet, viz.:

Investment in Transportation Property.....	\$1,432,869,582.03
Book value of investment in transportation property carried on the books of the companies comprising the Transportation System, consisting of 13,533 miles of first main track, 956 miles of additional main tracks, 5,757 miles of yard tracks and sidings, the Company's terminals at Galveston, a ten-story office building in San Francisco, 2,448 locomotives, 2,896 passenger-train cars, 82,213 freight-train cars, 5,860 company service cars, 22 ocean steamships, 3 river steamships, 13 automobile ferry boats, 14 passenger ferry and car transfer boats, 11 tugs, 77 barges, and 18 other vessels, the whole forming a transcontinental system extending from New York via New Orleans and Galveston, to San Francisco, California, and to Portland, Oregon, with a line extending from Ogden, Utah, to San Francisco, California.	
Sinking Funds.....	20,269,304.53
Sinking funds for the redemption of outstanding funded debt, consisting principally of \$18,618,000, par value, bonds of Transportation System Companies, \$1,885,000, par value, bonds of other companies, and \$224,986.25 cash in hands of Trustees.	
Miscellaneous Physical Property.....	3,031,759.94
Book value of terminal and other real estate acquired in anticipation of future use.	
Investments in Affiliated Companies.....	638,514,107.71
Investments in securities of Transportation System Companies, which are included in the outstanding obligations as shown by the balance sheet, but which are owned within the system;	
Investments in securities of, and advances to, Solely Controlled Affiliated Companies and Jointly Controlled Affiliated Companies collateral to, but not a part of, the Transportation System, representing, principally, investments as follows:	

Electric Railways in California (full ownership), operated mileage.....	886.18
Steam Railways (full ownership), operated mileage.....	1,536.88
Steam Railways (half ownership), operated mileage.....	738.01
Total operated mileage of railways collateral to, but not a part of, the Transportation System.....	3,161.07
Lumber Companies (full ownership), owning 21,749 acres of timber lands, 44,743 acres of other lands, 2 saw mills, etc. Average annual production of manufactured lumber, 33,000,000 feet B. M., and of railroad ties, 3,000,000 feet B. M.;	
Land Companies (full ownership), owning 9,222,048 acres of lands in various States traversed by the Southern Pacific Lines; and 6,009 town lots. Of these town lots, 2,941 are located in the State of Texas; 658 in the State of Nevada; and 2,410 in the State of California of which 977 are located in Los Angeles and vicinity;	
Coal Companies (full ownership), owning 22,688 acres of coal lands in Oregon and Colorado, 6,321 acres of prospective coal lands in Texas, and 2,502 acres of lignite, clay, and other lands in Texas and Louisiana;	
Oil Companies (full ownership), owning 2,444 acres (including 1,806 acres fully owned and 638 acres jointly owned), and holding under lease 12,129 acres, of producing and prospective oil lands in Texas and Louisiana, together with ownership of mineral rights in 85,443 acres of prospective oil lands in Texas. Number of producing wells, 150. Annual production, about 3,400,000 barrels;	
Terminal Companies (full ownership), owning 25 acres of land in the City of Los Angeles, California, with improvements, including three two-story market buildings, and one seven-story, two six-story, and one four-story warehouse buildings situated on the line of Southern Pacific in the heart of the wholesale district of Los Angeles;	
Rockaway Pacific Corporation (full ownership), owning about 565 acres of land on Jamaica Bay, near Brooklyn, N. Y.;	
Southern Pacific Building Co. (full ownership), owning a nine-story office building at Houston, Texas;	

Southern Pacific Motor Transport Company (full ownership), owning 23 motor coaches operating over six different interurban routes, aggregating 501 miles; 16 motor buses operating in Salem, Oregon; and 10 motor buses operating in Eugene, Oregon. Although this company operates independently, its service is co-ordinated with, and constitutes an extension of, the steam train service of your Company's transportation lines.

Associated Pipe Line Co. (one-third ownership), owning 561 miles of oil pipe line serving California oil fields;

Pacific Fruit Express Co. (half ownership), operating 38,608 refrigerator cars serving Southern Pacific, Union Pacific, and Western Pacific lines; and

Stock interest, as indicated, in following companies operating railroad terminal facilities:  
El Paso (Tex.) Union Passenger Depot Co., 50%;  
Ft. Worth (Tex.) Union Pass. Station Co., 50%;  
Nor. Pac. Terminal Co. (Portland, Ore.), 20%;  
Ogden (Utah) Union Railway & Depot Co., 50%;  
Union Terminal Co. (Dallas, Texas), 12.50%.

Other Investments..... 5,831,385.53

Of this amount, \$1,320,281.62 represents cash in hands of Trustee to be applied in payment for new equipment; and the remainder represents, principally, investments in outside securities.

Total Investments..... \$2,100,516,139.74

#### ROAD AND EQUIPMENT—SOUTHERN PACIFIC LINES.

The increase during the year in Investment in Road and Equipment of the Transportation System, as shown in the balance sheet amounted to \$32,242,901.25, as follows:

Expenditures for Road Extensions.....\$4,841,718.74  
Expenditures for Rolling Stock.....11,341,020.93  
Expenditures for Floating Equipment.....3,255,355.53  
Expenditures for Other Additions and Betterments.....20,565,748.82  
Total Expenditures.....\$40,003,844.02

Deduct—  
Property retired, equipment vacated, and other adjustments.....7,760,942.77  
Net increase in Investment in Road and Equipment...\$32,242,901.25

The following table shows the number of units of each class of rolling stock owned at December 31, 1927, and at December 31, 1926, and the number of units of each class added and retired during year:

Class.	Owned		Changes During the Year.	
	Dec. 31 1927.	Dec. 31 1926.	Added.	Retired.
Locomotives.....	2,448	2,454	21	27
Passenger-train cars.....	2,896	2,910	136	150
Freight-train cars.....	82,213	80,603	2,622	1,012
Work equipment.....	5,860	5,942	398	480

To provide for increased requirements and to replace vacated equipment, your Company has arranged for the construction at Company shops, and for the purchase from outside builders, of rolling stock as follows, viz.:

	Company Shops.	Outside Builders.	Total.
Locomotives.....	8	16	24
Passenger-train cars.....		68	68
Freight-train cars.....	615	425	1,040
Company service equipment.....		29	29

The estimated cost of this equipment is \$7,400,000.

In addition to the above rolling stock, the Pacific Fruit Express Company (which is owned one-half by Southern Pacific Company and one-half by Union Pacific R. R. Co.) is arranging to add to its rolling stock, during 1928, by the purchase of 2,000 refrigerator cars at an estimated cost of \$5,600,000.

Including the Southern Pacific's one-half of the Pacific Fruit Express equipment, the total estimated cost of the new rolling stock mentioned above, which is in addition to equipment completed and placed in service during 1927, amounts to \$10,200,000.

The ocean going passenger and freight steamer (Dixie) mentioned in last year's report, was launched on July 29, 1927, and entered the New York-New Orleans steamship service of your Company in January 1928. The three automobile ferry steamers for service between San Francisco and Oakland, mentioned in last year's report (which were christened Fresno, Stockton, and Tahoe, respectively), were completed and placed in service during the year.

Your Company's freight steamship El Sol, en route from Galveston to New York, was rammed by a Shipping Board vessel and sunk in New York Bay on March 11, 1927. She was fully covered by insurance.

#### BALANCE SHEET AND INCOME ACCOUNT OF SOLELY CONTROLLED AFFILIATED COMPANIES.

Below will be found a condensed balance sheet as of December 31, 1927, and a condensed income account for the year 1927, of all separately operated Solely Controlled Affiliated Companies, combined:

#### BALANCE SHEET.

	Dec. 31 1927.
<b>Assets—</b>	
1. Property investment.....	\$250,769,464.14
2. Sinking funds.....	292,869.93
3. Investments in affiliated companies—Stocks.....	248,701.37
4. Investments in affiliated companies—Bonds.....	506,317.00
5. Investments in affiliated companies—Advances.....	36,838,819.14
6. Other investments.....	14,050,898.73
7. Cash.....	1,402,958.33
8. Accounts receivable.....	3,782,777.97
9. Material and supplies.....	5,005,305.18
10. Merchandise.....	1,163,258.92
11. Deferred assets.....	2,506,870.52
12. Discout on securities.....	11,299,214.13
13. Other unadjusted debits.....	19,644,520.20
14. Grand total.....	\$347,541,975.56
<b>Liabilities—</b>	
15. Capital stock.....	\$149,361,668.00
16. Premium on capital stock.....	535,151.75
17. Funded debt:	
(a) Held by the public.....	\$31,547,000.00
(b) Held within the system.....	30,224,000.00
(c) Total.....	61,771,000.00
18. Non-negotiable debt to affiliated companies.....	62,526,709.17
19. Current liabilities.....	4,283,801.31
20. Deferred liabilities.....	95,126.59
21. Accrued depreciation.....	13,035,877.44
22. Reserve for amortization of property investment.....	9,463,574.30
23. Other unadjusted credits.....	11,735,697.24
24. Total liabilities.....	\$312,808,605.80
25. Additions to property through income and surplus....	\$1,319,667.37
26. Sinking fund reserves.....	332,866.52
27. Appropriated surplus not specifically invested.....	700,000.00
28. Profit and loss—Balance.....	32,380,835.87
29. Total corporate surplus.....	\$34,733,369.76
30. Grand total.....	\$347,541,975.56

#### INCOME ACCOUNT.

	Year Ended Dec. 31 1927.
31. Operating revenues.....	\$37,937,627.41
32. Operating expenses (including depreciation).....	29,185,154.85
33. Net revenue from operations.....	\$8,752,472.56
34. Taxes.....	2,763,587.20
35. Uncollectible railway revenues.....	107.05
36. Equipment and joint facility rents—Net.....	461,639.72
37. Net operating income.....	\$5,527,138.59
38. Non-operating income.....	922,151.43
39. Gross income.....	\$6,449,290.02
40. Interest on funded debt.....	\$3,044,956.35
41. Other deductions from gross income.....	1,107,661.33
42. Total deductions.....	\$4,152,617.68
43. Net income.....	\$2,296,672.34
44. Income applied to sinking and other reserve funds....	\$30,090.00
45. Income balance transferred to credit of profit and loss..	\$2,266,582.34

\* The amount of outstanding capital stock includes \$1,300 owned by Directors and \$51,110 owned by the public; the remaining \$149,309,258 being owned within the system.

#### CLAIM FOR CLOSING COLORADO RIVER BREAK.

On page 20 of last year's report, mention was made of a suit which your Company, by authority of an Act of Congress, had brought in the Court of Claims, Washington, D. C., to enforce its claim against the Government of the United States for expenditures incurred twenty-one years ago, at the instance of President Roosevelt in closing a break in the Colorado River, to protect the Imperial Valley.

The taking of testimony has been completed, and the case is now closed and ready for findings by the United States Court of Claims Commissioner before whom the testimony was taken.

As a result of facts brought out in the testimony the amount of our claim against the Government has been increased from \$1,113,677.42 to \$1,197,255.17.

It is the intention to deduct from the total expenditures made by the Southern Pacific Company in closing the break, that proportion of such expenditures which the value of Southern Pacific Company's holdings in the Imperial Valley bears to the value of all property in the Valley, which was saved by closing the break. The principal matter in dispute is the question as to the basis that should be used in determining such value.

It is hoped that the final decision of the Court of Claims will be rendered in time to permit the amount of the judgment in your company's favor to be included in the second Deficiency Appropriation Bill to be submitted for passage to the present session of Congress.

#### ACQUISITION OF JOINT CONTROL OF THE CENTRAL CALIFORNIA TRACTION COMPANY.

Because of our direct interest in the Central California Traction Company, your Company made application to the Inter-State Commerce Commission for authority to acquire sole control of that line by purchase of its stocks and bonds.

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company and the Western Pacific Railroad Company intervened in the proceedings, and on August 5, 1927, the Commission entered an order approving your Company's application, upon the express condition that your Company admit the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company and the Western Pacific Railroad Company to joint and equal control, upon the payment by each of said companies of one-third of the cost of the securities to be acquired. This condition

was agreed to by your Company with the modification that, prior to the consummation of arrangements for such joint control, the Central California Traction Company should sell its street car lines in the City of Stockton, California, to the Stockton Electric Railroad Company, a wholly owned Southern Pacific subsidiary, which had been operating such street car lines under lease for a number of years.

The arrangement, modified as set forth above, was approved by the Commission in an order dated November 28, 1927, and was consummated in January 1928.

The Central California Traction Company is a freight and passenger electric railway operating between Sacramento and Stockton, California, with a branch from Lodi Junction to Lodi, California, a total of 55 miles, and under joint control it will continue to be operated as an independent line.

#### PROPOSED NEW LINES IN SOUTHERN OREGON AND NORTHERN CALIFORNIA.

On page 22 of the annual report for 1925, was presented your Company's plan for the development of the country in Southern Oregon and Northern California, lying generally to the east of the Natron Cut-Off route between San Francisco and Portland, now styled "Cascade Line on Shasta Route"; and on pages 20, 21, and 22 of last year's annual report, a comprehensive explanation was given of the progress that had been made in the accomplishment of such plan.

One of the properties, the acquisition of which was contemplated in the plan, was the Oregon, California & Eastern Railway, extending from Klamath Falls to Sprague River, Oregon, and on July 22, 1927, with the approval of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, your Company acquired control of this railway by the purchase from Mr. Robert E. Strahorn, the builder of the road, of his one-half of the capital stock of the company, your Company having previously acquired the other one-half of the stock of such company from Mr. Strahorn.

Mention was made in last year's report of the fact that the situation had been complicated by the application of the Oregon Trunk Railway for authority to extend its line from Bend, Oregon, south to Klamath Falls, Oregon, and by the Commission's ruling that while the Oregon Trunk should be given access to Klamath Basin, there should be no duplication of facilities, and, therefore, that the Oregon Trunk should be granted joint use of your Company's Cascade Line between Paunina and Klamath Falls, that although your Company had used every effort to come to some agreement with the Oregon Trunk for such joint use, it had been unable to do so; and that in compliance with the ruling of the Commission, issued on February 15, 1927, your Company had presented to the Oregon Trunk Railway Company and filed with the Commission, a complete draft of contract covering the proposed joint use of the Cascade Line between Paunina and Klamath Falls, the terms theretofore offered to the Oregon Trunk being modified in such contract to accord with the suggestions of the Commission. Subsequent to the publication of last year's report, the contract then offered to the Oregon Trunk was rejected by that company. Following this rejection by the Oregon Trunk Railway of the contract offered to it, negotiations were entered into between your Company and the Great Northern Railway Company, substituted for the Oregon Trunk Railway by permission of the Commission, and on November 18, 1927, your Company and the Great Northern Railway Company, subject to the approval of the Commission, executed two agreements, as follows:

(1) Agreement under the terms of which the Great Northern Railway Company will acquire an equal interest with the Southern Pacific in the Oregon, California and Eastern Railway Company, by the purchase from Southern Pacific of one-half of the issued and outstanding capital stock of the Oregon, California and Eastern, and by the performance of other payments and agreements provided for; the cost of such acquisition to the Great Northern to be the same as it would have been if said company had joined originally on equal terms with the Southern Pacific in the purchase of stock of the Oregon, California and Eastern from Robert E. Strahorn, and had shared equally in performing the obligations in respect thereof or incidental thereto. The agreement further provides for the Oregon, California and Eastern to be operated independently for the joint benefit of the Southern Pacific and the Great Northern.

(2) Agreement under the terms of which the Southern Pacific grants to the Great Northern

(a) The equal joint use of the Cascade Line of the Southern Pacific, including telegraph and telephone lines, from a connection with the extended line of the Great Northern near Chemult, Oregon, to a point in the northerly part of Klamath Falls, Oregon, a total distance of about 72 miles. For the privilege of the joint use of said line the Great Northern will pay your Company annually, as rental, one-half of five per cent. interest on a valuation of the line amounting to \$5,400,000, and one-half of five per cent. on the actual cost to the Southern Pacific of all improvements, betterments, and additions to the property made subsequent to June 30 1927, except that the cost of improvements which, in major part, are made to effect operating economies, such as a change in grade or in line, etc., shall be shared by the two companies on the basis of use. The expenses incurred in maintaining and operating the joint line are to be shared on the basis of the relative use thereof by each company. Branch lines, which one user of the property may be legally authorized to construct, shall be allowed to make connections with the joint line, and the other user may, within five years from the start of construction, acquire an equal interest in such branches.

(b) The right to use your Company's line from the end of the joint track in the northerly part of Klamath Falls, referred to in (a), above, through Klamath Falls, a distance of about two and one-half miles, as a bridge line to reach the Great Northern's terminal property at Klamath Falls, including the use of telegraph and telephone lines and a suitable siding. For the privilege of using said bridge line, the Great Northern will pay to the Southern Pacific annually, as rental, one-half of five per cent. interest on a valuation of the line amounting to \$210,000, and one-half of five per cent. on the actual cost to the Southern Pacific of all improvements, betterments, and additions to the property made subsequent to June 30 1927, except that the cost of improvements which, in major part, are made to effect operating economies, such as a change in grade or in line, etc., shall be shared by the two companies on the basis of use. The expenses incurred

in maintaining and operating the bridge line are to be shared on the basis of the relative use of such line by each company.

The conclusion of the arrangements provided for in these agreements was authorized in orders of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, in Finance Dockets Nos. 6384 and 6385, issued January 24, 1928.

The Great Northern completed the extension of its line from Bend to Chemult, Oregon, on November 30, 1927, but the connection of such extension with the joint line from Chemult to Klamath Falls, Oregon, was not made until after receipt of the Commission's authorizations referred to in the preceding paragraph. It is anticipated that use of the joint line and of the bridge line, and the payment of rental therefor by the Great Northern will commence shortly.

In the meantime, the work of changing the track of the Nevada-California-Oregon Railway from narrow gauge to standard gauge between Alturas, California, and the southern terminus of the line at its connection with the Southern Pacific at Wendel, Nevada, 101 miles, was completed during the year, and train service with standard gauge equipment was commenced on October 24, 1927. Nearly 10 additional miles of track from Alturas, California, north, was changed to standard gauge before the end of 1927, leaving 45 miles to the northern terminus at Lakeview, Oregon, to be changed to standard gauge in 1928, weather conditions having prevented the completion of the work during the Winter.

Construction of the line extending from Klamath Falls, Oregon, through Cornell, California, to a connection with the Nevada-California-Oregon Railway near Alturas, California, mentioned on page 22 of the 1925 annual report, was commenced within the time prescribed in the order of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, dated May 3, 1927, by grading several miles of the roadbed. The construction of this line has not been continued, however, pending review of the changed circumstances brought about by the entry of the Great Northern into Klamath Basin.

#### SOUTHERN PACIFIC MOTOR TRANSPORT COMPANY.

As stated elsewhere in this report, the continued growth of automobile competition, especially in passenger traffic, has been such as to cause a steady decline in the passenger revenue of your Company during the past four years, notwithstanding a condition of prosperity which has brought a steady increase in the revenues from all other classes of service. The improvement of the service and equipment of automobile transportation companies through co-ordination and consolidations, together with the continued construction, extension, and improvement of the public highways in the territory served by your lines, has brought about a competition which has made it unprofitable, in certain instances, to operate steam trains engaged in local short-haul and branch line service.

To meet these conditions, and to avoid a curtailment of the service to the public in the instances referred to above, your Company caused the incorporation, in April, 1927, of the Southern Pacific Motor Transport Company, all of whose capital stock is owned by your Company. In anticipation of public demands, now existing or which may arise in the future, the new company is empowered to engage in all forms of transportation and of common carrier service, but, for the present, its plans contemplate an automobile or motor coach transportation of passenger, baggage, mail, and express business, which will be co-ordinated with, and act as an extension of, the steam train service of your Company's lines.

The new company, which has an independent organization, is at present operating twenty-three motor coaches over six different interurban routes aggregating 501 miles, and, in addition, is operating sixteen motor buses in Salem, Oregon, and ten in Eugene, Oregon, giving city service in both places. Additional motor coach service will be developed through the opening of new routes as the need arises, following a policy, however, of retaining as much travel as practicable to our steam rail lines, with a minimum use of the public highways, to produce the most satisfactory net results to our interests as a whole.

Because of the popular demand therefor, and owing to its greater flexibility and to its co-ordination with the steam train schedules of your lines, the motor coach service already established is not only furnishing improved passenger service, but it has enabled your Company to abandon, or to curtail, the unprofitable steam train service on certain of its branch lines.

#### ACQUISITION OF THE PROPERTIES OF THE OREGON & CALIFORNIA RAILROAD COMPANY AND OF THE MARION & LINN COUNTY RAILROAD COMPANY.

In accordance with agreements dated December 27, 1926, between the Oregon & California Railroad Company and the Marion & Linn County Railroad Company, on the one hand, and the Southern Pacific Company, on the other hand, your Company, under the authority of Inter-State Commerce Commission's order, dated May 27, 1927, took over as of January 1, 1926, the properties of the two companies first mentioned (all of whose capital stocks were owned by your Company), which properties, for many years, had been operated by your Company under leases.



This transfer was made in order to simplify the corporate structure of your Company preliminary to refunding the \$17,437,000 of Oregon & California Railroad Company First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds maturing on July 1, 1927.

As explained under the head of Funded Debt, the Commission, in the same order, authorized an issue of Southern Pacific Company Oregon Lines First Mortgage Four and One-Half Per Cent. Bonds, a portion of which were used to retire the Oregon & California Railroad Company First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds which remained outstanding at the date of their maturity on July 1, 1927, thus effecting a considerable saving in the annual charge for interest on funded debt.

**EXTENSION OF SAN ANTONIO AND ARANSAS PASS RAILWAY INTO RIO GRANDE VALLEY.**

On page 23 of last year's annual report, mention was made of certain new lines which the Inter-State Commerce Commission had authorized to be constructed by the San Antonio and Aransas Pass Railway Company, extending from Falfurrias, Texas, southerly into the Rio Grande Valley of Texas. Both of the lines mentioned were completed during the year, regular freight and passenger service between Falfurrias and McAllen having been established on February 6, 1927, and between Edinburg and Harlingen, on March 20, 1927.

Authority to extend the Harlingen Branch from Harlingen to Brownsville, Texas, a distance of approximately 30 miles, application for which was made to the Inter-State Commerce Commission on October 21, 1926, as mentioned in last year's report, was granted by the Commission on May 13, 1927. The grading of this line was commenced on June 18, 1927, and by October 22, 1927, the laying of rail into the terminus at Brownsville was completed. Regular freight and passenger service between Harlingen and Brownsville was established on November 10, 1927.

The territory reached by these extensions, which is said to contain the richest and most productive soil of any agricultural section in this country, has been retarded in development because of the lack of transportation facilities. It is expected that the completion of these lines will aid in the rapid development of this territory, and that your lines will gain a large amount of very profitable traffic.

**FLOOD CONDITIONS IN LOUISIANA.**

Unprecedented rainfall over the entire valley of the Mississippi River and its tributaries during the early part of the year, resulted in a series of crevasses from Cairo to below New Orleans, and the flooding of approximately 30 per cent. of the total area of the State of Louisiana.

About 94 miles of the Baton Rouge, Port Barre, and Alexandria Branches of your Company were inundated, your Company sustaining considerable damage to property, and also a loss in revenues owing to interrupted train service, to crop failures, and to other conditions caused by the floods. The main line between Algiers and Lafayette was seriously threatened in a number of places, but service was not interrupted. This line at one time was the only through route open from New Orleans to the West, and in addition to its own train service it accommodated, through detour arrangements, the trains of three other railroads whose lines were under water.

During the distressing flood period, your Company and its employees rendered every aid and service possible in rescue and relief work, and also co-operated with the various National and local governmental agencies and other organizations in the work of furnishing service and accommodations for the unfortunate refugees, their livestock, and effects, as well as in the work of returning them to their homes after the flood had receded.

The officers of your Company are keeping closely in touch with the various plans that are being advanced and considered for future protection of this territory, as your Company is greatly interested in seeing that prompt and effective measures are taken to prevent a recurrence of such disastrous floods.

**SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OF MEXICO.**

At the time of publishing last year's annual report, it was thought that the 4.11 miles of track remaining to be constructed in order to complete the 102 miles of main line between Tepic and La Quemada would be completed early in 1927. This expectation was realized, and the new line, completely ballasted, was placed in operation on April 17, 1927. Since the completion of the line, however, the service has been interrupted by slides, which are always to be expected on new lines in mountainous country, especially during the rainy season. This condition has been controlled, but because of the unsettled condition of the country the service has been further interfered with, at various times during the year, by the burning of trestles, the pulling up of rails, and other depredations by bandits and Yaqui Indians; and in December, a record flood of the Fuerte River washed out a trestle and bridge near San Blas, interrupting through service for 22 days, during which time passengers, freight, and perishable express were transported across the river in boats.

The operating revenues for the year amounted to \$5,801,569, an increase of \$1,085,218, or 23 per cent. Because of the

conditions mentioned above, however, operating expenses for the year increased \$1,313,700, or to \$6,090,116, so that after providing for taxes amounting to \$20,994, and for equipment and joint facility rents and other operating charges amounting to \$398,783, the operations for the year resulted in a net loss of \$708,324.

**FEDERAL VALUATION OF RAILROADS.**

On pages 24, 25 and 26 of last year's report, mention was made of the status of the Federal valuation of your Company's properties. Since the end of last year, material progress has been made in the valuation of these properties.

During the year 1927 the Inter-State Commerce Commission served on the Southern Pacific Company tentative valuations in respect of the following properties owned and/or controlled by it:

Name of Company—	Date of Tentative Valuation.
1. Southern Pacific Company:	
(a) Pacific Lines (rail lines).....	June 30 1916
(b) Southern Pacific Steamship Lines.....	do
2. Beaverton & Willsburg R. R. Co.....	do
3. Central Pacific Ry Co.....	do
4. Coast Line Ry. Co.....	do
5. Fresno Traction Co.....	do
6. Hanford & Summit Lake Ry. Co.....	do
7. Inter-California Ry. Co.....	do
8. New Mexico & Arizona R. R. Co.....	do
9. Oregon & California R. R. Co.....	do
10. Peninsular Ry. Co.....	do
11. Porterville Northeastern Ry Co.....	do
12. South Pacific Coast Ry. Co.....	do
13. Southern Pacific R. R. Co.....	do
14. Tucson & Nogales R. R. Co.....	do

The serving of these valuations completed the serving of tentative valuations by the Commission on all companies the lines of which are included in the Transportation System of the Southern Pacific Lines, and in each case formal protest was filed within the statutory period. In no case has a final valuation been served by the Commission.

With a view to minimizing the number of protested items to be disposed of at formal hearings, the representatives of your Company and of the Commission's Bureau of Valuation have been holding joint conferences, in an endeavor to arrive at an equitable agreement, in so far as may be possible, concerning all matters included in the various protests. After the conclusion of these conferences, which are drawing to a close, formal hearings will be held by the Commission, in respect of such of the protested matters as the representatives of your Company and of the Commission have been unable to agree upon at the conferences. It is anticipated that this plan will materially reduce the time required for formal hearings.

The matter of tentative valuations covering the properties of separately operated Solely Controlled and Jointly Controlled Affiliated Companies, is receiving active attention, with a view to expediting the completion of such valuations as much as possible.

It is the intention of the Inter-State Commerce Commission to proceed at an early date to bring their valuations down to date, and plans are being formulated by the Commission to accomplish this object. These plans, however, are only in a tentative state, and it is not yet known how the Commission proposes to bring the valuations to date or how long it will take to accomplish this task.

In connection with the Federal valuation work, your Company has expended to December 31, 1927, the sum of \$8,525,311, of which \$1,124,553 was expended during the current year.

**GENERAL.**

The dividends for the year, on the capital stocks of the Southern Pacific Company and its Transportation System Companies held by the public, amounted to \$22,342,929.00, as follows:

Dividends on capital stock of the Southern Pacific Company:	
1½ per cent. paid April 1 1927.....	\$5,585,713.50
1½ per cent. paid July 1 1927.....	5,585,713.50
1½ per cent. paid October 1 1927.....	5,585,713.50
1½ per cent. payable January 3 1928.....	5,585,713.50
Total Southern Pacific Company.....	\$22,342,854.00
Dividends on stocks of Transportation System Companies held by the public.....	75.00
Total dividend payments for the year.....	\$22,342,929.00

The total taxes for the year, of the Transportation System and of all separately operated Solely Controlled Affiliated Companies, amounted to \$23,977,099.55

Under the pension system put into effect January 1, 1903, there were carried on the pension rolls at the end of the year, 1,892 employees. The payments to pensioners for the year amounted to \$1,095,586.12, equivalent to six per cent. per annum on an investment of \$18,259,768.67.

The Board announces with sorrow the death on May 23, 1927, of Mr. Henry E. Huntington, who served your Company as a Director from April 6, 1892, to the time of his death; and on February 28, 1927, of Mr. William F. Herrin, Vice-President and Chief Counsel, who entered the service in 1893.

The Board gratefully acknowledges its appreciation of the loyal and efficient services rendered by officers and employees during the year.

By order of the Board of Directors.

HENRY W. de FOREST,  
Chairman of the Executive Committee.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31 1927.

*To the Shareholders:*

The accounts of the Company for the year ended December 31 1927 show the following results:

Gross Earnings	\$201,145,751.85
Working Expenses (including all taxes)	161,630,180.45
Net Earnings	\$39,515,571.40
Special Income	11,876,559.78
	\$51,392,131.18
Deduct Fixed Charges	15,378,867.44
	\$36,013,263.74
Surplus	600,000.00
Contribution to Pension Fund	35,413,263.74
	\$2,002,971.76
From this there has been charged a half-yearly dividend on Preference Stock of 2%, paid October 1 1927	\$2,002,971.76
And three quarterly dividends on Ordinary Stock of 2½% each, paid June 30 1927, October 1 1927, and December 31 1927	19,500,000.00
	21,502,971.76
	\$13,910,291.98
From this three has been declared a second half-yearly dividend on Preference Stock of 2%, payable March 31 1928	\$2,002,971.76
And a fourth quarterly dividend on Ordinary Stock of 2½%, payable March 31 1928	6,500,000.00
	8,502,971.76
Leaving net surplus for the year	\$5,407,320.22

## SPECIAL INCOME FOR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31 1927.

Net Revenue from Investments and Available Resources, Exhibit "C"	\$3,198,275.00
Interest on Deposits, and Interest and Dividends on Other Securities	2,932,826.20
Net Earnings Ocean and Coastal Steamship Lines	2,442,129.18
Net Earnings Commercial Telegraph and News Departments, Hotels, Rentals and Miscellaneous	3,303,329.40
	\$11,876,559.78

## EARNINGS AND EXPENSES.

The working expenses for the year, including all taxes, amounted to 80.36% of the gross earnings, and the net earnings to 19.64%, as compared with 77.30% and 22.70% respectively in 1926. Excluding taxes, the ratio of working expenses to gross earnings was 77.87% and in 1926 74.41%.

Gross earnings increased \$3,120,160 over those of the previous year, and working expenses \$8,549,716. The net earnings, before deducting fixed charges, exclusive of Special Income, were \$39,515,571, or a decrease under the previous year of \$5,429,555.

The results of the year's operations can scarcely be considered satisfactory due to the heavy increase in working expenses and would have been substantially better had it not been for the decreases in rates on grain made effective during the Summer and increased wages to all classes of employees granted during the year. The major increases in expenses were in Maintenance of Way and Structures, \$2,339,000; Maintenance of Equipment, \$2,571,000, and in Transportation, \$3,219,000. Your Directors have steadily adhered to the policy of maintaining the property of the Company in the highest possible state of efficiency.

The results for the year give further evidence in the need for increases in transportation revenues if gross earnings are to keep pace with operating costs.

## DIVISION OF EXPENSES.

Of the total expenses of the Company in railway operations during the past year, 59.05% were attributable to labor costs; 26.25% to cost of material for maintenance of way, equipment and miscellaneous supplies; 11.15% to the cost of fuel and locomotive supplies, and 3.09% to taxes. Loss and Damage claims amounted to only .46% of the total expenses.

## SPECIAL INCOME.

The special income of the Company shows an increase over that of the previous year of \$820,000, due principally to larger earnings of ocean and coastal services and increased dividends from the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company. The special income has been added to the summary of the accounts in order to show the gross result before the deduction of fixed charges and dividends.

## LAND SALES.

The sales of agricultural lands for the year were 430,368 acres for \$5,111,797.51, being an average of \$11.88 per acre. Included in this area were 10,951 acres of irrigated land which brought \$46.65 per acre, so that the average for the balance was \$10.97 per acre.

## ISSUE OF ADDITIONAL COMMON STOCK.

Pursuant to the authorization given at the last Annual Meeting, the Directors of the Company decided to issue 400,000 shares of additional Ordinary Capital Stock, of which 325,000 shares were offered for subscription by shareholders at the price of \$150 per share, and 50,000 shares were offered for subscription by the officers and employees of the Company at the same price. As the applications for stock by officers and employees exceeded by 6,290 shares the amount offered, your Directors decided to increase the number of shares available for this purpose to 56,290 shares. The remaining 18,710 shares will be disposed of in the market when conditions warrant such disposal.

## HOTELS.

The extension to the Banff Springs Hotel will be completed in May of this year, and the work of construction of the Royal York Hotel at Toronto is proceeding satisfactorily.

Your Directors, after discussion with the National Railways and upon the strong recommendation of the latter, agreed to subscribe for \$100,000 of the Preferred Stock in the Lord Nelson Hotel at Halifax, Nova Scotia, the National Railways undertaking to recommend the Government's approval of a subscription by that Company of \$250,000 of such stock. This arrangement was not given effect to owing to Government objection, and your Company was pressed to increase its subscription to \$350,000. Your Directors considered that, in view of your ownership of the Dominion Atlantic Railway serving the important tourist centres of the Evangeline country and connecting through the Eastern Steamship Company with the Port of Boston, the local project, which received general support in Halifax, should be assisted to the extent mentioned. The subscription was accompanied by an offer to the National Railways to transfer to that Company or the Government \$250,000 of the Preferred Stock at cost up to July 1st next—in other words, renewing the proposal made by the National Company to this Company. The National Railways shortly afterward announced the construction of a hotel by that Company. Your Directors deplore this duplication as entirely without justification and are continuing negotiations with the National System in the hope that a way may be found of avoiding it.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS LIMITED.

The year 1927 showed a decrease in revenue on the Atlantic and an increase on the Pacific, with the result that the net earnings of the entire fleet were moderately increased.

During the year the S.S. "Bawtry" was disposed of.

In order to provide for the replacement of vessels, the age or type of which rendered them no longer suitable for North Atlantic service, your Directors authorized the construction by Messrs. John Brown and Company of two first class 18-knot twin-screw geared turbine oil-burning passenger and cargo steamships, to be delivered in January and March, 1929.

Your Directors are of the opinion that an additional vessel should be ordered for the Pacific service and another first-class vessel for the Quebec-Southampton service.

You will be asked to approve resolutions confirming the action of the Directors and authorizing the construction of the four vessels and the issuance of Consolidated Debenture Stock to defray the expense.

#### BRANCH LINES.

During the past year the construction of branch lines which you had authorized in Western Canada was proceeded with, 203 miles being graded, 170.9 miles of track being laid and 108.3 miles ballasted on lines in the process of construction.

Your Directors are of the opinion that further extensions should be built as conditions warrant and your authority will be asked for proceeding with the construction and for the issue of Consolidated Debenture Stock in aid of the following lines, namely:

1. Swift Current Northwesterly Branch (Alberta), Willingdon to Edmonton.....70.0 miles
2. Moose Jaw Southwesterly Branch (Saskatchewan), Mileage 109 to 146.....37.0 miles
3. Alkins Northerly Branch (Saskatchewan), Mileage 0 to 20.....20.0 miles
4. Hatton Northeasterly Branch (Saskatchewan), Mileage 0 to 18.....18.0 miles
5. Leader Southerly Branch (Saskatchewan), Pennant southwesterly.....24.0 miles
6. Fife Lake Branch (Saskatchewan), Mileage 43 to 63.....20.0 miles
7. Archive-Wymark Branch (Saskatchewan), Mileage 62 to 74.....12.0 miles
8. Unwin Westerly Branch (Saskatchewan-Alberta), Mileage 0 to 20.....20.0 miles
9. Rosetown Northerly Branch (Saskatchewan), Mileage 21 to 45.....24.0 miles
10. Gem Colony Branch (Alberta), Mileage 8.5 to 11.....2.5 miles

It is also proposed to construct a branch of the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company's railway from Woolford Southeasterly a distance of 13 miles. The A. R. & I. Company has authority to issue bonds not exceeding \$40,000 per mile which will, in the usual course, be acquired by this Company with the proceeds of the sale of Consolidated Debenture Stock to be issued for the purpose.

During the year your Directors purchased the abandoned railway of the Hereford Railway Company constructed from the Vermont line near Beecher Falls to Lime Ridge, Que., a distance of fifty-three miles, for the sum of \$46,378. It was a term of the purchase that only the line between Cookshire and Malvina, 22.8 miles, should be operated, the remainder to be dismantled.

Subject to necessary statutory authority being obtained, your Directors have also agreed to purchase from the Government of the Province of Alberta the railway and capital stock of the Lacombe and North Western Railway Company, constructed from Lacombe northwesterly to Breton, Alberta, a distance of 71.56 miles, for the sum of \$1,500,000, the Company to indemnify the Province against future liability on its guarantee of the outstanding First Mortgage 5% Bonds of the Lacombe and North Western Railway Company, aggregating \$273,700, and to undertake to extend the line to Telfordville, a distance of 20 miles. Your approval of these transactions and your authority for the issue of Consolidated Debenture Stock to aid in financing them will be asked for.

#### AGREEMENTS AND LEASES.

Your confirmation and approval will be asked of the following agreements and leases made by your Directors during the past year:

1. Lease dated August 1 1927 whereby the St. Johnsbury and Lake Champlain Railroad Company leased to the

Company that part of its railway between St. Johnsbury and Lunenburg, Vermont, for the term of ten years from August 1 1927 at the annual rental of Twenty-five Thousand Dollars, and an underlease of the same property to the Maine Central Railroad Company for the same term at the same rental.

2. Agreement dated 13th June, 1927, between the Company and the Canadian National Railway Company, whereby the Company acquired the right to use that part of the Canadian National line between Knee Hill and Rosedale, Alberta, on the basis of paying one-half the interest charge on Capital Account and a wheelage proportion, with a minimum of 20%, of the maintenance and operation expense.

3. Agreement dated 13th June, 1927, between the Company and the Canadian National Railway Company, whereby provision is made for the construction by this Company of a line to be jointly owned and used by both Companies between Rosedale and Bull Pound Creek, Alberta, the Canadian National to reimburse this Company for one-half of all capital expenditures, and to pay a car mileage proportion, with a minimum of 20%, of the maintenance and operation expense.

4. Agreement dated 21st February, 1928, between the Company and the Canadian National Railway Company, whereby the Company obtained the right to use that part of the line of the Canadian National between a point near Port McNicoll and its terminus in the Town of Midland, Ontario, on the basis of paying one-half interest charge and a wheelage proportion, with a minimum of 20%, of the maintenance and operation expense.

#### BRIDGES.

During the past few years substantial progress has been made in the renewal of bridges in order to meet the increasing weight of power and equipment. During 1928 your Directors propose to continue this policy and to incur an expenditure of approximately \$1,332,000 in replacement of bridges, principally on the Mountain and Oshawa Subdivisions.

#### MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL and SAULT STE. MARIE RAILWAY COMPANY.

The results of the operations of your subsidiary, the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company (including the Wisconsin Central) showed a distinct improvement over 1926, and notwithstanding that the Wisconsin Central showed a loss of \$478,000, the net gain for last year was \$1,541,000. The unsatisfactory showing of the Wisconsin Central during the latter half of the year was due to general recession in business. Crop conditions in quite a large portion of the territory served by the Soo Line proper were below the average, but the benefit of the work done in the last few years in diversity of farming was felt. The properties of these railways have been well maintained and better results are looked for in the future.

#### CAPITAL EXPENDITURES.

In anticipation of your confirmation, your Directors authorized capital appropriations, in addition to those approved at the last Annual Meeting, aggregating for the year 1927, \$3,733,443, and ask your approval of expenditures on capital account during the present year of \$10,940,357. Of this amount the principal items are:

Replacement and enlargement of structures in permanent form.....	\$ 654,024
Additional stations, round houses, freight sheds and shops, and extensions to existing buildings.....	1,300,086
Tie plates, rail anchors, ballasting, ditching and miscellaneous roadway betterments.....	2,152,225
Replacement of rail in main and branch line tracks with heavier section.....	1,623,793
Additional terminal and side track accommodation.....	1,393,092
Improving coaling and watering facilities.....	266,605
Mechanical Department, machinery at various points.....	530,513
Improvements in connection with Telegraph Service.....	1,123,991
British Columbia Lake and River Steamers.....	49,000
British Columbia Coast Steamships.....	21,700

The balance of the amount is required for miscellaneous works to improve facilities and effect economies over the whole System.

#### STOCK HOLDINGS.

The position of the holdings of the Common Stock of the Company at the end of the fiscal year just closed was as follows:

United Kingdom.....	48.84%
Canada.....	18.02%
United States.....	26.20%
Other countries.....	6.94%

#### DEATH OF MR. HOSMER.

Your Directors regret to report the death on November 14th, 1927, of Mr. Charles R. Hosmer, who had been a member of the Board for twenty-eight years and of the Ex-

ecutive Committee since May, 1925. Mr. W. A. Black was elected a Director to fill the vacancy occasioned by Mr. Hosmer's death and Mr. F. W. Molson was elected a member of the Executive Committee.

#### RETIRING DIRECTORS.

The undermentioned Directors will retire from office at the approaching Annual Meeting. They are eligible for re-election:

Mr. Grant Hall,  
Sir Vincent Meredith, Bart.  
Mr. E. R. Peacock,  
Mr. W. N. Tilley, K.C.

For the Directors,

E. W. BEATTY, *President.*

Montreal, March 12 1928.

### GENERAL BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 31, 1927.

#### ASSETS.

Property Investment:	
Railway, Rolling Stock Equipment and Lake and River Steamers.....	\$686,387,126.48
Ocean and Coastal Steamships, Exhibit "A".....	76,591,843.85
Acquired Securities (Cost): Exhibit "B".....	145,710,386.78
Advances to Controlled Properties and Insurance Premiums.....	12,545,815.90
Investments and Available Resources:	
Deferred Payments on Lands and Townsites.....	\$54,739,614.95
Provincial and Municipal Securities.....	792,721.29
Miscellaneous Investments, Exhibit "C," Cost.....	25,972,592.60
Assets in Lands and Properties, Exhibit "D".....	86,709,784.04
	168,214,712.88
Working Assets:	
Materials and Supplies on Hand.....	\$22,412,981.17
Agents' and Conductors' Balances.....	5,230,783.21
Net Traffic Balances.....	1,679,677.36
Imperial, Dominion and United States Governments, Accounts due for Transportation, etc.....	1,227,295.19
Miscellaneous Accounts Receivable.....	7,328,668.10
Cash in Hand.....	41,968,662.79
	79,848,067.82
	\$1,169,297,953.71

#### LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock:	
Ordinary Stock.....	\$260,000,000.00
Payments on Subscription to New Issue Ordinary Stock (\$40,000,000.00).....	34,002,549.37
Four Per Cent Preference Stock.....	100,148,587.78
	\$394,151,137.15
Four Per Cent Consolidated Debenture Stock.....	\$304,244,882.08
Less—Collateral as below*.....	40,000,000.00
	264,244,882.08
Ten-Year 5% Collateral Trust Gold Bonds (1934)*.....	12,000,000.00
Twenty-Year 4½% Collateral Trust Gold Bonds (1946)*.....	20,000,000.00
Twenty-Year 4½% Sinking Fund Secured Note Certificates (1944).....	30,000,000.00
Less—Purchased by Trustee and cancelled.....	3,515,400.00
	26,484,600.00
Less—Amount held by Trustee.....	149,520.94
	26,335,079.06
Mortgage Bonds: Algoma Branch 1st Mortgage 5%.....	3,650,000.00
Current:	
Audited Vouchers.....	7,847,871.69
Pay Rolls.....	3,985,134.13
Miscellaneous Accounts Payable.....	5,265,400.30
	17,098,406.12
Accrued: Rentals of Leased Lines and Coupons on Mortgage Bonds.....	1,006,099.51
Equipment Obligations.....	15,470,000.00
Reserves and Appropriations:	
Equipment Replacement.....	1,157,502.37
Steamship Replacement.....	16,130,715.20
Reserve Fund for Contingencies and for Contingent Taxes.....	23,112,239.36
	40,400,456.93
Premium on Ordinary Capital Stock Sold: Less Discount on Collateral Trust Gold Bonds and Note Certificates.....	40,278,965.22
Net Proceeds Lands and Townsites.....	73,721,856.74
Surplus Revenue from Operation.....	143,796,822.37
Special Reserve to Meet Taxes Imposed by Dominion Government.....	2,059,360.68
Surplus in Other Assets.....	115,084,887.85
	\$1,169,297,953.71

J. LESLIE, *Vice-President and Comptroller.*

#### AUDITORS' CERTIFICATE.

We have examined the Books and Records of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. for the year ending December 31 1927, and having compared the annexed Balance Sheet and Income Account therewith, we certify that, in our opinion, the Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to show the true financial position of the Company at that date, and that the relative Income Account for the year is correct.

PRICE. WATERHOUSE & CO., *Chartered Accountants (England).*

Montreal, March 9 1928.

## THE NORTH AMERICAN COMPANY

## THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT—FOR THE YEAR 1927.

New York, N. Y., March 24, 1928.

To the Stockholders of

*The North American Company:*

Substantial increases in earnings and reductions in operating costs of subsidiaries made the year 1927 one of further progress for your Company.

I take pleasure in calling to your attention the excellent results described in the report of the Vice-President and General Manager, which is appended hereto together with financial statements for the year ended December 31 1927 and certificate of Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Co., Chartered Accountants.

Briefly summarizing results for the year, details of which are given in the report and in the statements following, you will be interested chiefly in these facts:

Gross Earnings totaled \$122,166,834.37, an increase of 5.45% over the year 1926. Net Income from Operation amounted to \$56,858,213.10, a gain of 10.47% over the previous year.

Increased efficiency and favorable operating conditions resulted in a decrease from 55.57% for 1926 to 53.46% for 1927 in the proportion of Gross Earnings required for Operating Expenses, Maintenance and Taxes.

Appropriations for Depreciation Reserves totaled more than 10% of Gross Earnings, and represented the equivalent of \$2.90 per share on the average number of shares of North American Common Stock outstanding during the year.

After deducting Depreciation and all other reserves, the Balance for Dividends and Surplus amounted to \$19,254,647.92, of which \$1,820,022 was paid in dividends on North American Preferred Stock.

The balance of \$17,434,625.92, after all preferred dividends, is an increase of 10.74% for 1927 over the previous year. The rate of earnings per share on the increased number of shares of North American Common Stock outstanding as the result of the payment of dividends in Common Stock was thus more than maintained, notwithstanding a decrease of \$1,120,726.10 in Other Net Income due to variations in non-recurring items.

This balance of \$17,434,625.92, which is available for growth and expansion, is equivalent to \$4.06 per share on the average number of shares of North American Common Stock outstanding during the year.

Confidence in the value of investment in your Company is indicated by the continued increase in the number of stockholders, who at the end of 1927 numbered 40,287, including 11,437 holders of Preferred Stock and 28,850 holders of Common Stock. The Company's steady progress and its strong position from an investment standpoint are reflected in the increase from 5,115 holders of Preferred Stock and 2,773 holders of Common Stock, the corresponding figures five years ago. To-day every State in the Union is represented among the stockholders, as well as 450 residents of foreign countries, and North American investments are held by nearly 300 institutions, banks, trust companies, insurance companies and other corporations and investment trusts.

These facts are of particular interest to many who have more recently become stockholders of The North American Company. The payment of dividends on the Common Stock at the quarterly rate of 2½% in Common Stock is convenient for stockholders who wish either to retain these dividends and thereby increase their holdings or to convert the dividends into cash by sale through their brokers or banks or, upon request, through your Company. The wisdom of the large majority, in retaining their dividend stock, is evidenced by the fact that net earnings have increased at a greater rate than the increase in shares of Common Stock outstanding.

The number of customers served by the subsidiaries of your Company showed a satisfactory increase during 1927. At the end of the year customers of electric service alone numbered nearly one million, and including those of gas and heating service totaled 1,091,830. There was also a large increase in the number of investors in the various subsidiary companies. Preferred stocks of the subsidiaries are now held by more than 94,000 customers and residents of the territories in which they operate.

Policies and practices of The North American Company continued during 1927 in conformity with the standards which many years ago established your Company and its subsidiaries in the confidence of the public, both customers and investors. Therefore, there is no occasion for apprehension regarding a frank and fair survey and public exposition of your Company's administrative principles, through the medium of either the United States Senate or the Federal

Trade Commission. This is mentioned because of the fact that the latter body is now inquiring into the interstate aspects of the public utility business as a whole. Stockholders of The North American Company need have no concern as to the effect of such inquiry; in fact they may properly feel—as do your Directors and Officers—that it will serve a good purpose in further directing public attention to the soundness of the position of your Company and its subsidiaries.

There was every evidence during the year of the cordial public and employee relations continuously enjoyed by the subsidiaries. This was particularly apparent in the attitude of customers in service contacts and addition of new business, and in the growth of customer ownership of securities in the various subsidiary companies. Service and investment are becoming more and more closely associated in the minds of the public served by our companies.

For the information of our many newer stockholders, charts illustrating the growth of your Company and its subsidiaries are set forth on pages 18 and 19 [pamphlet report], and brief summaries of the scope of operations of its public utility subsidiaries are given on pages 20 and 21 [pamphlet report]. Stockholders, both new and old, will be interested also in statements of policy made in previous reports to our stockholders, and I have taken this occasion to quote on pages 22 and 23 [pamphlet report] some excerpts from various annual reports which I believe are pertinent at this time.

It is with much regret that I report our loss by death during the year of two members of the Board of Directors, Mr. Charles F. Pfister and Mr. Edward H. Wells. Mr. Pfister was one of the pioneers in the public utility industry and served with conspicuous ability as a director of our Wisconsin subsidiaries since The North American Company entered the public utility field in that State more than thirty-two years ago, and as a director of your Company for more than twenty-six years. Mr. Wells was a director of your Company for more than seven years, and as such greatly aided in the deliberations of the Board on the many important problems which arose during that period.

By order of the Board of Directors,

F. L. DAME, *President.*

## REPORT OF

## VICE-PRESIDENT AND GENERAL MANAGER.

Satisfactory results marked the operations during 1927 of the subsidiaries of The North American Company. The business of each of the public utility subsidiaries again showed an increase over the preceding year and substantial numbers of electric and gas customers were added. Early in the year activity in certain territories served by some of the subsidiaries varied from the normal seasonal swings, resulting in rates of increase in electric output somewhat lower than for the corresponding periods of 1926. The duration of these variations was relatively brief and as a result of the steady improvement throughout the last quarter the year closed with business proceeding at an active pace in practically all of the territories.

Following is a review of the major operations and progress of the subsidiaries during the year, and of the resulting effect on the more important items in the consolidated financial statements which accompany this report and are covered by the attached certificate of the auditors, Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Co., Chartered Accountants.

Control of the California and Mississippi River subsidiaries was acquired late in 1925. The results of their operations were included in the 1925 report only for the periods from the respective dates of acquisition to the end of that year, and their operations for a full year were reflected for the first time in the report for 1926, which consequently showed unusually large increases over 1925 in various items of consolidated operating and financial data. Similar increases over 1926 accordingly could not be expected in such items for 1927.

## OPERATIONS.

Electric output of 5,003,332,121 kilowatt-hours for the year showed an increase of 5.25%; gas output, amounting to 4,669,052,550 cubic feet, increased 14.42%; and revenue passengers carried on the railway and bus systems numbered 197,107,031, a decrease of 1.43%. On December 31, 1927 the subsidiaries were furnishing electric service to 993,332 customers, an increase of 5.82%, heating service to 2,446 customers, an increase of 4.26%, and gas service to 96,955 customers, an increase of 7.07%. The output of the coal producing subsidiaries amounted to 5,030,197 tons, an increase of 19.17%.

Installed electric generating capacity at the close of the year aggregated 1,515,198 kilowatts, of which 1,118,350 were steam and 396,848 were hydro-electric. The total maximum demand of the four groups of subsidiaries, each group constituting a distinct inter-connected power system, amounted to 1,100,309 kilowatts, and the average annual load factor was 51.9%.

The proportion of Gross Earnings required for Operating Expenses, Maintenance and Taxes, commonly referred to as Operating Ratio, was 53.46% for 1927, a substantial decrease from the Operating Ratio of 55.57% for the preceding year. This result was occasioned principally by greater efficiency of the larger steam electric generating stations in continuous operation, and by lessened necessity of using steam electric generating stations by the subsidiaries utilizing such sources of power chiefly for standby purposes.

The policy of keeping the properties at high standards of operating efficiency continues to be followed. Maintenance expenditures during the year aggregated \$8,282,195.74. The total amount provided out of current income for repairs, renewals and replacements, including appropriations of \$12,481,932.22 for depreciation, was \$20,764,127.96 or 17.00% of Gross Earnings.

## CONSOLIDATED INCOME AND SURPLUS STATEMENTS.

Gross Earnings amounted to \$122,166,834.37, an increase of \$6,316,367.92, or 5.45%. Revenues from all operations of the subsidiaries showed increases over 1926 except revenues from heating which showed a slight decrease.

Operating Expenses, Maintenance and Taxes, which aggregated \$65,308,621.27, increased only 1.44%, while Net Income from Operation, amounting to \$56,858,213.10, was 10.47% greater than the previous year.

Other Net Income was \$1,120,726.10 less, largely because of the inclusion in that item for 1926 of profit on sale of the stock of West Kentucky Electric Power Company referred to in the last annual report.

Interest Charges, which include amortization of bond discount and expense, increased \$1,361,182.15 due to the increase in funded debt later referred to. Sales of additional preferred stocks of the subsidiary companies throughout their territories account for their larger dividend disbursements.

Depreciation Reserve appropriations of \$12,481,932.22 exceeded 10% of Gross Earnings, and represented the equivalent of \$2.90 per share on the average number of shares of Common Stock of The North American Company outstanding during the year.

The Balance for Dividends and Surplus amounted to \$19,254,647.92, and, after deducting dividend requirements of \$1,820,022 on the Preferred Stock of The North American Company, was \$17,434,625.92, an increase of 10.74%, and was equivalent to approximately \$3.86 per share of Common Stock and scrip outstanding on December 31 1927, and approximately \$4.06 per share on the average number of shares outstanding during the year.

## CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET.

After charging off property withdrawn from service, the net increase in Property and Plant account was \$38,837,702.44, approximately 81% of which represented expenditures for additional electric light and power facilities.

The most important additions to electric generating capacity were the first unit, of 31,500 kilowatts, of the new Balch hydro-electric plant of San Joaquin Light and Power Corporation, California, placed in operation in January 1927; Venice power station, at Venice, Illinois, with an installed capacity of 32,500 kilowatts, purchased by Union Electric Light and Power Company of Illinois in September 1927 from Illinois Power and Light Corporation; and the first unit, of 50,000 kilowatts, of the third section of the Cahokia plant of Union Electric Light and Power Company of Illinois, installed in November 1927.

As in 1926, additions to the gas systems of the subsidiaries consisted chiefly of distribution mains, and additions to the railway facilities consisted principally of rapid transit lines, new cars and motor bus equipment.

Holdings of stocks and bonds of companies other than subsidiaries are carried under investments. Market values of the principal items of such holdings are substantially in excess of the amounts at which they are included in the Consolidated Balance Sheet.

Net working assets amounted to \$21,259,344.07, an increase of \$5,168,245.29.

Financing by the subsidiaries during the year included mortgage bonds, debentures and notes aggregating \$77,670,251 principal amount, of which \$51,115,650 principal amount replaced maturing bonds and issues refunded for various reasons, such as savings in interest requirements and simplifying of lien positions. The principal senior financing consisted of issues by the following subsidiaries for the purposes indicated:

*San Joaquin Light and Power Corporation*, \$25,000,000 Unifying and Refunding Mortgage 5% Bonds, to provide for the redemption of all of its outstanding First and Refunding Mortgage Bonds and of all of its redeemable 6% and 7% Unifying and Refunding Mortgage Bonds, aggregating \$22,725,000, and for part of its capital requirements;

*North American Edison Company*, \$25,000,000 5% Debentures, to provide for the redemption of all of its outstanding 6% and 6½% Secured Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, aggregating \$20,710,000, and for other corporate purposes;

*Mississippi River Power Company*, \$3,000,000 5% Debentures, to provide for the redemption of its 7% Sinking Fund Gold Debentures, aggregating \$2,473,000, and for other corporate purposes;

*Midland Counties Public Service Corporation*, \$2,500,000 First Mortgage 5% Bonds, for reimbursement of expenditures for redemption of all of its previously outstanding bonds and for capital expenditures;

*Wisconsin Michigan Power Company*, \$5,000,000 First and Refunding Mortgage 5% Bonds, to provide in part for the acquisition of properties of other public utility companies in Wisconsin and Michigan;

*Union Electric Light and Power Company (Missouri)*, \$10,000,000 General Mortgage 5% Bonds, for reimbursement for capital expenditures;

*Union Electric Light and Power Company of Illinois*, \$4,125,000 Serial Notes, as part of the purchase price of Venice Power Station;

*The Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Company*, \$2,500,000 Refunding and First Mortgage 5% Bonds, for reimbursement for capital expenditures.

On August 1 1927 \$3,164,500 of underlying bonds of Union Electric Light and Power Company (Missouri) matured, due provision being made for their payment.

Purchases of bonds of subsidiaries and retirements through sinking and purchase funds, reduced the net increase in their funded debt to \$22,986,451.

Preferred stocks of subsidiaries in the hands of the public increased \$5,335,344.14.

The increase of \$4,235,410 in Common Stock and scrip of The North American Company was due entirely to the issue of Common Stock in payment of dividends. Holding company investments in operating subsidiaries during the year included \$9,749,330 of their common stocks. More than 96% of total outstanding common stocks of operating subsidiaries was represented by holding company investments at the close of the year.

On December 31 1927 Reserves aggregated \$80,162,743.73, an increase of \$7,298,789.10, or slightly more than 10%.

After all dividends on Preferred and Common Stocks of The North American Company, and charges of \$3,881,478.44 consisting principally of writing off of unamortized discount and expense and premiums on bonds retired, Undivided Profits increased \$9,211,375.48, or 21.86%. On December 31 1927 Undivided Profits amounted to \$51,358,612.42, in addition to \$23,821,632.84 capital surplus, total surplus amounting to \$75,180,245.26.

The policy of maintaining the lowest basis of charges consistent with good service, and depending upon volume of business for financial returns, has been stated in previous reports. Rate schedules of the subsidiaries are designed to promote, through the incentive of lower unit costs, more general and longer use of service. Demands for electric service for domestic and commercial purposes continue to increase, augmented by constant efforts of the subsidiaries to promote better lighting and the use of labor saving appliances. New applications of electricity in commercial heating fields present prospects for substantial development of business of that character. Greater use of electricity for agricultural purposes has been encouraged by extensions of new lines into rural territory and these endeavors have been supplemented by special sales and advertising campaigns. As has been pointed out in previous reports, electric and heating operations contribute by far the larger portion of Net Income from Operation of subsidiaries. During 1927 86.82% of such net income was derived from those sources.

EDWIN GRUHL,

Vice-President and General Manager.

## THE NORTH AMERICAN COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES.

## CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT.

	Year Ended Dec. 31 1927.	Year Ended Dec. 31 1926.
Gross Earnings	\$122,166,834.37	\$115,850,466.45
Operating Expenses, Maintenance and Taxes	65,308,621.27	64,382,877.83
Net Income from Operation	\$56,858,213.10	\$51,467,588.62
Other Net Income (Including profit on sale of property, and other credits)	3,022,715.26	4,143,441.36
Total	\$59,880,928.36	\$55,611,029.98
Deductions:		
Interest Charges (Including amortization of Bond Discount and Expense)	17,775,812.34	16,414,630.19
Preferred Dividends of Subsidiaries	8,966,740.45	8,355,435.25
Minority Interests	1,401,795.43	1,369,363.37
Total Deductions	\$28,144,348.22	\$26,139,428.81
Balance for Depreciation, Dividends and Surplus	\$31,736,580.14	\$29,471,601.17
Appropriations for Depreciation Reserves	12,481,932.22	11,908,093.97
Balance for Dividends and Surplus	\$19,254,647.92	\$17,563,507.20

## CONSOLIDATED SURPLUS STATEMENT.

Capital Surplus (Premium on Capital Stock)		\$23,821,632.84
Undivided Profits:		
Balance, December 31 1926	\$42,147,236.94	
Balance of Income, year ended December 31 1927	19,254,647.92	
	\$61,401,884.86	
Deductions:		
Dividends on Stock of The North American Company:		
Preferred	\$1,820,022.00	
Common (Paid in Common Stock)	4,341,772.00	
	\$6,161,794.00	
Unamortized Discount and Expense and Premium on Bonds Retired—Amount written off	3,465,648.90	
Other Charges to Undivided Profits—Net	415,829.54	10,043,272.44
Undivided Profits, December 31 1927		51,358,612.42
Total Surplus, December 31 1927		\$75,180,245.26

## CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET.

## ASSETS.

	December 31 1927.	December 31 1926.
Property and Plant	\$614,721,008.24	\$575,883,305.80
Cash and Securities on Deposit with Trustees	1,402,538.83	2,061,573.73
Investments:		
Stocks and Bonds of Other Companies	36,945,885.77	34,617,983.47
Sundry Investments	3,515,268.86	2,554,756.78
The North American Company Common Stock (held by subsidiary for conversion of bonds)	3,113,325.75	3,050,000.00
	\$43,574,480.38	\$40,222,740.25
Current and Working Assets:		
Cash	11,107,362.21	9,282,823.16
United States Government Securities	12,336,851.57	13,657,378.60
Notes and Bills Receivable	585,890.88	589,429.94
Accounts Receivable	13,691,685.51	12,763,620.09
Material and Supplies (at cost or less)	11,111,092.31	10,792,759.91
	\$48,832,882.48	\$47,086,011.70
Prepaid Accounts	1,749,337.40	1,425,820.80
Discount and Expense on Securities	16,910,549.36	15,165,984.69
	\$727,190,796.69	\$681,845,436.97

## LIABILITIES.

	December 31 1927.	December 31 1926.
6% Cumulative Preferred Stock (Authorized 2,000,000 Shares, \$50 par value):		
Stock	\$30,333,750.00	\$30,333,500.00
Scrap	2,000.00	2,250.00
	\$30,335,750.00	\$30,335,750.00
Common Stock (Authorized 10,000,000 Shares without nominal or par value):		
Stock	45,043,330.00	40,810,670.00
Scrap	105,300.00	102,550.00
	*\$45,148,630.00	<sup>a</sup> \$40,913,220.00
Preferred Stocks of Subsidiaries	142,552,757.77	137,217,413.63
Minority Interests in Capital and Surplus of Subsidiaries	9,341,679.74	9,748,669.76
Dividend Payable in Common Stock	1,125,950.50	1,019,596.25
Funded Debt of Subsidiaries	368,264,351.28	348,364,900.00
Less amount deposited with Trustees	52,494,850.00	55,581,850.00
	\$315,769,501.28	\$292,783,050.00
Current Liabilities:		
Notes and Bills Payable	6,441,130.56	9,545,783.31
Accounts Payable	4,373,793.34	5,681,414.06
Sundry Current Liabilities	3,818,918.49	3,408,560.28
	\$14,633,842.39	\$18,635,757.65
Accrued Liabilities:		
Taxes Accrued	8,126,745.13	7,668,398.98
Interest Accrued	3,076,589.28	3,457,968.80
Dividends Accrued	1,475,666.51	1,100,616.10
Sundry Accrued Liabilities	260,695.10	132,171.39
	\$12,939,696.02	\$12,359,155.27
Reserves:		
Depreciation	71,741,703.66	64,423,093.10
Other Reserves	8,421,040.07	8,440,861.53
	\$80,162,743.73	\$72,863,954.63
Surplus:		
Capital Surplus (Premium on Capital Stock)	23,821,632.84	23,821,632.84
Undivided Profits	51,358,612.42	42,147,236.94
	\$75,180,245.26	\$65,968,869.78
	\$727,190,796.69	\$681,845,436.97

\* Represented by 4,514,863 shares without nominal or par value.

<sup>a</sup> Represented by 4,091,322 shares of \$10 par value.

## PRICE, WATERHOUSE &amp; CO.

56 Pine Street, New York, March 14 1928.

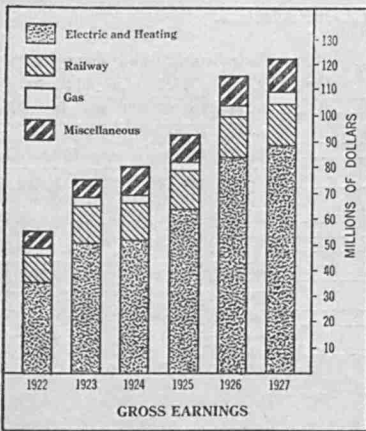
The North American Company,  
60 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

We have examined the books and accounts of The North American Company for the year ending December 31 1927 and have been furnished with the reports of the subsidiary companies as of that date, and certify that the attached consolidated balance sheet and statements of income and surplus are in accord therewith.

The books and accounts of the subsidiary companies were examined by us at September 30, 1927, except the accounts of the Western Power Corporation and its subsidiary companies, which were examined and certified to as at that date by Messrs. Haskins & Sells. As a result of our examinations we found the accounts to be well and accurately kept.

On the foregoing basis we certify that, in our opinion, the consolidated balance sheet shows the financial position of the combined companies at December 31 1927 and the statements of income and surplus fairly set forth the combined results of the operations for the year ending on that date.

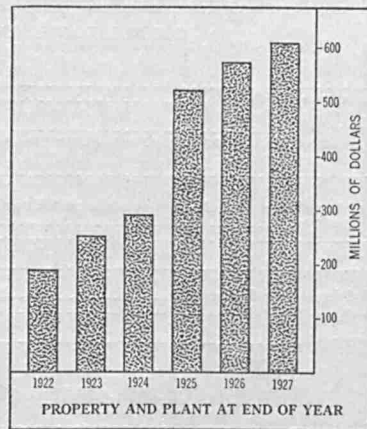
PRICE, WATERHOUSE &amp; CO.



**Gross Earnings.**

1927	\$122,166,834
1926	115,850,466
1925	93,028,967
1924	80,117,255
1923	75,465,267
1922	55,234,492

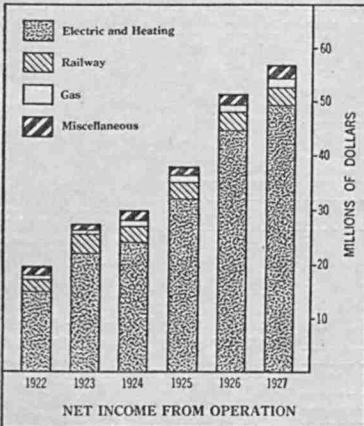
Increase  
5 years - \$66,932,342



**Property and Plant at End of Year**

1927	\$614,721,008
1926	575,883,306
1925	524,394,202
1924	293,592,471
1923	251,661,142
1922	188,860,469

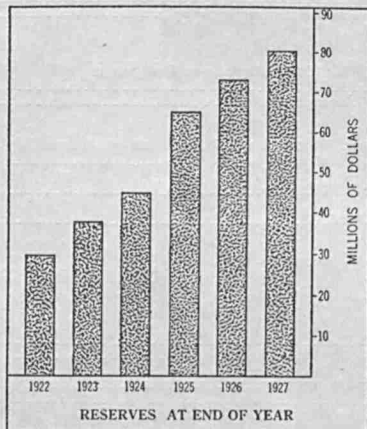
Increase  
5 years - \$425,860,539



**Net Income from Operation**

1927	\$56,858,213
1926	51,467,589
1925	38,041,842
1924	29,955,492
1923	27,176,069
1922	19,422,448

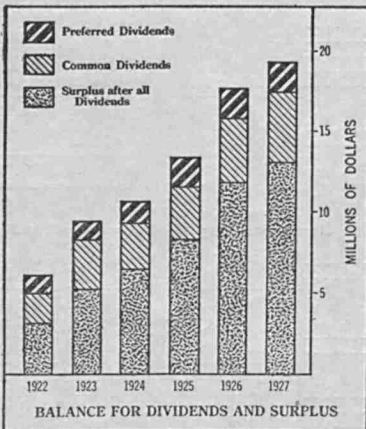
Increase  
5 years - \$37,435,765



**Reserves at End of Year**

1927	\$80,162,744
1926	72,863,955
1925	64,792,463
1924	44,979,485
1923	37,911,711
1922	29,566,738

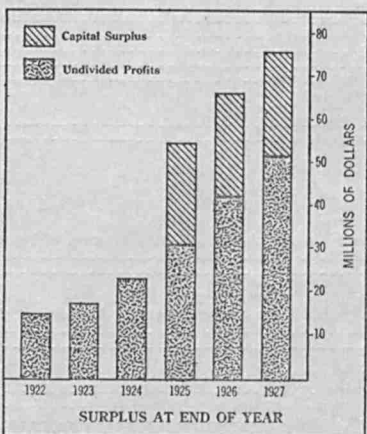
Increase  
5 years - \$50,596,006



**Balance for Dividends and Surplus.**

1927	\$19,254,648
1926	17,563,507
1925	13,296,111
1924	10,582,765
1923	9,385,458
1922	6,093,849

Increase  
5 years - \$13,160,799



**Surplus at End of Year**

*Undivided Profits.*

1927	\$51,358,612
1926	42,147,237
1925	30,605,648
1924	22,817,142
1923	17,037,879
1922	14,543,029

Increase  
5 years - \$36,815,583

*Capital Surplus.*

1927	\$23,821,633
1926	23,821,633
1925	23,741,646
1924	-----
1923	-----
1922	-----

Increase  
5 years - \$23,821,633

*Total Surplus.*

1927	\$75,170,245
1926	65,968,870
1925	54,347,294
1924	22,817,142
1923	17,037,879
1922	14,543,029

Increase  
5 years - \$60,637,216

**CALIFORNIA SUBSIDIARIES ELECTRIC SYSTEM**



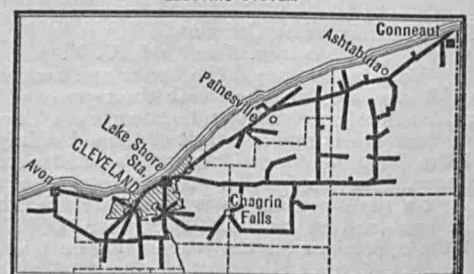
**State of California.**

Electric light and power service is furnished in San Francisco, Oakland, Sacramento, Fresno and in more than 260 other communities in 26 counties in California. The territories served, comprising the important industrial and agricultural sections of northern and central California, have an area of over 12,600 square miles and a population estimated to exceed 1,450,000, or more than one-third of the total population of the State. Gas service is also furnished in Bakersfield, and other communities in the central part of the State. The electric properties include Lake Almanor, an artificial lake constituting the largest water storage reservoir for power purposes in California, as well as other storage capacity; an inter-connected power system over 400 miles in length, and generating stations with present aggregate installed capacity of 329,305 kilowatts. For the year 1927 electric output was 1,351,590,977 kilowatts hours and gas output was 1,072,959,950 cubic feet. On December 31 1927 electric service was being furnished to 153,312 customers and gas service to 11,084 customers.

**State of Ohio.**

Electric light and power service is furnished in Cleveland, and in more than 120 other communities in 5 counties in Ohio, bordering on Lake Erie and extending to the Pennsylvania State line. The territory served, one of the most advantageously situated industrial sections in the United States, has an area of over 1,600 square miles and a population estimated to exceed 1,300,000 or about one-fifth of the total population of the State. The properties include an inter-connected electric power system approximately 100 miles in length, and electric generating stations with a present aggregate installed capacity of 371,350 kilowatts. Electric output for the year 1927 was 1,174,972,616 kilowatt hours and on December 31 1927 electric service was being furnished to 281,898 customers.

**OHIO SUBSIDIARIES ELECTRIC SYSTEM**





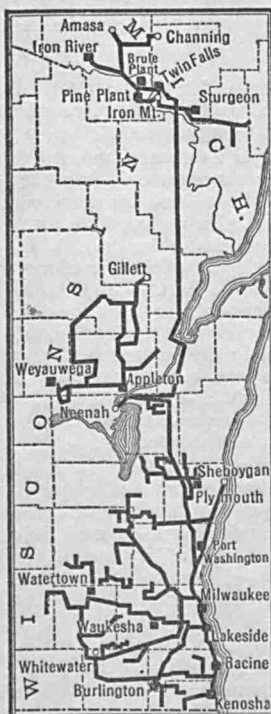
**MISSOURI-ILLINOIS-IOWA  
SUBSIDIARIES  
ELECTRIC SYSTEM**



**States of Missouri, Illinois  
and Iowa.**

Electric light and power service is furnished, by the various subsidiaries in their respective territories, in St. Louis, Missouri, and East St. Louis, Illinois, and in more than 120 other communities in 10 counties in Missouri, Illinois and Iowa, bordering on the Mississippi River between Burlington, Iowa and the Missouri lead belt. St. Louis is the centre of a large and rapidly growing industrial district and East St. Louis is one of the most important railroad centres in the Middle West. The territories served have an area of over 2,000 square miles and a population estimated to exceed 1,250,000, including more than one-third of the total population of Missouri. The gas service in St. Louis County, Missouri, Alton, Illinois and Keokuk, Iowa, is furnished by local subsidiaries. The electric properties include an interconnected power system nearly 300 miles in length and generating stations with present aggregate installed capacity of 503,020 kilowatts. For the year 1927 the electric output was 1,449,881,883 kilowatt hours and gas output was 1,647,597,300 cubic feet. On December 31 1927 electric service was being furnished to 297,869 customers and gas service to 39,260 customers.

**WISCONSIN-MICHIGAN  
SUBSIDIARIES  
ELECTRIC SYSTEM**



**States of Wisconsin and  
Michigan.**

Electric light and power service is furnished, by the various subsidiaries in their respective territories, in Milwaukee and Racine, Wisconsin, and in more than 290 other communities in 28 counties in that state and the upper peninsula of Michigan. The territories served are the highly developed industrial districts of eastern Wisconsin and the mining and woodworking regions in Michigan adjoining the Wisconsin State line, and have an area of over 9,400 square miles and a population estimated to exceed 1,400,000, including more than half of the total population of Wisconsin. Gas service is also furnished in Racine, Kenosha and 9 other cities and adjoining districts in Wisconsin. Substantially the entire electric railway and motor bus service in Milwaukee and suburbs is furnished, as well as most of the interurban electric railway service throughout an extensive surrounding territory. The electric properties include an interconnected power system over 225 miles in length, and generating stations with a present aggregate installed capacity of 311,523 kilowatts. For the year 1927 electric output was 1,026,886,645 kilowatt hours and gas output was 1,978,495,300 cubic feet. On December 31 1927 electric service was being furnished to 260,253 customers and gas service to 46,611 customers.

**POLICIES OF THE NORTH AMERICAN COMPANY.**

STATED IN ITS ANNUAL REPORTS FROM 1905 TO 1926.

**Development.**

**From 1905 Annual Report:** "The management of your Company believes, that the policy, which should govern the administration of public utilities, if they are to be stable and uniformly profitable investments, is to develop their facilities, so that they may be adequate, not only to meet the present demands of the communities, in which they operate, with service of the highest standard, but also to respond immediately to the growth of such communities and their business, however rapid it may be." \* \* \* "The North American Company stands in a protective relation to these properties. It is not seeking to exploit them for present large profits. It holds their securities as permanent investments, and seeks to establish them in the favor and confidence of the public by just methods and efficient administration, and to maintain their finances on the most conservative basis."

**Management.**

**From 1922 Annual Report:** "The subsidiary companies are in charge of officers directly responsible for the operation and construction of their properties. Unlike other public utility holding companies, the Company does not maintain a central management and engineering organization in connection with the operation of its properties. The various heads of departments of the subsidiary companies and The Detroit Edison Company, in which your Company has a substantial investment, are brought together through a system of committee work and have been enabled by this contact to further researches and establish unique records in efficient and economical operation." \* \* \* "It is believed that these advisory committees provide a better medium for technical development and economical future expansion of the Company's business than that afforded by any other similar organization."

**Rates.**

**From 1925 Annual Report:** "The fact that operating revenues of the utility subsidiaries have not increased in proportion to volume of business is due to further reductions in unit sale price resulting from reductions in rates, automatic adjustments in charges for electric service due to lower fuel costs, and greater use by customers, permitting lower charges under existing rate schedules. The reduced unit costs have undoubtedly resulted in greater volume of business. Had the same unit revenues obtaining in 1921 been applied to the volume of business in 1925, earnings would have been approximately \$10,000,000 in excess of those obtaining that year. In the electric power field the volume of power sales, since 1921, increased at a rate of 46% more than the rate of increase in operating revenues from such sales. The continuous application of the policy referred to in previous reports to maintain the lowest basis of charges consistent with good service, depending upon volume of business for financial returns, constitutes the most important safeguard of earning power."

**Companies Classed as Subsidiaries.**

**From 1926 Annual Report:** "The North American Company does not class as subsidiaries, nor consolidate with its own financial statements the financial statements of any companies except those in which it or its subsidiaries own voting control and at least 75% of the common stock. Control of the companies classed as subsidiaries is held through permanent investments, amounting in one case to about 78%, and in all other cases to from 90% to 100% of the common stock of such companies."

**Capitalization.**

**From 1922 Annual Report:** "Practically all of the utility properties included in the item Property and Plant have been appraised by regulating

commissions. These appraisals were based on average costs during long periods before the war, and with property additions to date in each case, due to the conservative practices of subsidiary companies, are in excess of the capitalization of the properties. That these appraisals were made on pre-war bases should be borne in mind during a time when decisions of regulating commissions and courts are principally based upon 'fair present values' considering average unit prices which have prevailed during the past eight years. \* \* \* The fact that the true value of the property is so largely in excess of the combined capitalization, as reflected in the Balance Sheet, merits the assurance that fair returns will provide a substantial margin over dividend requirements."

**From 1925 Annual Report:** "Property and Plant Account of operating companies is over \$30,000,000 in excess of figures set forth in the Consolidated Balance Sheet, owing to book adjustments of the auditors for premiums and discounts on stocks of subsidiaries and for that portion of surplus of subsidiaries not earned since acquisition." \* \* \* "In 1920 there was about \$3 of property and plant for each dollar of operating revenue. For 1925, due to the substantial increase in Property and Plant Account, attributable to the acquisition of large hydro-electric properties, the ratio, including a full year's revenue for the newly acquired subsidiaries, approaches \$5. Considering the low unit sales revenues from various utility services the ratio is still unusually low."

**From 1926 Annual Report:** "To preserve sound capital structures and provide a proper proportion of the capital requirements of the subsidiaries, the investments of the parent company are increased from time to time by purchases of additional amounts of their common stocks."

**Dividends in Common Stock.**

**From 1926 Annual Report:** "Dividends on the Common Stock of your Company are paid quarterly in Common Stock, cash which would otherwise be distributed being reinvested in the growing equities of the subsidiaries. This dividend policy is in effect a combination of cash dividends and subscription rights, with the advantage of greater convenience to stockholders because of the issuance of stock in small amounts at frequent intervals. The Preferred and Common Stocks are listed on the New York Stock Exchange, and the London and Amsterdam Stock Exchanges have granted permission to deal in the Common Stock. Any stockholder desiring to convert his dividend stock into cash may do so through his own broker or local bank. For the convenience of stockholders who do not have such facilities, your Company will, upon request, arrange for the sale of their dividend stock."

**Contact with Stockholders.**

**From 1924 Annual Report:** "With this large increase in stockholders we have endeavored to meet the problem of maintaining a closer contact with the individual stockholder. To that end we have issued pamphlets from time to time descriptive of certain notable developments in connection with the properties, and in May inaugurated the custom of sending a letter of welcome to each new stockholder, advising that the officers of the Company are glad to supply information about the Company. In September we established the custom of writing to each stockholder whose name was discontinued from our list, enclosing a reply card in an endeavor to ascertain whether any dissatisfaction prompted transfer of holdings. The resulting correspondence has revealed that some of the stockholders who desired cash for their dividends were not obtaining the maximum amount and we have already taken steps to make it more easy for such stockholders to do so. We have been very much gratified by the character of the replies received."

**PRINCIPAL COMPANIES CONTROLLED BY THE NORTH AMERICAN COMPANY.**

- Alton Gas Company
- Alton Light & Power Company
- Alton Railway Company
- California Electric Generating Company
- Central Mississippi Valley Electric Properties
- Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company, The
- Dallas City Light Company
- East St. Louis Light & Power Company
- East St. Louis Railway Company
- East St. Louis and Suburban Company, The
- East St. Louis & Suburban Railway Company
- Edison Securities Corporation
- Fort Madison Electric Company
- Great Western Power Company of California
- Keokuk Electric Company
- Midland Counties Public Service Corporation
- Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Company, The
- Milwaukee Northern Railway Company

- Mississippi River Power Company
- North American Edison Company
- North American Utility Securities Corporation
- 60 Broadway Building Corporation
- St. Louis & Alton Railway Company
- St. Louis & Belleville Electric Railway Company
- St. Louis County Gas Company, The
- St. Louis and East St. Louis Electric Railway Company
- San Joaquin Light and Power Corporation
- Union Colliery Company
- Union Electric Light and Power Company (Missouri)
- Union Electric Light and Power Company of Illinois
- Western Power Corporation
- West Kentucky Coal Company
- Wired Radio, Inc.
- Wisconsin Electric Power Company
- Wisconsin Gas & Electric Company
- Wisconsin Michigan Power Company

## THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY, INC.

ANNUAL REPORT—FOR FISCAL YEAR 1927.

*To the Stockholders:*

A review of the Company's operations for the year 1927 is here presented, to which the Income and Surplus Accounts and a comparative Balance Sheet are appended.

The automatic multiplex telegraph system, superseding manual operation and providing increased circuit capacity, has been extended and improved; about 70% of the Company's landline telegraph business is now handled automatically. The simplex printing telegraph system, introduced in 1926, providing for automatic transmission of messages between main and branch offices, is now in successful operation in twenty-five important centers and has resulted in improved service and lower costs; further installations are contemplated. Automatic ticker transmission of full New York Stock Exchange market quotations, in operation last year between New York and certain Pacific Coast and Southwest cities, has now been extended to the Pacific Northwest and to other parts of the country.

An experimental pole treating plant has been built at Chattanooga, Tennessee, for using the new zinc meta-arsenite wood preservative developed by Dr. Curtin, the Company's chief chemist. Three years' laboratory and field tests having given unmistakable evidence of its merit, the new treatment has now been adopted and a substantial saving effected as compared with the former method of treatment with creosote.

New central offices were established at Amarillo, Texas, and Montgomery, Ala. The site, acquired in 1924, for a new building to accommodate the operating departments in New York City has been further enlarged; the Company now owns the entire block bounded by West Broadway, Hudson, Thomas and Worth Streets; construction of the new building will begin during 1928. Land was also purchased in Chicago for a new modern warehouse, to be erected this year.

The Inter-State Commerce Commission's tentative valuation of the Company's landline system is expected at an early date. This tentative valuation at 1914 prices covers only the physical property within the United States as of June 1919, thus omitting plant additions of nine years and the entire property without the United States. Final values will only be reached after judicial determination of the basic principles underlying values. The book value of the Company's physical property, including that of acquired and merged corporations, as set forth in the annexed Balance Sheet, is based upon a conservative appraisal made in 1910 by outside engineers in collaboration with independent accountants. The book value thus established has been augmented by the cost of subsequent additions and betterments and adjusted in relation to plant displacements, in conformity with the accounts prescribed and supervised by the Inter-State Commerce Commission since 1914.

On December 31, 1927, the Western Union System comprised 214,799 miles of pole lines; 1,747,453 miles of wire, of which 62% is copper; 3,419 miles of landline cables; 29,092 nautical miles of ocean cables; and 24,765 telegraph offices.

Pursuant to the plan referred to in previous reports, the book value of American Telegraph and Cable Company's stock held by Western Union was reduced during 1927 by \$102,145. If this writing down is continued the book value of this stock will be \$10 a share in 1932, when the Western Union's lease of the Cable Company's property expires.

Pursuant to an agreement made in 1926, your Company acquired a controlling interest in the stock of the Mexican Telegraph Company, which owns and operates three submarine cables between the United States and Mexico, and connecting landlines into the City of Mexico and other important Mexican cities.

Stocks of materials and supplies were reduced because of improved methods in assuring regularity of shipments from suppliers and contraction of plant operations. Accounts receivable decreased by \$1,273,221. Liquid funds, composed of marketable securities, time loans, and Treasurer's balances, were larger than a year ago by \$1,072,921. Treasurer's accounts, bank balances and cash on hand were verified. The usual appropriations were made to sinking and insurance funds.

Real estate mortgages of \$179,020 on properties in New York City and New Orleans were paid off. Installment payments by employees during 1927 under the Employees' Stock Subscription Plan of 1926 added \$1,507,854 to current liabilities. This and other increases in current liabilities were somewhat more than offset by liquidation of certain large accounts payable and a reduction in the amount distributable to employees under the Income Participation Plan.

Continuing the policy of providing for depreciation in property which must ultimately be replaced, substantial appropriations were made for depreciation of landline plant; the unexpended reserve was \$21,350,238, an increase during

the year of \$2,269,251. Provision has also been made for the maintenance and depreciation of ocean cables, the reserve for which now amounts to \$10,759,044, or \$829,688 more than a year ago.

Gross operating revenues for 1927 were \$2,693,883, or 2%, less than those for 1926. The revenues for 1926, which were larger than those of any previous year, reflected the extraordinary conditions then prevailing in Florida. Cable system revenues also declined about 2%, in part by reason of reduction of rates for press messages. The number of words transmitted over the Company's ocean cables increased by 6%. Operating revenues for 1927 from the landline system produced about 92% of the Company's total operating revenues.

The restriction against code language in low-priced day and night letter service was removed, effective March 1927, thereby encouraging wider use of such services.

Operating expenses were reduced \$2,928,799, or 2.5%, which more than made up for the decline in revenues. Added interest charges, arising from the bond issue of December 1926, were partly offset by income from the temporary investment of the major part of proceeds from the bond issue. The net income for the entire property was less by \$174,596 compared with the preceding year.

Taxes remain a heavy burden. Aside from income levies, taxes paid by the Company in the United States in 1927 exceeded those of ten years ago by 172%; during the corresponding time the property account increased 78% and annual operating income, 12%. The dispute concerning British income taxes, pending since 1914, is unsettled; substantial payments have been made on account and ample reserves have been provided.

The wage level, as measured by average wages per employee, is higher than ever before; it is about double that of 1916, which may be compared with an advance of 58% in living costs. Continuing the policy of regulating wages of employees according to their merit, individual wage increases aggregating \$3,100,000 per annum were made in 1927. Out of each dollar of gross revenues, 59 cents are disbursed for employees' wages, pensions and benefits, compared with 48 cents in 1916. Negotiations during the year between the employees' accredited representatives and your officers were again characterized by a spirit of fairness and good-will.

At the close of 1927 there were 25,380 stockholders; of this number 23,814 held 100 shares or less and of these 18,055 held 25 shares or less.

Landline and cable messages, other than special service for the Weather Bureau, were transmitted for the Government at \$660,000 less than the cost of operation and \$793,000 less than such business would have yielded at commercial rates. Thus far, all efforts of the Company to persuade the Postmaster General to fix rates for Government telegrams sufficient at least to cover the cost of furnishing service have proved unavailing.

A direct Western Union cable connection has been established for the first time between New York, Havre and Paris; the new route was opened in December 1927. An agreement was made with the French Cable Company for the acceptance, at Western Union offices in the United States, of cable messages routed by their senders via the French Company's cable, and for the transfer by the French Company to Western Union lines at New York City of a reciprocal volume of west bound cable business.

The cable station at Horta, Azores Islands, including residential quarters, infirmary and recreation buildings, has been completed and occupied.

Direct cable service between important American and European cities was extended during the year. The speed of the direct New York-Mexico City cable was substantially increased.

The growth of cable traffic with Italy, Spain, Germany and the Far East requires additional cable facilities. The Company has arranged to lay a high-speed permalloy cable between Bay Roberts, Newfoundland, and Horta, Azores Islands, which will supplement the present high-speed permalloy New York-Azores cable laid in 1924.

Reference was made in last year's report to the formal opening of the German Atlantic Company's cable, channels of which are worked with corresponding channels in your Company's permalloy Azores cable, thus establishing direct service between the United States and Germany.

Pursuant to an arrangement with the Belgian Government, the Company established its own cable offices in Brussels and Antwerp, where it now deals directly with the public. A Western Union public cable office was opened at Belfast, Ireland.

Effective August 1, 1927, substantial reduction of approximately 16% were made in cable rates between United States and South American points. The cable rate on press cables between New York and Great Britain was reduced, effective February 15, 1927, about 29%.

An agreement was made with the Radio Corporation of America, whereby the exchange at coastal stations of radio traffic to and from ships at sea is simplified and facilitated and the scope and effectiveness of the respective services increased and improved.

In the report for 1922 we said on radio:

"It has been our view that the resources of radio will be combined with those of the cable in the development of a system of world communication that will place the United States first among all countries for capacity and reasonable rates, provided the Government will adopt a progressive and businesslike method of dealing with cable companies. We are disposed, therefore, to think of the radio in terms of a great medium of transmission and as a potential ally rather than in terms of a continuing competitor."

Since writing these words radio has made great progress in invention and has inaugurated several new circuits across the Atlantic and across the Pacific. By these added circuits radio is helping American business to world markets under favorable auspices. One day there will be a larger view of communications which will place less emphasis on the technical maintenance of competitive forms and regard chiefly the large public question of how American business may best be served.

We are frequently asked, "What effect has radio upon the cable business of the Company?" Our reply is that radio has increased the volume of communications, stimulated service and developed trade by radio circuits to countries where cables are less effective because of the terminal delays on connecting government land wires. On the other hand, cable traffic has materially increased between points where cable companies control the terminal facilities, such as in Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium and Germany.

A better method of communication may of course be developed, but thus far, communications are better by wire than by radio. It should be remembered that the value of such a national communication system as the Western Union is as much in its organization, historic position and great terminal facilities as in its connecting wires and cables. These factors and countless others, having nothing whatever to do with wires or other specific mediums of transmission, have made Western Union the long accepted synonym for Telegraph. Hence its value as a national telegraph system seems assured, provided the organization is alert in its services and modern in its spirit. Corporate somnolence is the danger in these moving times.

Two years ago it would not have been practicable to compete with a private telegraph wire carrying stock exchange messages, as for example, to the Pacific Coast, but to-day, due to improvements in method, instruments and operation, the average elapsed time of stock messages over public wires is actually better than similar messages sent by private wire.

It is our belief that improvements in the art of communication increase the volume of telegraph business. Hence we welcome improvements in telephone service, the development of radio, and extensions of that valuable aid to commercial and social life—the Air Mail.

The policy of Western Union is against telegraph and cable monopoly. Competition in these lines of communication is salutary, stimulating and in the public interest, and in our opinion should be maintained. Elsewhere we see the effect of monopoly, and we may venture to add that the absence of monopoly accounts, in the large, for the present development of telegraph and cables by American companies.

During the year considerable work has been done on the route and design of a modern Pacific cable having as its object the joining of the countries of the Far East, the United States and Europe. One such route has evidently been closed to us since the Japanese Government has informed us that under existing Japanese law our application for a landing upon their shores cannot be favorably considered unless we are willing to forego the operating of the cable upon Japanese territory in favor of the nationals of that country supervised by their own Government. To our regret, we find this stipulation impractical of application and we are therefore engaged in the consideration of another route which avoids a landing upon those friendly but chauvinistic shores.

Respectfully submitted,

NEWCOMB CARLTON, *President.*

**THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.**

**INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNTS THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31 1927.**

INCOME ACCOUNT.	
Gross Operating Revenues.....	\$131,771,003.02
Deduct:	
Operating Expenses, including Repairs, Reserved for Depreciation, Rent for Lease of Plants, Taxes, Employees' Income Participation, etc.....	115,846,032.49
Add:	
Income from Dividends and Interest.....	2,689,813.70
	\$18,614,784.23
Deduct:	
Interest on Bonds of The Western Union Telegraph Company....	3,584,330.81
Balance transferred to Surplus Account.....	\$15,030,453.42

**SURPLUS ACCOUNT.**

Surplus at December 31 1926.....	\$71,404,042.19
Add:	
Balance from Income Account for year ended	
December 31 1927.....	\$15,030,453.42
Adjustments of Surplus (Net).....	74,872.28
	15,105,325.70
	\$86,509,367.89
Deduct: Dividends paid and declared.....	7,980,786.00
Surplus at December 31 1927, as per Balance Sheet.....	\$78,528,581.89

**THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.**

**COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET DECEMBER 31 1927 AND 1926.**

ASSETS.				Increase or Decrease.
	Dec. 31 1927.	Dec. 31 1926.		
<i>Property Account:</i>				
Plant Equipment and Real Estate, including properties controlled by stock ownership or held under perpetual leases and merged in the Western Union System.....	\$272,162,357.79	\$262,483,670.43		\$9,678,687.36
Amount recoverable on the expiration of long term lease in respect of obligations assumed thereunder.....	1,180,000.00	1,180,000.00		
	\$273,342,357.79	\$263,663,670.43		\$9,678,687.36
<i>Other Securities Owned:</i>				
Stocks of Telegraph, Cable and Other Allied Companies operated under term leases (not including securities held as Lessee).....	\$5,416,511.41	\$5,518,656.01		\$102,144.60*
Stocks of Telegraph, Cable and Other Companies.....	3,646,170.38	2,899,766.50		746,403.88
	\$9,062,681.79	\$8,418,422.51		\$644,259.28
Inventories of Material and Supplies.....	\$6,412,855.18	\$6,987,246.73		*\$574,391.55
<i>Current Assets:</i>				
Accounts Receivable, including Managers' and Superintendents' balances, etc. (less Reserve for Doubtful Accounts).....	\$15,651,072.72	\$16,924,293.76		*\$1,273,221.04
Marketable Securities and Time Loans.....	23,398,168.67	20,107,105.37		\$3,291,063.30
Treasurer's balances.....	6,821,081.45	9,039,223.86		*2,218,142.41
	\$45,870,322.84	\$46,070,622.99		*\$200,300.15
Sinking and Insurance Funds (Cash and Securities).....	\$1,010,130.82	\$939,487.64		\$70,643.18
Deferred Charges to Operations....	\$1,614,167.48	\$1,281,513.12		\$332,654.36
Total.....	\$337,312,515.90	\$327,360,963.42		\$9,951,552.48
			<i>LIABILITIES.</i>	
	Dec. 31 1927.	Dec. 31 1926.		Increase or Decrease.
<i>Capital Stock:</i>				
Authorized.....	\$105,000,000.00			
Issued.....	99,818,400.00			
Less—Held in Treas.....	30,693.09			
	\$99,787,706.91	\$99,786,530.41		\$1,176.50
Capital Stock of Subsidiary Companies not owned by The Western Union Telegraph Co. (par value):				
Companies controlled by perpetual leases.....	\$1,340,050.00			
Companies controlled by stock ownership.....	429,450.00			
	1,769,500.00	1,771,400.00		*\$1,900.00
<i>Funded Debt:</i>				
Bonds of The Western Union Telegraph Company:				
Funding and Real Estate Mortgage 4 1/2% Gold Bonds, 1950....	\$20,000,000.00			
Collateral 5% Trust Bonds, 1938....	8,745,000.00			
Fifteen-Year 6 1/4% Gold Bonds, 1936.....	15,000,000.00			
Twenty-Five Year 5% Gold Bonds, 1951.....	25,000,000.00			
Total.....	\$68,745,000.00			
Bonds of Subsidiary Companies.....	\$6,500,000.00			
Less—Held in Treasury.....	3,143,000.00			
Total.....	\$3,357,000.00			
Real Estate Mortgages.....	\$370,000.00			
	72,472,000.00	72,651,020.00		*\$179,020.00
Total Capital Liabilities.....	\$174,029,206.91	\$174,208,950.41		*\$179,743.50
<i>Current Liabilities:</i>				
Audited Vouchers and Miscellaneous Accounts Payable.....	\$7,917,008.56	\$9,144,656.00		*\$1,227,647.44
Accrued Taxes (Estimated).....	11,520,749.66	11,477,617.03		43,132.63
Interest and Guaranteed Dividends accrued on Bonds and Stocks.....	743,109.96	744,518.43		*\$1,408.47
Unpaid Dividends (including Dividend of \$1,995,210.00 payable January 16 1928).....	2,020,981.96	2,017,053.21		3,928.75
Installment payments under Employees' Stock Plan.....	2,218,455.96	710,601.69		1,507,854.27
Employees' Income Participation (payable February 15 1928).....	1,080,624.08	1,585,305.05		*\$504,680.97
	\$25,500,930.18	\$25,679,751.41		*\$178,821.23
Deferred Non-Interest Bearing Liabilities, in respect of proceeds of sales of securities and other property, held under leases for terms expiring in 1981 and 2010, from companies in which The Western Union Telegraph Company has, for the most part, a controlling interest, payable on the terminations of the leases.....	\$13,118,531.93	\$13,135,331.93		*\$16,800.00
<i>Reserves For:</i>				
Depreciation of Land Lines.....	\$21,350,238.45	\$19,080,987.16		\$2,269,251.29
Maintenance of Cables.....	10,759,043.58	9,929,355.39		\$829,688.19
Development of Ocean Cables.....	9,999,482.08	10,049,474.06		*\$49,991.98
Employees' Benefit Fund.....	1,348,964.85	1,331,361.74		17,603.11
Other Purposes.....	2,677,536.03	2,541,709.13		135,826.90
	\$46,135,264.99	\$42,932,837.48		\$3,202,427.51
Surplus (as per Annexed Account).....	\$78,528,581.89	\$71,404,042.19		\$7,124,539.70
Total.....	\$337,312,515.90	\$327,360,963.42		\$9,951,552.48

\*Decrease.

## UNION CARBIDE AND CARBON CORPORATION

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31 1927.

March 22 1928.

To the Stockholders of

*Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation:*

A Balance Sheet as of December 31, 1927, and a Statement of Income for the year 1927, and Surplus at the end of the year, are submitted herewith.

The Net Income for the year, before dividends, is equivalent to \$9.52 per share on the stock outstanding.

Expenditures for new plants, additions to existing plants, and for the acquisition of new properties, amounted to \$13,557,224.42.

Construction work has continued on the development of additional water power at the Sauda Falls, Norway, plant, and preliminary steps have been taken toward the development of water power rights in the United States. Enlargement of chemical plants and the growth of the chemical business have continued. Research and experimental work have been actively pushed. The cost of all patents and intangibles acquired during the year was written off.

The aggregate of outstanding bonds, mortgages and debentures of subsidiary companies was reduced \$256,150.00 during the year. Cash increased \$3,437,600.64; Total Current Assets increased \$254,320.81; Current Liabilities decreased \$1,697,729.25. The decrease in Inventories and in Accounts Receivable and Accounts Payable is partially accounted for by the sale during the year of the storage battery business of a subsidiary, The Prest-O-Lite Company, Inc. The Prest-O-Lite Company, Inc., has continued and expanded its other lines and is profiting by the disposal of its storage battery business.

The assets and earnings of the United States Vanadium Corporation are consolidated in these statements. These properties were acquired in 1926 and shown on the December 31, 1926, Consolidated Statement, as securities owned.

Early in the Spring the Corporation offered to its employees a Group Life Insurance Plan, the cost being divided between the employee and the Corporation; and at the close of the year about 90% of employees eligible under the Plan had joined. Its operation has been satisfactory to the Corporation and the employees.

The Directors have approved plans, to become effective May 1 1928, under which those who hold managerial and executive positions in the Corporation, or its subsidiaries, may be assisted in acquiring larger financial interests in the Corporation. It is the purpose of the plans to reward and encourage those who are largely responsible for determining and carrying out the business policies of the Corporation and who will be depended upon for its operation and growth in its present lines and in the production and sale of new products.

In these plans it is provided that amounts, which may aggregate a maximum of 5% of the earnings available for dividends of the previous year, are to be annually used for the purchase of stock, a portion of these funds to be in the custody of the Treasurer and a portion in the custody of three trustees named by the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors.

It is also provided that the Corporation is to advance to the three trustees five million dollars to be used in the purchase of stock of the corporation. This amount, with interest at the rate of 4% per annum, is to be returned to the Corporation in four years.

The stock thus acquired will be used under the supervision of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors to carry out the purposes of the plans.

Respectfully submitted,

JESSE J. RICKS, *President.*

### UNION CARBIDE AND CARBON CORPORATION and Subsidiary Companies

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31 1927

#### ASSETS.

<b>Current Assets:</b>		
Cash	\$16,267,387.22	
<b>Receivables:</b>		
Trade Notes Receivable	\$1,995,607.40	
Trade Accounts Receivable	13,764,021.30	
Other Notes Receivable	875,088.50	
Other Accounts Receivable	1,120,238.87	
	17,754,956.07	
<b>Inventories:</b>		
Raw Materials at Cost or Market Whichever is Lower	\$13,144,209.23	
Work in Process at Present Manufacturing Cost	4,266,642.55	
Finished Goods at Present Manufacturing Cost	11,746,679.49	
	29,157,531.27	
<b>Total Current Assets</b>	\$63,179,874.56	
<b>Fixed Assets:</b>		
Land, Buildings, Machinery and Equipment	\$180,430,460.08	
Real Estate Leaseholds	527,515.40	
Power Leaseholds, Undeveloped Water Power, Patents, Trademarks, etc.	1.00	
<b>Total Fixed Assets</b>	180,957,976.48	
<b>Investments:</b>		
Investment in Affiliated Companies, the Assets and Liabilities of which are not included in this statement	\$ 1,093,143.67	
Real Estate Mortgages	\$341,333.15	
Notes Receivable Maturing After 1928	143,587.64	
	484,920.79	
Other Securities	2,389,537.02	
<b>Total Investments</b>	3,967,601.48	
<b>Deferred Charges:</b>		
Prepaid Insurance, Taxes, etc.	\$1,132,902.41	
Bond Discount	324,405.47	
<b>Total Deferred Charges</b>	1,457,307.88	
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	\$249,562,760.40	

## LIABILITIES

Current Liabilities:		
Notes Payable-----	\$109,954.69	
Accounts Payable-----	3,580,849.13	\$3,690,803.82
Bond Interest (Unpresented coupons and interest payable Jan. 1 1928) --	\$106,317.50	
Bond and Mortgage Interest Accrued-----	102,796.45	209,113.95
Dividend Payable January 2 1928-----		3,989,599.50
Accrued Taxes (Including Income Taxes)-----		3,454,000.79
Accrued Dividends on Outstanding Preferred Stock of Subsidiary Companies-----		74,666.66
Other Accrued Liabilities-----		251,707.87
Total Current Liabilities-----		\$11,669,892.59
Funded Debt of Subsidiary Companies:		
First Mortgage Bonds—		
Due February 1, 1937, 6%-----	\$1,165,000.00	
Due July 1 1941, 5%-----	3,462,000.00	
Due July 1 1950, 6%-----	318,000.00	
Due October 1 1955, 5%-----	3,872,000.00	\$8,817,000.00
Mortgages on Real Property—		
Due January 1 1930, 5%-----	\$3,000,000.00	
Due December 14, 1932, 5½%-----	108,000.00	3,108,000.00
Debentures: Due April 1 1958, 5%-----		1,454,500.00
		13,379,500.00
TOTAL LIABILITIES-----		\$25,049,392.59
Reserves for Depreciation, etc-----		36,493,028.64
Preferred Capital Stock of Subsidiary Companies-----		6,350,000.00
Capital Stock of Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation—2,659,733 Shares, No Par Value-----		109,112,421.40
Surplus (Capital and Earned)-----		72,557,917.77
		\$249,562,760.40
INCOME—FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31 1927.		
Earnings (After Provision for Income Taxes)-----		\$34,195,681.91
Less—		
Depreciation and Depletion-----	\$6,440,221.54	
Other Charges-----	1,214,968.34	7,655,189.88
		\$26,540,492.03
Deduct—		
Interest on Bonds, Mortgages and Debentures of Subsidiary Companies-----	\$706,831.37	
Dividends on Preferred Stock of Subsidiary Companies-----	493,000.00	1,199,831.37
NET INCOME-----		\$25,340,660.66
SURPLUS.		
Surplus at January 1, 1927-----		\$63,035,491.60
Add:		
Net adjustments Not Applicable to 1927 Operations-----		140,163.51
Net Income for Year 1927 (as Above)-----		25,340,660.66
TOTAL-----		\$88,516,315.77
Deduct Dividends Declared on Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation Stock:		
No. 38—\$1.50 per share, paid April 1 1927-----	\$3,989,599.50	
No. 39— 1.50 per share, paid July 1 1927-----	3,989,599.50	
No. 40— 1.50 per share, paid October 1 1927-----	3,989,599.50	
No. 41— 1.50 per share, payable January 2 1928-----	3,989,599.50	15,958,398.00
SURPLUS AT DECEMBER 31 1927-----		\$72,557,917.77

Note.—Includes twelve months' earnings (viz., to September 30 1927) of subsidiaries other than United States and Canadian.

We have examined the books and records of Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation and its subsidiaries and, accepting the statements of other auditors with respect to subsidiaries other than United States and Canadian, we certify that, in our opinion, the foregoing consolidated statements set forth truly the financial condition of the Corporation and its subsidiaries and the results of operations as of the dates stated, and are in accordance with the books.

March 22 1928.

HURDMAN AND CRANSTOUN.

## CURRENT NOTICES.

—Pace Institute, the professional school of accountancy and business administration which for 18 years occupied quarters in Hudson Terminal, has removed to the Transportation Building, 225 Broadway, New York City, where it will occupy two whole floors, with an increased space of 50%. It is announced that it will now be possible to accommodate 3,500 students, instead of the 2,300 to which the institute was limited in its old quarters. The accounting firms of Pace & Pace, and of Pace, Gore & McLaren, have also removed to the same address.

—Bauer, Pogue, Pond & Vivian announce that J. Elliot Newlin and J. L. Lincoln have become associated with the firm in its New Business Department; Stuart K. Parry, D. W. Banta, Chas. E. Peddicord, R. C. MacPherson, Wm. M. Raymond, John M. Friedman, Howard E. Rainey and Charles Wise in the Retail Bond Department, and Paul Slattery as Manager of the Trading Department.

—Announcement is made of the election of Ruskin Watts as a member of the Montreal Stock Exchange. Mr. Watts is a partner in the Montreal, Toronto and New York brokerage firm of A. D. Watts & Co., and has been located in New York since 1919, first with the Home Life Insurance Co. and more recently with the Gardiner Hall, Jr., Co.

—Guaranty Trust Co. of New York has been appointed transfer agent in New York for 25,000 shares of preferred stock, par value \$100, of the Sheffield Steel Corp. It has also been appointed transfer agent for the \$6.50 cumulative preferred stock of the Keystone Water Works Corp. consisting of 13,750 shares.

—A. D. Mendes & Co., 43 Exchange Place, New York City, have issued a circular on the "Low Yield Fallacy" for distribution to investors.

—The Seaboard National Bank of the City of New York has been appointed dividend disbursing agent for the 6% preferred stock of National Electric Power Co. It has also been appointed co-registrar of the \$7 preferred and \$6 preferred (Series of 1928) stocks of American Electric Power Corp.

—Announcement has been made in Charlotte, N. C. of the formation of the Interstate Security Co., with offices in the First National Bank Building, to conduct a general investment business. J. G. Gullick, formerly with John Nickerson & Co., is Treasurer and Manager.

—Schatzkin & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, in announcing a change of name from Schatzkin, Bernstein & Co., also announce the withdrawal from their firm of Mortimer B. Bernstein and the admission, as a general partner, of Frederick L. Rossmann.

—Pollock, Shour & Co., Inc. has prepared an analytical study of the stocks of 50 leading New York banks and 50 insurance companies, showing the financial position of each, the book value and current market price of its shares, earnings, and other interesting data.

—Bankers Trust Co. has been appointed transfer agent for Noma Electric Corp. It has also been appointed transfer agent for the \$7 preferred stock of no par value and \$6 preferred stock of no par value, series 1928 of the American Electric Power Corp.

—Merrill, Lynch & Co. have prepared a tabulation showing the growth in sales and profits of the F. W. Woolworth Co., as well as the net profits per share for the company's present stock during each of the past 22 years.

—An analytical survey of the cement industry, together with charts and a comparison of six leading cement producers has been issued for distribution to investors by Frank H. Crehore & Co., 74 Broadway, New York City.

## PARAMOUNT FAMOUS-LASKY CORPORATION

## CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1927.

## ASSETS

Cash (includes \$6,856,000 net proceeds of Gold Loan, released by Trustee Feb. 1 1928)	\$20,427,891.94	
Less reserved for retirement of Preferred Stock	9,144,543.35	
		\$11,283,348.59
Bills Receivable		171,877.33
Accounts Receivable:		
Advances to subsidiary companies (not consolidated)	1,026,407.44	
Advances to outside producers (secured by film)	2,367,766.78	
Film customers and sundries	2,482,262.12	
		5,876,436.34
Inventory:		
Released productions, cost less depletion	\$10,412,784.72	
Completed productions, not yet released for exhibition	9,093,897.56	
Productions in process of completion	1,304,911.45	
Scenarios and other costs applicable to future productions	1,476,315.51	
Rights to plays, etc. (at cost)	1,071,095.42	
		23,359,004.66
Securities		583,062.52
Total current and working assets		\$41,273,729.44
Deposits to secure contracts		882,757.19
Investments in subsidiary and affiliated companies (not consolidated) including undistributed share of earnings of Balaban & Katz Corporation		24,532,595.41
Land, buildings, leases and equipment after depreciation, after giving effect to appreciation in land values of \$9,640,000, based on independent appraisals		80,843,600.84
Deferred charges		4,320,246.29
Goodwill representing premiums paid for capital stocks of consolidated subsidiaries, after applying \$9,640,000 appreciation in land values, based on independent appraisals		5,074,029.58
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>\$156,926,967.75</u>

## CONSOLIDATED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1927.

Profit for 12 months	\$8,662,712.69
Less: Provision for Federal taxes	604,714.93
	\$8,057,997.76
Balance carried to surplus	*\$8,057,997.76

\* Including \$786,420.87 undistributed earnings applicable to 65% of common stock owned in Balaban & Katz Corporation.

## LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL

Bills Payable	\$3,100,000.00
Accounts Payable	2,131,914.19
Owing to subsidiary companies (not consolidated)	88,397.64
Excise taxes, payrolls and sundries	1,927,755.88
Owing to outside producers and owners of royalty rights	933,200.52
Purchase money notes and mortgage bonds of subsidiary companies maturing serially within twelve months	1,601,972.01
Serial payments on investments due within twelve months	3,489,983.08
1927 Federal taxes (estimated)	770,000.00
Reserve for dividend declared on Common Stock, payable January 3, 1928	1,177,948.00
Total current liabilities	\$15,221,171.32
Advance payments of film rentals, etc. (self-liquidating)	686,055.27
Purchase money notes and mortgage bonds of subsidiary companies maturing serially after one year	36,008,515.34
Serial payments on investments due after one year (\$610,605 payable in advance of maturity on notice from holder)	9,144,309.99
Twenty year 6% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds	16,000,000.00
Appropriated Surplus and other reserves	755,370.21
TOTAL LIABILITIES	\$77,815,422.13
Interest of minority stockholders in capital and surplus of subsidiary companies	778,478.56
Capital (represented by):	
Preferred Stock (called for retirement February 1, 1928, at 120 and accrued dividends):	
Outstanding (74,949 shares, \$100.00 par value)	\$7,495,462.20
Premium and Accrued Dividends to February 1, 1928	1,649,081.15
Total	\$9,144,543.35
Cash in hands of Trustee, reserved therefor	9,144,543.35
Common Stock (687,259 shares of no par value, including 98,263 shares issued December 27 1927, not entitled to dividend paid January 3 1928)	62,824,629.62
Surplus	15,508,437.44
	\$78,333,067.06
Contingent Mortgage liability of subsidiary companies	\$993,500.00
Contingent liability on investment notes discounted	3,628,000.00
	\$4,621,500.00
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL	<u>\$156,026,967.75</u>

## CONSOLIDATED SURPLUS ACCOUNT AT DECEMBER 31, 1927.

Surplus at January 1, 1927	\$15,733,422.23
Less: Surplus appropriated to retire preferred stock and for other non-operating reserves	1,874,404.69
	\$13,859,017.54
Add: Profit for 12 months to December 31, 1927, after providing for Federal taxes	8,057,997.76
	\$21,917,015.30
Less Dividends:	
On common stock (paid and reserved in 1927):	
In cash	\$4,638,369.86
In stock	1,155,622.00
On preferred stock (paid and reserved in 1927)	614,586.00
	6,408,577.86
Surplus at December 31, 1927	<u>\$15,508,437.44</u>

We have examined the accounts of the Paramount Famous-Lasky Corporation and its subsidiaries for the twelve months ending December 31, 1927, and certify that, in our opinion, the foregoing consolidated balance sheet and profit and loss and surplus accounts correctly set forth the financial position of the Paramount Famous-Lasky Corporation and its subsidiary companies at December 31 1927, and the results of operations for the twelve months ending on that date.

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO.

March 30, 1928.

## The Commercial Markets and the Crops

COTTON—SUGAR—COFFEE—GRAIN—PROVISIONS

PETROLEUM—RUBBER—HIDES—METALS—DRY GOODS—WOOL—ETC.

### COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

The introductory remarks formerly appearing here will now be found in an earlier part of this paper immediately following the editorial matter, in a department headed "INDICATIONS OF BUSINESS ACTIVITY."

*Friday Night, March 30 1928.*

COFFEE on the spot was quiet with Rio 7s, 16½c. and Santos 4th, 22¼ to 22¾c. Racing against time to deliver 50,000 bags of coffee to the New York market, the Munson liner "Southern Cross," won on Wednesday night when she reached her Hoboken pier. The ship was originally due to dock Wednesday morning. The coffee was under contract to be delivered at March prices to the market here. According to contract, brokers had to make deliveries before tomorrow night (Saturday night). Latterly there have been arrivals of 52,000 bags of Brazilian coffee at New York. The stock in port on the 29th inst. was 503,531 bags and at New Orleans 62,655 bags, a total of 566,186 bags. There were afloat 486,400 bags, making the total visible 1,052,586 as against 950,653 bags at the same time last year, and 871,625 in 1926.

On the 29th inst. cost and freight tenders from Brazil were unchanged to slightly lower. For prompt shipment, Bourbon 2-3s were offered at 23.40c.; 3s at 23.15c. to 23.40c.; 3-4s at 22½ to 22¾c.; 3-5s at 21¾ to 22½c.; 4-5s at 21.35 to 22¼c.; 5s at 21.20c. to 22c.; 5-6s at 20.90 to 21.60c.; 6s at 20 to 20½c.; 6-7s at 19.60c.; 7-8s at 18.95c.; part Bourbon 2-3s at 24c.; 3s at 22½ to 22.45c.; 3-4s at 22 to 22.65c.; 3-5s at 21.85 to 22.10c.; 4-5s at 21.10c.; 5s at 21.30c.; 5-6s at 20.55c. to 21.15c.; peaberry 3-4s at 22.85c.; 4s at 21.90 to 22.05c.; 4-5s at 21.80c.; 5-6s at 21.45c.; Rio 7s at 14.85c. to 14.95c.; 7-8s at 14.70c.; Victoria 8s, plus 20 were offered for immediate shipment at 14.30c. Arrivals of mild coffee in the United States since the first of the month were 307,762 bags while deliveries for the same time were 270,708 bags leaving the stock of milds on Mar. 26th, 307,594 bags against 323,110 on Mar. 19th and 376,433 last year. Deliveries of Brazilian coffee in the United States last week were 172,694 bags against 141,830 the previous week and 113,664 last year. Arrivals of Brazil coffee in the United States since the first of March were 558,512 bags against 400,211 bags for the same time last year; deliveries since Mar. 1st were 565,118 bags against 547,326 for the same time in 1927. Fair to good Cucuta, 23½ to 24c.; Colombian, Ocaña, 22 to 23c.; Bucaramanga, natural, 24 to 25c.; washed, 27¼ to 28¼c.; Honda, Tolima, Giradot, 27¾ to 28¾c.; Medellín, 28¼ to 28¾c.; Manizales, 27¾ to 28¼c. To-day cost and freight offers from Brazil were unchanged or lower. For prompt shipment, they included Bourbon 2-3s at 23.40c.; 3s at 23 to 23.15c.; 3-4s at 21¾c. to 22.60c.; 3-5s at 21½ to 22.15c.; 5s at 21½c.; 5-6s at 20.90 to 21¼c.; 6s at 20 to 20.40c.; 6-7s at 18.35c.; 7s at 18.35c.; 7-8s at 19½c.; part Bourbon 2-3s at 23 to 24.35c.; 3s at 23.20c.; 3-4s at 22½ to 23c.; peaberry 2-3s at 23.15 to 24.35c.; 4s at 22.05c.; 4-5s at 21.20 to 21.70c.; Rio 7s at 14.85c.; 7-8s at 14.60c.

To-day spot trade was quiet with Rio 7s, 15¾c. and Santos 4s, 22¼ to 22¾c. March liquidation told on the 26th inst. The number of notices was 111 Rios and 22 Victorias. March sold down early to 14.89. But later on that day futures advanced 26 to 30 points on Rio and 20 to 45 on Santos. The sales were 55,250 bags of Rio and 10,750 of Santos. Rio cables were higher. March here was conspicuously firm in the later trading after dropping from 16c. early to 14.89c. The Rio receipts were 13,000 bags, against 5,000 on the same day last year; Santos 34,000, against 30,000 last year. Santos had a stock of 1,032,000 bags, against 989,000 last year; Rio 236,000, against 216,000. The visible supply of Brazilian for the United States was 1,030,836 bags, against 879,704 last year. It was pointed out that the March deal is over so far as March itself is concerned. Whether the turning over of approximately 120,000 bags of Rios, Victorias, and Robustas from seven to eight sources to one interest is a prelude of a decline is a question in the minds of some. So long as Rio and Victoria show anxiety to sell it may be a bear point. When a spot month it is added, can break 100 points on 8 lots of coffee, as it did, it is something of a damper. On the 27th inst. futures by reason of disappointing Rio cables were irregular closing at 5 points off to 9 up with May, however the only month to show a decline. Brazilian shippers seemed firm. Rio closed firmer. The sales here were only 15,750 bags, being less than those of Santos, which is something new. Santos futures here ended unchanged to 15 points higher with sales of 17,000 bags.

The Exchange here will be closed Good Friday and Saturday of next week. On the 28th inst. Rio closed 2 to 18 points net lower with sales estimated at 41,500 bags. Santos closed 3 to 25 points net lower with sales of 16,250 bags. Futures fell 15 points on some months and closed unchanged on others on the 29th inst. Europe bought a little May-September and December. The cables showed little change

except that Rio Exchange was off to 6d. but the market acted a little tired. To-day Rio futures closed 15 to 25 points lower with sales of 30,000 bags. Santos ended 2 to 10 points lower with sales of 14,000 bags. There was a pressure to sell. Santos cables were unchanged and Hamburg higher, but Rio and Havre were lower. The Rio decline plainly had an effect; also the dullness of spot business. Final prices show a decline on Rio futures for the week of 7 to 30 points. Santos closed 25 points lower for the week on May, and 5 on July while September ended 35 points higher.

Rio coffee prices closed as follows:

Spot (unofficial) .....	15½	July .....	14.00@nom.	December .....	13.46
May .....	14.30	September .....	13.69@	.....	.....

Santos coffee prices closed as follows:

Spot (unofficial) .....	20.45	July .....	20.45	December .....	19.55
May .....	20.75	September .....	20.15@nom.	.....	.....

SUGAR—Cuban raws were quiet at 2 27-32c. early; 3,000 tons of Philippines for May-June sold at 4.60c. and 2,000 at 4.63c. or within 2 points of 2 29-32c. On the 26th inst. 70,000 bags of Cuba sold, it was said, at 2 13-16c. Refined was quiet at 5.80c. to 5.85c., so far as new business was concerned, but withdrawals made a good showing. The London terminal market at 3.15 p. m. on the 26th inst. was unchanged to ¾d. higher. The sales there last week were 86,700 tons against 80,000 in the preceding week. Receipts at Cuban ports for the week were 221,152 tons against 227,613 last year; exports 139,225 tons against 123,892 in the same week last year; stock (consumption deducted) 1,104,305 against 1,224,992 in the same week last year; centrals, grinding, 155 against 172 last year; of the exports, Atlantic ports received 62,586 tons; New Orleans, 14,806 tons; Savannah, 4,308; Europe, 57,514; Central America, 11.

Receipts at United States Atlantic ports for the week were 84,018 tons against 71,155 tons in the previous week, 51,056 in the same week last year and 100,889 two years ago; meltings 65,000 against 66,000 in previous week, 72,000 same week last year, and 71,000 two years ago; importers' stocks, 243,480 tons against 212,967 in previous week, 115,543 last year, and 85,151 two years ago; refiners' stocks 71,587, against 83,082 in previous week, 103,200 last year, and 122,836 two years ago; total stocks 315,067, against 296,049 in previous week, 218,743 last year, and 207,987 two years ago. Futures on the 27th inst. advanced 2 points net with sales of 27,200 tons. Cuba sold but Europe covered distant hedges. Local shorts covered. Havana cabled that 50,000 tons out of the 200,000 tons reserve will be turned over to the Export Commission for sale to destinations outside of the United States.

As some view it, continued accumulation of raw sugar by operators is further evidence that strong interests think well of the market. They are said to have already accumulated 225,000 tons stored in warehouses against 100,000 tons last year, and in addition, they are reported to own a fair quantity of sugar still to arrive. Sales of large quantities in the futures market seemed to be hedging but it was well taken. Havana cabled: "The National Commission for the Defense of Sugar has published in the local press a statement referring to article 6 of the decree number 64 of Jan. 21, 1928 regarding the 200,000 tons, calling attention to the fact that this amount which is under control of the Export Company and therefore was never intended to be available for the United States. London cabled on the 29th that the terminal market was better with 16s. 5¼d. paid for August. Preferentials are reported to be offered for June shipment at 13s. 3d. Refined was dull. Liverpool cabled that they were offering to sell Cuban at 13s. 9d. Cables from Cuba on the 29th inst. said that the Expert Committee had sold 50,000 tons of the 200,000 tons of reserve sugar there. Of the total 5,000 went to the Cuban American at 2.71c.; 11,290 to the American Sugar Refining Co. at 2.71c. and 33,710 to the Cuban Trading Corp. at 2.70½c.

Light's preliminary estimate of beet area in Europe as cabled on the 29th, shows a net increase of 54,000 hectares. The figures for this year in comparison with last year in hectares, are as follows: Germany 412,000 against 401,000 last year; Czecho-Slovakia 253,000 against 280,000 last year; Austria 26,000 against 23,000 last year; Hungary 59,000 against 64,000 last year; France 234,000 against 232,000; Belgium 68,000 against 71,000; Holland 69,000 against 69,000 last year; Denmark 37,000 against 40,000 last year; Sweden 41,000 against 41,000 last year; Poland 203,000 against 205,000 last year; Italy 110,000 against 95,000 last year; Spain 95,000 against 87,000; Russia 713,000 against 640,000; other countries 257,000 against 275,000 last year; total, 2,577,000 against 2,523,000 last year. The Exchange here will be closed Good Friday and Saturday of next week. Some 4,100 tons Porto Rico loading April 23 sold at 4.61c. and 31,000 bags Cuba now loading went at 2 27-32c. c. & f.

There was a rumor that a cargo of Porto Rico sold for second half April shipment at 4.61c. but this lacked confirmation. Futures closed unchanged to 2 points higher with sales estimated at 72,400 tons. It was reported that 33,710 tons bought by Rionda at 2.70½c. f.o.b. was immediately resold to United Kingdom refiners at the sterling price of 13s. 5¼d. c.i.f. Futures on the 29th inst. ended 1 to 4 points off with sales of 42,500 tons. Europe and Cuba were considered bearish.

To-day futures closed 3 to 4 points higher with sales of 46,400 tons. Prompt Cuba was quoted at 2 27-32c. Warehouse stocks here of sugar are stated at 257,204 tons against 115,543 a year ago and the previous high level of 226,000 on July 8 1926. The gossip here is that operators will control at least 200,000 tons of the 3,300,000 tons allotted by Cuba to the United States. Cuba bought to-day. London was firmer. That offset the effect of Licht's crop figures. Granulated was sold from second hands, it is said, at 5.60c. Final prices on futures show an advance for the week of 5 to 6 points. Prompt raws at 2 27-32c. are 3-32c. higher than a week ago. Sugar prices closed as follows:

Spot (unofficial) 2 27-32	July.....	2.91	December.....	3.06
May.....	September.....	3.00	January.....	2.95

LARD on the spot was steady early in the week with a fair demand. Prime Western, 12.10 to 12.20c.; refined to Continent, 12½c.; South America, 13½c.; Brazil in kegs, 14½c. To-day spot was firmer with prime Western, 12.30c.; refined unchanged. Futures on the 24th inst. declined 5 points with corn off, but recovered the loss later on the same day despite selling by packers and some scattered liquidation. But the hog market was in better shape with receipts at Western points last week 679,000, against 736,000 in the previous week and it is true only 492,000 last year. Futures on the 27th inst. ended unchanged to 3 points lower. Western receipts were somewhat smaller than recently, i.e., 120,000. Deliveries on contracts at Chicago were heavier than for some time, being 300,000 lbs. of lard and 50,000 of bellies. Liverpool lard was unchanged. Futures on the 28th inst. were 10 points higher. Demand was rather small. Ribs were rather quiet and prices showed little change from the previous day. Cash markets were steady. The advance in grain helped lard. So did a firmer hog market. Futures on the 29th inst. advanced 5 points with corn higher, cash lard and hogs firm and Liverpool up 3d. to 6d. To-day futures ended 7 points lower to 15 points higher with March especially strong. Hogs were lower. Packers sold lard. Commission houses were less aggressive in their buying owing to the decline in grain. Yesterday's exports were 3,834,000 lbs. of lard. Hogs ended steady to 10c. lower, with the top \$3.50. Final prices show a rise for the week of 10 to 28 points, the latter on March.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF LARD FUTURES IN CHICAGO.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
March delivery.....	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.60	11.65	11.77
May delivery.....	11.75	11.80	11.77	11.87	11.92	11.90
July delivery.....	12.05	12.10	12.07	12.17	12.20	12.15

PORK steady; Mess \$31; family, \$32.50 to \$34.50; fat back pork, \$28 to \$32. Ribs, Chicago, cash 11.25c., basis of 50 to 60 lbs. average; Beef was steady; Mess, \$23 to \$24; packet, \$25 to \$27; family, \$30 to \$32; extra India Mess, \$44 to \$45; No. 1 canned corned beef, \$3.40; No. 2, \$6; 6 lbs. South America, \$16.75; pickled tongues, \$55 to \$60 per bbl. Meats steady; pickled hams, 10 to 20 lbs., 15¼ to 17c.; pickled bellies 6 to 12 lbs., 16¾ to 18¼c.; bellies, clear dry salted, boxed, 18 to 20 lbs., 14¾c.; 14 to 16 lbs., 14¼c. Butter, lower grade to high scoring, 43 to 49c. Cheese, 22¼ to 30c. Eggs, medium to extras, 26 to 31c.

OILS.—Linseed was recently less active and easier. The weakness of flaxseed has had its effect of late. Raw oil in carlots coopersage basis was offered at 9.8c.; lots of 5 bbls. and 10 bbls. ex warehouse 10.2c. Contract deliveries were rather large. The New York Produce Exchange will have an opportunity to present its objections to passage of the Mayfield bill regulating cottonseed oil future deliveries at a hearing next Monday at Washington before the Senate Committee on Agriculture. The bill is said to be opposed by the New York Produce Exchange because it would require deliveries in tank cars instead of barrels, three grades all bleachable instead of one, and permit the Secretary of Agriculture to regulate the form of contract under which the product is sold. The New York Exchange has contended that the bill is drawn to force the New York market to conform to the existing rules and practices of the New Orleans exchange. Coconut, Manila coast tanks, 8¼c.; spot New York tanks, 8¾c.; Corn, crude, tanks, plant, low acid, 9c.; Olive, Den., \$1.25 to \$1.40; China wood, New York drums, carlots, spot, 14¾c.; Pacific Coast tanks, spot, 13c.; Soya bean coast tanks, nominal; edible oils, corn, 100 bbl. lots, 12c.; Olive, 2.05 to 2.30c. Lard, prime, 16c.; extra strained winter, New York, 13c.; Cod, New foundland, 68 to 69c. Turpentine, 59¼ to 64¼c. Rosin, \$8.60 to \$11.50. Cottonseed oil sales to-day including switches, 15,600 bbls. P. Crude, S. E., 8¾c. bid. Prices closed as follows:

Spot.....	10.00	June.....	10.15@10.26	September 10.60@	
April.....	10.00	July.....	10.34@	October.....	10.58@10.60
May.....	10.05	August.....	10.48@	November 10.30@10.60	

PETROLEUM.—Bulk gasoline was advanced ¼c. early in the week by the Mexican Petroleum Co., Tide Water Oil Co. and Acewood Petroleum Co. to 9c. in tank cars at refineries, and 10c. in tank cars delivered to the nearby trade. One refiner was said to be quoting 10c. in tank cars

at refineries for gasoline of slightly higher specifications than United States Motor. The Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey raised the price of U. S. Motor ¼c. to 9c. New York harbor refineries. It made a similar advance in the Gulf. Later on the same company advanced the export price ¼c. to 24.90c. The Sinclair Co. advanced the bulk price of U. S. Motor ¼c. to 9c. at Portsmouth, Philadelphia and New York; 8¾c. at Charleston, S. C., and 9¼c. at Rhode Island. All leading refiners were asking 9c. Gasoline is in good demand and another advance in the near future would not be surprising to many. Consumption is steadily increasing and jobbers are said to be covering their spring needs rather than wait and be faced with higher prices. Export demand was active at the Gulf. Conditions are favorable there. Fuel oils were rather quiet. A good movement was reported in grade C bunker oil, however, against standing contracts. The price was steady at \$1.35 f.o.b. refinery and \$1.41½ f.a.s. New York harbor. Diesel oil was slow at \$2 refineries. Kerosene was quiet, but steady, at 6½ for 41-43 prime white at refineries, and 7½c. in tank cars delivered to nearby trade; water white 43-45, was ¼c. above these prices. The demand for Pennsylvania lubricating was increasing. Foreign and domestic buyers are more interested. Petroleum were quiet but steady.

Gasoline for export later was in better demand all over the country. Chicago was stronger. A big southern California refiner, is said to be sold up until late in April and is now out of the market. Refiners quoted 7½c. for gasoline to be shipped out of the State as against 7c. recently. The Gulf market was firm and tending upward. Leading refiners there quoted 7¾c. for U. S. Motor and 8¾c. for 64-66 gravity 375 e.p.xx. New England was stronger with big refiners asking 9¼c. at refineries. Fuel oils were steady but quiet. Washington reports the stocks of all oils crude and refined gained 7,074,000 bbls. in February. Gasoline increased 2,670,000 bbls. In January stocks of all oils gained 12,118,000 bbls. and gasoline 3,789,000. Total stocks of crude and refined oil February 29 were 603,376,000 bbls.

New York export prices: Gasoline, cases, cargo lots, U. S. Motor spec. deodorized, 24.90c.; bulk refinery, 9c.; Kerosene, cargo lots, S. W. cases, 16.90c.; bulk, 41-43, 6½c.; W. W., 150 deg. cases, 17.90c.; bulk, 43-45, 6¾c.; New Orleans prices: Kerosene, prime white, 5½ to 5¾c.; water white, 6½ to 6¾c.; Bunker oil, grade c for bunkering, \$1.05 to \$1.15; cargoes, 90 to 95c. Service Station's and jobbers' prices: U. S. motor bulk refineries, 9c.; tank cars, delivered to nearby trade, 10c.; California, U. S. Motor at terminal, 9¼c.; U. S. Motor delivered to New York City garages in steel bbls., 17c.; Up-State and New England, 17c.; Naphtha, deodorized steel bbls., 18c.; Kerosene water white, 43-45 grav. bulk refinery, 6¾c.; delivered to nearby trade in tank cars, 7¾c.; Prime white, 41-43 grav. bulk refinery, 6¾c.; 41-43 delivered to nearby trade in tank cars, 7½c.; tank wagon to store, 15c.; Furnace oil, bulk refinery, 38-42 gravity, 5¾c.; tank wagon, 10c.

Pennsylvania.....	\$2.80	Buckeye.....	\$2.35	Eureka.....	\$2.60
Corning.....	1.55	Bradford.....	2.80	Illinois.....	1.50
Cabell.....	1.35	Lima.....	1.55	Wyoming, 37 deg.....	1.30
Worham, 40 deg.....	1.40	Indiana.....	1.32	Plymouth.....	1.23
Rock Creek.....	1.25	Princeton.....	1.50	Wooster.....	1.57
Smackover, 24 deg.....	.90	Canadian.....	1.95	Gulf Coastal "A".....	1.20
		Corsicana heavy.....	1.00	Panhandle, 44 deg.....	1.06
Oklahoma, Kansas and Texas.....		Elk Basin.....	\$1.33		
40-40.9.....	\$1.40	Big Muddy.....	1.25		
32-32.9.....	1.16	Lance Creek.....	1.33		
52 and above.....	1.70	Bellevue.....	1.25		
Louisiana and Arkansas.....		West Texas, all deg.....	0.60		
32-32.9.....	1.16	Somerset light.....	2.35		
35-35.9.....	1.25	Somerset.....	1.45		
Spindletop, 35 deg. and up.....	1.37				

RUBBER.—New York on the 24th inst. declined 50 to 60 points on small trading, i.e., 770 tons. At first it is true a rise in London of ½ to ½d. caused an advance here of 30 points in some cases, but liquidation soon swept this aside. It was a waiting affair with some; waiting until something definite is done in the matter of British restriction plans. New York closed on the 24th as follows: March, 26.70c.; May, 27.10c.; July, 27.20c.; Sept., 27.30 to 27.40c. Outside prices: Smoked sheets, spot and March, 26¼ to 26¾c.; April-May-June, 27¼ to 27¾c.; July-Sept., 27¾ to 28c.; spot first latex crepe, 26¼ to 26¾c. Some assert that restriction measures are likely to be continued. London on March 24 closed with spot and March, 13¼c.; April-June, 13¾c.; July-Sept., 13¾c.; Oct.-Dec., 13¾c. Singapore on March 24 closed ¾d. higher. April closed at 13½d.; distant months, 13¾d. Exports from the Malaya restriction area during February upon which export duty at the minimum rate was paid were 18,747 tons, against 13,633 tons in January and 22,706 tons in February, 1927. The balance of unused export credits carried into March is reported as standing for 35,755 tons. Credits issued in February were 43,658 tons. Seats on the New York Exchange rose late last week to \$8,000, this week to \$11,000. New York on the 26th inst. was 70 to 90 points lower with the cables off and renewed liquidation. The London stock decreased last week 1,389 tons to 59,644 tons a year ago. That news had been discounted on both sides of the water. Pending restriction longs were reducing their lines and short selling seem to have increased. Singapore on the 26th inst. fell ½ to 1d.; April, 12½d.; April-June, 12¾d.; July-Sept., 12½d.

On the 27th inst. New York advanced 100 to 110 points on sales of 1,242 tons. Rumors from London were that res



triction will be kept in force for two years. London itself advanced  $\frac{1}{8}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. but was quiet like New York at the rise. Prices here ended on the 27th as follows: April 27.10c.; May, 27.30c.; July, 27.40 to 27.50c.; Sept., 27.60c.; Outside prices: Smoked sheets, spot and April, 26 $\frac{3}{4}$  to 27c.; May-June, 27 to 27 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; July-Sept., 27 $\frac{1}{4}$  to 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; Spot, first latex crepe, 26 $\frac{3}{4}$  to 27c.; clean thin brown crepe, 24 $\frac{3}{4}$  to 25c.; specky brown, 24 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 24 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; rolled, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 22 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; No. 2 amber, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 25 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; No. 3, 25 to 25 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. London ended on the 27th as follows: Spot and April, 13 to 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; April-June, 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; July-Sept., 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; Oct.-Dec., 13 $\frac{3}{8}$ d. Singapore on Mar. 27th was dull and unchanged; April, 12 $\frac{3}{8}$ d.; later deliveries, 12 $\frac{3}{4}$  to 12 $\frac{7}{8}$ d. There was some disposition to hold aloof on the 29th inst. awaiting the statement of Prime Minister Baldwin. London closed on that day unchanged to  $\frac{1}{8}$ d. higher with spot-April, 31 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; Apr.-June, 13 $\frac{3}{8}$ d.; July-Sept., 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; Oct.-Dec., 13 $\frac{3}{8}$ d. The Exchange will be closed Good Friday and Saturday of next week.

On the 29th inst. prices fell 20 to 50 points on further big selling, due partly to anxiety as to the nature of the statement which, it is said, Prime Minister Baldwin will make next Thursday in the matter of restriction. London advanced  $\frac{1}{8}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. and reacted on April-June and late months. The sales here were 1,547 tons. New York closed on the 29th inst. with April 27.50c.; May 27.60c.; July 27.70c.; Sept. 28c. Outside prices: Smoked sheets spot and April, 27 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 27 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; May-June 27 $\frac{3}{4}$  to 28c.; July-Sept. 28 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 28 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; Spot, first latex crepe, 27 $\frac{3}{4}$  to 28c.; clean, thin, brown crepe, 25 $\frac{1}{4}$  to 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; specky brown crepe, 23 $\frac{3}{8}$  to 23 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; rolled, brown crepe, 24 $\frac{1}{4}$  to 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; No. 2 amber, 25 $\frac{3}{4}$  to 26c.; No. 3 amber, 25 $\frac{1}{4}$  to 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; No. 4 amber, 24 $\frac{3}{4}$  to 25c.; Paras, up-river fine spot, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 24c.; coarse, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 19c.; Acre, fine spot, 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; Brazil, washed, dried fine, 31 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 32c.; Cauchoa Ball-upper, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 19c.; Islands, fine, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 20c.; Centrals, Esmeraldas, 17 $\frac{3}{4}$  to 18c. London on the 29th inst. ended with spot and April 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to 13 $\frac{3}{8}$ d.; April-June 13 $\frac{3}{8}$ d. to 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; July-Sept. 13 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 13 $\frac{3}{8}$ d. Singapore on the 29th inst. closed with April 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. April-June 13 $\frac{3}{8}$ d. and July-Sept. 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

TODAY prices closed 20 to 50 points lower. The demand was light. The tendency is to keep close to shore until more is known about restriction. Final prices show a decline for the week of 20 to 40 points. London today closed unchanged to  $\frac{1}{8}$ d. lower with spot-April at 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; April-June 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; July-Sept. 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and Oct.-Dec. 13 $\frac{3}{8}$ d. London cabled the Rubber Exchange that the London market will remain open until 5.30 p. m. next Thursday, which is taken here to mean that this action is in anticipation of a statement by Premier Baldwin on the subject of restriction.

HIDES.—Firm prices prevailed for frigorifico with offerings smaller and demand good. Recent sales of packer hides included 1,400 January and February spread native steers at 26c. Of River Platte frigorifico sales comprised 21,000 Argentine steers at 28 15-16c. to 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. and 5,000 frigorifico cows at 27 $\frac{3}{4}$  to 27 15-16c. Common dry hides, Cucutas, 34c.; Orinocos, 31c.; Maracaibo, 30c.; Savanillas, 31c.; Santa Marta, 32c.; Packer: Spread native steers, 26c.; native, 24c.; butt brands, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; Colorados, 23c.; cows, native, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; bulls, native, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; New York City calfskins 5.7s, 2.50c.; 7-9s, 3.25c.; 9-12s, 4.25c.

OCEAN FREIGHTS.—The cargo demand was small but rates were generally firm. Sugar traffic increased somewhat. Trade was generally quiet later. For prompt grain berth to London and Manchester, 1s. 6d. was asked; Liverpool, 1s. 9d.; Hull, Avonmouth, Leith and Glasgow, 2s. 3d.; Antwerp, 9c.; Rotterdam, Bremen and Hamburg, 10c.; French Atlantic, 8c.; West Italy, 15c.; Venice and Trieste, 19c. and Greece, 18c. Later rates were higher but business was not so good. Many shipping and flour interests members of the New York Produce Exchange were filling out applications for membership in the Maritime Exchange. The membership there recently was \$65 which is understood to include the payment of one year's dues. Memberships have since risen sharply.

CHARTERS included grain, 32,000 quarters Gulf, first half of April, to Antwerp-Rotterdam, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 16c.; Hamburg or Bremen, 17c.; sugar, Santo Domingo, end April to United Kingdom-Continent, 19s.; lumber, Gulf, May, to Montevideo or Rosario, 137s. 6d.; Gulf, April-May, to two ports, Plate, \$14.50; cotton, New York, April, to Bremen, 35c.; tankers: lubricating oil, Gulf, April, to Continent, 22s. 6d.; crude, Venezuela, March, to North Hatteras, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; time: round trip, New York-West Coast South American trade, about \$9,500 prompt loading; 1,462 tons, three months. West Indies trade, \$1.40, March-April loading, 1,685-ton steamer, round trip. West Indies trade, \$1.25 continuation; 742 tons. Great Lakes and Canadian trade, 6 to 7 months, about \$2.25, April-May loading; eight months West Indies trade, delivery prompt, \$1.50; tankers: U. S. Gulf, 10c.; Aruba, Cartagena or Venezuela, 20c.; Tampico 23c.; Corpus Christi and Baton Rouge or Texas City, 22c. to North Hatteras, April; sugar, Santo Domingo, April, to one port, Continent, 19s.; sugar, Santo Domingo or Cuba, last half April, to United Kingdom-Continent, North Atlantic, 14s.; Gulf 17s.; time: West Indies continuation round, \$1.35; grain, Vancouver to Antwerp or Rotterdam, 26s.; April-May, 6d. more Hamburg; 35,000 quarters, Montreal, May 10-28, Antwerp or Rotterdam, 13c.; Hamburg or Bremen, 14c.; London or Hull, 3s.; sugar, Cuba, April, United Kingdom-Continent, 17s.; Santo Domingo option; lumber, Gulf, May to Montevideo or Rosario, 137s. 6d.; tankers: lubricating oil, Black Sea to Copenhagen, 18s. 6d.; sugar, Santo Domingo, April, to United Kingdom-Continent, 19s.; grain, Vancouver to Antwerp or Rotterdam, 28s.; Hamburg 28s. 6d.; April loading; Vancouver to United Kingdom or Continent, 29s.; if Antwerp or Rotterdam, 28s. 6d.; option Portland-Puget Sound loading, 30s.; April loading; Vancouver to Mediterranean ports, 30s.; April loading; time: West Indies round prompt delivery, \$1.80c.; San Lorenzo to United Kingdom, 22s.; Continent, 21s. 6d.; May 25-June 25; San Lorenzo to Mediterranean basis, 22s. 6d.; one port April; San Lorenzo to United Kingdom, Continent, 21s. 6d.; A. R. or B. C., 6s. less, option Bahía Blanca, 1s. less; Santa Fe, 1s. 3d. extra April 10-20; San Lorenzo to United Kingdom-Continent, 21s. 6d.; A. R. 6d. less, option Bahía Blanca, 6d. less, Santa Fe, 1s. 3d. extra, April 10-May 10; tankers: clean, Black Sea to French Atlantic, 13s. 6d.; April-May; Constanza to Alexandria,

11s., Batoum to Alexandria, 12s., 12 voyages, clean, May; fuel oil, prompt Constanza to Genoa, 10s.; clean prompt, Constanza to Alexandria, about four voyages, each 12s.

TOBACCO.—There has been a fair demand for leaf. The American buying at the Amsterdam sales makes, it appear a very fair showing. The trade in general at these sales is said to be good at firm prices. The consumption of cigars in February increased over that for the same month last year. Withdrawals of cigars for consumption in February were approximately 12,000,000. Cigarette withdrawals showed a gain of over 900,000,000. Pennsylvania broad-lead filler, 10c.; binder, 20 to 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; Porto Rico, 60 to 80c.; Connecticut No. 1 sec. 1925 crop, 65c.; seed fillers, 20c.; medium wrappers, 65c.; dark wrappers, 1925 crop, 40c.

COAL.—The trade was moderate. Deliveries at tide water increased later at Hampton Roads, New York and Baltimore. Soft coal production has fallen off. As forecast by the Coal Association bituminous the output in the March 24 week was 9,930,000 tons compared with 9,945,000 in the preceding week and 10,392,000 in the week before that. The markets were dull later. Reductions per long ton, f.o.b. mines for April 2d on anthracite coal were announced on the 29th inst. at Philadelphia by the Philadelphia & Reading Coal Co. as follows: Broken, \$8 flat, 75c. off; egg, \$8.25, 50c. off; stove, \$8.60, 65c. off; chestnut, \$8.25; pea, \$5, \$1 off and buckwheat, \$3.25. The price circular announcement of the Delaware & Lackawanna & Western Coal Co., Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Co., the Erie Coal Co., the Pennsylvania Coal Co. and Ontario & Western was similar. The Delaware Lackawanna & Western quotes buckwheat, \$3.50; regular No. 1 at \$3; rice at \$2.25, and barley at \$1.70.

COPPER was in good demand for both domestic and foreign account. Trading was the largest for some time. On the 27th inst. one producer is said to have done the largest business in several months. Yet there are some who still report business comparatively small. The price was firm at 14 $\frac{1}{8}$ c. Some producers were asking 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. The American Brass Co., one of the largest consumers of refined copper in the world, was inquiring and is believed to have bought some copper. The demand from the Far East is above normal. Export sales on the 26th inst. were 3,000 tons and early in the afternoon of the 27th they were estimated at 6,000 tons. The export price was 14 $\frac{1}{8}$ c. Standard in London on the 27th inst. advanced 3s. 9d. to £61 11s. 3d. for spot, and £61 12s. 6d. for futures; sales, 100 tons spot and 600 futures; electrolytic unchanged at £66 10s. for spot, and £67 for futures. Here on the 28th inst. the demand continued good with most producers up to the 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. level. Yet there was some copper to be had at 14 $\frac{1}{8}$ c. but many believed that this price would disappear before the end of the week. On the 28th inst. London spot standard advanced 1s. 3d. to £61 12s. 6d.; futures up 2s. 6d. to £61 15s.; sales 50 tons spot and 350 futures; electrolytic unchanged at £66 10s. for spot, and £67 for futures. Later sales were reported at 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. delivered Connecticut Valley. Rumors are afloat that 130,000,000 lbs. have sold here and abroad in the last 10 days. France did most of the foreign business. Bare copper wire is quoted at 16c. a rise of  $\frac{1}{8}$ c.; magnet wire now 17c. In London on the 29th inst. standard advanced 3s. 9d. to £61 16s. 3d. for spot, and £61 18s. 9d. for futures; sales 200 tons spot and 1,300 futures; electrolytic unchanged at £66 10s. for spot and £67 for futures.

TIN was quiet but steady. The price was 52 $\frac{7}{8}$  to 53c. on the 28th inst. with sales in this country estimated at 150 tons. On the Exchange here 50 tons of January-February shipment from the Straits sold at 52 $\frac{7}{8}$ c. Straits shipments from the Far East are expected to be 7,500 to 8,000 tons. In London on the 27th inst. spot standard advanced 7s. 6d. to £239 17s. 6d.; futures up 10s. to £239 5s.; sales, 50 tons spot and 500 futures; spot Straits tin was up 7s. 6d. to £243 17s. 6d.; Eastern c.i.f. London dropped 5s. to £244 10s. on sales of 150 tons. On the 28th inst. London fell £1 17s. 6d. on the spot to £238; futures were off £2 to £237 5s.; sales, 200 tons spot and 300 futures; Spot Straits dropped £1 17s. 6d. to £242; Eastern c.i.f. London unchanged. Later trade was slow at 52 $\frac{7}{8}$ c. to 53c. In London on the 29th, spot standard was up 10s. to £238 10s.; futures rose 17s. 6d. to £238 2s. 6d.; sales, 50 tons spot and 500 futures; Spot Straits advanced 10s. to £242 10s.; Eastern c.i.f. London off 10s. to £244; sales, 275 tons.

LEAD was in good demand. The St. Joseph Lead Co. advanced the price 50c. to 5.85c. East St. Louis on the 28th inst. This is the minimum price in the district and for future shipment 5.90c. is said to have been paid. The American Smelting Co. was quoting 6c. Lead ore was unchanged at \$72.50 in the tri-State district. Shipments last week were 1,062 tons an increase for the week of 200 tons. Spot lead in London on the 27th inst. fell 2s. 6d. to £20; futures off 1s. 3d. to £20 8s. 9d.; sales, 250 tons spot and 350 futures. On the 28th inst. London was unchanged with sales of 250 tons spot and 400 futures. Later buying increased partly for distant delivery and the tone was very firm with New York 6c. and East St. Louis 5.85c. London on the 29th inst. advanced 2s. 6d. on the spot to £20 2s. 6d.; futures up 1s. 3d. to £20 10s.; sales, 800 tons futures.

ZINC was unchanged early in the week at 5.70 to 5.72 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. despite a drop of \$2 per ton in ore late last week. That consumers are well covered on their future requirements i

disclosed by statistics issued by the American Zinc Institute. These showed that metal sold at plants but not delivered amounted to nearly 29,000 tons which is close to a record. Hence the reason for the absence of buying on the part of consumers of late. The Matthiesen & Hegeler Zinc Co. reduced sheet ribbon zinc 1c. to 8½c. for sheet zinc and 8¼c. for ribbon zinc f.o.b. cars, La Salle, Ill. Later on the price dropped 50c. to 5.67½c. East St. Louis. In London on the 27th inst. zinc fell 1s. 3d. to £25 2s. 6d. for spot and £25 for futures; sales 75 tons spot and 225 futures. On the 28th inst. London spot was 2s. 6d. lower at £25; futures dropped 1s. 3d. to £24 18s. 9d. with sales of 675 tons futures. Later trade was dull at 5.65 to 5.67½c. generally at East St. Louis. In London on the 29th inst. prices advanced 1s. 3d. to £25 1s. 3d. for spot and £25 for futures; sales, 75 tons spot and 425 futures.

**STEEL.**—A fair demand prevailed from automobile and construction companies. Railroads bought cars. Jobbers reported a better trade and March makes a more satisfactory showing than February. Foreign structural steel competes sharply with the American product and jobbing prices are more or less unsettled by the invasion of the foreign material. The average ingot output is about 85% of capacity as against 84% a week ago and 93% a year ago. The Steel Corp. is working, it appears, at fully 90% in contrast with less than 89% a week ago. The production of the lighter steel like sheets and tin plates shows the most increase. Eastern Pennsylvania plate makers, however, are said to be running in many cases at 60%. At Youngstown, sheet mills are reported to be working at 90% or over and sheets are said to be firmer. It is added that some makers of semi-finished sheet roller there state that if unspecified tonnages of black and other sheet grades at under 2.90c. on black, &c., are not taken at the end of the quarter, they will be cancelled. Sheet mills there are operating at more than 90% and with full finished rollers at capacity. Full finished sheets are quoted there at 4.15c. base for prime material, and merchant bars and plates are said to be firm. Trade there in bars is better than in plates. A very fair business, however, is being done in light plates, with light tank builders, &c. Heavy steel is quieter. The demand is less for that than for sheets, tin plate and strip. Prices for these as well as nails are becoming more and more irregular. Scrap and coke prices tend downward. The output of nuts, bolts and rivets is increasing at Pittsburgh. Sheet bars have latterly been \$34 at Youngstown but sometimes less and billets \$33. It is said that several makers of cold-rolled steel have reduced prices \$3 per ton from the prices named a few weeks back. They are 2.75c. Pittsburgh or Cleveland for 3 tons or more and 3c. for smaller lots. Wire nails, it is said, are \$2.60 per keg, Pittsburgh. Bars, plates and shapes are often sold it appears, at 1.85c., Pittsburgh. In sheets, declines of \$1 to \$3 per ton are reported in black and galvanized.

**PIG IRON.**—It is now said that New York sold 8,000 tons last week, though it was admittedly in small lots. Prices were called unchanged. Buffalo iron sold generally last week at \$16.50 to \$17 per ton furnace, eastern Pennsylvania; \$19.50 to \$20 with competition sharp. Prices were hardly tested on large lots. British iron is coming to a Delaware River cast iron pipe maker and the price is \$18.50 duty paid. Some cast iron pipe makers complain of the importation of European cast iron pipe. Some of them are making their pipe of foreign pig iron. Trade was quiet in the Pittsburgh district. The opening of navigation on the Great Lakes will occur about May 1st. Iron ore will begin then to move down the lakes. Steel companies are competing sharply with the regular iron concerns for business. A Buffalo steel maker is said to have been a leader in this competition. Dutch iron was quoted at \$21 to \$21.50 duty paid and delivered out of ships and at \$20.50 to \$21 ex ships. Buffalo, \$16.50 to \$17, furnace and now and then it is intimated as low as \$16. Eastern Pennsylvania, \$19.50 to \$20; Cleveland, \$17.50 to \$18 nominally.

**WOOL** has been for the most part quiet, but steady. Boston wired a Government report early in the week as follows: "Current buying is dull. The medium grade domestic wools are not available for immediate delivery and demand for the 56s and finer grades is developing very slowly and comprises mostly the new Arizona wools with occasional sample orders on territory and other Western grown lines. Imports of foreign combing greasy wool at Boston last week included over 3,000,000 lbs. of 64 and finer Australian wools and over 1,500,000 of New Zealand wools of 48-50s and lower grades out of a total of approximately 5,500,000 lbs. of this class entered." Boston wired March 29: "A sealed bid sale on the new clip mohair was held at Del Rio, Texas, on Wednesday when all bids were rejected according to Boston dealers. The highest bids have not been disclosed, but some of the bidders are known to have offered more than 60c. for the grown hair.

Boston quotations: Ohio and Pennsylvania fine delaine, 49 to 50c.; ½-blood, 51 to 52c.; ¾-blood and ¼-blood, 52c. Territory clean basis, fine staple, \$1.18 to \$1.23. Texas clean basis, fine 12 months, \$1.18 to \$1.22; pulled, scoured basis, A super, \$1.10 to \$1.12; domestic, mohair original Texas, 62 to 63c. In London on March 23 offerings 10,790 bales. Demand sharp from England and the Continent. America bought on a fair scale. Recent prices were firmly maintained.

New Zealand greasy crossbred, 58s, brought 29d.; 56s, 25d.; 50s, 24½d.; 48s, 22½d.; 46-48s, 20½d.; 46s, 19d. Details: Sydney, 407 bales; merino scoured, 29½ to 45d.; greasy, 25 to 26½d. Queensland, 591 bales; merino scoured, 38 to 48½d. Victoria, 469 bales; merino scoured, 46½ to 47½d.; crossbred scoured, 28½ to 44d. West Australia, 432 bales; merino greasy, 20½ to 28d. New Zealand, 3,842 bales; merino scoured, 24½ to 40d.; greasy, 17½ to 29d. Cape, 669 bales; merino scoured, 39 to 43d.; greasy, 16½ to 22d. Puntas, 4,480 bales; greasy crossbred, 17 to 27½d. New Zealand slipe, 18 to 35d., latter halfbred lambs.

In London on March 26 offerings 10,000 bales. Demand sharp. Prices firm.

New Zealand greasy crossbred, 58s, brought 28½d.; 56s, 25½d.; 48-50s, 23½d.; 48s, 21½d.; 46s, 20d.; 44s, 18d. Details: Sydney, 1,039 bales; merino scoured, 30 to 45½c.; greasy, 21 to 32½d. Queensland, 839 bales; merino scoured, 33 to 48d.; greasy, 18½ to 27½d. Victoria, 459 bales; merino scoured, 39 to 40½d.; greasy, 26 to 29d. West Australia, 933 bales; merino greasy, 21½ to 29d. Tasmania, 483 bales; merino greasy, 28 to 37½d. New Zealand, 5,171 bales; merino scoured, 32 to 43d.; greasy, 26½ to 29½d.; crossbred scoured, 23 to 35½d.; greasy, 17½ to 30d. Falklands, 610 bales; merino greasy, 19 to 25d. New Zealand slipe, 16 to 33d., latter half bred lambs.

In London on March 27 offerings 12,888 bales. Demand in general good, but speculators' lots of Australian greasy merino were often withdrawn at high limits. America bought a little. Prices firm.

New Zealand greasy half bred, best 56s, brought 26d.; 50-56s, 24½d.; greasy crossbreds, 50s, 24d.; 48-50s, 22d.; 48s, 21½d.; 46-48s, 17½ to 19½d. Details: Sydney, 2,925 bales; merino greasy, 20½ to 33½d. Queensland, 290 bales; merino greasy, 18 to 22½d. Victoria, 307 bales; merino scoured, 38 to 42½d.; greasy, 23½ to 31½d.; crossbred scoured, 35 to 40d. South Australia, 601 bales; merino scoured, 36½ to 48d.; greasy, 21½ to 23½d. West Australia, 1,361 bales; merino greasy, 24 to 29d. New Zealand, 2,827 bales; crossbred scoured, 19 to 32½d.; greasy, 17½ to 26d. Puntas, 4,476 bales; crossbred greasy, 16½ to 26d. Cape, 188 bales, mostly withdrawn because of high limits. Puntas slipe, 15 to 26½d., latter fine crossbred lambs.

In London on March 28 offerings of 7,500 bales and sold to British and Continental buyers. Selection smaller; prices firm.

New Zealand greasy halfbred, best 58s, brought 28d.; 56s, 25½d.; greasy crossbred super 50s, 24d.; 48s, 22½d.; 46-48s, 20½d.; 46s, 19½d.; 44-46s, 18d. Details: Sydney, 3,043 bales; merino greasy, 20½ to 33½d. Queensland, 324 bales; merino scoured, 45½ to 48d.; merino greasy, 18 to 22d. Victoria, 394 bales; merino scoured, 37½ to 43d.; greasy, 20 to 25½d. South Australia, 250 bales; merino greasy, 21 to 27d. West Australia, 1,020 bales; merino greasy, 17½ to 29d. New Zealand, 2,213 bales; merino scoured, 41½ to 43½d.; greasy, 25 to 26½d.; crossbred scoured, 34 to 44d.; greasy, 17½ to 28d. Cape, 153 bales; merino scoured, 43 to 46d.; merino greasy, 16 to 18d. New Zealand slipe, 18½ to 33½d., latter halfbred lambs.

In London on March 29 the second winter series of wool auctions ended with offerings of 11,700 bales, making a total for the series of 12 auctions of 128,000 bales. Some 60,000 bales were purchased by the Continent, 46,000 by England, 4,000 by America and about 20,000 were carried forward, including 7,000 bales unoffered. Compared with January prices, Australian Cape merinos were from par to 5% higher; New Zealand greasy crossbreds, 7½ to 10% higher; slipe, 10 to 15% higher; greasy crossbreds, 5% up, and Falklands, 10% higher. The next series will begin May 8.

March 29 details: Sydney, 3,142 bales; merino scoured, 44 to 46½d.; greasy, 15½ to 30d. Queensland, 229 bales; merino scoured, 37½ to 46½d. Victoria, 623 bales; merino scoured, 35½ to 47½d.; greasy, 24 to 28½d.; crossbred scoured, 25½ to 38d. West Australia, 188 bales; merino greasy, 22 to 27d. New Zealand, 4,360 bales; crossbred scoured, 15½ to 36d.; crossbred greasy, 15 to 26½d. Cape, 238 bales; merino scoured, 41 to 42½d.; greasy, 17 to 20½d. New Zealand slipe, 19 to 34½d., latter halfbred lambs.

At Geelong on March 23 offerings 7,000 bales and mostly sold. Greasy merino sold at 35½d., this closing the sale for the regular season and touching the highest point. In Wellington, N. Z., March 26 20,000 bales offered and all sold prompt. Prices firm. Prices were about the same as on Feb. 17 and compare as follows with prices of Dec. 5 and of a year ago.

Merino super average, 22 to 24½d., against 21½ to 24d. on Dec. 5 and 17 to 21½d. March 1927; crossbreds, 56-58s, 23 to 27d., against 19½ to 25d. on Dec. 5 and 15½ to 19½d. March 1927; 50-56s, 21½ to 24½d., against 19 to 22d. and 15 to 18½d. 48-50s, 19 to 24d., against 15½ to 20½d. and 14 to 17d.; 46-48s, 18 to 22½d., against 15 to 18½d. and 12½ to 15½d.; 44-46s, 16½ to 20½d., against 14 to 17d. and 11½ to 15d.; 40-44s, 16 to 18½d., against 12 to 15d. and 11 to 13½d.; and 36-40s, 15 to 17½d., against 11 to 13½d. on Dec. 5 1927 and 10½ to 12d. March 1927. The season closed in New Zealand.

At Brisbane on March 29 the sales closed with a keen demand. Best merinos, fleeces and skirtings were firm; dusty merinos were par to 5% lower. There were rather large withdrawals of scoured wools, owing to high and unyielding limits.

COTTON

Friday Night, March 30 1927.

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 88,473 bales, against 76,637 bales last week and 73,234 bales the previous week, making the total receipts since the 1st of August 1927 7,334,510 bales, against 11,499,311 bales for the same period of 1926-27, showing a decrease since Aug. 1 1927 of 4,164,801 bales.

Receipts at—	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Total.
Galveston	1,426	2,474	8,635	4,639	3,381	1,751	22,306
Texas City	—	—	—	—	—	716	716
Houston	2,922	4,194	6,330	1,753	2,054	2,137	19,390
New Orleans	1,384	5,337	4,152	4,092	2,219	811	17,995
Mobile	214	293	254	712	616	797	2,886
Pensacola	50	—	—	—	—	442	492
Savannah	1,583	2,534	2,677	1,537	1,947	2,364	12,542
Charleston	1,260	1,059	374	1,450	572	425	5,140
Wilmington	891	135	608	275	666	970	3,545
Norfolk	477	125	432	343	178	785	2,340
New York	—	—	—	—	—	41	41
Boston	—	—	—	—	—	22	130
Baltimore	—	—	—	—	—	950	950
Totals this week.	10,207	16,151	23,462	14,801	11,782	12,070	88,473

The following table shows the week's total receipts, the total since Aug. 1 1926 and stocks to-night, compared with last year:

Receipts to Mar. 30.	1927-28.		1926-27.		Stock.	
	This Week.	Since Aug 1 1927.	This Week.	Since Aug 1 1926.	1928.	1927.
	Galveston	22,306	1,977,871	33,764	3,066,047	342,933
Texas City	716	87,026	3,567	164,102	32,040	41,799
Houston	19,390	2,391,403	37,433	3,606,473	631,739	722,484
Corp. Christl		176,343				
Port Arthur, &c		736				
New Orleans	17,995	1,289,792	53,794	2,195,305	431,462	589,750
Gulfport						
Mobile	2,886	244,165	3,046	349,638	12,019	38,290
Pensacola	492	12,582	102	13,322		
Jacksonville		8		617		610
Savannah	12,542	549,064	15,984	987,679	36,123	62,130
Brunswick						
Charleston	5,140	228,821	11,465	496,338	23,850	62,641
Lake Charles		756				
Wilmington	3,545	107,787	2,287	119,182	28,762	20,339
Norfolk	2,340	197,676	5,215	381,113	67,433	92,973
New York News, &c		41		95		
New York		6,188		110	26,668	155,770
Boston	130	5,425		346	25,039	3,432
Baltimore	950	58,692		1,558	62,725	1,435
Philadelphia		155		4,689		9,957
<b>Totals</b>	<b>88,473</b>	<b>7,334,510</b>	<b>168,766</b>	<b>11,499,311</b>	<b>1,777,597</b>	<b>2,383,955</b>

In order that comparison may be made with other years, we give below the totals at leading ports for six seasons:

Receipts at—	1927-28.	1926-27.	1925-26.	1924-25.	1923-24.	1922-23.
Galveston	22,306	33,764	28,042	22,330	16,594	10,546
Houston*	19,390	37,433	31,550	36,704	4,160	17,845
New Orleans	17,995	53,794	26,914	29,327	19,514	20,273
Mobile	2,886	3,046	2,537	1,519	83	422
Savannah	12,542	15,984	8,786	7,687	7,019	7,881
Brunswick						
Charleston	5,140	11,465	3,869	2,625	1,616	1,309
Wilmington	3,545	2,287	1,743	2,841	452	90
Norfolk	2,340	5,215	2,813	4,281	2,788	1,194
N'port N., &c		95				
All others	2,329	5,683	4,179	1,837	3,144	4,294
<b>Tot. this week</b>	<b>88,473</b>	<b>168,766</b>	<b>110,433</b>	<b>109,150</b>	<b>55,370</b>	<b>63,854</b>
Since Aug. 1.	7,334,510	11,499,311	8,447,117	8,495,122	5,963,835	5,262,785

\* Beginning with the season of 1926, Houston figures include movement of cotton previously reported by Houston as an interior town. The distinction between port and town has been abandoned.

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 116,713 bales, of which 30,714 were to Great Britain, 9,429 to France, 29,312 to Germany, 10,031 to Italy, 6,000 to Russia, 4,364 to Japan and China, and 26,863 to other destinations. In the corresponding week last year total exports were 300,318 bales. For the season to date aggregate exports have been 5,667,874 bales, against 8,680,589 bales in the same period of the previous season. Below are the exports for the week.

Week Ended Mar. 30 1928. Exports from—	Exported to—							Total.
	Great Britain.	France.	Ger-many.	Italy.	Russia.	Japan& China.	Other.	
Galveston	15,239		6,009	1,790	6,000		18,950	47,988
Houston		7,368	8,228	821			4,458	20,875
Texas City	2,904							2,904
New Orleans		2,061	6,185	4,370		2,600	2,493	17,709
Mobile	1,855					1,500	200	3,555
Pensacola	442		50					492
Charleston	1,105		3,194				50	4,349
Wilmington				3,050				3,050
Norfolk	2,925		1,304				212	4,441
New York	6,244		4,342			200	500	11,286
San Francisco						64		64
<b>Total</b>	<b>30,714</b>	<b>9,429</b>	<b>29,312</b>	<b>10,031</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>4,364</b>	<b>26,863</b>	<b>116,713</b>
Total 1927	62,723	19,969	80,975	11,542	45,251	42,875	36,983	300,318
Total 1926	44,730	25,937	18,100	22,806	11,073	893,271	169,172	6,405,260

From Aug. 1 1927 to Mar. 30 1928. Exports from—	Exported to—							Total.
	Great Britain.	France.	Ger-many.	Italy.	Russia.	Japan& China.	Other.	
Galveston	264,481	312,474	363,845	161,291	19,900	257,981	306,250	1,686,222
Houston	259,230	283,801	368,563	143,380	57,700	233,356	154,495	1,500,525
Texas City	20,159	3,878	6,034				100	30,171
Corp. Christl	24,310	34,321	57,001	4,059	3,100	23,972	15,181	161,944
Port Arthur	236	500						736
New Orleans	182,999	85,966	227,521	102,305	77,441	198,169	95,830	969,631
Mobile	43,143	1,989	96,847	2,500		22,550	5,075	172,104
Pensacola	2,023		9,065	370			1,125	12,582
Savannah	123,570	5,030	319,184	8,823		38,705	22,097	517,409
Charleston	39,871	1,881	135,842	6,065		5,300	21,921	210,880
Wilmington			17,300	57,992			300	75,592
Norfolk	46,284	600	65,791	1,250		2,250	3,597	119,772
Lake Charles			756					756
New York	37,882	10,690	33,361	2,573		2,584	28,038	115,128
Boston	2,037	230	493				2,876	5,636
Baltimore		1,718		1,497			267	3,482
Philadelphia	775		45	277			100	1,197
Los Angeles	20,607	6,863	29,527	591		19,250	360	77,193
San Diego	1,803							1,843
San Fran	889	300	455			1,914	283	3,841
Seattle						1,225		1,225
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,069,738</b>	<b>750,241</b>	<b>1,731,630</b>	<b>492,973</b>	<b>158,141</b>	<b>807,256</b>	<b>657,895</b>	<b>5,667,874</b>
Total '26-'27	2,210,445	867,177	2,406,847	617,331	214,537	1,406,400	955,842	8,680,589
Total '25-'26	1,930,164	773,180	1,476,901	629,251	110,773	893,271	169,172	6,405,260

NOTE.—Exports to Canada.—It has never been our practice to include in the above table reports of cotton shipments to Canada, the reason being that virtually all the cotton destined to the Dominion comes overland and it is impossible to get returns concerning the same from week to week, while reports from the customs districts on the Canadian border are always very slow in coming to hand. In view, however, of the numerous inquiries we are receiving regarding the matter, we will say that for the month of February the exports to the Dominion the present season have been 20,940 bales. In the corresponding month of the preceding season the exports were 17,779 bales. For the seven months ended Feb. 29 1928 there were 154,803 bales exported as against 168,528 bales for the corresponding seven months of 1926-27.

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:

Mar. 30 at—	On Shipboard Not Cleared for—					Total.	Leaving Stock.
	Great Britain.	France.	Ger-many.	Other Foreign.	Coast-wise.		
Galveston	9,800	8,500	7,000	28,000	2,500	55,800	287,133
New Orleans	8,050	3,964	6,763	6,076	250	25,103	406,359
Savannah	6,000		1,000	400		7,400	28,723
Charleston							23,850
Mobile	5,250			6,000	29	11,279	740
Norfolk					300	300	67,133
Other ports	2,000	1,000	2,500	4,000	500	10,000	853,777
<b>Total 1928</b>	<b>31,100</b>	<b>13,464</b>	<b>17,263</b>	<b>44,476</b>	<b>3,579</b>	<b>109,882</b>	<b>1,667,715</b>
<b>Total 1927</b>	<b>38,428</b>	<b>12,738</b>	<b>22,959</b>	<b>95,196</b>	<b>8,495</b>	<b>177,816</b>	<b>2,206,139</b>
<b>Total 1926</b>	<b>8,359</b>	<b>11,341</b>	<b>12,247</b>	<b>30,809</b>	<b>9,704</b>	<b>72,460</b>	<b>1,064,831</b>

\* Estimated.

Speculation in cotton for future delivery has been small and the fluctuations of prices correspondingly so. Everybody has been awaiting more light on the situation. Texas complained of a lack of rain, of a deficiency of surface moisture, of a soil too dry for germination. High winds there dried up the surface moisture and in some sections, according to Austin, Texas, advices, drifting sand was killing tender plants. Planting in the Dallas section which complains of high winds exhausting moisture should begin, it is said, next week. Spot firms have bought May and July steadily. Mills have been calling quite as steadily. Spot markets advance and the daily sales sometimes exceeded those of the same day last year. The basis was very firm. It was not always easy to find the grades wanted. In general, these were grades of short cotton: i. e.,  $\frac{7}{8}$  to  $\frac{15}{16}$  of an inch. Liverpool bought May and July freely. The Continent bought to some extent. Contracts were often scarce. Manchester reported a good business in cloths and yarns. Worth Street had a rather good trade at one time, though often at unsatisfactory prices. Alexandria prices advanced sharply. Egyptian in Liverpool on the 26th inst. advanced 100 American points.

There are persistent rumors that 20,000 to 25,000 bales will shortly be exported from the New York stock. Some think the certificated supply here will be reduced to about 100,000 bales during April. Spot cotton is selling, it is figured, below the May parity. New Orleans reported a new high basis. Some think the start for the crop will on the whole be a little late. The statistical position, it is contended, grows stronger and stronger. The world's stocks are steadily decreasing. The world's consumption of American cotton this season is estimated by some here and in Liverpool at 16,000,000 bales. They think the carry-over will be reduced to less than 5,000,000 bales. Many of the mills are believed to be carrying unduly small stocks of raw cotton. Calling by the mills is persistent here and in New Orleans and Liverpool. There has been no real pressure to sell. Of late the belt has been colder with a forecast of further showers in the Atlantic and Easter Gulf States and of clear cold or freezing weather in Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas. Some think times are ripe for speculation in commodities as well as stocks, with money cheap and Wall Street pointing the way with extraordinary transactions and unprecedented advances in prices. On Thursday fluctuations were within a very narrow range, but wound up with the old crop 6 to 7 points lower and the new down 1 or 2 points. The trade demand for the old crop fell off. That is to say, there was less buying of May and July in covering hedges and shifting them to October and later months. New Orleans was selling May to a rather noticeable extent and buying October and December. Liverpool cables were rather better than due, but had little effect. London and Bombay were selling there, while there was some mill calling and other demand. Manchester reported a good demand for cloths from India and a fair trade with South America. All this fell flat. Nor did the weather get much attention. Yet Texas and Oklahoma were still without rain and none was predicted. The eastern belt did not have much rain, but showers were indicated very generally, whereas that portion of the belt wants dry weather. The belt was too cold west of the Mississippi River. East of the River it was warmer. But people were in no mood to pay much attention to the weather or to become very much alarmed about crop prospects before the crop is planted. A rather disturbing factor was reports that spot cotton was offered more freely in the Atlantic section at some decline in the basis. It is said that holders are anxious to buy fertilizers at a discount for cash and are therefore more disposed to sell cotton for the movement. Whatever the reason, spot markets were off 5 to 10 points and sales which had been running close to those of a year ago or even at times exceeding them fell some 7,000 bales below the total for the same day in 1927. Worth Street offered nothing stimulating. At best the demand there for goods was only fair and in some cases it was light. Planting is proceeding in southern Texas and only awaits warmer weather to the northward and eastward to make greater progress. It is general in South Central Texas and in scattered sections of the northeastern part of that State. In Oklahoma it appears conditions despite some drawbacks, such as freezing weather now and then, have on the whole been favorable for plowing and planting. Planting has begun in several southern counties of Georgia, although field work is interrupted at times by rains. In Alabama temperatures have recently been for the most part above normal, the only drawback being general showers which now and then were

heavy. In Southern Mississippi the soil is too wet, but for the most part there has been good progress in seasonable farm work in the north and central sections of the State. In Louisiana at times the weather has been excellent for farm work, which has made good progress, and a small amount of planting has been done in south central sections. Much land in other parts of Louisiana is ready for planting. It only needs higher temperatures. In southern Arkansas there has been some planting and the weather on the whole has much of the time recently been favorable for farm work. What the belt as a whole needs is good rains in Texas and clear weather to the east of the Mississippi River and, as already intimated, with higher temperatures everywhere. Of late, Liverpool has been selling here and also Wall Street as well as the South. Speculation has been very dull. Everybody is wondering what will supply the needed incentive to larger trading.

To-day prices declined 16 to 22 points, in spite of rains in the central and eastern belts, and frosty weather west of the river, including Texas. The forecast was for fair weather in Texas and fair with frost in parts of the Eastern belt and showers in North Carolina. There are complaints of delay in field work and planting. It is feared that germination where cotton has been planted will be delayed by the cold weather and that frost may have nipped some of the young cotton in southern Texas. But the consensus of opinion is that it is too early to lay much stress on weather or crop conditions. It is hoped that Texas will get rains in April, and in the nature of things the temperatures throughout the belt must soon rise. Spinners' takings fell off. Liverpool reacted. Cotton goods were quiet. Spot markets were down 20 points with only a moderate business. Finally there is already more or less evening up for the Exchange holidays on Good Friday and Saturday. Final prices show a decline for the week of 4 to 10 points. Spot cotton ended at 19.65c. for middling, a decline of 10 points for the week.

The Exchange here will be closed Good Friday and Saturday of next week.

The following averages of the differences between grades, as figured from the Mar. 29 quotations of the ten markets designated by the Secretary of Agriculture, are the differences from middling established for deliveries in the New York market on Apr. 5:

Middling fair.....	.90 on	*Middling yellow tinged.....	1.06 off
Strict good middling.....	.64 on	*Strict low middling yellow tinged.....	1.63 off
Good middling.....	.39 on	*Low middling yellow tinged.....	2.35 off
Strict middling.....	.25 on	Good mid. light yellow stained.....	.71 off
Middling.....	Basis	*Strict mid. light yellow stained.....	1.17 off
Strict low middling.....	.32 off	*Middling light yellow stained.....	1.75 off
Low middling.....	.71 off	Good middling yellow stained.....	.93 off
*Strict good ordinary.....	1.36 off	*Strict middling yellow stained.....	1.59 off
Good ordinary.....	2.11 off	*Middling yellow stained.....	2.25 off
Good middling spotted.....	.23 on	Good middling gray.....	.45 off
Strict middling spotted.....	even	Strict middling gray.....	.74 off
Middling spotted.....	.37 off	*Middling gray.....	1.09 off
*Strict low middling spotted.....	.82 off	*Good middling blue stained.....	1.53 off
*Low middling spotted.....	1.45 off	*Strict middling blue stained.....	2.15 off
Strict good middling yellow tinged.....	even	*Middling blue stained.....	2.92 off
Good middling yellow tinged.....	.30 off		
Strict middling yellow tinged.....	.63 off		

\* Not deliverable on future contracts.

The official quotation for middling upland cotton in the New York market each day for the past week has been:

Mar. 524 to Mar. 30—	Sat. 19.85	Mon. 20.00	Tues. 20.00	Wed. 19.90	Thurs. 19.85	Fri. 19.6
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FUTURES.—The highest, lowest and closing prices at New York for the past week have been as follows:

Option for—	Saturday, Mar. 24.	Monday, Mar. 26.	Tuesday, Mar. 27.	Wednesday, Mar. 28.	Thursday, Mar. 29.	Friday, Mar. 30.
<b>April</b>						
Range..	19.30—	19.45—	19.47—	19.37—	19.31—	19.13—
Closing.	19.30	19.45	19.47	19.37	19.31	19.13
<b>May</b>						
Range..	19.23-19.38	19.42-19.60	19.38-19.58	19.40-19.52	19.34-19.45	19.12-19.42
Closing.	19.34-19.36	19.48-19.49	19.50-19.51	19.40-19.41	19.34-19.35	19.16-19.17
<b>June</b>						
Range..	19.29—	19.42—	19.43—	19.32—	19.25—	19.10—
Closing.	19.29	19.42	19.43	19.32	19.25	19.10
<b>July</b>						
Range..	19.13-19.27	19.29-19.49	19.28-19.45	19.24-19.37	19.17-19.30	18.98-19.26
Closing.	19.24-19.25	19.36-19.37	19.37-19.38	19.24-19.25	19.17-19.19	19.03-19.04
<b>Aug.</b>						
Range..	19.15—	19.26—	19.22—	19.11—	19.06—	18.93—
Closing.	19.15	19.26	19.22	19.11	19.06	18.93
<b>Sept.</b>						
Range..	19.05—	19.20-19.20	19.07—	18.97—	18.94—	18.83—
Closing.	19.05	19.15	19.07	18.97	18.94	18.83
<b>Oct.</b>						
Range..	18.78-18.97	18.99-19.15	18.88-19.06	18.83-18.91	18.79- 8.9	18.65-18.91
Closing.	18.95	19.01-19.02	18.92-18.94	18.83-18.85	18.82-18.83	18.73-18.74
<b>Nov.</b>						
Range..	18.89—	18.93—	18.86—	18.77—	18.76—	18.66—
Closing.	18.89	18.93	18.86	18.77	18.76	18.66
<b>Dec.</b>						
Range..	18.68-18.86	18.87-19.03	18.78-18.94	18.71-18.80	18.68-18.77	18.53-18.78
Closing.	18.83	18.87-18.89	18.81-18.82	18.71-18.72	18.70-18.71	18.59
<b>Jan.</b>						
Range..	18.68-18.84	18.87-19.02	18.80-18.93	18.68-18.77	18.67-18.72	18.52-18.70
Closing.	18.80-18.84	18.86-18.87	18.80	18.68	18.68	18.56

Range of future prices at New York for week ending Mar. 30 1928 and since trading began on each option:

Option for—	Range for Week.	Range Since Beginning of Option.
Mar. 1928.		14.75 Apr. 4 1927 24.99 Sept. 8 1927
Apr. 1928.		18.35 July 12 1927 26.67 Aug. 31 1927
May 1928.	19.12 Mar. 30 19.60 Mar. 26	17.06 Feb. 2 1928 25.07 Sept. 8 1927
June 1928.		17.32 Feb. 3 1928 21.77 Sept. 19 1927
July 1928.	18.98 Mar. 30 19.49 Mar. 26	17.10 Feb. 2 1928 24.70 Sept. 8 1927
Aug. 1928.		16.05 Feb. 8 1928 20.86 Nov. 9 1927
Sept. 1928.	19.20 Mar. 26 19.20 Mar. 26	17.45 Jan. 28 1928 21.10 Oct. 27 1927
Oct. 1928.	18.65 Mar. 30 19.15 Mar. 26	16.96 Feb. 2 1928 20.20 Nov. 9 1927
Nov. 1928.		17.25 Jan. 28 1928 18.80 Mar. 22 1928
Dec. 1928.	18.53 Mar. 30 19.03 Mar. 26	16.99 Feb. 4 1928 19.05 Jan. 3 1928
Jan. 1929.	18.52 Mar. 30 19.02 Mar. 26	17.00 Feb. 2 1928 18.92 Mar. 21 1928

THE VISIBLE SUPPLY OF COTTON to-night, as made up by cable and telegraph, is as follows. Foreign stocks, as well as afloat, are this week's returns, and consequently all foreign figures are brought down to Thursday evening. But to make the total the complete figures for to-night (Friday), we add the item of exports from the United States, including in it the exports of Friday only.

Mar. 30—	1928.	1927.	1926.	1925.
Stock at Liverpool.....	bales. 774,000	1,348,000	836,000	911,000
Stock at London.....				2,000
Stock at Manchester.....	80,000	170,000	86,000	139,000
Total Great Britain.....	854,000	1,518,000	922,000	1,052,000
Stock at Hamburg.....				
Stock at Bremen.....	506,000	655,000	262,000	291,000
Stock at Havre.....	306,000	295,000	218,000	202,000
Stock at Rotterdam.....	13,000	17,000	5,000	9,000
Stock at Barcelona.....	107,000	125,000	93,000	77,000
Stock at Genoa.....	55,000	57,000	12,000	38,000
Stock at Ghent.....				12,000
Stock at Antwerp.....				3,000
Total Continental stocks.....	987,000	1,149,000	590,000	632,000
Total European stocks.....	1,841,000	2,667,000	1,512,000	1,684,000
India cotton afloat for Europe.....	112,000	100,000	129,000	173,000
American cotton afloat for Europe.....	364,000	549,000	297,000	456,000
Egypt, Brazil, &c. afloat for Europe.....	75,000	95,000	82,000	81,000
Stock in Alexandria, Egypt.....	389,000	439,000	275,000	165,000
Stock in Bombay, India.....	851,000	577,000	845,000	808,000
Stock in U. S. ports.....	21,777,597	2,383,955	1,137,291	928,881
Stock in U. S. interior towns.....	2863,788	2,984,188	1,679,443	753,817
U. S. exports to-day.....				9,400
Total visible supply.....	6,273,385	7,795,143	5,956,734	5,059,098

Of the above, totals of American and other descriptions are as follows:

<b>American—</b>				
Liverpool stock.....	bales. 540,000	1,014,000	553,000	727,000
Manchester stock.....	63,000	155,000	70,000	119,000
Continental stock.....	935,000	1,092,000	541,000	570,000
American afloat for Europe.....	364,000	549,000	297,000	456,000
U. S. port stocks.....	21,777,597	2,383,955	1,137,291	928,881
U. S. interior stocks.....	2863,788	2,984,188	1,679,443	753,817
U. S. exports to-day.....				9,400
Total American.....	4,543,385	6,178,143	4,277,734	3,564,098
<b>East Indian, Brazil, &amp;c.—</b>				
Liverpool stock.....	234,000	334,000	283,000	184,000
London stock.....				2,000
Manchester stock.....	17,000	15,000	16,000	20,000
Continental stock.....	52,000	57,000	49,000	62,000
Indian afloat for Europe.....	112,000	100,000	129,000	173,000
Egypt, Brazil, &c. afloat.....	75,000	95,000	82,000	81,000
Stock in Alexandria, Egypt.....	389,000	439,000	275,000	165,000
Stock in Bombay, India.....	851,000	577,000	845,000	808,000
Total East India, &c.....	1,730,000	1,617,000	1,679,000	1,495,000
Total American.....	4,543,385	6,178,143	4,277,734	3,564,098

<b>Total visible supply.....</b>	6,273,385	7,795,143	5,956,734	5,059,098
Middling uplands, Liverpool.....	10.86d.	7.86d.	10.16d.	13.72d.
Middling uplands, New York.....	19.65c.	14.40c.	19.35c.	24.55c.
Egypt, good Sakel, Liverpool.....	21.49d.	15.15d.	17.15d.	36.30d.
Peruvian, rough good, Liverpool.....	13.25d.	11.00d.	18.00d.	20.75d.
Broad, fine, Liverpool.....	9.65d.	7.65d.	8.80d.	12.15d.
Tinnevely, good, Liverpool.....	10.35d.	7.50d.	9.35d.	12.80d.

Houston stocks are now included in the port stocks, in previous years they formed part of the interior stocks.

Continental imports for past week have been 141,000 bales. The above figures for 1928 show a decrease from last week of 91,706 bales, a loss of 1,521,758 from 1927, an increase of 316,651 bales over 1926, and a gain of 1,214,287 bales over 1925.

AT THE INTERIOR TOWNS the movement—that is, the receipts for the week and since Aug. 1, the shipments for the week and the stocks to-night, and the same items for the corresponding periods of the previous year, is set out in detail below:

Towns.	Movement to Mar. 30 1928.					Movement to April 1 1927.				
	Receipts.		Shipments.	Stocks Mar. 30.	Receipts.		Shipments.	Stocks April 1.		
	Week.	Season.			Week.	Season.				
Ala., Birmingham.....	926	84,931	621	9,354	774	91,254	611	12,108		
Eufaula.....	151	18,862	162	8,161	98	24,747	165	9,885		
Montgomery.....	558	72,674	1,874	21,404	180	120,564	1,710	37,783		
Selma.....	268	56,854	1,040	17,851	208	94,423	1,147	25,093		
Ark., Blytheville.....	141	77,704	475	11,028						
Forest City.....	38	36,694	389	10,447						
Helena.....	218	50,961	1,311	13,149	700	93,839	2,456	23,317		
Hope.....	533	47,421	658	3,793						
Jonesboro.....	31	31,657	225	3,112						
Little Rock.....	993	104,202	1,671	15,571	1,094	201,275	4,386	35,895		
Newport.....	271	48,426	418	3,466						
Pine Bluff.....	902	122,738	2,869	25,695	1,506	182,805	2,581	38,135		
Walnut Ridge.....	47	35,324	354	2,381						
Ga., Albany.....		4,976	148	1,754		8,761	103	2,959		
Athens.....	357	50,217	965	7,345	827	48,812	3,360	15,539		
Atlanta.....	2,797	117,901	1,827	29,470	2,090	245,453	4,949	49,545		
Augusta.....	3,760	242,464	3,891	60,709	4,486	343,633	4,270	94,800		
Columbus.....	78	50,739	100	1,838	584	46,004	300	8,712		
Macon.....	1,555	59,284	1,380	5,800	1,314	99,253	1,583	6,450		
Rome.....	50	33,546	1,100	16,874	344	50,312	900	24,902		
La., Shreveport.....	697	94,692	1,918	39,460	347	163,461	2,296	45,525		
Miss., Clarksdale.....	213	151,940	1,582	37,041	1,807	185,430	4,252	57,824		
Columbus.....	139	33,952	649	4,927		41,794		6,850		
Greenwood.....	291	156,743	1,824	55,852	739	180,127	6,093	50,460		
Meridian.....	390	38,899	800	6,256	350	51,800	335	8,052		
Natchez.....	131	36,274	206	17,903	276	38,390	1,248	4,245		
Vicksburg.....	175	17,679	732	3,967	220	35,166	742	13,705		
Yazoo City.....	40	27,621	271	8,990	33	44,716	586	14,089		
Mo., St. Louis.....	6,215	309,574	5,801	4,734	10,557	510,567	12,592	5,829		
N. C.,										

The above total shows that the interior stocks have decreased during the week 23,382 bales and are to-night 120,400 bales less than at the same period last year. The receipts at all towns have been 39,588 bales less than the same week last year.

NEW YORK QUOTATIONS FOR 32 YEARS.

1928	19.65c.	1920	41.50c.	1912	10.90c.	1904	15.15c.
1927	14.35c.	1919	28.30c.	1911	14.45c.	1903	9.90c.
1926	19.55c.	1918	34.95c.	1910	15.20c.	1902	8.94c.
1925	24.60c.	1917	19.10c.	1909	9.85c.	1901	8.19c.
1924	27.70c.	1916	12.10c.	1908	10.40c.	1900	9.88c.
1923	28.85c.	1915	9.65c.	1907	10.95c.	1899	6.31c.
1922	18.15c.	1914	13.75c.	1906	11.70c.	1898	6.19c.
1921	12.25c.	1913	12.90c.	1905	8.15c.	1897	7.21c.

MARKET AND SALES AT NEW YORK.

	Spot Market Closed.	Futures Market Closed.	SALES.		
			Spot.	Contr't.	Total.
Saturday	Quiet, 10 pts. adv.	Steady	-----	-----	-----
Monday	Quiet, 15 pts. adv.	Barely steady	-----	1,200	1,200
Tuesday	Quiet, unchanged.	Very steady	-----	100	100
Wednesday	Quiet, 10 pts. dec.	Steady	500	100	600
Thursday	Quiet, 5 pts. decline	Steady	-----	-----	-----
Friday	Quiet, 20 pts. dec.	Steady	-----	-----	-----
Total for week	-----	-----	500	14,000	1,900
Total since Aug. 1	-----	-----	247,253	824,100	1,071,353

OVERLAND MOVEMENT FOR THE WEEK AND SINCE AUG. 1.—We give below a statement showing the overland movement for the week and since Aug. 1, as made up from telegraphic reports Friday night. The results for the week and since Aug. 1 in the last two years are as follows:

	1927-28		1926-27	
	Week.	Since Aug. 1.	Week.	Since Aug. 1.
March 30—Shipped—	-----	-----	-----	-----
Via St. Louis	5,801	306,442	12,592	522,562
Via Mounds, &c.	4,120	221,556	5,920	289,920
Via Rock Island	-----	12,592	417	20,054
Via Louisville	649	26,742	934	46,033
Via Virginia points	5,210	191,273	5,456	207,309
Via other routes, &c.	5,339	307,268	16,498	503,338
Total gross overland	21,119	1,065,873	41,817	1,589,216
Deduct Shipments—	-----	-----	-----	-----
Overland to N. Y., Boston, &c.	1,121	70,480	2,014	111,014
Between interior towns	498	16,852	565	19,486
Inland, &c., from South	9,015	500,968	15,355	711,208
Total to be deducted	10,634	588,300	17,934	841,708
Leaving total net overland*	10,485	477,573	23,883	747,508

\* Including movement by rail to Canada.

The foregoing shows the week's net overland movement this year has been 10,485 bales, against 23,883 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 269,935 bales.

	1927-28		1926-27	
	Week.	Since Aug. 1.	Week.	Since Aug. 1.
In Sight and Spinners' Takings	-----	-----	-----	-----
Receipts at ports to Mar. 30	88,473	7,334,510	168,766	11,499,311
Net overland to Mar. 30	10,485	477,573	23,883	747,508
Southern consumption to Mar. 30	108,000	3,765,000	111,000	3,607,000
Total marketed	206,958	11,577,083	303,649	15,853,819
Interior stocks in excess	*23,382	490,956	*52,172	453,853
Excess of Southern mill takings over consumption to Mar. 1	-----	256,489	-----	718,892
Came into sight during week	183,576	-----	251,477	-----
Total in sight Mar. 30	-----	12,324,528	-----	17,026,564
North. spinn's s takings to Mar. 30	15,569	1,124,378	37,975	1,544,966

\* Decrease.

Movement into sight in previous years:

Year	Bales.	Year	Bales.
1926—April 2	170,485	1925-26	14,604,558
1925—April 3	112,832	1924-25	13,518,661
1924—April 4	108,407	1923-24	10,220,651

QUOTATIONS FOR MIDDLING COTTON AT OTHER MARKETS.—Below are the closing quotations for midding cotton at Southern and other principal cotton markets for each day of the week:

Week Ended Mar. 30.	Closing Quotations for Middling Cotton on—					
	Mondzy.	Saturday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wed. day.	Thursd. y.
Galveston	19.60	19.70	19.70	19.60	19.55	19.35
New Orleans	19.45	19.58	19.58	19.52	19.41	19.27
Mobile	19.25	19.40	19.40	19.30	19.25	19.05
Savannah	19.61	19.84	19.81	19.76	19.64	19.46
Norfolk	19.81	20.00	20.00	19.88	19.81	19.50
Baltimore	19.80	Holiday	20.00	20.00	19.81	19.50
Augusta	19.50	19.63	19.63	19.50	19.44	19.25
Memphis	18.85	19.00	19.00	18.90	18.85	18.65
Houston	19.45	19.60	19.60	19.50	19.45	19.25
Little Rock	18.55	18.70	18.70	18.60	18.60	18.38
Dallas	18.75	18.90	18.95	18.80	18.75	18.55
Fort Worth	18.75	18.90	18.90	18.80	18.75	18.60

NEW ORLEANS CONTRACT MARKET.—The closing quotations for leading contracts in the New Orleans cotton market for the past week have been as follows:

	Saturday, Mar. 24.	Monday, Mar. 26.	Tuesday, Mar. 27.	Wednesday, Mar. 28.	Thursday, Mar. 29.	Friday, Mar. 30.
March	19.30					
April						
May	19.05-19.06	19.18-19.20	19.18	19.11-19.12	19.00-19.01	18.87
June						
July	18.88-18.89	19.00	18.95-18.96	18.88-18.89	18.79-18.80	18.66
August						
September						
October	18.58-18.59	18.69-18.70	18.57	18.48-18.50	18.45-18.46	18.36
November						
December	18.58	18.71	18.58 Bid	18.47-18.49	18.46 Bid	18.35
January	18.60-18.61	18.70	18.60 Bid	18.52	18.50	18.37-18.38
Tone						
Spg	Quiet	Steady	Steady	Quiet	Quiet	Steady
Options	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady

CHANGES IN COTTON SUPPLY MOST IMPORTANT FACTOR IN PRICE CHANGES.—Changes in cotton production and prospective supplies have been found by Department of Agriculture economists to exert the most important influence on cotton prices. Were these changes less violent, says the department, it is certain that less violent price fluctuations would result.

These conclusions are the result of a statistical and economic study of factors affecting the price of cotton. The study is regarded as especially timely because of the 1926-27 season, characterized by a record cotton crop and depressed prices, and the present season with a smaller crop with a price recovery.

These situations raised such questions as these: What effect has the size of the crop had upon prices? Upon the value of the crop? What effect have low or high prices had upon the next year's acreage? What effect have changes in business conditions had upon the price of cotton?

The effort to answer these questions involved a study of factors influencing the yearly and monthly price variations over a period of 20 years, including many years of record and low production and respectively depressed and high prices.

This study, just completed, indicates to the economists that the two factors of supply (actual and potential) and the four factors representing demand (changes in domestic consumption, exports, business conditions, and the annual and seasonal demand for cotton), when taken together over a period of 20 years, explain about 90% of all of the monthly fluctuations in the price of cotton.

The department says that variations in the factors of supply exert greater influence on price than changes in the factors of demand, inasmuch as changes in the basic demand for cotton, arising from the growth of population, and changes in the needs and buying power of consumers vary comparatively little from month to month and from year to year, whereas extreme variations in supply are frequent. Furthermore, says the department, despite much adverse criticism of crop reports, but chiefly because of these reports, it is much easier for the market to gauge and measure changes in supply than changes in demand.

A detailed report of the study has been published in Technical Bulletin No. 50-T, entitled "Factors Affecting the Price of Cotton," copies of which may be obtained from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

RUMOR OF NEW COTTON EXCHANGE IN NEW YORK UNFOUNDED.—At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the New York Cotton Exchange, held Friday afternoon (Mar. 23), the rumor of the formation of a new Cotton Exchange in New York was thoroughly discussed, and so far as the Board has been able to ascertain, it is stated there is absolutely no foundation for the rumor, so far as any member of the Exchange is concerned.

WEATHER REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.—Reports to us by telegraph this evening indicate that rainfall as a rule has been light and scattered in most sections of the cotton belt. Temperatures during the week have been higher and much land has been prepared for cotton planting. Some seed has been planted in the lower Mississippi Valley. In Texas early planted cotton has recovered from last week's frost injury and the condition is now fairly good.

Mobile, Ala.—Rain has interfered somewhat with farm work. Very little cotton has been planted to date. Shipments of fertilizer continue heavy.

	Rain.	Rainfall.	Thermometer			
			high	low	mean	mean
Galveston, Texas	1 day	0.08 in.	high 73	low 51	mean 62	
Ablene	-----	dry	high 96	low 32	mean 64	
Brownsville	-----	dry	high 102	low 60	mean 81	
Corpus Christi	-----	dry	high 86	low 54	mean 70	
Dallas	-----	dry	high --	low 34	mean --	
Del Rio	-----	dry	high --	low 46	mean --	
Palestine	1 day	0.18 in.	high 90	low 36	mean 63	
San Antonio	1 day	0.06 in.	high 92	low 46	mean 69	
Taylor	-----	dry	high --	low 40	mean --	
New Orleans	2 days	2.34 in.	high --	low --	mean 71	
Mobile, Ala.	3 days	1.06 in.	high 78	low 53	mean 67	
Savannah, Ga.	3 days	1.69 in.	high 84	low 49	mean 66	
Charleston, S. C.	? days	0.47 in.	high 77	low 49	mean 63	
Charlotte, N. C.	? days	0.63 in.	high 81	low 37	mean 61	

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. 30 1928.		April 1 1927.	
	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.
New Orleans	Above zero of gauge.	9.8	18.3	
Memphis	Above zero of gauge.	25.4	41.0	
Nashville	Above zero of gauge.	18.3	15.4	
Shreveport	Above zero of gauge.	9.5	19.2	
Vicksburg	Above zero of gauge.	35.1	49.6	

RECEIPTS FROM THE PLANTATIONS.—The following table indicates the actual movement each week from the plantations. The figures do not include overland receipts nor Southern consumption; they are simply a statement of the weekly movement from the plantations of that part of the crop which finally reaches the market through the outports.

Week Ended	Receipts at Ports.			Stocks at Interior Towns.			Receipts from Plantations		
	1927.	1926.	1925.	1927.	1926.	1925.	1927.	1926.	1925.
Dec. 31	159,069	323,796	213,200	1,328,743	1,562,861	2,034,905	170,042	325,197	247,971
Jan. 1928.	1927.	1926.	1925.	1927.	1926.	1925.	1927.	1926.	1925.
6	110,324	238,809	151,454	1,295,532	1,529,304	2,023,364	77,113	205,252	160,090
13	117,331	264,749	178,734	1,261,688	1,509,833	1,999,693	83,487	284,220	155,091
20	122,215	296,254	203,160	1,217,543	1,487,981	1,979,161	78,070	274,402	185,628
27	120,405	258,932	171,156	1,180,096	1,467,429	1,966,783	82,958	238,800	158,778
Feb. 3	139,567	235,198	173,227	1,134,087	1,404,189	1,930,287	93,558	171,958	136,731
10	111,825	228,441	148,354	1,087,654	1,350,179	1,912,997	65,392	174,431	151,064
17	107,419	206,770	148,404	1,049,180	1,305,550	1,893,776	68,945	162,171	128,456
24	75,323	210,193	120,512	1,023,120	1,279,194	1,866,224	49,263	184,807	93,687
Mar. 2	62,281	196,159	118,766	987,384	1,224,580	1,836,790	26,545	141,545	88,669
9	70,755	217,975	105,260	941,043	1,168,286	1,810,852	24,434	161,681	79,322
16	73,234	227,560	121,458	916,246	1,097,531	1,760,002	48,437	156,805	70,608
23	76,637	185,888	104,414	887,170	1,036,360	1,730,985	47,561	124,717	75,397
30	88,473	168,766	110,433	863,788	984,188	1,679,443	65,091	116,594	58,891

The above statement shows: (1) That the total receipts from the plantations since Aug. 1 1927 are 7,818,657 bales; in 1926-7 were 11,665,939 bales, and in 1925-6 were 9,886,401 bales. (2) That although the receipts at the outports from the past week were 88,473 bales, the actual movement from plantations was 65,091 bales, stocks at interior towns

having decreased 23,382 bales during the week. Last year receipts from the plantations for the week were 116,594 bales and for 1926 they were 56,891 bales.

**WORLD 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 Aug. 1 for the last two seasons, from all sources from which statistics are obtainable, also the takings or amounts gone out of sight for the like period.

Cotton Takings, Week and Season.	1927-28.		1926-27.	
	Week.	Season.	Week.	Season.
Visible supply Mar. 23	6,365,091	-----	8,051,959	-----
Visible supply Aug. 1	-----	4,961,754	-----	3,646,413
American in sight Mar. 30	183,576	12,324,528	251,477	17,026,564
Bombay receipts to Mar. 29	116,000	2,190,000	79,000	2,228,000
Other India ship'ts to Mar. 29	-----	423,500	-----	297,000
Alexandria receipts to Mar. 28	14,000	1,127,860	25,000	1,433,400
Other supply to Mar 28	6,000	460,000	10,000	557,000
Total supply	6,684,667	21,487,642	8,423,436	25,188,377
Deduct	-----	-----	-----	-----
Visible supply Mar. 30	6,273,385	6,273,385	7,795,143	7,795,143
Total takings to Mar. 30 a	411,282	15,214,257	628,293	17,393,234
Of which American	290,282	11,170,897	477,293	13,086,834
Of which other	121,000	4,043,360	151,000	4,306,400

\* Embraces receipts in Europe from Brazil, Smyrna, West Indies, &c.  
 a This total embraces since Aug. 1 the total estimated consumption by Southern mills, 3,765,000 bales in 1927-28 and 3,607,000 bales in 1926-27—takings not being available—and the aggregate amounts taken by Northern and foreign spinners, 11,449,257 bales in 1927-28 and 13,786,234 bales in 1926-27, of which 7,405,897 bales and 9,479,834 bales American.  
 b Estimated.

**INDIA COTTON MOVEMENT FROM ALL PORTS.**—

The receipts of India cotton at Bombay and the shipments from all India ports for the week and for the season from Aug. 1, as cabled, for three years, have been as follows:

March 29, Receipts at—	1927-28.		1926-27.		1925-26.	
	Week.	Since Aug. 1.	Week.	Since Aug. 1.	Week.	Since Aug. 1.
	Bombay	116,000	2,190,000	79,000	2,228,000	97,000

Exports from—	For the Week.				Since August 1.			
	Great Britan.	Conti-nent.	Japan & China.	Total.	Great Britan.	Conti-nent.	Japan & China.	Total.
	Bombay—							
1927-28	5,000	21,000	58,000	84,000	51,000	400,000	713,000	1,164,000
1926-27	1,000	4,000	55,000	60,000	6,000	238,000	1,199,000	1,443,000
1925-26	---	13,000	61,000	74,000	34,000	381,000	1,275,000	1,690,000
Other India—								
1927-28	---	---	---	---	72,500	351,000	---	423,500
1926-27	4,000	2,000	---	6,000	31,000	286,000	---	297,000
1925-26	8,000	7,000	---	15,000	88,000	353,000	---	441,000
Total all—								
1927-28	5,000	21,000	58,000	84,000	123,500	751,000	713,000	1,587,500
1926-27	5,000	6,000	55,000	66,000	37,000	504,000	1,199,000	1,740,000
1925-26	8,000	20,000	61,000	89,000	122,000	734,000	1,275,000	2,131,000

According to the foregoing, Bombay appears to show an increase compared with last year in the week's receipts of 37,000 bales. Exports from all Indian ports record an increase of 18,000 bales during the week, and since Aug. 1 show a decrease of 152,500 bales.

**ALEXANDRIA RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.**—We now receive weekly a 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 28.	1927-28.	1926-27.	1925-26.
Receipts (centars)—			
This week	70,000	125,000	90,000
Since Aug. 1	5,295,825	7,167,674	6,970,652

Export (bales)—	This Week.	Since Aug. 1.	This Week.	Since Aug. 1.	This Week.	Since Aug. 1.
	To Liverpool	4,000	110,545	6,500	182,549	2,750
To Manchester, &c.	---	118,055	---	142,767	---	151,580
To Continent and India	4,000	292,949	5,750	274,635	4,500	263,284
To America	3,000	95,459	400	98,264	1,000	123,194
Total exports	11,000	617,008	12,650	698,215	8,250	693,777

Note.—A centar is 99 lbs. Egyptian bales weight about 750 lbs. This statement shows that the receipts for the week ending Mar. 28 were 70,000 cantars and the foreign shipments 11,000 bales.

**MANCHESTER MARKET.**—Our report received by cable to-night from Manchester states that the market in both yarns and cloth is steady. Manufacturers are generally well under contract. We give prices to-day below and leave those for previous weeks of this and last year for comparison.

	1927.					1926.				
	32s Cop	8 1/2 Lbs. Shrt-ings, Common to Finest.	8 1/2 Lbs. Shrt-ings, Common to Finest.	Cotton M'kd'd'g Up'l'ds		32s Cop	8 1/2 Lbs. Shrt-ings, Common to Finest.	8 1/2 Lbs. Shrt-ings, Common to Finest.	Cotton M'kd'd'g Up'l'ds	
Dec.—	d.	s. d.	s. d.	d.	d.	d. s.	d.	s. d.	d.	
30	15 1/4 @ 17	13 4 @ 14 1	11.60	11 6 @ 12 3/4	11 6 @ 12 0				6.89	
Jan.—										
6	15 1/4 @ 17	13 5 @ 14 1	10.92	11 3/4 @ 12 3/4	11 6 @ 12 0				6.98	
13	15 1/4 @ 16 1/2	13 5 @ 14 1	10.90	11 3/4 @ 13	11 7 @ 12 1				7.16	
20	12 1/2 @ 16 1/2	13 7 @ 14 1	10.82	11 3/4 @ 13	12 0 @ 12				7.30	
27	15 @ 16 1/2	3 6 @ 14 0	10.32	12 @ 13	12 1 @ 12 3				7.26	
Feb.—										
3	14 1/4 @ 15 1/4	13 5 @ 13 7	9.79	11 3/4 @ 13 1/4	12 1 @ 12 3				7.47	
10	14 1/4 @ 16	13 6 @ 13 7	10.07	12 @ 13 3/4	12 2 @ 12 4				7.69	
17	14 1/4 @ 16 1/2	13 6 @ 14 0	10.25	12 3/4 @ 14	12 3 @ 12 6				7.76	
24	14 3/4 @ 16 1/4	13 6 @ 14 0	10.40	12 3/4 @ 14 1/4	12 4 @ 12 6				7.77	
Mar.—										
2	15 @ 16 1/4	13 5 @ 13 7	10.63	12 3/4 @ 14 1/4	12 6 @ 13 0				7.93	
9	15 @ 16 1/4	13 5 @ 13 7	10.54	12 3/4 @ 14 1/4	12 5 @ 12 7				7.70	
16	15 @ 16 1/4	13 5 @ 13 7	10.77	12 3/4 @ 14 1/4	12 5 @ 12 7				7.54	
23	15 1/2 @ 17 0	13 @ 14 0	10.96	12 3/4 @ 14 1/4	12 4 @ 12 6				7.71	
30	15 1/2 @ 17 0	13 6 @ 14 1	10.86	12 3/4 @ 14 1/4	12 4 @ 12 6				7.86	

**SHIPPING NEWS.**—As shown on a previous page, the exports of cotton from the United States the past week have reached 116,713 bales. The shipments in detail, as made up from mail and telegraphic reports, are as follows:

<b>NEW YORK</b> —To Liverpool—March 25—Antonio, 3,246—Celtic, 2,998	Bales. 6,244
To Rotterdam—March 23—Antonio, 100	100
To Japan—March 23—Japanese Prince, 200	200
To Corona—March 26—Alfonso VIII, 100	100
To Gijon—March 26—Alfonso VIII, 100	100
To Bremen—March 27—George Washington, 100	100
28—Goldbek, 4,242	4,342
To Stockholm—March 28—Kolsnaren, 200	200
<b>GALVESTON</b> —To Liverpool—March 22—Anselma de Larrinaga, 2,821—March 27—West Ekkon, 7,145	9,966
To Manchester—March 22—Anselma de Larrinaga, 3,236—March 27—West Ekkon, 2,037	5,273
To Copenhagen—March 22—Gorm, 600	600
To Bombay—March 22—Ilona Siemens, 11,500—March 27—Elbek, 5,308	16,808
To Genoa—March 23—Labbette, 1,290	1,290
To Venice—March 23—Labbette, 500	500
To Piraeus—March 23—Labbette, 225	225
To Murmansk—March 26—Hilversum, 6,000	6,000
To Bremen—March 26—Brave Coeur, 3,691—March 28—Uganda, 2,318	6,009
To Barcelona—March 27—Sapinero, 1,317	1,317
<b>NEW ORLEANS</b> —To Havre—March 23—Cranford, 416—March 24—Gand, 800	1,216
To Ghent—March 23—Cranford, 802	802
To San Felipe—March 23—Irona, 100	100
To Japan—March 23—Hanover, 2,600	2,600
To Dunkirk—March 24—Gand, 845	845
To Antwerp—March 24—Gand, 200	200
To Genoa—March 24—Monstella, 4,370	4,370
To Rotterdam—March 27—Leerdam, 490	490
To Corunna—March 27—Leerdam, 1	1
To Oporto—Mar. 27—Ogontz, 900	900
To Bremen—Mar. 27—West Chetac, 1,469—Mar. 28—Riol, 4,306	5,775
To Hamburg—Mar. 27—West Chetac, 410	410
<b>CHARLESTON</b> —To Bremen—Mar. 22—Grete, 805—Mar. 25—Liberty Glo, 100—Mar. 29—Heddernheim, 251	2,389
To Rotterdam—Mar. 22—Grete, 50	50
To Liverpool—Mar. 25—Liberty Glo, 398	398
To Manchester—Mar. 25—Liberty Glo, 707	707
<b>PENSACOLA</b> —To Bremen—Mar. 23—West Hardaway, 50—To Liverpool—Mar. 29—West Madaket, 442	442
<b>TEXAS CITY</b> —To Liverpool—Mar. 19—Anselma de Larrinaga, 836—To Manchester—Mar. 19—Anselma de Larrinaga, 1,786—Mar. 26—West Ekkon, 282	2,068
<b>HOUSTON</b> —To Genoa—Mar. 23—Labbette, 721—To Vejle—Mar. 28—Trolleholm, 400	721
To Venice—Mar. 23—Labbette, 100	100
To Aalborg—Mar. 28—Trolleholm, 33	33
To Piraeus—Mar. 23—Labbette, 300	300
To Gefle—Mar. 28—Trolleholm, 174	174
To Salonia—Mar. 23—Labbette, 25	25
To Norrkoping—Mar. 28—Trolleholm, 100	100
To Bremen—Mar. 24—Brave Coeur, 4,088—Mar. 27—York, 4,140	8,228
To Barcelona—Mar. 27—Yorck, 1,058	1,058
To Havre—Mar. 29—Hornsby Castle, 3,222; Brush, 4,046	7,268
To Ghent—Mar. 29—Hornsby Castle, 1,186; Brush, 482	1,668
To Dunkirk—Mar. 29—Brush, 100	100
To Gotenburg—Mar. 28—Trolleholm, 600	600
To Drammen—Mar. 28—Trolleholm, 100	100
<b>NORFOLK</b> —To Manchester—Mar. 26—Cold Harbor, 1,425—To Antwerp—Mar. 26—Cochama County, 100—To Rotterdam—Mar. 27—Belleplene, 112—To Liverpool—Mar. 28—Hoxie, 1,500—To Bremen—Mar. 29—Westpool, 1,304	1,425
<b>SAN FRANCISCO</b> —To Japan—Mar. 23—President Harrison, 64	64
<b>MOBILE</b> —To Liverpool—Mar. 23—Philadelphia, 1,605—To Manchester—Mar. 23—Philadelphia, 250—To Rotterdam—Mar. 23—West Syska, 100—To Antwerp—Mar. 23—West Syska, 100—To Japan—Mar. 26—Hanover, 1,500	1,605
<b>WILMINGTON</b> —To Venice—Mar. 29—Laura C., 2,650—To Trieste—Mar. 29—Laura C., 400	2,650
Total	116,713

**COTTON FREIGHT.**—Current rates for cotton from New York, as furnished by Lambert & Burrows, Inc., are as follows, quotations being in cents per pound.

	High Density	Stand-ard.	High Density.	Stand-ard.	High Density.	Stand-ard.	
Liverpool	40c.	55c.	Oslo	50c.	60c.	Shanghai	70c.
Manchester	40c.	55c.	Stockholm	60c.	75c.	Bombay	60c.
Antwerp	30c.	45c.	Trieste	50c.	65c.	Bremen	45c.
Ghent	30c.	45c.	Flume	50c.	65c.	Hamburg	45c.
Havre	31c.	46c.	Lisbon	45c.	60c.	Piraeus	85c.
Rotterdam	40c.	55c.	Oporto	60c.	75c.	Salonica	85c.
Genoa	50c.	65c.	Barcelona	30c.	45c.	Ventee	50c.
			Japan	65c.	80c.		

**LIVERPOOL.**—By cable from Liverpool we have the following statement of the week's sales, stocks, &c., at that port:

	Mar. 9.	Mar. 16.	Mar. 23.	Mar. 30.
Sales of the week	41,000	38,000	46,000	39,000
Of which American	27,000	24,000	28,000	25,000
Actual exports	1,000	2,000	1,000	1,000
Forwarded	71,000	63,000	64,000	60,000
Total stocks	775,000	761,000	757,000	774,000
Of which American	546,000	534,000	738,000	540,000
Total imports	70,000	58,000	56,000	87,000
Of which American	57,000	36,000	37,000	55,000
Amount afloat	210,000	221,000	237,000	198,000
Of which American	108,000	126,000	136,000	114,000

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,							
P. M.	Quiet.	A fair business doing.	Moderate demand.	Easier.	Moderate demand.	Quiet.	Quiet.
Mid-Up'ds	10.91d.	10.99d.	11.03d.	10.94d.	10.94d.	10.86d.	10.86d.
Sales	4,000	7,000	7,000	8,000	8,000	6,000	6,000
Futures	Barely st'y market	St'dy, un-changed to 9 pts. decline.	St'dy, un-changed to 3 pts. adv.	St'dy, un-changed to 2 pts. adv.	Barely st'y to 9 pts. decline.	Steady to 1 to 4 pts. advance.	Steady; un-changed to 4 pts. adv.
Market,							
P. M.	St'dy, un-changed to 1 pt. adv.	Quiet but st'y, 9 to 11 pts. adv.	Barely st'y to 1 pt. adv.	Quiet to 4 to 12 decline.	St'y, 2 pts. to 3 pts. adv.	Barely st'y; to 8 pts. decline.	Barely st'y; to 8 pts. decline.

Prices of futures at Liverpool for each day are given below:

Mar. 24 to Mar. 30.	Sat.		Mon.		Tues.		Wed.		Thurs.		Fri.	
	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.
March	12.15	12.30	12.15	4.00	12.15	4.00	12.15	4.00	12.15	4.00	12.15	4.00
April	10.44	10.49	10.53	10.53	10.54	10.49	10.50	10.49	10.48	10.45	10.40	10.40
May	10.33	10.40	10.42	10.43	10.43	10.38	10.38	10.38	10.38	10.38	10.38	10.33
June	10.29	10.36	10.39	10.39	10.38	10.33	10.34	10.34	10.34	10.34	10.29	10.29
July	10.23	10.30	10.33	10.33	10.32	10.26	10.27	10.28	10.28	10.28	10.23	10.23
August	10.18	10.25	10.28	10.28	10.27	10.20	10.21	10.22	10.22	10.22	10.17	10.17
September	10.11	10.18	10.21	10.20	10.19	10.12	10.13	10.14	10.14	10.14	10.10	10.09
October	10.03	10.10	10.13	10.12	10.12	10.04	10.02	10.04	10.03	10.03	0.99	0.99
November	9.95	10.03	10.05	10.04	10.04	9.96	9.94	9.96	9.95	9.95	9.95	9.91
December	9.90	9.98	10.00	9.99	9.99	9.90	9.88	9.90	9.89	9.89	9.89	9.85
January	9.90	9.98	10.00	9.99	9.99	9.90	9.88	9.90	9.89	9.89	9.89	9.85
February	9.88	9.96	9.98	9.97	9.97	9.88	9.86	9.88	9.87	9.87	9.88	9.84
March	9.86	9.95	9.97	9.96	9.96	9.86	9.84	9.86	9.85	9.86	9.86	9.82
March	9.85	9.94	9.96	9.95	9.95	9.85	9.83	9.86	9.85	9.86	9.86	9.82

**BREADSTUFFS**

Friday Night, March 30 1928.

Flour has still been for the most part quiet here. Trade in other words keeps within the old limits. People still buy from hand to mouth; they have got the habit. Some are said to be pretty well supplied. Others are taking chances. Deliveries are quick. They think there is little risk. Let the other fellow carry the load. And so on. Later in the week, prices advanced in some cases 10c. in response to a rise in wheat. Northwestern mills have had less business in the last few weeks. Canadian mills have had only a moderate trade. Price reductions of 75c. to \$1 a ton have been announced by the leading city and Western feed mill agents. Demand was smaller. The season for pasturage approaches. City bran is now quoted at \$45.75 and Red Dog at \$48.

Wheat on the 26th inst. declined for a time and then advanced 1 to 1 1/4c., the latter on July. But Liverpool was unchanged to 5/8d. lower and that told for a time; also scattered rains in the Central States and the Southwest. Speculation too was not active. May for a time was sold rather freely. The decrease in the United States visible supply last week was only 637,000 bushels. Something more than that had been expected. The total is now some 17,000,000 bushels larger than a year ago, i. e., 68,660,000 bushels against 51,845,000 in 1927. Foreign markets were reported quiet. Some reports said that the belt had ample moisture for the time being. The export demand fell off. Winnipeg was sluggish. Flour was slow. On the other hand, the acreage abandonment, it is said, will be large, owing to Winter killing. Dust and sand storms and green bugs were reported in parts of the Central West. Some reports stated that the abandonment of acreage in the Far Western States, including Colorado and Nevada, is said to be from 40% and upward. But there were, however, larger offerings of new Argentine wheat at Liverpool. The small Australian visible supply, however, of 39,000,000 bushels against 64,000,000 on March 1 last year, attracted attention. World's shipments and the total on passage were about as expected, i. e., 17,134,000 bushels. The quantity on passage increased 824,000 bushels. The world's visible supply on March 1 is stated at 407,840,000 bushels against 374,030,000 last year and 311,340,000 two years ago. On the 27th inst. an early decline of 1/2 to 3/4c. on prospects of rain and warmer weather and the poor cables was followed by a rally of 1 1/2 to 1 3/4c. on a good demand from commission houses on waiting orders and covering. But the rally was not fully maintained. Liverpool ended 1/8 to 3/8d. lower. Buenos Aires declined. Liverpool reported increased offerings from Argentine and the demand slack. Some crop reports from the Southwest were more hopeful. Export sales were only 250,000 bushels. Yet the ending was 1/4 to 1/2c. higher. Shorts deemed it advisable to cover. Milling demand for choice grades is constant at high premiums if medium and ordinary are dull. The cash demand increased at Minneapolis and Winnipeg. Damage reports from the West and Southwest are not believed to be entirely groundless by any means. The "Kansas Weekly" report said: "The past week brought little change in the general farm outlook. Moisture was lacking except for a few light and scattered showers. Top soil dried out rapidly in the closing days of the week, owing to high temperatures. The surface moisture is apparently sufficient except in northeastern counties. Wheat made good growth. Fields of heavy growth are being pastured. Spotted Winter kill is noticeable in many counties but abandonment from this cause will be light. The heaviest loss will be in the northwest from lack of Fall and Winter moisture."

Many traders have been bullish on the idea that there is to be a short crop in the soft Winter wheat sections of the Central West, and a large abandonment of acreage. Crop and weather reports will probably be dominant factors in the next three or four months to come. An unusually large abandonment of acreage due to Winter killing is feared. Official figures put February exports of United States wheat and flour at 6,500,000 bushels or only 2,300,000 less than for the same month last year. A much more pronounced decrease had been expected. United States wheat did very well in competition with much cheaper Argentine and Canadian wheat, as domestic grain was of attractive quality. That may continue to help domestic exportation. The visible supply in Australia is now placed at 39,000,000 bushels against 64,000,000 on March 1 last year. The surplus is not being pressed for sale and will only be available, it is said, on an advance. On the 26th inst. prices advanced 2 to 2 1/2c. It was the most active day seen for some time. Winnipeg was higher. There was a better outside interest. Commission houses bought as the Central States sent reports that the abandonment of acreage will be large and the feeling was general that private reports to be issued on April 1 will be bullish. Some advices from the West and Southwest reported the outlook satisfactory, but high winds and insects, it is feared, have done damage in some territories. The weekly weather report stated that rain was needed in Iowa, Illinois and Indiana, but that warmer weather and light rains had done much to stimulate growth the past week. Foreign advices were unfavorable. Rain was said to be interrupting farm work in Australia and damage was reported in France with the weather bad. Export sales were small. On the 29th inst. prices advanced with Liverpool up and export sales over 1,000,000 bushels. Liverpool, Canada and Argentina undersell America. But crop advices from the Central States were unfavorable.

To-day prices closed 1/2 to 1 1/2c. lower in the various markets. Winnipeg stood up the best. But the cables were not sympathetic, with the recent advance on this side. Week-end profit taking was very noticeable. The Southwest was dry. The forecast was for similar conditions. Export sales were only 200,000 bushels. Rains or snows in the soft wheat section caused considerable selling. On the other hand, many complaints came from Missouri and Ohio. Private reports are expected to be unfavorable, or in other words to show a total much smaller than the last crop of Winter wheat. But Liverpool closed 1/8 to 3/8d. lower and Buenos Aires 1c. lower. Argentine exports this week are 6,979,000 bushels; Australian, 2,200,000, and North American, according to Bradstreet, 7,045,000 against 6,200,000 last year. The world's shipments this week look like 16,250,000. No. 2 red Winter at Chicago sold at 2 1/4 to 2 6c. over May. Chicago March at one time was under May, though it was 5/8c. over May at the close. Final prices show a rise for the week of 3 to 5c.

**DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT IN NEW YORK.**

No. 2 red	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
-----	175 3/4	176	175 3/4	178	179 3/4	182 3/4

**DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT FUTURES IN CHICAGO.**

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
March delivery	139 3/4	140 3/4	140 3/4	142 3/4	144	142 3/4
May delivery	139 3/4	139 3/4	139 3/4	141 3/4	143 3/4	144 3/4
July delivery	136 3/4	137 3/4	137 3/4	140 3/4	142 3/4	141 3/4
September delivery	133 3/4	135 3/4	135 3/4	138 3/4	140 3/4	139

**DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT FUTURES IN WINNIPEG.**

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
March delivery	141 1/2	141 3/4	141 3/4	142 3/4	143 3/4	143
May delivery	142 3/4	142 3/4	142 3/4	144 3/4	145 3/4	144 3/4
July delivery	134 3/4	135 3/4	136 3/4	137 3/4	138 3/4	137 3/4

Indian corn declined 1/8 to 5/8c. early on the 26th inst. with the receipts somewhat larger than expected, little export demand and a certain amount of liquidation. But a rally came later which left the closing prices on that day 1 to 1 1/2c. net higher. For the cash demand increased, smaller receipts were predicted, shippers and industries bought freely, and the United States visible supply unexpectedly fell off last week despite larger receipts, some 1,388,000 bushels, compared with an increase in the same week last year of 15,000 bushels. The total is 44,153,000 bushels against 48,837,000 a year ago. On the 27th inst. prices declined early 1 1/4 to 1 1/2c. on liquidation but rallied 1 1/4c. from the low on good buying by commission houses and fears of bad weather. The net decline for the day was 1/4 to 5/8c. Local traders bought and the market gave a good account of itself. A better cash demand prevailed and the basis was 1c. higher as compared with futures. The receipts were small and seem likely to continue so for some time. The industries were better buyers. No export trade was reported however. Argentine was cutting under American prices. On the 28th inst. prices closed 3/8 to 3c. higher, with buying on prospects of unfavorable weather over a

large section of the belt. Country offerings were small and southwestern carlot receipts moderate. On the 29th inst. prices closed 1 to 1 1/2c. higher with a sharp decrease in the country movement and a forecast of rain and snow and a larger cash demand.

To-day prices were irregular. The swing was nearly 2c. on the fluctuations. The ending was 1/4c. lower to 1/4c. higher. Early in the day there was a rise of 5/8 to 1c. Cash markets were firm. The weather was unsettled. The receipts were light. Cash demand was fair. Some bullish reports came from Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, to the effect that the farm stocks there were evidently not large. Profit-taking was the cause of the later decline, together with a forecast for clearing weather. Short selling also had its effect. Final prices show a rise for the week of 1 to 2 3/4c.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF CORN IN NEW YORK.

Table with 5 columns: No., Sat., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri. Row: No. 2 yellow

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF CORN FUTURES IN CHICAGO.

Table with 5 columns: Month, Sat., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri. Rows: March, May, July, September delivery

Oats on the 26th inst. advanced slightly, an upward tendency being restrained by reports that the seeding was early under good conditions. On the other hand, the cash situation was still very firm. Premiums were high. The receipts were small. The United States visible supply decreased last week 700,000 bushels against 901,000 a year ago. The total is only 16,979,000 against 40,314,000 a year ago or less than half that in 1927.

To-day prices ended 1/2 to 1c. lower on heavy selling, to take profits. Also there was selling on the decline in other grain. Heavy rains and snows prevailed in parts of the belt. Light receipts will be the result. Yet this had no effect. There was less buying. Covering finally reined up the decline. May was rather the firmest month. Cash prices were unchanged to 1/2c. lower with a fair trade. Final prices for futures were 1/8c. lower to 1 3/4c. higher for the week.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS IN NEW YORK.

Table with 5 columns: No., Sat., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri. Row: No. 2 white

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS FUTURES IN CHICAGO.

Table with 5 columns: Month, Sat., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri. Rows: March, May, July delivery

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS FUTURES IN WINNIPEG.

Table with 5 columns: Month, Sat., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri. Rows: March, May, July delivery

Rye advanced 1c. on the 26th inst. with wheat up and at least moderate sales for export. The United States visible supply increased last week 230,000 bushels against a decrease in the same week last year of 6,000 bushels. But the total is still only 4,894,000 bushels against 14,464,000 a year ago. Minneapolis barley opened on the 27th inst. 1/2c. lower with May 85 1/2c. On the 27th inst. prices declined a trifle in the net result. They kept company with those for wheat. Exporters took 150,000 bushels and rye acted very well. On the 28th inst. prices closed 3/4 to 1 1/4c. up with wheat higher and some export business reported. On the 29th inst. export sales of 150,000 bushels, the rise in wheat, and covering of shorts, sent prices up 1 1/2 to 2 1/4c. net.

To-day prices ended 1/2 to 1 1/2c. lower in sympathy with a drop in other grain. Also there was realizing. Buying was less aggressive. Some buying there was against export business, and also because Berlin was reported firmer. That market closed unchanged to 1/2c. higher. Export sales in this country were estimated at 50,000 to 100,000 bushels. At Chicago cash rye was 1 to 1 1/4c. higher. Final prices of futures were 1 1/2 to 2 1/4c. higher than last Friday.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF RYE FUTURES IN CHICAGO.

Table with 5 columns: Month, Sat., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri. Rows: March, May, July, September delivery

Closing quotations were as follows:

Complex table listing prices for GRAIN (Wheat, Corn, Rye, Barley) and FLOUR (Spring patents, Soft winter straights, etc.)

For other tables usually given here, see page 1932.

INTENTIONS OF FARMERS TO PLANT.—The United States Department of Agriculture issued on March 16 its report on farmers' intentions to plant wheat, corn, oats, tobacco, potatoes, &c., in 1928. The report is as follows:

This report presents farmers' intentions to plant in 1928, as reported to the U. S. Department of Agriculture on March 1. The statement of intentions to plant has been prepared by the Crop Reporting Board of the Department based upon returns from about 50,000 producers. An analysis of this report, as it relates to the "Agricultural Outlook" issued Jan. 30, will be issued Thursday, March 22. The purpose of this report is to furnish information which will enable farmers to make such further adjustments in their plans for 1928 plantings as may seem desirable.

The statement of farmers' intentions to plant is not a forecast of the acreage that will actually be planted. It is simply an indication of what farmers had in mind to plant at the time they made their reports, compared with the acreage grown by them last year. The acreage actually planted may be larger or smaller than these early intention reports indicate, due to weather conditions, price changes, labor supply and the effect of the report itself upon producers' action. Therefore the reports of acreage actually planted to be issued in July should not be expected to show the same changes as the intention reports.

Because of national legislation specifically prohibiting reports of intention to plant cotton, no information on cotton has been collected.

INTENDED PLANTINGS IN 1928 IN PER CENT OF ACREAGE GROWN FOR HARVEST IN 1927.

Table with 7 columns: Crop, United States, North Atlantic, North Central, South Atlantic, South Central, West-ern. Rows: Corn, All spring wheat, Durum wheat, Other spring wheat, Oats, Barley, Flaxseed, Rice, Grain sorghums, Potatoes, Sweet potatoes and yams, Tobacco, Peanuts, Tame hay

ACREAGE OF WINTER GRAINS FOR HARVEST IN 1928 IN PER CENT OF ACREAGE HARVESTED IN 1927 (ASSUMING AN AVERAGE ABANDONMENT OF WHEAT ACREAGE FROM WINTER-KILL, ETC.).

Table with 7 columns: Crop, United States, North Atlantic, North Central, South Atlantic, South Central, West-ern. Rows: Winter wheat for harvest in 1928, Durum wheat, Per cent aband. in 1928, Per cent aband. in 1927, Winter rye planted

Note.—The planted area of winter grains is subject to a varying amount of reduction from winter killing. The loss from this cause may reduce or increase the stated percentages of the acreage of winter wheat to be harvested compared with that harvested in 1927, and may considerably modify the present intentions concerning the acreage to be devoted to the various spring-planted crops. As the loss of rye acreage from winter killing is usually small, no estimate of it is made. The December estimate of acreage of rye covers only rye intended for grain, and is revised in May.

\*Includes only the four States of Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Montana.

A statement showing details by States will be issued on March 17 at 9 a. m.

CROP REPORTING BOARD.

W. F. Callander, Chairman;

Approved: J. A. Becker, S. A. Jones, J. B. Shepard, J. S. Dennee, G. S. Ray, P. L. Koenig.

WEATHER BULLETIN FOR THE WEEK ENDED MARCH 20.—The general summary of the weather bulletin issued by the Department of Agriculture, indicating the influence of the weather for the week ended March 20 follows:

At the beginning of the week temperatures were largely subnormal over nearly all sections east of the Mississippi River, as well as in portions of the west Gulf States. Precipitation was mostly of a local character, being confined to parts of the Pacific Northwest and scattered areas of the East. There was a reaction to warmer during the next few days over interior sections, but it continued cool for the season in the Southeast and adjacent areas to the northward and westward. Subnormal temperatures prevailed in parts of the Southeast during the next two days, but over much the greater part of the country it was warmer than the seasonal average, with the afternoon temperatures ranging much above normal.

Precipitation was rather widespread along the Pacific coast, with rains reported nearly every day and extending to southern California on the 25th, but over the remainder of the country rainfall was mostly confined to local areas, except toward the close of the week when there was general rain or snow reported in many sections from the Great Lakes south-eastward. It became cooler than normal over the Pacific Northwest on the 25th, and on the following day this area of subnormal temperatures had overspread the northern Great Plains and was moving eastward; the central and eastern parts of the country had much warmer than normal weather during the last few days of the week, with the departures from normal ranging from 24 deg. to 28 deg. above the seasonal average, but at the close cooler weather again obtained over these areas.

Chart I shows that the temperature for the week, as a whole, was above the seasonal average everywhere, except in Florida, though in a few scattered areas it was normal, or nearly so. In Florida the departures were from 1 deg. to 4 deg. below normal. East of the Mississippi River the plus departures ranged from 1 deg. to 14 deg., the largest differences occurring in the upper Ohio Valley and Lake region, while in the South Atlantic States and the Southeast, as well as in Gulf sections, they were from 1 deg. to 5 deg. In north Atlantic districts and in New England, except in the extreme Northeast, in the Lake region and upper Ohio Valley, and in small portions of the lower Ohio Valley, the plus departures ranged from 6 deg. to 14 deg.

Between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains, almost to the southern border of the country, and in the far Southwest, departures from normal temperatures reached from 6 deg. to 18 deg. above, the largest occurring in the northern portion of the country, but in a narrow strip along the southern border they were moderate, which condition also obtained in the Northwest and in most portions of the States bordering on the Pacific Ocean. Freezing did not extend farther south than extreme southern North Carolina, southern Indiana and Illinois, northwestern Arkansas, and along the northern border of Oklahoma, though it was freezing or lower at scattered places in Arizona, Utah, and Nevada. There were no subzero temperatures reported from first-order stations during the week, the lowest being 4 deg. at Greenville, Me., on Saturday, March 24.

Chart II shows that from Mississippi and southern Louisiana eastward to the Atlantic coast rainfall was substantial to heavy, but the Florida Peninsula had only slight showers. Precipitation was also moderate in parts of the Lake region, while along the Pacific coast the amounts were large generally, and especially so in central and northern California, where four stations had totals for the week in excess of 3 inches. There was no rain reported over large portions of the Southwest, and most of the northern Great Plains and interior States had only light precipitation. Much cloudy weather prevailed over the Northeast and parts of the extreme West, but over the interior sections of the country generous amounts of Sunshine were reported.



In the Ohio Valley the generally warm weather, with mostly light to moderate precipitation, made conditions very favorable for field operations and good progress resulted. Some plowing and seeding was accomplished, and the favorable weather enabled winter wheat and oats to make some recovery, although reports of winterkilling still continue from some sections. Mostly good advance of seasonal farm operations was made in southern portions, although in some parts of the Southeast the fields were still too wet to work, with preparation of corn lands going forward rather slowly. The west Gulf area and adjacent sections to the northward conditions were especially favorable for growing crops and farm work. Some corn was up in the lower-Mississippi Valley and planting continued, but growth was slow generally; a small amount of cotton was put in and much land was ready for this crop.

Corn and cotton recovered from last week's frost injury in Texas and their condition is now fair to good, although growth was slow in southwestern counties; corn planting was about completed in the eastern half of this State and cotton seeding was general in south-central portions, with scattered plantings in northeastern areas.

Farm work and crop growth were stimulated in the Great Plains area, with plowing, disking, and seeding active in all parts. Winter wheat was in satisfactory condition and planting spring wheat and oats was reported from northern parts. The mild weather favored lambing in more western areas and the range benefited from the higher temperatures. In some North Pacific Coast States farm work was delayed by rain, but in California rains, where they were sufficiently heavy, were highly beneficial to agricultural interests. There were reports of high river stages in California and Nevada, with some of the Sacramento River tributaries dangerously swollen.

**SMALL GRAINS.**—High temperatures and light precipitation, though locally heavy, with a goodly percentage of sunshine, made a promising week in the Winter Wheat Belt, stimulating the growth of grain and promoting field work. Progress in Oklahoma was satisfactory and the condition of wheat averages fairly good, with no serious insect infestation. In Kansas the crop was very good to excellent, except in the extreme northwest, with sufficient soil moisture to insure good growth for several weeks. Though winter wheat is beginning to need rain in Missouri, its condition is good; rain is needed in Illinois and Iowa. Snow in the northwestern portion of Indiana improved the condition of wheat, which is greening; there was much winterkilling reported in that State, as well as in Illinois and Ohio, and in many places wheat fields are being turned to oats. In Kentucky condition is generally poor, thin on ground, and plants weak, but in Tennessee the condition of winter wheat improved somewhat. Winter grains are progressing well in most of the eastern portions of the country, and in the West the weather favored growth and development nearly everywhere. Locally in parts of the Southwest rains were of benefit. Cereal crops were progressing well in the Southeast.

The seeding of spring wheat was commenced in southern Minnesota and this work is about half done in Iowa and well along in Illinois, while some was accomplished in South Dakota. Considerable preparation has been made in North Dakota, but no seeding has yet been done. Much planting of spring oats was consummated, and this work is about finished in some sections, with the crop coming up to good stands locally. Spring seeding was retarded by wet soil in the far Northwest.

The Weather Bureau also furnishes the following resume of the conditions in the different States:

**North Carolina.**—Raleigh: Cool at beginning of week, with frost causing little damage, as vegetation backward; warmer Thursday to Monday, with some light showers. Peach buds swelling and some beginning to bloom in east and south. General preparations for planting well advanced, but truck backward. Planting beans and other truck in southeast. Wheat improving.

**South Carolina.**—Columbia: Scattered rains; week mostly warm, with abundant sunshine; vegetation quickened rapidly past four days. Winter cereals and truck made good growth and peaches, pears, and plums blooming freely. Asparagus crop backward, but generally good. Plowing progressing satisfactorily. Corn and truck planting on Coastal Plain.

**Georgia.**—Columbus: Frost at beginning of the week caused no damage and subsequent warmth was favorable, with vegetation beginning to advance more rapidly. Several days were favorable for plowing and planting, but work was again interrupted, especially in south, by rains at close. Cotton planting begun in several southern counties and planting corn is extending slowly northward to central division, with early corn coming up. Cereals, potatoes, trucks, pastures, and melons are making better growth. Blooming of peach and pear trees slowing and becoming general.

**Florida.**—Jacksonville: Soil in good condition, except locally too wet in west and too dry in south. Work advanced; planting corn continued in west and finished in some districts of north; fair stand in central. Oats fair. Setting tobacco active. Melons fair, but stand irregular. Some local fruit damage Thursday. Berry shipments moderate; shipping potatoes and beans from south and celery, lettuce, and cabbage from central and north. Citrus bloom heavy; groves much improved.

**Alabama.**—Montgomery: Unseasonably cool first two days, but temperatures mostly considerably above normal remainder of week; showers quite general and locally heavy latter part. Preparation of corn land progressed rather slowly as soil continues too wet in most sections; some planting accomplished in south and central. Oats making fair to good progress. Planting potatoes and bedding sweets quite general. Pastures and truck crops late, but improving. Fruit progressing well; peaches blooming in all sections.

**Mississippi.**—Vicksburg: Generally light to moderate precipitation in north and central; heavy in extreme south. Unseasonably cool early in week, but no damaging cold. Mostly good progress in seasonable farm work in north and central, but soil mostly too wet in south. Progress of gardens, pastures, and truck mostly good.

**Louisiana.**—New Orleans: First half excellent for farm work and much accomplished. Corn planting continued and some up, but making slow progress. A small amount of cotton planted in south-central section and much land ready for cotton elsewhere. Condition of cane excellent for season. Tender truck slightly damaged in north by frosts of previous week; otherwise doing well. Strawberries ripening slowly.

**Texas.**—Houston: Week warm, with highest March maxima of record in eastern half. Rainfall light, but generally favorable for wheat, oats, barley, truck, and pastures, although more moisture needed in most sections, especially in west and southwest. Corn and cotton recovering from effect of last week's frost and condition now fair to good, but still show frost effect by making slow growth in southwest. Corn planting about completed in eastern half, with much up to good stand; cotton planting general in south-central section with scattered plantings in northeast. Fruit promising.

**Oklahoma.**—Oklahoma City: Week warm and dry; closed with near-freezing temperatures in northern portion, but no frost damage. Favorable for plowing, planting, and growth of crops. Progress of wheat satisfactory; no serious insect infestation, and condition of crop averages fairly good. Corn planting well advanced in south and under way in central portion. Oats good to excellent stand and condition. Commercial potato crop coming up to generally good stand. Pastures and meadows made good growth. Fruits blooming and uninjured.

**Arkansas.**—Little Rock: Temperatures averaged above normal; cool wave at close of week, with freezing in northwestern counties; light rainfall. Weather favorable for all farm work and much plowing done. Oats and potatoes coming up to good stands. Corn planting progressing and small amount of cotton planted in south. Strawberries blooming. All work well advanced.

**Tennessee.**—Nashville: Remaining fields of wheat, oats, rye, and barley improved somewhat, but none are in favorable condition; wheat crop expected to partially overcome ill effects of past severe weather. Spring oats at good stand. Sowing clover not well under way until last of week.

**Kentucky.**—Louisville: Began and ended cold, but high temperatures ast five days stimulated growth; light precipitation. Peach buds showing color. Good progress in plowing and preparation of early gardens; soil working well. Condition of winter wheat generally poor; thin on ground and plants weak; much will be plowed up. Tobacco plant beds all sown.

## THE DRY GOODS MARKET

New York, Friday Night, March 30 1928.

As Easter approaches, scattered reports of improving retail trade have encouraged a better feeling in most sections of the textile markets. Probably this has been more

noticeable in the cotton goods section where a steadier raw market found reflection in more stable prices for the finished product. Inquiries have been increasing, with repeat orders more numerous. Printed wash goods continued to hold the center of interest, but it is noted that the demand for staples is steadily expanding. The latter is considered one of the more encouraging features, as these cloths had previously been laggards. An announcement made during the earlier part of the week in the floor covering division wherein the Alexander Smith & Sons Carpet Company confirmed recent rumors concerning the rug and carpet auction has elicited considerable interest throughout the industry. The sale is scheduled to begin Monday, April 9, and on succeeding days until total offerings are disposed of. Tapestries, velvets, axminsters, rugs and carpetings will probably be included, but the total amount to be offered has not been decided upon as yet. The announcement concerning the auction has stimulated considerable interest, as buyers from all over the United States and Canada are scheduled to arrive in the local market to attend the sale. In past years similar distributions have served to provide merchants with a good idea of the probable purchasing power and sales possibilities over the next six months. In the meantime, active preparations are going on, and factors believe that prospects for success of the auction are very bright owing to the small stocks carried in most quarters. It is generally well agreed that the offerings will be quickly absorbed at prices averaging about 5% above those established at the previous auction in December.

**DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS.**—With business developing on a better scale, sentiment among merchants in the markets for domestic cotton goods is inclined to be more optimistic. The current demand is still featured by small lots, but repeat orders are becoming more numerous and although the situation is still far from normal, a better volume of yardage is being sold than during recent weeks. This broadening movement is noted in various staples, wash goods, flannels and many of the colored yarns and special coarse yarn constructions. However, the demand for wash goods still overshadows the distribution of other cloths, and factors estimate that total sales for the first quarter of the year will be considerably ahead of those for the corresponding period last year. The wide variety of colorings and advance stylings have succeeded in maintaining interest. On the other hand, perhaps more significance is attached to the improvement noticeable in staples and domestics. Fabrics best in demand include denims, outing and canton flannels, tickings, gingham, chambrays, hickories and other similar cloths. Concerning gingham, the approach of 'Gingham Week' scheduled from April 14th to 21st is said to be a stimulating factor. Merchants report stocks as steadily decreasing and, as a result, production schedules in a number of instances are being extended. Manufacturers of denims are making steady progress with sales for April/June shipment. A new price basis was announced for sheetings and pillow cases for April/June deliveries which were virtually unchanged in values. It is claimed that recent overproduction is being rapidly corrected and that the statistical position of the trade is steadily improving. Print cloths 28-inch 64 x 64's construction are being quoted at 6c., and 27-inch 64 x 60's at 5½c. Gray goods in the 39-inch 68 x 72's construction are quoted at 8½c., and 39-inch 80 x 80's at 10½c.

**WOOLEN GOODS.**—Owing to a relatively poor start for the Spring season in retail channels which is attributed to uncertain weather, markets for woolens and worsteds are comparatively quiet with only spasmodic business transacted from day to day. This waiting tendency is noted in both the men's and women's wear divisions as manufacturers are not disposing of merchandise in the quantities they had hoped. However, only limited stocks are being carried, and factors believe that with the advent of more Easter-like weather retailers will become busy, which in turn will stimulate other sections of the trade. Already more interest is being shown in coatings and topcoatings than in suitings and dresses. Just at present, manufacturers are centering their interest in the Spring lines, more or less neglecting the recent openings of Fall wear lines. Nevertheless, producers view the future of the new goods optimistically.

**FOREIGN DRY GOODS.**—With a slightly better inquiry for some items and continued dullness in others, linen markets are characterized as spotty. Interest still centers in dress linens and handkerchiefs, but even this is limited and chiefly confined to small orders covering immediate needs. Regarding handkerchiefs, it is believed that despite the recent improvement in inquiries, present conditions indicate that distribution will not equal early expectations. Elsewhere business is considered quite poor. Prices are regarded as steady to firm in the absence of stable business. Foreign markets are reported as firmer with business showing fair improvement. Burlaps are easier owing to increased shipments. Light weights are quoted at 7.00c. and heavies at 9.50c.

## State and City Department

### NEWS ITEMS

**Colombia (Republic of).—\$35,000,000 Loan Successfully Floated.**—A syndicate composed of Hallgarten & Co.; Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co.; Halsey, Stuart & Co.; Lehman Bros.; Cassatt & Co.; William R. Compton Co.; the Northern Trust Co.; E. H. Rollins & Sons; the Equitable Trust Co.; Graham, Parsons & Co.; Illinois Merchants Trust Co., and Ames, Emerich & Co., successfully floated on March 26 a \$35,000,000 6% Republic of Colombia external loan at 95 and int., to yield over 6.35% to maturity. Dated April 1 1928. Coupon bonds in denom. of \$1,000 and \$500 registerable as to principal only. Due Oct. 1 1961. Prin. and int. payable in N. Y. City at the office of either of the fiscal agents, Hallgarten & Co. and Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co., in United States gold coin of the present standard of weight and fineness, or, at the option of the holder, in London at the head office of Westminster Bank, Ltd., sub-fiscal agents, in sterling at the exchange rate of \$4.8665 to the pound, without deduction for any Colombian taxes, present or future. Red. on any int. date at face amount on not less than 20 days' notice. According to the official offering circular:

A cumulative sinking fund of 1% per annum is provided for, to operate semi-annually through purchase of bonds at or below face amount, or if not so obtainable then by call of bonds by lot at face amount. The Republic reserves the right to increase the amount of any sinking fund payment, and to tender bonds in lieu of cash.

Further information regarding this loan may be found in our "Department of Current Events and Discussions" on a preceding page.

**New York State.—Investment Powers of Life Insurance Companies Increased.**—The Legislature which ended on March 22 amended the law regulating the investments of life insurance companies, so as to allow these companies to invest in or loan on bonds, debentures, notes, preferred or guaranteed stocks of any solvent institution where earnings applicable to dividends equal at least 4% of the par value for five years preceding. We give below the text of the bill, showing the new matter in italics, and enclosing in brackets the old law to be omitted:

Section 1. Section one hundred of chapter thirty-three of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "An Act in relation to insurance corporations, constituting chapter twenty-eight of the consolidated laws," as last amended by chapter five hundred and eighty-two of the laws of nineteen hundred and twenty-six, is hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 100. **Investments.** No domestic life insurance corporation, whether incorporated by special Act or under a general law, shall invest in or loan upon any shares of stock of any corporation, other than a municipal corporation, nor, excepting Government, State or municipal securities, shall it invest in, or loan upon any bonds or obligations which shall not be secured by adequate collateral security or where [more] less than [one-third] two-thirds of the total value of the required [collateral] security therefor shall consist of [shares of stock] collateral other than stock: *Provided, however, that any such company may also invest in or loan on the bonds, debentures, notes or other evidences of indebtedness or the preferred or guaranteed stocks of any solvent institution incorporated under the laws of the United States or of any State thereof, where any such institution, or, in the case of guaranteed stocks, the guaranteeing corporation, during each of the five years next preceding such investment, shall have earned a sum applicable to dividends, equal, at least, to four per centum upon the par value (or, in the case of stock having no par value, then upon the value upon which such stock was issued) if all its capital stock outstanding in each of such five years, and, provided, further that no such life insurance company shall invest in or loan on any such preferred stock in excess of ten per centum of the total issued and outstanding preferred stock of such institution, nor more than two per centum of the assets of such life insurance corporation.* Every such corporation which on the first day of June, nineteen hundred and six, owned any shares of stock, other than shares of stock of the kind described immediately above and, other than public stocks of municipal corporations, whenever the same were acquired, or any bonds or obligations of the kinds above [described] prohibited where said bonds or obligations were acquired after the first day of March, nineteen hundred and six, shall dispose of said shares of stock and of said bonds and obligations within twenty years from the thirty-first day of December, nineteen hundred and six, or before the expiration of such further period or periods of time as may be fixed in writing for that purpose by the Superintendent of Insurance, and in each year prior to the expiration of said twenty years shall make such reductions of its holdings of said securities as may be approved by the Superintendent of Insurance. No investment or loan shall be made by any such life insurance corporation unless the same shall first have been authorized by the board of directors or by a committee thereof charged with the duty of supervising such investment or loan. No such corporation shall subscribe to or participate in any underwriting of the purchase or sale of securities or property, or enter into any transaction for such purchase or sale on account of said corporation jointly with any other person, firm or corporation; nor shall any such corporation enter into any agreement to withhold from sale any of its property, but the disposition of its property shall be at all times within the control of its board of directors. Any such corporation, in addition to other investments allowed by law, may invest any of its funds in any duly authorized bonds or evidences of debt of any Government in which such corporation is transacting business, or of any State, or of any city, county, town, village, school district, municipality or other civil division of any State, or in any bank and bankers' acceptances and other bills of exchange of the kind and maturities made eligible by law for purchase in the open market by Federal reserve banks. Any such corporation not authorized to do business in a foreign country but having outstanding policies in favor of residents of such foreign country payable in the currency of such country may invest in the public stocks or bonds of such country or of any political sub-division thereof to an amount not to exceed the amount of the reserve on such policies. A domestic life insurance corporation may also loan upon the security of improved unincumbered real property in any State worth fifty per centum more than the amount loaned thereon, but real property shall not be deemed to be encumbered within the meaning of this section, by reason of the existence of instruments reserving mineral, oil or timber rights, rights of way, sewer rights, rights in walls, nor by reason of building restrictions, or other restrictive covenants, nor when such real property is subject to lease under which rents or profits are reserved to the owner, provided that the security for such loan is a first lien upon such real property and that there is no condition or right of re-entry or forfeiture, under which such lien can be cut off, subordinated or otherwise disturbed. *Provided, however, that nothing in this section contained shall be construed as prohibiting a life insurance company from entering into an agreement for the purpose of protecting the interests of the company in securities lawfully held by it, or for the purpose of reorganization of a corporation which issued securities so held, and from depositing such securities with a committee or depositories appointed under such agreement; but such agreement and deposit of securities thereunder must first be approved in writing by the Superintendent of Insurance with a statement of his reason for such approval. Nor shall this section be construed as preventing such company from accepting corporate stock or bonds or other securities, which may be distributed pursuant to any such agreement approved as aforesaid or to any plan of reorganization approved in writing by the*

Superintendent of Insurance with a statement of his reason for such approval. But if any securities so received shall consist in whole or in part of stock in any corporation or of bonds or obligations which shall not be secured by adequate collateral security or where [more] less than [one-third] two-thirds of the total value of the required collateral security therefor shall consist of [shares of stock] collateral other than stock, then any stock and any such bonds or obligation so received shall be disposed of within five years from the time of their acquisition or before the expiration of such further period or periods of time as may be fixed in writing for that purpose by the Superintendent of Insurance.

Sec. 2. This Act shall take effect immediately.

**Investment in Trust Funds in Savings and Loan Shares Permitted by New Law.**—Trustees, executors and administrators holding funds for investment may, under the terms of a law enacted at the recent legislative session, invest the funds in shares of savings and loan associations having an accumulated capital of \$100,000, provided that no more than \$10,000 may be invested in any one association. The text of the law is given below, with new matter in italics and old matter to be eliminated in brackets:

Section 1. Section twenty-one of chapter forty-five of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "An Act relating to personal property, constituting chapter forty-one of the consolidated laws," as last amended by chapter three hundred and seven of the laws of nineteen hundred and twenty-six, is hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 21. **Investment of trust funds.** A trustee or other person holding trust funds for investment may invest the same in the same kind of securities as those in which savings banks of this State are by law authorized to invest the money deposited therein, and the income derived therefrom, and in the shares of a savings and loan association having an accumulated capital of one hundred thousand dollars or more, organized under the laws of this State, provided, however, that no such investment of the funds of any one estate or trust in any one association shall exceed ten thousand dollars, and in bonds and mortgages on unincumbered real property in this State worth fifty per centum more than the amount loaned thereon, and in shares or parts of such bonds and mortgages, provided that any share or part of such bond and mortgage so held shall not be subordinate to any other shares thereof and shall not be subject to any prior interest therein, and provided further that bonds and mortgages in parts of which any trustee may invest trust funds together with any guaranties of payment, insurance policies and other instruments and evidences of title relating thereto shall be held for the benefit of such trustee and of any other persons interested in such bonds and mortgages by a trust company, a bank authorized to conduct a trust department or title guaranty corporation organized under the laws of this State or a national bank located in this State and duly authorized to act as a trustee therein and that a certificate setting forth that such corporation holds such instruments for the benefit of such trustee and of any other persons who may be interested in such bonds and mortgages among whom the corporation holding such instruments may be included, be executed by such trust company or title insurance corporation and delivered to each person who becomes interested in such bond and mortgage. Every corporation issuing any such certificate shall keep a record in proper books of account of all certificates issued pursuant to the foregoing provisions. A trustee or other person holding trust funds may require such personal bonds or guaranties of payment to accompany investments as may seem prudent, and all premiums paid on such guaranties may be charged to or paid out of income, providing that such charge of payment be not more than at the rate of one-half of one per centum per annum on the par value of such investments. But no trustee shall purchase securities hereunder from himself. [Whenever any trust funds are invested in the shares of a savings and loan association, organized under the laws of this State, at the time said funds shall come into the possession of any trustee or other person, entitled to hold the same, the investment of such funds in the shares of such savings and loan association may be continued, provided, however, the total amount of trust funds invested in the shares of such savings and loan association shall not exceed the amount of its guaranty fund.]

Sec. 2. Section one hundred and eleven of chapter eighteen of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "An Act relating to estates of deceased persons, constituting chapter thirteen of the consolidated laws," as last amended by chapter three hundred and seven of the laws of nineteen hundred and twenty-six, is hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 111. **Investment of trust funds.** An executor, administrator, trustee or other person holding trust funds for investment may invest the same in the same kind of securities as those in which savings banks of this State are by law authorized to invest the money deposited therein, and the income derived therefrom, and in the shares of a savings and loan association having an accumulated capital of one hundred thousand dollars or more, organized under the laws of this State, provided, however, that no such investment of the funds of any one estate or trust in any one association shall exceed ten thousand dollars, and in bonds and mortgages or unincumbered real property in this State worth fifty per centum more than the amount loaned thereon, and in shares or parts of such bonds and mortgages, provided that any share or part of such bond and mortgage so held shall not be subordinate to any other shares thereof and shall not be subject to any prior interest therein, and provided further that bonds and mortgages in parts of which any fiduciary may invest trust funds together with any guaranties of payment, insurance policies and other instruments and evidences of title relating thereto shall be held for the benefit of such fiduciary and of any other persons interested in such bonds and mortgages by a trust company, a bank authorized to conduct a trust department or title guaranty corporation organized under the laws of this State, or a national bank located in this State and duly authorized to act as a trustee therein, and that a certificate setting forth that such such corporation holds such instruments for the benefit of such fiduciary and of any other persons who may be interested in such bond and mortgage among whom the corporation holding such instruments may be included, be executed by such corporation and delivered to each person who becomes interested in such bond and mortgage. Every corporation issuing any such certificate shall keep a record in proper books of account of all certificates issued pursuant to the foregoing provisions. An executor, administrator, trustee or other person holding trust funds may require such personal bonds or guaranties or payment to accompany investments as may seem prudent, and all premiums paid on such guaranties may be charged to or paid out of income, providing that such charge or payment be not more than at the rate of one-half of one per centum per annum on the par value of such investments. But no trustee shall purchase securities hereunder from himself. [Whenever any trust funds are invested in the shares of a savings and loan association, organized under the laws of this State, at the time said funds shall come into the possession of any executor, administrator, trustee or other person, entitled to hold the same, the investment of such funds in the shares of such savings and loan association may be continued, provided, however, the total amount of trust funds invested in the shares of such savings and loan association shall not exceed the amount of its guaranty fund.]

Sec. 3. This Act shall take effect immediately.

### BOND PROPOSALS AND NEGOTIATIONS.

**ALAMO HEIGHTS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Alamo Heights), Tex.—BOND SALE.**—The \$300,000 issue of 4½% school bonds offered for sale on Mar. 26—V. 126, p. 1866—was awarded jointly to the Central Trust Co. of San Antonio and the Harris Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago for a premium of \$5,809, equal to 101.736, a basis of about 4.36%. Dated Mar. 15 1928 and due on Mar. 15, as follows: \$7,000 from 1929 to 1948 and \$3,000 from 1949 to 1968, all incl.

**AMSTERDAM, Montgomery County, N. Y.—BOND SALE.**—The Manufacturers & Traders-Peoples Trust Co. of Buffalo, was awarded on Mar. 22, an issue of \$30,536.40 4½% deficiency bonds at 100.623, a basis of about 4.03%. The bonds mature Mar. 15 as follows: \$5,536.40, 1929; and \$5,000, 1930 to 1934 incl. Other bidders were:

Bidder—	Rate Bid.
Pulleyn & Co.	100.60
Dewey, Bacon & Co.	100.48
George B. Gibbons & Co.	100.43

**ANADARKO, Caddo County, Okla.—BOND SALE.**—Two issues of 5% bonds, aggregating \$35,000 have been purchased by the First State Bank of Anadarko for a premium of \$115, equal to 100.328. The issues

are as follows: \$25,000 waterworks bonds and \$10,000 sewer extension bonds.

ANN ARBOR, Washtenaw County, Mich.—BOND ELECTION.—The following bond issue aggregating \$2,544,000 which were all defeated at the election held on Mar. 5, will be resubmitted for approval at the general election on April 2:

- 490,000 intercepting trunk sewer bonds.
475,000 Harrison St. bridge bonds.
328,000 storm sewer bonds.
235,000 storm water sewer bonds.
516,000 water main bonds.

ASHTABULA COUNTY (P. O. Jefferson), Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids will be received by W. W. Howes, Clerk Board of County Commissioners, until 10:30 A.M. (eastern standard time) April 16...

ASHTABULA COUNTY (P. O. Jefferson), Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids will be received by W. W. Howes, Clerk Board of County Commissioners, until 10:30 a. m. April 16...

84,780 road improvement bonds. Denom. \$1,000 one bond for \$780. Due as follows: \$4,780 Oct. 1 1928; \$4,000 April and Oct. 1 1929 to 1935, incl.; \$4,000 April and \$5,000 Oct. 1 1936; and \$5,000 April 1 1937.

48,000 road improvement bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Due as follows: \$2,000 Oct. 1 1928; \$2,000 April and Oct. 1 1929 and 1930; \$2,000 April and \$3,000 Oct. 1 1931; \$3,000 April and Oct. 1 1932 to 1936, incl.; and \$3,000 April 1 1937.

35,975 road improvement bonds. Denom. \$1,000 one bond for \$975. Due as follows: \$1,975 Oct. 1 1928; \$2,000 April and Oct. 1 1929 to 1936, incl.; and \$2,000 April 1 1937.

ATASCOSA COUNTY ROAD DISTRICT NO. 3A (P. O. Jourdan), Tex.—BOND SALE.—An issue of \$165,000 5 1/2% road bonds has recently been purchased by H. D. Crosby & Co. of San Antonio...

AUGUSTA, Bracken County, Ky.—BOND SALE.—Of the \$30,000 issue of 5% water works bonds offered for sale on Mar. 9—V. 126, p. 1549—a \$20,000 block was purchased by Taylor, Wilson & Co. of Cincinnati...

BEAUMONT, Jefferson County, Tex.—BOND ELECTION.—April 7 has been selected as the day for a special election to pass upon the proposition of issuing \$1,500,000 in bonds for school purposes...

BENTON COUNTY (P. O. Fowler), Ind.—BOND SALE.—The \$9,480 4 1/2% highway improvement bonds offered on Mar. 26—V. 126, p. 1700—were awarded to the Union Trust Co. of Indianapolis...

Table with columns: Bidder, Premium. Rows include Union Trust Co, Fletcher American Co, City Securities Corp, Thomas D. Sheerin & Co, Inland Investment Co, Fletcher Savings & Trust Co.

BENTON COUNTY (P. O. Fowler), Ind.—BOND SALE.—The \$23,240 4 1/2% George R. French et al Grove Township highway bonds offered on Mar. 26—V. 126, p. 1866—were awarded to the Fletcher Savings & Trust Co. of Indianapolis...

BERWYN SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 98, Cook County, Ill.—BOND SALE.—The Harris Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago was recently awarded an issue of \$161,000 5% coupon, registrable as to principal, school building bonds...

Financial Statement. (As Officially Reported.) Table with columns: Item, Amount. Rows include Assessed valuation for taxation (1927), Total debt (this issue included), Less sinking fund, Net debt, Population.

BERWYN SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 100, Cook County, Ill.—BOND SALE.—The Harris Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago, was recently awarded an issue of \$185,000 5% coupon, registrable as to principal, school building bonds...

Financial Statement as Officially Reported Table with columns: Item, Amount. Rows include Assessed valuation for taxation (1927), Total debt (this issue included), Less sinking fund, Net debt, Population.

BEVERLY HILLS, Los Angeles County, Calif.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids will be received until April 3 by the City Clerk, for the purchase of an issue of \$120,000 5% semi-annual improvement bonds...

BIG HORN COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 15 (P. O. Manderson), Wyo.—BOND SALE.—The \$28,000 issue of 4 1/2% semi-annual school bonds offered for sale on Mar. 17—V. 126, p. 1392—was awarded to Geo. W. Vallery & Co. of Denver...

BILLOXI, Harrison County, Miss.—BOND ELECTION.—The authorized electors will pass upon the proposition of issuing \$100,000 in bonds at the special election to be held on April 14...

BIRMINGHAM, Jefferson County, Ala.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids will be received until noon on Apr. 17, by C. E. Armstrong, City Comptroller, for the purchase of a \$380,000 issue of 4, 4 1/4 or 4 1/2% public improvement bonds...

BOSTON, Suffolk County, Mass.—TEMPORARY LOAN.—The Shawmut Corp. of Boston, was awarded on March 29, a \$2,000,000 temporary loan on a 3.54% discount basis plus a premium of \$11,000 (interest to follow)...

BREWTON, Escambia County, Ala.—BOND SALE.—An issue of \$150,000 5 1/2% school bonds has been purchased by Ward, Sterne & Co. of Birmingham at a price of 100.60.

BRIDGETON, Cumberland County, N. J.—BOND SALE.—The issue of 4 1/2% coupon or registered series "K" street paving bonds offered on March 28—V. 126, p. 1701—was awarded to Barr Bros. of New York and Rufus Waples & Co. of Philadelphia...

BRISTOL, Sullivan County, Tenn.—BOND OFFERING.—Two issues of bonds aggregating \$34,500 will be offered for sale at public auction by W. K. Carson, City Treasurer, at 8 p. m. on April 3...

BROOKHAVEN COMMON SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 21 (P. O. Manover), Suffolk County, N. Y.—BOND SALE.—The \$2,000 4 1/4% coupon school bonds offered on Mar. 24—V. 126, p. 1867—were awarded to the Long Island State Bank & Trust Co. of Riverhead...

Table with columns: Bidder, Rate Bid. Rows include Manufacturers & Traders Peoples Trust Co, Bear Natl National Bank, Sherwood & Merrifield Inc, Pulley & Co.

BROOKLINE, Norfolk County, Mass.—TEMPORARY LOAN.—The \$300,000 temporary loan offered on Mar. 26—V. 126, p. 1867—was awarded to the First National Bank of Boston...

BUCYRUS, Crawford County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids will be received by Constance R. Keller, City Auditor, until 12 M. April 17, for the purchase of an issue of \$30,792.53 5% special assessment street improvement bonds...

BURBANK, Los Angeles County, Calif.—BONDS VOTED.—At a special election held recently the voters authorized the issuance of \$765,000 for school building and improvement purposes by a majority of almost 6 to 1.

BURLINGTON, Des Moines County, Iowa.—BOND SALE.—A \$70,000 issue of 4 1/4% dock bonds has recently been purchased by the Iowa State Trust & Savings Bank of Des Moines.

BURLINGTON, Des Moines County, Iowa.—BONDS NOT SOLD.—The \$9,000 issue of 4 1/4% coupon sewer bonds offered on March 27—V. 126, p. 1867—was not sold.

BURTON TOWNSHIP (P. O. Burton) Shiawassee County, Mich.—BIDS REJECTED.—All bids submitted for the \$45,000 5% street graveling bonds offered on Mar. 19—V. 126, p. 1550—were rejected.

CAMBRIDGE, Middlesex County, Mass.—TEMPORARY LOAN.—The \$250,000 temporary loan offered on March 28—V. 126, p. 1867—was awarded to the Shawmut Corp. of Boston...

CARBON COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 28 (P. O. Savery) Wyo.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids will be received until 1 p. m. on May 1, by Elsie Michael, Clerk of the Board of Education...

CARLISLE, Warren County, Iowa.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids will be received by A. C. Seid, Town Clerk, until 10 a. m. on Mar. 31, for the purchase of a \$27,000 issue of semi-annual water works bonds...

Table with columns: Bidder, Premium. Rows include Fletcher American Co, Fletcher Saving & Trust Co, Inland Investment Co, City Securities Corporation.

CATSKILL, Greene County, N. Y.—BONDS REJECTED.—At an election held on Mar. 28, the electors rejected a proposal to bond the Village an additional \$38,000...

CEDAR RAPIDS, Linn County, Iowa.—BONDS DEFEATED.—At the regular election held on Mar. 26, the voters defeated a proposed bond issue of \$550,000 for a municipal water works plant...

CENTRAL FALLS, Providence County, R. I.—BOND SALE.—Harris, Forbes & Co. of Boston, was awarded on March 28, an issue of \$379,000 4 1/2% coupon high school and grade crossing bonds...

Financial Statement March 21 1928. Table with columns: Item, Amount. Rows include Last assessed valuation, Bonded debt—Water bonds, Other bonds.

\*Total bonded debt \$1,314,000.00. Floating debt (proceeds of this issue to be applied on payment of this debt) 400,000.00.

CHESTER COUNTY (P. O. Chester), S. C.—BOND SALE.—The issue of \$100,000 4 1/2% coupon court house improvement bonds offered for sale on March 23—V. 126, p. 1550—was jointly awarded to Braun, Bosworth & Co. of Toledo...

Table with columns: Bidder, Premium. Rows include Assell, Goetz & Moerlein, C. W. McNear & Co, Lewis & Co, South Carolina National Bank, Otis & Co, John Nuveen & Co, Griswold First State Co, Caldwell & Co, Seasongood & Mayer, Stranahan, Harris & Oatis, Four Chester, S. C., banks, Provident Savings Bank & Trust Co, R. M. Grant & Co, Weil, Roth & Irving Co, Peoples Security Co.

**CHARLESTON, Charleston County, S. C.—NOTES NOT SOLD.**—All of the bids offered on March 22—V. 126, p. 1392—for the purchase of the \$300,000 issue of coupon public works notes were rejected. The notes will probably be re-offered in the near future.

**CHICAGO SANITARY DISTRICT, Cook County, Ill.—BOND OFFERING.**—Sealed bids will be received by Michael Rosenberg, Chairman of the Committee on Finance, until 11 a. m. (standard time) April 2, for the purchase of the following issues of 4½% coupon bonds aggregating \$11,000,000:

1,000,000 sewer bonds, 53d issue. Dated April 1 1928. Due \$500,000 Oct. 1 1929 to 1948, inclusive.

1,000,000 sewer bonds, 52d issue. Dated Dec. 1 1927. Due \$50,000, Dec. 1 1928 to 1947, incl.

Denom. \$1,000. Registerable as to principal. Principal and interest payable at the office of the Treasurer of the District. A certified check payable to the order of the District Clerk, for 3% of the bonds bid for is required. Legality approved by Wood & Oakley of Chicago. These are the bonds mentioned in V. 126, p. 1867.

Financial Statement.

Equalized Valuation of Property, 1927	\$4,597,395,603.00
Authorized Indebtedness, 5%	229,869,780.00
Outstanding Bonds, March 15 1928	\$82,419,000.00
Amount of Present Issues	11,000,000.00
Total Bonded Debt, including present issues	\$93,419,000.00
Contract liabilities and judgments	17,123,606.30
Total	\$110,542,606.30
Unexercised Debt Incurring Power	\$119,327,173.70

**CLERMONT, Lake County, Fla.—BOND OFFERING.**—Sealed bids will be received until Apr. 2 by Carl Kindred, City Clerk, for the purchase of a \$30,000 issue of 6% semi-annual funding bonds.

**CLEVELAND, Bolivar County, Miss.—BOND SALE.**—A \$15,500 issue of 5% special street improvement bonds has recently been purchased at par by A. K. Higgett & Co. of Memphis. Dated Dec. 1 1927. Due from 1928 to 1937, incl.

A \$14,000 issue of 5% water works system bonds has recently been purchased by the Commerce Securities Co. of Memphis for a premium of \$107.50, equal to 100.76, a basis of about 4.91%. Dated Apr. 1 1928. Due from 1929 to 1946, incl.

**CLINCHFIELD MILL SCHOOL DIST. (P. O. Marion), McDowell County, N. C.—BOND SALE.**—An issue of \$100,000 5% coupon school building bonds has been purchased by Braun, Bosworth & Co. of Toledo at a price of 101.753, a basis of about 4.84%. Denom. \$1,000. Dated May 1 1927 and due on May 1 as follows: \$2,000, from 1928 to 1937; \$3,000, 1938 to 1947, and \$5,000, 1948 to 1957, all incl. Prin. and int. (M. & N. 1) payable at the Chase National Bank in New York City. (This report corrects that given under McDowell Co. Sch. Dist.—V. 126, p. 1704.)

**COASTAL HIGHWAY COMMISSION (P. O. Columbia), Comprising the Counties of Dillon, Florence, Colleton, Beaufort, Williamsburg and Jasper, S. C.—BOND SALE.**—The \$1,500,000 issue of 4½% coupon highway bonds offered for sale on Mar. 27—V. 126, p. 1701—was jointly purchased by Eldredge & Co. of New York and Stranahan, Harris & Oatis, Inc., of Toledo, for a premium of \$11,910, equal to 100.794, a basis of about 4.37%. Denom. \$1,000. Dated Feb. 1 1928 and due on Feb. 1, as follows: \$166,000 from 1931 to 1928 incl. and \$172,000 in 1939.

The following is a list of other bids received:

	Premium.
S. C. National Bank	\$9,285.00
Braun, Bosworth & Co.	6,189.00
Well, Roth & Irving Co.	6,777.77
Caldwell & Co.	6,135.00
Peoples National Bank	6,000.00
Peoples Securities Corp.	5,098.50

**COLLINSVILLE, Grayson County, Tex.—BOND SALE.**—A \$30,000 issue of 6% water system and fire department bonds was recently awarded to the Roger H. Evans Co. of Dallas for a premium of \$1,055, equal to 103.516. (These bonds were voted on Mar. 17 by a count of 128 to 59.)

**COLUMBUS, Franklin County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.**—The following issues of 4½% special assessment bonds aggregating \$297,600 offered on March 29—V. 126, p. 1701—were awarded to the First National Co. of Detroit, at a premium of \$3,395, equal to 101.14, a basis of about 3.97%:

137,100 lighting system bonds. Denoms. \$1,000, one bond for \$1,100. Due Mar. 1 as follows: \$27,000, 1930 to 1932 incl.; \$28,000, 1933; and \$82,100, 1934.

137,000 street imp. bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Due Mar. 1 as follows: \$13,000, 1930 to 1932 incl.; and \$14,000, 1933 to 1939 incl.

23,500 sanitary sewer bonds. Denoms. \$1,000, on bond for \$1,500. Due Mar. 1 as follows: \$4,000, 1930 and 1931; \$5,000, 1932 and 1933; and \$5,500, 1934.

Dated April 1 1928. City Clerk Howard S. Wilkins sends us the following list of bids submitted for the issues:

	Premium on Total
Illinois Merchants Trust Co., Chicago	\$2,375.00
A. B. Leach & Co., Inc., Chicago	2,097.00
A. G. Becker & Co., Chicago	
The Estmor Corporation, Chicago	Item 1—\$982.22
	Item 2—175.03
	Item 3—1,518.50
	2,675.75
*1st National Co. of Detroit, Detroit	Item 1—1,680.00
	Item 2—34.00
	Item 3—1,680.00
	3,395.00
Rutter & Co., New York	2,627.81
Eldredge & Co., New York	526.76
Hill, Joiner & Co., Inc., Chicago	2,438.50
Central Trust Co. of Illinois, Chicago	
The Northern Trust Co., Chicago	2,618.00
The Title Guar. & Trust Co., Cincinnati	Item 1—905.00
	Item 2—155.00
	Item 3—1,877.00
	2,937.00
Lehman Brothers, New York	1,906.00
Otis & Co., Cleveland	3,033.00
Detroit Trust Co., Detroit	

\* Successful bidder.

**CONCORD, Merrimack County, N. H.—TEMPORARY LOAN.**—S. N. Bond & Co. of Boston, was awarded on March 22, a \$100,000 temporary loan on a 3.73% discount basis plus a premium of \$3.00. The loan matures on Dec. 4 1928. Other bids were as follows:

	Discount Basis.
Old Colony Corp. (plus \$1.75)	3.74%
Shawmut Corp. of Boston	3.95%

**CONEJOS COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 28 (P. O. Conejos), Colo.—PRE-ELECTION SALE.**—A \$15,000 issue of 4½% school bonds has been purchased by Donald F. Brown & Co. of Denver subject to an election to be held in April. Due serially from 1934 to 1948.

**CONNEAUT, Ashtabula County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.**—Seasongood & Mayer of Cincinnati, were recently awarded an issue of \$33,174 5½% city's portion, street improvement bonds. Dated April 1 1927. Due serially from 1928 to 1936, incl. Legality approved by Peck, Shaffer & Williams of Cincinnati.

**COVE SCHOOL DISTRICT, Shasta County, Calif.—BOND OFFERING.**—Sealed bids will be received until April 3 by the District Clerk for the purchase of a \$2,500 issue of 6% school bonds. Due from 1929 to 1935 inclusive.

**COVENTRY TOWNSHIP (P. O. Akron R. D. No. 5), Lancaster County, Pa.—BOND OFFERING.**—Sealed bids will be received by F. H. Wagoner, Township Clerk, until 12 m. (eastern standard time) Apr. 7, for the purchase of an issue of \$20,000 5½% fire protection bonds. Dated Apr. 1 1928. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$2,000, Oct. 1 1929 to 1938 incl. A certified check payable to the order of the township for 5% of the bonds offered is required.

**CRESSKILL SCHOOL DISTRICT, Bergen County, N. J.—BIDS REJECTED.**—All bids submitted for the \$242,000 4½% coupon or registered school bonds offered on Mar. 26—V. 126, p. 1867—were rejected. The bonds are dated Mar. 1 1928 and mature Mar. 1 as follows: \$5,000, 1930 to 1939 incl.; \$6,000, 1940 to 1950 incl.; and \$7,000, 1951 to 1968 incl.

**CUMBERLAND TOWNSHIP (P. O. Carmichaels) Green County, Pa.—BOND SALE.**—The \$200,000 4½% series of 1928, coupon or registered refunding and building bonds offered on Mar. 24—V. 126, p. 1551—were awarded to A. B. Leach & Co. of Philadelphia, at a premium of \$4,665.80 equal to 102.332, a basis of about 3.97%. Dated Apr. 1 1928. Due Oct. 1 as follows: \$7,000, 1929; \$8,000, 1930; \$9,000, 1931; \$10,000, 1932; \$11,000, 1933 and 1934; \$12,000, 1935; \$13,000, 1936; \$14,000, 1937; \$15,000, 1938; \$16,000, 1939; \$17,000, 1940; \$18,000, 1941; \$19,000, 1942; and \$20,000, 1943.

**CUYAHOGA COUNTY (P. O. Cleveland), Ohio.—BOND SALE POSTPONED.**—The sale of the five issues of 4½% coupon special assessment and county's portion improvement bonds aggregating \$187,873 scheduled to take place Apr. 4—V. 126, p. 1868—has been postponed indefinitely. The bonds are dated Oct. 1 1927 and mature serially from 1929 to 1937 inclusive.

**DALHART, Dallam County, Tex.—BOND SALE.**—A \$30,000 issue of 5½% coupon street improvement bonds has been purchased at par by the U. S. Bond Co. of Amarillo. Denom. \$1,000. Dated Mar. 1 1928. Due from 1928 to 1967 incl. Int. payable on Mar. and Sept. 1.

**DALLAS, Dallas County, Tex.—BONDS NOT SOLD.**—The ten issues of 4½% coupon bonds, aggregating \$5,225,000 which were scheduled for sale on March 26—V. 126, p. 1868—and then deferred until March 28, have not been sold as all bids submitted for the issues were rejected. The rejection of the bids, it is stated, is due to the fact that Dallas bond houses have brought suit for performance of contract alleged to have been made on the bonds. It is said that the greater part of the bonds will probably be re-advertised for sale about April 16. The following is a detailed list of the bids received and the bidders as published in the "Herald-Tribune" of March 29:

Group—	Premium.	Interest Cost.	Per Cent.
Guaranty	\$75,193	4.135	101.44
Compton-Harris	69,060	4.145	101.322
Lehman	65,312	4.15	101.25
Halsey, Stuart	62,700	4.16	101.20
Honnold	62,000	4.16	101.11
First National	53,500	4.17	101.02
Garrett	40,500	4.19	100.78

4% Bonds.		Interest Cost.	Per Cent.
Lehman	(Discount)	4.10	98.80

Split-Rate Bids.		Premium.	Int. Cost.
Combination.		\$525	4.115
Halsey	3,527 4¼s, 1929-1955		
	1,698 4s, 1955-1969		
Lehman	2,600 5s, 1929-1969		4.125
	2,625 4¼s, 1929-1969		
Honnold	2,400 4s, 1929-1969	3,500	4.16
	2,825 4¼s, 1929-1969		

The five large groups of New York banking houses competing were made up as follows:

1. Guaranty Co. of New York and Renick, Hodges & Co., R. L. Day & Co., Ames, Emerich & Co., Kountze Brothers, Guardian Detroit Co., First National Co. of Detroit, Kean, Taylor & Co., Arthur Sinclair, Wallace & Co., Hannab, Ballin & Lee, Fidelity National Company (Kansas City), First National Co. of St. Louis, J. E. Jarratt Co. (Dallas), and the Republic Trust & Savings Bank (Dallas).

2. W. R. Horton Co. and Harris Trust & Savings, and E. H. Rollins & Sons, Illinois Merchants Trust, First Trust & Savings, Garrett & Co., Inc., and Dunn & Carr.

3. Lehman Brothers, Stone & Webster & Blodgett, Northern Trust Co. of Chicago, Howe Snow & Co., Dewey, Bacon & Co., R. H. Moulton & Co., Mississippi Valley Trust Co. of St. Louis, Griswold-First State Co., Rutter & Co., Otis & Co., R. M. Schmidt & Co., and the Mercantile Trust & Savings Bank of Dallas.

4. Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., Banciliary Corporation, Old Colony Corporation, George B. Gibbons & Co., Inc., B. J. Van Ingen & Co., R. W. Pressprich & Co., Continental & Commercial Co., Pulley & Co., and the Dallas Trust & Savings Bank.

5. First National Bank, Redmond & Co., Phelps, Fenn & Co., Barr Brothers & Co., and Taylor, Ewart & Co.

**DRIGGS, Teton County, Ida.—BOND CALL.**—We are informed by Earl Floyd, Village Clerk, that the following issues of bonds have been called for payment on Mar. 15:

\$30,000 Municipal Coupon Bonds of the Village of Driggs, Idaho, issued for waterworks purposes, dated July 1 1913, due July 1 1933, redeemable at the option of said village on or after July 1 1923, bearing interest at the rate of 6% per annum, in denominations of \$1,000 each, numbered from 1 to 30, both inclusive.

10,000 Municipal Coupon Bonds of the Village of Driggs, Idaho, issued for waterworks purposes, dated Nov. 1 1917, due Nov. 1 1937, redeemable at the option of said village on or after Nov. 1 1927, bearing interest at the rate of 5½% per annum, in denominations of \$1,000 each, numbered from 1 to 10, both inclusive.

4,000 Municipal Coupon Bonds of the Village of Driggs, Idaho, issued for waterworks purposes, dated Jan. 1 1915, due Jan. 1 1935, redeemable at the option of said village on or after Jan. 1 1925, bearing interest at the rate of 6% per annum, in denominations of \$1,000 each, numbered from 1 to 4, both inclusive.

Said bonds will be redeemed at their face value with accrued interest of Mar. 15 1928, in accordance with their terms, and interest on said bonds shall cease on and after Mar. 15 1928.

Said bonds must be presented where they are payable by their terms, or at the office of the Central Trust Co., in Salt Lake City, Utah.

**DUBOIS COUNTY (P. O. Jasper), Ind.—BOND SALE.**—The \$11,000 4½% infirmary bonds offered on Mar. 26—V. 126, p. 1702—were awarded to the Dubois County State Bank, at a premium of \$85.20, equal to 100.80, a basis of about 4.25%. Dated Apr. 15 1928; due as follows: \$2,000, June and Dec. 15 1929 and 1930; and \$2,000, June and \$1,000, Dec 15 1931. Other bids were as follows:

	Premium.
Fletcher American Co.	\$77.00
Meyer-Kiser Bank	51.00

**DUDLEY TOWNSHIP, Henry County, Ind.—BOND SALE.**—The \$40,000 4½% school equipment bonds offered on Mar. 3—V. 126, p. 1074—were awarded to the Fletcher American Co. of Indianapolis, at a premium of \$2,068.15, equal to 105.17 a basis of about 3.74%. Dated Jan. 15 1928. Due as follows: \$1,000, Jan. and July 15 1929 to 1933 incl.; and \$1,500, Jan. and July 15 1934 to 1943 incl.

**DURHAM PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Durham), Durham County, N. C.—BOND SALE.**—A \$500,000 block of the \$750,000 issue of school bonds offered for sale on Mar. 26—V. 126, p. 1702—was awarded jointly to the Illinois Merchants Trust Co. and the First Trust & Savings Bank, both of Chicago, as 4½% bonds, for a premium of \$1,635, equal to 100.327, a basis of about 4.22%. Denom. \$1,000. Dated Jan. 1 1928 and due on Jan. 1, as follows: \$10,000, 1931 to 1936; \$15,000, 1937 to 1943; \$20,000, 1944 to 1951 and \$25,000, 1952 to 1958, all incl.

**EAST HAMPTON, Suffolk County, N. Y.—BOND SALE.**—Pulley & Co. of New York City, were awarded on Mar. 27, an issue of \$60,000 4½% coupon Memorial Hall bonds at 100.09 a basis of about 4.22%. Dated Jan. 1 1928. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$12,000, Jan. 1 1929 to 1933 inclusive.

**EAST LIVERPOOL, Columbiana County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.**—Sealed bids will be received by W. M. McGraw, City Auditor, until 12 m. (Eastern standard time) April 13, for the purchase of an issue of \$7,040.25 5% city's portion, improvement bonds. Dated Mar. 1 1928. A certified check payable to the order of the City Treasurer for 2% of the bonds offered is required.

**EAST PEORIA (P. O. Peoria) Peoria County, Ill.—BOND SALE.**—The H. C. Speer & Sons Co. of Chicago, was recently awarded an issue of \$200,000 flood control bonds. The bonds it is stated are part of an authorized issue of \$250,000 approved on Feb. 16.

**ELK RAPIDS, Antrim County, Mich.—BOND OFFERING.**—Sealed bids will be received by the Village Clerk, until April 1, for the purchase of an issue of \$4,000 5% Airport coupon bonds. Dated May 1 1928. Denom.

**\$1,000**, Due Apr. 1 1933; optional at any time. Prin. and int. payable in Elk Rapids.

**ENDICOTT, Broome County, N. Y.—PRICE PAID.**—The price paid for the \$100,000 4.30% storm water sewer bonds awarded to George B. Gibbons & Co. of New York City—V. 126, p. 1868—was 100.31, a basis of about 4.26%. Dated Apr. 1 1928. Due Apr. 1 as follows: \$4,300, 1929; and \$3,300, 1930 to 1958 incl.

**ESSEX COUNTY (P. O. Salem), Mass.—TEMPORARY LOAN.**—The \$200,000 temporary loan offered on Mar. 27—V. 126, p. 1868—was awarded to the Merchants National Bank of Salem, on a 3.57% discount basis plus a premium of \$2.57. The loan is dated Jan. 10 1928 and is payable Nov. 15 1928 at the Merchants National Bank, Salem, or at the First National Bank, Boston.

**NOTE SALE.**—The two issues of 4% coupon notes aggregating \$13,000 offered on the same date, were awarded to the Central National Bank, Lynn, at 100.35, a basis of about 3.64%. The notes are described as follows: \$7,000, Bridge St. notes and \$6,000 Haverhill Lower Bridge notes. Other bids were as follows:

<i>Bidder</i>		<i>Rate Bid.</i>
Gloucester Safe Deposit & Trust Co.	-----	100.20
Naumkeag Trust Co.	-----	100.20
Gloucester National Bank.	-----	100.00
Cape Ann National Bank.	-----	100.06
Merchants National Bank.	-----	100.04
Bank of Commerce & Trust Co. (plus \$7.00 on \$7,000 notes and \$6.00 on \$6,000 issue)	-----	100.00

**ESSEX COUNTY (P. O. Elizabethtown), N. Y.—BOND SALE.**—The \$75,000 County building bonds offered on Mar. 27—V. 126, p. 1702—were awarded to the Manufacturers & Traders-Peoples Trust Co. of Buffalo as 4s, at 100.093, a basis of about 3.97%. Dated Feb. 1 1928. Due \$5,000, Feb. 1 1929 to 1943 incl. Other bids were as follows:

<i>Bidder</i>		<i>Int. Rate.</i>	<i>Rate Bid.</i>
George B. Gibbons & Co.	-----	4%	100.023
Dewey, Bacon & Co.	-----	4 1/4%	101.23
Rutter & Co.	-----	4%	100.055
Pulleyn & Co.	-----	4 1/4%	100.35
Phelps, Fenn & Co.	-----	4%	100.05

**ETOWAH, McMinn County, Tenn.—BOND SALE.**—A \$35,000 issue of 6% street improvement bonds has been purchased at par by Little, Wooten & Co. of Jackson. Dated Jan. 10 1928. Due from 1929 to 1938 incl.

**EUGENE, Lane County, Ore.—BOND SALE.**—The \$113,013.70 issue of coupon, series A to G, improvement bonds, offered for sale on Mar. 19—V. 126, p. 1702—was awarded to Geo. B. Burr, Conrad & Broom of Portland as 5 1/2% bonds, for a premium of \$2,260.40, equal to 101.99, a basis of about 5.25%. (If run to maturity). Denom. \$500. Dated Mar. 15 1928 and due on Mar. 15 1938. Optional after 1 year. Int. payable on Mar. & Sept.

**FALL RIVER, Bristol County, Mass.—TEMPORARY LOAN.**—The First National Bank of Boston, was awarded on Mar. 27, a \$500,000 temporary loan on a 3.675% discount basis. The loan matures within 8 months.

**FLINT, Genesee County, Mich.—BONDS OFFERED.**—Sealed bids were received by Albert Roome, City Clerk, until 8 p. m. on Mar. 30, for the purchase of an issue of \$148,000 5% Delinquent Special Assessment tax bonds. Dated Mar. 1 1928. Denom. \$1,000. Due as follows: \$37,000, Sept. 1 1928; \$38,000, Mar. and Sept. 1 1929; and \$35,000, Mar. 1 1930. Prin. and int. payable at the office of the City Treasurer. A certified check for \$1,000 is required.

**FLORIDA, State of (P. O. Tallahassee).—EVERGLADES BOND ISSUE CALLED.**—The Board of Commissioners of the Everglades Drainage District has, according to report, issued a call for the redemption of the outstanding 6% bond issues of 1920 and 1921 which aggregate \$2,500,000. It is thought probable that they will be refunded with 5% bonds. The call becomes effective July 1. Concerning this action on the part of the Board, the "Herald Tribune" of March 30 had the following to say:

"The bonds which are being recalled and the bonds which are expected to replace them differ from the obligations just passed upon by the Supreme Court of Florida principally in being based on acreage assessments instead of ad valorem taxation. The latest issue of them was handled by Spitzer, Rorick & Co. and amounted to \$500,000.

"The Supreme Court of Florida has just sustained the validity of the 1927 statutes authorizing the emission of \$20,000,000 bonds of the Everglades Drainage District on the basis of ad valorem taxation, and Eldredge & Co. and Dillon, Read & Co. hold a contract for \$10,000,000 of these obligations. They were purchased on a basis of about 5 3/8% and offering of them had been looked for in the near future.

**FORT PIERCE, St. Lucie County, Fla.—BOND SALE.**—The two issues of 6% coupon bonds, aggregating \$470,000 offered for sale on March 26—V. 126, p. 1393—were awarded to the Brown-Crummer Co. of Wichita, at a price of 98.659, a basis of about 6.14%. The issues are described as follows:  
 \$320,000 general improvement bonds. Dated April 14 1928 and due on April 14 as follows: \$13,000 from 1930 to 1934; \$18,000, 1935 to 1939; \$20,000, 1940 to 1944, all incl.; \$21,000 in 1945 and \$22,000 in 1946, and 1947.

150,000 revolving fund bonds. Dated Sept. 1 1927, and due on Sept. 1 1947.

Denom. \$1,000. Prin. and semi-annual int. is payable at the U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co. in New York City.

The following is a list of the other bidders:

<i>Bidder</i>		<i>Price Bid.</i>
Spitzer, Rorick & Co.	-----	98.63
W. L. Slayton & Co.	-----	96.66
Prudden & Co.	Joint bid	96.20
Wright, Warlow & Co.	-----	96.00

**FORT WORTH, Tarrant County, Tex.—BOND SALE.**—The three issues of bonds aggregating \$1,000,000, offered for sale on Mar. 27—V. 126, p. 1702—were awarded to a syndicate composed of Garratt & Co. of Dallas, the First National Bank of Fort Worth and the Harris Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago as 4 1/4% bonds, for a premium of \$18,633, equal to 101.863, a basis of about 4.16%. The issues are divided as follows:

\$700,000 street and storm sewer bonds.  
 200,000 sanitary sewer bonds.  
 100,000 water bonds.

Denom. \$1,000. Dated May 1 1928 and due on May 1, as follows: \$27,000 from 1933 to 1940 and \$28,000 from 1941 to 1968, all incl.

**FOUNTAIN COUNTY (P. O. Covington), Ind.—BIDS.**—The following bids were also submitted for the \$18,400 4 1/2% highway improvement bonds awarded on Mar. 15, to the Inland Investment Co. of Indianapolis, at 103.71, a basis of about 3.83%.—V. 126, p. 1869:

<i>Bidder</i>		<i>Premium.</i>
Meyer-Kiser Bank	-----	\$639
Fletcher American Co.	-----	679
Fletcher Savings & Trust Co.	-----	668
City Securities Corp.	-----	578

**FRANKLIN, Williamson County, Tenn.—BOND SALE.**—A \$65,000 issue of 4 1/4% refunding waterworks bonds has recently been jointly awarded at par to Little, Wooten & Co. of Jackson and J. C. Bradford & Co. of Nashville. Denom. \$1,000. Dated Mar. 15 1928 and due on Mar. 15 as follows: \$1,000 from 1940 to 1943; \$2,000, 1944 to 1947; \$4,000, 1948 to 1951; \$5,000, 1952 to 1956, all incl. and \$6,000 in 1957 and 1958.

**FREERPORT, Nassau County, N. Y.—BOND SALE.**—The \$270,000 coupon or registered street improvement bonds offered on Mar. 23—V. 126, p. 1702—were awarded to L. F. Rothschild & Co. of New York City, as 4s, at 100.28 a basis of about 3.95%. Dated April 1, 1928 due April 1, as follows: \$13,000, 1929 to 1947 incl.; and \$23,000, 1948. The bonds are being reoffered for investment priced to yield from 3.70 to 3.90% according to maturities.

**FUGIT TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Clarksburg), Decatur County, Ind.—BOND SALE.**—The \$40,000 5% coupon school bonds offered on Mar. 15—V. 126, p. 1552—were awarded to the Fletcher American Co. of Indianapolis, at a premium of \$3,150, equal to 107.87, a basis of about 3.84%. Dated Jan. 3, 1928. Due as follows: \$1,500, July 3 1929; \$1,500, Jan. and \$1,000, July 3 1930 to 1937 incl.; \$1,500, Jan. and July 3 1938 to 1942 incl.; and \$1,500, Jan. and \$2,000, July 3 1943.

**GASTONIA, Gaston County, N. C.—BOND SALE.**—The two issues of coupon bonds, aggregating \$180,000, offered for sale on March 28—V. 126, p. 1869—were awarded to Pulleyn & Co. of New York as 4 1/4% bonds for a premium of \$908.80, equal to 102.116, a basis of about 4.35%. The issues are described as follows:

\$150,000 water works extension bonds. Due on April 1 as follows: \$2,000 from 1931 to 1934; \$3,000 from 1935 to 1948, and \$5,000 from 1949 to 1968, all inclusive.

30,000 incinerator bonds. Due on April 1 as follows: \$1,000 from 1931 to 1936 and \$2,000 from 1937 to 1948, all inclusive.

Denom. \$1,000. Dated April 1 1928. Prin. only of bonds may be registered. Prin. and int. (A. & O.) payable in gold in N. Y. City.

**GEORGETOWN TOWNSHIP FRACTIONAL SCHOOL DISTRICT No. 7, Ottawa County, Mich.—BONDS OFFERED.**—Sealed bids were received until 8 p. m. on Mar. 29, by the District Treasurer, for the purchase of an issue of \$26,000 5% school bonds. The bonds are dated Aug. 2, 1928 are in denominations of \$1,000 and mature \$2,000, from 1931 to 1943 inclusive. The opinion of Miller, Canfield, Paddock & Stone of Detroit, as to the legality of the bonds will be furnished.

**GIBSON COUNTY (P. O. Princeton), Ind.—BOND SALE.**—The \$7,000 4 1/2% road construction bonds offered on Mar. 28—V. 126, p. 1869—were awarded to the Peoples American National Bank of Princeton, at a premium of \$255, equal to 103.64. The bonds mature semi-annually in from 1 to 10 years.

<i>Bidder</i>		<i>Premium.</i>
Fletcher American Co., Indianapolis	-----	\$188.00
Meyer-Kiser Bank, Indianapolis	-----	212.00
City Securities Corp., Indianapolis	-----	214.00
Thos. D. Sheerin Co., Indianapolis	-----	225.00
Fletcher Savings & Trust, Indianapolis	-----	231.80
J. F. Wild Investment Co., Indianapolis	-----	233.40
Union Trust Co., Indianapolis	-----	247.50

**GLENCOE PARK DISTRICT, Cook County, Ill.—BOND SALE.**—The Harris Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago, was recently awarded an issue of \$30,000 5% bonds. Dated Jan. 1 1928. Coupon bonds in denominations of \$1,000. Due July 1 as follows: \$3,000, 1944; \$10,000, 1945 and 1946; and \$7,000, 1947. Prin. and int. payable (J. & J.) at the Glencoe State Bank, Glencoe. The bonds are being reoffered priced to yield 4.05%.

*Financial Statement (As Officially Reported.)*  
 Assessed valuation for taxation----- \$7,986,400  
 Total debt (this issue included)----- 204,500  
 Population, estimated, 5,500.

**GRAND RAPIDS, Kent County, Mich.—BOND OFFERING.**—Sealed bids will be received by J. C. Shinkman, City Clerk, until 3 p. m. (central standard time) April 5, for the purchase of the following issues of 4% bonds aggregating \$1,005,000:  
 \$570,000 street improvement bonds. Due \$57,000, April 1 1929 to 1938 inclusive.  
 \$370,000 street improvement bonds. Due \$74,000, April 1 1929 to 1933 inclusive.  
 \$65,000 sewer construction bonds. Due \$13,000, April 1 1929 to 1933 inclusive.

Dated April 1 1928. Denom. \$1,000. Prin. and Int. payable at the office of the City Treasurer. A certified check payable to the order of the City Treasurer, for 3% of the bonds offered is required.

*Financial Condition, February 29 1928*  
 The City has no floating debt.  
 Assessed valuation of City, 1927----- \$263,425.606  
 Total value of Water Works Sinking Fund----- 789,863.29  
 Total value of General Sinking Fund----- 679,054.82  
 Total value of Special Assessment Sinking Fund----- 1,646,040.51  
 Total value of Cemetery Trust Funds----- 551,304.69  
 Board of Education----- 124,499.94  
 Total value of Sinking Funds, Water Works, General, Cemetery Trust Funds, Special Assessments and Board of Education----- 3,790,768.25  
 Cash on hand exclusive of Sinking Fund----- 237,628.26  
 Cash value of assets of City----- 22,178,784.08

Population, census of 1920, 137,634; present estimated population 165,000. City has never defaulted payment on any bonds at maturity, and the legality of a bond issue has never been questioned. Street improvement and sewer construction bonds are only a temporary obligation, being issued for from one to ten years, and their payment is provided for by special assessment on the property directly benefited; but are a direct city obligation. There is no question as to the legality of the corporate existence of the City or as to the legality of the terms of the officials. Nationalities—Americans predominate; Holland, Irish, German, Polish, and others. Principal Business—Furniture, general manufacturing and jobbing trade.

*Recapitulation of Bonded Debt, February 29 1928*

Sewage Disposal General Taxation	-----	\$3,328,000.00
Cemetery, paid by General Taxation	-----	150,000.00
T. B. Hospital, paid by General Taxation	-----	335,000.00
Bridge Bonds, paid by General Taxation	-----	640,000.00
Park Bonds, paid by General Taxation	-----	100,000.00
Flood Protection, paid by General Taxation	-----	957,000.00
Water Works, paid by water revenue	-----	3,923,000.00
School Bonds, paid by General Taxation	-----	5,385,000.00
Street Improvement Bonds, paid by special assessment	-----	4,779,000.00
Sewer Construction Bonds, paid by special assessment	-----	1,262,900.00
*West Side Library Bonds	-----	175,000.00
		\$21,034,900.00
Less General Sinking Fund Cash and Securities	-----	\$679,054.82
Less Water bonds	-----	3,923,000.00
Less Street and Sewer Bonds	-----	6,041,900.00
		\$10,643,954.82

Net bonded debt payable by general taxation----- \$10,390,945.18  
 \*Serial bonds all held in sinking fund.

**GRANITE CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT, Madison County, Ill.—BOND OFFERING.**—Sealed bids will be received by the Secretary Board of Education, until April 6, for the purchase of an issue of \$225,000 4% school bonds. Dated May 2 1928. Due as follows: \$11,000, 1929 to 1943 inclusive; and \$15,000, 1944 to 1947 inclusive.

**GREECE (P. O. Rochester) Monroe County, N. Y.—BOND OFFERING.**—Wilbur C. Deming, Town Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 8 p. m. April 2, at the office of Webster and Smith, 303 Wilder Building, Rochester, for the purchase of an issue of \$234,000 series No. 4, coupon street improvement bonds, rate of interest not to exceed 6%. Dated April 1 1928. Denom. \$1,000 Due April 1, as follows: \$15,000, 1929 to 1934 incl.; and \$16,000, 1935 to 1943 inclusive. Prin. and Int. payable at the Union Trust Co. of Rochester. A certified check payable to the order of the Town Clerk, for \$2,500 is required. Legality approved by Clay, Dillon & Vandewater of New York City.

**GREENE COUNTY (P. O. Bloomfield), Ind.—BOND SALE.**—The two issues of 4 1/2% bonds offered on Mar. 28—V. 126, p. 1703—were awarded as follows:  
 \$20,400 Ed. Gambill, Wright Township gravel road bonds to Breed, Elliott & Harrison of Indianapolis, at a premium of \$728, equal to 103.56, a basis of about 3.78%. Due \$1,020, May and Nov. 15 1929 to 1938 incl.

\$8,260 W. N. Webster et al Washington Township gravel road bonds to Reed A. Letsinger of Bloomfield, at a premium of \$285.84, equal to 103.46, a basis of about 3.89%. Due \$413 May & Nov. 15 1929 to 1938 incl.

<i>Premiums Offered—</i>	<i>\$20,400</i>	<i>\$8,260</i>
Inland Investment Co., Indianapolis, Ind.	\$568.00	\$213.00
Reed A. Letsinger, Bloomfield, Ind.	-----	285.84
First National Bank, Linton, Ind.	678.00	272.00
Union Trust Co., Indianapolis, Ind.	707.00	273.00
City Securities Corp., Indianapolis, Ind.	688.00	254.00
Fletcher American Co., Indianapolis, Ind.	617.00	246.00
Fletcher Savings & Trust Co., Indianapolis, Ind.	693.00	277.80
Breed, Elliott & Harrison	-----	-----

**GREENE COUNTY (P. O. Bloomfield), Ind.—BOND SALE.**—The two issues of 4 1/2% bonds offered on Mar. 28—V. 126, p. 1703—were awarded as follows:  
 \$20,400 Ed. Gambill, Wright Township gravel road bonds to Breed, Elliott & Harrison of Indianapolis, at a premium of \$728, equal to 103.56, a basis of about 3.78%. Due \$1,020, May and Nov. 15 1929 to 1938 incl.

\$8,260 W. N. Webster et al Washington Township gravel road bonds to Reed A. Letsinger of Bloomfield, at a premium of \$285.84, equal to 103.46, a basis of about 3.89%. Due \$413 May & Nov. 15 1929 to 1938 incl.

<i>Premiums Offered—</i>	<i>\$20,400</i>	<i>\$8,260</i>
Inland Investment Co., Indianapolis, Ind.	\$568.00	\$213.00
Reed A. Letsinger, Bloomfield, Ind.	-----	285.84
First National Bank, Linton, Ind.	678.00	272.00
Union Trust Co., Indianapolis, Ind.	707.00	273.00
City Securities Corp., Indianapolis, Ind.	688.00	254.00
Fletcher American Co., Indianapolis, Ind.	617.00	246.00
Fletcher Savings & Trust Co., Indianapolis, Ind.	693.00	277.80
Breed, Elliott & Harrison	-----	-----

GREENBURGH-GREENVILLE Fire District (P. O. Scarsdale) Westchester County, N. Y.—BOND SALE.—The \$12,000 coupon or registered fire bonds offered on Mar. 27—V. 126, p. 1869—were awarded to Sherwood & Merrifield Inc., of N. Y. City, as 4.40s, at 100.29, a basis of about 4.34%. Dated Dec. 15 1927. Due \$2,000, Dec. 15 1929 to 1934 inclusive. Other bidders were:
Bidder—
Geo. B. Gibbons & Co. Int. Rate. Rate Bid.
Rutter & Co. 4.40 100.09
The Estmor Corp. 4.50 100.09
Farson, Son & Co. 4.70 100.083
4.80 100.159

GROSSE POINTE FARMS, Wayne County, Mich.—BOND SALE.—The \$300,000 4 1/2% sewer bonds offered on Mar. 21—V. 126, p. 1703—were awarded to the Detroit Trust Co. and the First National Co., jointly. The bonds are dated Oct. 1 1927 and mature on Oct. 1 as follows: \$11,000, 1929 to 1938 incl.; and \$10,000, 1939 to 1957 incl.

The following is a complete list of bids submitted for the bonds:
Split rate:
Detroit Trust Co., First National Co. 100.05
Security Trust Co., Fidelity Trust Co. a100.01
Bank of Detroit, Livingstone, Crouse Co., and Griswold-First State Co. b100.01
At 4 1/4% the bids were:
Premium. Price.
Detroit Trust Co., First National Co. \$4,530.00 101.51
Security Trust Co., Fidelity Trust Co. 3,800.00 101.26
Guardian Detroit Co. 3,631.00 101.21
Harris Trust & Savings Bank 3,552.00 101.18
\* \$170,000 at 4 1/4% ad \$130,000 at 4% a \$200,000 at 4 1/4% and \$100,000 at 4% b \$66,000 at 4 1/4%, \$134,000 at 4 1/4% and \$100,000 at 4%

Bonds were awarded to Detroit Trust Co. and First National Co. on split rate bid.
GULFPORT, Harrison County, Miss.—BONDS VOTED.—At a special election held on Mar. 20, the authorized electors strongly approved the issuance of \$275,000 in bonds for the construction of a causeway over the Bay of Biloxi. It is said that the bonds will soon be offered for sale.

HAMILTON COUNTY (P. O. Chattanooga), Tenn.—BOND SALE.—The \$500,000 issue of 4 1/2% road bonds offered for sale on Mar. 22—V. 126, p. 1393—was awarded to the Guaranty Co. of New York for a premium of \$29,149.50, equal to 105.829, a basis of about 4.18%. Denom. \$1,000. Dated Apr. 1 1928 and due on Apr. 1 1958. The Bankers Trust Co. of New York City offered a price of 105.80, the second highest bid. The third highest bidder was the following:
Bidder— Premium.
Hamilton National Bank, Hamilton Trust & Savings Bank, Harris Trust & Savings Bank and Illinois-Merchants Trust Co. \$28,950.00

HARRISONBURG, Rockingham County, Va.—BOND SALE.—The \$100,000 issue of 4 1/2% coupon school improvement bonds offered for sale on Mar. 28—V. 126, p. 1703—was awarded to Pulley & Co. of New York, for a premium of \$2,348, equal to 102.348, a basis of about 4.28%. Denom. \$1,000 unless otherwise specified. Dated Apr. 1 1928 and due \$5,000 yearly from Apr. 1 1933 to 1952 incl.

HAYESVILLE, Clay County, N. C.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids will be received by R. E. Crawford, Mayor, until Apr. 5, for the purchase of a \$25,000 issue of semi-annual water and sewer bonds. Int. rate is not to exceed 6%.

HELENA, Phillips County, Ark.—BOND OFFERING.—An issue of \$150,000 6% hospital bonds will be offered for sale at public auction by D. T. Hargraves, Mayor, at 1 p. m. on Apr. 16. Dated Mar. 1 1927. Due on Sept. 1 as follows: \$3,000, 1930; \$4,000, 1931; \$5,000, 1932 to 1934; \$6,000, 1935 to 1937; \$7,000, 1938 to 1940; \$8,000, 1941 and 1942; \$9,000, 1943 and 1944; \$10,000, 1945 and 1946; \$11,000, 1947 and \$12,000, 1948 and 1949. Prin. and semi-annual int. payable at the place designated by purchaser. A \$3,000 certified check, payable to R. G. Howard, City Clerk, must accompany the bid.

HELENA, Phillips County, Ark.—BOND DESCRIPTION.—The \$193,000 issue of paving district No. 180 bonds purchased by the Merchants & Planters Investment Co. of Pine Bluff—V. 126, p. 1703—bears interest at 5 1/2%. The bonds were awarded at a price of 103.10, a basis of about 5.04%. Due from 1929 to 1943 incl.

HENDERSON COUNTY (P. O. Henderson), Ky.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids will be received by R. F. Crafton, County Judge, until 1.30 p. m. on Apr. 17, for the purchase of a \$300,000 issue of 4 1/4% semi-annual road and bridge bonds. Cost of issue and furnishing of bonds to be borne by the purchaser. Due in from 5 to 30 years. A \$3,000 certified check must accompany the bids.

HERKIMER UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Herkimer), Herkimer County, N. Y.—BOND OFFERING.—Roy W. Brady, Clerk Board of Education, will sell at public auction on Apr. 5 at 1 p. m. an issue of \$98,000 coupon or registered school bonds, rate of interest to be stated in a multiple of 1-10th or 1/4 of 1%, and not to exceed 4 1/2%. Dated Jan. 1 1928. Denom. \$1,000. Due Jan. 1 as follows: \$3,000, 1929; and \$5,000, 1930 to 1948 incl. Prin. and int. payable in gold at the First National Bank, Herkimer or at the American Exchange Irving Trust Co., New York City. A certified check payable to Bertrand W. Miller, District Treasurer, for \$2,000 is required. Legality approved by Clay, Dillon & Vandewater of New York City.

HERINGTON, Dickinson County, Kan.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids will be received until 7:30 p. m. on Apr. 10, by Glen Young, Commissioner of Finance, for the purchase of two issues of 4 1/4% bonds aggregating \$55,000 as follows:
\$40,000 paving bonds. \$15,000 city street re-surfacing bonds.
Denom. \$1,000. Dated July 1 1928. Due serially in from 1 to 10 years. Successful bidder is to temporarily finance construction work, for which city will issue temporary notes. A certified check for 2% of the bid is required.

HICKSVILLE WATER DISTRICT (P. O. Hempstead), Nassau County, N. Y.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids will be received by Franklin C. Gilbert, Town Clerk, until 11 a. m. Apr. 10, for the purchase of an issue of \$40,000 water bonds, rate of interest to be stated in a multiple of 1-10 or 1/4 of 1% and not to exceed 6%. Dated Apr. 15 1928. Denom. \$1,000. Due Apr. 15, as follows: \$2,000, 1933 to 1937 incl.; and \$3,000, 1938 to 1947 incl. Prin. and int. payable in gold at the First National Bank of Hempstead. A certified check payable to the order of the town for 2% of the bonds offered is required. Legality approved by Clay, Dillon & Vandewater of New York City.

HOLMES COUNTY SPECIAL TAX SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 3 (P. O. Bonifay), Fla.—BOND SALE.—The \$40,000 issue of 5% semi-annual school bonds offered for sale on Mar. 12—V. 126, p. 1394—has been awarded to the Bank of Bonifay of Bonifay at a discount price of 95.56, a basis of about 5.44%. Denom. \$500. Dated Oct. 1 1927 and due on Oct. 1, as follows: \$1,500, 1930 to 1953 incl. and \$2,000 in 1954 and 1955.

HOMOSASSA SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Inverness), Citrus County, Fla.—BOND SALE.—Of the \$36,000 issue of 6% coupon school bonds offered for sale on Mar. 15—V. 126, p. 1075—a block of \$32,000 was jointly purchased by the G. B. Sawyers Co. of Jacksonville and the Hanchett Bond Co. of Chicago at a discount price of 97.

HOPATCONG, Sussex County, N. J.—BOND SALE.—The \$40,000 4 1/2% coupon or registered road bonds offered on Mar. 28—V. 126, p. 1703—were awarded to Rufus Waples & Co. of Philadelphia, at a premium of \$275.20, equal to 100.688, a basis of about 4.23%. Dated Apr. 1 1928. Due \$4,000, Apr. 1 1929 to 1938, inclusive.

HOQUIAM, Grays Harbor County, Wash.—BOND ELECTION.—On Apr. 7, a special election will be held for the purpose of voting on the following propositions: \$700,000 for water works bonds and \$80,000 for city hall bonds.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Birdseye R. F. D.), Dubois County, Ind.—BOND SALE.—The \$6,500 4 1/2% school bonds offered on Mar. 22—V. 126, p. 1552—were awarded to the Boone County State Bank of Lebanon, at a premium of \$160, equal to 102.49, a basis of about 3.82%. Due as follows: \$500, July 1 1929; \$500, Jan. 1 1930; \$550, July 1 1930; \$550, Jan. and July 1 1931 to 1934 incl.; and \$550, Jan. 30 1935.

KALAMAZOO, Kalamazoo County, Mich.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids will be received by C. R. Howard, City Clerk, until 8 p. m. April 2, for the purchase of an issue of \$145,000 4 1/4% street improvement bonds. Dated April 2 1928. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$14,500 April 1 1929 to 1938, incl. The City reserves the right to withdraw from sale, for its own sinking fund \$75,000 bonds in denoms. of \$1,000 and \$500 of each year. A certified check payable to the order of the City for \$1,000 is required. Legality approved by Miller, Canfield, Paddock & Stone of Detroit.

KALISPELL, Flathead County, Mont.—BOND SALE.—The \$110,000 issue of water refunding bonds offered for sale on March 26—V. 126, p. 1394—was awarded at par for 4 1/4% bonds to the State Board of Land Commissioners. Due \$5,000 from 1929 to 1943, and \$7,000 from 1944 to 1948, all incl.

KANSAS CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Kansas City), Mo.—BONDS DEFEATED.—At the regular election held on Mar. 27—V. 126, p. 1704—the voters defeated decisively the proposition of issuing \$5,000,000 in bonds for school purposes. The proposal to bond failed by 953 votes. It is said that this is the first school bond issue to be defeated.

KARNES COUNTY ROAD DISTRICTS (P. O. Karnes City), Texas.—FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.—The following are furnished in connection with the offering on April 9—V. 126, p. 1870—of the four issues of 5% semi-annual district bonds, aggregating \$475,000:

Financial Statement—Road District No. 1, Karnes County. Assessed valuation of taxable property \$2,062,255. Estimated value of taxable property 6,186,765. Prior indebtedness 51,000. This issue 160,000. Population present estimate 4,500. Number of miles of railroad in District 6 1/2 miles. Names of towns in District Runge and Helena.

Financial Statement—Road District No. 3, Karnes County. Assessed valuation of taxable property \$1,927,984. Estimated value of taxable property 5,783,952. Prior indebtedness 175,000. This issue 65,000. Population present estimate 4,000. Number of miles of railroad in District 9 1/2 miles. Names of towns in District Karnes City (County seat).

Financial Statement—Road District No. 4, Karnes County. Assessed valuation of taxable property \$3,306,029. Estimated value of taxable property 9,918,087. Prior indebtedness 215,000. This issue 80,000. Population present estimate 7,000. Number of miles of railroad in District 21 1/2 miles. Names of towns in District Kenedy, Choate and Green.

Financial Statement—Road District No. 7, Karnes County. Assessed valuation of taxable property \$1,464,505. Estimated value of taxable property 4,393,515. Prior indebtedness none. This issue 170,000. Population present estimate 3,000. Number of miles of railroad in District none. Names of towns in District Gillett.

KNOXVILLE, Knox County, Tenn.—NOTES OFFERED.—Sealed bids were received until 10 a. m. on Mar. 30 by L. M. Emert, Director of Finance, for the purchase of a \$400,000 issue of revenue notes. Dated Mar. 15 1928. Due on Sept. 15 1928. Delivery to be on or about Apr. 15. Prin. and int. payable in New York City. Chester B. Masslich of New York will furnish legal approval. Int. rate was to be named by bidder.

LA GRANDE, Union County, Ore.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids will be received by J. E. Stearns, City Recorder, until 7:30 p. m. on Apr. 4 for the purchase of a \$38,480.54 issue of 5 1/2% improvement bonds. Denoms. \$500 and one for \$480.54. Dated Mar. 1 1928. Due on Mar. 1 1938 and optional after Mar. 1 1929. Prin. and semi-annual int. payable at the office of the City Treasurer. Teal, Winfree, McCulloch & Shuler of Portland will furnish legal approving opinion. A \$1,000 certified check is required.

LAKE COUNTY (P. O. Crown Point), Ind.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids will be received by Hazel K. Groves, County Treasurer, until 10 a. m. April 5, for the purchase of an issue of \$42,000 5% R. H. Harrington et al North Township bonds. Dated Jan. 15 1928. Denoms. \$500 and \$600. Legality approved by Matson, Carter, Ross & McCord of Indianapolis.

LAKE COUNTY (P. O. Painesville), Ohio.—BOND SALE.—The \$70,572.84 4 1/4% coupon road bonds offered on March 26—V. 126, p. 1394—were awarded to Stranahan, Harris & Oatis, Inc. of Toledo. Dated Jan. 16 1928. Due Oct. 1 as follows: \$7,572.84, 1928, and \$7,000, 1929 to 1937, inclusive.

LAKEWOOD, Cuyahoga County, Ohio.—BONDS OFFERED FOR INVESTMENT.—The eight issues of bonds, aggregating \$585,000 awarded on March 3 to McDonald, Callahan & Co. of Cleveland—V. 126, p. 1552—are being offered as follows: \$485,000 4 1/4% bonds maturing serially from Oct. 1 1929 to 1958, incl.; priced to yield from 3.80 to 4.10% and \$100,000 4% bonds maturing serially from Oct. 1 1929 to 1953, priced to yield from 3.80 to 4.05%. Legality approved by Squire, Sanders & Dempsey of Cleveland. The bonds are being offered by A. B. Leach & Co., A. G. Beaker & Co., and McDonald, Callahan & Co.

Financial Statement. Assessed valuation of taxable property 1927 \$144,382,290.00. Total debt, including this issue 5,163,037.20. Less—Sinking funds \$1,382,337.52. Net debt 3,780,699.68. Population, 1920 census, 41,732; estimated, 65,000.

LANCASTER, Lancaster County, Pa.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids will be received by D. J. Eckman, City Comptroller, until 2 p. m. April 10, for the purchase of an issue of \$350,000 4% coupon city bonds. Dated March 1 1928. Denom. \$1,000. Due March 1 as follows: \$5,000, 1934 to 1938, incl.; \$10,000, 1939 to 1947, incl.; \$5,000, 1948; \$15,000, 1949 to 1953, incl.; \$20,000, 1943 to 1957, incl.; and \$25,000, 1958. A certified check payable to the order of the City for 2% of the bonds offered is required. Legality approved by Townsend, Elliott & Munson of Philadelphia.

LANE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 19 (P. O. Springfield), Ore.—BOND SALE.—An \$11,000 issue of school refunding bonds has recently been purchased by Dean Witter & Co. of Portland.

LAWRENCE COUNTY (P. O. Lawrenceburg), Tenn.—BOND SALE.—A \$25,000 issue of 5% highway bonds has recently been purchased at par by Caldwell & Co. of Nashville. Dated Jan. 15 1928. Due in 1948.

LEE COUNTY SPECIAL TAX SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 12 (P. O. Fort Myers), Fla.—BOND SALE.—The \$40,000 issue of 6% school bonds offered for sale on Mar. 28—V. 126, p. 1704—was awarded to Stranahan, Harris & Oatis of Toledo for a premium of \$2,135, equal to 105.33, a basis of about 5.38%. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$2,000 yearly from 1930 to 1949 incl. No option of prior payment. Other bids submitted were as follows:
Bidders— Price Bid.
Ryan, Sutherland & Co. \$39,360
W. L. Slayton & Co. 41,165
Prudden & Co. 40,800
Morris, Mather & Co. 41,652
Brown-Crummer Co. 41,820

LEWISTOWN, Mifflin County, Pa.—BOND SALE.—The \$10,000 4 1/2% series No. 12, street improvement bonds offered on Mar. 3—V. 126, p. 1236—were awarded to A. B. Leach & Co. of Philadelphia, at 103.60, a basis of about 4.07%. The bonds are dated Feb. 1 1928, matures on Feb. 1 1958, and are optional on or after Feb. 1 1938.

LIBERTY SCHOOL TOWNSHIP, Wabash County, Ind.—BOND SALE.—The \$57,000 4 1/2% school bonds offered on Feb. 14—V. 126, p. 751—were awarded to the La Fontaine Bank, at a premium of \$2,375, equal to 104.16. The bonds are dated Feb. 1 1928, and mature serially from July 1 1929 to 1940 incl. Seven other bids were submitted for the bonds.

LINCOLN COUNTY (P. O. Lincoln), N. C.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids will be received by R. E. Sigmon, Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners, until 2 p. m. on Apr. 2, for the \$224,000 issue of 4 1/4%

semi-annual funding bonds. Dated Apr. 1 1928. Due \$8,000 from 1930 to 1933; \$16,000, 1934 and 1935 and \$20,000, 1936 to 1943, all incl. Required bidding forms will be furnished by the above clerk. (This report supplement the one given in V. 126, p. 1870.)

**LINCOLN SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 4 (P. O. Livingston) Park County, Mont.—BOND OFFERING.**—Sealed bids will be received until Apr. 21 by F. A. Ross, District Clerk, for the purchase of a \$45,000 issue of semi-annual school bonds. Int. rate is not to exceed 6%. Dated July 1 1928. Due on July 1 1948 and optional after July 1 1933.

**LOS ANGELES, Los Angeles County, Calif.—BOND SALE.**—The \$195,000 issue of 6% Municipal District No. 53 bonds offered for sale on Mar. 20—V. 126, p. 1704—was awarded to the Merchants National Co. of Los Angeles for a premium of \$100, equal to 100.051.

**LUCAS COUNTY (P. O. Toledo), Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.**—Sealed bids will be received by Adelaide E. Schmitt, Clerk Board of County Commissioners, until 10 a. m. (eastern standard time) April 9, for the purchase of an issue of \$33,290 5% sewer bonds. Due in from 1 to 4 years \$9,290, the first year and \$8,000, each succeeding year. A certified check for \$500 is required.

**LYNWOOD, Los Angeles County, Calif.—BOND SALE.**—An issue of \$191,610.95 7% Improvement District No. 8 bonds has recently been purchased by the Brown-Crummer Co. of Wichita. Denoms. \$1,000, \$900 and \$210.95. Dated Feb. 14 1928 and due on Feb. 14, as follows: \$15,000, 1931; \$16,000, 1932 &c. up to 1941 and \$16,210.95 in 1942. Prin. and int. (J. & J.) payable at the office of the City Treasurer.

**McMINNVILLE, Yamhill County, Ore.—BOND SALE.**—A \$22,500 issue of college bonds has recently been purchased by a group of local business men. Dated Apr. 1 1928. Denom. \$500. (Rate & price not given.)

**MAMARONECK (P. O. Mamaroneck) Westchester County, N. Y.—BOND OFFERING.**—Frederick M. Sherman, Town Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 8 p. m. April 4, for the purchase of an issue of \$8,900 4 1/2% coupon or registered highway improvement bonds. Dated Feb. 1 1928. Denom. \$1,000; one bond for \$900. Due Feb. 1 as follows: \$1,000, 1938 to 1945 incl., and \$900, 1946. Prin. and int. payable in gold at the Trust Co. of Larchmont, or at the Bankers Trust Co., New York City. A certified check payable to the order of the Town for \$1,000 is required. Legality approved by Clay, Dillon & Vandewater of New York City.

**MANCHESTER, Hillsborough County, N. H.—TEMPORARY LOAN.**—The Amoskeag Trust Co. of Manchester was awarded on Mar. 30 a \$300,000 temporary loan on a 3.675% discount basis. The loan matures on Dec. 6 1928.

**MARLBORO COUNTY (P. O. Bennettsville) S. C.—NOTE SALE.**—A \$60,000 issue of road notes has been purchased by an unknown investor.

**MARTIN COUNTY (P. O. Stuart), Fla.—BOND OFFERING.**—Sealed bids will be received by J. R. Pomeroy, Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners until Apr. 3 for the purchase of a \$325,000 issue of 6% semi-annual highway bonds.

**MARTINSVILLE, Henry County, Va.—BOND SALE.**—After all the bids received on Mar. 19—V. 126, p. 1395—for the purchase of the \$30,000 issue of coupon water refunding bonds had been rejected, the issue was awarded to the Piedmont Trust Bank of Martinsville as 4 1/2% bonds, for a \$51 premium, equal to 100.17, a basis of about 4.49%. Denoms. \$500 or \$1,000 or both. Dated May 1 1928 and due on May 1 1962.

**MAYNARD, Middlesex County, Mass.—BOND SALE.**—The \$150,000 3 3/4% coupon sewerage bonds offered on Mar. 28, V. 126, p. 1870—were awarded to the First National Bank of Boston, at 101.77, a basis of about 3.60%. Dated Apr. 1 1928. Due \$5,000, from 1929 to 1958 incl. Other bids were as follows:

Bidder—	Rate Bid
Estabrook & Co.	101.08
E. H. Rollins & Sons	101.52
Harris, Forbes & Co.	101.46
Curtis & Sanger	101.18
Shawmut Corp.	101.57
Old Colony Corp.	101.46
R. L. Day & Co.	101.07
National City Co.	101.22
F. L. Putnam & Co.	101.59
Stone & Webster and Blodget, Inc.	101.15
Maynard Trust Co.	101.029

**MEDFORD, Middlesex County Mass.—BOND OFFERING.**—Sealed bids will be received by Edward A. Badger, City Treasurer, until 9 a. m. Apr. 3, for the purchase of the following issues of 3 3/4% bonds coupon in form, aggregating \$312,000:

\$107,000 sewer bonds. Due Apr. 1, as follows: \$6,000, 1929 to 1945 incl.; and \$5,000, 1946.

100,000 Original St. construction bonds. Due \$10,000, Apr. 1 1929 to 1938 inclusive.

70,000 water mains bonds. Due \$5,000, Apr. 1 1929 to 1942 inclusive.

35,000 Separate System of Sewers bonds. Due Apr. 1 as follows: \$3,000, 1929 to 1939 incl.; and \$2,000, 1940.

Dated Apr. 1 1928. Denom. \$1,000. Prin. and int. payable in Boston. Legality approved by Ropes, Gray, Boyden & Perkins of Boston.

**MEMPHIS, Shelby County, Tenn.—NOTE SALE.**—The \$1,000,000 issue of 4 1/2% coupon revenue notes offered for sale on Mar. 27—V. 126, p. 1705—was awarded to the First National Bank of Memphis for a premium of \$3,237.75, equal to 100.323, a basis of about 3.74%. Denom. \$10,000. Dated Jan. 1 1928. Due on Sept. 6 1928. (This bid specified that the delivery would be Memphis.)

**MIDDLEPORT SCHOOL DISTRICT, Meigs County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.**—The Industrial Commission of Ohio, was awarded on Mar. 14, an issue of \$15,675 4.35% registered real estate bonds at par. The bonds are dated Apr. 1 1928 denoms \$410 and one bond for \$505. Due serially from 1929 to 1947 inclusive.

**MIDDLETOWN, Orange County, N. Y.—BOND OFFERING.**—I. B. A. Taylor, City Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 3 p. m. Apr. 13, for the purchase of an issue of \$125,000 4 1/2% coupon fire house bonds. Dated Apr. 1 1928. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$5,000, Apr. 1 1929 to 1953 incl. Bids for bonds bearing a lower rate of interest will be considered, no split rate bids desired. A certified check payable to the order of the City Treasurer, for 5% of the bonds offered is required. Legality approved by Thomson, Wood & Hoffman of New York City.

**MILTON UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Ballston Spa), Saratoga County, N. Y.—BOND OFFERING.**—Sealed bids will be received by G. F. Ashton, District Clerk, until 2 p. m. Apr. 17, for the purchase of an issue of \$450,000 4%, 4 1/4% or 4 1/2% coupon or registered school bonds. Dated Jan. 1 1928. Denom. \$1,000. Due Jan. 1 as follows: \$10,000, 1930 to 1959 incl.; and \$15,000, 1960 to 1969 incl. Prin. and int. payable in gold at the Ballston Spa National Bank, or at the Hanover National Bank, New York City. A certified check, payable to the order of the Board of Education for 2% of the bonds offered, is required. Legality approved by Hawkins, Delafield & Longfellow of New York City.

**MINNEAPOLIS, Hennepin County, Minn.—BOND SALE POSTPONED.**—The sale of the \$1,150,000 issue of semi-annual permanent improvement construction bonds that was scheduled to take place on Mar. 28—V. 126, p. 1871—has been definitely postponed until Apr. 25, due to the fact, as previously reported, that there is a suit against the bonds.

**MONTECITO COUNTY WATER DISTRICT (P. O. Santa Barbara), Calif.—BOND ELECTION.**—An \$880,000 issue of water bonds will be voted upon during April for the purpose of erecting a dam at the headwaters of the Santa Ynez River, according to a published announcement. It was said that this action follows passage of a proposition here Tuesday in which Santa Barbara gave Montecito the Juncal dam site in exchange for the right to use the Montecito water tunnel. The issue will finance the building of a dam at this site, extension of the water mains in the district, a new office for the company, and will complete the Toro Canyon tunnel to the Santa Ynez River, now only 500 feet from completion.

**MONTGOMERY COUNTY (P. O. Dayton), Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.**—F. A. Kilmor, Clerk Board of County Commissioners, will receive sealed bids until 10 a. m. (eastern standard time) Apr. 9, for the purchase of the following issues of 4 1/2% bonds:

\$32,500 Castle Wood Sanitary Sewer system bonds. Due Oct. 1, as follows: \$2,000, 1928 to 1934 incl.; \$3,000, 1935; \$2,000, 1936 to 1940 incl.; \$2,500, 1941 and \$3,000, 1942.

23,000 Overlook Ave.; improvement bonds. Due May 1, as follows: \$5,000, 1929; and \$6,000, 1930 to 1932 inclusive.

16,000 Ashwood Ave.; improvement bonds. Due \$4,000, May 1 1929 to 1932 inclusive.

Dated May 1 1928. Prin. and int. payable at the office of the County Treasurer. A certified check of \$500 for each issue, payable to the order of the County Treasurer, is required. Legality approved by D. W. and A. S. Iddings of Dayton, and Peck, Shaffer & Williams of Cincinnati.

**MOON, Pennington County, S. Dak.—BOND OFFERING.**—Sealed bids will be received until 10 a. m. on Apr. 20, by R. H. Kain, Town Clerk, for the purchase of a \$1,000 issue of school building bonds.

**MORROW COUNTY (P. O. Mount Gilead), Ohio.—BOND SALE.**—The \$28,043.70 5% special assessment improvement bonds offered on Mar. 15—V. 126, p. 1553—were awarded to the Taylor-Wilson Co. of Cincinnati, at a premium of \$992.30, equal to 103.53, a basis of about 4.28%. Dated Apr. 1 1928. Due as follows: \$971.85, Mar. and Sept. 1 1929; \$1,450, Mar. and Sept. 1 1929; and \$1,450, Mar. and Sept. 1 1930 to 1938 incl.

**MOULTRIE, Colquitt County, Ga.—BOND SALE.**—An issue of \$100,000 4 1/2% school, water works and sewerage extension bonds has been purchased by the Trust Co. of Georgia, of Atlanta, for a \$2,500 premium, equal to a price of 102.50.

**MOUNT LEBANON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Pittsburgh) Allegheny County, Pa.—BOND SALE.**—R. M. Snyder & Co. of Pittsburgh, were awarded on Mar. 20, an issue of \$230,000 school bonds bearing interest at the rate of 4 1/4% at a premium of \$8,425, equal to 104.09. The bonds mature serially from 1932 to 1957 incl.

**MULTNOMAH COUNTY (P. O. Portland) Ore.—BOND ELECTION.**—At the primary election on May 18, a proposition will be voted upon to issue bonds in the amount of \$4,250,000 for a bridge over the Willamette River, between St. Johns and Linnton. According to the "Oregonian" of Mar. 22, it is said the plans provide for a bridge 200 feet high, to be of cantilever type, with a 1,150-foot span, and a 30-foot roadway, with 5-foot sidewalks. In all, the bridge would be 44 feet wide. Four lanes of traffic could be provided for by eliminating 1 of the walks. Otherwise it would be planned to provide for 3 lanes of traffic.

**MUSKOGEE COUNTY (P. O. Columbus), Ga.—BOND SALE.**—The \$23,000 issue of paving bonds offered for sale on Mar. 14—V. 126, p. 1076—was awarded to the First National Bank of Columbus at par.

**MUSKOGEE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Muskogee) Muskogee County, Okla.—BOND OFFERING.**—Sealed bids will be received until noon on Apr. 3, by E. D. Cave, Clerk of the Board of Education, for the purchase of a \$50,000 issue of school bonds.

**NEDERLAND INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Nederland)—BOND SALE.**—The \$75,000 5% coupon school bonds offered on Mar. 21—V. 126, p. 1705—were awarded to H. C. Burt & Co. of Houston, at a premium of \$3,333, equal to 104.44, a basis of about 4.63%. Dated Apr. 10 1928. Due as follows: \$1,000, 1929 to 1933 incl.; and \$2,000, 1934 to 1938 incl.

**NEWARK SCHOOL DISTRICT, Wayne County, N. Y.—BONDS VOTED.**—F. Neff Stroup, Superintendent of Schools, informs us that a \$160,000 school bond issue was authorized by the electors recently. The bonds will not be offered for sale for a month or possibly six weeks.

**NEW BEDFORD, Bristol County, Mass.—TEMPORARY LOAN.**—The \$1,000,000 temporary loan offered on Mar. 27—V. 126, p. 1871—was awarded to the Guaranty Co. of New York, on a 3.57% discount basis. The loan is dated Mar. 27 1928, and matures on Nov. 9 1928.

**NEWPORT, Newport County, R. I.—LOAN OFFERING.**—F. N. Fullerton, City Clerk, is receiving sealed bids until 5 p. m. to-day, for the purchase on a discount basis of a \$200,000 temporary loan. Dated April 2 1928. Denoms. \$10,000. Payable Sept. 5 1928. Legality approved by Ropes, Gray, Boyden & Perkins of Boston.

**NILES, Trumbull County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.**—Sealed bid will be received by Homer Thomas, City Auditor, until 2 p. m. Apr. 21 for the purchase of an issue of \$97,000 4 1/2% special assessment improvement bonds. Dated Apr. 1 1928. Denom. \$1,000. Due Oct. 1 as follows: \$7,000, 1929; and \$10,000, 1930 to 1938 incl. A certified check payable to the order of the City Treasurer, for 1% of the bonds bid for is required. Legality approved by Peck, Shaffer & Williams of Cincinnati.

**NORTH BERGEN TOWNSHIP (P. O. North Bergen) Hudson County, N. J.—FINANCIAL STATEMENT.**—The following is a statement of the financial status of the Township at the present time, issued in connection with the proposed sale on April 12, of \$1,768,000 bonds full description of which appeared in V. 126, p. 1871.

	Outstanding Mar. 15 1928 incl. Present Issues.
Assessed bonds	\$3,345,860.19
General bonds	2,117,499.83
School bonds	2,081,000.00
	<hr/>
Sinking funds	\$7,544,360.02
	418,479.92
	<hr/>
Improvement notes	\$7,125,880.10
Tax revenue notes	6,063,140.35
Temporary school notes	1,276,094.20
Emergency notes	113,992.22
	59,603.22
	<hr/>
Net debt including bonds to be issued	\$14,638,710.09
Assessed valuation taxable real and personal, 1928	61,409,595.00
Assessed valuation taxable real and personal, 1927	54,339,339.00
Assessed valuation taxable real and personal, 1926	43,616,489.00
Assessed valuation taxable real and personal, 1925	39,732,878.00
Assessed valuation taxable real property, 1928	29,654,398.00
Assessed valuation taxable real property, 1927	56,610,795.00
Assessed valuation taxable real property, 1926	49,152,289.00
Assessed valuation taxable real property, 1925	41,525,939.00
Assessed valuation taxable real property, 1925	37,720,378.00
Population 1920 U. S. census	23,344
Present population (police census)	46,000

**NORTH CAROLINA, State of (P. O. Raleigh)—SYNDICATE EXERCISES OPTION.**—The syndicate headed by the First National Bank, the Bankers Trust Co. and the National City Co., all of New York which has been marketing different lots of the State highway bonds since the purchase made by them on Apr. 25 last—V. 124, p. 2231—is now offering for public subscription the remaining \$5,000,000 of the total issue. It is said that this block of bonds is being offered in order to clear the way for the proposed issue of \$12,500,000 highway 4% bonds the coming month. The following detailed explanation of the entire deal is taken from the "Times" of Mar. 28:

Of the \$10,000,000 offered by the bankers in April, 1927, \$1,500,000 was sold back to the State through its sinking fund. Subsequently these bonds were repurchased by the bankers and reoffered, together with \$3,500,000 of new bonds, in last November. An additional block was taken last month by the bankers under the terms of the original option without public advertisement of the offering.

To-day's offering consists of \$5,000,000 4s, due serially from 1940 to 1944, priced to yield 3.90%, which was the price on the other \$15,000,000 of the issue. The offering syndicate is headed by the First National Bank of New York, the National City Company and the Bankers Trust Company, and includes Eldredge & Co., the William R. Compton Company, B. J. Van Ingen & Co., the Detroit Company, Inc., Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co., Hombower, Weeks, Redmond & Co., Stone & Webster and Blodget, Inc., E. H. Rollins Sons, Phelps, Fenn & Co., Taylor, Ewart & Co., Inc., Curtis & Sanger, Geo. B. Gibbons & Co., Inc., Salomon Bros. & Hutzler, Illinois Merchants Trust Company, the St. Louis Commerce Company, Wachovia Bank & Trust Company of Winston-Salem, N. C., the Citizens National Bank of Raleigh, N. C., and the First Minneapolis Trust Co.

**NORTH CAROLINA (P. O. Raleigh) State of.—BOND OFFERING.**—Sealed bids will be received until noon on Apr. 10, by B. R. Lacy, State Treasurer, for the purchase of 2 issues of 4% bonds aggregating \$12,500,000 as follows:

\$10,000,000 highway bonds. Due on Jan. 1, as follows: \$500,000 from 1930 to 1947 incl., and \$1,000,000 in 1948.

2,500,000 public school building bonds. Due \$125,000 yearly from Jan. 1 1933 to 1952.

Dated Jan. 1 1928. Chester B. Masslich of New York City will furnish legal approval. A certified check for 2% must accompany the bid.

**NORWALK, Huron County, Ohio.—TO BUY OWN BONDS.**—Taking advantage of a new State Law the City Council at a meeting held on March 22, decided to use the \$20,000 surplus in the municipal light fund

to buy up \$20,000 outstanding paving bonds according to the "Cleveland Press" of March 23.

O'BRIEN COUNTY (P. O. Primghar), Iowa.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids will be received by J. F. Yeager, County Treasurer, until 2 p. m. on April 19, for the purchase of a \$200,000 issue of 4 1/4% primary road bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Dated May 1 1928 and due on May 1 as follows: \$10,000 in 1932; \$20,000 from 1933 to 1939 and \$25,000 in 1940 and 1941. Optional after 5%—has since been jointly purchased by local investors and the Southern Bond & Share Corp. of Thomasville. Denom. \$500. Dated July 1 1927. Due \$500 yearly from Jan. 1 1930 to 1947 inclusive.

OCHLOCHNEE, Thomas County, Ga.—BOND SALE.—The \$9,000 issue of 5% water system bonds unsuccessfully offered for sale on Oct. 20—V. 125, p. 2564—has since been jointly purchased by local investors and the Southern Bond & Share Corp. of Thomasville. Denom. \$500. Dated July 1 1927. Due \$500 yearly from Jan. 1 1930 to 1947 inclusive.

OKANOGAN COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICTS (P. O. Okanogan), Wash.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids will be received until 10 a. m. on Apr. 11, by Dale S. Rice, County Treasurer, for the purchase of three issues of 6% bonds aggregating \$61,000 as follows: \$40,000 school district No. 17 bonds. \$16,000 school district No. 102 bonds. \$5,000 school district No. 105 bonds.

The blank bonds and examination of exhibits expenses to be borne by purchaser. Bonds mature in from 2 to 20 years. Prin. and semi-annual int. payable at the office of the County Treasurer. A certified check for \$ of the bid is required.

OXNARD, Ventura County, Calif.—BOND ELECTION.—On Apr. 9, several issues of municipal improvement bonds will be voted upon at the special election. The proposed issues involve a total of nearly \$50,000. Among the propositions to be decided, according to the announcement, will be whether the city shall incur a bonded indebtedness of \$13,000 for the extension of the sewer system; \$7,000 for the reconstruction and improvement of the lower portion of the sewer outfall; \$20,000 for the extension and improvement of facilities in the Oxnard Municipal Water Department; and \$7,500 for the purchase of a new fire engine and additional hose and equipment.

PALM BEACH COUNTY (P. O. West Palm Beach), Fla.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids will be received until Apr. 18, by the Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners, for the purchase of an issue of \$129,000 bridge bonds.

PASADENA CITY UNION HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Los Angeles), Calif.—BOND SALE.—The \$60,000 issue of 4 3/4% coupon high school building bonds offered for sale on March 19—V. 126, p. 1396—was awarded to Dean Witter & Co. of Los Angeles, for a premium of \$3,394, equal to 105.656, a basis of about 4.13%. Denom. \$1,000. Dated July 1 1924. Due on Jan. and July 1, from 1929 to 1954, incl. A complete list of the other bidders is as follows:

Table with columns: Bidder, Prem., Swabacher & Co. & Gundel, and Premium. Lists bidders like Wm. R. Staats, J. M. C. Marble Co., United Bank & Trust Co., Security Co., R. H. Moulton, and First Securities Co.

PERQUIMANS COUNTY (P. O. Hertford), N. C.—BOND SALE.—Sealed bids will be received until 11 a. m. on April 9 by W. F. C. Edwards, Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners, for the purchase of two issues of 5 1/4% bonds, aggregating \$40,000 as follows:

\$25,000 school funding bonds. Due on April 1 as follows: \$1,000 from 1930 to 1932; and \$2,000, 1933 to 1943, incl. \$15,000 road and bridge funding bonds. Due on April 1 as follows: \$1,000, 1930 to 1942, incl., and \$2,000 in 1943. Denom. \$1,000. Dated April 1 1928. Prin. and int. (A. & O.) payable in gold in New York City. A certified check for 2% of the bid, payable to the Chairman of the Board is required.

PETERSBURG, Lincoln County, Tenn.—BOND SALE.—A \$20,000 issue of 6% water works system bonds has been purchased by the Fourth and First National Bank of Nashville for a premium of \$1,445, equal to 105.78.

PHOENIX UNION HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Phoenix), Maricopa County, Ariz.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids will be received until 2 p. m. on Apr. 19, by Jno. B. White, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, for the purchase of a \$625,000 issue of school bonds. Int. rate not to exceed 5%. Denom. \$1,000. Dated Apr. 15 1928, and due on Apr. 15 1948. Legal opinion and blank bonds are to be furnished by the purchaser. Prin. and int. (A. & O.) payable at the office of the County Treasurer or at the Bankers Trust Co. in New York City. A certified check for 5% of the bid is required.

(These are the bonds that were recently voted—V. 126, p. 1872.)

PIERCE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICTS (P. O. Tacoma), Wash.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids will be received by J. E. Tallant, County Treasurer, until April 14 for the purchase of two issues of bonds, aggregating \$96,500 as follows:

\$66,500 school district No. 204 bonds will be sold at 10:30 a. m. Due in from 2 to 12 years. \$30,000 school district No. 68 bonds are to be sold at 10 a. m. Due in from 2 to 9 years. Int. rate is not to exceed 6%. Prin. and semi-annual int. payable at the office of the County Treasurer, at the State's fiscal agency in New York City or at the office of the State Treasurer in Olympia. A certified check for 5% of the bid is required.

PIERCE TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT, Washington County, Ind.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids will be received by Lorenzo D. Purlee, School Trustee, until 2 p. m. Apr. 23, for the purchase of an issue of \$12,500 5% school building bonds. Denom. \$500.

PITTSFORD (P. O. Pittsford), Monroe County, N. Y.—BOND SALE.—Pulleyn & Co. of New York City, were awarded on March 22, an issue of \$290,000 street improvement bonds, as 4.20s, at 100.218, a basis of about 4.16%. Dated March 1 1928. Denom. \$1,000. Due March 1 as follows: \$10,000, 1929; and \$20,000, 1940 to 1943, incl.

PLUMSTEAD TOWNSHIP (P. O. Doylestown), Bucks County Pa.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids will be received by S. B. Denlinger, Township Supervisor, until 2 p. m. Apr. 6, at the office of Boyer & Van artsdalen, Hart Building, Doylestown, for the purchase of an issue of \$28,000 5% coupon or registered township bonds. Dated April 1 1928. Denom. \$500. Due April 1 as follows: \$1,000, 1929 to 1940, incl., and \$2,000, 1941 to 1948, incl. A certified check for 5% of the bonds offered is required. These are the bonds originally scheduled to have been sold on March 30—V. 126, p. 1872.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY (P. O. Plymouth), Mass.—BOND SALE.—The \$540,000 4% Hull St. coupon improvement bonds offered on Mar. 27—V. 126, p. 1706—were awarded to Kidder, Peabody & Co. of Boston, at 100.84, a basis of about 3.67%. Dated Apr. 1 1928. Due \$8,000, Apr. 1 1929 to 1933 inclusive. The following is a list of other bids submitted for the issue:

Table with columns: Bidder, and Rate Bid. Lists bidders like Old Colony Corporation, Wise, Hobbs and Arnold, F. S. Moseley & Co., Estabrook and Co., Atlantic-Merrill-Oldham, and R. L. Day and Co.

POLK COUNTY (P. O. Des Moines), Iowa.—BOND SALE.—The \$96,000 issue of coupon county bridge funding bonds offered for sale on Feb. 1—V. 126, p. 609—has been sold to Wheelock & Co. of Des Moines as 4 1/4% bonds, for a premium of \$200, equal to 100.208, a basis of about 4.22%. Dated Jan. 1 1928 and due on Jan. 1, as follows: \$6,000, in 1931; \$7,000, 1932 and 1933; \$10,000, 1934 to 1936; \$6,000, 1937 and \$10,000 from 1939 to 1942, all inclusive.

POPE COUNTY (P. O. Russellville), Ark.—BOND SALE.—A \$17,000 issue of 5 1/4% funding bonds has recently been purchased at par by the First National Bank of Fort Smith. Dated Nov. 1 1927. Due in 1947.

PORTLAND, Multnomah County, Ore.—BOND SALE.—An issue of \$194,727.96 6% coupon improvement bonds was awarded on Mar. 20, as follows: \$80,000 to the city treasurer at 107.81; George H. Burr, Conrad & Broom, Freeman, Smith & Camp Co. and Peirce, Fair & Co. took \$74-

727.96 at 106.633; \$30,000 to the A. D. Wakeman Co. at prices ranging from 106.715 to 107.015; \$8,000 to Elizabeth Weiner at 107. There were five bids for the issue.

PORTSMOUTH, Norfolk County, Va.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids will be received until noon on April 10 by L. C. Brinson, City Clerk, for the purchase of an issue of \$123,000 4 1/2% coupon or registered refunding bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Dated April 1 1928, and due on April 1 1958. Prin. and int. (A. & O.) payable in New York City in gold or its equivalent. Thomson, Wood & Hoffman of New York City, will furnish approving opinion. A certified check for 2%, payable to Mary M. Hudgins, City Treasurer, must accompany the bid.

PORTSMOUTH, Scioto County, Ohio.—BOND SALE POSTPONED.—The sale of the eight issues of 5% and 6% special assessment and city's portion improvement bonds aggregating \$1,430,184.37 originally scheduled to be sold on Mar. 29—V. 126, p. 1554—has been postponed until Apr. 5.

RANDOLPH COUNTY (P. O. Winchester), Ind.—BOND SALE.—The \$9,300 4 1/4% stone road bonds offered on Mar. 26—V. 126, p. 1706—were awarded to the Fletcher Savings & Trust Co. of Indianapolis, at a premium of \$333.70, equal to 103.58, a basis of about 3.81%. Dated Mar. 26, 1928. Due \$465, May and Nov. 15 1929 to 1938, incl. Among the other bidders were:

Table with columns: Bidder and Premium. Lists bidders like City Securities Corp., Fletcher American Co., Union Trust Co., Inland Investment Co., and Thomas D. Sheerin & Co.

RENTZ CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Dublin), Laurens County, Ga.—BOND SALE.—An \$18,500 issue of school building bonds has been purchased by an unknown investor.

RICE ROAD DISTRICT NO. 12 (P. O. Corsicana), Navarro County, Texas.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids will be received until 10 a. m. April 23, by Warren Hicks, County Judge, for the purchase of a \$30,000 issue of 5% road bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Dated Jan. 1 1928. Due on April 1 as follows: \$1,000 in 1946 to 1948, and \$3,000 from 1949 to 1957, all incl. Prin. and int. (A. & O.) payable at the Seaboard National Bank in New York City. Delivery for cash at Corsicana will be the basis of the bids. A \$1,500 certified check must accompany the bid.

Table with columns: Actual valuation of taxable property in said road district, Assessed Valuation 1927, Real property, Personal property, and Population (est.), 2,000.

RICHMOND, Contra Costa County, Calif.—LIST OF BIDDERS.—The following is a complete list of the other bidders and the bids they submitted on Mar. 19—V. 126, p. 1872—for the \$103,500 5% semi-annual harbor bonds awarded to Bond & Goodwin & Tucker of San Francisco for a premium of \$7,266:

Table with columns: Bidder and Premium. Lists bidders like Freeman Smith & Camp Co., The Detroit Co. and E. R. Gundelfinger, Inc., E. H. Rollins & Sons, William R. Staats Co., Rm. Cavalier & Co., R. H. Moulton & Co., Anglo London Paris Co., The Mechanics Bank, American National Bank, Dean Witter & Co., and Security Bank & Trust Co.

RIDGEFIELD PARK, Bergen County, N. J.—BOND OFFERING.—Elwood G. Hoyt, Village Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 8:15 p.m. April 10, for the purchase of the following issues of 4 1/4 or 4 1/2% coupon or registered bonds aggregating \$227,000, no more bonds to be awarded than will produce a premium of \$1,000 over each of the issues given below:

\$129,000 assessment bonds. Due Mar. 1, as follows: \$12,000, 1929 and 1930; and \$15,000, 1931 to 1937 inclusive.

\$8,000 improvement bonds. Due Mar. 1, as follows: \$3,000, 1930 to 1939 incl., and \$4,000, 1940 to 1956 incl. Dated Mar. 1 1928. Prin. and int. payable in gold at the Ridgefield Park Trust Co., Ridgefield Park or at the Chase National Bank, New York City. A certified check payable to the order of the Village for 2% of the bonds offered is required. Legality to be approved by Hawkins, Delafield & Longfellow of New York City.

ROME INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Rome), Henry County, Iowa.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids will be received until 7:30 p. m. on April 2 by Frank La Mar, Secretary of the School Board, for the purchase of a \$1,500 issue of school bonds. Both sealed and open bids will be received at the time of sale. Denom. \$300. Dated April 2 1928. Due \$300 from April 1 1929 to 1933, incl.

ROYAL OAK, Oakland County, Mich.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids will be received by James D. Newsum, Director of Finance, until 7:30 P.M. (eastern standard time) April 3, for the purchase of an issue of \$600,000 special assessment coupon improvement bonds. Denom. \$1,000 due May 1, as follows: \$56,000, 1929; \$59,000, 1930; \$57,000, 1931; \$60,000, 1932; \$58,000, 1933; \$60,000, 1934 and 1935; \$62,000, 1936; and \$64,000, 1937 and 1938. A certified check payable to the order of the City for \$10,000 is required. Legality approved by Miller, Canfield, Paddock & Stone of Detroit.

RUSH SPRINGS, Grady County, Okla.—BOND SALE.—A \$30,000 issue of 5% water works bonds has been purchased by R. J. Edwards, Inc., of Oklahoma City.

SALISBURY, Wecomico County, Md.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids will be received by E. J. Parsons, City Clerk, until 8 p. m. April 16, for the purchase of an issue of \$50,000 4 1/4% water and sewer system extension bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$5,000, May 1 1958 to 1967, incl. A certified check for \$1,000 is required.

SALT LAKE CITY, Salt Lake County, Utah.—BONDS OFFERED BY BANKERS.—The two issues of 4% coupon bonds, aggregating \$600,000, sold jointly to the E. B. Palmer Co. of Salt Lake City, the International Trust Co. of Denver, and the Harris Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago—V. 126, p. 1554—are now being offered for public subscription by the purchasers. The issues are water and sewer refunding, series J and L bonds. Prin. and int. (A. & O.) payable at the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York. Legality to be approved by Chapman & Cutler of Chicago.

Table with columns: Assessed valuation, 1927, Total bonded debt, April 1 1927, and Water bonds included.

Total net debt, 3,184,200. Population, 1920 census, 118,770. Present (estimated), 135,000.

SANDERSVILLE, Washington County, Ga.—BOND SALE.—Two issues of 5% bonds, aggregating \$25,000, have been jointly purchased recently by the Citizens & Southern Co., and J. H. Hilsman & Co., both of Atlanta, at a price of 101.61, a basis of about 4.86%. The issues are: \$15,000 water works bonds and \$10,000 paving bonds. Dated Apr. 1 1927 and due on Apr. 1, as follows: \$4,000 from 1938 to 1940, 1942 and in 1948, and \$5,000 in 1949.

SANTA BARBARA SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Santa Barbara), Santa Barbara County, Calif.—BOND SALE.—The \$70,000 issue of 5% school bonds offered for sale on Mar. 19—V. 126, p. 1555—was awarded to the First Securities Co. of San Francisco for a premium of \$5,611 equal to 108.015, a basis of about 4.22%. Denom. \$1,000. Dated Aug. 15 1927, and due on Aug. 15, as follows: \$3,000, 1928; \$2,000, 1929 to 1931; \$3,000, 1932; \$2,000, 1933; \$3,000, 1934; \$2,000, 1935 to 1937; \$3,000, 1938; \$3,000, 1941 to 1943; \$3,000, 1944; \$2,000, 1945; \$3,000, 1946; \$2,000, 1947 to 1949; \$3,000, 1950; \$2,000, 1951; \$3,000, 1952; \$2,400, 1953 to 1955; \$3,000, 1956 and \$2,000 in 1957. Prin. and semi-annual int. payable at the office of the County Treasurer.

SAN BERNARDINO, San Bernardino County, Calif.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids will be received by John H. Osborn, City Clerk, until 7:30 P.M. on Apr. 2, for the purchase of a \$650,000 issue of 5% coupon sewer and sewage disposal plant bonds. Denom. \$1,000, \$500, \$21, and \$166.67. Dated Mar. 15 1928 and due on Mar. 15, as follows: \$21, 666.67 from 1929 to 1948 and \$21,666.66 from 1949 to 1958, incl. Prin.



and semi-annual int. payable at the office of the city treasurer. O'Melveny, Tuller and Myers of Los Angeles will approve the validity of the bonds. A certified check for 10% of the bid is required. (These are the bonds unsuccessfully offered on Dec. 19—V. 125, p. 3384.)

**SAN DIEGO COUNTY ACQUISITION AND IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT No. 17 (P. O. San Diego), Calif.—BOND SALE.**—A \$206,364.44 issue of 7% coupon or registered highway bonds has been purchased by John S. Mitchell & Co. of Los Angeles. Denoms. \$1,000, \$500 and \$100. Dated Feb. 6 1928 and due on Feb. 6, as follows: \$12,800 in 1933; \$12,900 from 1934 to 1947 and \$12,964.44 in 1948. Prin and int. (J & J) payable in gold coin at the office of the county treasurer.

**SAN FRANCISCO (City and County), Calif.—BOND SALE.**—The \$2,600,000 issue of 5% registered Hetch Hetchy water bonds offered for sale on March 26—V. 126, p. 1555—was awarded to a syndicate composed of the First National Bank, Redmond & Co., Eldredge & Co., the Detroit Co., and Kissel, Kinnicut & Co., all of New York, the Bank of Italy and the Anglo-London-Paris Co., both of San Francisco, for a premium of \$292,527, equal to 111.251, a basis of about 4.12%. Denom. \$1,000. Dated Jan. 1 1925. Due \$65,000 annually from 1930 to 1969, incl.

**SAULT SAINE MARIE, Mich.—PROPOSED BOND ELECTION.**—A proposal to bond the City for \$25,000 to build a municipal enclosed skating rink will probably be submitted to the voters at the September primary election.

**SHAKER HEIGHTS (P. O. Cleveland) Cuyahoga County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.**—The \$39,700 special assessment improvement bonds offered on Mar. 22—V. 126, p. 1555—were awarded to the Detroit Trust Co. of Detroit, as 4 1/4% at a premium of \$23,000 equal to 100.057 a basis of about 4.23%. Due Oct. 1, as follows: \$3,700, 1929; and \$4,000, 1930 to 1938 inclusive.

**SHEFFIELD LAKE (P. O. Lorain) Lorain County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.**—Sealed bids will be received by Frank F. Field, Village Clerk, until 12 M. April 2, for the purchase of the following issues of 5% coupon special assessment bonds aggregating \$31,329.61: \$17,475.46 Water supply imp. Dist. No. 5 bonds. Due Oct. 1, as follows: \$1,000, 1929; \$2,000, 1930 to 1936 incl.; \$1,000, 1937; and \$1,475.46, 1938.

13,854.15 Water Supply Imp. Dist. No. 3 bonds. Due Oct. 1, as follows: \$1,000, 1929 to 1931 incl.; \$2,000, 1932 to 1934 incl.; \$1,000, 1935 to 1937 incl.; and \$1,854.15, 1938.

Dated May 1 1928. A certified check payable to the order of the Village Treasurer, for 2% of the bonds offered is required.

**SIOUX FALLS, Minnehaha County, S. Dak.—BOND SALE.**—Two issues of bonds, aggregating \$75,000, have recently been purchased by the city sinking fund. The issues are: \$50,000 rural credit bonds and \$25,000 city sewer bonds. (Rate and price not given.)

**SOUTH BRIDGE, Worcester County, Mass.—TEMPORARY LOAN.**—The First National Bank of Boston, was awarded on Mar. 23, a \$250,000 temporary loan on a 3.625% discount basis. The following is a list of other bids submitted for the issue:

Bidder	Discount Basis
Shawmut Corp. of Boston	3.63%
Old Colony Corp.	3.695%

**SOUTH CAROLINA, State of (P. O. Columbia)—NOTE SALE.**—The \$4,500,000 issue of notes offered for sale on Mar. 28—V. 126, p. 1872—was awarded to a group composed of the First National Bank of New York, the Old Colony Corp. of Boston, the South Carolina National Bank of Charleston and the Bankers Trust Co. of New York, at 3.885%, for a premium of \$107, equal to 100.022, a basis of about 3.87%. Dated on or about Apr. 6 1928. Due and payable one year from date.

**SOUTH FAYETTE TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Cuddy) Allegheny County, Pa.—PRICE PAID.**—The price paid for \$20,000 4% coupon school bonds awarded to M. M. Freeman & Co. of Philadelphia, Inc.—V. 126, p. 1872—was a premium of \$2,238 equal to 101.111 a basis of about 3.90%. Dated April 1 1928. Due April 1, as follows: \$1,000, 1933; \$20,000, 1938; \$5,000, 1939 to 1942 incl.; \$25,000, 1943; \$5,000, 1944 to 1947 incl.; \$40,000, 1948; \$5,000, 1949 to 1952 incl.; and \$45,000, 1953.

**SOUTH PORTLAND, Cumberland County, Me.—TEMPORARY LOAN.**—The Fidelity Trust Co. of Portland was recently awarded a \$350,000 temporary loan on a 3.595% discount basis. The loan matures on Oct. 6 1928. The following bids were also received:

Bidder	Discount Basis
Canal National Bank, Portland (Plus \$5.25)	3.60%
Shawmut Corp. of Boston	3.74%
First National Bank, Boston (Plus \$4)	3.74%

**SOUTH RIVER, Middlesex County, N. J.—BOND SALE.**—The issue of 5% coupon or registered general improvement bonds offered on Mar. 26—V. 126, p. 1555—were awarded to Rufus Waples & Co. of Philadelphia, taking \$37,000 bonds (\$38,000 bonds offered), paying \$38,565.10, equal to 104.32, a basis of about 4.43%. Dated April 1 1928. Due April 1 as follows: \$2,000, 1929 to 1935, incl.; and \$3,000, 1936 to 1943, incl.

**SOUTH RUSSELL (P. O. Chagrin Falls, R. F. D.), Cuyahoga County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.**—The \$24,010 5 1/2% Bel. St. coupon special assessment improvement bonds offered on Mar. 19—V. 126, p. 1397—were awarded to the Chagrin Falls Banking Co. of Chagrin Falls, Inc. Dated Mar. 1 1928. Due Oct. 1 as follows: \$2,000, 1929; \$2,000, 1930; \$3,000, 1931; \$2,000, 1932; \$3,000, 1933; \$2,000, 1934 and 1935; \$3,000, 1936; \$2,000, 1937; and \$3,000, 1938.

**STERLING COUNTY (P. O. Sterling City), Tex.—BOND OFFERING.**—Sealed bids will be received until 2 p. m. on Apr. 9 by D. C. Durham, County Clerk, for the purchase of a \$201,000 issue of 5% road bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Dated Apr. 10 1928 and due on Apr. 10 as follows: \$4,000, from 1931 to 1934; \$5,000, 1935 to 1943; \$8,000, 1944 to 1948 and \$10,000, 1949 to 1958, all incl. Prin. and int. (A. & O.) payable at the Hanover National Bank in New York City. Chapman & Cutler of Chicago will furnish legal approval. A certified check for 2% of the bid, payable to the County Clerk, is required.

**STILLWATER SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Stillwater), Payne County, Okla.—BOND SALE.**—The \$85,000 issue of school bonds offered for sale on Mar. 12—V. 126, p. 1555—was awarded at par for 3 1/2% bonds to the district sinking fund.

**STOCKBRIDGE AND SMITHFIELD CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Munnsville), Madison County, N. Y.—BOND OFFERING.**—Sealed bids will be received by Lawrence J. Carlon, Clerk Board of Education, until 2 p. m. Apr. 5, at the Oneida Valley National Bank, Oneida, for the purchase of an issue of \$80,000 coupon or registered school bonds, rate of interest not to exceed 4 1/4%. Dated Jan. 1 1928. Denom. \$1,000. Due July 1 as follows: \$1,000, 1930 to 1934 incl.; \$2,000, 1935 to 1944 incl.; \$3,000, 1945 to 1949 incl.; and \$5,000, 1950 to 1959 incl. Rate of interest to be stated in multiples of 1-10th of 1%. Prin. and int. payable in gold at the Oneida Valley National Bank, Oneida. A certified check payable to F. E. Benton, Treasurer, for \$2,000 is required. Legality approved by Clay, Dillon & Vandewater of New York City.

**SYRACUSE, Onondaga County, N. Y.—BOND OFFERING.**—H. W. Osborn, City Comptroller, will receive sealed bids until 1 p. m. April 10, for the purchase of the following issues of coupon or registered bonds, aggregating \$1,975,000 rate of interest to be stated in multiples of 1/4 of 1% said rate not to exceed 5%:

\$640,000 school bonds. Due \$32,000 from 1929 to 1948, incl.  
580,000 general bonds. Due \$29,000 from 1929 to 1948, incl.  
560,000 water bonds. Due \$14,000 from 1929 to 1968, incl.  
120,000 intercepting sewer bonds. Due \$6,000 from 1929 to 1948, incl.  
75,000 equipment bonds. Due \$15,000 from 1929 to 1933, incl.

Dated May 1 1928. Prin. and int. payable in gold at the Equitable Trust Co., New York City. A certified check payable to the order of the above-mentioned official for 2% of the bonds bid for is required. Legality to be approved by Caldwell & Raymond of New York.

Financial Statement.	
Assessed valuation taxable property	\$313,945,831.00
Actual valuation taxable property (estimated)	450,000,000.00
Assessed valuation real property	304,169,786.00
Assessed valuation special franchises	9,613,980.00
Bonded debt, including above issues	28,558,994.91
Water bonds, included in above (exempt debt)	5,273,125.00
Local improvement bonds, included in above (exempt debt)	2,670,000.00
Temporary debt	4,240,090.69
Population, census 1925	187,062.

**TAMPA, Hillsborough County, Fla.—NOTE OFFERING.**—Sealed bids will be received until 5 p. m. on Apr. 10 by A. B. Steuart, City Comptroller, for the purchase of two issues of 12 month bond anticipation notes aggregating \$906,000 as follows: \$606,000 improvement notes. \$300,000 water works notes. Dated Apr. 18 1928 and due in one year. Int. is payable semi-annually. Caldwell & Raymond of New York City will furnish legal approval.

**TEXAS, State of (P. O. Austin)—BONDS REGISTERED.**—The following bonds were registered by G. M. Holton, State Comptroller, during the week ending March 24:

Amount.	Place.	Purpose.	Due.	Rate.
800,000	Deval County	Road	Serially	5 1/4
10,000	Leon County	Road	1-25-30	5 1/2
61,000	Brazos County	R. & Bridge Refund'g	Serially	5
950,000	El Paso County	Road District	Serially	4 1/2
44,000	Childress	Ind. School District	Serially	4 3/4
75,000	Longview series 1928	Ind. Sch. Dist. Ref'd'g	Serially	4 3/4
75,000	Longview series 1927	Ind. Sch. Dist. Ref'd'g	Serially	5
210,000	Potter County	Hospital Refunding	Serially	5
35,000	City Childress	Water Works Ref'd'g	Serially	4 3/4
25,000	City Ranger	Street Improvements	Serially	6

**TEXAS CITY, Galveston County, Texas.—MATURITY.**—The \$25,000 issue of funding warrants that was recently purchased by H. C. Burt & Co. of Houston—V. 126, p. 1707—at a price of 98.50, is due \$2,500 yearly from 1930 to 1939, incl.

**TOLEDO, Lucas County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.**—The following issues of 5% bonds aggregating \$623,325.09 offered on Mar. 27—V. 126, p. 1397—were awarded to the Detroit Co., Graham, Parsons & Co., and Gibson, Leefe & Co. all of New York City at 102.16 a basis of about 3.87%. \$509,951.34 street improvement bonds. Due as follows: \$85,951.34, Sept. 1 1928; and \$53,000, Mar. and Sept. 1 1929 to 1932 inclusive. \$113,373.75 street improvement bonds. Due as follows: \$17,373.75, Sept. 1 1928; and \$16,000, Mar. and Sept. 1 1929 to 1931 inclusive. Dated March 1 1928.

**TONAWANDA UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Kenmore), N. Y.—BOND OFFERING.**—Sealed bids will be received by Kenneth O. Irwin, Clerk Board of Education, until 7:30 p. m. April 2, for the purchase of an issue of \$700,000 4 1/4% coupon or registered school bonds. Dated April 1 1928. Denom. \$1,000 due as follows: \$20,000, 1929 to 1938 incl.; and \$25,000, 1939 to 1958 incl. A certified check payable to the order of the District for \$14,000 is required. Legality approved by Clay, Dillon & Vandewater of New York City.

**TORNILLO ROAD DISTRICT (P. O. El Paso), El Paso County, Tex.—BOND SALE.**—A \$15,000 issue of road bonds has been purchased at par by the permanent school sinking fund.

**VENICE, Sarasota County, Fla.—BOND SALE NOT CONSUMMATED.**—The \$321,000 issue of 6% semi-annual municipal improvement bonds that was scheduled for sale on March 1—V. 126, p. 1239—was not validated by the Circuit Court at Sarasota, thus dismissing the sale.

**VERNON, Wilbarger County, Texas.—BONDS VOTED.**—At a special election held on March 20, the voters authorized the issuance of \$410,000 in bonds for a new school building, a new city hall and sewer and water extensions by a large majority. The \$250,000 school bond issues received a favorable vote of 630 for and 124 against. The \$100,000 city hall issue was favored by 561 voters, with 184 voting against it. The water and sewer extension project carried by a vote of 666 to 84. The bonds were offered for sale on March 30 (award not yet ascertained).

**VIGO COUNTY (P. O. Terre Haute), Ind.—BOND SALE.**—The Fletcher Savings & Trust Co. of Indianapolis, was awarded on March 23, two issues of 4 1/2% Burton Cassidy et al highway improvement bonds as follows: \$146,000 bonds at a premium of \$5,169.10, equal to 103.53, and \$107,000 bonds at a premium of \$4,018.80, equal to 103.69.

**WARREN COUNTY (P. O. Indianola), Iowa.—BOND OFFERING.**—Sealed bids will be received until 2 p. m. on April 17 by J. C. Hendrickson, County Treasurer, for the purchase of a \$200,000 issue of 4 1/4% coupon primary road bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Dated May 1 1928 and due \$20,000 from May 1 1934 to 1943, incl. Optional after 5 years. Blank bonds to be furnished by purchaser. County will furnish legal approval of Chapman & Cutler of Chicago. After all open bids are in, sealed bids will be opened. Int. payable annually. A certified check for 3% of the bonds offered, payable to the County Treasurer, is required.

**WATERBURY, New Haven County, Conn.—BOND OFFERING.**—Sealed bids will be received by Thomas P. Kelly, City Clerk, until 8 p. m. April 6, for the purchase of an issue of \$250,000 4% coupon or registered, series 1927, sewerage bonds. Dated Jan. 15 1927. Denom. \$1,000. Due Jan. 15 as follows: \$20,000, 1955; \$30,000, 1956 to 1962, incl.; and \$20,000, 1963. Prin. and int. payable at the First National Bank of Boston. A certified check payable to the order of the City Treasurer, for 1% of the bonds offered is required. Legality to be approved by Storey, Thorndike, Palmer & Dodge of Boston.

**WATERLOO UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT No. 1, Seneca County, N. Y.—BOND OFFERING.**—Sealed bids will be received by Carroll B. Bacon, President Board of Education, until 8 P. M. April 4, for the purchase of an issue of \$391,000 coupon school bonds, rate of interest to be stated in a multiple of 1/4 or 1-10th of 1%, said rate not to exceed 4 1/4%. Denom. \$1,000 due April 1, as follows: \$2,000, 1929 to 1931 incl.; \$5,000, 1932 1938 incl.; \$10,000, 1939 to 1943 incl.; and \$12,000, 1944 to 1968 inclusive. A certified check payable to Edward O. Cchant, Treas., for \$5,000 is required. Legality approved by Clay, Dillon & Vandewater of New York City.

**WATER VALLEY, Yalobusha County, Miss.—BOND SALE.**—A \$30,000 issue of 5% water works and electric plant improvement repair and extension bonds has been purchased by Sutherland, Barry & Cleaver of New Orleans for a \$425 premium, equal to 101.41, a basis of about 4.84%. Dated Nov. 1 1927, and due on Nov. 1 as follows: \$1,000 from 1928 to 1932; \$1,500, 1933 to 1942; and \$2,000, 1943 to 1947, all incl. Legal expenses and bonds to be furnished by purchaser.

**WATERVILLE, Lucas County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.**—The \$8,250 5 1/2% macadam road bonds offered on March 12—V. 126, p. 1239—were awarded to the Waterville State Savings Bank, at a premium of \$165, equal to 102 a basis of about 5.07%. Dated April 1 1928. Due as follows: \$650 April and \$400 Oct. 1 1929, and \$400 April and Oct. 1 1930 to 1938, inclusive.

**WATSONVILLE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Santa Cruz) Santa Cruz County, Calif.—BOND SALE.**—The \$125,000 issue of 5% school bonds offered for sale on March 23—V. 126, p. 1873—was awarded to the American National Co. of San Francisco, for a premium of \$8,641.25, equal to 106.768, a basis of about 4.17%. Denom. \$1,000. Dated April 1 1928. Due \$7,000 from 1929 to 1933 and \$6,000, 1934 to 1948, all incl.

**WELEETKA, Okfuskee County, Okla.—BOND SALE.**—An issue of \$45,000 5% improvement bonds has been purchased by the State National Bank of Weleetka.

**WESTERN SPRINGS, Cook County, Ill.—BOND SALE.**—The following issues of 4 1/4% bonds aggregating \$34,000 were recently awarded to Hill, Joiner & Co. of Chicago, at a premium of \$100 equal to 100.29. \$25,000 Additional Well and Pumping equipment bonds. 9,000 garbage disposal bonds.

**WHITNEY INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Whitney) Hill County, Texas.—BOND SALE.**—The \$40,000 issue of 5% school building bonds offered for sale on March 23—V. 126, p. 1556—was awarded to the B. F. Dittmar Co. of Houston for a premium of \$1,515, equal to 103.787.

**WILLIAMSBURG AND CLARENDON COUNTIES DRAINAGE DISTRICT NO. 5 (P. O. Kingstree) S. C.—BOND SALE.**—The \$50,000 issue of 6% drainage bonds offered for sale on Mar. 22—V. 126, p. 1556—was awarded to the Rueff Construction Co. of Bamberg.

**WILLOUGHBY TOWNSHIP, Lake County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.**—The \$27,000 sidewalk construction bonds offered on Mar. 24—V. 126, p. 1707—were awarded to the Detroit Trust Co. of Detroit, as 4 1/4%, at a premium of \$127, equal to 100.47, a basis of about 4.33%. Dated Feb. 1 1928. Due as follows: \$2,500, Apr. 1 1929; \$3,000, Oct. 1 1929; \$2,000, April and \$3,000, Oct. 1 1930; \$2,500, April and \$3,000, Oct. 1 1931; \$2,500, April and \$3,000, Oct. 1 1932 and 1933.

Name—	Premium.	Int. Rate.
Assel, Goetz & Moerlein, Inc., Cincinnati	\$ 20.00	4 1/4 %
Ryan, Sutherland & Co., Toledo	44.00	4 1/4 %
Seasongood & Mayer, Cincinnati	73.00	4 1/4 %
Stranahan, Harris & Oatis, Toledo	48.00	4 1/4 %
Bohmer, Reinhart & Co., Cincinnati	55.00	4 1/4 %
Taylor, Wilson & Co., Inc., Cincinnati	49.60	4 1/4 %
The Herrick Co., Cleveland	6.10	4 1/4 %
W. L. Slayton & Co., Toledo	275.40	5 1/4 %
Guardian Trust Co., Cleveland	3.00	4 1/4 %
Otis & Co., Cleveland	31.00	4 1/4 %

**WINDSOR FIRE DISTRICT, Conn.—BOND SALE.**—The following issues of 4 1/4 % bonds aggregating \$222,000 offered on Mar. 27—V. 126, p. 1873—were awarded to R. M. Grant & Co. of New York City, at 103.31 a basis of about 3.96%.

\$180,000 water fund bonds. Due \$5,000, April 1 1930 to 1965 incl.  
40,000 general fund bonds. Due \$2,000, April 1 1930 to 1949 incl.

The following is a list of other bids submitted for the bonds:

Bidder	Rate Bid.
Rutter & Co.	103.233
G. L. Austin & Co.	103.30
R. L. Day & Co.	103.159
Estabrook & Co.	102.44

**WINSTON-SALEM, Forsyth County, N. C.—BONDS VOTED.**—A bond issue of \$1,398,650.50 was approved by the voters at a recent election. The bonds will be issued for street improvements and extension of water and sewer mains.

**WOODBIDGE TOWNSHIP (P. O. Woodbridge), Middlesex County, N. J.—BOND OFFERING.**—Sealed bids will be received by B. Joseph Dunigan, Township Clerk, until 3:30 P. M. April 9, for the purchase of an issue of 4 1/4 % coupon or registered general improvement bonds not to exceed \$117,000, no more bonds to be awarded than will produce a premium of \$1,000 over \$117,000. Dated April 1 1928. Denom. \$1,000 due April 1, as follows: \$5,000, 1930 to 1937 incl.; and \$7,000, 1938 to 1948 inclusive. Prin. and Int. payable in gold at the Seaboard National Bank, New York. A certified check payable to the order of the Township for 2% of the bonds bid for is required. Legality approved by Caldwell & Raymond of New York City.

**WOODBURY COUNTY (P. O. Sioux City) Iowa.—BOND OFFERING.**—Sealed bids will be received until 2 p. m. on April 18, by Norman A. Nelson, County Treasurer, for the purchase of a \$200,000 issue of 4 1/4 % semi-annual primary road bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Dated May 1 1928 and due \$20,000 from May 1 1934 to 1943 incl. Optional after 1933. Printing of bonds to be borne by purchaser. Chapman & Cutler of Chicago will furnish legal approval. Sealed bids will be opened only after all open bids are in. A certified check for 3% of the bonds, payable to the County Treasurer, is required.

**WORCESTER, Worcester County, Mass.—TEMPORARY LOAN.**—The First National Bank of Boston, was awarded on Mar. 27, a \$700,000 temporary loan on a 3.554% discount basis. Dated Mar. 29 1928. Denoms. \$50,000, \$25,000 and \$10,000. Due Nov. 14 1928. Payable at the Old Colony Trust Co., Boston, or at the Bankers Trust Co., New York City. Legality to be approved by Storey, Thorndike, Palmer & Dodge of Boston.

**WYANDOTTE COUNTY (P. O. Kansas City), Kan.—BOND OFFERING.**—Sealed bids will be received until 2 p. m. on Apr. 9 by William Beggs, County Clerk, for the purchase of a \$69,704.23 issue of 4 1/4 % coupon special improvement, series Bonner-Piper road bonds. Denoms. \$1,000 and one for \$704.23. Dated Jan. 1 1928 and due on Jan. 1 as follows: \$4,704.23 in 1929; \$5,000 from 1930 to 1938 and \$4,000 from 1939 to 1943, all incl. Prin. and int. (J. & J. 1) payable at the office of the State Treasurer in Topeka County will print the bonds and furnish legal approval of Bowersock, Fizzell & Rhodes of Topeka. A certified check for 2% of the bid, payable to the Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners, is required.

**CANADA, its Provinces and Municipalities.**

**BELLEVILLE, Ont.—BOND SALE.**—The Royal Securities Corp. of Montreal, was recently awarded an issue of \$550,000 4 1/4 % coupon bonds issued for school purposes, and maturing serially from April 1 1929 to 1958, incl.; at 98.68. The bonds are in denominations of \$1,000 and are registerable as to principal. Prin. and int. payable in gold at the office of the City Treasurer. Legality to be approved by Long & Daly of Toronto. The bonds are now being reoffered for investment at 100 and accrued interest yielding 4 1/4 %. According to the offering circular these bonds are a direct obligation of the City at large.

**BURNABY DISTRICT, B. C.—BOND ELECTION.**—An election will be held on Mar. 31, to allow the ratepayers to pass on 2 bonds issues aggregating \$320,000 as follows: \$200,000 water works bonds, and \$120,000 road bonds.

**CABANO, Que.—BOND OFFERING.**—Sealed bids will be received by J. H. Belond, Secretary-Treasurer, until Apr. 4 for the purchase of an issue of \$25,000 5% improvement bonds. (No other details available).

**ESSEX, Ont.—BOND OFFERING.**—W. D. Beaman, Treasurer, is receiving bids for the purchase of an issue of \$19,000 school debentures, bearing interest at the rate of 5%, and maturing in 20-annual instalments.

**HAMILTON, Ont.—DEBT STATEMENT.**—The following is taken from the "Monetary Times" of March 23: The debenture debt of the city at the end of 1927 amounted to \$23,775,217, as compared with \$23,109,763 in the previous year, and the net debt now stands at \$11,908,080, as against \$11,503,431 in 1926.

**NOVA SCOTIA (Prov. of)—PROPOSED BOND ISSUE.**—It is expected that the province will enter the market shortly for a loan of \$5,000,000 the proceeds to be used for maturing debentures, according to a report in the "Monetary Times" of Mar. 23.

**ONTARIO (Prov. of) LEGISLATURE AUTHORIZES \$50,000,000 LOAN.**—A special despatch to the New York "Times", dated March 24, reports that the Ontario Legislature has authorized the government to float a \$50,000,000 loan with which to meet its financial obligations for the fiscal year ending Oct. 31. The amount is to be raised for a "term or terms not exceeding 40 years at such rate as may be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council". Part of the loan will be used to redeem maturing obligations.

**OSHAWA, Ont.—BIDS.**—The following bids were also received for the \$326,868.84 4 1/4 % and 5% improvement bonds awarded to Wood, Gundy & Co. of Toronto, at 97.65—V. 126, p. 1874:

Bidder	Rate Bid.
C. H. Burgess & Co.	97.29
Matthews & Co. and Royal Securities Corp.	97.27
R. A. Daly & Co.	96.61
McLeod, Young, Weir & Co.	96.23
Bell, Gouinlock & Co.	96.21

**REGINA, Sask.—BIDS.**—The following bids were received for the \$301,000 4 1/4 % and 5% bonds awarded on Mar. 20, to the Royal Securities Corp. of Toronto, at 99.78, a basis of about 4.52% (Canadian funds)—V. 126, p. 1874:

Bidder	Canadian Payment.	New York Payment.
Royal Securities Corp.	99.78	99.88
Matthews & Co.	99.25	99.45
Bank of Montreal	98.02	98.02
Wood, Gundy & Co.	97.19	97.40
Canadian Bank of Commerce	96.87	97.50
Dyment, Anderson & Co.	97.50	97.50
A. E. Ames & Co.	97.27	97.52

**SASKATCHEWAN, Sask.—AUTHORIZATIONS GRANTED.**—The following is a list of authorizations granted by the Local Government Board from Mar. 3 to Mar. 10, as taken from the "Monetary Times" of Mar. 23. School Districts: Hazlett, \$1,500, not exceeding 6%, 10-years; Wyatt, \$800, not exceeding 7%, 10-instalment; Garden Prairie, \$1,800, not exceeding 6%, 10-years; Hawoods, \$4,500, not exceeding 7%, 15-years; Douglas, \$4,500, not exceeding 6%, 15-years; Stelcan, \$3,500, not exceeding 6% 10-years; Rosenberg, \$1,500, not exceeding 6%, 5-years; Lance Valley, \$3,000, not exceeding 7%, 15-years; Willow Grove, \$1,500, not exceeding 6%, 10-years; Duval, \$6,000, not exceeding 6%, 15-years.

**SASKATOON, Sask.—BOND OFFERING.**—Sealed bids will be received by Andrew Leslie, City Commissioner, until 12 m. Apr. 7, for the purchase of the following issues of sinking fund debentures aggregating \$483,300:

Amt.	Purpose—	Term.	By-law
		Years.	No.
\$200,000	Hospital extensions	30	1670
40,000	Electric light extensions	15	1705
7,500	Water meters	15	1706
16,000	Concrete sedimentation basin	20	1707
11,500	Concrete sidewalks (1926)	20	1712
11,500	Macadamizing 3rd Ave. and Queen St.	10	1714
7,770	Gravelling 8th St. and Broadway	10	1720
82,000	Street railway extensions	20	1724
20,000	Concrete sidewalks (1927)	20	1786
20,000	Sewer mains (1927)	30	1787
22,200	Water mains (1927)	30	1788
16,800	Sewer connections (1927)	10	1789
28,100	Water connections (1927)	10	1790

Dated May 1 1928 with the exception of By-laws No. 1712 and 1714 which are dated May 1 1927. Prin. and int. payable at the Bank of Montreal in Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver and Saskatoon.

Alternative bids are required on the basis of:  
(a) All the debentures bearing 4 1/4 % interest; (b) All the debentures under By-laws Nos. 1670, 1705, 1706, 1707, 1712, 1714, 1720 and 1724 bearing 5% interest and the debentures under By-laws Nos. 1786, 1787, 1788, 1789 and 1790 bearing 4 1/4 % interest.

In the case of alternative (b) bidders are requested to submit a separate bulk price for the debentures which are to bear 5% and those which are to bear 4 1/4 % interest.

**ST. THOMAS, Ont.—BOND SALE.**—An issue of \$50,000 street railway debentures has been sold locally according to the "Monetary Times" of Mar. 23. The debentures bear interest at the rate of 4 1/4 %.

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