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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 theloans, notalone 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 Clearnig 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 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 sopke 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 $1871 / 4$ 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 $1983 / 4$. The rest of the week the stock flucuated widely and wildly, with the close yesterday at 192, against $1871 / 4$ 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 $1571 / 2$, which compares with $1473 / 4$ on Friday of last week. U. S. Steel common moved irregularly up and down day by day, and closed yesterday at $1481 / 2$ against $1471 / 8$ at the close the previous Friday. Some of the independent steel stocks, are also lower, and Betblehem Steel having closed yesterday at $583 / 4$ against $593 / 4$ the previous Friday.

In the Copper group Greene-Cananea went through its characteristic performances closing yesterday at $1387 / 8$, against $1263 / 4$ the previous week. Kennecott Copper closed yesterday at $865 / 8$ against 84 on the previous Friday, and Calumet \& Arizona closed yesterday at $1061 / 2$ against $1025 / 8$, while Anaconda Copper closed at $627 / 8$ against $561 / 2$ the previous Friday. The rubber stocks were strong and U. S. Rubber pfd. closed at $965 / 8$ against 89 the previous Friday, while the common closed at $523 / 4$ against $455 / 8$; Goodyear Tire \& Rubber closed at $581 / 2$ against $555 / 8$, and B. F. Goodrich at 86 against 83 . Reference was made above to the strength and activity of the motorstocks. Packard closed yesterday at $691 / 2$ against 65; Hudson Motor closed at $941 / 4$ against $923 / 8$; Hupp Motor at $543 / 4$ against $493 / 4$; Studebaker at $653 / 4$ against $621 / 2$; 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 $687 / 8$ against $671 / 2$ 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 1263/4; St. Louis-San Francisco at 1201/2 against $1201 / 2$; Wabash common at $713 / 8$ against 71; Union Pacific at 1981/2 against 1941/2; Canadian Pacific at $2133 / 4$ against 213; Chesapeake \& Ohio at 193 against 1943/4; Atchison at 1901/8 against 1883/4, and Del. \& Hudson at 1751/4 against 1661/4.

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 $\$ 5024$,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-
cials 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 "perpetúal friendship," but if, as proposed by Mr. Kel$\operatorname{logg}$, 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 salor 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 PanAmerican relations'."

Plans for a gigantic financial operation which, it is expected, may take reparations and interallied war debts out of politics and settlem 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 Loudon, 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 Loudon 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 tens 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 $51 / 2 \%$. 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; $41 / 2 \%$ in London, Belgium and Holland, and $31 / 2 \%$ in France, Switzerland and Sweden. In London open market discounts are $41-16 \%$ for both short and long bills, against $4 @ 41-16 \%$ for both on Friday of last week. Money on call in London was quoted at $37 / 8 \%$ on Tuesday, but closed yesterday at $31 / 2 \%$, against $31 / 4 \%$ on Friday of last week. Au

Paris open market discounts remain at $3 \frac{1}{4} \%$ but in Switzerland there was a further advance from $33-16 \%$ to $31 / 4 \%$.

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 $41 / 2 \%$. Below we furnish comparisons of the various items of the Bank of England returns for five years.

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 tr, the Bank of England on the British Government's decision to return to the gold standard. of England notes issued in return for the same amount of gold coln 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.


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. Om 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.

| Week. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Id and bullion.-...-Inc. $20,847,00$ | 1,908,950,000 | 1.852,194,000 | 1, |
| which depos. abr'd_ Unchanged | 85,626,000 | 101,388,000 | 220,750,000 |
| es've in for'n curr _.-.Dec. 35,302,000 | 226,768,000 | 223,706,000 | 483,053,000 |
| xch. \& checks.Dec. $73,093,000$ | 1,927,592,000 | 1,454.547,000 | 1.094,466,000 |
| ther coin_._Inc. 7,541,000 | 77,119.000 | 145,061,000 | 99,100,000 |
| otes on oth. Ger.bks.Inc. $\quad 3,526,000$ | 25,954,000 | 22,946,000 | 32,877,000 |
| dvances_-.-.-...-.-.Dec. 59,699,000 | 31,341,000 | 12,774,000 | 00 |
| estments_.-.-....-Dec. 81,000 | 94,158,000 | 92,924,000 | 240,558,000 |
| Inc. $13,805,000$ | 548,238,000 | 492,826,000 | 43,478,000 |
| Ltabilittes- Notes in circulation__Dee. 122,687,000 | 3,763,096,000 | 3,003,380,0 | 2,513,728,000 |
| Oth.dailymatur.oblig.Inc. $3,138,000$ | 495,195,000 | 740,254,000 | 963,202,000 |
| Other Hablities......-Dee. 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 $41 / 2 \%$, 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 $43 / 4 \%$. 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 $41 / 2 \%$, this including renewals. On Wednesday there was an advance to $5 \%$ with the renewal rate $43 / 4 \%$. On Thusday all loans were negotiated at $43 / 4 \%$ including renewals. On Friday the renewal rate was still $43 / 4 \%$, but the rate for new loans again rose to $5 \%$. Rates for time loans advanced all around, and yesterday money loaned at $43 / 4 \%$ 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 $41 / 4 \%$, with only an occasional rare transaction at $4 \%$. For names less well known the quotation is $41 / 2 \%$. For New England mill paper the quotation is $41 / 4 @ 41 / 2 \%$.

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 $31 / 2 \%$ to $4 \%$. The posted quotations of the Acceptance Council for prime bankers' acceptances eligible for purchase by the Federal Reserve banks were raised $1 / 8$ for all dates on Thursday and an additional $1 / 8$ on Friday for bills running for 30,60 and 90 days. Quotations are now at $35 \%$ bid and $31 / 2 \%$ asked for bills running 30 days, $33 / 4 \%$ bid and $35 / 8 \%$ asked for bills running 60 days, $37 / 8 \%$ bid and $33 / 4 \%$ asked for 90 days and also for 120 days and $4 \%$ bid and $37 / 8 \%$ asked for 150 and 180 days. Open market rates are likewise higher as follows:

| Prime elligible bills | $\begin{gathered} 180 \\ \substack{\text { Bld. } \\ 4} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Days } \\ \text { Asted. } \\ 3 / 8 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Bld. } \\ 4 \\ 4}}^{150}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Days } \\ \text { Asked. } \\ 31 / 8}}{ }$ | ${ }_{\substack{812 \\ 81 / 8 \\ 31 / 8}}$ | Days- |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 90 | Days | -60 | Days- |  | Days |
|  | $\frac{B t h .}{31 / 2}$ |  | $\frac{B t a .}{3 \pi / 2}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Asked. } \\ 3 \% / 8 \end{gathered}$ |  | Asked. |
| Prime eligitle bills | RY | THI | IR | DA |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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 EIIGIBI.E PAPER.

| Federal Reserve Bank. | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} \text { Rnte in Effect } \\ \text { on Mar. } 30 . \end{array}\right\|$ | Date Established. | Prertous Rate. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Boston. | 4 | Feb. 81928 | $31 / 2$ |
| New York | 4 | Feb. 31928 | $31 / 2$ |
| Philadelph | 4 | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Feb. } & 161928 \\ \text { Mar. } & 11928\end{array}$ | 31/2 |
| Richmond | 4 | Jan. 271928 | ${ }_{3}{ }^{1 / 2}$ |
| Attanta. | 4 | Feb. 111928 | $31 / 2$ |
| Chicago | 4 | Jan. 251928 | $31 / 2$ |
| St. Louls. | 4 | Feb. 211928 |  |
| Minneapolis | 4 | Feb. 71928 | $31 / 2$ |
| Kansas City |  | Feb. 101928 | 31/2 |
| Dallas- San Fra | 4 | Feb.  <br> Feb.  <br> 8 41928 <br> 1928  | $31 / 5$ $31 / 2$ |

Sterlirg 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 $4.8711-16$ to $4.8715-16$ 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 $4.881 / 8$ to $4.881 / 4$, as compared with $4.8729-32$ to $4.885-16$ 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 $41 / 2 \%$, 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 $31 / 2 \%$ 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 prcgrams 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 unstated designation. On Tuesday the Bank sold $£ 22,0<0$ in gold bars to an unstated 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 sbipment 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 (a)4.881/4. On Monday the market was reactionary. The range was $4.8713-16 @ 4.87 / / 8$ for bankers sight and 4.88 5-32@4.88 7-32 for cable transfers. On Tuesday the range was $4.873 / 4 @ 4.877 / 8$ for bankers sight, and 4.881/8@4.88 7-32 for cable transfers. On Wednesday the market opened off, but closed slightly firmer. Bankers sight was 4.873/4@4.8715-16 and cable transfers, 4.88 5-32@4.88 7-32. On Thursday the market was steady. Bankers sight was 4.873/4@4.8715-16, 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 4.881/8@4.88 7-32 for cable transfers. Closing quotations yesterday were $4.8713-16$ for demand, and $4.883-16$ for cable transfers. Commercial sight bills finished at 4.87 11-16, 60 -day bills at $4.84,90$-day bills at $4.821 / 4$, 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 excharge, 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 triflirg charges in gold holdirgs from week to week. The circulation statement shows an increase this week of $24,668,000$ francs, the total beirg 58,530 ,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 excharge 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 foreig" balances. The item "sundry assets" in the bank statement dees not include foreign excharge loaned by the Benk of France to French banks desiring to invest in shert-term loans abroad. This loaned exchange is estimated at around $7,000,000,000$ francs.

In conrection with the mystery surroundirg the French monetary program it is of i-terest to note the stabilization programs under way for Rumaria 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 effecti $g$ 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 strergthen its influence in Rumania and Yugoslavia and especially to arrarge the stabilization of the currencies of both countries under French auspices. Neither the Belgrade nor the Burcharest 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 purchasirg 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 prewar 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 excharge 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 $13.961 / 2$ 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 $3.937-16$, against $3.931 / 2$ a week ago; cable transfers at $3.9311-16$, against $3.933 / 4$, and commercial sight bills at $3.931 / 8$, against $3.931 / 4$. Antwerp belgas finished at $13.951 / 2$ for checks and at $13.961 / 2$ for cable transfers, as against $13.931 / 2$ and $13.941 / 2$ on Friday of last week. Final quotations for Berlin marks were 23.91 for checks and 23.92 for cable transfers, in comparison with $23.901 / 2$ and $23.911 / 2$ a week earlier. Italian lire closed at $5.281 / 8$ for bankers' sight bills and at $5.283 / 8$ for cable transfers, as against $5.281 / 4$ and $5.281 / 2$ last week. Austrian schillings have not changed from $141 / 8$. Exchange on Czechoslovakia finished at $2.961 / 8$, against $2.961 / 8$; on Bucharest at $0.621 / 2$, against $0.621 / 8$; 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 $1.321 / 2$ for cable transfers, against $1.311 / 2$ and $1.313 / 4$ 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 cfferings 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 $51 / 2 \%$, effective March 27 , and in line with this change the Norwegian joint-stock savings banks have reduced interest on deposits $1 / 2$ of $1 \%$. The Norwegian rate had been at $6 \%$ since Feb. 221928.

Bankers' sight on Amsterdam finished on Friday at $40.25 \frac{1}{2}$, against 40.27 on Friday of last week; cable transfers at $40.271 / 2$, against 40.29 , and commercial sight bills at 40.21, against 40.20 . Swiss franes closed at 19.26 for bankers' sight bills and at $19.263 / 4$ for cable transfers, in comparison with19.261/4 and 19.27 a week earlier. Copenhagen checks finished at $26.791 / 2$ and cawle transfers at $26.801 / 2$, 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 $26.691 / 2$ and cable transfers at $26.701 / 2$, egainst 26.69 and 26.70 . Spapish pesetas closed at $16.831 / 2$ for checks and at $16.841 / 2$ 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 casc the bank rate and to improve import trade. The cutlook is promising for a recovery of the economic po tion 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 631/8@633/8, against 631/8@633/8; Manila at 49 9-16, against $499-16$; Singapore at $565 / 8 @ 563 / 4$, against $565 / 8$; Bombay at 36 11-16, against $3611-16$, 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. 241928 TO MAR. 30 1928, INCLUSIVE.

| Country and MonetaryUntt. |  | isuping Rate for Cable Transfers to New York, Value in Untted States Money. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Mar. 29. | Mar. 30 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| stri | S. 1 | \$. 140662 | \$.140697 | \$. 140719 | \$.140600 | - |
| 硣 | . 1397388 | .139438 | . 139484 | . 139527 | . 139565 | 139535 |
| Czechoslovak | . 029623 | . 0297243 | . 0297217 | . 029623 | . 0207212 | . 029625 |
| Denmark, kro | . 268012 | 267967 | . 267973 | . 267969 | . 26794 |  |
| ngland, sterling |  | 4.881875 | 4.881590 | 4.881761 | 4.881732 | 4.881406 |
| Finland | .C25180 | . 025171 | . 025172 | . 025183 | . 025169 | . 025168 |
| ance, fra | . 039364 | 039361 | . 039358 | . 039360 | . 039362 | . 039356 |
| Germany, rei | . 239120 | 239127 | . 239132 | 239126 | . 239134 | 239111 |
| ree | . 013246 | . 013239 | . 013236 | .013239 | . 013245 | . 013250 |
| Hollan | . 402892 | . 402833 | . 402749 | 402722 | . 402735 | .402691 |
| Hunga | . 174640 | . 174668 | .174R25 | . 174643 | . 174687 | . 174662 |
| ttaly, Itr | . 052823 | . 052823 | . 052825 | . 052827 | . 052831 | . 052825 |
| Norw | . 267020 | . 266995 | . 266973 | .266972 | . 266944 | . 266935 |
| Poland, zlo | . 112038 | . 112035 | . 112035 | . 1121235 | . 112085 | 112038 |
| Portural, e | . 040115 | . 040362 | . 040415 | . 041275 | . 041895 | 041915 |
| mania, le | . 006217 | . 006204 | . 006207 | . 006215 | . 006217 | . 006233 |
| pain, peset | .167980 | .167857 | . 167754 | . 168617 | . 168284 | . 168397 |
| veden, kr | .268455 .192650 | . 2688434 | . 268422 | . 2688456 | .268416 .19263 | .268414 .192630 |
| Yugoslavia, | . 017599 | . 017595 | . 017596 | . 017600 | . 017596 | . 017598 |
| China- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chetoo tael | . 646666 | . 646875 | . 645833 | 650000 | . 647083 | . 647083 |
| Hankow $t$ | . 643 | . 643125 | . 642500 | . 646666 | 644583 | . 44583 |
| Shang | . 629821 | . 629196 | . 628928 | . 629464 | . 630892 | . 630535 |
| Tlentsin ta | . 663125 | . 661875 | . 661666 | . 665416 | . 663750 | ${ }^{662916}$ |
| Hong Kong dollar. | . 497585 | . 497510 | .497303 | . 497500 | . 498214 | . 497946 |
| Mexican dollar. Tlentsin or Pelyang |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 455000 | . 455625 | . 454166 | . 454166 | . 456666 | 456666 |
| India, rupe | . 365358 | . 365341 | . 365421 | . 365300 | . 865421 | . 365250 |
| Japan, | . 472969 | . 476458 | 479250 | . 478036 | . 477508 | 478158 |
| Singapore(S.S.) dollar NORTH AMER,- | . 562500 | . 563333 | . 563333 | . 563333 | . 561875 | 563333 |
| Canada, dollar...... |  |  | 1.00 |  |  | 1.0010 |
| Cuba, Deso | 1.000625 | 1.000437 | 1.000718 | 1.000687 | 1.000718 | 1.000656 |
| Mexico | . 487500 | . 487416 | . 487500 | . 487500 | . 487500 | 487500 |
| Newfoundland, dollar SOUTH AMER. | . 998875 | . 99 | . 998 | . 998781 | . 998 |  |
| Argentina, peso (gold) | . 972760 | . 972590 | . 972523 | . 972538 | . 972567 | . 972592 |
| Brazil, milirets | . 120255 | . 120290 | . 120345 | . 120327 | . 120309 | . 120327 |
|  | 122139 | 122137 | . 133145 | . 122146 | . 122146 | . 122143 |
|  | . 038910 | 1.037525 | 1.036618 | 1.036155 | 1.034873 | 1.034778 |
| Uruguay, Colombla, | . 981600 | . 981600 | . 981600 | .9816C0 | . 88160 | . 98160 |

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.

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 to the New York Reserve Bank from all parts of the country in the operation of
the Federal Reserve System's par collecticn scheme. These large credit balances. the Federal Reserve systems part collecticn scheme. These large credit balances, House institutions, as only the items pe yable in New York City are represented in
the dally balances. The large volume of checks on institutions located outside of the dally balances. The large volume of checks on institutions located outside of
New York are not acccunted for in arriving at these balances, as such checks do Now York are not acccunted for in arriving at these balances, as such checks do Bank for collectlon for the account of the local Clearing House banks.

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

| Banks of | Mar. 291928. |  |  | Mar. 311927. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Gold. | er. | Total. | Gold. | Silver. | Total. |
| , |  | £ | $\underset{158,130,454}{f}$ |  | £ | 7 |
| England -- | 158,130,454 |  |  | 150.548.247 | 13,680,000 | 50,548,247 |
| Germany b | 91,166,200 | 13,717.592 | 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 | 2-...0 | 39,181,000 | 45,767,000 | 4,239,000 | 50,006.000 |
| Neth'lands | 36,265,000 | $2,212,000$$1,244,000$ | 38,477,000 | 34,900,000 | 2,340,000 | 37,240,000 |
| Nat.Belg.- | 21,440,000 |  | 22,684,000 | 18,021,000 | 1,143,000 | 19.164,000 |
| Switz'land. | 17,289,000 | 2,511,000 | 12,940,000 | 18.079,000 | 2,989,000 | 21,068,000 |
| Sweden- | 12,940,000 |  |  | 12,356,000 |  | 12,356,000 |
| Denmark ${ }^{\text {Norway }}$-- | 10,109,000 | 641,000 | 10,750,000 | 11,202,000 | 834,000 | 12,036,000 |
|  | 8,180,000 | 641,000 |  | 8,180,000 |  | 8,180,000 |
| Total week 646,192,757 <br> Prev. week 654,688,242 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 49,254,192695,446,949637,368,815 \\ & 49,132,192703,820,434636,916,971 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 53,884,60 | 691,253,415 |
|  |  | 53,790,60 | 690,707,571 |
| 1 a Gold holdings of the Bank of France are exclusive of gold held abroad, amounteng the present year to $£ 74,572,866$. b Gold holdings of the Bank of Germany are cxclusive of gold held abroad, the amount of which the present year is $£ 4,281,300$. As of Oct. 71924. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## 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 enemployment, shows a situation which, although appreciably less grave than various unofficial statements have claimed, is properly characterized by Mr. Davis as "nevertheless serions." 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 antomobile 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 hairdre sers 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 mem. bers 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, jet 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. 51927 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. 231927.
Dear Friend:-We were much interested in your letter and the enclosures and have read them carefully. How I smile at the way the chef 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 iteven 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:
 Buildings and improvements at $\$ 5.0000$ per farm.Livestock at $\$ 500$ per farm-
 $\begin{array}{r}-\$ 56,160,000 \\ -. \quad 11,760,000 \\ -\quad 1,176,000 \\ \hline-\quad 1,176,000 \\ \hline\end{array}$

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 $y$ ield 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 usell 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 porerty 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 receipts less total expense.

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 tho 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 $41 / 2 \%$ 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, sug. gest no indisputable cause. And it is already sug. gested 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 pre vailed; 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. Sor row 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 danghter his own end :oon 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 purpo.e, 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 in: piration 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.

Friduy Night, March 301928.
The weather is still an important element in the trade of the country. There is no doubt that retail business is being çurbed 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. Unemplorment also is a factor in the lagging retail trade. It is believed that the Spring season will be rather late. Fair jobbing and wholesalu business is reported here and there, but there is no geleral improvement in the business of the country. The outprt of automobiles is on a considerable scale and employment in this industry is larger at Detroit by about $19,5 \mathrm{~m}_{0}$ than a year ago. There is a steady gain at that centr $r$. The total employment there is now 245,700 , an incresse 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 fore or less irregular. Competition is keen and now and then it seems that steel prices are quietly reduced on wort while orders. Pig iron prices show something of a dowr ward tendency. Foreign competition in that branch of tirde continues. Scrap iron is gradually declining. Coke pricers sem to be bound the same way. The soft coal dispute has sot been settled. Spring declines in anthracite coal are snnounced. Woolens 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 endirg March 24 exceeded al 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 $5 c$., 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 adranced 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 $1 / 4$ to $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. 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 eaching 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 $5,000,000$ hare mark. Money has remained comparatively easy at tbout $41 / 2 \%$, 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 rade. To-day the sales were $4,575,600$ shares and at times the ticker was 30 minutes behind the trading. Radio rose $241 / 2 \%$ 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 loons, 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 slant 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 amoag the Georgia milly 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 ta 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 DullwaterCandler 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 rec ord, i. e., 68 at 6 p. m., the nearest to this being 67 in 1913. On the 25 th inst. the temperature was up to 69 degrees at 2 p. m., and 250,000 went to Long Island and New Jersesy Summer resorts. The lowest temperature was 60 at $3 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$, 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 tho 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 26 th inst. was 44 degrees above normal, a high record for March. In New York on the 26th inst. it was 43 to 69 , 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 fore ast 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 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 first two weeks of March were in a
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 smaller shipments of coal. Loadings of merchandise in less-than-car-load lots and of miscellaneous commodities have been less than in the correspond ing period of the last two years, while loadings of livestock and grain products have been larger.

The general level of wholesale commodity prices, as Indicated by the Bureau or Labor staistics Index, remained practically unchanged in Februthe prices of cotton, sugar, none 1926 average. There were decreases in 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.
February to March, chifly in member banks, which in mert.
During the four weeks ending Mar. 21 conditions in the money market were firmer; the rate on prime commercial paper increased from 4 to $41 / 4 \%$ 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 $31 / 2 \%$ more than in November 1927. This, the Conference Board points out, indicates not only more employees at an increase in activity number or 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 The decline in empleymease.
year 1927, which employment in the manufacturing industry during the year 1927 , which came to a halt in December, amounted to only $31 / 2 \%$
for the entire year from January 1927 to January 1928 . for the entire year from January 1927 to January 1928. There was a with January 1026, when industrial activity was near the 1928 as compared ${ }_{1927}$ period. 1926, Fhen industrial activity was near the peak of the 1921 1927 period. The total number of hours worked, in January 1928, was
$81 / 2 \%$
lower than in January $81 / 2 \%$ lower than in January 1926 and $4 \%$ lower than in January
1927. ${ }^{19}$ It.
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 earn-
ings, were in January 1928 more than ings, were in January 1928 more than $2 \%$ higher than in January $1926 . . . . ~$
This indicates, the This indicates, the Conference Board emphasizes, that declining em ployment, 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, Novem-
ber 1927, January 1927 and January ber 1927, January 1927 and January 1926.

equals 100. ** July 1914 equals 100
While weekly and hourly earnings in the manufacturing industry have in creased during the 1926-1928 period, the cost of living has declined by about $4 \%$, correspondingly increasing the purchasing power of the by earners' income. Average "real" hourly earnings in January the wage $33 \%$ higher than in July, 1914, but those in in January 1926 were higher. Average "real" "weekly" earnings in January 1926 were $42 \%$ higher than in July, 1914, but those in January 1928 were $27 \%$ The economic status of the twase in Jans lan wer. therefore was materially the wage earners employed in January 1928 Below are given the index numbers of the cost of living years ago. hourly and "real" weekly earnings for January 1926, January 1927, November 1927 and January 1928.


* January 1914 equals 100.


## Wholesale Prices in February on Level With Those

 For January.Practically no change in the general level of wholesale prices from January to February is shown by information collected in representative markets by the Bureau of Labor Statisties of the U.S. Department of Labor. The Bureau's weighted index number, computed on prices in the year 1926 as the base and including 550 commodities or price series, stands at 96.4 for February compared with 96.3 for January, an increase of one-tenth of $1 \%$. Compared with February, 1927, with an index number of 95.9, an increase of one-half of $1 \%$ is shown. In its statement covering February, made public March 17, the Bureau also says:
Farm produets as a group declined $11 / 2 \%$ from the Jannary level, due to price decreases for beef steers, hogs, cotton, eggs, hay, and tobacco. Corn, than in January
Foods as a whele advanced slightly, while hides and leather products again advaneed slarply. Small price increases are shown for fuel and lighting materials, metals, and metal products, and building materials, while small deereases are shown for textile products, chemicals and drugs, and housefurnishing goods. In the group of miscellaneous commod ties price
level.
Of the 550 commodities or price series for which comparable information for January and February was collected, increases were shown in 134 instances and decreases in 139 instances. In 277 instances no change in price was reported.
Comparing prices in February with those of a year ago, as measured by changes in the index numbers, it is seen that farm products and hides and leather products were considerably higher, while foods and textile products were somewhat higher. Slight increases are shown for metals and metal products and housefurnishing goods, while small decreases are shown for building materials, chemicals and drugs, and miscellaneous commodities Fuel and lighting materials, owing to large decreases in bituminous coal,
coke, and petroleum products, were $15 \% \%$ cheaper than in February. 1927.
index numbers of wholesale prices by groups and sub GROUPS OF COMMODITIES
( $1926=100.0$.)

| Groups and Sub-Groups. | $\begin{gathered} 1927 \\ \text { February. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1928 \\ \text { January. } \end{gathered}$ | 1928 <br> February. | Purchasing Porcer of the 1926 Dollar in February (Cents). |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All commodities. | 95.9 | 96.3 | 96.4 | 103.7 |
| Farm products | 95.4 | 106.1 | 104.5 | 95.7 |
| Grains - .-. | 95.3 | 104.7 | 108.4 | 92.3 |
| Livestock and poultry. | 99.4 | 100.2 | 100.1 | 99.9 |
| Other farm products.. | 92.6 | 110.7 | 106.1 | 94.3 |
| Foods................... | 95.9 107.1 | ${ }_{1}^{98.5}$ | 98.7 | 101.3 |
| Butter, cheese, and milk Meats | 107.1 89.6 | 108.6 91.6 | 106.4 | 94.0 |
| Meats--.- | 89.6 95.7 | 91.6 99.0 | 97.8 | 102.2 |
| Hides and leather products | 100.2 | 121.0 | 124.1 | 104.6 80.6 |
| Hides and skins......... | 101.5 | 151.4 | 158.7 | 63.0 |
| Leather. | 99.7 | 123.8 | 129.3 | 77.3 |
| Boots and shoes | 99.8 | 108.4 | 109.2 | 91.6 |
| Other leather products | 101.2 | 108.4 | 108.4 | 92.3 |
| Textlle products.. | 94.6 | 96.7 | 96.6 | 103.5 |
| Cotton goods.- | 92.6 90.9 | 102.3 83.7 | 101.4 | 98.6 |
| Silk and rayon-- ${ }_{\text {Wollen and worsted goo }}$ | 90.9 98.9 | 83.7 99.0 | 84.8 99.9 | 117.9 |
| Wollen and worsted good Other textile products.. | 97.9 | 90.4 | 88.2 | 113.4 |
| Fuel and lighting........ | 95.8 | 80.8 | 81.2 | 123.2 |
| Anthracite coal | 98.9 | 94.8 | 95.3 | 104.9 |
| Bituminous coal | 101.5 | 94.9 | 94.7 | 105.6 |
| Manufactured ga | 96.1 99.0 | 86.0 95.9 | 84.4 | 118.5 |
| Petroleum product | 90.9 | 65.6 | 66.6 | 150.2 |
| Metals and metal products | 98.0 | 98.1 | 98.3 | 101.7 |
| Iron and steel. | 97.7 | 93.9 | 94.9 | 105.4 |
| Non-ferrous metals | 93.6 | 91.7 | 90.5 | 110.5 |
| Agricultursi impleme | 99.4 | 98.8 | 98.8 | 101.2 |
| Automobiles- | 99.9 | 104.3 | 104.3 | 95.9 |
| Other metal product | 99.5 | 98.2 | 97.9 | 102.1 |
| Building materia | 96.2 | 90.8 | 91.0 | 109.9 |
| Lumber- | 96.0 | 88.5 | 88.9 | 112.5 |
| ${ }_{\text {Brick }}$ Cement | 96.0 | 92.4 | 92.5 | 108.1 |
| Cement | 96.5 | 96.5 91.9 | 96.5 | 103.6 |
| Structural steel Paint materials | 99.6 94.5 | 91.9 88.0 | 94.5 85.9 | 105.8 |
| Paint materials..... | ${ }_{96.6}^{94.5}$ | 88.0 92.7 | 85.9 | 116.4 |
| Other building mate Chemicals and drugs. | ${ }_{97.6}^{96.6}$ | 92.7 96.3 | 93.2 95.8 | 107.3 |
| Chemicals and drugs | 98.2 | 102.4 | 102.1 | 104.4 |
| Drugs and pharmaceutica | 90.2 | 72.6 | 71.7 | 139.5 |
| Fertilizer materials | 99.6 | 94.8 | 94.0 | 106.4 |
| Fertilizers-- | 100.0 | 97.0 | 96.5 | 103.6 |
| Housefurnishing goods Furniture | 97.9 | 98.6 | 98.4 | 101.6 |
| Furniture.... | 97.8 | 98.2 | 98.0 | 102.0 |
| Furnishings Miscellaneous | 98.9 | 98.8 | 98.7 | 101.3 |
| Miscellaneous | 90.6 | 89.0 | 87.3 | 114.5 |
| Cattle feed... | 115.8 | 133.1 | 139.1 | 71.9 |
| Paper and pulp | 92.9 | 90.9 | 90.9 | 110.0 |
| Rubber---7.-- | 78.3 | 82.2 | 64.7 | 154.6 |
| Automobile tires | 78.7 | 69.7 | 69.8 | 143.3 |
| Other miscellaneous | 100.3 | 98.8 | 99.2 | 100.8 |

Decrease in Retail Food Prices in February.
The retail food index issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor shows for February 15 1928, a decrease of a little over $2 \%$ since January 151928 ; a decrease of a little more than $23 / 4 \%$ since February 151927 ; and an inerease of $561 / 2 \%$ since February 15 1913. The index number (1913-100.0) was 156.0 in February 1927; 155.1 in January 1928; and 151.6 in February 1928. The Bureau's advices, March 19, further state:

During the month from January 151928 to February 15 1928, 11 articles on which monthly prices were secured decreased as follows: Strictly fresh eggs, $23 \%$; storage eggs, $7 \%$; pork chops, $6 \%$; butter and lard, $3 \%$; bacon, eggs, $23 \%$ s.arage
$2 \%$; ham, baked beans and raisins, $1 \%$; and vegetable lard substitute and tea, less than five-tenths of $1 \%$. Fourteen articles increased: Cabbage, $7 \%$; navy beans, $6 \%$ phast, chuck roast, hens, canned tomatoes and bananas, $1 \%$; and leg of
rib roand
lamb, canned salmon and coffee, less than five-tenths of $1 \%$. The following elghteen articles showed no change in the month: Fresh milk, evaporated milk, oleomargarine, cheese, bread, flour, corn meal, rolled oats, cornflakes. wheat cereal. macaroni. rice, potatoes, canned corn, canned peas, sugar prunes and oranges.

Changes in Retail Prices of Food by Cities.
During the month from January 15 1928, to February 15 1928, there was a decrease in the average cost of food in 50 of the 51 cities as follows: Houston, $5 \%$; Dallas, Denver, Jacksonville and Savannah, 4\%; Birmingham, Cincinnati. Columbus, Detroit, Indlanapolls, Little Rock, Los Angeles, Memphls, Mobile. New Orleans, Peoria, Pittsburgh, Portland, Ore., and Springfield, III., 3\%: Atlanta, Baltimore, Boston, Brldgeport, Buffalo. Charleston. s. C., Chicago, Cleveland. Fall River, Kansas City, Louisville, Muwaukee. Newark, New York, Omaha, Philadelphia, Rochester, St. Louls, St. Paul. Salt Lake City, San Francisco, Scranton, Seattle, and Washington, $2 \%$ : and Butte, Manchester, Minneapolis, New Haven, Norfolk, Providence, and Richmond, $1 \%$. In Portland. Me., there was no change in the month. For the year period February 151927 to February 15 1928, all cities showed decreases: Jacksonville, 8\%; Omaha and Peoria, 6\%; Houston and Springfield, Il ., $5 \%$; Birmingham, Charleston, S. C.. Cleveland, Columbus, Detroit, Kansas City, Little Rock, Los Angeles, Pittsburgh, and Savannah, 4\%; Atlanta, Buffalo, Butte, Chicago, Cincinnati, Denver, Indianapol s. Milwaukee, Moblle, New Orleans, St. Louis, and St. Paul, 3\%; Baltimore, Manchester, Memphis, Minneapolls, Philadelphia, Richmond, Salt Lake Otty, San Francisco, Seattle, and Washington, $2 \%$; Boston, Bridgeport, Portland Ore., Providence and Scranton, $1 \%$; and Portland, Me., and Rochester, less than five-tenths of $1 \%$. As compared with the average cost in the year $60 \%$ in Richmond: $59 \%$ 1928, was $62 \%$ in Baltimore and New York; $57 \%$ in Philadelphia: $56 \%$ in Birmngham, Buffalo, and Detroit: $55 \%$ in Atlanta, Boston, and New Haven; $54 \%$ in Providence and St. Louis: $53 \%$ in Charleston, S. C Fall River, and Pittsburgh; $52 \%$ in Cincinnati and Milwaukee; $51 \%$ in Dallas and Manchester: $50 \%$ in Cleveland, Louisville, Minneapolis and New Orleans; $49 \%$ in Newark; $47 \%$ in Kansas City and San Francisco; $45 \%$ in Indianapolis; $44 \%$ in Omaha; $43 \%$ in Little Rock; $42 \%$ in Memphis and Seattle; $41 \%$ in Jacksonville; $38 \%$ in Los Angeles and Portland, Oreg.: $35 \%$ in Denver; and $29 \%$ in Salt Lake City. Prices were not obtained in Bridgeport, Butte, Columbus, Houston, Mobile, Norfolk, Peoria, Portland, Me.. Rochester, St. Paul, Savannah, and Springfield, III., in 1913, hence no comparison for the 15 -year period can be given for these cities.

INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLEN

| Year and Month. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \text { Sirl } r^{\prime} n \\ \text { Steak } \end{array}\right.$ | Rond Steak | $\begin{gathered} \text { Rib } \\ \text { Roast } \end{gathered}$ | Ch'ck Roast | Plate Bees. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pork } \\ & \text { Ch'ps } \end{aligned}$ | $B a-$ con. | Ham. | Hens | Milk | ${ }_{\text {But- }}$ ter. | Ch'se |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1907 | 71.5 | 68.0 | 76.1 |  |  | 74.3 | 74.4 | 75.7 | 81.4 | 87.2 | 85.3 |  |
| 1908 | 73.3 | 71.2 | 78.1 |  |  | 76.1 | 76.9 | 77.6 | 83.0 | 89.6 | 85.5 |  |
|  | 76.6 | 73.5 | 81.3 |  |  | 82.7 | 82.9 | 82.0 | 88.5 | 91.3 | 90.1 |  |
| 1910 | 80.3 | 77.9 | 84.6 |  |  | 91.6 | 94.5 | 91.4 | 93.6 | 94.6 | ${ }^{93.8}$ |  |
|  | 80.6 | 78.7 | 84.8 |  |  | 85.1 | 91.3 | 89.3 | 91.0 | 95.5 | 87.9 |  |
| 1912 | 91.0 | 89.3 | 93.6 |  |  | 10.2 | ${ }^{90} .5$ | 90.6 | $\begin{array}{r}93.5 \\ 100 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 97.4 100. | 97.7 100 |  |
| 1913 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 100.5 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 1914 | 102.0 | 105.8 | 103.0 | 104.4 | 104.1 | 104.6 | 101.8 | 101.7 | 102.3 | 100.5 992 | 94.4 | 103.6 |
| 1915 | 101.1 | 103.0 | 101.4 | 100.6 | 100.0 | 96.4 | 106.8 | 97.2 109.3 | 110.5 | 99.2 102.2 | 93.4 103.0 | 116.0 |
| 1916 | 107.5 | 109.7 | 107.4 | 106.9 130.6 | 106.0 | 108.3 | $\begin{aligned} & 106.4 \\ & 151.9 \end{aligned}$ | 109.31 | 110.7 | 125.4 | 127.0 | 1160.7 |
| 1917 | 124.0 | 129.8 | 125.5 | 130.6 | 129.8 170.2 | 151.7 | 151.9 | 1782.1 | 177.5 | 125.4 | 127.2 | 150.4 162.4 |
| 1919 | 164.2 | 174.4 | 64.1 | 168.8 | 66.9 | 201.4 | 205.2 | 198.5 | 193.0 | 174 | 177 | 192.8 |
| 1920 | 172.1 | 177.1 | 167.7 | 163.8 | 151.2 | 201.4 | 193.7 | 206.3 | 209.9 | 187.6 | 183. | 188.2 |
| 1921 | 152.8 | 154.3 | 147.0 | 132.5 | 118.2 | 166.2 | 158.2 | 181.4 | 186.4 | 164.0 | 135.0 | 153.9 |
| 1922 | 147.2 | 144.8 | 139.4 | 123.1 | 105.8 | 157.11 | 147.4 | 181.4 | 169.0 | 47.2 | 125.1 | 148.9 |
| 1923 | 153.9 | 150.2 | 143.4 | 126.3 | 106.6 | 144.8 | 144.8 | 169.1 | 164.3 | 155.1 | 144.7 | 1670 |
| 1924 | 155.9 | 151.6 | 145.5 | 130.0 | 109.1 | 146.7 | 139.6 | 168. | 165.7 | 155 | 135.0 |  |
| 1925 | 159.8 | 155.6 | 149.5 | 135.0 | 114.1 | 174.3 | 173.0 | 195.5 | 171.8 | 157 | 143. | 166.1 |
| 1926 | 162.6 | 159.6 | 153.0 | 140.6 | 120.7 | 188.1 | 180.3 | 213.4 | 182.2 | 157 | 138.6 | 165.6 |
| 1927 | 167.7 | 166.4 | 158.1 | 148.1 | 127.3 | 175.2 | 174.8 | 204.5 | 173.2 | 158.4 | 145.2 | 170.1 |
| $\begin{gathered} 1927- \\ \text { Jan_ } \end{gathered}$ | 160.6 |  |  | 141.9 | 124.0 | 17 | 181 | 211.2 | 180.8 | 158 |  |  |
| Feb | 161.0 | 158.7 | 153.5 | 141.9 | 123.1 | 171.0 | 179.6 | 210.8 | 180.8 | 158 | 153 | 70.1 |
| Marc | 161.8 | 159.6 | 153.5 | 142.5 | 123.1 | 174.3 | 179.3 | 210.0 | 181.7 | 158 | 154.6 | 168.8 |
| April | 164.6 | 163.2 | 156.1 | 145.6 | 125.6 | 175.7 | 178.2 | 210.8 | 182.6 | 157. | 152.5 | 167.9 |
| May | 166.5 | 165.5 | 157.6 | 146.9 | 125.6 | 173.3 | 176.3 | 209.31 | 180.3 | 156.2 | 139.4 | 167.4 |
| June | 166.9 | 165.9 | 157.1 | 146.9 | 125.6 | 165.2 | 174.4 | 206.31 | 170.4 | 156.21 | 135.2 | 167.4 |
| July | 171.7 | 170.0 | 160.1 | 149.4 | 126.4 | 166.2 | 172.6 | 203.0 | 167.1 | 158.3 | 134.2 | 167.0 |
|  | 172.0 | 170.9 | 160.1 | 149.4 | 126.4 | 179.5 | 172.2 | 201.9 | 166.2 | 158.4 | 139.4 | 176.4 |
| Sep | 17.4 | 170.9 | 160.1 | 150.0 | 128.1 | 193.8 | 172.2 | 199.3 | 166.2 | 159.6 | 145.4 | 1773.6 |
| Oct | 172.0 | 170.0 | 161.1 | 151.9 | 130.6 | 197.6 | 172.6 |  | 167.1 | ${ }_{159.6}^{159.6}$ | 147.3 | 173.3 174.7 |
|  | 171.3 | 179.5 | 161.1 | 153.1 | 133.9 | 172.9 | 171.5 | 197.0 | 167.1 | $159 .$ | 152.5 | . 5 |
| Dec | 172.8 | 171.3 | 163.6 | 156.9 | 138.0 | 156.2 | 167.8 |  | 7.6 |  |  |  |
| 1928- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 174.81 | 17 | 165.2 | 158.8 | 142.1 | 149.0 | 165. | 192 | 172.8 | 160.71 |  | 77.4 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Year and Month. | Lard. | Eogs. | Bread | Flour | Corn <br> Meal | Rice. | Potatoes. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Su- } \\ & \text { gar. } \end{aligned}$ | Tea. | Cosfee. | Wetghted Food Index. |  |
| 1907 | 80.7 | 84.1 |  | 95.0 | 87.6 |  | 105.3 | 105.3 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 80.5 | 86.1 |  | 101.5 | 92.2 |  | 111.2 | 107.7 |  |  |  | . 7 |
| 1909 | 90.1 | 92.6 |  | 109.4 | 93.9 |  | 112.3 | 106.6 |  |  |  | 88.7 |
| 1910 | 103.8 | 97.7 |  | 108.2 | 94.9 |  | 101.0 | 109.3 |  |  |  | 93.0 |
| 1911 | 88.4 | 93.5 |  | 101.6 | 94.3 |  | 130.5 | 111.4 |  |  |  | . 0 |
| 1912 | 93.5 | 98.9 |  | 105.2 | 101.6 |  | 132.1 | 115.1 |  |  |  | 97.6 |
| 1913 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 00 |  | 00.0 |
| 1914 | 98.6 | 102.3 | 112.5 | 103.9 | 105.1 | 101.2 | 108.3 | 108.2 | 100.4 | 99.7 |  | 2. ${ }^{2}$ |
| 1915 | 93.4 | 98.7 | 125.0 | 125.8 | 108.4 | 104.3 | 88.9 | 120.1 | 100.2 | 100. |  | 13.7 |
| 1916 | 111.0 | 108.8 | 130.4 | 134.6 | 112.6 | 104.6 | 158.8 | 146.4 | 100.4 | 100. |  | 13.7 |
| 1917 | 174.9 | 139.4 | 164.3 | 211.2 | 192.2 | 119.0 | 252.7 | 169.3 | 106.9 | 101 |  | 46 |
| 1918 | 210.8 | 164.9 | 175.0 | 203.0 | 226.7 | 148.3 | 188.2 | 176.4 | 119.1 | 102.4 |  | 85.3 |
| 1919 | 233.5 | 182.0 | 178.6 | 218.2 | 213.3 | 173.6 | 223.5 | 205.5 | 128.9 | ${ }_{157}^{145}$ |  | 85.9 |
| 1920 | 186.7 | 197.4 | 17.4 | 245.5 | 15.7 | 200.0 | 370.6 | 352.7 | ${ }_{128.7}^{134.7}$ | 157 |  | 03.4 |
| 1921 | 113.9 | 147.5 | 176.8 | 175.8 | 150.0 130.0 | 109.2 | 182.4 | 145.5 | 128.1 | 121 |  | 153 |
| 1923 | 112.0 | 134.8 | 155.4 | 142.4 | 136.7 | 109.2 | 170.6 | 183.6 | 127.8 | 126. |  | 46.2 |
| 1924 | 120.3 | 138.6 | 157.1 | 148.5 | 156.7 | 116.1 | 158.8 | 167.3 | 131.4 | 145. |  | 45.9 |
| 1925 | 147.5 | 151.0 | 167.9 | 184.8 | 180.0 | 127.6 | 211.8 | 130.9 | 138.8 | 172. |  | 57.4 |
| 1926 | 138.6 | 140.6 | 167.9 | 181.8 | 170.0 | 133.3 | 288.2 | 125.5 | 141.0 | 171.1 |  | 60.6 |
| 1927 | 122.2 | 131.0 | 166.1 | 166.7 | 173.3 | 123.0 | 223.5 | 132.7 | 142.5 | 5162.1 |  | 55.4 |
| 1927- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| J | 126.6 | 162.0 | 167.9 | 169.7 | 170.0 | 126. | 235.3 | 136. | 142.5 | 168.5 |  | 59 |
|  | 124.1 | 128.1 | 167.9 | 169.7 | 170.0 | 124.1 | 223.5 | 5136.4 | 142.3 | 3167.4 |  | 56.0 |
| March | 122.8 | 102.6 | 167.9 | ${ }^{166.7}$ | 170.0 | 124.1 | 217.6 | . 134.5 | 142.6 | ${ }^{165.4}$ |  | 53.8 |
| Apr | 120.9 | ${ }_{97.4}^{98.3}$ | 167.9 167.9 | 166.7 166.7 | 170.0 | ${ }^{123.0} 12$ | 217.6 | ${ }^{1} 132.7$ | 7142.6 | ${ }_{3} 163$ |  | 53.6 |
| June | 119.0 | 97.1 | 166.1 | 166.7 | 173.3 | 3123.0 | 352.9 | 9132.7 | 142.1 | 1160.7 |  | 58.5 |
| July | 119.0 | 107.0 | 166.1 | 166.7 | 173.3 | 123.0 | 247.1 | 134.5 | 142.5 | 5159.7 |  | 53.4 |
| Au | 119.6 | 6121.7 | 166.1 | 169.7 | 173.3 | 3123.0 | 200.0 | 132.7 | 142.6 | 6159 |  | 52.4 |
|  | 121.5 | 5141.2 | 2166.1 | 166.7 | 7173.3 | 3121.8 | 188.2 | 130.9 | 141.9 | 9158.7 |  | 54.0 |
| Oct | 124.0 | 164.1 | 1166.1 | 166.7 | 173.3 | 3120.7 | 176.5 | 130.9 | 9) 142. | 159 |  | 56.1 |
| N | 123.4 | 4178.8 | 8166.1 | 1163.6 | 173.3 | 3119.5 | 176.5 | 5130.9 | 42.5 | 160.4 |  | 56.5 |
| Dec.... | 121.5 | 172.8 | 8164.3 | 163.6 | 173.3 | 118.4 | 176.5 | 129.1 | 142.1 | 1161.4 |  | 55.9 |
| 1928- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jan | 119.6 | 6162.0 | 0164.3 | 3160.6 | 173.3 | 3117.2 | 176.5 | 129.1 | 142,3 | 162.8 |  | 55.1 |
| Feb | 1158 | 8 124 | $1{ }^{1}$ | 60 | 173 | 117 | 176 | 129. | 142 | 1163.1 |  | 51.6 |

## 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 he same week in 1926.
Coal loading totaled 160,365 cars, a decrease of 45,854 cars below the Grain and grain and 22,840 cars below the same period two years ago. Grain and grain products loading amounted to 44,418 cars, an increase week in 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 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 wo years ago.
Loading of revenue freight in 1928 compared with the two previous years follows:

|  | 1928. | 1927. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Four weeks in January | 3,447.723 | 3,756,660 |
| Four weeks in February | 3,589,694 | 3,801,918 |
| Week ended Mar. 3 | 959.537 | 989,863 |
| Week ended Mar. 10 | 951,553 | 1,004,754 |
| Week ended Mar. 17 | 942,086 | 1,001,932 |
| Total | 9,890,593 | 10,551,127 |

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 han their custom and there is more than a possibility that we may
get a wrong impression of business operations get a wrong impression of business operations. The ease of money; the
plentiful supply of raw materials and labor; the lack of burdensome plentiful supply of raw materials and labor; the lack of burdensome
inventories of consumer's goods; the rapid movement of merchandise by inventories of consumer's goods; the rapid movement of merchandise by
rail and water; and the general lack of congestion in business opera. rail and water; and the general lack of congestion in business opera.
tions seems to have led some to believe that the total volume of busitions seems to have led some to believe that the total volume of busi-
ness has been running below normal. Quite the reverse is true, as ness has been running below normal. Quite the reverse is true, as
business volume is running high; factory output is nnly a few points below its high marks; merchandise sales into consurption 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 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 unsupply of some building materials, and of rubber; and these few unfavorable factors
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 Im-

## proved 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 and 43 banks advising improvement as compared with a year ago and
time. Thirty-two stated conditions were the same 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 . held up better than employment. The South Atlantic section have 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 divisions England States returned the poorest reports on all three and Pacific section lepression in agriculture and textiles. The Mountain agriculture and 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 EdmonThe number
Edmonton district 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 lilk goods, jewelry and hardware sales were close to those of a year analler. Shoe stocks, which had been running substantially larger than ago. previous, showed less than the usual seasonal increase in February year 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.

| Commodtty. | Percentage Change February 1928 Compared with Jапиary 1928. |  | Percentage Change February 1928 Compared with February 1927. |  | Per cent of Accounts Outstanding Jan. 31, Collected in February. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Net Sales. | Stock <br> End of Month. | Net Sales. | Stock End of Month. | 1927. | 1928. |
| Grocerles. | -3.0 | -0.7 | +3.6 | -8.1 | 68.5 | 71.3 |
| Men's clothing- | +67.3 +19.7 | --.-. | +3.9 | -8.1 | 45.1 | 71.3 39.2 |
| Women's coats and suits.- | +43.6 |  | - 51.2 |  | ---- | ----- |
| Cotton goods, Jobbers.--- | +41.3 | +2.1 | +7.6 | $+15.0$ | 30.4 | 31.5 |
| Cotton goods, commission. Silk goods...-. | +9.4 +0.2 | *-7.9 | +3.9 +0.9 | +18.0 |  |  |
| Shoes... | +5.3 | +6.4 | +0.9 -15.5 | -2.8 | 47.3 36.3 | 48.3: |
| Drugs. | -9.6 | +0.3 | +10.4 | -2.8 | 36.3 46.9 | 35.0 44.9 |
| Hardwar | +9.4 | $+6.9$ | +0.3 | +2.9 | 39.0 | 44.8 |
| Stationery | +7.8 +2.4 | -.-- | +40.4 +3.2 |  |  |  |
| Paper. | $-2.3$ |  | +9.9 |  | 77.2 | . 5 |
| Dlamon Jewelry - | -22.4 +16.8 | +1.1 | +11.7 +1.0 | -1.8 | 25.2 | 67.6 |
| Weighted average. | +17.9 | .-... | +1.2 |  | 50. |  |

*Quantity not value. Reported by the Silk Assoc
by the National Machine Tool Builders' Assoclation.
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, com pared with Feb 1927, appear to have been due largely to the extra business day this year

| Localty. | Percentage Change February 1928 Compared with February 1927. |  | Per Cent of Charge Accounts Outstanting Jan. 31, Collected in February. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Net Sates. | Stock on Hand End of Month. | 1927. | 1928. |
| New York | +5.2 | -1.5 | 44.7 | 49.6 |
| Rochester | +1.2 -3.6 | +4.8 +31 | 49.3 37.3 | 49.4 40.2 |
| Syracuse- | +2.8 | +31.3 +1. |  |  |
| Newark.- | +6.5 | +1.8 | 45.6 | 45.0 |
| Brisewhere |  | -6.5 -8.1 | 30.7 | 31.0 |
| Northern New York State | +5.1 +9.7 | -8.1 | 30.7 | 31.0 |
| Central New York State.- Southern New York State | +13.3 +2.3 | ----- | ---- | --- |
| Hudson River Valley District | -7.3 | -- | ---- | ---- |
| Capital District......... |  |  |  |  |
| Westchester Distric | +18.8 +1 |  |  |  |
| All department stores | +4.6 | $-1.0$ | 43.8 | 46.7 |
| Apparel stores_ | +146 | +9.3 | 43.4 | 48.0 |

The largest increases in department store sales. compared with last year, 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 twith February 1927. | Stock on Hand Percentage Change February 291928 Comvared with February 281927 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Books and stationery | +16.1 | -2.2 |
| Toys and sporting goods | +13.8 | -1.2 |
| Tollet articles and drugs | +11.0 +10.6 | +4.9 |
| Women's and misses' ready-to-wear | +10.6 | 二1.7 |
|  | +5.6 | 二2.2 |
| Home furnishings | $+5.3$ | +3.7 |
| Men's furnishings | +4.9 | +3.9 |
| Hosiery.- | +3.7 +3.2 | +7.4 |
| Women's ready-to-wear accessories | +2.1 | $\pm 1.1$ |
| Woolen goods. | $+2.0$ |  |
| Luggage and other leather goods | +1.9 | -23.8 |
| Sllverware and Jewelry --. Linens and handkerchiefs. | +0.7 +0.2 | -1.1 |
| Men's and Boy's wear..- | -1.3 | +20 +8.2 |
| Silks and velvets. | $-3.2$ | +8.6 |
| Musical instruments and radio | -22.0 | -36.4 |
| Miscellaneous...- | -2.0 | -43 |

## 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 in February than in January in grocery tenared with last year were larger in February than in January in grocery, ten-cent store and drug chains, and the decrease in cobacco sales was smaller. probably due in part to February 1927. Sales of shoe, variety and candy chains showed than in 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$\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Feb. } 1928 \text { Compared with } \mathrm{Feb} .1927 .\end{aligned}\right.$. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number Stores. | Total Sales. | Sales per Stote. |
| Grocery* | -0.1 | +25.3 | +25.4 |
| Ten Cent | $+9.1$ | +10.6 | + +1.4 |
| Drug.-.-. | +2.7 +0.6 | +6.1 +3.1 | +3.4 |
| Shoe.- | +9.9 | +3.7 | - -5.7 |
| Variety | +23.3 + | +3.7 +21.1 | $\square^{-5.7}$ |
| Candy | +8.2 | +0.7 | -8.2 |
| Total.- | +3.7 | +13.6 | +9.5 |

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

Guaranty Trust Co. Views Trade Movements As Seas-onal.-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
mprovement in the unemployment situation. Retail trade appears to be 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 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 correct the situation. The problem of used cars continues to exvected to 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 threefourths of the total output, and that the amount produced by these mines
could be materially increased if demand should warrant a could be materially increased if demand should warrant a higher rate of There h
There has been no basic change in the petroleum situation. Current output or crude oil is smaller than a year ago, but is well above the rate of consumption. There is a likelinood of larger supplies from new wells in Texas and of increasing imports from South America. The growth of consumption the in stocs, but 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 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 been much less severe than that which has appeared in the markens, it has non-ferrous metals. Prices of lead, tin and zinc have all declined to the non-ferrous metals. Prices of lead,
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 excepthon is the price of hogs, which has decined nearly $\$ 3.50$ a hundred pounds. The outlook ror dairying and poutry-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 35\% 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 modities 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 come 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 Industrial records in a number of the level of one year before.
Industrial records in a number of instances are imposing. Steel output, automobile production, building construction, lumber production and up to last year's records, largely owing to reduced coal shipments. Because of the unisersal use of stel
enlarged output in response to wide demand is material in industry its in general. In Februmery the production of steel ingots made baw high ecord 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 Com-mission.-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 concludng with a warning to the Legislature that it must not enact further legisation 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 in the financial sense but ikewise 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 inder 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 handing and food agrecting industry and on agricultural conditions.
New York, it is reported, has the most liberal Workmen's CompensaNew York, it is reported, has 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 or 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 proprtion 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 ot 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 industral state sors matters as hours of work for women, factory safery and sans establishments and compensation, the regulation of cann
attendance at continuation schools. Under the new law in New Yorkission's recommendation, permitting women to work 48 hours in a six-day week or $491 / 2$ hours in a five and onehalf day week, and allowing overtime which may be so spread out as to half day week, and allour week, industrial management in New York will make a resular 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. Pennsy vania, New Jersey and Michigan allow 54 hours of work per week. On the other hand, Massachusetts has morious industrial depression
"According to testimony before your Commission, as well as views athered 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 Stateat least until our chief competing States have approximat
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
ntelligent control and supervision of expenditures," which increased from
$3469,000,000$ in 1917 to $\$ 1,108,000,000$ in 1925, an increase of $137 \%$, with 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 $3701,000.000$ in 1925 partly through rate increases and partly through he 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 "
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 ef the special thes on mercantile and manufacturing corporations must not be increased The farmers of the community, while any increase of the tax burden co ind ind may diseourage their location in New York
The report proposed reduction of the general property tax and the drawing 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 eountiea for the construction and maintenance of highways. A one eene tax on zasoline, it was pointed out, would yield the State $\$ 10,000,000$. It suggested as other possible sources of taxes a filing fee with the persomal 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 Jerssey, 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 sald, the constant, whole-hearted standing of industry's needs. By this we mean a constant, whole-hearted


## 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] belleves," the report said, "that the following propositions are fundamental: There exists an undoubted right on the part of either an individual wental: There exists an undoubted 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 become, especially vicious in the building industry. It is harmful alike o worker, employer and public Undoubtedly monopolistic tendencies. for which borth and labor unions are partly restions and sponsible, 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 continuing fairness to both sides, and, above all, to the public interests involved, it may be necessary that the public make its will effectivethrough legislative action.'
It suggested also the appointment
trator 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 it had ave it expected a it expected a
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 which could be mitigated only uncertain, and predict 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 relerces by the Appellate Division for ten-year terms, with an annual salary of $\$ 8,000$; the abolition of Iump-sum payments exceeding $\$ 500$ unless approved by a mem
Industrial Board, and the creation of a medical advisory board.
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 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 on the part of the bar and the courts"; Dr. Paul G. Flori, a physician, and FrankJ. Santuccio, a notary. Cases were cited in which Mr. appeared as counsel for the claimants and Mr. Santuccio. Dr. Flori's case Dr. it said, should be deprived of his commission as a notary.

## Seasonal Increase in Business Activity Reported by

 Philadelphia Federal Reserve BankAccording 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 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 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 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 out 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 ron, though still materially below the volume of a year earlier, was nearly in February, but were still considerably lower than a year ago.
In the extractive industries, the demand for crude petroleum and refined dulness that prevailed for some months past. The market for marked also is fair but that for bituminous coal continues sluggish and the ouracte Iso is fair but that for
Activity in the construction industry shows the enlargen usually comes with the spring. Chiefly in anticipation of stronger demand everal lines making building materials report broadening of plant oper tions.
Distribution of merchandise, while indicating some betterment custonary at this time, does not measure up to the average of recent years hen has improved somewhat. The dollar volume of retail business during Tebruary was more than $3 \%$ below that of a year before. A moderate rat of activity prevails in most wholesale lines, with prices generally unchanged Wholesale sales were nearly 3\% larger in February than a month and a ear before.
Total payments by check during the first three weeks of March exceeded he amount for the corresponding period of last year by $8 \%$. Nevertheless, hipments of goods by rail in the Allegheny district, though increasin somewhat in the latest four weeks, were about $10 \%$ less than at the same ime last year, the smaller movement of coal and ore being chierly responsble for this decline.
Funds available for the accommodation of trade and industry are ample Money rates, which have fluctuated within a narrow range, have advance lightly during the past month. Borrowings by trade and industry hav ncreased 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 advices 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 loods 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 <br> Office of the Secretary

Hon. Charles G. Dawes,
Washington, March 24, 1928
President of the Senate
ir: On March 6 1928, the United States Senate, first session of the eventieth Cengress, passed Senate Resolution 147, as follows:
Resolved, That the secretary of Labor is hereby directed (1) to investigate and compute the extent or unemployment and part-time employment in he 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 parthime employed 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 rep
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 slirikage el entoyment until after it was too late. In the present
Lsbor has sounded such warning in ample time.
In reply to another clause in the preamble to the Senate's resolution, "that reple ton ploymenture and an-inentintervals I would call your attention to the fact that the 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 peformance at frequent intervals and of heavy expense.
There is every reason to believe, however, that with a moderate in crease 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 establishment of smaller size, where its information now is obtained from the large 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 principa cities instead. A very careful estimate submitted to me by Commis sioner 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 appropri ation for the employment service of the Department of Labor to enabl it to extend its general nonstatistical reports of employment opportunitie by cities, to cover States not now included in its reports, and to increas 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 sub mitted to me. It shows that the present slump in employment, while not so extensive or grave as the estimates which have been generally ci
culated, is nevertheless serious. The factors which have bourght it abou are many; among them the floods in the Mississippi Valley, in New Eng are many; among them the floods in the Mississippi Vaney, in New Eng land, the tornado which sory industrial plants and a disturb porary closing of a part of cerfail which insturb ance in the bituminous coal filds 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 rection, 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 prope 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 em ployment, there was the annual average influx of 205,000 from the farm to the cities. We further have practically $2,000,000$ boys and girls in ou 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 exist at present is composed of two entirely different elements, namely, thos temporarily out of work at their regular occupations, and, second, thos 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 wholiy 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 bundis program, from similar programs of states, and from private building and construction

For the second class of unemployed, of whom Commissioner Stewart of the emp not unreasonable to belleve that a considerabie percentage and new mechanical devices, waiting for industrial developments is of no avail Thir al are ne in dustries, 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 occupation 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, $1,874,050$.

The attached report, compiled by Mr. Ethelbert Stewart, United States Commissioner of Labor Statistics, which contains these figures and the methods by which they are obtained, is the second such report which I have been called upon to submit to your body. Commissioner Stewart has been connected with the statistical work of the Bureau of Labor Statistics and of the Government for a period of 41 years, having been first appointed Commissioner of Labor Statistics by President Wilson and continued in office by Presidents Harding and Coolidge. Mr. Stewart's ability and consclentiousness in this work are thoroughly established and recognized, and his former report, which I submitted in August, 1921, showing $5,735,000$ fewer persons on the pay rolls of the country, proved o be accurate. Therefore submit this, his second re confidence in its essential accuracy
you will find this report of the Commissioner of Labor Statistics on Senate Resolution 147 accompanied by an appendix which gives the re port of Dr. J. Knox Insley, Commissioner of Labor and Statistics of Maryland, dealing with the same subject and giving the details of a house-to-
house canvass in the city of Baltimore. The results of this independent investigation are included as further confirming the accuracy of Commissioner Stewart's report.

Respectfully

## JAMES J. DAVIS

## Secretary of Labor

Commissioner Stewart embodies in his report the following estimates as of January 1928, of railroad workers and those employed in manufacturing fields:

|  | Employed <br> Jan. 1925 | Employed $\text { Jan. } 1928$ | Estimated Shrinkage |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Manufacturing | - 8,383,781 | 7,739,907 | 643,874 |
| Railroads | 1,752,589 | 1,643,356 | 109,233 |
| ot | 10,136.370 | 9,383,263 | 753,107 |

Mr. Stewart goes on to say:
No figures are avallable for the groups-agriculture, mining, clerical workers, domestic service and trade-and it can only be assumed that "They have been affected in a like degree.
The change in manufacturing employment is determined from the change in the Bureau of Labor Statistics' index of employment in manufacturing industries. The railload figures are exact for class 1 railroads, omitting general and division officials. The number of employes in 1925 is estimated from the population census taken as of January, 1920, as ecast in the July, 1923, issue of the Monthly Labor Review, and from the percentag

## "The

"The number of employes in 1925 used in this calculation,-that is persons working for wages or salaries for others-is estimated at $25,222,742$. This ngure does not include any persons operating their own business or upon the same basis, was $23,348,692$, leaving a shrinkage between the two periods as indicated above of $1,874,050$

The report also states in part:
It is also Interesting to note that while the Bureau of Labor Statistics: figures are based upon 10,772 establishments employing in January, 1928, $2,907,700$ employees, or an average of slightly over 271 employees each, the percentage of change from January, 1927, to January, 1928, corresponds exactly with the figures for the State of New York, which include a much larger proportion and take in very many smaller establishments. ber of States in this matter of employment record. In the besinning the bureau formed its own contacts with the original establishments and the bureau formed its own contacts with the original establishments and necessarily picked the older and larger establishments so as to get a more number of States began this work, but secured information from a vastly larger number of establishments within each State, and the State bureaus furnish to the United States Bureau schedules from such establishments as are agreed upon.
The figures of percentage of change in employment show a great variation in geographical districts, which the Bureau of Labor Statistics nterprets to mean that unemployment is not universal nor in all places or industries is it acute, but that it is spotted by geographical sections and y industries, that in actual numbers il is not more than one-third of the magnude or the lavor depression 1021 , whin thi $h$ a shi $5,735,000$ umber the roil acorns
The spot 1020 the 1021
shent situation is brought out by a min consin, where December is used. These ranges in percentages are shown n the following talbe

Yearly changes in employment

| State. | Perlod. | Per cent of change in employment. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics_- | January, 1927, to January, 1928 | -5.8 |
| Oklahoma | February, 1927, to February, 1928 | $-19.7$ |
| Wisconsin (factory workers) | December, 1926, to December, 1927 | -3.9 |
| Clilinois | February, 1927, to February, 1928 | -6.5 |
| New York |  | -5.8 |
| Maryland | do | -7.8 |
| Massachusetts | February, 1927, to February, 1928 | -9.7 |

As further indication of such spottedness, the employment report from the State of California, indicates that the average of employment in all Industries carried was 7.8 per cent lower in January, 1928, than in January 1927. The details show the same spotted conditions there that have been off $67.8 \%$, while clothing dropped $11.3 \%$ while millinery advanced $11.6 \%$. Iron foundries and machine shops fell off $16.6 \%$. Sugar fell off 21.6 per cent while glass advanced $18.7 \%$. Sugar fell off $21.6 \%$ while agricultural implements advanced $30.1 \%$.

Part-Time Employment.
In the pamphlet on employment in selected manufacturing industries for January, 1928, percentage figures were given as to the number of Such figures were besed the reports of establishments without taking into consideration the size of the several establishments.
These percentage figures have since been recomputed and weighed by the number of employees. In other words, due weight has been given to the size of the establishment in computing the average per cent.

Reports on percentage of full-time employment were received from but 9,095 of the 10,772 establishments reporting other facts to the bureau in the pay period ending nearest January 15 1928. Of these $78,8 \%$ were working full time, $20.2 \%$ were working part-time, and $1.1 \%$ were working overtime.
Of the total number of employees reported, $1,876,367$ employees ( $78.7 \%$ ) were working in establishments operating full time, 482,354 employees (20.2) were employed in establishments working part time, and 25,598 full time.
In the establishments reporting part-time operation, the weighted time worked by the 482,354 employees was $80.7 \%$ of full time. The weighted a verage per cent of time worked by the 25,598 employees in those plants operating in excess of normal full time was $111.3 \%$ of full time

## American Federation of Labor Places Average Unemployment Among Trade Unions at $18 \%$ in January and February.

The April issue of the American Federationist, of which William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, is editor, it was announced on Mar. 26, will publish statistics collected by that organization which shows that unemployment generally in 23 cities has remained stationary in January and February. We quote the foregoing from a Washington dispatch to the New York "World"; it added:
The average unemployment of the members of trade unions was $18 \%$ in January and $18 \%$ in February,
The following table shows the percentage of union members unemployed in the cities mentioned during the months mentioned out of the total membership of the local unions reporting:


| Jan. Per | Feb. Per |  | ${ }_{\text {Per }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cent. | Cent. | Cuttes- | Cent |
| 10 | 11 | Milwaukee. | 10 |
| 43 | 41 | Minneapolis. | 12 |
| 17 | 18 | New York City | 24 |
| 20 | 20 | Omaha. | 26 |
| 27 | 18 | Philadelphia | 31 |
| 8 | 12 | Pittsburgh | 18 |
| 19 | 14 | San Antonio |  |
| 34 | 36 | San Francisco | 14 |
| 21 | 19 | St. Louis. | 13 |
| 32 | 30 | Seattle | 11 |
| 22 | 21 | Washington. | 13 |
| 23 | 23 |  |  |




Metropolitan Zone Leads Country in BuildingsMarked Gains in Suburban Cities.
Although 560 cities throughout the United States, outside New York City, showed a loss of $9 \%$ in building permits issued in February compared with the same month last year, a different situation exists throughout the Metropolitan Zone, according to reports made public March 16 by S. W. Straus \& Co. The 60 leading cities and towns of the zone, outside the five boroughs, reported building permits issued or plans filed for the month amounting to $\$ 21,777,489$ compared with $\$ 18,761,230$ for February last year, a gain of $\$ 3,016,259$ or $16 \%$. The Straus statement says:
In the entire Metropolitan Zone, including the Greater City, $\$ 144,226,512$ in building permits were issued during the month, a gain over the same month last year of $\$ 43,654,868$ or $43 \%$. While a certain proportion of these unusual activities were due to pending legislation in Albany and may not develop into actual construction work, there seems to be no doubt in the opinion of S. W. Straus \& Co. that operations in New York and immediate vicinity are gaining ground.
Newark lead the zone for the month with permits amounting to $\$ 3,508,065$ compared with $\$ 1,442,960$ last February a gain of $143 \%$. Yonkers was a good second, reporting \$2,694,779 compared with \$1,299,741 in February 1927 a gain of $107 \%$. Jersey City was third, the figures being $\$ 1,344,861$ and $\$ 650,875$ a gain of $107 \%$. East Orange ran only a few dollars behind Jersey City, the issue of permits being $\$ 1,334,720$ against $\$ 945,092$ last year, a gain of $41 \%$. Spectacular gains also were shown in White Plains, Freeport, Hackensack, Englewood, Stamford, Orange and Perth Amboy. In the national monthly building survey issued by S . W. Straus \& Co. for February, Newark is ranked as the ninth building city in the United States and Yonkers the eleventh, both places running well ahead of St. Louis. Pittsburgh, San Francisco, Baltimore, Cincinnati and Milwaukeo. mits or plans filed in February, ranked as follows: mits or plans filed in February, ranked as follows:

## 

 NewaYonker
Jersey
East Jersey City..---
East Orange.-.
White Plants.-.
New Rochelle... New Rochell
Irvington... Bronxville-
Mt. Vernon Rockville Center, Garden City, L. I. Hackensac Stamford.-Greenwich.-Ereeport, L. I.....Elizabeth. Scarsdale. Larchmont Englewood Preekskill
$\underset{\substack{\text { Blomfield..........- } \\ \text { Perth Amboy }}}{ }$
Perth Am
Passalc.
Montclai
Montcla
Clifton_-
Norwalk.
Teaneck.-
Harrison-.........
Plainflel

| Feb. 1928. | Feb. 1927. |  | Feb. 1928. | Feb. 1927. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| S | ${ }^{8}$ |  | ${ }^{8}$ |  |
| 3,508,065 | 1,698,715 | Ry | 177,000 | 209,500 |
| 2,694,779 | 1,299,741 | Hi | 173,605 | 58.725 |
| 1,344,861 | 650,875 | Tarrytow | 151,000 | 81,000 |
| 1,334,720 | 945,092 | Bayonn | 149,420 | 381,900 |
| 877.292 | 448,875 | Kearny | 140,750 | 1,654,210 |
| 840,932 | 630,098 | Long Bea | 135,590 | 294,600 |
| 757,130 | 656,215 | Rldgewo | 127,045 | 95,750 |
| 715,250 | 1,100,000 | Millbu | 126,305 | 82,870 |
| 643,662 | 961,375 | Paterso | 123,162 | 924,181 |
| 537,450 | 310,200 | Westfle <br> West O | $\begin{aligned} & 115,625 \\ & 110,932 \end{aligned}$ | 163,145 213,315 |
| 519,550 | 292,155 | Mamaroneck Town | 105,000 | 129,700 |
| 472,592 | 90,628 | Belleville | 101,600 | 252,225 |
| 462.050 | 122,268 | New Brunswick | 93,725 | 27,400 |
| 435,860 | 237,910 | Mamaroneck Vil'g | 81,007 | 86,000 |
| 383,300 | 86,300 | Tuckahoe | 76,812 | 87,188 |
| 297.515 | 122,000 | Pelham | 76,000 | 108,500 |
| 296,928 | 1,104,170 | Bellmore, L. | 85,000 | 60,000 |
| 263,300 | 166,800 | Floral Park, L. I- | 68,000 | 93,550 55,325 |
| 258,215 249,600 | 127,400 55,674 | Asbury Pa | 65,500 58,795 | 55,325 280,100 |
| 248,800 | 74,300 | Nutley | 55,775 | 54,260 |
| 243,175 | 74,812 | Amityville, L. I.- | 51,500 | None |
| 236,675 | 571,700 | Kensingt | 30,000 | No eport |
| 228.027 | 72,688 | Garfield-- | 27,900 | 35,700 100,200 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 227,836 \\ & 208,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 176,924 \\ & 269,922 \end{aligned}$ | West New York.Roslyn Estates, | 17 | 100,200 |
| 195,900 | 209,800 | L. I. | 20,000 | None |
| 193,100 | 122,595 | Hoboken | 11,610 10 | 25,047 30,700 |
| 185.0 | 152,350 | Pompton Lakes | 10,600 | 30,700 |
| 183.649 | 276,557 | Tot | 21,777,4 | 18,761,23 |

## 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. Pay-
ments by check at banks in 29 important ments by check at banks in 29 important cities during the short month in February 1927. Loans of Federal Reserve member banks inin February 1927. Loans of Federal Reserve member banks in-
creased, discount rates were firm and deposits in commercial banks creased, discount rates were firm and deposits in commercial banks
and in savings institutions were larger than and in savings
one year earlier.
Mild temperatures
ruary and Mareb, rains and snows during Feb 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 inthose of last year. 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 ate supplies for any month since Activity nt since January 1925, and smaller receipts of cattle. Slaughter of hogs was the largest ponthly total since There the slaughter increase in the slaughter of sheep but a decrease in the slaughter of cattle as compared with the preceding month and in either January or a year ago, reflecting the seasonal smaller than in either Jan
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 of bituminous coal declined from both the preceding month of the corresponding month last year. Flour output was smaller and in either January or a year ago, reflecting the seasonal decline in the wheat suply.
Petroleum industry reports reflected further curtailment in production during February in conformity to plans of operators to prevent over-production and acumulation of stocks. The output for bituminous coal declined from both the preceding production of 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 ${ }^{1}$ 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.

[^0]Increase in the value of cattle marketings was responsible for most of
the gain of 1927 over 1026 as the gain of 1927 over 1026, as shown above, although several minor
products products, notably peaches, apples, butter and butter fat, corn, and let tuce 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. ${ }^{2}$ The table thane, howoer, represents 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.
2 Comparison of the curves shown on the opposite page with those for
the United States shown in the December, 1927, issue of this Review 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 in cluded in the price index of the Bureau of Labor Statisties) 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 feve of prices 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 gainorado tively faster in this respect in recent years. Since both curves relabeen 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-Agricul.
tural Commodities.
(1920-1927 Average $=100 \%$.)
Non-agri-
Colorado United States Non-agri- Relative Purchasing Power

|  | Year | Farm Prices | Farm Prices | Prices | Colorado |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1920 | 137.8 | 145.4 | 139.0 | 99.1 | United States |
| 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 |  |  |  |  |  |

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 Dis-trict-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 Reserve District physical conditions during recent weeks have gen erally favored winter planted crops and have facilitated spring farming operations. A shortage of rainfall is reported, however, in Cali Industrial activity during the
expansion, continued at a slower 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 of 1927. A full seasonal gain in building and construction activity
has been evidenced by marked increases in the mits issued in principal cities and has been reflected in building per output at lumber mills of the district During Fed in the growth of of the district produced a record volume of flour for that flour mills
of of the district produced a record volume of flour for that month, con
tinuing the strong upward January. Increased industrial movement in production which began in companied by a decline in unemployment.
February, increases in distribution and trade were reported during larger than in February value of sales at wholesale and at retail was ing the second month of the year were larger than ginual but sales at retail showed a slightly less than seasonal growth. Carloadings in creased 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 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 eposits have declined slightly and commercial loans have increased Reserve Bank of San Francisco, largely on behalf of city member Reserve Bank of Interest rates remained unchanged during the month at about he levels of a year

Ohio Farm Situation Shows Improvement
The Ohio farm situation shows both favorable and un favorable 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 questionaire sent to 35 banks having country business. In indicating this the Joint Stock Land Bank says:-
New borrowings by farmers at baniks are apparently somewhat smalle 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
counties of southern Ohio.
Interest rates are generally at 6 or $7 \%$ with more reports in the surve 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 for money for many sections shows that Ohio farmers are trying to make their farms self sufficient wherever hat Ohio farmors are trying to make their farms sef 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 int he 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 ike 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 bean the southern half of the State and this may lead to borrowing for see 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 1827 crop. There a general feeling of optimism throughout this section whit may lead to marked increase in irage
A small increase in corth acrease is indicated at this time subject to the condition of the weater and ins. Sher hand high prices for corn hold down the acreage of corn may cause 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 eavy loss of cows from
Perhaps the most unfavorable factor in the Ohio agricultural situation s 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 11/2\% 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 he corresponding months a year ago. A distinct improvement was reported in the business activity of the entire country in February, principally due o increases in the production of iron and steel and automobiles. Pracmity prices 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 ing month of 1927, declined $36 \%$ athough larger than during the correspond Increased activity in the building industry has been general throughout the entire country during recent weeks. The metal and metal product industries have reported improved business over a year ago in New England cities. A slight increase took place in the number of wage-earner 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 labilities. Sales or New England roporting depart ment stores in February were less than 1\% ahead or February 1927, w. preliminary reports indicate that March sales are likely to be tess than wos of the corresponding month a year ago. Sales of new automobies have
been larger than in January and February 1927. Money rates have been firmer during March than in Febuary

Report on Wholesale and Retail Trade in Philadelphia Federal Reserve Distric
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. 1923.

| Trade. | Net Sales Durtng Month. |  |  |  | Stocks at End of M |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Index Numbers } \\ & \text { (P of } 1923-1925 \\ & \text { M Monthly Averape) } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Compared } \\ & \text { vectith } \\ & \text { Prous } \\ & \text { Month. } \end{aligned}\right.$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Compared } \\ & \text { weth } \\ & \text { Prevotous } \\ & \text { Month. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Compare } \\ \text { with } \\ \text { Same } \\ \text { Month } \\ \text { Last Year } \end{gathered}$ |
|  | *Jan. '2 | Feb, 1928 |  |  |  |  |
| Boots and shoes Drugs Dry goods Electrical supplies Groceries Jewelry. Paper. $\qquad$ | $87.5 \%$ <br> 108.2 <br> 51.8 <br> 64.9 <br> 89.8 <br> 70.2 <br> 50.0 <br> 95.3 | 87.8\% | ${ }^{+1.1 \%}$ | -21.3\% |  |  |
|  |  | 102.4 60.9 | - 5.4 .4 | ${ }_{-1.8}^{+1.4}$ | ${ }_{+1.9}^{-1.0 \%}$ | + +1.4 |
|  |  | 60.9 99.4 | +53.2 | +29.1 | ${ }_{-9.1}^{1.9}$ | $-13.4$ |
|  |  | 89.9 68.9 | ${ }_{-1.9}^{+0.1}$ | +8.2 | ${ }_{+1.0}^{3.4}$ | +0.6 +3.3 +8 |
|  |  | 68.9 60.8 | $\bigcirc-21.6$ | $-14.1$ | +5.7 +5.7 | ${ }_{-0.4}^{+3.3}$ |
|  |  | ${ }_{93.1}^{60.8}$ | ${ }_{-2.3}^{+21.6}$ | -14.1 | +5.7 |  |
|  |  | Acts. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | andıng at | ndot Mo. | Colleo. |  |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Compared } \\ \text { with } \\ \text { Previous } \\ \text { Month } \end{gathered}$ | Compared with Same Month Last Year | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Ratio to } \\ \text { Net Sales } \\ \text { During } \\ \text { Month } \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Compared } \\ \text { Preflours } \\ \text { Pronous } \\ \text { Month } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Compare vith Same Manth Last Yea |
|  |  |  | +5.5\% | 600.0\% | -34.3\% | -10 |
| (ex |  | ${ }_{+}^{+0.1}$ | -3.8 | 216.4 307.0 | ${ }_{-12.2}^{-2.4}$ | $-12.2$ |
| lil |  | +4.4 | +65.9 | ${ }^{169.6}$ | -18.0 | +31.7 |
|  |  |  | +5.7 +3.8 +8.8 | 131.6 2493 | ${ }_{-9.1}^{2.5}$ | + ${ }_{-7.4}$ |
| GroceriesHardwareJewerryPwer |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | -4.6 | +3.0 |  | -75.2 +3.9 | . 8 |

ADVANCE REPORT ON RETAIL TRADE IN THE PHILADELPHIA FED


## Industrial Conditions in Illinois During February

 Analysis Ey 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 free employment offices. In eleven of the thirteen e
The industrial changes which have resulted in the general improvement appear to be principally in the metal industry, although decided gains 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 cemands.

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 ingures which indicate a decline in the
Bloomington.-The employment outlook shows a decided improvement in Bloomington, especially during the last two weeks, during which a gentree 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 $1.9 \%$ 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 prceding month, a
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 produets 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 abl instances. Additional evidence of improved conditions comes from the free employment office which reports that the ratio of applicants per 100 jebs has declined from 144 in January to 123 in February. This improvement is greater than the figures actually indicate because a large plant hiring oor foo 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.
Joliei. -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 indiate 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 on 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 neessitate 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 build ings to be constructed i
figures are obtainable.

## for an

Rock.ford.-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 worker 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. 100 jobs has declined rom 154 or 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 ment above its January level. One automobile plant reports that employadded 30 workers to its payrolls; and in a farm implement factory, fo has ditional names to its payrolls; and in a farm implement factory, 65 ad 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 argely 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 abun dance 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 theil payrolls. Since the beginning of the year, employment increased in this locality have shown the greatest per cent. of gain in any district in Itinois for which data are obtainable. The pick-up bas been due largely to a continued upward movement in the volume of production in the indus ries 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 Middlewest are either actually favorable st 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 Altanta, 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 in fluence 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 augumented 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 fi th 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 manu facturers 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.

Course of Building Construction in Illinois Downward During February.
The course of building construction in Illinois during February has been downward according to permits issued in 28 leading Illinois cities. The total volume of construction for the first 2 months is also less than in the comparable period in 1927. The monthly survey notes that the decline has been felt principally by residential builders, and says: The present movement is due largely to declines in Chicago which reports a $\$ 4,245,000$ drop from Jan. 1927. It is interesting to note in this connection that the permit for the new $\$ 20,000,000$ opera house has not yet The inclusion of this total in building contract statistics, and its omission from building permit totals has resulted in an interesting difference in the February movement.

The survey issued March 17 by Sidney W. Wilcox, Chief of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Illinois Department of Labor, further states:
Among other cities to report losses in the metropolitan area, Evanston stands foremost with a loss of $\$ 748,400$. Winnetka and Highland Park also report that permits indicate a decline in building construction.
Inclusive of the entire metropolitan area, Oak Park shows
favorable of the entire metropolitan area, Oak Park shows the most favorable gain with an increase of $\$ 576,000$ in the volume of permits issued. tivities which account for the gain in Oak Park building is the erection ac$\$ 200,000$ office building the gain in Oak Park building is the erection of a will cost $\$ 237,000$. In Cicero a new public utility office costing $\$ 90,000$ is being planned, and a permit for a $\$ 35,000$ garage has been issued.
The course of building in the outside metropolitan area as indicated by building permits has been generally upward. A gain of $\$ 522,656$ has been reported by Quincy in which permits for the erection of 2 hospitals costing $\$ 300,000$ has been issued. The contemplated construction of a $\$ 50,000$ fire proof warehouse also helped swell the total. A gain of $\$ 73.610$ in Peoria support from Freeport which reports a $\$ 312,550$ gain due largely to the erection of a large office building costing $\$ 300,000$. Other down-state cities to report large gains are Aurora and Joliet. In Decatur, East St. Louis, Elgin, Rockford, Springfield and Waukegan the estimated cost of bulldings to be constructed is less than in January.
Details are furnished in the following tables:
NUMBER AND ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS AS STATED BY
PERMITS ISSUED IN ILLINOIS CITIES IN FEBRUARY 1928 BY

| CITIES, ACCOR |
| :--- |
| Cutes. |


| Total. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| February, 1928. |  | January, 1928 |  | Feb. 1927 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { No. } \\ \text { Bldjs. } \end{gathered}$ | Estimated Cost.* | $\begin{gathered} \text { No. } \\ \text { Bldgs. } \end{gathered}$ | Estimated Cost. | Estimated Cost. |
| 2,223 | \$28,756,385 | 1,760 | 332,349,036 | \$41,941,141 |
| 1.345 79 | $23,371,100$ 565,100 | 1,012 52 | $\left.\begin{array}{\|} 27,616,645 \\ 631,700 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $36,267,155$ 829,700 |
| 22 | 42,345 | 15 | -52,650 | 829,760 66,678 |
| 26 | 317,856 | 9 | 42,675 | 279,808 |
| 66 | 613,500 | 54 | 1,361,900 | 1,260,100 |
| 17 | 133,003 78,850 | 16 13 | 253,400 130,425 | 85,200 |
| 23 | 98,575 | 20 | 53,675 | 151,725 |
| 70 | 1,038,302 | 38 | 462,660 | 251,315 |
| 14 | 171,975 | 6 | 6.,600 | 163,075 |
| 12 | 75,300 | 11 | 242,700 | 137,430 |
| 28 | 150,429 | 18 | 74,025 | 138,965 |
| 7 | 20,500 | 6 | 20,000 | 23,500 |
| 12 | 22,750 | 7 | 19,878 | 85,000 |
| 56 | 165,300 | 68 | 174,100 | 201,800 |
| 63 | 134,960 | 39 | 144,291 | 742,750 |
| 47 | 126,220 | 94 | 164,250 | 112,025 |
| ${ }^{7} 7$ | ${ }_{223,650}$ | 3 16 | 5 5,750 | 28,400 |
| 31 | $\begin{array}{r}223,650 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ | $\stackrel{16}{15}$ | 37,150 38,689 | 97,450 42.928 |
| 75 | 219,810 | 50 | 146,200 | 121,935 |
| 30 | 544,506 | 10 | 21,850 | 53,905 |
| 40 | 110,815 | 49 | 148,903 | 180,250 |
| 30 | 7 7,300 | 25 | 44,190 | 97,531 |
| 43 29 | 77,794 93.250 | 58 46 | 127.630 272.100 | 262,530 |


| Cutes. | Residential Butldings. |  |  | Non-restdenttal Butldings. |  | Add., Alts., Repatrs, Install. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | February 1928 |  |  | Februaty 1928. |  | Februaty 1928 |  |
|  | No. Bldgs. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Estimated } \\ & \text { Cost. } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Familles } \\ \text { Proolded } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { Heouse- } \\ \text { keeping } \\ \text { Duel- } \\ \text { lings. } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { No. } \\ \text { Bldgs. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Estimated } \\ & \text { Cost. } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { No. } \\ \text { Bld } \rho s . \end{gathered}\right.$ | Estimated Cost. |
| Whole State $\qquad$ Metropolitan Area | 923 | \$16,795,705 | 2,982 | 636 | \$10709 837 | 641 | \$1,152,268 |
| Chicago.........-- | 660 | 14,050,300 | 2,536 | 324 | 8,621,250 | 361 | 699,550 |
| Berwyn. | 42 | +437,000 | 2, 75 | 32 10 | 126.300 | 5 8 | 1,800 |
| Clue Islan | 46 16 | 33,000 187,000 | 6 49 | 10 8 | 5,535 129,856 | 8 | 3,810 1,000 |
| Evanston | 16 | 471,000 | 65 | 25 | 92,500 | 25 | 50,000 |
| Glen Ellyn | 14 | 127,600 | 14 | 10 | 2,403 | 1 | 3,000 |
| Highland Par | ${ }^{3}$ | 33,500 | ${ }_{*}^{3}$ | ${ }_{*}^{6}$ | ${ }^{15,200}$ | ${ }^{8}$ | ${ }_{*}^{30,150}$ |
| Jak Park | 24 | 534,405 | 64 | 35 | 491,097 | 11 | 12,800 |
| Wilmette | 9 | 119,500 | 9 | 5 | 52,475 |  |  |
| Winnetka. | 5 | 60,000 | 5 | 6 | 9,800 | 1 | 5,500 |
| Aurora--.......--- | 8 | 37,400 | 8 | 4 | 82,500 | 16 | 30,529 |
| Bloomington. | 3 | 14,000 | 3 | 3 | 5,500 | 1 | 1,000 |
| Canton--- | $\stackrel{-7}{2}$ | 5,200 | 2 | -- |  | 10 | 17,550 |
| Decatur | 13 | 59,400 | 13 | 34 | 98,350 | 9 | 7,550 |
| East St. | 22 | 78,800 | 23 | 32 | 50,850 | 9 | 5,310 |
| Elgin_ | 9 | 54,500 | 12 | 17 | 45,365 | 21 | 26,355 |
| Freepor | 1 | 8,500 | 1 | $\frac{4}{5}$ | 306,800 131,950 | $\stackrel{2}{13}$ | 3,000 |
| Joiret.- | 8 3 | 82,000 17,000 | 9 3 | 5 8 | 131,950 3,736 | 13 20 | 9,700 14,159 |
| Murphysboro |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Peorla- | 18 | 135,300 | 25 | 20 | 25.900 | 37 | 58,610 |
| Quincy- | 9 | 38,300 | 9 | 13 | 379,785 | 8 | 126,421 |
| Rockford | 13 | 84,000 | 23 | 8 | 13,750 | 19 | 13.065 |
| Springfleld. | 9 | 51,000 | 9 | 19 | 11,160 | 15 | 15,634 |
| Waukegan.-...---- | 12 | 77,000 | 16 | 6 | 7,500 | 11 | 8,750 |

## NUMBER AND ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS AS STATED BY PERMITS ISSUED IN 28 LLINOIS CITIES FROM JANUARY KIND OF BUILDING.



From the "Sun" we take the following Associated Press advices from Havana, Mar. 28:
American-owned sugar mills received by far the best treatment from President Machado's sugar decree, allocating to each mill a maximum amount of sugar that it may produce this year. The general reduction of the crop amounts to a fraction more than $11 \%$ as compared with 1927. The reduction allotted to 42 mills , belonging to the five largest American companies, and which produce more than one-third of the entire Cuban crop, amounts to about $8 \%$. The diferential enjoyed by the Americanowned mills amounts to 103,000,000 pounds of sugar.
Of the 188 mills operating in Cuba this year, all but 17 had their quota cut. Porvenir mill, in Matanzas, suffered the greatest cut, amounting the influential Mendoza family, has its quota increased $22 \%$ and will be allowed to produce 92300 tons of sugar this
The following tabulation shows the allotments in bags of sugar to ten of duction in duc


## Report on Manufacturing Employment in Ohio During February-For First Time Since March 1927 Gain

 is Shown over Preceding Month.In a report for February on employment conditions in manufacturing industries in Ohio and Ohio cities, the Bu-
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. This is the first time since May, 1927, that employment was greater than during the same month of the previous year. Employment during February was $5 \%$ greater than January, and slightly greater than February, 1927. Employment during the first two months of 1928 was $1 \%$ less than during the same period of 1927. The increase from January was shared by 282 of the 450 reporting concerns; 140 of the concerns showed declines and 28 of the concerns showed no change from January.
February employment was greater than January in all of the groups decline in bothcepting the chemical and rubber products groups. The from January of $13 \%$ was in the vehicle group.
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. Employment in February was less than February, 1927, in the chemical, iron and steel, lumber, machinery, paper and printing, and textile groups of industries.
manufacturing employment in ohio.
[In each series average month 1923 equals 100.$]$

| Industry. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Reorting } \\ \text { Flrms. } \end{gathered}$ | Indexes. |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Change } \\ \text { from } \\ \text { Jan. } \\ \text { 1928. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Change } \\ \text { from } \\ \text { Feb. } \\ 1927 . \end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Averape } \\ \text { Jan.-Feb. } \\ \text { Change } \\ \text { from } 27 . \end{gathered}\right.$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan. } \\ 1928 . \end{gathered}$ | Feb. <br> 1928. |  |  |  |
| Chemicals |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Food products Iron and steel | 34 | 101 | 105 | +4\% | ${ }_{+9}{ }^{5}$ | +7\% |
| Lumber | ${ }_{11}^{42}$ | 88 | $\stackrel{97}{83}$ | +1 | -10 |  |
| Machinery | 148 | 94 | 99 | +5 | -8 | -9 |
| Metal other than | ${ }_{1}^{16}$ | 93 | 99 | + 6 | +14 | +11 |
| Paper and prin | 31 | 117 | 117 | +1 | -2 | - |
| Stone, clay and gis | ${ }_{41}^{22}$ | 128 | 127 |  |  | +10 |
| Textiles_........-- | $\stackrel{41}{26}$ | 99 | 100 | +6 | $\pm$ | +3 |
| Vehicles. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Misc | 19 | 97 | 101 | +4 | 0 | +9 |
| Total................. | 450 | 96 | 101 | +5 | 0 |  |

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN OHIO CITIES. [In each series average month 1923 equals 100.]

| Clty and Industry. |  | Indexes. |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Change } \\ \text { from } \\ \text { Jan. } \\ \text { 1928. } \end{gathered}$ | Change <br> from <br> Feb. 1927. | AverageJan-FFeb.Crom '27. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 1928 . \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Feb. } \\ \text { 1928. } \end{array}\right\|$ |  |  |  |
| Akron: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rubber products. | 9 | 136 | 135 | -1\% |  |  |
| Others | ${ }^{6}$ | 84 | 86 | -2 | $\pm 15 \%$ | ${ }_{-14}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chemicals. | 6 | 138 |  |  |  |  |
| Machinery -- | 22 | 99 | 109 | +10 | +36 |  |
| Paper and printing | 7 | 116 | 116 | +10 | +30 +1 | +25 +2 |
| Textiles. | 5 | 86 <br> 45 | 92 | +7 | -10 | -12 |
| Miscellaneou | ${ }_{9}$ | 45 94 | 50 94 | +11 | -23 | -27 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Iron and steel | 8 | 107 | 111 | +4 | +10 | +10 |
| Machinery | 39 | 97 | 92 | +6 | -8 | -3 |
| Paper and p | 6 | 128 | 131 | +5 | -8 | -8 |
| Textlies. | 7 | 114 | 118 | +3 | +1 | -1 |
| Vehicles | 23 | 74 | 80 | +8 | -13 | -13 |
| Miscellaneou | 13 | 90 | 92 | +3 | -3 | -4 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Machinery | 6 | 76 | 85 | +11 |  |  |
| Miscellane | 19 | 105 | 107 | +3 | +9 | +10 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Miscellaneou | 7 | 62 | 67 | +8 | +8 | +6 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mlscellaneous | 18 | 90 | 104 | +14 | +1 | +38 |
| Youngstown:------------10-27 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Machinery | 5 | 84 | 89 |  |  |  |
| Miscellaneous | 6 | 112 | 115 | +3 | +3 | +5 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Machinery | 18 | 52 | 54 | +17 +12 | +11 | $-16$ |
| Total. | 18 | 73 | 82 | +12 | +4 | $\begin{array}{r}16 \\ +4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |

Akron.-February employment in Akron was one-half of $1 \%$ less than January and $4 \%$ greater than February, 1927. Employment during the first two months of 1928 was $6 \%$ greater than during the same period of 1927. Eight of the fifteen reporting concerns showed increases from January, and seven showed decreases.
The decline from January was caused by a decrease of $1 \%$ in the rubber products industry. Employment in this industry during February was $10 \%$ greater than during February, 1927. The decrease from January was shared by 5 of the 9 reporting concerns.
Cincinnati.-February employment in Cincinnati was $3 \%$ greater than January, and $3 \%$ greater than February, 1927. The increase from January was shared by 33 of the 60 reporting concerns.
All of the groups of industries except chemicals and miscellaneous showed increases of February employment over January. The greatest increases of over $11 \%$ were in the vehicles and machinery groups. February increases over February 1927 were shown in the food products, machinery, and printing and publishing groups, while declines during the same period were shown in the chemicals, textiles, vehicles, and miscel laneous groups.
Cleveland.-February employment in Cleveland was $5 \%$ greater than January, and $5 \%$ less than February, 1927. The increase from January was shared by 76 of the 109 reporting concerns, 29 showed decreases, and 4 showed no change from January. All of the groups of industries showed increases of February from January; but the food and textile groups were the only ones to show increases from February, 1927.

Columbus.-Seventeen of the twenty-five concerns reporting February employment showed increases from January. February employment was $4 \%$ greater than January and 1\% less than February, 1927.
February employment in the machinery group was $3 \%$ greater than January and $28 \%$ less than February, 1927. The increase from January was shared by all of the six reporting concerns.
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 as duses less than February, 1927.
Toledo.-February employment in Toledo was $13 \%$ greater than January, and $3 \%$ less than February, 1927. The increase from January was shared by 19 of the 27 reporting concerns. In the machinery group, February employment was $5 \%$ greater than January and $25 \%$ 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. February employment was $3 \%$ greater than January, and 2\% greater than February, 1927.
Stark County.-February employment in Stark County was $12 \%$ greater than January and $4 \%$ greater than February, 1927. Thirteen of the 18 reporting concerns showed increases of February over January, three showed declines and two showed no change from January. Both the machinery and iron and steel groups showed increases of February over January, although the iron and steel group was the only one to show an increase over 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. Production increased approximately $15,000,000 \mathrm{ft}$. over the preceding week to $311,000,000 \mathrm{ft}$. , while orders reached the unprecedented total of $359,689,000 \mathrm{ft}$., as compared with $340,850,000 \mathrm{ft}$. reported for the week before from 715 mills.
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. Compared with the correspoding period of last year, the currently reporting softwood mills recorded an increase of $38 \%$ in orders, $32 \%$ in production and slightly less than $20 \%$ in shipments.
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. Production and shipments each increased approximately $10 \%$, while orders advanced more than $16 \%$. In this group, because of the larger number of currently reporting units, the figures are not comparable with those of last year. The Association's report further states:
The unfilled orders of 216 Southern Pine and West Coast mills at the end of last week amounted to $715,072,708 \mathrm{ft}$, as against $678,914,395 \mathrm{ft}$. for group showed unfilled ${ }_{940}, 276 \mathrm{ft}$. for the week before. orders were $474,921,056 \mathrm{ft}$., as against $442,974,119 \mathrm{ft}$ for 111 mille a weet earlier.
Altogether the 346 reporting softwood mills had shipments $103 \%$, and orders $118 \%$, of actual production. For the Southern Pine mills these percentages were respectively 109 and 115 ; and for the West Coast mill 96 and 118.
Of the reporting mills, the 346 with an established normal production for the week of $244,505,854 \mathrm{ft}$., gave actual production $104 \%$, shipments $108 \%$ and orders $123 \%$ thereor.
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:

## 

## 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 $110,458,042$. future water delivery, amounting to $78,519,113$ feet, of which $53,320,729$ feet was for domestic cargo delivery, and 25,198,384 feet export. New business by rail amounted to $67,521,841$ feet, or $45 \%$ of the week's new business. Forty-five per cent of the week's shipments moved by water, amounting to $55,569,747$ feet, of which $38,043,618$ feet moved coastwise and intercoastal, and $17,526,129$ feet export. Rail shipments totaled $62,437,579$ feet, or $51 \%$ of the week's shipments, and local deliveries $5,032,811$ feet. Unshipped domestic cargo orders totaled 174,178,100 feet, foreign 126,130,150 feet and rail trade 174,612,806 feet.

## 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. New business 008); shipments $71,036,004$ (previous week 67 feet (previous week 74,979 ,$65,275,353$ feet (preveus ween year average) of these mills is $67.237,122$ feet 0 the 101 muthon (threerunning time 71 peratel full time, 8 of the lter
 operabe Western Pine Mays.
production from 33 mills production from 33 mills as $28,496,000$ feet, as compared with a normal reported production as $25,140,000$ feet. Shipments and new business were slightly above the week earlier.

The California White and Sugar Pine Manufacturers Association of San Francisco, reports production from 15 mills as $8,834,000$ feet ( $43 \%$ of the for the week of $8,257,000$. Twenty-one mills the week before reported for the week of $8,257,000$. Twenty-one mills the week before reported production as $11,810,000$ feet. There was a considerable the week before.
ments this week, and new Association of San Francisco reports production rom 15 mills as $8,708,000$ feet, compared with a normal figure of $8,349,000$ and the preceding week $9,047,000$. Shipments and new business show notable increases.
The North Carolina Pine Association of Norfolk, Va., reports production from 43 mills as $7,827,609$ feet, against a normal production for the week of 10,628,000. Forty-five mills the previous week reported production as $5,521,183$ feet. Shipments were slightly larger and orders slightly below the week earlier.
The Northern Pine Manufacturers' Association of Minneapolis, Minn., reports production from 7 mills as $5,621,000$ feet, as compared with a normal figure for the week of $6,910,700$. Eight mills the preceding week reported production as $5,346,000$. There was a small decrease in shipments this week and a good gain in new business.
The Northern Hemlock and Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of Oshkosh, Wisc. (in its softwood production), reports production from 17 mills as $2,223,000$, as compared with a normal production for the week of $3,996,000$, and for the week before $2,464,000$. Shipments were about the same this week with new business nearly doubled.

## Hardwood Reports.

The Northern Hemlock and Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of Oshkosh, Wisc., reports production from 17 mills as $4,804,000$ feet, as compared with a normal figure for the week of $6,212,000$, and for the preceding business this week.
The Hardwood Manufacturers' Institute of Memphis, Tenn., reports production from 357 units (a unit is 35,000 feet of daily production capacity) as $51,372,000$ feet, as against a normal production for the week of 75,056 ,000 . Three hundred and thirty-seven units the previous week reported production as $45,312,000$ feet. Shipments show a substantial increase this week and orders an increase of approximately $25 \%$.

West Coast Lumbermen's Association Weekly Report.
One hundred eleven mills reporting to the West Coast Lumbermen's Association for the week ended Mar. 171928 manufactured $117,537,069$ feet, sold $138,481,242$ feet, and shipped $116,312,798$ feet. New business was $20,944,173$ feet more than production and shipments $1,224,271$ feet less than production.
COMPARATIVE TABLE SHOWING PRODUCTION, NEW BUSINESS,


Increase in Pulp and Paper Production in January.
The total production of paper for the month of January, for all identical mills reporting to the American Paper and Pulp Association, was 551,689 tons as compared with 527,447 tons for December, an increase of $4.5 \%$. Total identical mill production of all grades of pulp for January totaled 209,764 , a $2.3 \%$ increase over the production of 204,859 tons in December. The following statistics are furnished by the Association under date of March 6:

COMPARATIVE REPORT OF PAPER OPERATIONS IN IDENTICAL MILLS

| Grade. | No. of Milus | Practical Production Capacity. | Production. | $\begin{gathered} \% \text { of } \\ \text { Capactiy. } \end{gathered}$ | Ship- ments. | Stocks on Hand End of Month. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Newsprins- | 71 | 142,500 | 119,525 | 83.8 | 114,211 |  |
| December 1927 | 71 |  | 119,312 | 83.8 | 123,883 | 20,877 |
| Book- January 1928. | 64 | 100,950 | 90,376 | 89.5 | 91,666 |  |
| December 1927 | 64 | 100,050 | 87,338 |  | 89,487 | 50,680 |
| Paperboard- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January 1928. | 118 | 261,750 | 191,281 | 73.0 | 189,265 | 42,717 44.829 |
| December 1327.... Wrapping- | 118 |  | 176,119 |  | 173,623 | 44,829 |
| Jaíuary 1928....- | 74 | 59,650 | 54,492 | 91.3 | 53,002 | 50,402 |
| December 1927 | 74 |  | 50,652 |  | 48,599 | 48,402 |
| January 1928 | 21 | 14,510 | 13,174 | 93.0 | 13,001 | 10,392 |
| December 1927 | 21 |  | 13,493 |  | 12,197 | 10,219 |
| January 1928....- | 74 | 32,075 | 29,937 | 93.3 | 28,470 | 41,908. |
| December 1927...- | 74 |  | 30,509 |  |  | 40,835 |
| Tlssue- January 1928 | 44 | 15,075 | 12,862 | 85.3 | 12,632 | 11,355 |
| December 1927 | 44 | 15,075 | 12,443 |  | 12,592 | 11,945 |
| Hanpting- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January 1928 | 13 | 9,550 | 6,793 | 71.1 | 6,877 7,254 | 3,785 3,869 |
| December 1927.... Felts \& Bulding: | 13 |  | 6,764 |  | 7,254 | 3,869 |
| January 1928....- | 13 | 12,150 | 8,888 | 73.1 | 8,738 | 2,109 |
| December 1927 | 13 |  | 9,310 |  | 10,135 | 1,959 |
| January 1928. | 58 | 28,125 | 24,361 | 86.6 | 24,295 | 17,254 |
| December 1927 | 58 |  | 21,507 | ... | 21,415 | 16,696 |
| January 1928..... |  | 675,975 | 551,689 | 81.6 | 542,157 | 253,029 |
| December 1927.... |  | -.... | 527.447 |  | 528,997 | 250,311 |

COMPARATIVE REPORT OF WOOD PULP OPERATIONS IN IDENTICAL

| Grade. | $\begin{gathered} \text { No. } \\ o{ }_{2} \\ \text { ouss. } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Produc- } \\ & \text { tion. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { \%of of } \\ & \text { capacty. } \end{aligned}$ | Used During Month. | Shipped During Month. | $\begin{gathered} \text { On } \\ \text { Hand } \\ \text { Hnar or } \\ \text { Month. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ground Wood Pul Jan. 1928 | 83 | 112,800 | 91,751 | 90.7 | 86,769 | 4,098 | 103,221 |
| Dee. 1927 - |  |  | 86,962 |  | 84,183 | 3,978 | 101,967 |
| Jan. 1928 | 35 | 45,650 | 36,567 | 80.1 | 34,756 | 2,354 | 10,660 |
| Dec. 1927 - | 35 |  | 38,589 |  | 35,383 | 2,508 |  |
| Jan. ${ }^{1928}$ | ${ }_{22}^{22}$ | 26,800 | 24,030 | 89.6 | ${ }_{2}^{21,680}$ | $\stackrel{2,276}{1,245}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2,812}$ |
| Dec. 1927 Sular |  |  | 23,536 |  | 21,348 |  |  |
| Jan. 1928 |  | 5,925 | 3,688 | 62.2 | 3,468 | 130 | 2,026 |
| Dec. 1927 - ${ }^{\text {Sulphite }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jan. 1928 | ${ }^{6}$ | 7,425 |  | 94.5 |  |  | 985 |
| Dec. ${ }_{\text {dulphate }}$ P27-- | 6 |  | 7,378 |  | 5,868 | 1,263 |  |
| Jan. 1928 | 14 | 24,850 | 24,235 | 97.5 | 19,134 | 5,110 | 5,289 |
| Dec. 1927 | 14 |  | 22,177 |  | 18,014 | 4,162 | 5,298 |
| Jan. 1928 | 16 | 25,125 |  | 89.1 |  |  | 3,866 |
| Dec. 1927 | 16 |  | 22,688 |  | 15,641 | 6,275 | 3,796 |
| Jan. 1928 |  | 25 |  | 2.7 | 36 | 54 | 142 |
| Dec. 1927 | 2 |  | 45 |  |  | 42 | 65 |
| Jan. 1928 | -- | 248,600 | 209,764 | 84.3 | 186,183 | 22,708 | 129,0 |
| Dee. 1927 | .- |  | 204,859 |  | 183,544 | 20,458 | 127,758 |


| Grad | $\begin{aligned} & \text { No. of } \\ & \text { Mulus. } \end{aligned}$ | Production Net Tons. | Shipments Net Tons. | Stocks on Hana Net Tons. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New | 71 | 119,525 | 114,211 | 25,905 |
| Newsprint, 1 | 71 | 135,395 90,376 | +130,973 ${ }_{9}^{1866}$ | 15,968 47,202 |
| Book, 1927 | 64 | 95,014 | 93,121 | 45,980 |
| Paperboard, 19 | 118 | 191,281 | 189,265 | ${ }^{42,717}$ |
| Paperboard. 192 | 118 | 168,833 | 169.947 |  |
| Wrapping, 1928 | 74 74 7 | S4,492 |  | 50,402 38,371 |
| Bag, 1928 | 21 | 13,174 | 13,001 | 10,392 |
| Bag, 1927 | 21 | 12,834 | 13,307 | 7,285 |
| Fine. 1928 | 74 74 | 29,937 | ${ }^{288,470}$ | ${ }_{42,784}$ |
| Fine, ${ }_{\text {Tissue, }} 19$ | 44 | 12,862 | 12,632 | 11,355 |
| Tissue, 1927 | 44 | 13,730 | 13,304 | 14,579 |
| Hanging, 1928 | 13 | 6,793 | 877 |  |
| Hanging, 1927 | 13 13 13 | 7,973 888 | ${ }_{8,738}^{7,995}$ | ${ }_{2}^{1,051}$ |
| Felts and Building | 13 | 9,286 | 8,673 | ${ }_{2}, 744$ |
| Other Grades, 1928 | 58 | 24,361 | 24,295 | 17,254 |
| Other Grades, 1927 | 58 | 22,694 | 22,359 | ${ }^{16,006}$ |
| Total-All Grades, | - |  | 543,157 | 237,077 |


| Graut. | No. of Mills | Production. | Used. | Shipped. | On Hand End of Month. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ground wo | 83 | 91,751 | 86,769 | 4,098 | 103,221 |
| Ground wood pulp, 1927 | 83 | 97,825 | 106,237 | 2,886 2,354 | 130,151 10.660 |
| Sulphite news grade, 1928 | 35 | 36,567 | 34,756 | 2,354 | 10,660 |
| Sulphite news grade, 1927 | 35 | 46,225 | 42,713 | 3,028 | 10,327 |
| Sulphite bleached, 1928 | 22 | 24,030 | $\stackrel{21,680}{ }$ | 2,276 | 2,812 |
| Sulphite bleached, 1927 | 22 | 23,554 | 21,785 | 1,715 | 3.029 |
| Sulphite easy bleached, 1928 | 7 | 3,688 | 3,468 | 130 |  |
| Sulphite easy bleached, 192 | 7 | 4,232 | 3,803 | 777 | 570 |
| Sulphite Mitscherlich, 1928 | 6 | 7,018 | 5,817 | 871 | 985 |
| Sulphite Mitscherlich, 19 | 6 | 6,576 | 5,549 | 1,192 | 631 |
| Sulphate pulp, 1928 | 14 | 24,235 | 19,134 | 5,110 | 5,289 4.685 |
| Sulphate pulp, 1927 | 14 | 18,453 | 16,131 | 2,433 | 4,685 |
| Soda pulp, 1928 | 16 | 22,408 | 14,523 | 7.815 | 3,866 4,168 |
| Soda pulp, 1927 | 16 | 22,789 | 15,167 | 7,434 |  |
| Pulp-Other grades, 1928 | 2 | 67 |  | 54 | 142 |
| Pulp-Other grades, 1927 | 2 | 77 |  |  | 129 12901 |
| Total-All grades, 1928 Total-All grades, 1927 | -- | 209,764 219,731 | 186,183 211,434 | 22,708 19,465 | $\begin{aligned} & 129,001 \\ & 153,601 \end{aligned}$ |

## Canadian Newsprint Statistics for February-Increase

 in Exports.The report of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association shows that exports of pulp and paper from Canada in February were valued at $\$ 15,771,788$ which was an increase of $\$ 1,983,746$ over the previous month and of $\$ 2,794,823$ over Feb. 1927. We quote the foregoing from the March 26 issue of the Montreal "Gazette," which says:
Exports of woodpulp for the month were valued at $\$ 3,403,212$ and exports of paper at $\$ 12,368,576$, as compared with $\$ 3,071,447$ and $\$ 10,716,595$. espectively in January.
Quantities and values for the various grades of pulp and paper are as foll

|  | Feb. 192 |  | eb. 1 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pulp- | Tons. | 8 | Tons. | \$ |
| Mechanical | 14,371 | 374,921 | 13,545 | 385,800 |
| Sulphite, bleached | 18,064 | 1.339,896 | 17,043 | 1,304,609 |
| Sulphite, unbleached | 14,845 | 759,701 | 15,836 | 828,042 |
| Sulphate. | 15,084 | 893,046 | 11,840 | 721.310 |
| Screenings | 1,939 | 35,648 | ---- |  |
|  | 64,303 | 3,403,212 | 57.464 | 3,239,761 |
| $\xrightarrow[\text { Pewsprint }]{\text { Paper }}$ | 183.414 | 11,822,383 | 141,199 | 9,277,781 |
| Wrapping | 1,736 | 187,309 | 1,210 | 134,706 |
| Book (ewts) | 3.924 | 32,824 | 3,547 | 33,913 |
| Writing (ewts) | 184 | 1,483 | 689 | 5.115 |
| All other. |  | 324,577 |  | 285,689 |
|  |  | 12,368,576 |  | 9,737,204 |

For the first two months of the year the total value of wood-pulp and paper exported from Canada amounted to $\$ 29,559,830$, as compared with of $\$ 3,133,848$
Wood-pulp exports for the two months were valued at $\$ 6,474,659$ and paper exports at $\$ 23,085,171$, as compared with $\$ 6,904,816$ and $\$ 19,521,166$. espectively in the two months of 1927 .

| Figures for the various grades are as follows: |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pulp- | Tons. | \$ | Tons. | \$ |
| Mechanical | 25,148 | 650,801 | 26,115 | 734,855 |
| Sulphite, bleached. | 33,722 | 2,542,759 | 38,667 | 2,958,521 |
| Sulphite, unbleached | 32,245 | 1,647,684 | 32,147 | 1,782,035 |
| Sulphate. | 26,417 | 1,567,504 | 23,410 | 1,429,405 |
| Screening | 3.420 | 65,911 |  |  |
| Paper- | 120,952 | 6,474,659 | 120.339 | 6,904,816 |
| Newsprint | 340,880 | 22,063,053 | 283,528 | 18,572,455 |
| Wrapping | 3,097 | 340,061 | 2,749 | 312,822 |
| Book (cwts) | 8,314 | 67,480 | 6,008 | 56,517 |
| Writing (cwts) | 1,197 | 11.743 | 1,824 | 14,585 |
| All other |  | 602,834 |  | 564,787 |
|  |  | 23,085,171 |  | 21,166 |

Exports of pulpwood in the first two months of the year amounted to 286,838 cords, valued at $\$ 2,590,613$, compared with 291,272 cords, valued at $\$ 2,708,686$ exported in the first two months of 1927

Crude Oil Production Shows Slight Decline.
The American Petroleum Institute estimates that the daily average gross crude oil production in the United States for the week ended March 241928 was $2,387,000$ barrels as compared with $2,388,600$ barrels for the preceding week, a decrease of 1,600 barrels. The daily average production east of California was $1,769,000$ barrels, as compared with $1,779,100$ barrels, a decrease of 10,100 barrels. The following are estimates of daily average gross production by districts for the weeks ended March 24 and March 17 1928, and March 261927.


| ar. 24 ' 28. | Mar. 17 '28. | Mar. 10 '28. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 644,100 | 651,650 | 653,400 |
| 111,450 | 110,300 | 113,100 |
| 71,400 | 71,300 | 72,750 |
| 67,550 | 67,800 | 67,900 |
| 55,250 | 54,800 | 53,600 |
| 342,050 | 341,250 | 304,150 |
| 23,450 | 23,600 | 22,900 |
| 23,950 | 23,600 | 23,850 |
| 44,000 | 44,750 | 44,900 |
| 85,300 | 85,900 | 86,350 |
| 101.000 | 103,800 | 102,750 |
| 17,750 | 17,700 | 16,500 |
| 101,250 | 101,750 | 102,250 |
| 58,850 | 58,300 | 56,550 |
| 11,950 | 11,950 | 10,950 |
| 7,450 | 8,150 | 7.450 |
| 2,250 | 2,500 | 2,350 |
| 618,000 | 609,500 | 614,200 |
| 2,387.000 | 2.388,600 | 2,355,700 |

 $\overline{2,461,950}$

The estimated daily average gross production of the Mid-Continent field including Oklahoma, Kansas, Panhandle North, West Central, West Texas, East Central and Southwest Texas, North Louisiana and Arkansas, for the week ended March 24 was $1,468,500$ barrels, as compared with $1,474,950$ barrels for the preceding week, a decrease of 6,450 barrels. The Mid-Continent production excluding Smackover, Arkansas heavy oil was 1,403,050 barrels as compared with $1,409,150$ barrels, a decrease of 6,100 barrels.
The production figures of certain pools in the various districts for the current week compared with the previous week follow (figures in barrels of 42 gallons) :

| Oklahoma- | $\frac{\text { Week }}{\text { Mar. } 24}$ | Ended- $\text { Mar. } 17$ | North Loussiana- | -Week | $17$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| North Bramen | 2,850 | 2,850 | Hay |  |  |
| South Bra | 1,850 | 1,800 | Uran |  | 6,300 |
| Tonkawa | 14,800 | 14,800 |  |  | 7,850 |
| Garber | 9,950 | 9,850 | nsas |  |  |
| Burbank | 41,950 | 44,150 | Smackover, light | 8.300 | 8,400 |
| Bristow | 24,700 | 24,800 | Smackover, heavy | 65,450 | 65,800 |
| Cromwell | 10,200 | 10,150 |  |  |  |
| Wewoks | 7.800 | 7,850 | Coastal Texa |  |  |
| Semino | 55,800 | 56,000 | West Columbl | 8,000 | 8,750 |
| Bowleg | 82,550 | 84,850 | Blue Ridge | 7,000 | 6,800 |
| Searigh | 17,750 | 18,150 | Plerce Junct | 9,000 | 9,050 |
| Little Riv | 40,100 | 40,500 | Hull | 11,600 | 11,700 |
| Earlsboro | 97,800 | 101,050 | Spindiet | 35,700 | 37,900 |
| Panhandle Tezas |  |  | Orange | 3,800 | 3,800 |
| Hutchinson County | 43,700 | 44,950 |  |  |  |
| Carson Count | 6,800 | 6,900 | Wyoming- |  |  |
| Gray County | 19,800 | 18,350 | Salt Cree | ,050 | 39,850 |
| Wheeler County--- West Central Texas | 1,050 | 1,050 |  |  |  |
| Brown County | 12,600 | 12,550 | Sunb | 10,00 | 0,00 |
| schackelford Count West Texas- | 8,350 | 8,000 |  | 10,000 | , |
| Reagan County | 19,500 | 19,800 | Santa Fe Springs | 37,500 | 37,500 |
| Pecos County | 45,000 | 46,200 | Long Beach | 23,500 | 119,500 |
| Crane \& Upton | 84,250 | 87,300 | Huntington Be | 57,500 | 58,000 |
| East Central Texas | 180,100 | 175,000 | Torranc | 19,000 | 19,000 |
| East Central rexas |  |  | Doming | 12,500 | 12,500 |
| Corsicana Po | 11,750 | 11,850 | Rosecra | 7,000 | 7,000 |
| Nigger Creek. | 00 | 1,250 | Inglewo | 29,500 | 28,800 |
| Southwest Te | 13,750 | 13,800 | Mldway- | 81.000 47.500 | 80,500 45,000 |
| Laredo District | 6,600 | 6,700 | Seal Beach | $\begin{aligned} & 47,500 \\ & 39,000 \end{aligned}$ |  |

Report of Finishers of Cotton Fabrics-February Survey Made Public by Federal Reserve Board.
The National Association of Finishers of Cotton Fabries, at the request of the Federal Reserve Board, arranges for a monthly survey within the industry, and the results of the inquiries for February are herewith presented in tabular form. The Secretary of the Association makes the following statement concerning the tabulation:
The figures on the attached memorandum are compiled from the reports of 28 plants, most of which are representative plants, doing a Wivariety of work and we believe it is well within the facts to state that these figures represent a cross-section of the industry.
Notes.- (1) Many plants were unable to give details under the respective headings of white goods, dyed goods, and printed foods, and
reported their totals only; therefore, the column headed "Total" does not always represent the total of the subdivisions, but is a correct total for the district
(2) Owing to the changing character of business and the necessary changes in equipment at various finishing plants, it is impracticable to give average percentage of capacity operated in respect to white goods as distinguished from dyed goods. Many of the machines used in a finishing plant are availabie for both conversions, therefore, the percentage of capacity operated and the work ahead is shown for white goods and dyed goods combined.
PRODUCTION AND SHIPMENTS OF FINISHED COTTON FABRICS.


|  | Whtte Goods. | Dyed Goods. | Printed Goods. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January 1928. finished yards billed during th: |  |  |  |  |
| istrict 1. | 6,522,913 | 14,177,621 | 8,517,270 | 34,075,228 |
|  | 4,147,520 | 641,032 $4,147,174$ | 3,032,297 | 14,919,547 |
|  | $5,222,895$ | 1,317,409 |  | $10,416,370$ $6,540,304$ |
| 8. | 2,785,810 |  |  | 2,785,810 |
|  | 24,948,334 | 20,283,236 | 11,549,567 | 68,737,259 |
| grey yardage of finished orders |  |  |  |  |
| istrict 1 | 8,310,777 | 15,791,997 | 10,670,242 | 36,550,108 |
|  | 6,280,638 | 4,963,307 | 2,695,202 | 17,320,537 |
|  | 6,867,217 | 4,188.191 |  | 11,055,408 |
|  | 6,337.868 | 1,456,456 |  | 7,794,324 |
|  | 2,944,221 |  |  | 2,944,221 |
|  | 30,740,721 | 26,399,951 | 13,365,444 | 75,664,598 |

Number of cases of finished goods ship
ped to customers:


Tot
Tot
Tot
D
To
 received:
District
yardage of finished orders


Total shipped to customers:


Total_-.-.
Number of cases of fintshed goods held
In storage at end of month:
In storage at end of month:
District
Dist


Total average \% of capacity operate


Total average for all districts. Average for all districts
Total average work ahead at
month expressed month expressed in days:


Average for all districts.

Report on Hosiery Industry in Philadelphia Federal Reserve District.
The following report, compiled by the Bureau of the Census, showing the activities of the hosiery mills in the Philadelphia Federal Reserve Distríct in January and a comparison with those in December, is issued by the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia.


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 zine were produced and 22,863 short tons were shipped, according to statistics released by the American Zine 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 avallable 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 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 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 specincations than was expected, in the clevetracts to lapse.
Nevertheless, much of the steel that will be shipped in Aprll 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 May. There is a heavy demand for steel from motor car builders, but steady flow of materials from the mills.
Heavy backlogs in rails have been augmented by 18,000 tons placed by he Great Northern. The Gary mill took halp 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 Western ro.
aditional.
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 , 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 sce. Buffalo toundry iron in the or valley iron based on $\$ 17$ at Valley furnace. Buffalo foundry ir
The composite price tables remain as follows:
Mar. 27 191shed Steel. $\qquad$



Finished steel remains steady through an 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 strengthand 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 quotation often representing advances over first quarter contracts.
The automotive industry continues unquestonably the market leader and, if anything, is going stronger. Railroad equipment and line pipe is ber has improved moderately, but building steel as for several weeks broadening the prospect than in actual awards. Tractor production 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 $11 / 2$ points this week, and the entire industry 83.
Pig iron has commanded more attention. At both Chicago and Cleve land shipments continue heavy and April promises to register the fourth consecutive monthly increase. A Buffalo interest has sold fron 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 reafirmed by three makers at Birmingham for the second quarter. In an active market at Nork nearly 10,000 tons has been placed. New barge rates are a factor in New England selling.
tastern 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
foundry $\$ 3.75$ to $\$ 4.75$.
Ioundry $\begin{aligned} & \text { Chicago district bar m }\end{aligned}$
moderating district bar mills continue at capacity, but foresee specifications moderating next month while March shipments are digested. Orders facturing lines are taking pates satisfoctrily at Chicago, but carbuild 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 4.15 c ., Pittsburgh, quotation on autobody sheets. The 2.90 c . price on black sheets holds in some districts and in others has been shaded up to $\$ 3$. Galvanized at 3.75 c . is firmer, large users in the East having contracted at this price. Blue annealed is generally holding at 2.10 c . Competition is keen in the Southwest. Both Chicago, Pittsburgh and Youngstown sheet mills are operating heavier.
Firteen 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 \& in Plate Co. are up four points. o $92 \%$, 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 The month, but the country's forelgn trade position continues to improve. The excess of exports over imports this February was 148,287 tons, compared totaled 181 . totaled 391,681 tons, a slight increase over the 381,363 tons of last year, With bessemer at 106,363 tons are under the 112,845 tons of a year ago
the "Iron Trade Review" composite of 14 leading fron 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 Marc $h$

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 1\%, in cluding 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 Untted States Production of Bituminous Coal (Net Tons), Incl. Coal Coked.


March 10_b.....
Dally average.
Dally average.


The
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 ons. Figures for corresponding periods in other recent years are given below: 1926-27------ $-574,254,000$ net tons |1923-24 ------ $543,170,000$ net tons 1925-26......-520,028,000 net tons |1922-23_.....-419.846,000 net tons 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 weel
The following table apportions the tonnage by States and gives comparable figures for other recent years,
Pennsylvania anthracite.-
--------- 11,878

Total all coal..
a Average rate maintained during $11,330,00015,266,00012,552,00012,804,000$ the N. \& W.: C. \& O. Virginia; K . \& M., and Charleston division of the B. \& O .
c Rest of State, Including Panhandie.

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 reek in 1927 week, of 442,000 tons, or $29.7 \%$. Production durn the net tons.


|  |  | Week Ended |  | $1928$ | ${ }_{t 0} 1927$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Mar. 17 | Mar. 10 | Mar. 19 |  |  |
|  | $1928 . \mathrm{b}$ | 1928 | 1927. | Date. |  |
| Pennsylva | 72.000 14.000 | 71,000 14,000 | 164,000 | 708.000 | 1,650,000 |
| Ala., Ky., Tenn. \& Ga | 4,000 | 14,000 6,000 | 18,000 5,000 | 152,000 51,000 | 186,000 |
| Virginia.- | 4,000 | 4,000 | 8,000 | 50,000 | 66,000 |
| Colorado \& New Mexico | 3,000 | 3,000 | 4,000 | 28,000 | 45,000 |
| Washington \& Ut | 2,000 | 2,000 | 6,000 | 24,000 | 46,000 |
| United States t | 99,000 | 100,000 | 205,000 | 1,013,000 | 2,071,000 |
| Dally | 17,000 | 17,000 | 34,000 | 15,000 | 31,000 |

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.

| 1928. | Jan. 1928. | Feb. 1927. | Feb, 1926. | Fer. 1923. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alabama--------------- 1,392,000 | 1,540,000 | 1,861,000 | 1,692,000 | 1,629,000 |
| kansas_.-.-.-.-.-.-.--- 105,000 | 155,000 | 131.000 | 99,000 | 101,000 |
| Colorado---------------8,-88,000 | 1,000,000 | 940,000 | 754,000 | 921,000 |
|  | 5,925,000 | 8,195,000 | 5,399,000 | $7,938,000$ |
| 1,634,000 | 1,580,000 | 2,610,000 | 1,759,000 | 2,439,000 |
|  | 350,000 |  | 375,000 | 542,000 |
|  | 250,000 | 430,000 | 326,000 | 377,000 |
| Kentucky-Eastern_-..-- $3,731,000$ | 3,994,000 | 3,960,000 | 3,614,000 | 2,216,000 |
| Western-.----------- $1,470,000$ | 1,556,000 | 1,617,000 | 1,167,000 | 902,000 |
|  | 71,000 | 260,000 | 267,000 | 202,000 |
| 356,000 | 404,000 | 273,000 | 625,000 | 105,000 |
|  | 330,000 | 270,000 | 226,000 | 317,000 |
| ew Mexico -.-.---.-.-- 253,000 | 335,000 | 250,000 | 215,000 | 233,000 |
| North Dakota. | 220,000 | 138,000 | 115,000 | 147,000 |
|  | 745,000 | 2,900,000 | 2,428,000 | 2,764,000 |
|  | 290,000 | 234,000 | 212,000 | 245,000 |
| Tennessee.--------------10,256,000 | 10,800,000 | 13,239,000 | 13,537,000 | ,300,000 |
| Texas |  |  |  | 505,000 |
| tah | 560,000 | 380,000 | 302,000 | 93,000 |
| irginia | 1,030,000 | 1,110,000 | 1,131,000 | 846.000 |
| 174,000 | 205,000 | 200,000 | 204,000 | 00 |
| West Virginia-Southern b 7,655,000 | 8,045,000 | 8,493,000 | 7,825,000 | 4,644,000 |
| Northern_c.--.-...--- $2,975,000$ | 3,237,000 | 3,607,000 | 3,175,000 | 2,526,000 |
| Wyoming.-------------- 532,000 | 715,000 | 620,000 | 492,000 | 621,000 |
| 7,000 | 11,000 | 13,000 | 19.000 | 27,000 |
| Total bituminous_-_--41,351,000 Pennsylvania anthracite-- $5,582,000$ | $\begin{array}{r} 44,208,000 \\ 5,690,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 52,904,000 \\ 5,852,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 46,180,000 \\ 2,069,000 \end{array}$ | $43,645,000$ $7,602,000$ |
| 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 Panhandie. $\mathbf{d}$ This group is not strictly comparable in |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

## 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 statisties, 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


[^1]$\overline{1,372,000,000} \overline{1,365,000,000} \overline{1,475,000,000}$ a One metric ton equivalent to 2204.6 pounds. b Estimate included in total. costimated from monthly figures as follows: Czechoslovakia, Netherlands, Poland
(coal), Spain, 11 months; Poland (ilgnite), India, 10 months. d Mines under French control. e Data for year ended Sept. 30. f Includes production of Russia
n Asia which in 1926 amounted to $2,875,741$ tons of coal and 687,648 tons of lignite.

## Domestic Exports of Grain and Grain Products.

The Department of Commerce at Washington gave out on Mar. 22 its monthly report on the exports of the principal grains and grain products for February and the eight months ending with February, as compared with the corresponding periods a year ago. Total values of these exports were smaller in February 1928 than in February 1927, $\$ 16,854,000$ being the value of the exports in February 1928 and $\$ 18,-$ 987,000 the value in February 1927. Exports of barley in February 1928 were only 879,000 bushels as against $1,257,000$ bushels in February 1927; exports of rye, 429,000 bushels against 588,000 bushels, exports of wheat but $2,276,000$ bushels against $4,889,000$ bushels and exports of rice, $23,-$ 843,000 pounds as against $41,408,000$ pounds. Exports of corn malt, oats and wheat flour, however, went out in larger quantities in February of this year than in February last year. The details are as follows:

DOMESTIC EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL GRAINS AND GRAIN PRODUCTS. Barley, bushels
Value
Matt, bushels. Malt, bushels.
Corn, bushels Corn, bushels
Value.
Kaffir and milo, bushel Corn meal, barrels.
Hominy and grits. Hominy and drelts, pounds.
Oats, bushels Value
Oatmeal, pounds.
Rice, pounds Rice, pounds
Value.
Rice (broken), pounds
Value
Rye, bushels
Wheat, bushels.
Whatue tiour, barrels.
Blscults (unsweetened), pounds Blscuits (sweetened), pounds Macaroni, pounds....
Total value, dollars

| Month of February. |  | 8 Mos. Ended February. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 192 | 1928 | 1927 | 92 |
| 1,257,000 |  | 11,217,000 | 32,4 |
| \$1,023,000 | \$959,000 | \$8,616,000 | \$31,406,000 |
| 135,000 | 139,000 | 1,861,000 | 1,863,000 |
| \$1,899,000 | 4,034,000 | 11,610,000 | 9,453,000 |
| \$1,475,000 | \$3,966,000 | \$9,367,000 | \$9,039,000 |
| 31,000 | 16,000 | 432,000 |  |
| \&,772,000 | 771,000 | 23,089,000 | 8,504,000 |
| 167,000 | 329,000 | 3,330,000 | 4,688,000 |
| \$89,000 | \$205,000 | \$1,819,000 | \$2,530,000 |
| 2,962,000 | 3,251,000 | 85,978,000 | 48,905,000 |
| 41,408,000 | 23,843,000 | 123,310,000 | 123,592,000 |
| \$1,524,000 | 8917,000 | \$5,162,000 | 84,658,000 |
| 9,481,000 | 8,364,000 | 40.277,000 | 50,464,000 |
| \$263,000 | \$228,000 | \$1,222,000 | \$1,364,000 |
| 588,000 | 429.000 | 6,905,000 | 20,768,000 |
| \$669,000 | \$510,000 | \$7.264,000 | \$21,813,000 |
| 4,889,000 | 2,276,000 | 123,274,000 | 130,663,000 |
| \$7,138,000 | \$3,146,000 | \$177732000 | \$182016000 |
| 874,000 | 947,000 | 9,536,000 | 9,277,000 |
| 5857,000 | \$6,024,000 | 865,126,000 | \$61,150,000 |
| 861,000 | $563, \mathrm{C00}$ | 5,276,000 | 4,029,000 |
| 475,000 | 267,000 | 4,252,000 | 2,724,000 |
| 884,000 | 770,000 | 5,851,000 | 5,885,000 |

## Current Events and Discussions

The Week with the Federal Reserve Banks.
The consolidated statement of condition of the Federal Reserve banks on March 28, made public by the Federal Reserve Board, and which deals with the results for the twelve Reserve banks combined, shows increases of $\$ 47,100$, 000 in holdings of discounted bills, $\$ 13,400,000$ in bills bought in open market, $\$ 600,000$ in U. S. securities, $\$ 34,900,000$ in member bank reserve deposits and $\$ 1,600,000$ in Federal Reserve note circulation, while cash reserves declined \$15,300,000 . Total bills and securities were $\$ 61,600,000$ above the amount held on March 21. After noting these facts, the Federal Reserve Board proceeds as follows:
The principal changes in holdings of discounted bills during the week by Federal Reserve banks were increases of $\$ 71,600,000$ and $\$ 12,600,000$ at New York and Boston, respectively, and decreases of $\$ 14,500,000$ at San Francisco, $\$ 9,800,000$ at Chicago, $\$ 4,900,000$ at St. Louis and $\$ 3,900$,000 at Cleveland. The System's holdings of bills bought in open market increased $\$ 13,400,000$ and of certificates of indebtedness $\$ 10,400,000$, while
holdings of United States bonds were $\$ 1,600,000$ and of Treasury notes holdings of United States bonds were $\$ 1,60$
$\$ 8,200,000$ below the previous week's totals. $\$ 8.200,000$ below the previous week's totals.
Federal Reserve note circulation was $\$ 1$
Federal Reserve note circulation was $\$ 1,600,000$ larger than a week ago, the principal changes being increases of $32,900,000$ reported by the Cleveland bank, $\$ 2,100,000$ by Philadelphia and $\$ 1,900,000$ by Chicago and decreases of $\$ 1,400,000$
The statement in full, in comparison with the preceding week and with the corresponding date last year, will be found on subsequent pages-namely, pages 1942 to 1943. A summary of changes in the principal assets and liabilities of the Reserve banks during the week and the year ending March 28 1928, is as follows:

Total reserves
Gold reserves_........
Total buls and securities
Bills discounted total


## Returns of Member Banks for New York and Chicago

 Federal Reserve Districts-Brokers' Loans.Beginning with the returns for June 29 last, the Federal Reserve Board also began to give out the figures of the member banks in the New York Federal Reserve District, as well as those in the Chicago Reserve District, on Thursdays, simultaneously with the figures for the Reserve banks themselves, and for the same week, instead of waiting until the following Monday, before which time the statisties covering the entire body of reporting member banks-now 648 cannot be got ready.
The following is the statement for the New York member banks and that for the Chicago member banks thus issued in advance of the full statement of the member banks, which latter will not be available until the coming Monday. The New York statement, of course, also includes the brokers' loans of the reporting member banks, which this week again
showed an increase, this time of $\$ 46,665,000$, the grand aggregate of these loans on March 28 being $\$ 3,825,379,000$, which figure is only $\$ 9,641,000$ under the record total established on Feb. 8, of $\$ 3,835,020,000$.
CONDITION OF WEEKLY REPORTING MEMBER bANKS IN CENTRAL RESERVE CITIES.
New York- 47 Banks.
Mar. 28 1928. Mar. 21 1928. Mar. 301927
Loans and tuvestments-total. Loans and discounts-total_.............. $\overline{5,251,137,000} \overline{5,109,998,000} \overline{4,553,930,000}$ Secured by U. S. Govt. obllgations $-\sqrt{63,299,000}-40,842,000$
Secured by stocks and bonds Secured by stocks and bonds..........2,440,215,000
All other loans and discounts.........2,747,623,000
$2,734,531,000$ Investments-total_.........................-979,603,000 $2,000,375,000 \quad 1,838,630,000$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { U.S. Government securitles_-_-.-1,067,028,000 } & 1,085,326,000 & 904,099,000 \\ \text { Other bonds. stocks and securities } & 912,575,000 & 915,049,000 & 934,531,000\end{array}$
 Net demand deposits...................... $5,451,253,000 ~ 5,355,916,0005,109,408,000$

 Borrowlngs from F. R. Bank-total_... $108,079,000 \quad 44,300,000 \quad 83,780,000$


## Loans to brokers and dealers (secured by stoeks and bonds):

stoeks and bonds):
For own account
 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { For accuunt of out-ot-town banks_.... } & 1,426,739,000 & 1,466,586,090 & 1,045,707,000 \\ \text { For account of others....................77,776,000 } & 1,284,734,000 & 815,863,000\end{array}$ Total............................. $\overline{3,825,379,000} \overline{3,778,714,000} \overline{2,803,312,000}$


Chicago- 43 Banks.

| aks. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ts | , 000 | 1,992,329,000 | 1,830,966,000 |
| Loans and discoun | ,000 | 1,482,574,000 | 1,384,262,00 |
| Secured by U. |  | $17,862,000$ |  |
| Secured by | $757,352,000$ | $751,912,000$ | $674,251,000$ |
|  |  |  |  |
| atments | 497.073,000 | 509,755,000 | 446,704,000 |
| U. S. Govern |  |  |  |
| Other bonds, stock | 285,299,000 | 1,098,000 |  |
| Reserve |  | 7,505,000 |  |
| Cash in vault.................- | 6.391,00 | 16,771,000 |  |
| Net dem | 1,245,713,000 | 1,242,045.000 | 1,173,283,000 |
| Time depo | 656,125,000 | 668,659,000 | 553,580,000 |
| Government deposits. | 21,934,000 | 21,934,000 | $18.873,000$ |
| Due trorn ba | 50,327,000 | 2,123,000 |  |
| Due to bank | 369,080,000 | $366,556,000$ | $357,692,0$ |
| Borrowings from F. R. Bank-t | 27,825,000 | 37,905,000 | 33,436,000 |
| Secured by U. S. Govt. obltgations | 25,020,000 | 36,233,000 | 19,965,000 |
| All other.... S. | 2,805,000 | 1,732,900 | 13,471,000 |

## Complete Returns of the Member Banks of the Federal

 Reserve System for the Preceding Week.As explained above, the statements for the New York and Chicago member banks are now given out on Thursdays, simultaneously with the figures for the Reserve banks themselves, and covering the same week, instead of being held until the following Monday, before which time the statistics covering the entire body of reporting member banks, now 648 , cannot be got ready.
In the following will be found the comments of the Federal Reserve Board respecting the returns of the entire body $o_{f}$
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 cittes as or Mar. 21 shows a decrease for the week of \$55,000.000 in loans and discounts, an increase or $\$ 116,000,000$ in investments, decline of \$345,00, on incre $\$ 271,00000$, the deposits, and and
Loans on stocks and bonds, hchayng Unled States Government obigations, were $\$ 09,0000$ below the March 14 total at all reporting banks, decreases or $\$ 8,00000$ and s8,00,000, respect iy, In the New York nd 87000000 in the Chicazo and Boston districts. "All othe", nd scunte dscone York ditrict, and declined $\$ 10,000,000$ in the Chicaso district he New Yok dis the 30 Franclseo district
aro
ind , 14 total , curities 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. Louls $\$ 16,000,000$, 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 decllned $\$ 9,000,000$ in the San Francisco district. Government deposits. in connection whin the treasurys quarterly inanclal operations, increased $3271.000,000$, all districts participating in the increase
The princlpal changes in borrowings from the Federal Reserve banks comprise a decilne of $\$ 28,000,000$ in the New York district and an increase of $834,000.000$ in the Chicago district, all reporting banks showing a net inrease of $\$ 1,000,000$
A summary of the princlpal assets and Habilities of 648 reporting member banks, together with changes during the week and the year ending March 21 1928, follows:

| Loa | March 21 | Increase ( + ) or Decrease ( - ) During |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1928. | Week. |  |
|  | 21,924,746,000 | $+60.734,000$ | +1,544,480,000 |
| Loans and dlscounts, total | 15,270,210,000 | -55,491,000 | +863,288,000 |
| Secured by U. S. Govt. obliga'ns | 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 socurities | 3,016,681,000 | +105,091,000 | +426,231,000 |
| Other bonds, stocks \& securitles. | ,637,855,000 | +11,134,000 |  |
| 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 dep | 3,448,683,000 | -*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. obHg'ns | 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 e6,155,310 and exports and re-expors $25,22,240$, 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 imincluding rallway trucks, timber and railway sleepers and metalware. including rallway trucks, timber and railway sleepers and cement, while Britain and Egypt, as in 1926, were the most important countries of origin Britain and Egypt, as in 1926, were the most important countries of origin States amounted to $£ 120,160$ as compared with $£ 127,170$ in nited ( $\Sigma$ 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 ool at the close of the season are high, with active buying competition at all sales. Dhe 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 the United States in January reached the value of $22,746,000$ against $23,455,500$ for the preto $£ 174,000$. 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 mproving economic situation. The principal industries and banks report greater earnings for 1922 , and many dividend increases are propcsed. Cotton mills report some improvement but their outlook remains still and steel mills report a growing volume of orders and a favorab. Iron look. The prospects for Austrian tourist traffic this season are said to look. The prospects for Austrian tourist traffic this season are said to be the best sinch witnessed a material decline in the number of unemple 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.

## OANADA.

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 impleery which was enjoyed during 1927 Canada's heavy demand for machinand 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, ing to bargain sales to expedite clearance of surplus stocks and it is besort that the market is now overstocked, particularly in the dry goods trade. Credit conditions are fenerally 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 then during the same period of last year and the estimates for the cacao and tobacco crops have been placed ar $44,000,000$ 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 progres 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 products declined considerably. Imports from Russia amormaceutical $432,800,000$ marks, an increase of $44 \%$ as compared with 1920 unted to JAPAN.
A slight improvement of tone is noted in Japan's business circles. Rates for call money are stiffening somewhat. Forelgn 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 las year. It is reported that the Imperial Japanese Rallways have declded to hereafter purchase only domestic ralls.

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 rafns, and economio prospects are much improved. Automoblle sales in the first two weeki 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 soverelgn, 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. Arrlvals were sufficient to keep two oll mills operating. The provincial equivalent of resecado (dried copra) dellivered at Manlla is now 13.50 pesos per picul of 139 pounds; with the Hondagua price at $127 / 8$ 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 or selected grades are low, Grade F is quoted at 25 pesos per picul, I,22; 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 134 , and iron and steel from 109 to 101 . With the labor conflict extended the industrial production for Fevbruary will be even lower.

SWITZERLAND.
Buslness in Switzerland during March showed further Improvement and future prospects are satisfactory. Unemployment has been decreasing. Desplte 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 merchand.se exported during the first two months of the year was much higher than during the corresponding period or last year.
Building is active. Savings deposits have increased, and indicatlons polnt to a higher purcahsing power generally. The bank rate is firm at $31 / 2 \%$. Stock exchange activity is lower. The grain monopoly question has been settled by increasing the import customs service fee on grain to 10 centlmes per hundred kllos to secure a subsidy of $10,000,000$ francs for Swlss grain growers. The number of vistors at the Geneva motor show during this month marks a large increase. There are 107 exhlbitors, against 86 last year, with the United States leading with 42 exhbitors. February Imports of American automobiles exceeded imports from all other sources combined. It is announced that pariament will investi-
gate the feasibllity of a transit tax on automobiles as a supplement to the gasollne 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 prevlously as essentlally a price flxing scheme, with pensation from the fund thus provided to collieries for loss of tracte because of $1 t$. A penalty of 2 d . a ton is provided for selling below the agreed minimum prices. It is announced that in addition to taking over the Great Western colllerles in South Wales, the Powell Duffryn Steam Coal Company (Ltd.) will acquire from the recelvers the principal property of the Lews Merthyr colleries and also substantlal interest in Cardiff colleries, 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 $5,200,590$ pleces, valued at $6,400,153,000$ dinars (approxdmately $\$ 112,858,000$, as compared whth $4,636,210$ metric tons and 3 , 578.280 pleces, valued at $7,818,180,000$ dinars (approximately $\$ 138,-$
380,000 ). This sharp decrease in exports is expected to result in a ad380,000 ). This sharp decrease in exports is expected to result in a ad-
verse trade balance in contrast to a small favorable balance during 1926 . verse trade balance in contrast to a small ravorable batance during 1926 . the value of wheat exports declined $650,571,000$ dinars. Livestock exports 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, Italy was again the leading country of destination, followed by Austria,
Czechoslovalia. 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 constiute 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 retro active 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 regula, tions 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 of a long series of conferences between Ambassador Morrow and
Minister of Industry Luis Morones. Local representatives of all the 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 both sides assisted. That the regulations wort
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 corre
peared to have been reached.
The attitude of the Mexican Government was that if the oil legis lation 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, "Squeal after you are hurt, but not before."
not before. 19,
Nov. 17, companies. On that day the Mexican Supreme Court rendered its companies, On that day the Mexican
ernment. This decision declared unconstitutional Article 14 of the 1917, and Article 15 new concessions of rights acquired prior to previous rights. Thereupon President Calles, acting upon the Supreme Court's finding, issued further regulations from which undoubtedly
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 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 Louis 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
the law of 1925 to conform with the Calles asked Congress to modify Court. A "To A committee of the Congres, reporting upon this law, said: and with anm a right is to recognize it expressly in its whole extent tion whatever can be established with regard to the extent or the tion whatever can be estabiished,
conditions of the right confirmed.,

Progress Since Legislation.
"After the legislation had been passed, certain oil companies still he 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
ate 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 satisfactoria settled through due operations
ments and the Mexican courts.
"These changes in the Mexican laws and regulations have been "These changes in the Mexican laws and regulations have been
made by the voluntary act of the Republic of Mexico. In the in. made by the voluntary act of the Republic of Mexico. In the in-
formal conversations which have taken place, Minister Morones and formal conversations which have taken place, Minister Morones and his official staff have approached the whole matter wien essential points to frame the regulations in such a way as to meet ess.
that are susceptible of adjustment ay gending 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 inal and satisfactory arrangement. Their plans have and the disinclinaagainst the nationallstic spiritics to dmit that there is any sonnection between reparations and Europe's war debt to the United States. It
is evident that the bankers believe that the public opinion of all counis evident that the
tries is coming to see the wisdom of making a different settlement from that binding
tury or more.
tury or more. Plan Proposed by Experts.
After the various phases through which the plan has passed, the experts at
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 $5 \%$ bonds, as provided under the Dawes plan. These bonds, bearing $5 \%$
interest and $1 \%$ amortization, would be, as in the past working of the 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 Dawes plan, cared for by the earnings of the railroads and German industry. They would f
ment for foreign capital.
The other $16,000,000,000$ marks in bonds would be taken care of by the German budget. German budgen this of the burden laid by the Dawe

## 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 marke
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 $5 \%$ calrulation 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 busiquests for its co-operation.
It is understood that there is small chance of getting this plan close this year but there is hope that next year will see great progress toward a settlement along these lines or similar lines.
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 $\$ \mathbf{1 0 0 , 0 0 0 , 0 0 0}$ 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 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 $£ 23,000,000$. gold repatriated by France in This considerably exceeds the amount released by the Bank of England from gold pledged against the French war loan when that Endebtedness was paid off to the Bank of England last Spring. Gold indebtedness was paid of the Bank of England in the last calendar week were $\mathcal{L N}^{2}, 000,000$, 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 quarterNo official information is available regarding the amount of gold which the Bank of France will probably import from aok.
that already drank estimate, however, is that another $\$ 100,000,000$ will be The bank America. The official declaration by the Bank of France taken from Ahem York was already earmarked, and that that all gold drawn from New York was american market supplies, was the shipments therefore do not reduce American marke supplies, was elicited hipments from America.
gold shipments from America. capitalists are selling French securities At the moment, some
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 investnient 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 only capital is
at present balanced, and the Bank of France buys only a small at present balanced, and the Bank of France buys only a small
quantity of exchange on the market for actual cash. 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, Poincare will abandon the Finance Ministry, while still remain-
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 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 lesser
The French note circulation of $58,000,000,000$ francs could be $75 \%$ covered by the $3,600,000,00$ francs gold now in the Bank of France and the five or six billion francs gold or equivalent abroad. The and the five or soyernment, it is explained authoritatively, is not to purpose of the Government, is explad 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 eert and to be retained in the bank more 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 franc of reduced value would upset the metirc Creation of a gold franc of reduced value would upset the metirc system and would "be an inexcusable fraud perpetrated The academy itors," the Academy of Sciences said in a communique. The aca geld, proposes to exhald marking down debts of the debts were contracted.

Secretary Mellon Says Gold Movement Is Without Sig-
nificance-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 gothout 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 seek large isede, as have other nations before attaining the gold stand-
ard, there is a
take this step.
kells step.
Mellon was represented as feeling that French finances are particu larly strong and that possibly that government has sufficient resources
move toward a gold standard without outside assistance.
Great Britain, Poland, Italy and Belgium obtained credits in this the governments which purposes. However, in these cases none of 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, Septem-
ber 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 ex changes 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 jnadvisable 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 htat 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 Andresens gent is Kreditbank and Centralbanken for Norge. If an agreemahtes of the an international banking group will take a block of tion 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 milfions.
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 lavor 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 - <br> 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 publie 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 ever 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 $\$ 81$ ner 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:

| 1ssue. | Par Value. | Value at Price of Issue. | Value at Recent Price. | Apprectation per \$1,000 Bond. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A-Govt. and Munictpalittes- <br> talion 78 |  |  |  |  |
| Itallan Credit Cons. 78, 1937 | $\$ 100,000,000$ $4,500,000$ | $\$ 94,500,000$ $4,342,500$ | \$98,000,000 | \$35.00 |
| Italian Credit Cons. 7s, 194 | 7,500,000 | 7,162,500 | 7,200,000 | 5.25 |
| Milan $61 / 58,1952$ | 30,000,000 | 27,300,000 | 28,012,500 | 10.00 |
| Rome | 30,000,000 | 27,600,000 | 27,900,000 | ${ }_{23.75}$ |
| B-Public Utiluties | \$172,000,000 | \$160,905,000 | \$165,460,625 | \$26.50 |
| Adriatic Elec. 78, 1952 | 5,000,000 | 4,800,000 | 4,925,000 | 25.00 |
| Inter. Ppwer 61/3s, 195 | 10,000,000 | 9,375,000 | 9,375.000 | 25.00 |
| Inter. Power 7s, 1957 | $5,000,000$ $10,000,000$ | 5,000,000 | ${ }_{9}^{4,950,000}$ | *10.00 |
| Inter. Power 7s, 1952 | 6,000,000 | 5,637,500 <br> $5,730,000$ | $9,950,000$ $5,880,000$ | 31.25 25.00 |
| Isarco 7s, 1952 | 5,000,000 | 4,675,000 | $4,687,500$ | 2.50 |
| Italian Pub, Util 7s, 19 | $20.000,000$ | 18,600,000 | $19,450,000$ | 42.50 |
| Lombard Elec. 7 7 , 1952 | $20,250,000$ $6,000,000$ | 20,250,000 | 20.655 .000 | 20.00 |
| Meridionale Elec. 7s, 19 | 11,625,500 | $5,640,000$ $11,103,300$ | 5,872,500 | 38.75 |
| Terni Elec. $61 / \mathrm{s}$, 1953 | 12,000,000 | 10,830,000 | $11,393,970$ $10,920,000$ | 25.00 7.50 |
| United Elec. 7 | 6,000,000 | 5,550,000 | 6,375,000 | 137.50 |
| C-Industri | \$116,875,500 | \$111,190,800 | \$114,433,970 | \$27.75 |
| Flat 7s, 1946 | 10,000,000 | 9,300,000 | 10,500,000 | 120,00 |
| Isotta Freschini 7s, 1942 | 1,500,000 | 1,432,500 | 1,464,375 | 21.25 |
| Lloyd Sabaudo 7s, 193 | 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 |
|  | \$32,900,000 | \$31,304,700 | \$33,970,125 | \$81.00 |
| Grand total. | \$321,775,500 | \$303,400,500 | \$313,864,500 | \$32.50 |

## 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 agri. cultural activities he felt certain that the employment would greatly
There have been no disorders and no attempts to disturb the public
peace, the Premier reported. 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 Jose Urrutia, 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 let League of Nations, 11 its members a agreement or consideration of the Government by that body in session that day The affectionate terms in which thent his Majesty.
eferences which might in which the letter is written, eliminating all separated from the League of indication of not desiring to see Spain inue to collaborate in the great Nations, in order that she may conmake an impression on the Government work, could not fail to which met in special session for the purpose of studying such and 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 bitration, is very sensible to the invitation which your Excellency has trnasmitted 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 participatoin 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 returu 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 had to do with Tangier from England and France and this probably to do with her decision to return to Geneva.
the action 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-commital, interim reply sent to the League Council after its appeal for Brazil's renewed
membership, it was learned on high authority today membership, it was learned on high authority today.
members for defense of the principles under which the with League members for defense of the principles under which the League was
created. But it is unlikely, it is said, that Brazil created. But it activity so long as the situation continues as it was when she
full 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 preujdicial 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 .
d'état, on a legal footing and in some ways counteracts the bad a coup detat, on a legal footing and in some ways eounteracts the bad effects
of the refusal of the League of Nations to extend a loan of $\$ 60,000,000$ 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 eriticism without control. That action has been the subject of bitter eriticism
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 side in the World War and lost several thousand men for League
ideals, and same footing as the ruined countries of Ceeking to treat her on the
salral Europe, although Portugal is still the fourth colonial empire of the world.
There is a widespread belief that the loan still world. have given, at least without the indignity of outside the League would interview in the newspaper Secolo, General Sinel de control. In an of Finance, says there are groups of foreign bankers ready Minister tiate 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 although opposition was of the bitterest kind and resulted in the ex-
pulsion of M. Raditch, the Opposition leader, from Partic pulsion of M. Raditch, the Opposition leader, from Parliament and the Before the vote M. Raditch read a declaration thant sessions.
fused 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 stablized 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 monopolles $27 \%$, and from public enterprises $80 \%$. Income from extraordinary source uch 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 or state enterprises in elther year.
As provided in the Stablization Plan, there was no increase in Treasury 138 motes, 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 Eu ope. 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 sta-
bilization. bilization.
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 Wir reach heretofore unknown amounts.
Particularly in 1927 in comparison with other years, there was an anusually large amount of American capital invested in Brazil's hydroelectric projects.
Brazil stabilize understand this increase in American interest. Before in Brazil wered the exchange, foreigners realized that their investments diminishing and is ant uncertain. Proof that this skepticism is rapidly foreign capital in the last year. Roughly is would estimate this ince of at more than $40 \%$ over 1926. I believe I am safe in saying that increase 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 laws the operations of large corporations. We cannot say that Brazilian its accure at fault; it is rather that American law in its technique and in of any other and concise application has advanced far beyond the laws the greaterer country. Taking into consideration the fact that by far will be, it is to us a me our trade is with the United States, and always to those of the United States. Toward this end we that we adapt our laws and I sincerely hope that the results of these efforts will be felt within the
Dr. Coller has been in this country for several weeks and is now on his way to Paris to attend the International Inters 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) demostrates 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 Nationa 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 rrenda Agraria law which became effective July 29 1926, and which was
modifled in 1927 . This practice by permitting mortgages on agricultural products, cattle and timber and agricutural mchinery, while the property pledged remained in possesslon 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. Caja de Credito Hipotecario was authorized to a capital of two million pesos, Cha de Credito Agrario was organized whe Caja de Credito Hipotecario, and began operations in Feb. 1927.
During 1927 thls 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 averat of less than $\$ 34.000$ compared with 197 loans in December with an average of less than $\$ 34,000$
each. On January 311928 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 the bank.

## International Syndicate Offers $\$ 35,000,0006 \%$ 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 pay-
ments from the United States in the to ments 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 Repubic 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 railroads and other punbe $\$ 3,000,000$ such balance of ordinary revenues and by approximately $\$ 3,000,000,000$ loan of 1927 applicable to such purthe proceeds of the $\$ 2$.

## 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 Re public 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 ally and ratably with such loan. shall be secured in like form, equally and ratably with external, upon Debt.-Colombia's national 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 any of the countries of argentina of $\$ 109$ and for Uruguay of $\$ 125$.
Mor Argentina of $\$ 09$ and 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 circuMarch 1, 1928, its gold reserves 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. $6,000,0007 \%$ bonds due 1927 were issued in Holland.

## Offering of $\$ 3,000,00061 / 2 \%$ Gold Notes of Nassau Land

 Bank, Wiesbaden, Germany.An issue of $\$ 3,000,000$ Nassau Land Bank (Wiesbaden, Germany) First Mortgage Collateral $6 \frac{1}{2} \%$ 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 $1 / 8$ 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 effeet to this financing the reproduction value of the presently owned properties, after depreciation on plants and equipment, as reported by independent American appraisers on on Oct. 1 1927, plus the additions to be made, will be approximately $\$ 2,957,000$. Shares pledged with the trustee which are vlued 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 $\$ 1,500,0005 \%$ Bonds of Pacific Coast Joint Stock Land Banks.

An issue of $\$ 1,500,0005 \%$ bonds of the Pacific Coast Joint Stock Land Banks was offered on March 27 at 1023/4 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,
Los Angeles
Los Angeles-First National Trust \& Savings Bank,
The First National Bank, Trust Co..
American Trust Co..
San Francisco

Walker Brothers, Bankers,
Salt Lake City
The National Copper Bank,
Salt Lake City
The Utah State National Bank,
Deseret National Lake City 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 | Lake Cuty |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Acres of real estate security loaned |  |  |  |
| Total amount loane | \$14,363,700.00 | \$9,141,400.00 | \$4,914,600.00 |
| Appraised value of real estate security | 34,725,069.00 | 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 | . 38 |
| Percentage of loans to appralsed 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:

Assets-
Net mortgage loans
Interest acere
Interest accrued but not yet due on mortgage loans-....................United States
and securities.
Interest accrued but not -............. bonds and securities yet due on Cash on hand and in banks......

Furniture and fixtures
Real estate sales contracts, purchase
 (subject to redemption) Real estate.
Total assets
Liabilities-
Farm loan bonds outstanding. Interest accrued but not yet due on
farm loan bonds farm loan bonds
Notes payable
Accounts payable
Other int. accrued but not yet Due borrowers on uncompleted Amortization installments paid in Farm loan bond coupons cutstanding (not presented) ............ Ding (nonds decentared but unpaid....-
Other Habllities Other liabllitiess.........................
Capital stock pald in Capital stock pald in.
Surplus paid in.
Reserve (legal)-
Other net worth accounts-
.

San Francisco.
$\$ 13.579,980.8$
190,978.79
$\begin{array}{rrrr}190,978.79 & 118,981.28 & 78,685.24\end{array}$

|  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $400,000.00$ | $\cdots$ | $118,981.28$ |


| $400,000.00$ | $\cdots \cdots \cdots$ | $\cdots \cdots$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $2,537.38$ | 30.70 |  |
| $57,463.98$ | $76,279.73$ | $97,488.30$ |
| $1,155.34$ | $5,446.32$ | $7,799.11$ |
| $39,045.58$ | $14,256.67$ | $6,691.69$ |
| 1.00 | $3,843.41$ | 400.00 |
| $10,000.00$ | $8,000.00$ | $30,942.12$ |
|  | $25,470.57$ | $27,925.60$ |
| $59,681.17$ | $62,624.50$ | $12,424.90$ |
| $1,142.00$ | 100.00 | $2,253.23$ | $\begin{array}{llll}\$ 14,341,986.58 & \$ 8,654,341.52 & & \$ 4,729,585.43 \\ \$ 12,994,000.00 & \$ 7,870,000.00 & \$ 4,050,000.00\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{rrr}163,125.01 & 113,416.67 & 52,708.33 \\ 80,000.00 & \cdots-.7 \overline{1} & 175,000.00\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{rrr}80,000.00 \\ 4,113.94 & \cdots & -\cdots 68.71\end{array} \quad 175,000$. 97.95 30,787.07 $29,400.00$

$9,000.00$ $9,000.00$
567.00
300.000 .00 $350,000.00$
$25,00.00$ $17,000.000$ $\begin{array}{r}7,542.51 \\ 29,908.12 \\ \hline\end{array}$

## Bulgaria Will Accept Loan Terms of League of Na-

 tions-Parliment 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 confldence 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. 11927 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 $71 / 2 \%$ 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 11928 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. 11928 and subsequent coupons attached. Interest will cease on all drawn bonds on and after Jůne 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 subscribers to the Western Union ticker service, and it is expected that it will become permanent and even expanded if the public reponse is favorable.
The present list, selected because of a more widespread American interest in these securities, comprises British Clanese, common and preferred; Canadian Celanese and American Celanese, common and prferred; 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 $71 / \%$ Unie, Imperial Chemical, Provincial Cinema ordinary and $71 / 2 \%$ pre-
ferred, Marconi, Canadian Marconi, London Tin Syndicate and Tin ferred, Marconi,
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 togins.

## 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 Economies in the College of the City of New York and SecretaryTreasurer 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 deficlent in these respects should be approved.
2. The plan of operation should provide adequate safeguards for the Investor. It should be free from unreasonable techntcality 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
placed. investor method of making money should be clearly set forth. The should nhould know what investment policy is to be employed, and furnished periodically alind pool. This means that the investor should be should not be fixed or rigld 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 securitles 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 appreclation over the years and it is desirable that trust portfolios concentrate thelr attention as far as practicable upon them instead of stressing solely bonds and creditor securittes. A trust should buy these securitles 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.
3. The results of operation should be divided fairly between the general public that invests its funds and the organizers who manage the trust. The initlal expense for ralsing money for the trust should be reasonable. Where the Investor buys senior securitles such as bonds or preferred stock of a corporation, whe a dash of the common to make these sentor securities attractive, the great bulk of the profits on the common should not be pation in a fund, the management should not take investor buys a particibefore it has rendered any servite in the thape ts return at the outset, value of the securities in the fund and the price the a spradi between the value ofersechould instead take a return contingent upor pays, but the operation. If it makes money for the investors it is entitled to payms in for its services; if it makes no money it should forego management compensation.
4. 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 pald instead from the interest and the dividends 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 vew that because a fixed list of securttles 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 operatlons but such publictity 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 Mar 31, 1928, according to an announcement in This supplements the recent 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:
assignment endorsement of a certificate, or a guarantee of a signature to an
ar to a power of substitution thereon, by a mem-
 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
in "Rules for Delivery" on its face was ambiguous and rule No. 12 not appreciating the extent of face was ambiguous and that members, not appreciating the extent of their obligations, guaranteed signautres,
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 Exehange quotations was made March 26 when Curb ticker service was inaugurated in Detroit. This is the twentyfourth 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 Inves-tors-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 judgement 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 Cathering 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
books of the oil and lumber companies a tifying to an examination of the when the plaintiffs bought the $8 \%$ not 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 from these and other Leach enterprises.
In previous Cases Tried.
manded reimbursits against A. B. Leach \& Co., tried here, investers demanded reimbursement for money invested in the defunct National Oil about the same time that the Island Oil \& Transportation notes were sold Five of these cases have been heard as equitysportation notes were sold. 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 he verdict for the defendant was set aside and a new tri-1 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 cirisis 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 pald 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 decislon. 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 allegatlons 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 financlal 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. Davls, 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 ank and its branches and subsidiaries in South and Central America, Ouba and other forelgn countries held as collateral, crashed almost over night. the shock to the financial system that would arise from a failure at that time came forward with additional loans to relleve the bank.
The affidavit of Mr. McGarrah, who in 1921 was Chalrman of the board of the Mechanics and Metals Bank, a large creditor of the Mercantile Bank of the Americas, sald 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 difficultles, and James S. Alexander of the Nalonal Bank of Commerce became Chairman of the Rellef 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 \& Co., Walter E. Frew and willard V. King. The debt to the syndicate that Fall was more than $\$ 41,000.000$, the Royal Bank of Canada and the proceeds paid to the syndicate, he sald.

## 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 ormatlon for the defendants, which counsel contended gave sufficlent incondition as to the value of the plaintiff's stock. This report giving the showed total the Mercantile Bank of the Americas as of Sept. 30 . 1921 , ducting preferred llabillties. The total Habilitles 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 inancing, 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 rransfer stamps cost the seller $\$ 160$. The stock had no value then, and ti. He sid have any, Mr. Loree sald, and the plaintifr should have known lirecters ane sto The present the sale of the assets.
The present value of the assets is about $\$ 2,500,000$, against which He He owns $4.2 \%$ of the preferred and $2.45 \%$ of all the stock, and knows that

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 extenston of the legal list an Imperative matter. While deposits have doubled in the last ten uears, and in the year just ended have increased over $\$ 300,000,000$, the avallable legal bond investments have remained stationary. Furthermore, the funds in the hands of trus-
tees, whose investments are limited to the legal list have steadily tees, whose investments are limited to the legal list have steadily increased
and, as the public is educated to appolnt banks and trust companies to and, as the public is educated to appolnt banks and trust companies to
act under wills, will contlinue to increase. Trustees therefore great a need of an extension of the legal list as have the savings bave as Forutnately during the last ten years there has been a constant do mand for mortgage loans. A tremendous increase been a constant domand for mortgage loans. A tremendous increase in new bulldings folvery largely, all of this real property affording a splendld outlet funds. We have taken advantage of the mortgage loan investment to our fullest extent but our limit has very nearly been reached. Many to the savings banks are up to the legal Hmit 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 ooking 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 consider the following classes of securities as proper for inclusion in the panies; rallroad equipment trust securities; rallroad terminal bonds; rallroad 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 fleld, and a further suggestion was made that the existing requirements governing investments in rallroad mortgage bonds be amended so that the railroads would not have to pay dividends in order to keep their bonds legal. Representatives of trust companles, national banks, and others appegal 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 Four bills included all of the
provisions of each of them:
First as to railroad bonds,-the bill which extends our field of rallroad 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 on its capital stock in the wording of the that otr in is money if paid the same amount in dividends, possibly depleting its treasury to do so.
to do so. Regarding railroad equipment trust obligations, they must be obllgations of a road whose mortgage bonds are legal, the obligations may not exceed $80 \%$ of the cost of the roling 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 rallroad 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 rallroad 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 qualiry under the bill providing for these investments is not at all complicated. It makes certa n provisions as to the corporathon 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 franchlses. 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 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 efther first mortgage bonds or first and refunding mortgage bonds of an issue not less than a millon dollars and the aggregate principal of all such bonds and underiying bonds shall not exceed $60 \%$ of the value of the physical property of the corporation.
The third important bill is that extending our fleld of municipal bond Investments. All that will be necessary is to state the important changes investments. All makes in the old law. The law contains three subdivisions: (1) Bonds of municipalities in New York State. The only change this part of the law is that flve districts are added.
(2) Bonds of municipalities in adjoining states. There has previously been no population llmit as to the adjolning 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 inhabitants or over. A provision added and "clty" has been defined to include all incorporated municlpalities. In order to save any investments prieviously made in municipallites of under 10,000 inhabltants, 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 adjolning 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 sald 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 limitalion provision is entirely removed forty of an assessed valuation in exces of $\$ 200,000,000$ inhabltants.
150,000 After 1938 no municipal obligations issued shall be authorized investments for savings banks unless the municipality, county or district have unllmited taxing powers. This gives the several states where the inmia-
tion 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. for ninety d

The savings banks of New York are more carefully restricted by law as to thelr 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 securitles 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 thelr mutual character and the fact that they are organized and conducted to promote thrift and savings for the average cittzen, 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, experiences of estates are not always experienced bankers. Wherienced 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 stull sound investments that can properly be made legal. What these will be I do not pretend to guess, but I do belleve 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 essentlal features of a sound investment. And it is to be hoped
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 OLEARING 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.
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 abovo items. Forms for this report are enclosed.

## By order,

SEWARD PROSSER.
Chairman Clearing House Committee.
CLARENOE 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 ben 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 ke 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 "W all 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

Coans, in vault.
Reserve with legal
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 heavy volume of bankers acceptances
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 has been sold and whe the condition of com present figures it furn
merce 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. 311928 . 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


Grand Total......- $\overline{\$ 1,056,389,782}$

## Sices i. inain





## Imax



or shipped between
foreign countries....

138,257,252.
129,720,617
43,886,234
 Dealers Buying Rate.

Dealers Selling Rate.
3.25
of-town banks, and the portion placed for account of lenders other than banks. The chart shows that the total volume of brokers' loans, notwiththan at its decline in recent weeks, has continued to be at a higher level are no larger previous time. Loans to brokers made by banks, however, ing a growth in loans made by non-bank lenders. Such loans are placed in the market by investors and investment agencles, by corporations having surplus cash, by forelgn 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 securlties. 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 in-
creased 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 corIn their reserve accounts. The direct use of funds in the market by corporations and others has had the effect, therefore, of making member bank 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 rapld growth since the middle about $\$ 2,950$ reached at the end or January the highest point on record. 000,000 in $0,000,000$, and notwithstanding a decine of more than $\$ 100$, The growth of out-of-town bank funds in New York during the past halfyear, 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 acaccommodation. 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 Whire the loan account has remained practically unchanged. The recent increase in the proporton of street loans the total of oublow funds has been due the increased the margin between the rate of interest paid on bank deposits by of the decline in corrdespont bares New York banks have declined somewhat and this has tended to ease ditions in the money market. ditions 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 purehased 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 portfollo with its various components, which represents funds placed by banks outside the circle of thelr 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 301922 AND JUNE 301927. [Amounts in millions of dollars.]

|  | 1922. | 1927. | Increase crease. (一) | 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 portfollo, total.....-. | 14,877 | 20.460 | 5,583 | 37 |  |
| Investments.-............... | ${ }_{\text {12, }}^{12} \mathbf{5 2 5}$ | 17,217 | 4,692 | 31 | 32 |
| Acceptances purchased* | +1,328 229 | 2,275 389 | 947 160 | 3 1 1 |  |
| Commerclal paper purchased *... | 795 | 579 | - 216 | 1 |  |

*Estimated.
The table indlcates that the outstanding volume of bank credit increased during the five-year period by about $\$ 14,250,000,000$, and that of thls total about $\$ 8,650,000,000$ represented the growth in loans to customers, which increased by $34 \%$ during the perlod, and $\$ 5,600,000,000$ the growth in openmarket 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 credit extended by the banks both in the form of loans and in the form of incredit exte
vestments.

## 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 nonmember banks and $\$ 31,225,000,000$ in member banks. Analysis or deposits, mation but ince as is investments, it is a fair assumption that deposits have arisen from the vand ous operations of the bank in approximately the same proportions as varloperations bear to the total loans and investmente. Furthermore since most of the reservee of nonmember bank are held in the form of deposit with member panks, 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 deposits. In this analysis cash carried in vault as till 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.
Aecording 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 deposits from 1922 to 1927 was based on an increase of but $\$ 450.000,000$ in 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 portfollo 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 securitles, an increase of about $\$ 35,000,000$, or $70 \%$, for the flveyear 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 midddle of 1927 was not accompanled 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 ncreased by a large amount was due primarily the lop of gold from abroad, which upon deposit with the Reserve banks provided member for the five years as a whole gold imports account for the entire growth of or the five years as a whole gold imports account for the entire growth of relatlvely 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 sx 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 MovementMarch 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 reto 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 merican 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 rom 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 actions. Although in the inport 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.

| Source or Destination. | United States Sept. 11927 to Feb. 291928. |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Port of } \\ \text { Nevo York.a } \\ \text { Mar. } 1 \text { to } 28 \text { 1928. } \end{gathered}$ |  | Tota a <br> Sept. 11927 to Mar 281928 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 Imports. | Exports. | Imports. | Exports. | 1 Imports. | Exports |
| Ar | 746 | 93,140 |  | 19,700 |  | 112,840 |
| Belgrum |  | 4.200 |  |  |  | 4.200 |
| ${ }_{\text {Brazail }}^{\text {Braish }}$ Indi |  | 44,810 4,301 |  | 8,504 |  | - $\begin{array}{r}53,314 \\ 4,301\end{array}$ |
| British Mala |  | 1.286 |  |  |  | 1,286 |
| China and Hong K | 56,797 | 25,018 |  |  | 56.797 | 25,348 <br> 5,018 |
| Ecuador | 46 | $\cdots$ |  |  | 46 |  |
| ${ }_{\text {France- }}$ Germany |  | ${ }_{315}^{25,00}$ |  | 21,156 |  | ${ }_{21,471}^{60,799}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {Java }}$ Italy |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}3,000 \\ 131 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | 3, 3,000 |
| Mexico | 2,674 | 3,405 | 130 | ${ }_{371}$ | 2,804 | ${ }_{3,776}^{1,562}$ |
| Netherla |  | 12,055 |  |  |  | 12,055 |
| Poland |  | 5,000 |  | 3,000 |  | 8,000 |
| Sweden | 5,20 | 1,027 |  |  |  | 1,027 |
| United Kin | 11 | 8,548 |  | 1,020 | 11 | 9.568 |
| Uruguay |  | 8,000 3,100 |  | 410 |  | 8,000 3,510 |
| All other. | 3,552 | +134 | 445 |  | 3,997 | 134 |
| Total. | 80,553 | 246,118 | 647 | 93,09 | 81,200 | 339,209 |
| Earmarked account | b26,700 | c100,701 | b38.799 | c3,000 | b65,449 | c103,701 |
| T $n+31$ | 107.253 | 346.819 | 39.446 | 96091 | 146,699 | 442,910 |

a Prellminary 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 stabilizaing 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, amount ing 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 ove 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
"The War Finasned 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, 1 recall, was for something in the neighbor As a matter of fact, Mr. Mas and every obligation met.
As a mere the 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 Outstanding most successful in the history of the corporation.
New Mexico and the Gr. Wer

## 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 nd 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 11925 and since expense the only advances that have been made are those designated as corporationvances, that is, necessary for the care and preservation or the the winding up of its affeirs atogether tion 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 organiza tion, 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 handing of various legal proceedings now pending in the name of the corporation in the different sections or the country, the collection of the notes and other serty to which the corporation holds title in its name, would present compll
ser erty to
tions.

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. Old's 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 at my will not be immediately. Mr. Olds cas stayed Department sacrifice. He has direct charge of many matters which at very great 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 atfer 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 WeekReports 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 of a tax reduction will be practicable.

Tabulation First to be Completed.
President Coolidge's views are as follows:
What decision the Secretary of
What decision the Secretary of the Treasury, Andrew W. Mellon,
may make regarding the amount of 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 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 was
boen coupled with the statement that the tax returns due March 15 had not
been tabulated and studied, and that until that had ben done no decision could be reached.
Secretary Mellon has advised the President that tax returns will
have been tabulated by April have been tabulated by April 2 or 3 at which time Secretary Mellon
expects to be in a position to make an authoritative recom expects to be in a position to make an authoritative recommendation
regarding tax reduction. Before Secretary Mellon makes mendation, 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 recommendathe Treasury and expects to give his approval to any recommenda-
tions 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. 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 Arbiter.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 arbiter as provided for under the newly enacted alien property law. It was noted in the New York "Journal of Commerce" that:
The position of arbiter 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 arbiter 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 claimind 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 arbiter must pass on all of the claims. The same is true as to
compensation for patents and the radio sation 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 "arbiter," 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 in motion to expedite payment of claims and to carry out other adninistrative features of the new law.
Under Secretary Ogden
would be made shortly after certificates announced that initial payments would be made shortly after certificates of awards to the Treasury by
the mixed Claims Commission. An organization virtually has perfected with Robert G. Hand, Commissioner of Accounts and Deperfected with Robert G. Hand, Commissioner of Accounts and De-
posits, as chief disbursing officer, to expedite payment of the posits, as chief disbursing officer, to expedite payment of the claimants. Treasury to expedite payments. The awards must be checked by the Treasury to expedite payments. The awards must be checked up at
the Treasury Department and interest computed before the checks are the Treasury
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 claims over $\$ 100,000$ that have not been adjudicated, but these will
not interfere with payment of the small After receiving awards it will require claimants.
prepare checks, meaning that the first the middle of April. Officials estimated payments will be made about
that the middle of April. Officials estimated that all American claimants under $\$ 100,000$ would be paid off in full this claims, and claims of in excess of $\$ 100,000$ before Jan. 1. in excess of $\$ 100,000$ before Jan. 1.
pleted and submitted to Under Secretary of the law have been comexpected that the regulations would be made public approval. It was
pur expected that the regulations would be made public this week. Provi-
sion had been made for blank forms upon which the submitted. The Mixed Claims Commission will the claims must be blanks to persons who have received awards, will send the application Liquidation of the alien property awards.
according to Treasury experts. There are many perplexing complications between the German and American Governerplexing complicaadjusted. The question of payment of awards for Germat must be ents and radio stations seized during the wards for German ships, patarbiter 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 ury will have no dealing with the public inding to experts. The Treaswill be sent out only where awards are certifiod of claims. Checks Claims Commissions.
The same account said:
Then 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 claims of American citizens against Germany growing out of the World
War the return to former German in the hands of the Alien Property Custodian The claims of American citizens, wistodian.
to more than $\$ 191,700,000$; those of the United States cluding interest, to more than $\$ 62,000,000$. Al excess of $\$ 100,000$ each and all claims in . Ale of the former not in injury will now be paid in full, the remainder of death or personal to be paid in instalments. In the latter class are the American claims ing $\$ 158,000,000$ (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 Gertime limit fixed therefor; there are about 5,000 of such claims. The
law provides that the President shall enter into negotiations with Ger-
many with a view to extending the time, so that claims may be filed many with a view to extending the time, so that claims may
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 $\$ 50,000,000$ 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 ollowing amounts: (1) $2 \%$ of the German property temporarily re(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 $\$ 1,000,000$. Th 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 bt 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. de for the collection of taxes u

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 privat 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 properiy 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 situation and not be misled by any rumors.
We want to set at rest rumors circulated
f our giving set at rest rumors circulated with respect to possibility increas giving stockholders either extra, special or stock dividends or meeting 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 oro cents a share should do so without expectation recerving 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

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 desisted in their undesirable practices be 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 the year. We are determined to force liquidation by making it difficult for the are determined to force isquidation money borrowed at usurious ras usurious rates, because the wide margin the excessive rates the people are permit them to permith to refuse this consideration that has prompted on any proposal for a special or extra dividend."
and also declared a regular quarterly divin of Mivide 15 . Per share, pay a member of March 15, and ane the Farmers and the board 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
puting the profit, or loss if any, made by hte purchaser.
An increase and complete complation has been made by Haskins \& Sells, ertified publo uring the profit and accompanying tax in each particular case.
The compilation follows:
The compilation follows: 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 $142 / 7 \%$ 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 rights (second issue) and shortly thereafter sold at $\$ 118$ the twenty rights (second issue) and shortly thereater sol march 15 of the stock,
shares thus purchased; that the market value at Mat 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:

Profit on sale first 100 rights issue:
Market value of rights.
\$9,437.50
$\frac{54.00}{9,491.50}$
Cost basis of rights, $540 \times 9300$.
$\$ 52.91$

Sale price, $\$ 60$-profit................................................ $\$ 9,247.09$
Cost of original 100 shares, $\$ 9,300$, less $\$ 52.91 . . .0$.
Following is the profit on the twenty shares bought under second is-
Following is the profit on the twenty shares bought under second issue of rights:
Market value of 100 shares at $\$ 110 \ldots . .$. ..................... $\$ 11,000.00$
Market value of 100 rights at $\$ 3.00 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
Total
$\$ 11,300.00$
$\$ 245.50$
Total
Cost basis of rights
$3 \times 9247.09 . .$.

Cost of 20 shares bought at $\$ 100.00$.
Total cost 20 shares. .
at 118.
2,000.00
Sale price of 20 shares
118...

Profit
$\$ 2,245.50$

The stock the shares dividends received July 29 and Sept. 24 increased holdings Sale of 60 shares Oct. Sale of 60 shares Oct. 1, at 105. $\$ 6,300.00$

, $, 024,6$ Value of 100 shares
$\$ 3,375.60$ or $\$ 5,625,99$
Total taxable income in 1927 was:
Profit on 100 rights sold
Profit on 100 rights sol
Profit on 20 shares...
Profit on 60 shares.
$\$ 7.09$
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 $121 / 2 \%$ 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 wiu 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 WaldorfAstoria 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 employes 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 pregress 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 companvo Ne 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: SE. S. Bloom, President Western Electric Company; R. O. Bortle, President Chatham Phenix Corporation: E. P. Earre, President Nipissing Mines Company; R. H. Higzins, 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 Ohatham 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 271840 . Following his usual custom in recent was born March 271840 . Following his usual custom in recent years,
the "Dean of Wall Street Bankers" has been spending several weeks 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 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 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 unfailing 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 capita 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 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 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, securities to its clients. In addition to enlarged activities along this line,
the company is expected in the future to acquire equities in properties the company is expected in the future to acquire equities in properties
that look advantageous and to arrange short-term financing for comthat look advantageous and to arrange short-term financing for com-
panies that consider the time inopportune for bond issues, and to engage panies that consider the time inopportune for bond issues, and to engage
in other profitable enterprises that are closed to national banks and that in other profte enterprises that are closed to national banks and that
have hitherto been unfeasible for the company owing to its pre-occupation have hitherto been unfeasible for the company owing to its pre-occupation
with new security underwritings. The company is shortly to move into with new security underwritings. The company is shortly to move into
is own building, a new skyscraper in Wall Street across the street from the National City Bank.

Bank's Capilal 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 argest London institutions have somewhat larger total deposits than the National City. In making this comparison, however, it is to be remem-
bered that nation-wide branch systems prevail in England bered that nation-wide branch systems prevail in England, while all the
branches of the National City in this country are in New York branches of the National City in this country are in New York City.
The National City Co. will have capital
The National City Co. Will have capital of $\$ 55,000,000$ 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 than $\$ 256,000,000$ of invested capital funds for the National Oity organiza-
tion as a whole, which is far in excess of any other institution.

The stockholders are to meet April 24 to vote eapital increases. The letter:

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK.

## New York, March 241928.

To the Shareholders,
You will fined enclosed a formal notice of a special meeting of the shareholders, to be held on April 241928 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 cole 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 $\$ 25,000$,00 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 Apribed for, of which $\$ 100$ shall be applied to increasing the capltal stock
scren
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 provided to permit the company to acquire from time to time for short provided to permit the company to acquire from tome to time for short 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
cription warrants to all shareholders of record at the transferable subApril 281928 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 311928. Full instructions in regard to the subscription warrants will be given in a urther 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 11911 as amended, evidencing the pro rata beneficial interests of the registered holders thereof in the capital stock of the Nationl City Co. which is held by the trustees under said agreement. No change in the present annual dividends of $\$ 20$ per share is contemplated t this time.
In order to adjust the dividends at the current rate on the old stock nd the new for the quarter April 11928 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 11928 to the stockholders of record on or about May 191928 and that an interim dividend of $\$ 1.67$ per share will be paid on both the dd and the new stock on July 21928 to stockholders of record on or about June 161928.
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 of the National City Co.

A proxy to enable your shares to be voted at the meeting in favor of the oregoing 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.
ours truly
oharles e. mitohell, 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 .42 d 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. Dwinnell. 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 Dast Hampton Bank \& Trust Co. at a meeting on that date oted 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 (Jo. 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-Presilent; 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 27 th 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 $8 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. 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 rum 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 Banling 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.
Terming his action "remarkable" for an official of a defunct bank, the thorized him to reopen the bank tempod him a special agent and auPersons 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 Lowdnes 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 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 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 flgure.
It was declded that
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 participating, if he so desired, on exactly the same basis, but that each
stockholder must declde for himself whether or not the proposition looks
attractive withe
 Upon a, satisfactory conclusion of these negotiations thanagement bank wil have
a powerful Eastern allance which will strenethen its position and enable it a powerful Eastern allance which will strengthen its position and enabie it
to conduct its afrairs stin more efficientily 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 VicePresident 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 $1387 / 8$. Bancitaly Corp. after a loss of about $51 / 2$ points to $1851 / 4$ jumped to-day to $1947 / 8$, the close being at $1923 / 4$. H. C. Bohack com. advanced from 270 to $3091 / 2$ 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 $841 / 8$ to $981 / 4$, 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 551/2 to $617 / 8$, reacting finally to $593 / 4$. 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 $61 / 4$ to $81 / 2$, the close to-day being at $83 / 8$. United Gas Impt. sold down at first from $1195 / 8$ to $1175 / 8$, then up to $1257 / 8$, resting finally at $1251 / 4$. Oils were generally higher. Buckeye Pipe Line improved from $657 / 8$ to 71. Humble Oil \& Refg. advanced $21 / 2$ points to $651 / 2$ and closed to-day at $653 / 8$. Northern Pipe Line rose from 111 to 125 and reacted finally to $1213 / 4$. South Penn Oil moved up from $383 / 8$ to 42 and ends the week at $411 / 2$. Standard Oil (Indiana) moved down at first from $745 / 8$ to $735 / 8$, but recovered to 78 . Gulf Oil rose from $1083 / 4$ to 116 , reacted to 113 and finished to-day at $1151 / 8$. Newmont Mining was active and advanced from $1591 / 8$ to $1741 / 2$, 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. Shates). |  |  | BONDS (Par Value). |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Ind \& $M$ \$ $s \mathrm{c}$ | Od. | Msnsno. | Domestic. | Forelon Goos |
| Saturday | 323,200 510,110 | 65,160 | 36,620 | \$2,366,000 | \$296,000 |
| Tuesday | 562,760 | 101,150 | 96,920 101,540 | 3,019,000 | 387,000 |
| Wednesday | 459,580 | 107,700 | 82,180 | 1,937,000 | 265.000 196.000 |
| Thursday | 692,235 | 119,200 | 137,310 | 3,974,000 | 196000 375,000 |
| Eriday. | 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 STOC : 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 $1871 / 2$ the price quickly climbed upward to 192, but yielded to 190 with a net gain of $23 / 4$ 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 $541 / 8$, also Packard which shot forward over 3 points and crossed 68. Hudson Motors followed with a gain of $35 / 8$ 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 $2691 / 2$, reaching its peak for the year with a net gain of $95 / 8$ points. Du Pont advanced 10 points to 385 , sold down to 379 and finally closed at $3831 / 2$.

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 $661 / 4$. Railroad shares were strong and New Yerk Central crossed 175 and closed at $1743 / 4$ with a net gain of $23 / 4$ points and Pennsylvania scored a net gain of 2 points at 70. Mercantile stocks were in strong demand, particularly SearsRoebuck which moved forward 12 points to a new high at 110 and Montgomery Ward which registered a gain of 6 points as it reached $1427 / 8$. 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 $947 / 8$, making a net gain of $75 / 8$ 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 $1511 / 2$ at midsession, but closed at $1501 / 2$ with a net gain of $21 / 2$ 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 $123 / 4$ 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 $1153 / 8$. General Motors broke 19 points, followed by a rally of 10 points and closed at $1901 / 2$ with a net loss of $81 / 4$ points. United States Steel common followed General Motors and broke about 4 points from its early high of 151 and ended the day at $1481 / 2$. 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 $1343 / 4$, though closing at 132 with a net gain of $71 / 2$ points above its previous close. Radio had another spectacular advance and reached $1741 / 2$. General Motor. 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. Inde pendent 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
were in strong demand at improving prices and both rubber issues and many of the so-called specialties reached higher levels. The final tone was strong.
transactions at the new york stock exchange DAILY, WEEKLY AND YEARLY.

| Week Ended March 30 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Stocks, } \\ & \text { Number of } \\ & \text { Shares. } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Rallroa } \\ \text { ofc. } \\ \text { Bonds } \end{gathered}$ |  | State, Municipal \& Forelgn Bonds. | Unsted States Bonds. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Saturday <br> Monday <br> Tuesday <br> Wednesday <br> Thursday <br> Friday <br> Total. | $\begin{array}{r} 1,989,550 \\ a 4,202,820 \\ a 4,790,270 \\ 4,019,890 \\ 3,759,334 \\ 4,575,600 \end{array}$ |  | \$4,597,000$8,099,600$ |  | \$2,176,000 | 855,000 31000 |
|  |  |  | 8,536,000 |  | $3,1761,000$ $2,380,000$ | 310,000 715,500 |
|  |  |  | 10,484 |  | 3,238,000 | 395,500 |
|  |  |  | 13,019,000 |  | 3,986,000 | 818,000 |
|  |  |  | 12,839 |  | 3,454,000 | 435,000 |
|  | 23,337,464 |  | \$57,574,850 |  | \$18,465,000 | \$2,729,000 |
| $a$ New high record figures being the largest single day transaction in the history of the Exchange up to this day. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sales at New York Stock Exchange. | Week Ended March 30 |  |  | Jan. 1 to Match 30 |  |  |
|  |  | 1927. |  | 1928. |  | 1927. |
| Stocks-No. of sharesBonds. | 23,337,464 | ,314,833 |  | 176,415,414 |  | 129,786,150 |
|  | $\$ 2,729,000$$18,465,000$$57,574,850$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 5,460,000 \\ & 17,264,000 \\ & 52,545,000 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 49,119,250 \\ & 228.424,125 \\ & 556.447,550 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 86,225,700 \\ & 259,472,200 \\ & 625,725,200 \end{aligned}$ |
| State and foreign bonds |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Railiroad \& mise. bonds |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total bo | \$78,768,850 | \$75, | 269,000 |  | 33,990,925 | \$971,423,100 |

daily transactions at the boston. philadelphia and BALTIMORE EXCHANGES.

| Week Ended March 301928 | Boston. |  | Phdadelphia. |  | Ealtimore. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Shares. | Bond Sales. | Shares. | Bond Sales. | Shares. | Bond S |
| Saturda | *16,678 | \$9.000 | 24,107 | \$17,000 | 2,854 | \$36, |
| Monday | *37,365 | 32,000 | 60,264 | 14,300 | HOLI | DAY |
| Tuesday | *43,543 | 38,000 | 51,094 | 41,600 | 3,868 | 37,500 |
| Thednes | ${ }_{*}^{* 40,755}$ | 40,850 53,000 | 63,661 62,049 | 29,000 21,800 | 5,091 4,029 | 21,900 53,900 |
| Friday | 22,235 | 28,000 | 53,275 | 34,000 | 3,799 | 34,000 |
| Total | 202.889 | \$200,850 | 258,610 | \$156,100 | 19,562 | \$183,500 |
| Prev. week revised | 219,452 | \$131,100 | 234,079 | \$114,300 | 20,804 | \$235,600 |

* In addition, sales of rights were: Saturday, 106; Monday, 286; Tuesday, 877; Wednesday, 877 ; Thursday, 2,545 .

THE ENGLISH GOLD AND SILVER MARKETS.
We reprint the following from the weekly circular of Samuel Montagu \& Co. of London, written under date of Mar. 4 1928:

## GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to $£ 156$,983,005 on the 7 th inst. (as compared with $£ 156,400,265$ on the previous Wednesday), an increase of $23,076,690$ since April 29 1925-When an ef yesterday in the open market, small purchases were made from the Bank of England to meet the balance of the weekly demand for India and the home and continental trade. The following movements of gold to and from the Bank of England have been announced:
Received-.......
Withdrawn_-...

The above figures show an efflux of $£ 73,000$ during the week under review. The $£ 6,000$ sovereigns withdrawn were destined for Spain . The Transvaal gold output for the month of February last amounted to 816,133 fine ounces, as compared with 843,857 fine ounces for January 1928 and 779,339 fine ounces for February 1927. United Singdom imports and exports of gold during the month of February 1928 are detailed below:


SILVER.
Reluctance on the part of sellers has maintained a steady market durin the week. Both India and China have been buyers, but many orders imited as to price became inoperative at the advancing quotations. America to support the market. The paucity of supplies led to an increase in the premium on silver or cash delivery, the difference widening to $1 / 8 \mathrm{~d}$. on the 9 th inst. and subsequently to $3-16 \mathrm{~d}$. on the 12 th inst. The price fixed to-day for cash delivery, namely, $26 \frac{1}{8} \mathrm{~d}$., is $1 / 8 \mathrm{~d}$. above, whilst two months' delivery at $263-16 \mathrm{~d}$. is the same as quoted a week ago. A consignment of 332 bars was shipped by the SS. Ranchi last week from Marseilles to Bombay. The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered in the week ended the 7th inst.:

## U. S. A Imports.

${ }^{827} 6,693$ Austria $\quad$ Exports.
Egypt............................. $\begin{array}{r}£ 39,448 \\ 14.740 \\ 197,093 \\ 7,434 \\ \hline\end{array}$ $£ 258,715$ £103,886 INDIAN CURRENCY RETURNS.


## ENGLISH FINANCIAL MARKETS-PER CABLE.

The daily closing quotations for securities, \&c., at London, as reported by cable, have been as follows the past week: London, Week Sat., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Frl.,
End. Mar. 30 Mar.24. Mar. $26 . \quad$ Mar.27. Mar. $28 . \quad$ Mar. 29. Mar. $\begin{array}{rrrrrr}\text { End. Mar. } 30 \text { Mar. 24. Mar. 26. Mar. 27. Mar. 28. Mar. 29. Mar. } \\ \text { Silver, p. oz_d_- } 263 / 8 & 267-16 & 265-16 & 265-16 & 267-16\end{array}$ Gold, p.fine oz_- $84 \mathrm{~s} .11 \frac{1}{2}$ d. $84 \mathrm{~s} .111 / 2$ d. $84 \mathrm{~s} .111 / 2 \mathrm{~d} .84 \mathrm{~s} .111 / 2 \mathrm{~d} .84 \mathrm{~s} .101 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. $84 \mathrm{~s} .111 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$.
 $\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { British } 41 / 2 \% & \text {........ } & 971 / 4 & 971 / 4 & 973 / 8 & 973 & 97 \%\end{array}$ French Rentes (in Paris) fr French War L'n
$\begin{array}{lllll}88.75 & 88.90 & 88.30 & 88.95 & 89\end{array}$ Silver in N.
Foreign.

## COURSE OF BANK CLEARINGS.

Bank clearings this week will show a satisfactory increase over a year ago. Preliminary figures compiled by us, based upon telegraphic advices from the chief cities of the country, indicate that for the week ending to-day (Saturday, Mar. 31), bank exchanges for all the cities of the United States from which it is possible to obtain weekly returns will be $9.8 \%$ larger than for the corresponding week last year. The total stands at $\$ 11,795,222,011$, against $\$ 10,743,324,913$ for the same week in 1927. The improvement follows almost entirely from the expansion at this centre, where there is a gain for the five days of $26.1 \%$. Our comparative summary for the week is as follows:

| Clearings-Returns by Telegraph, Week Ended Mar. 31. | 1928. | 1927. | Per Cent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| N | \$6,288,000,000 | \$4,986,000,000 | +26.1 |
| Philadelphia | 563,026,617 | $556,997,887$ 476000000 | +1 |
| Boston | 395,000,000 | 420,000,000 |  |
| Kansas C | 99,752,340 | 116,284,367 | 4.2 |
| St. Lous | 14,900.000 | 117.200.000 | 2.0 |
| Los Angeles | 167.124 .000 <br> 156504 |  |  |
| Pittebur | 136.800,000 | 119.101.158 |  |
| Detroit | 146,043,516 | 130,335, 775 | +12.1 |
| Cleveland |  | 99,042,046 |  |
| New Orlean | $\begin{aligned} & 75.180,587 \\ & 51,907,447 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 96,723,976 \\ & 51,461,184 \end{aligned}$ | -22.3 +0.9 |
| Thirteen cities Other cittes, 5 d: | $\$ 8,737,167,296$ $1,092.184,380$ | $\$ 7,500,787,393$ $1,105,171,234$ | +16.5 -1.2 |
| Total all elties, All cittes, 1 day. | $\$ 9,829,351,676$ $1,965,570,335$ | \$8,605,958,627 <br> 2,137,366,286 | +14.2 +8.0 |
| Total all citles for week ... | 311,795,222,011 | S10,743,324,913 | +9.8 |

Complete and exact details for the week covered by the foregoing will appear in our issue of next week. We cannot furnish them to-day inasmuch as the week ends to-day (Saturday), and the Saturday figures will not be available until noon to-day. Accordingly, in the above the last day of the week has in all cases had to be estimated.
In the elaborate detailed statement, however, which we present further below we are able to give final and complete results for the week previous-the week ended Mar. 24. For that week there is an increase of $28.9 \%$, the 1928 aggregate of clearings for the whole country being $\$ 12,563,437,441$, against $\$ 9,750,391,556$ in the same week of 1927 . Outside of this city the clearings show an increase of only $13.4 \%$, the bank exchanges at this centre recording a gain of $39.5 \%$. We group the cities now according to the Fderal Reserve districts in which they are located and from this it appears that in the New York Reserve District (including this city) there is an expansion of $38.8 \%$, in the Boston Reserve District of $43.3 \%$ and in the Philadelphia Reserve District of $10.7 \%$. In the Cleveland Reserve District the increase is only $4.7 \%$, in the Richmond Reserve District $5 \%$ and in the Atlanta Reserve District of $2 \%$ the latter, however,
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:

| Week End. Mar. 241928. | 1928. | 1927. | Inc.or Dec. | 1926. | 1925. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Federa1 Reserve Dists. | 8 | 8 | \% | 8 \% | 5 |
|  | 6, 633,844,756 | 442,246,331 5,887, 03,022 | +43.3 | 487,995,205 | 412,566,420 |
| 2nd New York -11 .. | 8,169 128,177 | 5,887,103.002 | +38.8 | 5,972,405,738 | 4,837,829,958 |
|  | 597,179.651 | 539,479,163 | +10.7 | 604,670,876 | 581,770,347 |
| 4th Cleveland.- 8 .. | 410.052,401 | 391,761,276 | +4.7 | 376,412,350 | 355,821,868 |
| 6th Richmond - 6 . ${ }^{\text {6tlanta }}$ | 177,309,885 | 167,968,128 | +5.0 | 179,316,186 | 180,488,023 |
| 7th Athanta-... 13 . | 200,216,625 | ${ }_{905,2217,130}$ | +2.0 | 243,043,072 | 221,322,831 |
| 8th St. Louls.-8 8 | $1,124,520,237$ $218,102,076$ | 905,217.130 | +24.2 +1.0 | $885,736,253$ $211,554,342$ | 900,544,651 |
| 9 th Minneapolis 7 .. | 114.939,199 | 103,060,819 | +11.5 | 110,984,781 | 112,500,076 |
| 10th Kansas City 12 | 242,386,329 | 243,373,060 | -0.4 | 234,968,315 | 234,296,140 |
| 11th Dallas....- 5 | 77,557,310 | 74,778,499 | -1.6 | 70,572.951 | 77,370,467 |
| 12th San Fran._ 17 | 603,221,785 | 683,248,728 | +3.4 | 506,185,083 | 435,889,481 |
| Total_- 129 citles | 12,563, 137.441 | 9,750,391.556 | +28 | 9,883,8 | 8,552,972,331 |
| utside N. Y. City | 4,511,964,551 | 3,978,823,310 | +13 | 4,023,208,750 | 3,817,330,644 |
| Canada_-.-.-.--31 cltles | 438,247,766 | 326,730,598 | +34.1 | 287,295,214 | 268,310,295 |
| e now add | detaile | statemen | , | owing | week's |
| figures for each city separately, for the four years: |  |  |  |  |  |



| Clearinos at- | Week Ended March 24. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1928. | 1927. | Inc. or Dec. | 192 | 1925. |
| $\underset{\text { Seventh Fede }}{\text { Mich Adrian }}$ |  | trict-Chi | \% |  |  |
|  | Reserve Di | ${ }_{230,537}$ |  |  | 246.817 |
| Ann Arbor. | 186,737,936 | 148,437.549 |  | $166,460$ |  |
| Detroit. |  |  |  | 174,888.620 | 150.873.207 |
| Grand | $\begin{array}{r}186,737,936 \\ 8.059,752 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 2,174,000 | +25.8 +6.2 | 2,390,000 | ${ }_{2}$ |
| Ind.-Ft. Wayne |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indianapolis. | 19,311,000 | 2,740,582 | +10.7 | $18,357,000$ <br> $2,451,400$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,198,215 \\ 13,029,000 \\ 2,336.000 \end{array}$ |
| South Bend- | - $\begin{array}{r}2,701,600 \\ 5,011,900 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 19,4 | - ${ }^{-0.7}$ |  |  |
| Terre Haute. |  | ${ }_{5}^{5,907,604}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2,41,400 \\ & 5,131,38 \end{aligned}$ | $2,336,000$ |
| Wis.-Milwaukee | 39,124,947 | 42,474,805 | -7.9 | - ${ }_{42.143 .200}$ | 4,917,293 $43,222,146$ |
| Iowa-Ced. Rap. |  | 2,506,801 |  | - ${ }_{\text {2,512, }}^{10,455,213}$ | $\begin{array}{r}43,222.146 \\ 2.388 \\ 10.877 \\ 10.935 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Des Moines. |  | 8,874.379 |  |  |  |
| Sioux City |  |  | +10.7 | 10,455, 213 | 10,877,935 |
|  |  | 1,194 |  |  | colile1.365 .209 <br> $1.424,360$ |
| Ill.-Bloomington | 705,519.569 | 640,235 | +18.4+10.2 | $1,557,029$ <br> $595,237,638$ |  |
| Chicago |  |  |  |  | 638.683,379 |
| Dec | 116,604,794 | 1,274,299 | a +8.5 +3 | $\underset{1,232,926}{\text { a }}$ | $\underset{1}{1,325,932}$ |
|  |  | $4,236,641$ |  |  |  |
|  | 92 | $3,345,670$$2,597,499$ | $\begin{array}{r} +80.0 \\ -9.0 \\ -4.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,50,533 \\ & 2,559,533 \\ & 2,577,534 \end{aligned}$ | ¢ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total (20 cities) 1 | 1,124,520,237 |  | $\stackrel{+24.2}{+2}$ | 885,736,253$4,896,762$ | $900,544,651$ |
| Tnd-E | $5,166.036$ | - 9 905,217.130 |  |  |  |
| Ind.-Evansvilue |  | $\begin{array}{r} 5,289,071 \\ 138,800,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 18 \\ \hline+1.1 \end{array}$ | - $\begin{array}{r}4,896,762 \\ 141,100,000\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 131,60.000 \\ 31,382,692 \end{array}$ |
| Ky:-Loulsvill | $\begin{array}{r} 140,400,000 \\ 35,401.914 \\ 289.725 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 138,800,000 \\ 35,856,550 \\ 346,034 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +1.1 \\ -1.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 31,180.590 \\ 343,871 \end{array}$ |  |
| Ow |  |  | -16.2+3.6 |  | $407.550$ |
| T |  | $\begin{aligned} & 46,0 \\ & 57,0 \end{aligned}$ |  | 20,471.068 | $\begin{aligned} & 9,203,018 \\ & 2,213,397 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 13,924,648 \\ 328,042 \\ 1,603,003 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13,345,128 \\ 315,486 \\ 1,717,715 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +4.3 \\ -4.0 \\ -6.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 107,648 \\ 1,592,543 \end{array}$ |  |
| Quincy |  |  |  |  | 1,617,653 |
|  | . 76 | $\begin{array}{r} 215,926,984 \\ \text { trict-Minne } \end{array}$ |  |  | 202,552,069 |
| Mir | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{d} 6,405,483 \\ & 71.018,731 \end{aligned}$ |  | apors-+19.4+8.0 | $6.128,849$ |  |
| Minn. |  | 5,365, 371 65,20036 |  |  | 6,386,427 |
| Minneap |  | $26,784,163$$1,606,282$ | +13.6+8.9 | 27,799,460 | $27,582,728$ |
| No. Dak.-Fargo | $\begin{array}{r}30.424 .268 \\ 1.749 .100 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
| S. D.-Aberdee | 1,422,221 | come | +31.2+39.9 | 1,529 <br> 489.774 <br> 18 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,321,389 \\ 465,312 \\ 2,531,856 \end{array}$ |
| ont--Billin |  |  |  |  |  |
| Helena. | 3.270.070 | 2,556,000 | +27 |  |  |
| Total (7 cities) | 114,939,199 | 103,060,849 |  | 110,984,781 | 112,500,076 |
| nth | Reserve Dis388,373590,2214.620 .00744.787 .066 | 103,060,849 | $\begin{aligned} & +11.5 \\ & \mathrm{~s} \text { City- } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 443,874 \\ & 598,524 \\ & .996,224 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  | 1.3 .6 <br> +50.7 | $\begin{array}{r} 375,314 \\ 489,642 \\ 4,11,430 \end{array}$ |  |
| Lhastngs |  | 4.104,820 |  |  |  |
| nat |  | 37,195,150 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1, b 1,810 \\ 2,637,206 \end{array}$ |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} +20.4 \\ +42.7 \\ +7.7 \end{array}$ |  |  |
| Wichita | 123,222:989 |  |  |  |  |
| Mo.-Kan. |  | 131,614,267 |  | 126.384 | ${ }^{126.073 .031} 7$ |
| kla | d6,798,391 | 5,955,799 | +14.1 | 7,264,722 | 7,392,620 |
| Oklah | 28,781,579 | 32,803,924 | ${ }_{-12.3}^{\text {a }}$ | 25,511,4 | 25,652,923 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Colo.-C |  |  | -7.1 | 1,137,684 |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Den }}^{\text {Pueb }}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 19.000,000 \\ 1,187,928 \end{array}$ | $18,448,931$ $1,117,300$ | +3.0 +6.3 | $\begin{array}{r} , 254,482 \\ 916,413 \end{array}$ | $18,452,578$ $1,157,838$ |
| Total (12 citie | 242,336 | 243,373,060 | -0.4 | 234,968,315 | 234,296,140 |
| Eleventh Fe | 1 Rese |  |  |  |  |
| Tex.-Au | 1,548 | 1,707,559 |  |  |  |
| Dalla | 51 | 48,347,418 |  |  |  |
| Fort | 197 | 11,383,720 |  |  |  |
| Galv | 4,397,000 | 8,602,000 | -48. | 6.447,000 |  |
| La.- - Shre | $\underset{5,283,058}{\mathbf{a}}$ | 4,737,802 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { a } \\ +11 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\underset{5,262,3}{\mathbf{a}}$ | ${ }_{\text {a }}^{166,398}$ |
| Total (5 | 7,557 | 4,778.499 | -1.6 | 0,572 | 7,370,467 |
| Wash.-Seattle | 58,434,9 | 45,740,587 |  | 43,266,982 | 38,314,500 |
| Spokane | 13,059,0 | 10,999,000 | +19.0 | 9,683,000 | 9,121,000 |
| Tac |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1,182 | +16 |  |  |
| -P | ${ }^{34,010}$ | 33,022, |  | 36,39 |  |
| Utah-S.L | 17,150,7 | ,904,2 |  | 15,29 | 13,384,852 |
| Neri.-Reno Ariz.-Phoenix |  | $\stackrel{\text { a }}{\text { a }}$ |  |  |  |
| Calif.-Fresno | 3.242,660 | 3,101,530 |  | 2,957,514 | 2,391,934 |
| Long Beach | 7,814,1 | $7,340,1$ |  | 7,35 | 6,403,199 |
| Los An | 00,951 | 247 |  | 166 |  |
| Oakland | 19,23 | 17 |  |  |  |
| Pasade | 6 | 6, |  |  | - |
| Sacram | 5.126. | ${ }_{4}$ | - |  | 4 |
| San Diego- | 222,541, | 175,649, | ${ }_{+26}^{+4}$ | 176,215 | 154,901 |
| ${ }_{\text {San }}$ Jose. | 22,379,986 | ${ }^{1}$ | +20.4 |  |  |
| Santa Barb | 1,436, | 1,139,834 | +26.0 | 1,499,801 | 1,018,292 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 603,221,795 | 583,248,728 | +3.4 | 6,195 | 35,889,4 |
| cities). | 12563,437,44 | 9,750,391,556 | +28. | 9,883,856,152 | 8,552,972,331 |
| Outside New | 4,511,964,55 | ,978,823,31 | +13. | ,023,208,7 | ,330,644 |
|  |  | Week End | ded $M$ |  |  |
|  | 1928. | 1927. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Inc. or } \\ \text { Dec. } \end{gathered}$ | 926 | 925. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 142,337,624 | 100,603,098 | +41.5 | 79,188,778 | 72,510,812 |
| Toront | 142,701, 334 | 107,500,159 | +32.7 | 85,703, | - $88.019,408$ |
| Winnipe | 55,344,610 | ${ }^{44,764.156}$ | +23. | 45,864,3 | 49,135,937 |
| Vancou | 21,530,292 | 16.580,1 | +2 | , | 4,5 |
| Ottaw | 8.20,6 | ${ }_{5}^{5,587,13}$ | + | 5, | ${ }_{4}$ |
| Halifax | 3,323,994 | ${ }_{2,515,706}$ | +32 | 2,497,391 | 2,214,641 |
| Hamilton | 5,749,096 | 5,090,246 | +12. | 4,125,574 | 3,759.162 |
| Calgary | 14,794,062 | 7,954,92 |  | 8,706 | 6,447.080 |
| John | 2,487,62 | 2,381,119 | $+4$ | 2,365,6 | - |
| ctoria | 2,550,532 | 1,882,523 | + | 1,971 | 7 |
| ndon | 2,816,341 | 2,778,505 |  | 2,312 | 4 |
| Eamont | $6,10.4$ | ${ }^{4}, 303,352$ | +42. | ${ }_{3}^{4} .32$ |  |
| Regina- | 5,068 | 3.608, | + 40 | 3,426 | 3 |
| Brandon | 863 58 | 475 |  |  | ${ }^{538,600}$ |
| Saskat | 2,2697 | 1,532, | +48 | 1,692,518 |  |
| N | 1,23 | 1,033 | +18.8 |  |  |
| Brantior | 1,2 | 944 | $+36$ | 921. |  |
| Fort willia |  | 793,4 | +5. |  |  |
| New West | 915 |  | + 3 |  |  |
| Medicieine |  | 282 | +6 |  |  |
| Peterbo | ${ }_{737}$ | 742,8 |  |  |  |
|  | 967 | 878.31 | +10. |  |  |
| itche | 1,075,6 | 97, | +10 |  |  |
| ndso | 5,201,5 | 4,791,102 |  |  |  |
| nce Al | 392.0 | 377, | , |  | 6 |
|  |  |  |  | - 7782,721 |  |
| ngs | 734,741 |  |  |  |  |
| hatham | - 8821,938 | 828,823 608,013 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total (31 citles) | 438,247,766 | 26,730,598 | +34.1 | 87,29\%,21 | 261,310,295 |


San Francisco Stock Exchange.-Record of transactions at San Francisco Stock Exchange, Mar. 24 to Mar. 30, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists:


Official notice has been given the San Franclsco Curb Exchange that the United t was recently merged. Effective Thursday, March 1 1928, United Bank \& Trust Co. stock was removed from trading on this Exchange and succeeded by stock of the
Security Bank \& Trust Co. Stock in the United Bank \& Trust Co. will be good dellivery against sales of Security Bank \& Trust Co. stok on a shar-for-share basis.
The ticker symbol for Security Bank \& Trust Co. stock will be "S."

Breadstuffs figures brought from page 2034.-All the statements below regarding the movement of grainreceipts, exports, visible supply, \&c., are prepared by us from figures collected by the New York Produce Exchange. First we give the receipts at Western lake and river ports for the week ending last Saturday and since Aug. 1 for each of the last three years.

| Recetpts at- | Flour. | Wheat. | Corn. | Oats. | Barley. | Rye. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | s. 196 lbs . | . 02000 |  | . 32 | bush.48lbs | . |
| Chicago | 238,000 | 422,000 | 1,957,000 | 870,000 | 153,000 | 26,000 |
| Minneapolls |  | 1,885,000 | 226,000 | 470,000 | 377,000 | 83,000 |
| Duluth |  | 939,000 | 8,000 | 18,000 | 253,000 | 279,000 |
| Milwauk | 38,000 | 37,000 | 271,000 | 105,000 | 176,000 | 14,000 |
| Toledo. |  | 61,000 | 26,000 | 30,000 |  |  |
| Detroit. |  | 28,000 | 22,000 | 26,000 |  |  |
| Indianapolis. |  | 67,000 | 326,000 | 166,000 |  |  |
| St. Louls | 131,000 | 558.000 | 981,000 | 448,000 | 20,000 |  |
| Peoria- | 79,000 | 34,000 | 378,000 | 252.000 | 69,000 |  |
| Kansas C |  | 497,000 | 666,000 | 58,000 |  |  |
| Omana. |  | 232,000 | 773,000 | 340,000 |  |  |
| Wichita |  | 146,000 | 23,000 | 4,000 |  |  |
| Slo |  | 12,000 | 307,000 | 114,000 | 3,000 |  |
| Tot. wk. '28 | 486,000 | 5,068,000 | 6,165,000 | 2,927,000 | 1,071,000 |  |
| Same week ${ }^{2} 7$ | 484,000 | 3,586,000 | 2,973,000 | 1,874,000 | 429,000 | 305,000 |
| Same week '26 | 402,000 | 3,498,000 | 4,212,000 | 2,648,000 | 802,000 | 229,000 |
| Since Aug. 1- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1925-...... 15,398,000 2699,984,000 172,096,000 170,411,00060,501,000 19,239,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Total receipts of flour and grain at the seaboard ports for the week ended Saturday, March 24, follow:


The destination of these exports for the week and since July 11927 is as below:

| Exports for Week and SinceJuly 1 to- | Flour. |  | Wheat. |  | Corn. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Week } \\ M a r .24 \\ 1928 . \end{array}\right\|$ | Since 1927. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week } \\ \text { Mar. } 24 \\ 1928 . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { Jully } 1 \\ & 1927 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{c\|} \hline \text { Week } \\ M a r .24 \\ 1928 . \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { July } 1 \\ & 1927 . \end{aligned}$ |
|  | ${ }^{\text {Barrels }}$ 7 7 . | Barrel | Bushe | Bushels. | Bush | ${ }^{\text {Bus }}$ |
| Continent.-...- | 1741,678 | ${ }^{3,002,989} 4$ | $1,027,912$ $1,980,518$ |  | 138,000 <br> 309,474 | ${ }^{1,754,895}$ |
| So \& Cent Amer- | 2,000 | -320,555 | 12,000 | 265,000 | 5,000 | ${ }^{228,000}$ |
| Other countries-.-- | 8.000 18.340 | - 3762,285 | 174,000 | 31,000 $1,232,003$ | 70,000 | 660.000 |
| otal 19 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total 1927 | 190,155 | 9,439,617 | 3,368,815 | 27,351,6 | 109,292 | 4,157,126 |

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:

| United States |  |  |  | $\stackrel{\text { Rye, }}{\text { bush, }}$ | Barley, bush. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Wheat, | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cors, } \\ & \text { bush. } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| New Y | 280,0 |  | 211,000 | 68.000 |  |
| Boston- |  | 77600 |  | 3,000 | ${ }_{1}^{11,000}$ |
| Baltimore | 477,0 | 154,000 | 49,000 | 6,000 | 197,000 |
| New Orlean | 465,00 | 382,000 | 83,000 | 205,000 |  |
| Galvest | 766,000 | 641,000 |  | 12,000 |  |
| For | 1,672,000 | 244,000 | 122,000 |  | 30,000 |
|  | 3,037,000 | 737,000 | 926,000 | 211,000 | 279,000 |
| Toledo | 1,652,000 | 86.000 | 151,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 |
| troit | 245,000 245,000 | 48,000 |  | 17,000 |  |
| leag | 3,019,000 | 16,118.000 | 5,238,000 | 577,000 | 174,000 |
| Mllwauke | 18.0000 | 3,229,000 | 1,073,000 | 7.000 | 0,000 |
| Duluth. | 0,374,000 | 592,000 | 399,000 | 3,202,000 | 526,000 |
| MInneapo | ,666, | 2,178,000 | 6,192,000 | 3970000 | 871,000 |
| Louis | 27 | 2 | ${ }_{413}^{234}$ | 3000 | 99000 |
| Kansas C | 7,717,000 | 9,318,000 | 184,000 | 104,000 | 132,000 |
| Wichita St. Josep | 2,454,000 | 403,000 |  |  |  |
| Peorla- | 3,000 | 1227,000 | $\begin{gathered} 18,000 \\ 18,000 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
| Indlanap |  | 1.589,000 |  |  |  |
| On Canal and River | 1,516.00 | 4,329,000 | 1,254,000 | 21,000 | $\begin{gathered} 55,0 \\ 20,0 \end{gathered}$ |

$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Total Mar. } 24 & 1928 & \ldots & 68,660,000 & 44,153,000 & 16,979,000 \\ \text { Total Mar. } & 4794,000 & 2,637,000\end{array}$
 Note.- Bonded grain not Included above: Oats-New York, 112,000 bushels;
Boston, 6,000 ; Baltimore, 29,000; total, 147,000 bushels, agalnst 48,000 bushels in 1927. Barley New York, 237,000 bushels: Boston, 56,$000 ;$ Baltimore, 184,000 ;

 Butrano a alioat, 231,000 D Duluth, 342,$000 ;$ on Lakes, $1,813,000$; Canal, 209,000 ;
total, 14,627, Lopo total, 14,627,000 bushels, agalnst $7,294,000$ bushels in 1927 .
Canadian-



 Summary-
 Total Mar. $241928 \ldots \overline{145,591.000} \overline{44,153,000} \overline{19,529,000} \overline{8,141,000} \overline{6,513,000}$

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 11927 and 1926, are shown in the following:

| Exports. | Wheat. |  |  | Corn. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1927-28. |  | 1926-27. | 1927-28. |  | 1926-27. <br> Since July 1. |
|  | Week Mar. 23. | Since July 1. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { July } 1 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week } \\ \text { Mar. } 23 . \end{gathered}$ | Since July 1. |  |
| North Amer-Black Sea---Argentine--Australia | 7,858,000 367,851,000 374,402,000 $8,000 \quad 9,320,000$ 39,196,000 |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Bushels. } \\ 652,000 \\ 604,000 \end{gathered}$ | Bushels. $10,449,000$ | Bushels. <br> 3,702,000 <br> 26,144,000 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $6,788,000$$2,064,000$ | 112,369,000 | 72,814,000 | 59,000 | 210,818,000 | 184,012,000 |
|  |  |  | 57,984,000 |  | 20,651,000 |  |
| Oth, countr's | 416,000 | $8,240,000$ $24,920,000$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,416,000 \\ 18,865,000 \end{array}$ | 1,666,000 |  | 2,620,000 |
| Total | 17,134,000 | 570,403,000 | 567,677,000 | 2,981,000 | 257,966,000 | 216,478,000 |

National Banks.-The following information regarding national banks is from the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, Treasury Department:

APPLICATIONS TO ORGANIZE RECEIVED.
Mar. 21-The First National Bank of Sabula, Iowa-The First National Bank of Trenton, Mich.
Corresondent, Roy T. Petrie, 50 South Riverside Drive,


Mar. 24-The Fitrst National Bank of Altoona, Kan- $\begin{gathered}\text { Correspondent, S. E. Wilson, Altoona, Kan. }\end{gathered}$
CHARTERS ISSUED.
Mar. 16-The Leola National Bank, Leola, Pa. President: Raymond E. DeWalt. Cashier: Warren G. Mar. 17-The National Bank for Savings in Los Angeles, Ca
Mar. 17-President: J. B. McCoook. Cashier: W. W. EVans. Mar. 17 - Buchanan County National Bank of Independence, $\$ 125,000$ Mar. 21-Thesident: A. G. Shellilito. National Bank of Exeter, Neb--....-. Onversion of Wallace \& Co., bankers, Exeter, Neb. Presideat, E. H. Gilbertson; Cashier, J. F. Vadnie.

Mar. 24-The THllamook National Bank, Tiliamook, ore-iel.
President, H. H. Rosenberg; Cashiler, Henry Heisel.
OHANGES OF TITLES.

Mar. 24-The City National Bank of Danbury, Conn., to "City Nationa The Manufacturers National Bank of Rockford, nilinols, Rock ford, IIl., to "T
of Rockford, II

CONSOLIDATIONS.
$\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar. } 21 \text { The First National Bank of Ashdown, Ark..................... } 25,000 \\ & \text { Bank of Ashdown, Ashdown, Ark. }\end{aligned}$ Oonsolidated under the Act of Ak-v. 71911 , as amended
Feb 25 1927, under the charter and title of "The First Feb. 25 1927, under the charter and title of "The First
National Bank of Ashdown," No. 10486, with capital stock of $\$ 50,000$.

| stock of $\$ 50,000$. <br> The First National Bank of Arcanum, Ohio |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

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 Wednes-

## day of this week: <br> By Barnes \& Lofland, Philadelphia:

|  |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
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 5 Phila. Suburb. Mtge. Guarantee
Co
10 Land Titile Bid. Corp. par $850-1$ 3 Sixty-Third St. Title \& Trust $-\ldots-28$
28
Adine Trust Co
RtghtsNat.
 1-3 Nat. Bank of Germantown.
$1-3$ Nat. Bank of Germantown $1-3$ Nat. Bank of Germantown ${ }_{5}$ Guarantee Tr. \& Sate Deposit--. -255 ${ }_{5}^{2}$ Guarantee Tr. \& © Safe Deeposit.-. -251 Bonds-
s3.000 St. Charles Hotel Co., Atlan\$3.000 St. Charles Hotel Co., Atlan-
tic City, 1 st $61 / 8,1945$
in $\$_{1000}^{1934}$ Benedict stone Corp. 1 ist 7 zs , ${ }^{92}$ 81, 1900 San Jacinto Holel C. CHousBy Wise, Hobbs \& Arnold, Boston:

| Shares. Stocks. $\$$ per sh. |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 3 Feed. Nat Bank, v, t. C.-1-1.-265 | ${ }_{25}^{23}$ Roston Wo |
|  | ${ }_{15}{ }^{\text {a }}$ R |
|  | 10 Boston W |
|  | 15 Wlggin T |
| Naumkeag St. Cotton Co..162 ex-div. | ${ }^{100}$ Royal T1 |
|  | 3 Bangor Hydro-Electri |
| Judlow Mig, Assoc............-198 |  |
|  | 25 New B |
| Great Northern Paper Co |  |
| orton Pew Fisheries, Ltd.-. 50.693 | 41 ER |
|  |  |
| ${ }_{900}$ Eastern Utilities Assocations | Bonds. Per |
| ${ }_{\text {are }}^{\text {are }}$ | $\$ 2,0$ |
| 20 Towle Mtg Co................ $851 /{ }^{\text {2 }}$ |  |
| secuitie |  |
|  |  |

## By R. L. Day \& Co., Boston:

 10 Atlantic Nat. Bank. 6 Federal Nat. Bank.-. $450-4503 / 2 \mathrm{ex}$ ediv
35 Frrst Nat. Bank. 5 Webster \& Atlas Nat. Bank 6 Masassoit-Pocasset Nat. Bank, ${ }^{1881 / 21 / ~ e x}$ Fall River -................-148 15 Hamilton Woolen Co-.......... 21 18 Pepperell MIts. Co-.....
14 Bates MIT.Co......... 10 Great Falls Mtg.
2 Lowell Hosiery
 2 Lowell Hosiery Co Finti-.
 10 Farr Alpaca Co
50 Androscoggin 7 Newmarket Mtg. Co-.... Connecticut Mills, 1st pret....-15 4 Peppérell Mfy. Co .......... 105 ${ }_{1 \text { Prov \& Wash. Ins. Co }}$ 3 Heywood Watefield Co. 1st pret. 8 10 Boston Woven Hose \& Rubber

 By Adrian H. Muller \& Sons, New York: Shares. Stocks. $\$$ per 5 sh. Shares. Slocks. 86 th Stree $\$$ per sh . 51 Margrave Lo 700 Tonopah Exten. Min. Co. 31 c . s Bondso Charms Co. 10 -yr. conv, Per Cent. 50 Eref, no par
 By A. J. Wright \& Co., Buffalo:
Shares.
Stocks.
Buff. Nast.



## DIVIDENDS.

Dividends are grouped in two separate tables. In the first we bring together all the dividends announced the current week. Then we follow with a second table, in which we show the dividends previously announced, but which have not yet been paid
The dividends announced this week are:



| Name of Company. | ${ }_{\text {Pert. }}$ | When Payable | $\stackrel{d}{\text { de. }}$ | Name of Compang | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per. } \\ \text { Cent. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { When } \\ \text { Payable. } \end{gathered}$ | Books Closed. Days Inclusioe. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Public Utilities (Continued). | $\begin{aligned} & 750 \\ & 11 / 20 \\ & 13 / 8 \\ & \text { 131.2 } \end{aligned}$ |  | Holders of rec. Mar. 15 | Public Utilities (Concluded). Northern Ohio P. \& L., $6 \%$ pf. (quar.) |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \text { Apr. } \\ \text { Apr } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Huders of rec. Mar. 15 Holders of rec. Mar. 15 |
| nsol. Gas, |  | Apr. | Holders of rec. Mar. 15 | $7 \%$ preferred (quar.) |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Holders of rec. Mar. 15 | Northern States Power, com. A. (qu.) |  |  |  |
| nsolld |  |  | Holders or rec. Mar. ${ }^{\text {Heda }}$ |  |  |  | Holders of rec. Mar. ${ }^{\text {Helders }}$ |
|  |  | Apr. 1 | Holders of rec. Mar. 12 |  |  |  |  |
| Partcilpating |  |  | Holders of rec. Mar. $15 a$ | Northwestern Utilities, prior lien pt. (qu.)- | $\begin{aligned} & 15 \\ & 1 \% \\ & 1 \% \end{aligned}$ |  | Holders of rec. Mar. ${ }^{\text {Hex }}$ Holders of rec. Mar. $20 a$ |
| Ver Tram |  |  |  | Oh10 Bell |  |  | Holders of rec. Mar. 150 |
| Gas \& Utilities, | $\begin{gathered} \text { si. } \\ 1 . \\ 18 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{1}^{11 / 65} 5$ |  | Helders of rec. May 15 |
| pre Power |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 隹h-Superior Tra |  |  | Holders of rec. Mar. $12 a$ <br> Holders of rec. Mar. $15 a$ |  |  |  |  |
| sne L | 13/4 | ${ }_{\text {apr }}{ }_{\text {ar }}(16$ |  | (e\% preferred (monthy) | 50 c . | Apay 1 | Holders of rec. Apr. 16 |
| st Bay Water Co |  |  | Holders of rec. Mar. 31 |  | 50c. 50 50. |  | Hoiders of rec. May 15 |
| stern Mass. |  |  | Holders of rec. Mar. 15 |  |  |  | Holders of rec. Mar. 15 <br> Holders of rec. Apr. 16 |
| N. J. Powe | 11/4. | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Apr. } & 2 \\ \text { Apr. } & 2 \\ \text { Apr } & 2\end{array}$ | Holders of rec. Mar. 15 |  |  |  |  |
| $8 \%$ prer. (quar.) |  |  | Hoiders of rec. Mar. ${ }^{\text {Helders of rec. }}$ | Ohio Public Serv., 1st pref. A. (mthly.) |  |  | Holders of rec. Mar. ${ }^{\text {He}}$ |
| Eastern States Power Corp., pp. | \$1.75 | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Apr. } & 2 \\ \text { May } & 1\end{array}$ | Holders of rec. Mar. $5 a$ |  |  |  | Holders of rec. Mar. 15 *Holders of rec. Mar. 23 |
| Eastern Texas Elec. Co., preer. (quar.) - | 11/6 |  |  | Ohio Telephone Serv., pref. (quar.) Ottawa L. H. \& Power, com. (quar.) - |  |  |  |
| tric Bond \& S |  |  | Holders of rec. Apr. 19 |  |  | Mar. 1 | Holders of rec. Mar. 15 Holders of rec. Mar. 15 |
| ctric Light \& Pow | 25. |  |  | Pacific Gas \& Elec., com. (quar.) |  |  | Holders of rec. Mar. 15 |
| Abingto Prockl | 50 c . | pr. 2 | Holders of rec. Mar. 15a |  | 500. | Apr. 16 | Mar. 31 to Apr. 10 |
| ecter |  |  |  | Pacific Lighting Corp., pref. (quar.) --- |  | Mar. 31 |  |
| ectric Pubilic Se |  | ${ }_{\text {Apr }} \begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. } \\ & \text { Apr. } \\ & 1\end{aligned}$ |  | Panama Power \& Light, pret. (quar.) -- |  |  |  |
| eetrio Public Util., pref. (a | \$1.75 |  | Holders of rec. Mar. 12 Holders of rec. Mar. $17 a$ |  |  | Apr. 1 |  |
| econd pre |  |  | Holders of rec. Mar. $17 a$ | Pennsylvania Gas \& Elec. Co., com. (qu.) | \$1.25 |  | 21 to Mar. 31 |
| El Paso Electric Co.. pret. A |  |  | Holders of rec. Apr. ${ }^{\text {Hem }}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Power Corp |  |  |  | ennsylvanta-Ohlo Pow. \& L. 56 pt.(qu.) |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Holders or rec. Mar. ${ }^{\text {Hedia }}$ | $7.2 \%$ pret. (monthl |  |  |  |
| deral Light \& Tra |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| da Power |  |  | of rec. Mar. 14 | prer. (m |  |  |  |
| da Publ |  |  | rec. Mar. 15 | Ivania Pr. \& Lt |  |  |  |
| kfort \& |  |  | 12 |  |  |  |  |
| 88 class A | \$2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | \$1 |  |  |
| General Pub. Util., $\$ 7$ D |  | AD | Ho | Phlladelphia Rap. Tran |  |  |  |
| Germantown Pass. Ry |  |  |  | Preterre |  |  | Holders of |
|  |  |  |  | Pr | 62 |  |  |
| Harrisburg |  |  |  |  | 14, |  |  |
| Gas Light | ${ }^{56 \mathrm{c}} 1$ |  |  | $\underset{\text { Prior prference }}{ }$ | $1{ }^{1 / 4}$ |  | Ho |
| ois Be |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| nols Nor. Util., 6 |  | May |  | ock |  |  |  |
| ols Po |  |  | Mar. 15 | er Corp | 11/2 |  |  |
|  |  |  | Hoders of re. | Providence Gas |  |  |  |
|  |  | Apr. ${ }^{\text {Apri }}$ | Holders of rec. Mar. 10 a |  | 13/4 |  |  |
| 6\% participating |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ternat. Po |  |  |  |  | 13 |  | Mar. 25 to ADr. 1 |
| ternat. Telen |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| national Utilu |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| lass A (qu |  |  | Holders of rec, Mar. $7 a$ | Pu |  |  |  |
| Publi |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jersey Cent. Power |  |  |  | Quebec Power, |  |  |  |
| Kansas City Po |  | Apr. | Holders of rec | Radio Corp. |  |  |  |
| sas City Pub |  |  |  | nat E |  |  |  |
| sas |  |  | H |  |  |  |  |
| Kentucky Securitles, | $11 / 2$ | ${ }_{\text {A }}{ }_{\text {Apr }}$ | Holders of rec. Mar. $20 a$ | 2d |  |  |  |
| urentide $P$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Long Island Lighting |  |  |  | 57 |  |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Mackay Companles, } \\ \text { Preferred (quar.) } \end{gathered}$ |  |  | Hol | S6 preerred |  |  |  |
| anhattan Ry | $13 /$ |  | Holders of rec. Mar. 20 | Partlcipating pref. |  |  |  |
| achusetts |  |  |  | d |  |  |  |
| 8\% |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Apr. } \\ \text { Apr. } 15 \end{array}\right\|^{15}$ |  | Southern C |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Southern Canada |  |  |  |
| emphis Po |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 36 preter |  |  | Holders of rec. Mar. 17 | ern Now Enslan |  |  |  |
| Srop |  |  | Holders of rec. Mar. $15 a$ | ern New Engla | 134 |  | Holders of rec. Apr. ${ }_{2}$ |
| Ele |  |  | Holders or rec. Mar. 1 | Southwestern Bell Te | 13 |  |  |
| Elec |  |  |  | Elpht pe |  |  |  |
| Middle West Utilities |  |  | H | So |  |  | Holders of rec. Mar. ${ }^{5}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| s6 preterred | \$1 |  |  | Valley w lard Gas \& |  |  |  |
| Midand Utilltes, 7 | 14/ | Apr. 6 | Holders of rec. Mar. | Prior preference (qua |  | Apr. 2 | 1 |
| 6\% prior lien |  |  | Holders of rec. Mar. 22 | Hor Water. L. © P P |  |  |  |
| $6 \%$ pret class A (quar | $13 / 2$ |  | Ho | Tennessee plectred (quar.) | 13 |  |  |
| Iwaukee Elec. Ry, \& | $1{ }^{13 / 2}$ | ${ }_{\text {ADr }}$ | Ho | $7.2 \%$ first | 1.80 50 c. |  | Holders of rec. Mar. ${ }^{\text {Hes }}$ |
| awk Valley |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| nongahelay | ${ }^{4314}$ | ${ }^{\text {Apr }}$ |  | Toledo Edison Co... $7 \%$ pref. A. (mthly.) |  | Apr |  |
| ntana power. con | ${ }_{500}^{14}$ |  |  | Twi |  |  | Hold |
| ntreal Telegraph |  |  | Holders of rec. Mar. 31 |  | $11 / 4$ |  |  |
| ountain States Pow uniclpal Service, pre |  | ${ }_{\text {AD }}^{\text {AD }}$ | Hol | Unlon Traction. P | 11/4 |  | Holders of rec. M |
| Natlonal Ele | ${ }_{*}^{135}$ | Apr. | Holders of rec. Mar. 20 | United Ga |  |  | Holders of rec. Mar. 15 a |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { ational }}$ Prefored |  |  |  | Unit |  |  | Holders of rec. Apr. ${ }^{\text {Hem }}$ |
| Nevada Caltr. Elec. |  | May | - | Pre |  |  |  |
| New England Gas \& |  |  | Holders of rec. Mar. | Preferred cl |  | AD | Holders of rec. Mar. 15 |
| \$6 preferred |  |  | Holders of rec. M | United Lt. | \$1. |  | Holders of rec. Apr. ${ }^{\text {He }}$ |
| w Eng. |  |  | Holders of rec. Mar. 17a | United Util | 13 | AD | Ho |
| Ow Englan |  |  | Holders of rec. Mar. $15 a$ | Utah Gas |  |  |  |
| Adjustment pref |  |  | Hoder or rec. Mar. 314 | ${ }_{86}$ preterred (a | , |  | Hoders of rec. Mar. 5 |
| \$6 preferred 'quar |  |  | $1 a$ | Uti |  |  | Holders of rec. Mar. ${ }^{\text {Hed }}$ |
| ew England Telep \& | 81.50 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ew Orleans Pu |  |  | 促 | Wa |  |  |  |
| WW York Cent. Elee |  |  | Holders of rec. Mar. 18 | $\underset{\text { Western M }}{\substack{\text { W } \\ \text { Western Po }}}$ |  |  |  |
| W Yorkst |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{a}$ |
| York |  |  | Holders of rec. Mar. 20a |  |  |  |  |
| Ntagara Falls Power pre |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | H | nipeg Electric Co., pro | 136 |  | Holders ot rec. Mar. 6 |
| rth Amer. Li | 81.50 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| eastern Pow |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $n$ Ind. P |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| North. Mrex. Pow. Preferred (quar.) |  |  | c. Mar. 15 | Chase Securities (qu |  |  | Holders of rec. Mar. $13 a$ |




| Name of Company. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per } \\ \text { Cent. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { When } \\ \text { Payable. } \end{gathered}$ | Books Closed Days Inclusive. | Name of Company. | $\begin{aligned} & i \pi \\ & t . \end{aligned}$ | $P \text { Pay }$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Books Clos } \\ & \text { Pays Inclu } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| tnv |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| dding. |  | Apr. |  | Kalbfleisch Corp. |  | ${ }_{\text {Apr. }}^{\text {Apr. }} 1$ |  |
|  |  | Ar. | * | Kautman ( C |  |  | Holders of rec. Mar. 24 |
| ${ }_{\text {Monthl }}^{\text {Mont }}$ |  | Jul | *Holders of rec. Mar. 19 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | *Holders of rec. July 20 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Holders of rec. Aug. 20 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 12 |  | rec. Mar. $20 a$ |
| M | *2 | Dec. | Holders of rec |  |  |  |  |
| Gludden | 1 | Apr. | Holders of rec. | Ke | 13 |  | a |
| $\underset{\text { Globe Gral }}{\text { cirst pre }}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Mar. } 29 & \text { to } & \text { Apr. } \\ \text { Mar. } & 29 & \text { to } \\ \text { Apr. } \\ 1\end{array}$ | K |  |  |  |
| Second |  | ${ }_{\text {AD }}$ | Mar. 29 to | Kelsey-Hayes Wheel, common (quar.) | ${ }^{625 \mathrm{c}} 50$. |  | ${ }_{\text {of rec. }}$ Mar. ${ }^{\text {to }}$ Ala |
| Globe W |  | ${ }_{\text {Apr. }}^{\text {May }}$ | Holders of rec. Mar. 20 |  |  |  | $f$ rec. Apr. $20 a$ |
| Goodd Dust C |  | Apr. | Holders of rec. Apr. $17 a$ | Kenneco | \$1.25 |  | Holders of rec. Mar. ${ }^{2 a}$ |
| Preterred |  | July | 8 a |  |  | ${ }^{\text {Aprr. }} 15$ | $5 a$ |
| dyear |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| year |  | ${ }^{\text {AD }}$ | Holders of rec Mar ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Kirby Lum |  |  | ${ }_{21}^{15 a}$ |
| Goodyea |  |  | Holders of rec. Mar. 20 |  |  |  | Holders of rec. Aug. 31 |
| Goodyear Tire \& R |  |  |  | Kir | 1 |  |  |
| ( ${ }^{\text {(Hi}}$ |  |  |  | Knott Corp. (quar.) |  |  |  |
| Common (ma |  | 10 | Holders of rec. Ma | Knox Hap |  |  | 5 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Holders of rec. Mar. $9 a$ |
| Preferr |  |  | Holders or rec. Adr. |  | $\begin{aligned} & 11 / 21 \\ & 30 \mathrm{c} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Non-voting stock | 62 |  | Holders of rec. Mar |  | 40 c . |  | Holders of rec. Mar. 10 d |
| Gotham Slik Ho | ${ }_{2}^{13}$ | ${ }_{\text {May }}^{\text {May. }}$ | Helders of rec. App |  | 13/4 |  | Holders of rec. Mar. 10a |
|  |  |  | Holders or rec. Mar. ${ }^{\text {Hed }}$ He |  |  |  |  |
| Resselli Chem |  |  |  |  | 40 c . |  |  |
| referred (quar.) | 113 |  |  |  | ${ }^{81}$ |  |  |
| Graton \& Knight Co.ipt. (qu) |  |  |  | Laconia |  |  |  |
| Great Lak | \$1 | M | Holders of rec. Mar. d16a |  |  | 析 |  |
| P |  |  |  | Lake Erie Boit \& N |  |  |  |
| Great Northern |  |  | Ho |  |  |  | ${ }^{\text {ga }}$ |
| $t$ W |  |  | Holders of rec. Mar. 15 d | Land Title | 3 | Mar. 31 |  |
|  | 13. | ${ }^{\text {Ap }}$ | H | Land Title Bl | 3/2/3 |  |  |
| Green (Daniel) Felt |  | Apr. | Hold | Lawrence Hotel-S Se United Hotels of |  |  |  |
| pref. | 2 | Apr. | Hо | Lawton Mill | 11/2 |  |  |
| Grefr Bros. Cooperage |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{2}^{13 / 4}$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{2}^{21 / 2}$ |  |  |
| Guardian Invest. |  |  | Holders of rec. Mar. 15 | Lehigh Valley Coal S | ${ }_{81}$ |  | Holders of rec. Mar. 15 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (Charles) |  |  | Ho | Prete |  |  |  |
| Preterr |  |  |  | Litbert |  |  | Holders of rec. Mar. $22 a$ |
| (\%) |  |  |  | Lite | 40 c . |  | Holders of rec. Mar. 14a |
| Hamiliton-Brow |  |  |  | Lig |  |  |  |
|  | 1 |  | Holders of rec. Mar. | Lion Oll Refi | 50 c . |  |  |
| Harbauer Compa |  |  | Holders of rec. Mar. 23 | Liq |  |  |  |
| Harbison |  |  | Holders of rec. Apr. | Loew's Bos |  |  |  |
| Harris (B. T.) Cos |  | ${ }_{\text {Ap }}$ | Holders of rec. Mar. $29 a$ | ${ }_{\text {Loew's }}^{\text {Low's }}$ | 22 | Mar. 31 |  |
| Hawailan Commerci |  |  | Holders of rec. Mar. 25 | Lone Star |  | Ma | Holders of rec. Mar. 20 |
| wailian Pineapple |  |  | Holders of rec. Mar. 31 | Loose-Wiles | 40 c |  | Holders of rec. Apr. 18a |
|  |  |  | Mar. |  | ${ }^{13 / 4}$ |  | $1 a$ |
| ath |  | Mar. 31 | Holders of rec. $M$ |  |  |  |  |
| Helme (G) |  |  | Holders of rec. Mar. $12 a$ | Lor |  |  | Holders of rec. A pr. $17 a$ |
| Preterred (quar.) |  |  | Holders of rec. Mar. 12 a | Lorillar | 13/4 |  |  |
| Monthly | ${ }_{355}{ }^{350}$. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Mac |  |  |  |
| Plicrest |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Preterred |  |  | Holders of rec | Mack | 81.5 |  |  |
| Holland Furn | *1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ra |  |  | Ho | Maxi |  |  | Holders of rec. Mar. $31 a$ |
| y oil (qu) |  |  |  | , | $115$ |  |  |
| (D. H | $23 / 2$ |  | Holders of rec. Mar. 24 |  |  |  | Holders of rec. Mar. 31 a |
| Hood Rubb | 51 |  | Mar. 211 | Manhat M | 31 |  | Holders or rec. Mar. ${ }^{\text {Holders of rec. Mar. } 20}$ |
| Hooven, |  |  | Mar. 21 to Mar. 31 | Class B | 1 |  | Holders of rec. Mar, 20 |
|  |  |  | Mar. 22 to Apr. ${ }^{1}$ | Ka | $\begin{aligned} & 1 / 10 \\ & 37760 \end{aligned}$ |  | $7 a$ |
| Howe |  |  | Morders of rec. Mar. $311 a$ |  |  |  | ab |
| Huason |  |  | Holders of rec. Mar. 120 | Mannin | 13/2 |  | Holders of rec. Mar. 31 |
|  |  |  | Mar |  |  |  |  |
| Hussmann |  |  |  | ${ }^{\text {M }}$ Preferred |  |  |  |
| Huttig S |  | AD |  | Marlin |  |  | Holders or rec. Mar. 22. |
| Hydraulic Pres |  |  | Holders of rec. Mar | Marte |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Ho | Marve | 800 |  | Hold |
| Mreterre | s1. |  |  |  | , | 2 | Holders of rec. Mar. 150 |
| ino | ${ }_{600}^{600}$ |  |  | Mat |  |  |  |
| Quart | 60 |  | Oct. 4 to Oct. 15 | Pr |  |  | Holders of rec. Mar. $16{ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| perial Tob. |  |  | Hol |  |  |  |  |
| Incorporated Inves | ${ }_{* \leqslant 1}^{e 2}$ | ${ }^{\text {Jupl }}$ | Holders of rec. June 290 | MeCaskey Resis |  | Apr. | Holders of rec. Mar. 23 |
| Indians Pipe Lin | \$1 | M | Holders of rec. Apr. 20 | Mc | ${ }_{*}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| a | 14 |  | H | Mc | \$1 |  | Hol |
| ustrial Acceptance | ${ }_{2}$ |  | Holders of rec. Mar. 23 | ${ }^{\text {Mr }}$ |  |  | Ho |
| Iustries Develon |  |  |  | McLel | 11/2 |  | Holders of rec. M |
| and | $\stackrel{13}{50}$ |  | Holders of rec. Mar. $15 a$ | M |  |  | Ho |
| rance |  |  |  |  |  |  | Holders of rec. Mar. ${ }^{157}$ |
| rcontinental Rub |  | Mar. 31 | Holders of rec. Mar. $24 a$ | Merchan | ${ }_{37}$ |  |  |
| lake Steam | 81.50 |  | Mar. ${ }^{17}$ to Apr | Merchants |  |  |  |
| mat. Busine | 81. | ${ }_{\text {Apr }}^{\text {Apr. }}$ | Holders of rec. Mar. $222 a$ | Merck | 81 |  | H |
| ernat. Buttonhole Mach. (q) | 81.75 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ernat. Equities. |  |  | Hol | Mer | \$1.25. |  |  |
| ernational Harvester, com. (Q) | 1 | $\mathrm{Apr}^{\text {apr }}$ | Holders of rec. Mar | Metropolltan P | 11/4 |  |  |
| ternat. Match, com Particioating pret. |  |  | Holders of rec. Mar | exican Pe |  |  | ${ }_{\text {a }}$ |
| International Nicke |  |  | Holders of rec. Mar. $15 a$ | Midlan | ${ }_{81}$ |  |  |
| ernational Pap | $13 / 3$ |  | Holders of rec. Apr. ${ }^{2 a}$ | Com |  |  | Holder |
| seven per cent |  |  | Holders of rec. Apr. ${ }^{2 a}$ | ${ }_{\text {Pr }}$ |  | ADP | Holders of rec. Mar. 23 a |
| rna |  |  | Holders of rec. Mar. 31 |  |  |  | Hoiders of rec. Mar. ${ }^{23 a}$ |
|  |  |  | Iar. 31 |  |  |  | Helders or rec. Mar. ${ }^{\text {H/ }}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | M | Holder |
|  |  |  | a | Pr | 13 |  | Holders of r |
| ernat. Securitles |  |  |  | Pr |  |  | Holters of r |
| Preterred (monthty) |  |  | rec. Mar. | Monsanto Chemical |  |  | Hoiders of rec. |
| ernational silver | 13/4 |  | Holders of rec. Mar. 120 | 硡 |  |  |  |
| tertype Corp., 1st pref. (q |  |  | Holders of rec. Mar. 21 | Mo |  |  | Holders of rec. Mar. Hodders of rec. Apr. $2 a$ |
| nd Creek C |  |  | Holders of rec. Mar. 26 a |  |  |  | Holders of r |
| parras 'qu1 | \$1.50 |  | Holders of rec. Mar. $26 a$ |  |  |  |  |
| Herson Fuse \& Elec. |  |  | * Holders of rec. Mar. 15 |  |  |  |  |
| Tea, com. (qu |  |  | Holders of rec. Apr Mar. $15 a$ | ${ }_{\text {Mou }}$ |  |  | ${ }_{2}$ |
| dis-Manville Corp., com. (qu |  |  | Holders of rec. Apr. $2 a$ |  |  |  |  |
| \& Laughlin Steel, pref. |  |  | Holders of rec. Mar. $19 a$ Holders of rec. Mar. $15 a$ | Mountatn Producer Muntelp. Flnan. ${ }^{\text {Com }}$ |  |  |  |


| ame of Company. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Per } \\ \text { Cent. } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Pay |  | Name of Company. |  |  | Day: |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| urphy ( G |  | June | Holders of rec. May 22 | R. S. Music, | c. | ${ }_{31}^{16}$ |  |
| Quart | 25 c . |  |  |  |  |  | Holders of rec. Mar. $17 a$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Murray Ohio } \\ & \text { Participat } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | Holders of rec. Mar. $20 a$ Holders of rec. Mar. $20 a$ | ${ }_{\text {Reece }} \mathrm{B}$ | 35c | ${ }^{\text {Adpr }}$ Apr ${ }^{2}$ | Holders of rec. Mar. 15 |
| yer | 66 |  | Ho |  |  |  |  |
| Preterred (4 | ${ }_{1}^{2}$ | ${ }_{\text {Mar }}$ | Holders of rec. M |  | 1 |  |  |
| National |  | May | Holders of rec. Apr. 16 |  | 15 |  |  |
| Qu |  |  | Holders of rec. July | Remington Typewriter, 1st pret. (quar.) | 13/4 |  |  |
| Nattonal Bisc | \$1. |  | Holders of rec. Mar. 30a | Reo | oc. |  | Holders of rec., Mar. ${ }^{\text {aa }}$ |
| National Breweries, Preferred ( (quar.) | 14/4 |  |  |  | c. | Apr. | Holders of rec. Mar. ${ }_{\text {a }}$ |
| National Candy | 43 |  | Ma | Repubil |  |  |  |
| Frrst and second p |  |  | Holders of rec. Mar | Re | \$1.25 |  |  |
| Cash |  |  |  | Rice-stix Dry Goods, com. (quar.)...-- | 37 |  |  |
| Premerered (1-200r | ${ }_{150}$ |  | Holders of rec. Mar |  | 13/4 |  | Holders of rec. Mar. 15 |
| Preter | 15 c | AD | Holders of rec. Ma | ${ }_{\text {R1 }}^{\text {R1 }}$ | ${ }_{25 \mathrm{c}}^{75 \mathrm{c} .}$ |  |  |
| Prer. | (\%) |  | Holders of rec. Ma |  | ${ }^{255 c}$. | May | ${ }_{5 a}$ |
| National Casket | s1 |  | Holders of rec. $d$ May $2 a$ | Richman | \$1.50 |  |  |
| Nat. Dalry Product |  |  |  | Ri |  |  |  |
| Preferred A \& B | \$1.75 |  | Holders of rec. Mar. $19 a$ | Rigney \& Co., pref. |  |  |  |
| National Lead, co | s1. |  | Holders of rec. Mar. 20 aj |  |  |  |  |
| ferred B (qu |  |  | H | Royal Baking Pow |  | 1 | Holders of rec. Mar. $15 a$ |
| National Licorree, | 1 |  |  |  | 11/2 |  | Holders of rec. Mar. $15 a$ |
| Natonal Standard Co. | ${ }_{750}$ |  |  | Ru | ${ }^{600}$. |  |  |
| Natlonal Sugar Refin |  |  | H |  | \$3 | Apr. 1 | Holders of rec. Mar. 20 |
| National Surety |  |  |  |  |  |  | H |
| National Tea, com. | \$1 |  | Holders of rec. Mar. 14a |  |  |  | June 10 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Sept. 9 to Sept. 20 |
| Nelson (Herman) C |  |  |  |  |  |  | Sept. 9 to $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } 20 \\ & \text { Dec. } \\ & 9\end{aligned}$ |
| Nelson (Herman) | ${ }^{1}$ | AD |  |  |  |  |  |
| - Stock div | ${ }_{61} 1$ |  |  |  |  |  | H |
| Nevada Consol. ${ }^{\text {C }}$ | 37 | Mar. | Ho | St. L. Ro |  | ${ }^{2}$ |  |
|  | \$2 |  |  | Preterred (quar.) --.-.-...-.-.-.- | $11 / 4$ |  |  |
| Newmont Mining ( |  |  | H | V |  |  |  |
| Newton Ste |  |  | *Holders of rec. Mar | St. Re |  |  |  |
| New York Alr Brake |  |  | Apr $10 a$ | S | 136 |  |  |
| N. Y. Loan \& Secur | \$2 |  |  | Sandusky Cen |  |  |  |
| Y. Title \& Mtge. | ${ }_{5}^{4}$ | ${ }_{\text {Apr. }}$ | H | Sangamm | 50 c . |  |  |
| Extra | 1 |  | ${ }_{\text {Holders }}$ of rec. Mar. 23 | Santa Cruz |  | AD |  |
| Y. Tra |  |  | Holders of rec. Apr. ${ }^{2}$ | Savage Ar | 14 |  | Holders of rec. Mar. 15 |
| Nipissing Mines, | 7 |  | ${ }_{\text {Ho }}$ | Schnestinerer(B. (Guar) \& |  | ${ }_{\text {Ma }}$ |  |
| A |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| American Provi |  |  | Holders of rec. Mar. $d 10$ a |  |  |  |  |
| Preferred |  |  |  | Sch | 87 |  |  |
| cldental |  |  | Holders of rec | Common (qua | 87 |  |  |
| Ilvie Flou |  |  | Holders of rec. Mar. 20a |  |  |  |  |
| Onlo Leather, 1 stst pref. | ${ }_{n 3}^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ohto Seamle |  |  |  | Scott |  | Mar. 31 | Ho |
| Well |  | Apr. |  | Scullin S | 75 c . |  | Holde |
| Ontarlo Loan \& Deb | ${ }_{3}$ | Apr | Holders of rec. Mar. 16 Ca | Seagrave CorD. (quar.) --.....-- | ${ }^{\text {w300. }}$ |  | Hol |
| Orange C |  |  |  | First and second preferred (quar.).--- |  |  | Holders of rec. Mar. 15 |
| Orpheum Cireutit, pret. |  | ${ }_{\text {Apr }}$ |  | eter | $21 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ |  |  |
| Otis Elevator |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Otis }}^{\text {Preterred, }}$ (teel, prior pret | 18 | ${ }_{\text {Apr }}^{\text {Apr }}$ | Holders of rec. Mar. $31 a$ | Segal Look \& Hardw | 13/6 | Apr. 15 |  |
|  |  |  |  | Sel |  |  |  |
| Common, | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} 371 / 2 \mathrm{c} \\ 81.75 \end{gathered}\right.$ |  | Holders of rec. Mar. 23 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { seivers } \\ & \text { Service } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| Owens Bottle, comm |  |  | H |  |  |  |  |
| Preterred (quar.) | $1 \%$ | ${ }_{\text {Apr }}^{\text {Apr }}$ | H | Sha | 50e. |  |  |
|  | 30 c |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Packard |  |  | 5a | Shell | 35 | Ma |  |
|  | ${ }^{25 \mathrm{c}}$ | AD |  | Sherw |  |  |  |
| Packer | *s | Apr. | Ho | Shredd |  |  |  |
| Page-Hershe |  |  |  | 兂 |  |  |  |
| Palmolive-P |  | Apr. | Holders of rec. Mar. 20a | Sh | 13/6 | AD |  |
| ramount Fam. Lask | \$2 |  | Holders of rec. Mar. $15 a$ |  | 750. |  |  |
| Parke Davis \& C |  |  | Holders of rec. Mar. 15 | Silver | 256 | Apr | Hol |
|  |  |  |  | $\sin$ |  | Mar |  |
| Fk Utah Con |  |  | Holders of rec. Mar. $15 a$ |  |  |  |  |
| Peabody Coal |  |  |  | Sloss-Sherfield Steel \& Iron, pret. (qu.)- | 1\% |  | Hol |
| Pender (D.) Grocery |  | AD | Holders of rec. Mar. 15 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Preferre |  |  |  |
| Penn Dixio |  |  | H | Southern Ice Co., D | \$1.75 |  | Hol |
| aney (l) |  | Mar | H | South Porto Rico Suga |  |  |  |
| Peooles Drus | 55 | Apr | H | Preterr |  | Apr |  |
| Perfection Sto | 37 | Apr | Ho | uth | * 1 | apr |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Spalding | \$1.25 | Apr. |  |
|  |  |  | Olders of rec. Aug. $20 a$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Sperry |  | ${ }_{\text {Ap }}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ontiny |  |  | Holders of rec. Dec. 20 | Stana. ${ }^{\text {c }}$ |  |  |  |
| Pet Mik |  | apr | H | standar |  |  |  |
| Pettibone-Mililiken Co. | 1 | Appr: |  | Stan |  | Ma | Holders of rec. Ma |
| Petroleum Royalty, D |  | Apr | Mar. 26 to Mar | $\stackrel{\text { Pre }}{ }$ |  |  | Holders of rec. Mar. 19 a |
|  | 3/c. |  |  | Standard Oil (Ohto) |  |  |  |
| Phila |  | ${ }_{\text {Mar. }}{ }^{\text {Adr. }}$ |  | Stan |  |  | H |
| Philladelphla Dairy Prod |  | Adr. | Holders of rec. M | Stanley Stanley W |  | Apr. |  |
| ps Jone |  | May |  | State Theatre (Bos'on). |  |  |  |
| Plek (Albert) \& C |  | Apr. | Holders of rec. Ma | St |  | Mar. |  |
| Bakeries of Amer. |  | dis. |  | St | $13 / 4$ |  | Holders of re |
| Plerce Governor. comm | 37 | Apr. | Holders of rec. M | In-B |  |  |  |
| Pittsburgh Plate Glas | 11 | ${ }_{\text {Apr }}^{\text {Apr. }}$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Apr }}$ | Hot |
| Irrie Plpe Line (q |  | Apr. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pratt \& Lamber | ${ }^{750}$. | Apr. | Holders of rec. $\mathrm{Ma}^{\text {He}}$ | Pr |  |  | Ho |
| Pressed | 136 | Mar. 31 | Holders of rec. M |  |  |  | Holders of rec. Mar. ${ }^{\text {Hed }}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {Price }}$ Pro Bro |  |  | H | Q |  |  | Holders of rec. June $15 a$ |
| Preer \& Gamble, |  |  |  | Sulll |  | ADr |  |
| Pro-phy-1ac-tic Brush, |  |  |  | 8ned |  |  |  |
| O1, |  | ${ }^{\text {AD }}$ |  | Participating |  |  |  |
|  |  | Ad |  |  |  |  | eo. Mar. 1 |
| aker Oats, com. (quar |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Preferred (quar.) | $13 / 2$ |  | Holders of rec. May | Telling-Bell V |  |  |  |




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 , above were as follows: Average total Mar. 24, $\$ 72,553,000 ;$ actual totals Mar. 24,
$\$ 71,373,000 ;$ Mar. $17 ; \$ 74,235,000 ;$ Mar. $10, \$ 2,738,000 ;$ Mar. $3, \$ 4,569,000 ;$ Feb
$25, \$ 9,256,000 ;$ Feb. $18, \$ 9,256,000$. Bills payable, rediscounts, acceptances and other liabilitiles, average for week Mar. 24, $\$ 855,218,000 ;$ Mar. 17, $\$ 872,190,000$;
Mar. $10, \$ 863,531,000 ;$ Mar. 3, $\$ 832,889,000 ;$ Feb. $25, \$ 840,037,000$. Mar. $10, \$ 863,531,000 ;$ Mar. $3, \$ 832,889,000 ;$ Feb. $25, \$ 840,037,000 ;$ Feb. 18 ,
$\$ 861,182,000$. Actual totals Mar. $24, \$ 868,942,000 ;$ Mar. $17, \$ 829,148,000 ;$ Mar. $\$ 861,182,000$. Actual totals Mar. 24, $\$ 868,942,000 ;$ Mar. 17, $\$ 829,148,000 ;$ Mar.
$10, \$ 861,004,000$; Mar. 3, $\$ 836,284,000 ;$ Feb. $25, \$ 873,061,000$; Feb. 18, $\$ 838,336$,-
000 . 1000.

* 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., $\$ 54,410,000$; Guaranty Trust Co., $\$ 70,373,000$; Farmers' Loan \& Trust Co., $\$ 2,024,000$; Equitable Trust Co., $\$ 93,586,000$. Balances carried in banks in
foreign countries as reserve for such deposits were: National City Bank, $\$ 45,962,000$ Chase Naational Bank, $\$ 1,920,000 ;$ Bankers Trust Co... $\$ 1,293,000$; Guaranty Trust
Co., $\$ 2,878,000$; Farmers' Loan \& Trust Co., $\$ 2,024,000$; Equitable Trust Co., Co., $\$ 2,878$
$\$ 6,572,000$.
c Deposits in foreign branches not included.
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.

|  | Averages. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Cash Reserve in Vault. | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Reserve } \\ \text { in } \\ \text { Depostartes } \end{array}\right\|$ | Total Reserve. | b Reseroc Requtred. | Surplus Reserve. |
| Members Federal Reserve Bank- | \$ | $\underset{630,102,000}{\delta}$ | $630,102,000$ | 623,757,470 | 6,344,530 |
| State banks * | 3,659,000 | $1,876,000$ | $\begin{gathered} 30,102,000 \\ 5,535,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r}623,757,470 \\ 5,031,360 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $6,344,530$ 503,640 |
| Trust companies*- | 6,356,000 | 8,694,000 | 15,050,000 | 14,776,050 | 273,950 |
| Total Mar. 24 | 10,015,000 | 640,672,000 | 650,687,000 | 643,564,880 | 7,122,120 |
| Total Mar. 17 | 9,674,000 | 654,891,000 | 664,565,000 | 657,723,270 | 6,841,730 |
| Total Mar. 10 | $\begin{aligned} & 10,167,000 \\ & 10.596,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 648,299,000 \\ & 651,477.000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 658,466,000 \\ & 662,073,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 654,818,170 \\ & 565.829 .830 \end{aligned}$ | $3,647,830$ $5,243,170$ |
| Total Mar. 3 | $10,596,000$ | $651,477,000$ | $662,073,000$ | 565,829,830 | 5,243,170 |

* 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, but in the case of members of the Federal Reserve Bank inand trust companies, but ins the amount of reserve caquired on net time deposits, which was as follows: Mar. $24, \$ 21,466,860$ Mar. $17, \$ 20,793,870 ;$ Mar. $10, \$ 20,728,710 ;$ Mar. $3, \$ 21,-$
Ma7,000; Feb. 25, $\$ 21,312,750 ;$ Feb. 18, $\$ 21,768,450$.

|  | Actual Figures. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Cash Reserve in Vautt. | Reserve in Depositartes | Total Reserve. |  | Surplus Reserve. |
| Members Federal Reserve Bank. | \$ |  | $\frac{8}{8}$ |  | 18,346,490 |
| Reserve Bank State banks * | 3,724,000 | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 637,996,000 \\ 1,745,000 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $637,996,000$ $5,469,000$ | $619,649,510$ $5,067,000$ | $18,346,490$ 402,000 |
| Trust companies* | 6,279,000 | 8,799,000 | 15,078,000 | 14,742,450 | 335,550 |
| Total Mar. 24 | 10,003,000 | 648,540,000 | 658,543,000 | 639,458,960 | 19,084,040 |
| Total Mar. 17 | 9,740,000 | 697,528,000 | 707,268.000 | 661,959,840 | 45,308,160 |
| Total Mar. Total Mar. | 9,514.000 $9,935,000$ | 637,051,000 | $646,565,000$ $665,364,000$ | 651,586,830 | $-5,021,830$ |
| Total Mar. 3 | 9,935,000 | 655,429,000 | 665,364,000 | 664,359,870 | 1,004,130 |

[^2]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 theClearing House are as follows:

COMBINED RESULTS OF BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES IN

|  | Loans and Investments. | Demand Deposits. | Total Cash in Vaults. | Reserve in Depostarles. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Week Ended |  |  | ${ }^{8}$ | ${ }^{8}$ |
| Nov. 26 | 7.526.722.000 | 6,183,811,700 | 86,031,600 | 800,450,800 |
|  | 7,601,347,100 | 6,266,36', 500 | 86,962,900 | 818,811,500 |
| Dee. 10 | 7.537,309.500 | 6.286.819.400 | 89,085,500 | 811,488,000 |
| Dee. 17 | 7.567,275,900 | 6,292.581,100 | 97,111,900 | 822.545,300 |
| Dec. 24 | 7,632,582,400 | 6,261,887,800 | $105.223,300$ $98.285,100$ | 808,138,000 |
| Dec. 31 | 7,757,544,700 | 6,324,178,800 | 98,285. 100 | 825,703,100 |
| Jan. 71928 | 8.004,166,800 | 6,578,552,700 | 90.382 .500 | 8. 3,495,100 |
| Jan. 14 | 7.818,801.000 | 6,403,172 400 | 87.029.800 | 843,208.300 |
| Jan. 2 | 7.709,982.100 | 6,386.686,500 | .9.986.800 | $832,138,000$ |
| Jan. | . 769.182 .000 | 6,279,035,900 | $78,740,100$ | 814,959.800 |
| Fe | 7.697, 104,000 | 6,289,144,400 | 81.738 .000 | 813,688,600 |
| F | 7.617,852,900 | 6.205,379,900 | $81,018.100$ | 799,967,500 |
| Feb. 18 | 7,582,973,000 | 6,153,176,000 | 78.527 .500 |  |
| Feb. ${ }^{\text {Mar. }}$ | 7.509.494,600 | $6.118,607,900$ $6.235,714,800$ | $78.380,400$ $78,376.800$ | $793,230.200$ $810,495,100$ |
| Mar. 10 | 7,600,329,300 | 6.229.438,200 | 77,635,600 | 802,121.900 |
| Mar. | 7.685.839.100 | 6,307,046,500 | 76,096.600 | 832,861,300 |
| Mar. | 7,642,603,700 | 6,181,812,500 | 75,313,500 | 810,404,900 |

New York City Non-Member Banks and Trust Com-panies.-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 ts, theee ciphers 10001 omitted.)

| CLEARING NON-MEMBERS <br> Week Ending Mar. 241928. | Capital. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Net } \\ \text { Profits. } \end{gathered}$ | Loans, Discounts, Invest\& C . | $\begin{gathered} \text { Cash } \\ \text { in } \\ \text { Vuult. } \end{gathered}$ | Reserve with Legal Deposttories. | Net Demand Deposits. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Net } \\ \text { Time } \\ \text { Deposits. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Members of Fed'l Res've Bank. | 1,000 | $\stackrel{\$}{\$}, 018$ | $\stackrel{\mathrm{S}}{18,217}$ | Average. 87 <br> 276 | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Average. } \\ \$ \\ 1,404 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Averape. } \\ 9 \\ 9,684 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Average. } \\ 8,063 \end{array}$ |
| Grace Nat Bank... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Trust Company Not Member of the |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Federal Reserve Bank: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mech Tr, Bayonn | 500 | 740 | 9,389 |  | 189 | 3,418 | 5,799 |
| Gr'd aggr., Mar. 24 | 1,500 | 2,758 | 27,606 | 363 | 1,593 | a13,102 | 9,862 |
| Comparison with pr | ev. week |  | +412 +1 | -126 | -17 | -191 | +10 |
| Gr'd aggr., Mar. 17 | 1,500 |  | 27,194 | 489 | 1,610 | 13,293 |  |
| Gr'd aggr., Mar. 10 | 1,500 | 2,748 | 27,217 | 438 | 1,605 | 12,960 | 9,955 |
| Gr'd aggr., Mar. 3 | 1,500 | 2,748 | 26,439 | 492 | 1.563 | 12,677 | 9,782 |
| Gr'd aggr., Feb. 20 | 1,500 | 2,748 | 26,043 | 422 | 1;562 | 12,859 | 9,886 |

a United States deposits deducted, $\$ 426,000$. Bills payable, rediscounts,
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.

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { March } 28 \\ & 1928 . \end{aligned}$ | Chanoes from Preplous Week | $\underset{1928 .}{\substack{\text { arch } \\ 121}}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mar. } 144 \\ 1928 . \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 8 \\ 78,400,000 \end{gathered}$ | chanzed | 8.400.000 | $10$ |
| Surplus and profits | 07, | 0,000 |  | 96.519.000 |
| Loans, disc ts e invest ts | 1, $680,061,000$ | -9,241,000 | 11699,322.000 | 679.523.000 |
| Due to banks | 147,511,000 | -8,371,000 | 155,882,000 | 153,347.000 |
| Time deposits. | 316,393,000 | +4,605,000 | 311,788.000 | 301,74 |
| United States deposits... | ,488,000 | ,714,000 | 34,202,000 | 27,141,000 |
| Due from other banks... | 75,306,000 | -941,000 | 84,517.000 | 80,419,000 |
| Res've in legal | 83,454,000 | -1.721.000 | 85,175,000 | 85,585,000 |
| Cash in bank.... | 78,000 | -6.000 | 4.000 | 9.728,000 |

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, all to be kept with the Federal Reserve Bank. "Cash in vaults" is not a part of legal reserve. For trust companies not members of the Federal Reserve System the reserve required is $10 \%$ on demand deposits and includes "Reserve with legal depositaries" and "Cash in vaults."

| Two Ciphers (00) omitted. | Week Endea March 241928. |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mar. } 17 \\ 1928 . \end{gathered}$ | Mar. 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Members of F.R. System | Trust Compantes. | 1928. Total. |  |  |
| Capital | 53,300,0 | 9,500,0 | 62,800,0 | 62,800,0 | 62,800,0 |
| Surplus and profits. | 167,762,0 | 17,914,0 | 185,676,0 | 185.631.0 | 185,084,0 |
| Loans, disc'ts \& invest. | 999,386,0 | 100,548,0 | 1,099,934,0 | 1,097,561,0 | 1,093,948,0 |
| Exch, for Clear. House | 38,596,0 | 983,0 | $39.579,0$ | ${ }_{9}^{41,977.0}$ | 37,361,0 |
| Due trom banks | 94,085,0 | 515,0 3 |  | 999,730,0 | 86.229,0 |
| Bank deposits Individual dep | 134,360,0 | $3,269,0$ $52,437,0$ | $137,638,0$ $665,449,0$ | 143,987,0 | ${ }^{142,119,0}$ |
| Time deposits.. | 191,704,0 | 28,225,0 | 219,929,0 | 218,088,0 | $664,785,0$ $219,080,0$ |
| Total deposits. | 939,085,0 | 83,931,0 | 1,023,016,0 | 1,037,519,0 | 1.025,984,0 |
| Res. with legal depos.- |  | 8,644,0 | 8,644,0 | 9,366,0 | 8,481,0 |
| Res, with F. R. Bank- | $70,865,0$ |  | $70.865,0$ | 72.286 .0 | 71,395,0 |
| Cash in vault* | 9,530,0 | 2,798,0 | 12,328,0 | 12.069 .0 | 11,548,0 |
| Total res. \& eash held- | $80,395,0$ | 11,442,0 | 91,837,0 | ${ }^{93.921 .0}$ | 91,424,0 |
| Reserve required..... | 69,037,0 | 10,247,0 | 79,284,0 | 80,146,0 | 80,009,0 |
| Excess reserve and cash in vault. | 11,358,0 | 1,195,0 | 12,553,0 | 13,575,0 | 11,415,0 |

## 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 RESOURGES AND LIABILITIES OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS AT THE CLOSE OF bUSINESS MARCH 281928.


| RESOURCES | (Concludeded)- |
| :--- | :--- |
| Ttoo Ciphers | (00) omitteal. | RESOORCES (Concluded)-

Troo Clphers ( 00 omitted.

Total bills and securities. Due from forelgn banks.
Uncollected items Bank premises....
 F. R. notes in actual circulation.
Deposits: Deposits:
Member
Government Forelgn bank-
Other deposits. Totaldeposits
Deferred availabiinty items

Capital pald in | Capital paid in.........- |
| :--- |
| Surplus. | Allother ilabilities.

Totallablittes_-_- Memoranda.
Reserveratlo (per cent) -
Contingent liability on bilis pur-
chased for forelgn correspond'ts
chased for forelgn oorrespond'ts
F. R. notes on hand (notes rec'd
from F. R. Agent less notes in

$\qquad$ FEDERAL RESERVE NOTE AGCOUNTS OF FEDERAL RESERVE AGENTS AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS MARCH 281928.

| Federal Reserve Agent at- | Total. | Boston. | New York. | phala. | Cleveland. | Richmond | Allanta. | Chicajo. | St. Louts. | Minneap. | Kan.Cety. | Dallas. | San Pran, |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Two cophers ( 00 ) omitted. <br> F.R. notes rec'd from Comptroller | $\frac{8}{2,823,560,0}$ | 226,541,0 | 747,099,0 | 177,848,0 | 262,841,0 |  | $\stackrel{\text { S }}{\text { 23,820,0 }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| F. R. notes held by F. R. Agent.- | $8,869,300,0$ | $226,541,0$ <br> $86,170,0$ | $747,099,0$ <br> $285,360,0$ | $\begin{array}{r}177,848,0 \\ 20,100,0 \\ \hline 15\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}262,841,0 \\ 40,980,0 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $106,691,0$ <br> $26,204,0$ <br> 80, | $234,820,0$ <br> $62,200,0$ <br> $122,020,0$ | $\begin{aligned} & 439,979,0 \\ & 158,700,0 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 78,349,0 \\ & 18,170,0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 79,806,0 \\ 18,624,0 \end{array}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 103,544,0 \\ 38,710,0 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & 64,822,0 \\ & 21,382,0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 301,220,0 \\ 92,700,0 \end{array}$ |
| F. R. notes issued to F. R. Bank Collateral held as securlty for | 1,954,260,0 | 140,371,0 | 461,739,0 | 157,748,0 | 221,861,0 | 80,487,0 | 172,620,0 | 281,279,0 | 60,179,0 | 61,182,0 | 64,834,0 | 43,440,0 | 208,520,0 |
| Gold and gold certificates. <br> Bk. | 414,140,0 | 35,300,0 | 205,150,0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gold redemption fund.-.-...- | 99,152,0 | 16,954,0 | 18,572,0 | 9,771,0 | 13,949,0 | 6,483,0 | 20,000,0 | 1,508,0 | $8,600,0$ $1,324,0$ | $14,167,0$ 973,0 | 4,247,0 | $17,303,0$ $2,718,0$ | $40,000,0$ $13,702,0$ |
| Gold fund-F. R. Board | $817,971,0$ 839,382 | 28,000,0 | 25,000,0 | 92,777,0 | 105,000,0 | 9,500,0 | 106,500,0 | 225,000,0 | 25,500,0 | 37,000,0 | 45,860,0 |  | 108,834,0 |
| Eligiblepap | 839,382,0 | 107,815,0 | 241,559,0 | 60,989,0 | 82,618,0 | 35,708,0 | 37,482,0 | 112,849,0 | 29,237,0 | 16,866,0 | 23,237,0 | 16,573,0 | 74,449,0 |
| Totalcollateral_----- | 2,170,645,0 | 188,069,0 | 490,281,0 | 163,537,0 | 244,167,0 | 82,711,0 | 172,933,0 | $339,357,0$ | 64,661,0 | 69.006,0 | 73,344,0 | 45,594,0 |  |

## Weekly Return for the Member Banks of the Federal Reserve System.

Following is the weekly statement issued by the Federal Reserve Board, giving the principal items of the resources and liabilities of the 649 member banks from which weekly returns are obtained. These figures are always a week behind those for the Reserve banks themselves. Definitions of the different items in the statement were given in the statement for the latest week appears in our department of of Dec. 29 1917, page 2523. The comment of the Reserve Board upon the figures for the latest week appears in our department of "Current Events and Discussions," on page 1910 , immediately following which we also give the figures of New York reporting member banks for a week later.
PRINCIPAL RESOURGES AND LIABILITIES OF ALL REPORTING MEMBER BANKS IN EACH FEDE
BUSINESS MARGH 211928 (In thousands of dollars)

| Federal Reserve District- | Total. | Boston. | New York | Phila. | Cleveland | Rtchmond | Atlanta. | Chicajo. | St. Louts. | Minneap. | Kan. Cuty | Dallas. | San Fran. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Loans and Investments-total | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{S} \\ 21,924,746 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ \\ 1,582,582 \end{gathered}$ | $\stackrel{\$}{8,307,289}$ | $1,222,226$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{\|c} \mathrm{S} \\ 2,174,967 \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} s \\ 689,707 \end{gathered}$ | $\stackrel{\S}{8}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \mathbf{S} \\ 3,194,704 \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ \\ 724,022 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8 \\ 388,230 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{S} \\ 669,229 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{S} \\ 446,600 \end{gathered}$ | $1,906,328$ |
| Loans and discounts-total. | 15,270,210 | 1,094,847 | 5,839,795 | 804,954 | 1,432,162 | 511,942 | 488,879 | 2,276,378 | 504,272 | 254,237 | 440,273 | 337.787 | 1,284,684 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 122,235 \\ 6,334,274 \end{array}$ | 5,349 424,539 | 2,708,411 | 8, ${ }_{4}$, 212 | 15,237 | 3,298 | 5,437 | 24,344 | 4,126 | 2,451 | 3,603 | 3,434 |  |
| All other loans and discounts. | $\begin{aligned} & 6,334,274 \\ & 8,813,71 \end{aligned}$ | 664,959 | 2,708,411 | 440,844 | 641,446 775,479 | 159,753 | 119,817 | 996.467 | 199,156 | 75,774 | 135,134 | 86,448 | 346,485 |
| Investme |  |  |  |  |  |  | 363,625 | 1,255,567 | 300,990 | 176,012 | 301,536 | 247,905 | 933,887 |
|  |  |  | $\underline{2,467,494}$ | 417,272 | 742,805 | 177,765 | 129,983 | 918,326 | 219,750 | 133,993 | 228,956 | 108,813 | 621,644 |
| U. S. Government securitles.-.Other bonds, stocks and securities | $\left.\begin{array}{\|} 3,016,681 \\ 3,637,855 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{aligned} & 182,555 \\ & 305,180 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,191,352 \\ & 1,276,142 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 108,202 \\ & 309,070 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 323,454 \\ & 419,351 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 78,233 \\ & 99,532 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 63,974 \\ & 66,009 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 383,203 \\ & 535,123 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 86,149 \\ 133,601 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,465 \\ & 6,528 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 109,345 \\ & 119,611 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 78,492 \\ & 30,21 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 341,257 \\ & 280,387 \end{aligned}$ |
| Reserve balances with F. R. BankCash in vault_ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,707,746 \\ 242,261 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 105,850 \\ 18,784 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 781,704 \\ 63,773 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 84,162 \\ 14,674 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 127,138 \\ 30,063 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 41,447 \\ & 11,810 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 40,465 \\ & 10,985 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 254,064 \\ 39,338 \end{array}$ | 47,847 7,092 | 25,778 5,500 | 57,051 11,150 | 30,421 31,950 8,643 | $\begin{array}{r} 110,290 \\ 20,449 \end{array}$ |
| Net demand deposits. | 13,448,683 | 935,785 | 5,963,586 | 786,264 | 1,025,850 | 365,273 | 332,894 | 1,820,169 | 398,801 | 229,644 | 504,284 |  |  |
| Government deposita | $6,750,524$ 281,446 | 524,250 21,033 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,612,872 \\ 94,436 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 287,970 \\ 15,772 \end{array}$ | $1,067,502$ 20,682 | 246,681 9,585 | 233, 2124 | 1,236,887 | 249,115 | 229,644 133,590 3,456 | 168,089 | 118,343 | 786,511 966,016 36,37 |
| Due from banks Due to banks.-. | $\begin{aligned} & 1,171,857 \\ & 3,435,444 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 47,779 \\ 151,998 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 158,559 \\ 1,350,734 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 75,056 \\ 175,347 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 98,112 \\ 238,035 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 50,468 \\ 109,164 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 73,893 \\ 119,225 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 227,212 \\ & 520,176 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 52,066 \\ 130,699 \end{array}$ | 3,456 45,889 107,979 | 7,004 116,122 219,754 | 12,098 55,718 98,835 | 36,337 170,983 213,498 |
| Borrowings from F. R. Bank-total | 353,201 | 30,674 | 60,109 | 25,497. | 46,447 | 16,529 | 10,594 | 69,663 | 130,039 20,904 | 107,979 3,500 | 19,754 7,495 | 98,835 1,459 | 213,498 60,330 |
| Secured by U. S. Gov't obllga'ns_ <br> All other | $\begin{aligned} & 224,817 \\ & 128,384 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13,386 \\ & 17,288 \end{aligned}$ | 41,975 18,134 | 16,341 9,156 | 22,536 <br> 23,911 | 3,560 12,969 | 7,074 | 57,258 12,405 | 8,343 12,561 | 3,500 | 4,345 3,150 | 1,359 | 50,399 9,931 |
| Number of reporting banks. | 648 |  |  |  | 23, 71 |  | 1,020 33 | 12,405 |  | , |  | 1,359 | 9,931 |

## Condition of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

The following shows the condition of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York at the close of business March 28 1928, In comparison with the previous week and the corresponding date last year:

| Resources- <br> Gold with Federal Reserve Agent Gold redemp. fund with U. S. Treasury- | Mar. 28 1928. Mar. 21 1928. Mar. 301927. |  |  | Resources (Conelucted)- | Mar. 28 1928. Mar. 21 1928. Mar. ${ }_{\$} \mathbf{\$ 0} 1927$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 248,722,000 | $328,813,000$ | 378,610, |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 11,171 | Due from fo | 218.000 |  | 0 |
| Gold held exclusively agst. F. R. notes Gold settlement fund with F. R. Board. Gold and gold certificates held by bank- | 260,040,000 | 3 | 389,781,000 |  |  | 182,14 |  |
|  | 290,51 432,38 |  |  | All oth | $1,543,000$ $1,743,000$ | 16,543,0 | $16,276,000$ $2,165,000$ |
| Total gold reserves Reserves other than |  |  |  |  | 1,540,305,000 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total reserves <br> Non-reserve cash <br> Bills discounted- <br> Secured by U. S. Govt. obligations. . . <br> Other bills discounted. |  |  |  |  | 341,906,000 | 343,352,000 |  |
|  | 21,393,000 |  | $147,817,000$ $15,952,000$ | Deposits - Member bank, reserve acct.. Government | 943,494,000 | 902,604,000 | 47,624,000 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 1,774,000 | (0,599 | $17,333,000$ 1,664,000 |
|  | ,596,00 | $55,250,000$ $27,152,000$ |  |  | 8,380,000 | 9,099,0 | 8,374,00 |
| Total bills dlscounted.--- | ,01 |  |  | D | 56,080,000 | 923,533 |  |
|  | 104,03 | ,089,00 | 27 | Caplt |  | 退, | 128,837,000 |
| U. S. Goy |  |  |  |  | 63,007,000 | ${ }_{63,007}^{42,000}$ | 0 |
| Treasury notes-----...........- | 26,847,000 | 29,502,00 |  |  | 3,378,000 | 3,388,000 | 3,014,000 |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 14,227,000 \\ & 47,307,000 \end{aligned}$ | 硣 | ,000 | 36,546,0 |  |
| Total $\mathrm{E} . \mathrm{s}$ | 70,014,000 | 69,955 | 2 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $78.4 \%$ | 4.4 | 83.6 |
| Ills and securities (See Note) | 328,066,000 | 244,946,000 | 269,851,000 | ontingent lilability on bills purchased for forelgn correspondence | , 0 | 8,975,000 |  |

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
forelgn correspondents. In adition, the captlon .All
 discounts, acceptances and securitles acquired under the provistons of Sectlons 13 and 14 of the Federal Reserve Act, which, It was stated, are the only items incluceal of therela

## 摇ankexs (13azette

## Wall Street, Friday Night, March 301928.

Railroad and Miscellaneous Stocks.-The review of the Stock Market is guven 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:


[^3]New York City Realty and Surety Companies. (All prices dollars per share.)

| Allance R'Ity | ${ }^{814} 7$ | ${ }_{4}{ }^{\text {sk }}$ k | Mtge Bond.- | ${ }_{187}^{B t d}$ | ${ }_{197}^{\text {Ask }}$ | Realty Assoc.s ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | ${ }^{\text {bid }}$ | Ask |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | ${ }^{75}$ |  |  |  | Realty Assoo's |  | 317 |
| Amer surety- | ${ }_{465}$ | 475 | Mortgage | 565 | 572 | list pret.... |  |  |
| Lawyers Mtge | 331 | 337 | ty | 370 | 400 | 2 d pref | 1/5 |  |
| Lawyers Titte | 342 | 346 |  |  |  | Title \& Tr . | 625 |  |

Quotations for U. S. Treas. Ctfs. of Indebtedness, \&c.

| Maturity. | Int. Rate. | Bld. | Asked. | Maturtty. | Int. Rate. | d. | Asked. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | ${ }^{9930} 9$ | Sept. 15 1930-32 |  |  |  |
| Dee. 151922 Mar. 151929 | 314818 | ${ }_{99}^{998{ }^{313}}$ | ${ }_{9}^{999^{312}}$ | Mar. Dec. 15 15 |  |  |  |

New York City Banks and Trust Companies.

| Banks-N.Y. ${ }^{\text {Ptd }}$ | ${ }^{\text {Ask }}$ | Bank |  | Ask | Trust Cos. | d | Ask |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| America *-- 980 | 1000 | Harriman-- | ${ }^{925}$ | 620 | Neeo York. |  | 430 |
| Amer Cnlon ${ }^{\text {Bowery East } 1700}$ | 1750 | Nanhattan* | ${ }_{881}$ | ${ }_{887} 620$ | Amex iry |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Braxe }}$ Bram Boro*- 650 | 675 | Park | 895 | 710 | \& Trust Co |  |  |
| Bronx Nat...- 625 | 675 | Penn Exch..- | 200 | 210 | Bankers Trust |  | 1050 |
| Bryant Park*- 225 |  | Port Morris.- | ${ }^{675}$ | 750 | ${ }^{\text {Bronx }}$ Co Tr |  |  |
| Cent Mere Bk |  | Publl |  |  | Central Union |  | 1540 |
| \& Trust Co-- 365 | 370 | Seaboar |  | 795 | Coun |  | ${ }_{4} 78$ |
| Central....... ${ }^{200}$ | ${ }_{602}^{208}$ | Sevent | 220 | ${ }_{910}^{230}$ | Empire | 445 |  |
| Casth Phenix |  | Trade* | 270 | 285 | Farm L \& Tr- | 830 | 845 |
| Nat Bk\& Tr 615 | 625 | United Cap. |  |  | Fidelity Trust |  |  |
| Chelsea Exch* 335 | 345 | BK \& Tr | 400 | 408 | Fulton. | ${ }_{693}^{540}$ | 560 |
| Colonila ${ }^{\text {co.-.-1100 }}$ | 950 | $\underset{\substack{\text { Yorktown* } \\ \text { Brookly } \\ \hline}}{ }$ | 195 |  | Interstate...- | $\begin{aligned} & 693 \\ & 273 \end{aligned}$ | 280 |
| Commerce-- ${ }^{\text {680 }}$ | 585 | Dewey * |  |  | Lawyers Trust |  |  |
| Continenta *- 390 |  | First--.-- |  | 465 | Manuracturers | 795 | 880 380 |
| Corn Exch-' ${ }^{\text {cosmopolit }}$ * | 460 | Mechanics | 440 | 450 | Mutual (West- |  |  |
| fth Avenue 2240 | ${ }^{2310}$ | Munletp |  |  | ches | 310 |  |
| First. | 3875 |  | 900 | 45 | N Y Trust | 715 |  |
| Grace_......- ${ }^{\text {d25 }}$ |  | Peo |  |  |  |  |  |
| over-..-. 1265 | 1280 |  |  |  | U 5 Mts \& Tr |  | 495 |
|  |  |  |  |  | nited stat |  |  |
| *State banks. |  |  |  |  | Westchest'r Tr 10 |  | 75 |
| x-dividend. |  |  |  |  | Brooklyn. |  | 300 |
| - Ex-stock dividend. |  |  |  |  | Kings Co |  |  |
| $y$ Ex-rights. |  |  |  |  | Midwood.-.- | $274$ | 290 |

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. The transactions in registered bonds are given in a footnote at the end of the tabulation.

| Daily Record of U. S. Bond Prices. | Mar. 24 | Mar. 26 | Mar. 27 | Mar. 28 | Mar. 29 | Mar. 30 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| rst Liberty Loan H | $1018{ }^{31}$ | $101{ }^{123}$ | 101 | $101{ }^{13_{32}}$ | $101^{12_{32}}$ | 101838 |
| $31 / \% \%$ bonds of 1923-47._ Low. | $101{ }^{\text {d }}$, | $101^{29}$ | $1011^{31}$ | $101{ }^{123} 3$ | 101 a | $101{ }^{31}$ |
| (First 3y2) $\qquad$ Close Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ units | 1013 | $1011^{13_{32}}$ 19 | $1011_{32}$ 85 | 1011232 15 | 10183 90 | $\begin{array}{r} 101_{33}^{82} \\ 86 \end{array}$ |
| Converted 4\% bonds of High |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1932-47 (First 4s) ....- Low- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total sales in \$1,000 units. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Converted $41 / \%$ bonds ${ }^{\text {aigh }}$ | $102{ }^{23_{32}}$ | $1022^{29}$ | $1022^{28} 8$ |  |  | $103{ }^{23_{31}{ }_{3}}$ |
| of 1932-47 (First 41/4) S Low- | $102{ }^{25} 32$ | $102{ }^{2533}$ | $10223_{32}$ |  |  | ${ }_{102} 2^{23_{31}}$ |
| in $\$ 1,000$ units... | $1022^{28} 38$ 27 | $102{ }^{23}{ }_{32}$ 8 | $102^{28}{ }^{32}$ |  |  | $102{ }^{23} 31$ 1 |
| Second converted $41 / 4$ / High |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| bonds of 1932-47 (First Low- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Second 41/8............close |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| hird Liberty Loan ${ }_{\text {a }}$ THigh | $100^{14_{32}}$ | $100{ }^{15_{32}}$ | $100{ }^{13_{32}}$ | $100{ }^{14_{33}}$ | $100{ }^{11_{31}}$ |  |
| $41 / 4 \%$ bonds of 1928.... Low. | $100{ }^{13_{32}}$ | $100^{1{ }^{32}}$ | $10014{ }^{12}$ | $1001{ }_{32}$ | $100{ }^{142}$ | $1001{ }^{12}$ |
| (Third 41/8) -........ Close | $100^{14}{ }^{3}$ | $100^{1,32}$ | $100{ }^{11_{32}}$ | $100^{14_{32}}$ | $100^{14_{32}}$ | $100^{11_{31}}$ |
| Total sales in \$1,000 units. |  |  | 74 |  |  | 172 |
| Fourth Liberty Loan (High | $103{ }^{299_{32}}$ | $103{ }^{20273}$ | $10311_{23}$ | $10317_{32}$ | ${ }^{10314}{ }^{16}$ | $103{ }^{15^{5}}$ |
| 41/4\% bonds of 1933-38.- Low- | $103{ }^{183} 3$ | ${ }^{103173}$ | $1031{ }^{63}$ | $103^{11^{3}}$ | $10315^{21}$ | $1031{ }^{14}$ |
| (Fourth $41 / \mathrm{s})$............... | 1031832 ${ }^{13}$ | $\begin{gathered} 103^{1727} \\ 108 \end{gathered}$ | $10316^{32}$ 44 | ${ }^{1031{ }^{18_{32}} 17}$ | $1031{ }^{13_{3}}$ <br> 32 | $\begin{array}{r}1031{ }^{18}{ }^{215} \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Treasury ${ }^{\text {High }}$ |  | $115^{273} 3$ | $115{ }^{24} 42$ | $115{ }^{14} i_{22}$ | $115{ }^{23_{32}}$ |  |
| 41/3s, 1947-52...-.-...- Low- |  | ${ }_{115}^{1153_{32}}$ | $115{ }^{123}$ | $115^{23_{32}}$ | $115^{112323}$ |  |
| Close |  | $115^{23}{ }^{3}$ 5 | 1142433 123 | ${ }_{115} 116$ | 115223 127 |  |
| (Hig |  | $110{ }^{28} 83$ | $110^{24} 32$ | $110^{24} 51$ | $110^{23_{32}}$ |  |
| , 1944-1954....------- Low- |  | $110^{23} 3_{32}$ | $110^{21} 32$ | $110^{24}{ }^{32}$ | $110^{2232}$ |  |
| Clos |  | $110^{2383}$ | $110^{24_{32}}$ | $110^{24_{32}}$ | $110^{22} 32$ 60 |  |
| Total sales tn \$1,000 units. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {High }}^{\text {Low_ }}$ |  | ${ }_{108}^{10831}$ | $108{ }^{1}$ | $108^{31}$ | ${ }_{108} 10{ }^{31}$ |  |
| Clo |  | $108^{63}$ | $108^{37}$ | $108^{23}$ | 108 |  |
| Total sales in \$1,000 units. |  |  | 125 | 100 |  |  |
| High |  |  | 103 | $103^{5_{32}}$ | 103 |  |
| Lo |  |  | $103^{23}$ | $103{ }^{103}$ | $102^{311_{32}}$ | ${ }_{102}{ }^{283}$ |
| Total sales in \$1,000 units... |  |  |  | 103 ${ }^{43} 13$ | $\begin{gathered} 12_{32}{ }_{30} \end{gathered}$ |  |

Note.-The above table includes only sales of coupon bonds. Transactions in registered bonds were:


## Foreign Exchange.-

To-day's (Friday's) actual rates for sterling exchange were 4.87 11-16@ 4.8713-16 for checks and 4.881/8@4.88 $7-32$ for cables. Commercial on $4.821 / 4 @ 4.821 / 2$ and documents for payment $4.841 / 8$. Cotton for payment $4.821 / 4 @ 4.82 \frac{1 / 2}{2}$ and documents
To-day's (Friday's) actual rates for Paris bankers' franes were 3.93 5-16@ $3.931 \frac{1}{2}$ for short. Amsterdam bankers' guilders were $40.22 @ 40.261 / 2$ $3.931 / 2$ fo
for short.
Exchange at Paris on London, 124.02 francs; week's range, 124.02 francs high and 124.02 francs low.
The range for foreign exchange for the week follows:


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.

# Report of Stock Sales-New York Stock Exchange 

DAILY, WEEKLY AND YEARLY
Occupying Altogether Seven Pages-Page One

| High and low sale prices-PER Share, not per cent. |  |  |  |  |  | Sales for Week. | sTOCKs <br> NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE | PER SHARE <br> Ranoe Since Jan. 1. On basis of 100-share lots |  | PER SHARE Range for Previous Year 1927. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Saturday, <br> Mar. 24 . | Monday, <br> Mar. 26. | Tuesday, Mar. 27. | Wednesday, Mar. 28. | Thursday, Mar. 29. | Friday, <br> Mar. 30. |  |  | Ondasts of 100 | -sharelots | Year 1 | Highest |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 18714.19 | $\begin{array}{ll}18858 & 1891_{2} \\ 10734 & 10818 \\ 18\end{array}$ | 18814 108 109 108 | ${ }_{107}^{189}{ }_{10} 1911_{4}$ | 23.900 5.900 | teh Topek | 182 | $1953_{4}$ <br> 10818 <br> Man 28 <br> 1 |  |  |
| ${ }_{* 179} 181$ | 181 | 182183 | 180 | ${ }^{1} 180$ | $18012{ }^{181} 1812$ | 3,600 | Atlantic Coast Line RR... 100 | 167 M | 18614 | 17478 | ${ }^{20512}$ Aug |
| $116^{3}{ }_{8} 116$ | 11611 | 11512117 | 11658 | $1155_{3} 116$ | 11512116 |  | Baltimore \& 0 | 109 | 119 Jan | 10612 | 125 O |
| 83 |  |  |  | *8312 83 |  | , 80 |  |  |  |  | June |
| 74 | $111^{2}$ |  |  | 76 | 74 | . 800 | angor \& Aroostook-....- ${ }^{50}$ | , | 8414 Jan 11 | 44 Jan | 10312 Msy |
| $1117^{111178}$ | $1117_{8} 1133_{4}$ | $1117_{8} 1117$ | $117_{8} 112$ | $112 \quad 112$ | 112112 | 30 | Preferred_-.-.- 100 | $11014{ }^{4} \mathrm{Feb} 20$ | 115 Jan 10 | 10112 | 122 June |
| 65 | 78 | 6738 | ${ }_{684} 6^{674} 4$ | $66^{7}$ | 6478 | 27.200 | Bkln-Manh Trac vi on No par | ${ }^{533}{ }^{3}$ Jan 17 | 6778 Mar |  | ${ }^{707_{8} \mathrm{Jan}}$ |
| 871 | 8712 | 8912 | $88^{58} 90{ }^{8}$ |  | 8858 | 2,600 10,100 | Preferred vto - No par | 412 Jan | 9018 Mar 2014 Feb |  | Jan |
|  | ${ }_{*}{ }^{1814}{ }^{4} 5$ | ${ }_{52}^{18} 482$ | $l_{1}^{73_{4}}{ }^{1811_{4}}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}173_{4} & 1938 \\ 51 & 51\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}19 & 2014 \\ * 51 & 52\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10,100 \\ 140 \end{array}$ | Buftalo \& Susq pref.....- 100 | 50 Feb | ${ }^{5}$ | 10 | ${ }_{58} 1938$ June |
| $212{ }^{21314}$ |  | $210{ }_{4}{ }^{21338}$ | $210{ }_{4} 2127^{7}$ | $210 \quad 213$ | $213 \quad 215$ | 45,500 | Cansdian Pactric.-......- 100 | 08 | $1{ }^{3}$ |  |  |
|  |  | *295 335 | 324343243 | 300324 | *310 324 | 100 | Central RR of | ${ }^{29734}{ }^{4} \mathrm{Feb}$ | 325 Mar 23 | 285 Jan | 348 June |
| 19412195 | 19334 | 192194 | $192121943_{4}$ |  | $1921_{4} 1931_{2}$ | 9,000 | Chesapeake | $1857^{7} 8 \mathrm{Feb} 20$ | 20514.4 | $1518_{4}$ | 1812 Oct |
| $7^{23}$ |  | \% | 718 | , | 718 |  |  | 558 Jan 30 | 73 Mar | ${ }^{4} 4$ | 1058 |
| 1112 | ${ }_{* 38}^{118^{58}} 11{ }^{17}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}1178 \\ * 38 & 1178\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}1118_{8} & 111_{8} \\ 4110\end{array}$ | ${ }_{* 38}^{111_{2}} \begin{aligned} & 112 \\ & 47_{8}\end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{* 38}^{111_{3}} \quad 11{ }^{13}{ }^{\text {a }}$ | 2,100 | Pr | ${ }_{37} 7^{778} \mathrm{Fel}$ |  | 2 | ${ }_{51}^{185}$ July |
| 138 <br> 68 | -38 68 |  | $\begin{array}{lll}412^{2} & 42 \\ 68\end{array}$ | ${ }_{* 6712}{ }_{*} 718$ |  | $00$ | Preforred | $621_{8} \mathrm{Feb} 24$ | 76 Jan |  | ${ }_{8478}{ }^{51}$ |
| $11{ }^{58} 8$ | 咗 | $11{ }^{134} 4117$ | 12 | $113_{4} 122_{8}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}121_{4} & 123_{4}\end{array}$ | 6,60 | Chleago Gre | 918 Feb | ${ }^{133_{8}{ }^{\text {J Jan }} \text { }}$ | 812 Jan | May |
| $3_{8}{ }^{3}$ | $25^{3} 8$ | 2518 | ${ }^{2578}{ }^{26}{ }^{2638}$ | 2712 | 2778 | 16,900 | Preferred --.--- | ${ }^{2012}{ }^{12} \mathrm{Feb} 20$ | ${ }^{293}$ |  | 4478 June |
| ${ }_{8}{ }^{2}$ | 2 | 28 | 2778 <br> 18812 | ${ }_{4314}^{2814}$ | ${ }^{2958}$ | 143,700 | Chicago M11w St Paul \& Pacific | $221_{4}$ Mar 5 | ${ }^{3314{ }_{4} \text { Mar } 30}$ |  | $193_{4}$ Dee |
| $84 \quad 8$ | 4244 84 81 | 8 | $\begin{array}{ll}4358 \\ 857_{8} & 441_{2} \\ 8688\end{array}$ |  | ${ }^{455^{14}}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 100, \\ 23, \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Pre } \\ \text { Chice } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { jee } \\ & \text { ept } \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 146146 | *145 147 | 1471 | 148 | 88 | 700 | 0 | 140 Feb | 148 | 12414 Jad |  |
| $1121_{2} 113$ | $1121_{4}$ | $1121_{4} 115^{\text {a }}$ | $1143_{4} 1178_{8}$ | $1151_{4} 11$ | $1153_{4} 1171_{4}$ | 59,300 | Chicago Rock Isi \& Pacifio 100 | 106 Fe | 11758 Mar 29 |  | 116 July |
|  |  | 10934 11 | 10 |  | 10910914 | 1,700 | 7\% | $106{ }^{14} \mathrm{Fe}$ | 110 Ja | ${ }^{10254}$ | $1113_{4}$ Dee |
| *10212 103 | ${ }_{* 1021}{ }^{1} 102$ | $1021_{2} 102$ | $102121023_{4}$ | $1023_{4} 1023^{3}$ | $1023_{4} 1023_{4}$ | 1,100 | 0 | 100 Feb 24 | $116{ }^{16} 4 \mathrm{Mar} 28$ |  | 104 Nov |
| *10914 112 | ${ }^{* 108} 1113_{4}$ | 111111 | 111112 | 11 | 112114 | 300 | 0 | 106 Feb 21 | 116 | 84 Jan | 13734 July |
|  | s0 | *7914 80 |  |  | 79 |  |  |  | 2 Mat | 70 Jan | 78 Dec |
| ${ }_{7} 711_{2}$ | 7818 7181818 |  |  |  |  |  | 硡 | $72{ }^{18} 8$ Jan | 80 Ma | 68 |  |
| $715_{8}^{2} \quad 715^{5}$ | $71{ }^{713} 41184$ |  | ${ }^{03} 3_{4} 713_{4}$ | $3_{4} 70^{3_{4}}$ |  | 00 | Consol | 6918 Jan 26 | 75 | 65 Aug | 77 May |
| 166166 | 16 | $166{ }^{3} 8167$ | $166121671_{8}$ | 168 | $168{ }^{3} 177$ | 5,800 | Delaware \& Hudson...... 100 | $16314{ }^{1 / 5 e b} 10$ |  | 17118 |  |
|  |  | 140142 | 14112143 | ${ }_{14018}{ }^{14214}$ | $141{ }^{33_{4}} 142$ | 5,200 | Delaware Lack \& Western. 50 | 129 Feb 20 | $147{ }^{1} 4$ Mar 19 | 13018 Oct | 173 Mat |
| $57^{3} 4_{4} 57^{3}$ | 573 | ${ }_{5812}^{58012}$ |  | 611.62 |  | 7,400 | Denv \& Rio Gr West pret. . 100 | $50{ }^{12} \mathrm{Feb} 20$ | $62{ }^{5} 8 \mathrm{Mar} 30$ | 4118 | ${ }^{3} 7_{4}$ June |
|  |  | 32 41 | * $433_{4}^{4} 41^{3}$ |  |  |  | Duluth So Shore \& At1 .... 100 | ${ }^{358}{ }^{5} \mathrm{Feb} 21$ | ${ }^{63}$ | $5^{5}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,100 | P | Feb 20 | $9^{914}$ Jan 4 |  | $11_{4}{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{Dec}$ |
| $5_{5518}^{518} 55^{565}$ | 55 | 55 | 571 | 5614 | $5714{ }^{583}{ }^{5}$ | 36,3 |  | Feb | ${ }^{6612}$ Jan | Ja | $94_{4}$ Sept |
| ${ }_{57}^{578} 5$ |  |  | ${ }_{*}^{5754} 858{ }^{514}$ |  |  | 6,700 |  | Feb | ${ }^{637}{ }^{7} \mathrm{Jan}$ | $5^{5238}$ Jan |  |
| 55.561 |  | 100 | 1091 1002 | $\mathrm{SOL}^{2}$ | ${ }^{*} 55$ |  |  | $521_{2} \mathrm{Feb} 17$ | 62 Ja | 49 Ja | Aug |
| ${ }^{3} 19$ | 100 | $\begin{array}{llll}991_{2} & 100{ }^{3} 4 \\ 9778\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}1001_{4} & 1007_{8} \\ 9712 \\ 98\end{array}$ | $1001_{4} 1023_{4}^{4}$ | $10114{ }^{1023}$ | 31.100 | Great | ${ }^{9312} 2{ }^{\text {a }}$ Feb | $1023_{4}$ Mar 29 | ${ }^{7958}$ Jan | $1037{ }^{2}$ Sept |
|  |  | ${ }^{977}{ }^{978} 98$ | ${ }^{9712} 98$ | ${ }_{9718}^{9718}$ |  |  | Pref | ${ }_{9118}{ }^{1} \mathrm{Feb}$ | ${ }^{97} 7_{8}$ Mar 30 | ar | 101 Sept |
|  |  | ${ }^{2212}{ }^{2212} 223_{4}$ | ${ }_{54}^{2214}{ }_{55}{ }_{5} 5^{58}$ | 23. | $223_{4}$ | 10,100 | Iron | 2158 Feb 20 | 55 Jan 24 | 18 Jul | $288_{4}$ Sept |
|  |  |  |  |  | 53.54 | 2,10 | ult |  | Jan |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{rr}103 & 106 \\ 57 & 57\end{array}$ | ${ }^{1031}{ }_{2} 1041_{2}$ | *10312 10412 | 10 | $10312{ }^{10312}$ | 10312104 | 200 | Preferred ------ -- 100 | 10312 Mar | 10712 Ja |  | 1214 ADr |
|  |  |  |  |  | $541_{2} 56{ }^{5}$ | ,900 | Hudson \& Manhattan --- 100 |  | Mar 24 |  |  |
| $88{ }^{3} 8$ |  | *8612 $881_{2}$ | *87 8812 | $1_{8}^{2} 871_{8}$ | $871_{4} \quad 881_{2}$ |  |  | 83 Jan 16 | , |  | 9012 May |
| $13914{ }^{13914}$ | 13878140 | 139140 | $139121^{14012}$ | $140 \quad 141$ | $1411_{2} 1443_{8}$ | 5,100 | linots Central .-.-.-.---- 100 | $131{ }^{4} 4 \mathrm{Ja}$ | $1443_{4}$ Jan 27 | 121 |  |
|  |  | *135 142 |  |  | 138145 |  |  | 13018 Jan 13 | 144 | 120 |  |
| $401_{4} 401_{4}$ |  | 40781 | $40{ }_{4} 41$ | ${ }_{*} 393441$ | ${ }_{39}{ }^{3} 3_{4} 4111_{2}$ | 700 | int Rys | 612 Mar 16 | 4114 Jan 26 | ${ }_{23}{ }^{\text {AD }}$ | ${ }^{421}{ }^{2} \mathrm{OOt}$ |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{3} 7314{ }^{4} \times$ |  |  |  | Preter | 6978 Jan | 75 Mar 7 | 201 | 7414 Oct |
| 1 | $\begin{array}{lll}3612 & 39 \\ 55\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}3614 & 384 \\ 55 & \\ 5688\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}3712 & 38 \\ 558 \\ 5688\end{array}$ | ${ }^{*}{ }_{56}{ }^{36} 505$ | ${ }^{3614}$ |  | Interboro R | 29 Jan | $41 . \mathrm{Mar} 19$ |  | ${ }^{521} 1_{8} \mathrm{Feb}$ |
| +7412 |  | $\begin{array}{ll}55 \\ 7512 & 56{ }^{38} 8 \\ 7512\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}55{ }^{2} 8 & 5658 \\ 7510 & 7510\end{array}$ | ${ }_{75}^{56}$ | 5518 |  | Kansas Clty | ${ }^{4914} 4$ | ${ }^{6318} \mathrm{~J}$ Jan | 4114 | 7012 July |
| ${ }_{9012}{ }_{9}$ | 91 | ${ }_{9012}{ }^{7512}$ - 922 |  | $\begin{array}{ll}75 & 7512 \\ 9214\end{array}$ | 75 | 2,800 | Lehlgh | $\begin{array}{lll}70 \\ 84 & \text { Feb } \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ \text { Feb } 20\end{array}$ | ${ }^{7512}$ Mar 26 |  | 7312 Deo |
| 15215 | $151 \quad 15$ | $151 \quad 154$ | $151 \quad 15112$ | 151 | $154{ }^{154}$ | I | Loulsville \& Nashvilie...---100 | ${ }_{14514}{ }^{1}{ }^{\text {Mar }} 9$ |  |  | 13712 June |
| ${ }^{761}{ }^{4} \quad 721_{2}$ | *7614 |  | *7614 8212 | ${ }^{*} 761_{4}{ }^{8} 821_{2}$ | ${ }^{*} 761_{4}{ }^{18218}$ | 100 | Manhattan Elevated guar_100 | 75 Jan | 851 |  | 90 Feb |
| $4212{ }_{4} 4312$ | 43124 | 44 | 4418 | 3445 | $45 \quad 4512$ | 2,160 | Modifled guaranty .-.- 100 | 40 Jan 10 | $467_{8}$ Mar 21 | $41^{13_{4}^{4}}$ Dec | 5478 |
| *438 ${ }^{2}$ | $4{ }^{41} 4$ | ${ }_{* 24}^{* 44}{ }^{512}$ |  | ${ }^{12} \quad 5{ }^{512}$ |  | 200 | arket Stree | $4^{41} 4 \mathrm{Jan}$ | $5{ }^{\text {\% }}$ | ${ }^{4}$, Dec | ${ }_{678} 7_{8}$ June |
| *20 27 | *20 27 |  | *20 25 | *20 25 | *21 25 |  | Preterred | 25 Jan | 25 Jan 17 | 18 Feb | 25's June |
| ${ }^{466^{8} 4}$ |  |  | ${ }_{*}^{457_{8}} \quad 45{ }^{5}$ |  | ${ }^{*} 451_{2}{ }^{46}$ | 700 | Prior preterred.-..-...- 100 | 45 Mar 2 | 5412 Jan 17 | ${ }_{415}{ }^{\text {F Feb }}$ | 5984 Aug |
| *10 15 | *10 15 |  |  |  | *10 15 |  | Second pr | 15 Jan | 15 Jan |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }_{40}^{46} \quad 46{ }^{3} 4$ | 46 |  | Minn St | 42 Fel | ${ }^{5238} \mathrm{Ja}$ | 27 Jan | Dec |
|  | * 68 |  |  | ${ }_{*}^{7918} 7818$ | *79 81 | 400 | Preterred | 75 Feb 7 | $84 . J$ Jan 11 |  | $81_{2} \mathrm{Dec}$ |
| $\begin{array}{ll}* 671_{4} & 711_{2} \\ 3612 \\ 3788\end{array}$ | *68 7112 | *69 7112 | *69 | $* 68$ 7112 <br>   <br>   <br> 3758  <br> 8812  |  |  | Leased 11 | ${ }^{67}$ Mar 20 | 7112 Jan 9 | ${ }_{5814} \mathbf{M a r}$ | Nov |
| $1051_{2} 1055_{8}$ | $105^{1}$ | 10512106 | 10610618 | 1068 | $\begin{array}{ll}3712 & 3814 \\ 106 & 10618\end{array}$ |  | Mo-Kan-Texas RR.....No da <br> Preferred | ${ }_{3}^{3318} 18 \mathrm{Feb} 88$ |  |  |  |
| $4818{ }^{4838}$ |  | 481849 | 481250 | $491_{8} 50{ }^{3}$ | 4938508 | 130 | Missour |  | 53 Jan |  | 10912 Dec |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $105 \quad \text { Feb } 20$ |  |  |  |
| *2 214 | ${ }_{218}{ }^{18}$ | $2_{214}^{14}$ | $21_{4} 2^{58}$ | ${ }_{21}{ }_{2}{ }^{2} 7_{8}^{8}$ | ${ }_{28}{ }^{2}$ |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{\|cc\|}105 \\ 2 & \text { Feb } 17\end{array}\right.$ | ${ }_{15} 5^{5} 8$ Jan | $\begin{array}{rl} 9018 & \mathrm{Jan} \\ 11 \mathrm{~g} & \mathrm{Aug} \end{array}$ | ${ }_{314}^{858} \mathrm{Nov}$ |
| $1711_{2} 173$ | 17 | 79 | 1781 | 1781 |  | 1,900 | New York Central ........ 100 | 156 Feb 16 | $1803_{4}$ Mar 28 | 1374 Jan | 17112 Ocl |
| $1301_{4} 1301$ | $129121^{13012}$ | 1294130 | $131131{ }^{185}$ | $13012{ }^{13114} 4$ | $131 \quad 138$ |  |  | 128 Feb 10 | 138 Mar 30 | 0110 June | $17{ }_{2}{ }^{\text {Of }}$ |
| -108 10934 | $1091_{8}^{2} 10958$ | 1095810934 | 1093410978 | $1093{ }_{4} 1093_{4}^{4}$ | $1093_{4} 1093_{4}$ | 1,800 | reterred...--.-.-.-.-- 100 | 108 Feb 23 | 110 Jan | 02 |  |
| $1961_{2} 19712$ | $1973{ }^{4} 200$ | 1971994 | 191196 | 19512198 | $1953_{4} 1953_{4}$ | 740 | N Y \& Harl | 168 Jan 3 | 200 Mar 26 | 167 |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{ll}6218 \\ 1141_{2} & 627_{8} \\ 11412\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{lll}631_{4} & 643^{3} \\ 11458 \\ 115\end{array}$ |  | ${ }^{633}{ }^{1} 1544^{4} 4$ | 76,900 | N Y N H \& Hartford....... 100 | 5958 Jan | ${ }^{6758} 8 \mathrm{Feb}$ | 4158 | ${ }^{6314}$ Deo |
|  | ${ }_{2812}{ }^{2912}$ | 28.29 | ${ }_{2918}{ }_{29}$ | 1151 | ${ }_{2812}{ }^{185}$ |  |  |  |  |  | $1143_{8}$ Nov |
| $71_{2} 7$ |  | ${ }_{4} \quad 12$ | 12 |  |  | 5,900 | N Y ( ${ }^{\text {Railway }}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}24 \\ 514 & \text { Feb } \\ \text { Jan } 24\end{array}$ | 814 Feb |  | ${ }^{413_{4}}$ Sept |
|  | 423444 | 4418 | *43 4434 |  | *4314 ${ }_{4}{ }^{45}{ }^{8}$ | 1,000 | Nortolk Southern.-...-.- 100 | ${ }_{41}^{514}$ Feb 21 |  |  |  |
| 1897819014 | $1873_{4} 1881_{2}$ | 188190 | 18712188 | $187581873_{4}$ | $1878_{4}^{4} 1881_{4}$ | 3,200 | Norfolk \& Western.-...-- 100 | $1773_{4} \mathrm{Mar} 2$ | 192 Jan 6 | 156 | 202 Nov |
| 87 | 4 | ${ }^{87} 7_{4} \quad 90$ | 90 | $8811_{8} 8811_{3}$ | $88 \quad 90$ | 100 | Preterred | - | $8_{88}{ }_{8}$ Mar 29 | 83 Jun |  |
| 129 | 1299 | $1_{8}{ }^{9938}$ |  | 1810112 | $100 \quad 1011_{2}$ | 42,500 | Northern | ${ }_{92}{ }^{3}{ }^{3} \mathrm{Feb}$ | $1011_{2} \mathrm{Mar} 29$ | 78 Jaı |  |
| ${ }_{417}^{9612}$ | *17 | *17 22 | *16 21 | ${ }_{* 16}^{9712}{ }^{981}{ }_{21}^{9812}$ | ${ }_{*}^{98} 8098{ }^{-27_{8}}$ | 13,700 | Cert | $90{ }^{5} \mathrm{Feb} 20$ | $987^{2}$ Mar 30 | 84 July | ${ }^{9978}$ |
| ${ }_{6712} \quad 673_{4}$ | ${ }_{6} 677_{8} \quad 70{ }^{3}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}168{ }^{4} & 61 \\ 6914\end{array}$ | ${ }_{681}$ | 25,600 | Pacif | ${ }_{63}^{20} \mathrm{Fe}$ | Mar 26 | ${ }_{56}^{1514.4 .}$ | ${ }_{68}^{312}$ Dee |
| +28 | 31 | *28 31 | 51 | ${ }_{3012} 31$ |  | 400 | Peoria \& Eastern....-.....-- 100 | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { 63 } & \text { Feb } \\ 25 & \text { Mar } \\ \text { 12 }\end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| 130130 | $130{ }_{4} 1301_{4}$ | ${ }^{13014} 131$ | $131{ }^{131} 1312$ | 131.131 | $131 \quad 1331$ | 1,900 | Pere Marquette-.-.-.-.---100 | ${ }_{1247_{8}}^{25} \mathrm{Meb} 9$ | ${ }_{\text {13312 }}{ }_{\text {Mar }}{ }^{\text {Jan }} 14{ }^{6}$ | ${ }_{114120}{ }^{20}$ Jag |  |
| $11_{4} 10$ | 1011210112 | $11_{2}$ | $1011_{4} 1013_{4}$ | ${ }^{9958} 100$ |  | 900 | Prior preferred.-.-...-.-. 100 | 99 Jan 18 | $1013_{4}$ Mar 28 |  | ${ }^{\text {coid }}$ |
| 126126 | ${ }_{* 125}^{9958}{ }^{127}{ }^{9938}$ |  | ${ }^{1100}$ |  | 12 | 1,200 | Pre | 9512 M | 10034 Mar 30 | ${ }^{89 a_{4}} \mathrm{Ja}$ | Deo |
| ${ }_{1053}{ }^{120} 4065_{8}$ |  | $1044_{4} 1071_{8}$ | 10710812 |  |  | 2,100 | Pltts | 121 | $1478_{8}$ Jan | $122{ }^{12} \mathrm{Ja}$ | 174 May |
| $4312{ }^{4312}$ | ${ }_{* 43} 4312$ | 43184818 | $4312{ }^{4312}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}431_{8} & 431_{8}\end{array}$ |  | 1,100 |  | 9414 4218 M |  | 94 | 12334 June |
| *4414 46 | ${ }_{* 4414}{ }^{4614}$ | *4438 46 | ${ }_{* 4438}{ }^{431}{ }^{4614} 4$ | $44^{7} 8$ | $\begin{array}{lll}447^{7} & 447_{8}\end{array}$ | ${ }^{1,100}$ | First preferred <br> Second preferred | ${ }_{44}^{4218} \mathrm{Mar} 2$ |  |  | 4312 Dee <br> 50 Feb |
|  |  |  |  | 1201812 |  |  | Rutla | $50 \quad \text { Feb } 21$ |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{1019}^{1958} 10{ }_{101}^{1207_{8}}$ | $119341211_{2}$ | $1185{ }^{1} 12058$ | 11912122 | $12018{ }^{1213_{8}}$ | $1201_{4} 1213_{8}$ | 78,100 | St Lou | 109 Feb 7 | 122 Mar 23 | $1003_{4} \mathrm{Jar}$ |  |
| 101101 | +10012 101 | 101101 | 101101 | *10012 101 | $1001_{2} 1001_{2}$ | 600 | Prefe | 100 Jan 31 | 102 Jan 4 |  | 104 June |
| $81{ }^{812}{ }^{823}$ | $811_{2} 83{ }^{3} 4$ |  | $811_{2} \quad 8312$ | $811_{2} \quad 835{ }_{8}$ | $83-83{ }^{3}$ | 15,100 | Lo |  |  | 61 |  |
| $\begin{array}{ll}90 \\ 1812 & 9018\end{array}$ | $91 \quad 9112$ | $12{ }^{12} 91{ }_{2}$ | ${ }^{*} 91{ }^{1} 925_{8}$ | *91 9134 | ${ }_{9078} 9221_{2}$ | 1,500 | Pre | 9014 Mar 23 | 95 Jan 3 |  |  |
| ${ }_{8}^{8}$ | 19 |  | $\begin{array}{lll}1878 & 1958\end{array}$ | 19.19 | 1958 | 11,700 | Seaboar | 1158 Mar 3 | ${ }_{301}{ }_{2}$ Jan 3 |  | ${ }^{941}$ |
| 15824 |  |  | ${ }_{122}^{2512} \quad 26$ | 1211. | ${ }^{261}{ }_{4}{ }^{263}{ }_{4}$ | 3,100 | Pret | $1192_{12 \mathrm{Ma}}$ | 38 Jan | 3212 AD |  |
|  | ${ }_{14618}^{12128} 1123$ | ${ }_{14512}^{12144} 14738$ | 122 $1233^{3}$ <br> 14878  <br> 18  | ${ }_{148}^{1211_{4}} 142$ | ${ }_{1492} 123$ | 40 | Sout | ${ }^{1175}$ | 124 Jan 3 | 1061 | $1267_{8}$ Dee |
| $1011_{2} 1011_{2}$ | 1011210112 | $1011_{2} 1015$ | 101101 | $1011011_{2}$ | $1013_{8} 1011_{8}$ | 24,400 2 |  | ${ }_{9812}^{1392} \mathrm{Ma}$ |  | 119 | dee |
| $12614{ }_{4} 126{ }^{2}$ | 123 | 122126 | $126{ }^{3} 41343_{4}$ | $130 \quad 1333_{4}$ | $130{ }^{1317}$ | 22,500 |  | ${ }_{9912} 9812 \mathrm{Jan}$ | ${ }_{1344} 1024^{4} \mathrm{M}$ |  | ${ }_{16378}^{10118}$ Dec |
| *31 32 | 31.3112 | 31 | 32.32 |  | $32 \quad 32$ |  | Thir | 2818 Jan 10 |  | ${ }_{288} 8_{4} \mathrm{Au}$ |  |
| $3{ }^{33} 44$ | $441_{8} 441_{8}$ | 1 | $4{ }^{18}$ | ${ }^{44418} 89$ | 45 |  | Twin | 44 Mar 23 | 54 Feb 15 | 45 No |  |
| ${ }_{*}^{1041944}$ |  |  |  |  | $104{ }^{3} 4$ |  |  | ${ }_{10418} \mathrm{Feb} 28$ | 107 Feb 10 |  | $106{ }^{60}$ |
| 19418 <br> 8612 <br> 86198 <br> 8612 | $\begin{aligned} 19414 \\ 8058 \\ 8 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{ll}19458 & 19512 \\ 86612 & 8612\end{array}$ | 19458 | 198199 | 50.800 |  | 18612 Fe | 199 Mar 30 | 5818 |  |
| $861_{2} 861_{2}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}8658 & 87 \\ 7012 & 7314\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}18 & 8612 \\ 78 \\ 731 \\ 7314\end{array}$ | $8612{ }^{8612}$ | 861286 | $\begin{array}{ll}861_{2} & 861_{2} \\ 7012\end{array}$ | 3,300 25,800 | Wab | $3{ }^{3} \mathrm{Mar} 13$ | 8714 Jan 20 | 77 M | $85{ }^{\text {84 }}$ Dec |
|  | 2 | 1294 | ${ }_{33}{ }_{4}{ }^{941}$ |  | ${ }_{* 93}{ }_{9}{ }^{(12}{ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  | ${ }_{8812}^{51}$ Feb 78 |  |  | 81 June |
| -8812 92 |  | *8812 | - | . |  |  |  |  |  | 76 Jan | 101 June |
| $3^{58}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 8 June |
| $45 \quad 47$ | $\begin{array}{lll}4414 & 451_{4}\end{array}$ | $40 \quad 46{ }^{3}$ | 12 | *4312 47 | ${ }^{*} 4312{ }_{2} 471_{2}$ | 800 | ond |  |  |  | $677_{8}$ J |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{3312} \mathbf{2} \mathrm{Feb} 8$ | 50 Jan 6 |  | 8712 June |



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1952 New York Stock Exchange-Bond Record, Friday, Weekly and Yearly








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| $\begin{gathered} \text { Price } \\ \text { Frdacy } \\ \text { March } 30 . \end{gathered}$ | Week's Rano or Last Sale |
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 Cn St L \& P 1st cons g 58... 1932 A
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$\qquad$
$\qquad$ Consol 50 -year 4 s g $6 \mathrm{~m}-\mathrm{pl} 1932 \mathrm{Q}$ 1st ref 5188 ser A .......... 1962 M
 Reglatered

## $\left|\begin{array}{c}\text { BONDS } \\ \begin{array}{c}\text { N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE } \\ \text { Week Ended March 30. }\end{array} \\ \hline \text { Clearfield \& Mah 1gt gu 58_1943 }\end{array}\right|$

 General 58 Serles B
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 $921_{8} 94$ $\begin{array}{ll}109 & 110 \\ 1123_{4} & 114 \\ 101 & 102\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lll}87 & 8814 \\ 7912 & 804\end{array}$
$l$ Due Feb. 6 Due May. $p$ Due Dec.


New York Bond Record－Continued－Page 4

| T．Y．BTOCK EXCHANGE Week Ended March 30. |  | Week＇s Range or Last Sale． | $\begin{aligned} & \text { innece } \\ & \text { inc. } \end{aligned}$ | N．Y．stock bichange． Week Ended March 30 ． | $\begin{gathered} \text { Frdaby. } \\ \text { March } 30 . \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ranne } \\ & \text { Sance } \\ & \text { Jinc. } \end{aligned} .$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 99 \\ & \hline 14 \\ & \hline 102 \end{aligned}$ | 888  <br> 114 9912 <br> 114  |  |  |  |  |
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|  | cois | 00： |  |  |  | cerer |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{\text {cher }}^{10218}$ | ${ }_{10218} 10218$ | Hen ${ }^{\text {d }}$ r |  | 1028 |  |
|  |  | 978 | ${ }_{97}{ }^{78}{ }^{87}{ }^{971}$ |  |  |  | ${ }^{\text {che }}$ |
|  |  |  |  | Vtan \＆Nor 18 ext ext |  |  | ${ }^{98} 8^{-9}$ |
| Gerles H con gua Gerles I cons guat |  | 105 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Serles J cons |  |  |  | ${ }^{\text {coser }}$ |  | 181 | cole |
| ${ }_{\text {Reg mist }}^{\text {Ren }}$ | iīis sale | 11 | ${ }^{1133^{3}}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $1131^{1} 1131^{2}$ | Vrr |  |  |  |
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| 边 |  | 104 | ${ }_{1034} 105$ |  |  | 1063440 |  |
|  | （10212 | ${ }_{95}^{10012}$ |  | Ret ${ }^{\text {d }}$ gen 58 |  | 8 | $103104{ }^{\circ}$ |
| Plta $\mathrm{Y}^{\text {ctaba }}$ A | 9612984 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Providence Se | 8044 | ${ }^{108082}$ | ${ }_{802}^{10812}$ | Det en ext let g |  |  |  |
| Eresiding Co |  | ${ }_{9688}{ }^{97}$ 15 |  | ${ }_{\text {Omaha dr }}$ | ${ }_{9312}^{88} 8$ | 872， |  |
|  |  |  | $955_{8}$ <br> 1024 <br> 1024 <br> 1044 | Wa |  |  |  |
| Meck 1 <br> Term R |  |  | 1044 | Wass Cer |  |  |  |
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| Rut－Canada ist |  |  |  | Gen zol |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{89}{ }_{80} 5^{518}$ | Wes |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{20} \mathrm{a}_{\text {gold }} 68$. |  |  | $107{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ | L |  |  |  |
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| arle |  | 1001 |  | us |  |  |  |
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|  |  | coll | 1007s | Allis－Chalmers M |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }^{9788_{8}^{2}}$ Aus 27. |  |  | 10512 | ${ }_{10512}^{105120548}$ |  |
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|  |  |  | ${ }^{98} 8874$ | ${ }^{\text {Am Re }}$ |  | ${ }_{102}^{1028}{ }_{10} \mathrm{Mar}^{102828}$ |  |
|  | ${ }^{9578} 9684$ |  | ${ }^{95} 96$ |  |  | 10488 |  |
| Paum Minn \＆Man con 48.1933 |  |  | 979484 | ${ }^{\text {Am }}$ |  | 9934 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 001 | $2{ }^{2}$ |
| Reens |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Mont er }}$ | ${ }_{912}^{974}$ | ${ }_{95}^{97}$ | $9784{ }^{9812}$ | － | － |  |  |
| hatioe |  | cels | $\begin{gathered} 94.94 \\ 1081_{2} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{\text {Am Wat }}$ |  | 106 |  |
| ${ }_{B A}{ }^{\alpha} A T$ |  | 104 |  | Deb g 68 ger |  | $108^{2}$ 110 88 <br> 10   <br> 108   |  |
|  | ${ }_{108}^{108}$ | ${ }^{109}$ | 109 | ${ }_{\text {Amaconca }}^{\text {Am }}$ | ${ }_{\text {cole }}$ |  |  |
| actoto $V \& N E$ |  |  | ${ }^{97} 7_{8}$ | ${ }_{15-\mathrm{y}}^{\text {Red }}$ | 1i16， |  |  |
| Goind csatamped． |  | 6i | ${ }_{7718}$ | Ands Coplin |  | （10） |  |
|  |  | ${ }^{3}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {atr }}^{\text {Andma }}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}85{ }^{878} & 89 \\ 85 \\ 85\end{array}$ |  | Armour \＆${ }^{\text {arma }}$ |  | ${ }^{92}$ |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Seaboard }}^{\text {Atid }}$ |  | ${ }_{81 / 2}^{911}$ |  | Ass |  | $1{ }^{1} 2$ |  |
| Aeaboara | － |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bo Car \＆ G |  |  | ${ }_{10012}^{100}$ | stampedects of depo |  |  |  |
| an cons suar |  | 12， |  | （tantic Refr del |  |  |  |
| Ro Registered．－．．－．－．－．．． |  |  |  | ${ }^{\text {Baragua }}$ |  |  |  |
| ear conv 4 s $1 / 8 \mathrm{~S}$（Orego |  | 9978  <br> 1039  <br> 1031 29 | $1031{ }^{8}$ | Belding－Heming |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{104}^{1934}$ |  | ${ }_{1014}^{10218}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fran Terml 18 t $48 . . .1950$ A |  | ${ }_{96}^{100}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Registered |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{1034}^{1034}$ |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{9685}^{97188}$ | ${ }_{9512}^{89812}$ | Cons 30－year ferserese A － |  | （105． |  |
|  |  |  |  | Bing |  |  | ${ }^{\text {che }}$ |
| Regis |  | （10） |  | Botany Cons Mill 6 \％ | ${ }^{80}$ |  |  |
| 通 |  | （1028 |  | Bowman－bilt |  |  |  |
| mom |  |  | ${ }_{1112_{8} 11318}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Louls Div ist |  |  | ${ }_{9334}{ }^{174}$ |  |  |  |  |
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| Term sem | ${ }^{\text {cois }}$ |  |  | ${ }^{\text {and }}$ \％\％ |  |  |  |
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|  | 113 | ${ }^{11133^{4}}$ | $110{ }^{4} 81131^{2}$ | Conv deb 53／ | ${ }^{272}{ }^{\text {c }}$ |  |  |
| Tentr |  | 1044－57 | ioizi ${ }_{2}$ | Burde Susa |  |  |  |
| Tor Pacmo Pac Ter $53 / \mathrm{za}$ ．－ 1 |  | 101 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | － | ${ }^{\text {Bra }}$ |  |  |  |
| Generer | 100 | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | （10012 1018 | ${ }_{\text {Cal }}^{\text {Cal }}$ |  |  |  |
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 $18 t$ \＆ref 6s gerles B．－July 1940 M
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Det United 1st cons
Dodge Broa deb Bs

## Dodge Broa deb 3 B

## Dominien Iren \＆Steel

Donner Steel 1st ref 78．．．．
Duke－Price Pow 1st 68 se
Duquesne Light 1st 41／68 A 1967 A




Federal Light \＆Tr 1st 5s＿－． 1942 M 1 lt Hen \＆ 558 stamped．．．－ 1942 M 30 －year deb bs ser B
Foderated Metala of 7 s
Fiat deb 7 s （with war F1ak Rubber 1st of 8
 Frameric Ind \＆Deb $20-\mathrm{yr} 73 \leq 8^{\circ} 42 \mathrm{~J}$
 French Nat Man ss Lines 781949 J
Gas \＆El of Berg Co cons 581949 Gen Asphalt conv 68．．．
Gen Electric deb $33 / 58$
 Without warr＇ts atts
Gon Mot Accept deb 6s．
Genl Petrol list if 58
 Good Hope Steel \＆I sec 7s＿1945
Goodrich（B F）Co 18t $61 / 6 \mathrm{~s}$＿1947 Registered
Goodyear Tire \＆RuD IBt 5s． 1957
Gotham Silk Hostery deb 6s＿1936 J



 Great Falls Power $18 t$ si 58. Haekenasek Water 1st Hackengeck Water ${ }^{\text {Eat }}$ | Deb $51 / 3 \mathrm{~B}$ serles of $1926 \ldots . .1952$ |
| :---: | Hoo（R）\＆Co 1st $63 / 58$ ser A 1934 Hudson Coal Line 68 （flat）－ 1947 W


 IIseder Steel Cory $817 \mathrm{~s} . . .-1946$ A



 Registered．
 10－year conv $7 \%$ notes＿－＿ 1932

Int Agrle Corp 18t $20-\mathrm{yr} 5 \mathrm{~s} .-1932$ Stamped extended to 1942 ． ［nternational Paper 5s Ser A． 1947 int Telep \＆Teleg deb g $41 / 281952{ }^{3}$ | Jurgena Works 68 （flat price $)-1947$ | J |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Kanas City Pow \＆Lt 5 F |  | B＿．．．．－1957 J Kassae Gas \＆Electrle 68－． 1952 m

Kasser（Jullue）\＆Co deb $51 / 8 \mathrm{~s} .47 \mathrm{M}$


 | Stamped guar 49．．．．．．．．．．1949 |
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| Kinga County Lighting 5s |



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New York Bond Record-Concluded-Page 6 T. .ineisy way -momem

 Portiand Ry 1st
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Pressed Steel Car conv 8 Ss.-193
Prod \& Ret f 8 s (with war)-1931 Prod \& Ret \& 88 (with War) 19
Without warrants attached.
Pub Serv Elec \& Gse
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Remington Arms $68 .$.
 Rer
Relnelbe Unton 78 with War_19
Without stk Rhine-Maun-Danube Warts
Rhine-Westphalla Elec Direct mtge $88 .-$
Rima Steel 1st 8 17s Robblins \& Myers 18ti i 7 7-- 1955
 8t Jos Ry Lt \& Pr 1st 5s.... 1937 M Bt L Rook Mt \& P 58 stmpd. 1955 St Paul City Cable cons 5 S_ 1837 San Antonlo Pub Serv 1st 6s
Baxon Pub Wkg (Germany)

 Ehubert Theatre deb 58 Blement Theatre 6s June 151942 )

 | Elorra \& San Fran Power 5s_1949 |
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| Bilegia Elec Cor |



 Binclair Crude Oil
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 8pring Val Water $18 t \mathrm{~g}$ 5s
Etandard MIIIIn
1st 56
 Btand onl of N Y deb 43/3s-.
Bugens Hotel 1st 6s ser A.
Bugar Estates (Oriente) 7 7s
 Tenn Coal Iron \& RR gen 5s_1951 J Tenn CopD \& Chem deb 68_- 19

Tennessee Elec Pow 1at 6s_- 194 Third Ave 1st ref 4s Third Ave Ry 1 st g 6 S. | Price |
| :---: | :---: |
| Friday |
| March 30. | $\square$





Week's
Ranoe of


| N. Y. stock exchange Week Ended March 30. | \| | Price Frlday March 30. |  | Week'sRanne orLast Sale. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 18 s | Lo | coh |  | Lowo |  |
| Western Unlon coll tr cur 58.1938 | 的 ${ }^{\text {J }}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 103 | 年 |
| 15-year 63/8.-.....----1 |  |  |  |  |  |  | $1118_{8}$ |  |
| 25 -year gold 5 |  | 105 | dave | 1043 | $1105{ }^{4}$ |  |  |  |
| es'house E\& M $20-\mathrm{yr}$ 8 58.19 |  |  |  | 104 | 10478 | 193 | 10418 |  |
| Westphalia Un E1 Pow 63s8-1950 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 12 |  |  |
| With stock purch warrants. |  |  |  |  |  | 100 |  |  |
| dite Sew Mach 6s (with |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| Wlekwtre Sp St' Co 78 Jan 1935 |  |  |  | 33 |  | ${ }^{24}$ |  |  |
| Willy -overiand s $163 / 8 \mathrm{~s}$--. 1933 | S |  | Sale | 101 | 102 |  |  |  |
| Whison 4 |  |  |  |  | 103 |  |  |  |
| Whinchester Repeatarms $73 / 81941$ |  | 107 | Sale | 10612 |  | 20 |  | 1074 |
| Youngst Sheet \& Tube 5s ... 1978 |  | 101 |  | ${ }_{4}{ }_{4}$ | 10 | 255 | 1001 |  |

Quotations of Sundry Securities
 Ango-Amer Oil vot
Non-voting stoce
Atlantlicerfining..
Preferred ...-
Borne Scrymser Co 88:్ర눈




Outside Stock Exchanges
Boston Bond Record.-Transactions in bonds at Boston Stock Exchange, Mar. 24 to Mar. 30, both inclusive:

| Bonds- | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Friday } \\ \text { Last } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Price. } \end{array}\right\|$ | Week's Range of Prices. Low. High. | Sales for Week. | Range Since Jan. 1. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Lovo. |  | High. |  |
| Amer El \& Pr Corp 6s. 1957 |  | 100100 | \$1,000 |  | Mar |  |  |
| Amoskeag Mrg 6s..-1948 | -92 | $903 / 292$ | 46,000 | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \\ & 90 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\mathrm{Feb}}{\mathrm{Mar}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \\ & 9514 \end{aligned}$ | Jan |
| Chle Jet Ry U S Y 58.1940 |  | 102102 | 1,000 | 102 | Feb | 1031/2 | Jan |
| County Gas Co 5s_... 1946 | 105 |  | 2,000 | 95 | Mar | 99 | Mar |
| East Mass Street RR- | 105\% | 105\% 1053 | 6,000 | 105\% | Ma | 1053 | Mar |
| $43 / 2$ series A - .-. - 1948 | $731 / 2$ | 72 731/2 | 39,000 | 70 |  |  |  |
| $5 s$ series B |  | 8083 | 1,150 | 77 | Jan | 83 | Mar |
| $6 s$ series D........ 1948 |  | $93 \quad 93$ | 200 | $901 / 2$ | Feb |  | Mar |
| 6s series SC ....... 1928 |  | 100100 | 100 | 997/8 | Jan | 100 | Mar |
| Europ Invest $71 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$..... 1966 Flsk Tire Fabric $61 / 5 \mathrm{~s}$ _1935 |  | 981/2981/6 | 500 | 981/2 | Feb | 98 | Feb |
| Florida Public Service- |  | 1011/2 $1011 / 2$ | 3,000 | 1011/2 | Mar | 101 | Mar |
| Series A 61/28-----1949 |  | 105105 | 5,000 |  | Mar | 105 | Mar |
| Series B 68....... 1955 |  | 103103 | 5,000 | 103 | Mar | 103 | Mar |
|  | 1013/4 | 1013/4 1021/4 | 4,000 | 1013/4 | Mar | 1031 |  |
| Series A 51/28.....-1955 |  | $921 / 2923 / 2$ | 5,000 |  | Mar |  | Har |
| Series B 68--.... 1951 |  | 100100 | 5,000 | $100^{921 / 2}$ | Mar |  | Mar |
| Mass Gas Co $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s} \ldots . . .1931$ |  | 10034 100\% | 2,000 | 1001/4 | Jan | 10034 | Jan |
| Miss River Power 5s. 1951 |  | $104{ }^{104}$ | 1,000 |  | Jan | 10048 | Mar |
| Municipal Gas Co (Tex)- |  |  | 1,000 |  |  |  |  |
| Municipal Gas \& Elec Corp |  | 1041/2 1041/2 | 1,000 | 1041 | Mar | 1041/ | Ma |
| 78.-...-...------1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New River 5s .-.... 1934 |  | $941 / 4$ | 9,000 | $931 / 2$ | Feb | 95 | Mar |
| P C Pocah Co 7s deb_ 1935 |  | $1111 / 2113$ | 2,000 | 106 | Jan | 113 | Mar |
| San Francisco Bay Toll Bridge Co $61 / 2 \mathrm{~s} . \ldots-1952$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Swift \& Co 5s........ 1944 | 10214 | $1021 / 41021 / 4$ | 4,000 |  |  |  | Mar |
| United Drug 5s...-.-1944 |  | 991/8 993/4 | 19,000 | 991/8 | Mar | 993 | Mar |
| 51/28 Water Power 1905 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Western Tel \& Tel 5s_ 1932 |  | 1013/102 | 6,000 | 1001/4 | Jan | 103 | Mar |
| Whitenights Inc 61/28.1932 |  | 126127 | 20,000 | 105 | Jan | 128 | Mar |

Philadelphia Stock Exchange.-Record of transactions at Philadelphia Stock Exchange, Mar. 24 to Mar. 30, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists:


Baltimore Stock Exchange.-Record of transactions at Baltimore Stock Exchange, Mar. 24 to Mar. 30, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists:


No par value
Cleveland Stock Exchange.-Record of transactions at Cleveland Stock Exchange, Mar. 24 to Mar. 30, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

| Stocks- | FridayLastSalePrice. | Week's Range of Prices. <br> Low. High. | Sates <br> for <br> Week. <br> Shates. | Range Since Jan. 1. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | High. |  |
| Aetna Rubber common.--** |  | $26 \quad 26$ | 10 |  |  |  |  |
| Amer Multigraph com. ${ }^{\text {Amer }}$ - |  | $28 \quad 283 / 2$ | 335 | $263 / 8$ | Jan | 28\% | Feb |
| Amer Ship Bldg pref... 100 |  | 110110 | 10 |  | Mar | 110 | Mar |
| Allen Industries. |  | 150 | 160 |  |  |  |  |
| Bess Limest \& Cem |  | $1561 / 2151 / 2$ | 19 | 1352 | Mar | $151 / 5$ | Jan |
| Buckeye Incubator | 35 | 35 361/4 | 370 |  | Mar |  |  |
| Byers Machine "A" | 35 | ${ }_{35}{ }^{35}$ | 25 | 35 | ${ }_{\text {Mar }}^{\text {Mar }}$ | 49 | Jan |
| Central Alloy Steel |  | $281 / 2281 / 2$ | 100 | $283 / 2$ | Mar | 31 | Feb |
| City Ice \& Fuel |  | ${ }_{42}^{111} 10111$ | 42 | 10914 | Jan | 112 | Mar |
| Cleve Elec Illum com..-100 |  | $\begin{array}{lll}410 & 410\end{array}$ | 4,666 80 | $361 / 2$ 355 | $\underset{\text { Jan }}{ }$ | 410/6 | Mar |
| Preferred .-......- 100 | 113 | 11234113 | 30 | 1121/4 | Jan | 410 114 | Feb |
| Cleveland Ry com _- 100 | $1061 / 8$ | 1053/4 1061/4 | 297 | 105\% | Mar | 109 |  |
| Cleve Securities pr I'n pt 10 | 21/2 | $21 / 421 / 2$ | 462 | 11/8 | Feb | 3 | ${ }_{\text {Jan }}$ |
| Cleveland Trust - - 100 |  | $397 \quad 397$ |  | 359 | Jan | 400 | Mar |
| Cleve Worsted M com. 100 |  | $27 \quad 30$ | 1,005 | 213/2 | Feb | 30 | Mar |
|  | 140 | 151/8 151/8 | 100 | 151/8 | Mar | 161/2 | Mar |
| Preferred -......---100 | 105 | $10514051 /$ | ${ }_{155}^{21}$ | ${ }_{105}^{1123}$ | Jan | 140 | Jan |
| Federal Knit Mills |  | $341 / 2341 / 2$ | 300 | ${ }^{12}$ | Feb | ${ }^{107}$ | Feb |
| Firestone T \& R 6\% pf_ 100 |  | 112112 | 60 | 109 | Jan | 112 | $\underset{\text { Mar }}{ }$ |
| $7 \%$ preferred.-.-.- 100 | $1093 / 2$ | 1083/2 1091/2 | 277 | 1083/2 | Feb | 1111/2 | Jan |
| Foote-Burt pref .-.... 100 |  | 8686 | 13 | 80 | Feb | 85 | Feb |
| General Tire \& R com. 25 |  | 166170 | 15 | ${ }^{6} 65$ | Mar | 190 | Jan |
| Preferred --.-.-.-- 100 | 1013/2 | $1013 / 21013 / 2$ | 470 | 1013/2 | Mar | 103 | Mar |
| Glidden prior pret....100 |  | $\begin{array}{rr}99 & 99 \\ 110 & 110\end{array}$ |  |  | Jan | 99 110 | Feb |
| Greif Bros C'page com...* |  | 4040 |  | 108 |  |  | Mar |
| Guardlan Trust....... 100 |  | $465 \quad 465$ | 10 | 390 | Jan | 43 465 | Feb |


| Stocks (Concludeen) Par. | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \substack{\text { Fridar } \\ \text { Sald } \\ \text { Parce } \\ \text { Prce }} \end{array}$ | week's Range Ont Prces.Hions. |  | Ranoe Strce Jan. 1. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Lom. | no. | Hion. |  |
| Halle Bros pret- |  | 1033/1031/2 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }^{18} 18$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| India Tire \& Rub com Industrial Rayon "A" |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Interrake Staamshlp com.* |  | 12 |  |  |  |  |  |
| , |  | 24 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Met Pav Brick, com-...ision |  | ${ }^{32} 323 / 34$ | ${ }_{123} 12$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{73}$ | ${ }_{73}^{52 / 2}{ }^{58}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Muray Oito Mits com--* |  | 16 | 23 |  |  | 16 |  |
| Pump |  |  | ${ }^{2,549}$ | 130 |  |  |  |
| National Reft |  | ${ }_{13}^{130}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{30}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}30 & 30 \\ 88 & 30 \\ 80\end{array}$ | , | ${ }_{93}{ }^{3}$ |  | 100 |  |
| National Tool |  |  |  | ${ }_{10}^{10}$ |  |  |  |
| Onio Bell Tel. pret..... | ${ }_{98}$ | 1981100 | 1,190 |  |  |  |  |
| reterred. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Otis steel, |  |  | 120 | 1174 |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Packard }}{ }_{\text {Packer Cor }}$ |  | 33, 34 | 205 | ${ }^{32} 9$ |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Parason Ree }}$ |  |  | ${ }_{20}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Richman ${ }_{\text {R }}$ | 263 |  | 205 |  |  |  |  |
| diver Basil | 2680 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Selibering P R |  | 103103 | $\stackrel{238}{238}$ |  |  |  |  |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { Sberwin-wili } \\ \text { Preferred. }}}{ }$ |  |  |  | 107 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 355 |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{32} 4$ |  | 1.316 |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{*}$ T-B |  | $\begin{array}{lll}66 \\ 46 & 67 & 675\end{array}$ | , 59 | ${ }_{45}^{53}$ |  | ${ }_{48}^{68}$ |  |
| Thompson Prod | 244 |  | 1,7425 |  |  |  |  |
| Trumbull ${ }^{\text {Preferred }}$ |  |  | (190 |  |  |  |  |
| Unlon Metal |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\frac{\text { Van Dorn ron }}{\text { Wood }}$ |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{26}{ }^{7}$ |  |
| Xoungs'n |  | 883/483\% 107 107 107 |  | ${ }_{106}^{88 / 4}$ |  | ${ }^{\text {a }} 1084$ |  |
| City Ice \& Fuel 6s...-1933 |  | 101101 | 1,000 |  |  |  |  |

Cincinnati Stock Exchange.-Record of transactions at Cincinnati Stock Exchange, Mar. inclusive, compiled from official sales lists:

| Stocks- | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Friday } \\ \text { Last } \\ \text { Price } \\ \text { Price. } \end{array}$ | Week's Range of Prices. <br> Low. High. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Sales } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { Wheek. } \\ \text { Shares. } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Range Since Jan. 1. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low, |  | Hig |  |
| Am Laundry Mach com 25 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Amer Roll M | 1041/2 | ${ }_{1034}^{26} 106$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 151/8 15\% |  |  | Feb |  |  |
| Preter |  | 45 |  |  | Jan | 493/4 |  |
| aldwin ne |  | ${ }_{35}^{1081 / 208}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| rekeye Incubator-..-io | 275 | $26831 / 275$ |  | 250 | Jan | 275 | Mar |
|  |  | $251 / 261$ | 860 | 251/8 |  |  |  |
| ramp Coat Pap pf new100 | 1/2 | 106318100 | 198 |  | Feb |  |  |
| ibr | 47 | 453/6 473/6 | 986 | 42 | Mar |  |  |
| Cin Car Co .-....- 50 |  |  | 282 | 293/2 |  |  | Jan |
| CNO P TP pref.... 100 | ${ }_{98}^{118}$ | ${ }_{981 / 18}^{118}$ |  |  | Jan |  | Jan |
| $\mathrm{N} \& \mathrm{CLt}$ | $100 \%$ | 10031003 | 47 |  | Jan | 10 | an |
| eter |  |  |  |  | an |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Street Ry }}^{\text {d Sub T }}$ | 125 | ${ }_{123}^{521 / 8} 125$ | 86 | 116 | Jan |  | n |
| In Unton St | 534 | 451/3 | 1,374 |  | ${ }_{\text {Feb }}^{\text {Mar }}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Col Ry Pr P | 10 | 1081/108 |  | ${ }_{25}^{105}$ | Jan |  |  |
| rosley R |  | ${ }_{69}^{26}$ 2694 | 3,090 | ${ }_{62} 2$ | Mar |  |  |
| New preterre | 100\% | 100 1001/2 | 186 | 971 |  | 1 |  |
| crown Overall | 104 | 100 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dow Drug con | 183/4 | 16\% 187/6 | 7,019 | 15\%/8 | Mar |  |  |
| Early \& Dantel co |  |  |  |  | a |  |  |
| Ith-Third-Union Tr-. 100 |  | 360\%/836093 | 1,230 |  | ${ }_{\text {Mar }}$ |  | eb |
| ${ }_{\text {Formica }}$ French-Bauer |  | 175/8 175 |  |  | Jan |  |  |
| Gataher Drug pref new-20 |  | $\begin{array}{ll}102 & 1031 / 2\end{array}$ | 249 | ${ }_{20}^{101}$ |  |  |  |
|  | 473/ | ${ }_{46}{ }^{6} 471 / 5$ | 1,097 | 43 | Jan | 49 |  |
| dide Wernle |  |  |  |  | Jan | 101 |  |
| Gruen Watch |  | 1151/2 115 | 5 | 1141/2 | Feb | ${ }_{18}^{16}$ | b |
| atield-Relian |  | $1031031 / 2$ |  |  | Jan | 109 | eb |
| , |  |  | 09 | 443/5 | ${ }^{\text {Jan }}$ |  |  |
| in |  | ${ }_{101}^{283 / 4} 101$ |  | 100 | Jan |  |  |
| Participat |  |  | 185 | ${ }_{26}^{40}$ |  |  | Jan |
|  | 45 |  | ${ }_{29}^{29}$ |  | Jan |  | an |
| Kroger |  | $1081 / 40$ |  | 1063/2 | Feb |  | Mar |
| Lunkenheimer...........** |  | 271/4 273 | 17 |  |  |  |  |
| Nash (A) | 112 | ${ }_{118}^{112} 118$ | 65 |  |  | 20 |  |
|  |  | 109110 | 11 | 1061/2 | eb | 110 | ar |
| ead common |  | 71 72 <br> 39  |  | ${ }^{65}$ |  | ${ }_{361 / 2}$ |  |
| Meteor Mo | 35 |  |  |  |  |  | Jan |
| to Bell T | -113 | 112311334 | 19 |  | Jan |  |  |
| aragon Refl |  | 114 | ${ }_{10}^{163}$ | ${ }_{106}^{9 / 3}$ | Ma | 118 |  |
| Preererred-3-3 |  |  |  | 249 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 192 |  |  |  |  | Feb |
|  |  | 112 $1 / 1123$ | 100 |  |  |  |  |
| re Oll |  |  |  |  |  | 1133 |  |
| 8id | 46 |  | 1,481 |  |  |  |  |
| man |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| In R |  | 1051/2 125 | 50 | 117 | Fe |  |  |
| P1 |  |  | 459 |  |  | 831/ |  |
| Preferred. |  | 98 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 113 | 27 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 52 \%/ |  | $58 / 2$ |  |

Pittsburgh Stock Exchange.-Record of transactions at Pittsburgh Stock Exchange, Mar. 24 to Mar. 30, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists:

| Stocks- | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Friday } \\ \text { Last } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Price. } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Week's Range of Prices . Low. High. |  | Ranje Since Jan. 1. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Lo |  | Ht |  |
| Amer Wind G1 Mach cm 100 | 23\% | 23\%\% 24 | 155 |  | Feb | 251/8 |  |
| Amer Wind Gl Co pref 100 | 8916 | 891329315 |  | 8434 | Jan |  |  |
| Arkansas Nat Gas com._ 10 |  | 71/2 71/8 | 1.185 | 73/8 |  |  |  |
| Armstrong Cork Co | 63 | $63 \quad 65$ | 2,581 | 63 | Mar |  |  |
| Bank of Pittsburgh .-. 50 | 190 | 187190 | 78 | 180 | Jan | 190 |  |
| Blaw-Knox Company --. 25 | 102 | 102 103136 | ${ }^{355}$ | 91 | Jan | 105 | Feb |
| Carnegie Metals Co...-10 | 251/2 | 241/2 26\% | 12,875 | 1631 | Jan | $271 / 2$ | Mar |
| Consolidated Ice com... 50 |  | ${ }_{7}^{41 / 2} \quad 478$ | 100 |  | Mar |  | Jan |
| Devonian Oil ${ }_{\text {Dixle Gas \& Util }}$ | 10 | $\begin{array}{cc}7 \\ 934 & 70\end{array}$ | 45 550 |  | Mar | ${ }_{103 / 8}^{10}$ | Jan |
| Preferred.....-...- 100 | 89 | 8989 | 85 | 803/2 | Feb | 89 | Mar |
| First National Bank.--100 | 355 | $355 \quad 355$ | 10 | 345 | Feb | 360 | Jan |
| Harb-Walk Ret com _-100 |  | 192192 | 100 | 178 | Jan | $1921 / 2$ | Mar |
| Independent Brew com. 50 |  | $2{ }^{21 / 8}$ | 25 | 113 | Mar |  | Feb |
| Lone Star Gas_...-.-. 25 | 5476 |  | 12,752 | 52\%/8 | Jan |  | Mar |
| May Drug Stores Corp---* | 22188 | $22^{1 / 8} 221 / 8$ | 200 |  | Jan | 245/8 | Jan |
| Marine National Bank-100 |  | $170 \quad 170$ | 10 |  |  |  | M |
| Nat Fireprofing pref...-50 | $221 / 2$ | $221 / 2$ 231/2 | 255 | 1936 | Jan | 24 | Mar |
| Pittsburgh Oll \& Gas .---5 |  | $31 / 4{ }^{31 / 4}$ | 485 |  | [Jan | 1 | Jan |
| Pittsburgh Plate Glasg 100 | 2231/4 | 22314230 | 335 | 210 |  | 234 | Feb |
| Pittsburgh Screw \& Bolt |  | 507/6 $511 / 4$ | 920 | 481/4 | Feb | 55 | Mar |
| Pittsburgh Trust Co_-100 |  | 250250 | 15 | 250 | Mar | 250 | Mar |
| Stand Plate G1 prior pt 100 |  |  | 20 | 31 | Feb | 35 | Feb |
| Stand Sanitary Mig com- 100 | 331/4 |  | 3,138 |  |  |  | Mar |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}125 & 1 / 2 \\ 120\end{array}$ | 2,020 | 1243/4 | Jan | $1251 / 2$ | Mar |
| Union Steel Casting com | 30\% | 2930 | 2,020 | 29 | Mar | 34 | Jan |
| $a$ Union Trust Co..... 100 |  | \$10500 | \$105005 | 310,100 | Mar | \$10,500 |  |
| United Engine \& Fdy com- | 48 | 471/2 $501 / 6$ | 715 | 4712 | Mar |  | Jan |
| United States Glass.---25 |  | 13 151/2 | 757 |  | Mar | $151 / 2$ | Mar |
| West'ghouse Air Brake new |  | 511/2 $521 / 2$ | 70 | 4614 | Jan | 567/3 | Jan |
| West Penn Rys pref._-100 |  | $1031031 / 2$ | 190 |  | Jan | 1031/2 | Mar |
| Zoller (Willam) Co com.- | 40 | $40 \quad 41$ | 300 |  | Feb |  | Mar |
| Rm | 3\%/8 |  | 38,323 |  |  |  |  |
| Lone Star Gas |  | $71 / 28$ | 1,654 |  | Mar | 8 |  |
| Pitts \& Birm Trac 5s_1929 |  | $921 / 2921 / 2$ | \$1,000 | 921/2 | Mar | $921 / 2$ | Mar | * No par value. $a$ Sales of Unlon Trust Co. at 101 in our lssue of March 17 wa $^{8}$

Chicago Stock Exchange.-Record of transactions at Chicago Stock Exchange, Mar. 24 to Mar. 30, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists:

| Stocks- | $\begin{gathered} \text { Friday } \\ \text { Last } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Price. } \end{gathered}$ | Week's Range of Prices. Low. Htgh. | Sales <br> Week. Shares | Ranpe Stince Jan. 1. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low. |  | Hto |  |
| Acme Steel Co.-.---.-- 25 |  | 8589 | 7.580 |  |  |  |  |
| Adams Royalty Co com.-* |  | $24.241 / 2$ |  | 21 |  |  | eb |
| All America Radio | $13 \%$ | $137 / 815$ | 5,710 |  | Jan | 151/2 | Mar |
| Amer Colortype com. |  | 2331/2 24 | 950 | ${ }_{99}^{231 / 2}$ | Feb | 251/2 | Mar |
| Amer Com Pow 1st pt \$7A* | 101 | $\begin{array}{rrr}99 & 101 \\ 95 & 95\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 90 \\ 300 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Mar} \\ & \mathrm{Mar} \end{aligned}$ | 101 | $\mathrm{Mar}_{\mathrm{Mar}}$ |
| 18t pret $\$ 61 / 2$ A..........** Am Fur Mart Bldg pf_ 100 |  | $\begin{array}{ll}95 & 95 \\ 974 & 983\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 300 \\ 65 \end{array}$ | 973.4 | Mar | 101 | Feb |
| Amer Nat'l Gas Cor | $211 / 6$ | $21.211 / 8$ | 1,150 | 1834 | Jan | 221/2 | Mar |
| American Pub Serv pref 100 | 98 | $971 / 298$ | 75 | 9713 | Mar | 101 | Mar |
| Am Pub Util Co prior prio0 |  | 100100 | 5 | 85714 | Jan |  | Feb |
| Partic pref.......- 10 |  | 961/2 $961 / 2$ | 125 | ${ }_{103}^{871 / 4}$ |  |  |  |
| American Shipbuilding 100 Amer States Secur Corp A |  | 109 63/4 $1111 / 4$ | 140 36.365 |  | Feb | 1174\% | ${ }_{\text {Man }}^{\text {Jan }}$ |
| Amer States Secur Cord A* <br> Class B |  | $7 \%$ | 36,365 11,630 17 | $49 / 8$ | Jan | $73 \%$ | Mar |
|  |  | 18 | 17,975 |  | Jan |  |  |
| Armour \& | 77 |  | 710 | 661/3 | Jan |  |  |
| AssociatedInvestmentCo | 37 | 析 | 125 |  | Jan | 4 |  |
| Auburn Auto Co com. | 138 | 128 1411/4 | 39,090 | 114 | Feb | 1411/4 |  |
| Balaban \& Katz v t c | 79 | $661 / 482$ | 22,200 | 593/ | Jan | 82 | Mar |
| Preferred.-.-.-.-----100 | 110 | 106110 |  |  | Jan | 110 | Mar |
| Bastian-Blessing C | 361 | $34 \quad 361 / 2$ | 25,450 | 24 | Feb | $361 / 2$ |  |
| Baxter Laundrles In |  | 25.2514 | 2,530 | 24318 | M |  |  |
| Beaver Bd v t ${ }^{\text {c }}$ |  | 31 | 330 | 21/2 | Jan | $53 / 3$ |  |
| Bendix Corp cl A .-..... 10 |  | $561 / 2641$ | 17,835 | 51 | Feb | 643/2 |  |
| Borg \& Beck com........ 10 |  | $731 / 4$ | 5,390 |  | Jan | 81 | an |
| Brach \& Sons (E | 181/2 | 181/4 193 | 1,040 | 163/6 | Jan |  |  |
| Bunte Bros com - .-. --- 10 |  |  | 5 |  | Jan |  |  |
| Butler Brothers ${ }^{\text {CampbellW yant } \& \text { Can }}$ Fdy* | $\begin{aligned} & 21 \\ & 413 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{40}^{21} 3642{ }^{21 / 8}$ | 5,230 325 | 2183/4 | Feb | 231/6 | Feb |
| Castle \& Co (A M) ..... 10 | 49 | 481/2 50 | 4,780 | 4234 | Feb | 51 | Mar |
| lotex | 60 | $60 \quad 63$ | 300 |  | Fel | 69 |  |
| Preferred. | 82 | 83 | 125 | 80 | Fe | 87 | Jan |
| Cent D Pa |  | 24 241/ | 600 | 24 | ar | 25 |  |
| Cent Gas \& El Co 7 |  | 100100 | 10 | 9415 | Feb | 100 |  |
| Central Ill Pub Serv |  | 991/2100 | 285 | 97\% | Jan | 100 | r |
| Central Ind Pow pref. 100 |  | 99 993/2 | 80 | 95 | Jan | 99 |  |
| Central Pub Sery (Del) |  | $16 \quad 16$ |  | 16 |  | 71 | n |
| Cent States P\&L |  | 1001001 | 110 | 99 | Feb | 100 1/2 |  |
| Central S W Util |  | 81891 | 4,510 | 76 | Jan | 893 | Mar |
| Ptior | 108 | 107108 | 455 | 1031/2 | Feb |  |  |
| Pre | 104 | 102314 104 | 367 | 9915 | Jan | 105 | Jan |
| Chic Clity \& Co | 13 | $13 / 21$ | 870 | 1713 | Mar |  | Feb |
| Participatio | 18 |  | 680 |  | Mar |  | Jan |
| Certio |  | $161 / 2$ 163 | 25 | 143/2 |  | 18 | n |
| Chicago Flee Mfg |  | $11 \quad 11$ | 40 |  | Feb | 18 |  |
| Chle Jeft Fuse \& |  | $37 \quad 40$ | 280 | 30 | Feb | 40 | Mar |
| Chic N S \& Milw com. 100 |  | 20.21 | 115 | 20 | Mar |  |  |
| Prior lien p | 98 | $971 / 298$ | 70 | 97 | Ma |  | Feb |
| Preferred_...-...-. 100 |  | 60.60 |  |  | Mar |  |  |
| Chic RapTran pr pref A 100 |  | 1011/8 1019/4 | 40 | 100\% | Jan | 102 | Jan |
| Chic Rys part ctf ser 1-100 |  | $15 \quad 17$ | 150 | 15 | M | 183/8 |  |
| Part ctis series 2...-100 |  | $31 / 4$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chic Towel Co conv |  | $97 \quad 981 / 2$ |  | 95 | Feb |  |  |
| Chlckasha Cotton Oll...-10 | 48 | $473491 / 2$ | 12,035 | 47 | Ma | 49 |  |
| Club Aluminum Uten | 36 | 35\% 36\% | 7,500 |  | Feb | 39 |  |
| Commonwealth Edison_100 | 178 | $1761 / 279$ | 490 | 165 | Jan | 90 |  |
| onsol Film |  | 163 |  | 15 | Jan |  | b |
| Prete |  | 22.231 | 1,030 |  | Feb | 25\% |  |
| onsumers | 117 | 107/8 123/4 | 29.100 | 73 | Jan | 12 | Mar |
| Preterred. | 961/2 | 961/2 98 | 505 |  | Jan |  |  |
| top | \% | 61 | 5,943 |  | Feb | $61 / 2$ |  |
| Crane Co com_........ 25 |  | $45 \quad 451$ | 405 | 45 | Mar |  |  |
| Preferred..........- 100 |  | $1201 / 3121$ |  | 119 | Jan | 121 | Mar |
| Cutler Horn Mfg com_-10 | 52 | 52 | 9,470 |  | Ma |  |  |
| Decker (All) \& Cohn, Inc - | 26 | 26 | 100 |  | Fe |  | Feb |
| Eddy Paper Corp (The) -- |  | $\begin{array}{ll}30 \\ 201 / 6 & 32\end{array}$ | 100 6,580 | 13014 | Jan | ${ }_{24}^{329}$ | Mar |
| E1 Household Util Corp - 10 Elec Research Lab, Inc ... | $\begin{aligned} & 21 \\ & 4 \end{aligned}$ | 201/4 22. | 6,580 150 | 2344 | Jan | 24 | Feb |
| Empire G \& F Co 7\% Df 100 | $1001 / 2$ | 100101 | 488 | 99 | Feb |  | Mar |
| 8\% preferred...---100 | 1111/3 | 11098111 | 535 | 1081/2 | Feb |  |  |
| Evans \& | 72 | $70 \quad 72$ | 410 | 55 | Jan |  |  |
| Class ' ${ }^{\text {B }}$ | 72 | 71 | 710 | 5 | Jan |  |  |
| atr Co. (The) com..... * |  | ${ }_{10}^{38 / 2} 1108$ |  | 34 107 | Jan | 110 |  |
| Preferred $\qquad$ 100 Fltz Simons \& Connell |  | 110 | 10 | 107 |  |  |  |
| Dk \& Dredge Co com - 20 | 61 | $61 \quad 68$ | 495 |  | Jan |  |  |
| Foote Bros ( G \& M) C | 20 | $20 \quad 21$ | 1,400 | 1814 |  |  |  |
| Galesburg Coulte | 604 |  | $6,120$ | 471/2 |  |  |  |
| dchaux Sug. |  | 431/2 $4131 / 2$ | 375 3,700 | 43 |  | 53 |  |
| reat Lakes D \& D.. | 285 | 285 | 硅 | 245 |  | 30 | Fe |



## CURRENT NOTICES.

> -Mark A. Borgatta, formerly with McDonnell \& Co., has become assoclated with F. A. Willard \& Co., 50 Broadway, New York City.
> -Herbert H. Blizzard of Lilley, Blizzard \& Co., Phlladelphia, is salling Wednesday on the S. S. Reliance for a cruise of the West Indies.
> -Harrison, Smith \& Co, announce that Donald Lee Harwood is now connected with the sales department of their New York office.
> H-ornblower \& Weeks have Issued special circular analyzing the Mackay companies and the International Telephone \& Telegraph Co.
> -The Equitable Trust Co. of New York has been appointed transfer agent for the stock of the American Financial Holding Corp.
> -The New York agency, Bank of Montreal, 64 Wall St., is prepared to supply a booklet on "The Canadian Income Tax Act."



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* No par value

St. Louis Stock Exchange.-Record of transactions at St. Louis Stock Exchange, Mar. 24 to Mar. 30, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists:

|  | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Fridaat } \\ \text { Last } \\ \text { Prae } \\ \text { Prie. } \end{array}$ | Week's Range of Prices. Low. High. | $\begin{gathered} \text { cales } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { Sheek. } \\ \text { Shares. } \end{gathered}$ | Range Stnce Jan. 1. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Stocks- |  |  |  | Low. |  | Htoh |  |
|  | 329 | ${ }_{158}^{329}$ | 65 | 329 ${ }^{\text {157/4 }} \mathrm{Mar}$ |  |  | - ${ }_{\text {Jan }}$ |
| Frrst National Bank.-. 100 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $535 \quad 540$ | 11 | 535 | Mar |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 570 |  |
| Street Rail St Louis Pub S |  | ${ }_{79}^{221 / 2}$ | 304235 |  |  |  |  |
|  | * |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Aloe }} \begin{aligned} & \text { Aloe common } \\ & \text { Baer Sternb } \& ~ C o h n ~ c o m-* * ~\end{aligned}$ |  |  | 100 |  | Mar |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Baer Sternb \& }} \begin{aligned} & \text { Cohn com-* } \\ & \text { Best Clymer Co }\end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Brown Shoe common } 100}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Burkhart commo |  | 23 $477 / 473$ $13 \%$ $13 \%$ |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Mar }}^{\text {Mar }}$ | ${ }^{24}{ }^{4}$ |  |
| Preferre |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Mar }}$ |  |  |  |
| Century Elec | 135 |  |  | 135 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Coca Cola B Bot | 213/2 |  | 195 | - ${ }^{21}$ | Mar | $211 / 2$ |  |
| Champion Sho |  | 2131/21/4 |  |  | ${ }_{110}^{100}$ Meb |  |  |
| senstadt Mt |  | 100100 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| E L Bruce common |  | 1081/2 108 |  | ${ }_{1081 / 2}{ }^{\text {4 }}$ |  |  |  |
| Elder Mrg 1st dret | --31 | 1081/2 $1083 / 3 / 4$ | 105 | ${ }_{90}^{30}$ |  |  |  |
| d preter |  | 901/2 $90 \%$ | 105300 | 48 |  |  |  |
| Johnson S \& | 48 |  |  |  |  | 120 J |  |
| Laclede Gas Light |  | 104104 | 100 | 100 |  |  |  |  |
| Common |  | $10{ }^{1}$ |  | 200 |  | 200 M |  |
| Yo-1115 |  | ${ }_{41}^{421 / 4} 433123$ | 783 |  |  | ${ }_{35}$ |  |
| Portlan |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{lll}38 & \mathrm{Mar} \\ 38 & \mathrm{Feb}\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Nat Candy |  |  | 1,304 |  |  | ${ }^{351 / 2}$ Mar |  |
| Pedigo Weber | 351/ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Polar Wave I\& | 23 | $\begin{array}{cc} 32 & 34 / 2 \\ 221 / 2 \\ 115 & 115 / 2 \end{array}$ | ${ }_{2,156}^{3,481}$ |  |  | 324/2 |  |
| Rice Stix | 23 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {1st }}^{\text {1st }}$ prete |  |  |  |  |  | 104 |  |
|  |  | $1013 / 21021 / 2$ | ${ }_{635}^{36}$ | 100 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{lll}74 & 78 \\ 72 & 78 \\ 32 & 321 / 2\end{array}$ |  | 29 |  |  |  |
| Fred Medart MIg |  |  | 135 18 18 |  |  |  |  |
| Futon fron Wks cos |  |  | 18575575 | ${ }_{20}^{113 / 2}$ Jan |  |  |  |  |
| Huttig S \& D com | 25 | ${ }_{97}^{23 / 4}$ |  | $\begin{array}{lll}\text { 20 } & \text { Feb }\end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| Preferred |  |  | 575 5 5 |  |  |  |  |
| raulic Pr |  | $\begin{array}{ll}47 & 4 \\ 17\end{array}$ | 2 | ${ }_{16}^{4} \mathrm{4} / \mathrm{Mar}$ |  |  |  |  |
| epend | 1121/3 |  | 50100 |  |  |  |  |
| Internat'1 |  | $1121 / 1121 / 2$ |  | $\begin{array}{cc}1093 \\ 62 & \text { Jan } \\ \\ \end{array}$ |  | 113 |  |
| ommo | ${ }^{16 \%}$ | 723/8 $731 / 8$ | 1.694 |  |  |  |  |
| ullin Steel |  |  | 715 |  |  | 35 |  |
| effield | 62 | $\begin{array}{lll}57 & 62 \\ 373 / 27 & 37 / 2\end{array}$ |  | ${ }_{37}^{31 / 2}$ Mar |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 755106106 |  |  | ${ }_{121}^{42}$ |  |
| Southwest Bell T | 11833 | $1181 / 2118181 / 2$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Louls |  |  |  | ${ }_{27}^{16}$ Jan |  | ${ }_{31}^{22}$ |  |
| x, Ba | 2934 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wagner Elee com. ........** |  |  | 6.1063 ${ }^{105}$ | ${ }^{37} 1 / 2$ |  | 59102 |  |
| Preterred.-.-...-.-.-100 |  | 1001/2 101 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 101 | $12 \begin{array}{ll} 32 \mathrm{c} & 142 \mathrm{c} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & { }_{9}^{5} 50 \\ & 90 \end{aligned}$ | 300 Mar |  |  |  |
| anite B1-Metallic._... 10 | $14^{-1}$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\underset{\mathrm{Ja}}{\mathrm{Ma}}$ |
|  |  |  | $\underbrace{\$ 49.000}_{15}$ |  |  |  |  |
| East St Louls \& Sub 5 S 1932 | 85\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| d Rys 4s...--. 1934 |  | 941/2 $941 / 6$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| iscellaneous Bonds- |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3.000 \\ & 4 \\ & 5 \\ & 5.0000 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 85 Mar |  |  |  |
| Kmoch |  | 1001/41001/4 1001/4 1001/4 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 10014 \mathrm{Mar} \\ & 1000 \mathrm{Mar} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 100.3/Mar } \\ & \text { 100/ Mar } \\ & 99 / 4 / \mathrm{Jan} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Kinloch Long D |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

San Francisco Stock Exchange.-For this week's record of transactions on the San Francisco Exchange, see page 1932.
-The Empire Trust Co. has been appointed registrar for the class "A. and class " B " stock of the Tri-Bullion Corp.
-Orton, Kent \& Co.'s weekly market letter discussed Gillette Safety Razor and St. Louis-San Francisco Railway.
-Prince \& Whitely, 35 Broad St., New York City, are distributing an analysis of United States Leather Co.
-C. Lester Horn \& Co., Inc., announce the removal of their offices from 60 Broadway to 37 Wall St., N. Y.
-Merrill, Lynch \& Co., 120 Broadway, New York City, have prepared an analysis of McCory Stores Corp.
-Throckmorton \& Co., 165 Broadway, N. Y., have prepared an April list of investment suggestions.
-Frank S. Morris has become associated with Frank H. Orehore \& Oo.,

## 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 dealing. occurred during the week covered:

| Week Ended March 30. <br> Stocks- <br> Par. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Friday } \\ \text { Last } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Srice. } \end{gathered}$ | Week's Rang of Prices. <br> Low. High | SalesforWhek.Shares $\|$ | Range since Jan. 1. |  |  |  | Stocks (Con 'nued) Par | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{\|l\|l} \text { Frldiy } \\ \text { Last } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Price. } \end{array}\right.$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Veek's Range } \\ & \text { of Prices. } \\ & \text { Low. Hioh. } \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sales } \\ & \text { for } \\ & \text { Thek. } \\ & \text { Shares } \end{aligned}$ | Range Stuce Jan. 1. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | no. |  | gh. |  |  |  |  |  | no. |  | ton. |
| Indus. \& Miscellaneou s Acetol Products, Inc. A.- | 30 | 29\%/4 $301 / 4$ | 2,900 |  |  |  |  |  | 5 c | $\begin{array}{ll} \hline 55 \mathrm{c} . & 95 \mathrm{c}, \\ 1012 & 113 / 8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,300 \\ 11,500 \end{array}$ |  | $\stackrel{\text { Jan }}{\mathrm{Jar}}$ |  | $\underset{\substack{\text { Mar } \\ \text { Jan }}}{ }$ |
| Aero Supply MIg il $\mathrm{A}^{\text {a }}$ | 20 | $\begin{array}{ll}85 & 89 \\ 173 / 20 \\ 172\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 49 |  |  |  |
| dero |  | $1721 / 4151 / 2$ |  |  |  |  |  | Eastern Roilling Mill |  | 237/8 |  | 22 |  |  |  |
| $\xrightarrow{4,3 \text { at }}$ Preferred |  | 1754, 17751/4 |  | 162 | Jan | 178 | Mar |  |  |  |  |  |  | 97 |  |
| Allled |  |  |  | 15 |  |  |  | Elitngon Schild Co, com |  |  | ${ }^{1,000}$ |  |  | 07 | eb |
| Allson Drug | x183/8 | $\begin{array}{lll}161 / 2 & 719 \\ 38 & 3934\end{array}$ | 1,9 | 15 |  |  |  | (63\% conv 1st pret-10 | 1051/4 | 104761051/2 | 2,10 |  |  | ${ }_{22}^{107}$ | Har |
| Aluminum Co , ${ }^{\text {co}}$ | 126 | 125) 1274 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |
| Pref |  | ${ }_{55}^{1083 / 10931 / 4}$ | 1,500 900 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 8.4 |  |  |  |  |
| American Areh ${ }^{\text {am }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Founders' sha |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Fageol M |  | 33/8 $61 / 8$ |  |  |  |  | Mar |
| ${ }_{\text {Amer Chain Co }}^{\text {Amer Comar }}$ | ${ }_{150}{ }^{403}$ | ${ }_{143}^{40} \quad 480$ |  | ${ }_{132}^{39}$ |  |  |  | Fajardo Sugar | 160 | $\begin{array}{cc}158 \\ 39 & 160 \\ 39 / 2\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Amer Colo | 24 | $1 / 24$ | 1,1 | 23 |  | 25 \% |  | Fansteel P | 14 | 14.16 | 7.500 |  |  |  |  |
| Amer Cyanamid com el B20 | 39 | 4056 | 7,200 |  |  |  |  | Fedders M |  | ${ }^{281 / 2}$ 291/56 |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Preferred }}$ | ${ }^{96}$ | ${ }_{183}^{96}$ 963/6 | 1735 4,300 | 135 |  |  |  | Federated Metals st tr c Film Inspection Machine |  |  | 200 600 |  |  |  |  |
| Amer Hardwa | 18\% | 711518112 | , |  |  |  |  | FIremen's Fund Ins... |  | $123{ }^{123} 14$ | 600 |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Jan }}$ |
| American Hawa | 19 | 18\%/819314 |  |  |  |  |  | Firestone T \& R com | 185 | 181 | 77 |  |  |  | Jan |
| Amer Rayon Product | 1333/5 | $13.143 / 8$ |  | 95 | Mar |  |  |  |  | 10934141091/2 | 250 |  |  |  | Jan |
| Ameferred. |  | 111111 |  | 109 |  | 111 |  | Ford Motor Co ot Can. 100 | 5ั82 | 573585 | 290 | 510 | , | 605 | Mar |
| $\triangle \mathrm{m}$ Solvents ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 193/8 | ${ }^{18} 818$ | 25,900 10,200 | 119 | Jan |  |  | Forhan Co colass |  | ${ }_{15}^{261 / 2} 10{ }^{263 / 4}$ | 200 | ${ }_{14}^{23}$ | Jan | 29 |  |
| Conv partic pres |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Foundatlo |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| American Trading C |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Forelgn shares | 163/2 | 153\% 17\% | 8,400 |  | Jan | 17\% | ar |
| ${ }_{\text {Anslo-Chlle }}^{\text {American }}$ |  | 1/8 483 |  |  |  |  |  | Fox Theatres class A com. |  | 171/2 187 |  |  |  |  | Jan |
| Atlantic Fruit |  | 81. 888 c . |  |  | an |  |  | Freed-Eiseman Radion | $21 / 8$ | 21/8 $21 / 8$ | 300 |  |  |  | an |
| Atlas Plywood | ${ }_{44}^{73}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}72 \\ 431 / 2 \\ & 741 / 4\end{array}$ | 1,3 | ${ }_{38}^{763 / 2}$ | ${ }_{\text {Jeb }}$ | ${ }_{444}$ |  | ch Line ....600 francs |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Auburn Autom | 1387/6 | 126 \% 143 | 43 , | 115 | Feb | 143 |  | Fre |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Jan }}$ |
| Axton-Fisher Tob co | 79 | $74{ }^{491 / 2} 5$ |  | 60 | ${ }_{\text {Mec }}$ | ${ }_{79}^{501 / 2}$ |  |  | 287\% | ${ }^{28} 101 / 818$ |  |  |  |  | (eb |
| Bancitaly C | 192 | 1843619 | 58. | 136 | Jan | 198 | Mar | General A |  | 121/8 | - |  | feb |  | n |
| Barker Bros | 363/6 | 351/8 36 | 4,900 | ${ }_{28}$ | Mar | 41 | Mar | General An |  |  | 31.80 |  | Feb |  | ${ }_{\text {Jeb }}$ |
| Baxter Laundries con |  | 25 | 1,000 | 25 | Mar |  | Mar | P ieferre |  |  | 10.30 |  |  |  |  |
| $\underset{\text { Beaver Bd }}{\text { Preterred }}$ | 55 |  |  | 3) | Jan |  | Mar | Gen'1 Bronze |  |  |  | 100 |  | 48 | Mar |
| Bendix Corp | 63 | 604 63\% | 1,500 | 531 | Jan | 63 | Mar | General Ice C | 105 | ${ }_{64 \%} 65$ | 700 | 58 | Jan | 65 | M |
| Benson \& Hedgee | 23\%/8 | 2314 | 1,600 |  | Feb | 24 | Mar | Gen'1 Laundr |  | ${ }^{23}$ | 4, |  | , | 25 |  |
| Bliss (E W) We mid | 19 | $17 / 4$ | 3,000 |  | Mar |  | Jan | Pre | 17 50 | 148/8 ${ }_{50}^{171 / 2}$ |  |  | Mar | 15 |  |
| Blumenthal (S) \& $\mathrm{Co}_{0}$ | 37 | 3716 |  |  | Mar | 37 | Mar | C G Spring \& Bur | 10 | $10 \quad 12 \%$ | 5,50 | 9\% |  | 12 |  |
| Blyn Shoes. Inc, com |  | ${ }^{270} 41 / 2$ | 10 | 23 | Mar | 30 | Jan | Glen Alden Coal | ${ }^{1531 / 8}$ |  | 1,900 | ${ }^{151}$ | Mar | 169 | Jan |
| Bohn Aluminum \& B | 593/4 | 543/4 60\% | 19,700 | ${ }^{33} 5$ | Jan | 6 | Mar | Gold Seal Electrical | ${ }_{13}^{97}$ | 831/3 $984 /$ | - | $\begin{array}{r} 65 \\ 8 \end{array}$ | $\stackrel{\text { Man }}{\text { Mar }}$ | 98 | ${ }_{\text {Man }}^{\text {Jan }}$ |
| Borg \& Beck |  |  | 00 |  | Mar | ${ }_{183}^{80}$ | Jan | Gorbam Mig c | 551/8 | 130134 | 700 | ${ }^{50}$ | Feb |  | Mar |
| Botany Cons M |  | 180 | 200 |  | Jan |  | Feb | Gr |  | 131/2 $51 / 2$ | 125 | ${ }_{47}$ | Feb | ${ }_{53}^{134}$ | $\mathrm{M}_{\mathrm{F}}$ |
| Bridgeport Maci |  | ${ }^{3}$ | 100 | 29 | Oct |  | Mar | Grand 5-10-250 | 66 |  | 6,100 | 46 | Jan | 68 | Mar |
| ${ }_{\text {Brilil }}$ C |  | ${ }_{137}^{30}$ | 600 |  | Mar |  | Jan | Grant(WT) | 1143/2 | 1143/3116 118 |  | 114 | Mar | ${ }_{119}^{125}$ | Jan |
| Brill | 26 | 31 | 6,600 | 14 | Jan | 31 | Mar | Greentiel |  |  | 10 |  | Mar | $123 / 2$ | Jan |
| ${ }_{\text {crit-Amer }}$ |  | 281/82816 | 1,3 |  | ${ }_{\text {Man }}$ | 28 | Jar | Greir Prefer | 104 | 123/4124 | 100 |  | eb |  | ${ }_{\text {Jan }}^{\text {Mar }}$ |
|  |  |  | 100 |  | Jan |  | Mar | Hanl (CM) L |  | 111/8 123/8 | 1,100 | 93/2 | Jan | 123/2 | M |
| $\xrightarrow[\text { Amer dep rec }]{\text { Brockwav Mot }}$ |  | 50 | 16,100 1 | ${ }_{43}^{28}$ | Man | 521 | Mar | Hall (WF) P |  |  | 1,700 | 231/6 |  |  | Jan |
| Preferred | 105\% | 105\% 106 |  | 1055\% | Mar | 1063 | Mar | Hartord Time | 4312 | $423 / 4381 / 4$ |  | $42 \%$ | Mar | 3/1/2 | Mar |
| Brown Man |  | ${ }_{251}^{101 / 20}$ | 500 | 101/4 | Mar | 10 | Man | Hawaian | 103 |  |  |  | $\xrightarrow{\text { Mar }}$ |  |  |
| Budlard Mach T | 5812 | $581 / 26$ | 700 | 43 | Jan | $611 / 2$ | ${ }_{\text {Mar }}^{\text {Jan }}$ | Helliman (Ri | 103 | 13\% ${ }^{93 \%} 1014$ | ${ }_{6}$ | 127/4 | Ma | 11 | Jan |
| Buzza Clark, Inc, |  | $17{ }^{17}$ | 700 | 16 | Feb | 204 | Mar | Hen |  | $14.141 / 4$ | 200 | 13 | M | 14 | , |
| Fomp, Wyant | 413/3 |  |  |  |  |  |  | Hercules Pow | 22 |  |  | 192 | Jan |  |  |
| Canadian Indus $\overline{\text { A }}$ |  | $423 / 4318$ | 1, | 361/4 | Feb | 431/2 | Mar | Heyden Ch | $81 / 2$ |  | 700 | 43 | Feb |  | Jan |
| Carnation Milk Prod com25 | 431/ |  | 6, |  | Jan | 48 | Mar | Hires (Ch |  | $211 / 8213$ |  | 211 | Mar |  | Jan |
| Casein Co. of America | 224 | ${ }^{1921 / 2} 5{ }^{226}$ | ${ }^{1}$ | $\stackrel{156}{3}$ | Jan | ${ }_{17}^{226}$ | $\underset{\text { Feb }}{\text { Mar }}$ | Holland |  | $431 / 4$ $45 \%$ $471 / 2$ |  |  |  | 44319 | Mar |
| Caterpllar | 71 | 65\%\% $71 / 2$ | 3 3,7 | 53 | Jan | 711/2 | Mar | Hood Rubb |  |  | 1.250 | ${ }_{33}$ | Mar | 48 | Mar |
| Celanese Corp of | 883 |  |  |  | Mar | 100\%18 | Jan | Horn \& Ha | 173 | $571 / 2571 / 3$ | 10 |  | Mar |  | Mar |
|  | ${ }_{110}^{168}$ |  |  | 107 | $\stackrel{\mathrm{F}}{\mathrm{M}}$ | ${ }_{112}^{185}$ | Jan | $7 \%$ | 102 | $\begin{array}{cc}166 & 17 \\ 102 & 102\end{array}$ | 900 600 |  | Mar | ${ }^{2023}$ |  |
| Cellulold C |  | 113 | 2,400 | 100 | Jan | 122 | Feb | Hygrade F ${ }^{\text {od Pro }}$ | 299 | 283/4 $293 /$ | 8,100 | 25 | Jan | 319\% | Feb |
| 87 preter |  | ${ }^{94}{ }^{94}$ 94 | ${ }_{200}^{200}$ | ${ }^{89}$ | ${ }_{\text {Jeb }}$ | 971/4 | Feb |  |  |  | 100 |  | Mar | 10\% | Jan |
| Celotex ${ }^{\text {Frst }}$ |  | 130 6014 130 | 650 | ${ }^{129}$ | Feb | ${ }_{68}$ | Mar | Industr |  |  | ${ }^{200}$ |  |  |  |  |
| 7\% preferred |  |  |  |  | Feb | 871/2 | Jan | Insur Co of Nor | 931/2 | 93 | 4,600 |  | Feb | 98\% | Mar |
| Central Agulr | 14 | 13435142 | ${ }^{2,350}$ | $1161 / 4$ | ${ }^{\text {Feb }}$ | 142 | Mar | Internat Clg Mach | 97 | 73 | 000 | ${ }^{93}$ | Mar | 103\% | Jan |
| ${ }_{\text {Centritugal }}$ | 108/8 |  | 1 1, | ${ }_{20}^{10}$ | $\stackrel{\text { Mar }}{\text { Mar }}$ | 128 | ${ }_{\text {Jan }}^{\text {Jan }}$ | International Shoe com |  | 73 | 60 | ${ }_{24}^{69}$ | ${ }_{\text {Feb }}^{\text {Feb }}$ | 741/4 | ${ }_{\text {Mar }}^{\text {Feb }}$ |
| Chileago Nipple | 5 |  | 1,0 | 41/4 | Mar |  | Jan | Interstate Dept. Stores | 43 | 4395/441/2 | 1,200 | 24 | , |  | Mar |
| hilds Co |  | 118 |  | ${ }_{54}^{118}$ | Mar | 1243 | Mar | Joske curo |  | 109 | ${ }^{800}$ | 1083 | Feb | 114 | ar |
| Citles Servi | 573 | ${ }^{757}{ }_{986}{ }^{59} 5$ |  | 94 |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Mar }}^{\text {Mar }}$ | Joske Bro |  |  | 90 |  | Mar |  | Jan |
| ${ }_{\text {Preferred }}^{\text {Pred }}$ | 91/4 |  | 3,400 1,200 | 8 | Jan | ${ }^{1001 / 2}$ | ${ }_{\text {Mar }}^{\text {Mar }}$ | Kell |  |  | 1,300 | 167 | Feb | 85 | ${ }_{\text {Mar }}^{\text {Jab }}$ |
| Preterred B |  | ${ }^{94} 4$ |  | ${ }_{38}^{88}$ | JJan | ${ }_{45}^{95}$ | M | Ken | 167 | 16\%\%17 | 0 | 15 | ${ }_{\text {Jar }}$ | 1736 | Jan |
| Clark Ice \& Fughter con | ${ }_{32}^{43}$ |  |  | ${ }_{32}$ | Jan | ${ }_{33}^{45}$ | ${ }_{\text {Mar }}^{\text {Mar }}$ | Kin |  | $34 / 3$ $42 \%$ 44 | 1,900 | ${ }_{42}^{29}$ | ${ }_{\text {ceb }}^{\text {Mar }}$ |  | Mar |
| Club Aluminum Ut | 35 | 35//3 36 |  | 34315 | Feb | $383 /$ | Jan | Kruskal \& Kr |  | 17 | 1,30 | 13 | Jan |  | Feb |
| Cohn-Hall-Marx | 343 | ${ }^{331 / 8} 81 \%$ | 1,000 16,000 | ${ }^{231 / 8}$ | Jan |  | ${ }_{\text {Man }}^{\text {Jar }}$ | Lackawanna | 51 | ${ }_{7}^{51 / 4}{ }_{7}{ }^{1 / 6}$ | 1,20 3,800 |  |  | 55 | Jan |
| Columbian Gradicate |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Land Co of 1 |  | ${ }^{7} 161 / 21^{71 / 2}$ | 3,800 | $16^{3}$ | Jan |  | ${ }_{\text {Feb }}^{\text {Feb }}$ |
| Am dep rets for ord |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Lefcourt Realty |  | 371/4 37 | 30 | $371 /$ | Jan | 383 | Mar |
| Cons \1 Dairy Pr | 30 |  | 7,800 | ${ }_{18}^{21}$ | Jan | 3214 | ${ }^{\text {Mar }}$ | Lehlgh Coal \& Nav | 115\% | ${ }_{51}^{112} 115$ | 7,20 4,10 | 1051 | Mar | 125 | Jan |
| Conso $\$ 2$ cum | 2 | $\begin{array}{ll}16 / 4 \\ 22 / 4 & 163\end{array}$ | 5.600 | ${ }_{221 / 8}^{16}$ | ${ }_{\text {Feb }}$ | 24 | ${ }_{\text {Jan }}^{\text {Feb }}$ | Lehigh Val Coal ctrs | 273 | $\begin{array}{lll}51 \\ 271 / 2 & 54 \\ 38\end{array}$ | 7,10 | 48 | Ma | ${ }_{39}^{55}$ |  |
| ConsolL | 17\% | $17{ }^{17} 17 \%$ | 5,100 | 143/ | Jan | 194/4 | Feb | Lehtgh Val Coal Sales... 5 |  | $51 / 35$ | 325 | 50 | M |  |  |
| Consumers Co |  | 111/8 $111 / 8$ | 100 | 10 | Mar | 111/8 | Mar | ${ }_{\text {Lemur }}^{\text {Leomard }}$ | 34 | 301/2 341 | 1,000 | 143/3 | Jan | 343 | ar |
| Class A with warrants_* | 147/3 |  |  |  | Jan |  | Mar | Mueller Stores c |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Courtaulds, Lt |  | 44 | 1,900 | ${ }_{27}^{36}$ | Feb | 45 | Mar | LIbby, McNell \& Lliby - 10 |  | $9{ }^{9} \quad 914$ | 900 |  | Jan | 9\%/8 |  |
| ane Co |  | 27 | 200 | ${ }_{23}^{27}$ | Mar | 271/4 | Mar | Libby Owens Sheet | 121 | 121 124 | 800 400 |  |  | ${ }_{25}^{128}$ |  |
| Crock | \% | $\begin{array}{lll}37 & \\ 5112 & 40 \\ 53\end{array}$ | 1,800 | ${ }_{341 / 5}$ | ${ }_{\text {Jan }}$ | 541/2 | Mar | Magnin ( 1 ) \& Co |  |  |  | ${ }_{23}^{23}$ |  |  |  |
| Crown Willte | 263 | $51 / 2$ | 1,100 | ${ }_{16} 1$ | Feb | 26 | Mar | Manhattan Rubber-..-. 25 |  | ${ }_{47}{ }^{24} 4$ | 75 | $401 / 2$ | Ja | ${ }_{49}$ | Mar |
| Cuneo Press com. |  |  | 100 | 40 | Feb | 4934 | Jan | Margarine Union Ltd |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cuty\% pt with warr- 100 | 31 | $1001 / 2100$ 31 | 100 21,600 | ${ }_{31}^{100}$ | ${ }_{\text {Mar }}^{\text {Mar }}$ | ${ }_{32 \%}^{102 \%}$ | $\underset{\text { Mar }}{\text { Feb }}$ | Mep rets for ord stk |  |  | 2,300 | 88\%/8 |  | 47 |  |
| Curtis Publishing con |  | 179180 | ${ }^{425}$ | 1761/ |  | 189 | Jan | Marvel Carburetor |  | 7070 |  |  | Jan | 713/2 | 䂙 |
| Davega, inc | 32 | 3136 | ,00 | 31 | Mar | 51 | Jan | Maryland Casualty |  | $180{ }^{1861}$ | 125 |  | Mar | 191 | Jan |
| Debenhams S |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Mavis }}$ | ${ }^{25 \%}$ | $251 / 263$ 1713 183 | 21,100 | 15 |  |  | Mar |
| Amer shares rep ord stk- | 302 | $\begin{array}{llll}511 / 2 & 51 / 2 \\ 295 & 309\end{array}$ | 4,3200 | ${ }_{220}^{511 / 6}$ | Mar | ${ }^{509}$ | $\stackrel{\text { Mar }}{\text { Mar }}$ | ${ }_{\text {Mavis }}$ | ${ }_{21 \%}^{1734}$ | ${ }_{21 \%}^{17 \%} 182{ }^{183 \%}$ | 21,100 | ${ }_{20}^{15}$ | ${ }^{\mathrm{Jan}}$ | ${ }_{26} 18$ | ${ }_{\text {Jan }}^{\text {Feb }}$ |
| De Forest P |  |  | 200 | 13 | Jan | 5 | Jan | May H |  |  | 70 | 47 | Feb |  | Jan |
| ot |  | $21 / 4$ |  |  | Jan |  |  | ord | ${ }^{21}$ | 211/2 21313 | 10 | 19 | Jan |  |  |
| it |  | 37 |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Mar }}$ |  | $\xrightarrow{\text { Mar }}$ | MeLeella |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Ja }}$ |  |  |
| ler D | 26 | $25.481 / 2$ | 14 | 15\% | Feb | 283/1 | Mar | Mead John | 581 |  | 2,30 | 53 | Feb |  |  |
| Inton |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | eacows |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| inlon St | ${ }_{212}$ | ${ }_{3}$ | ${ }_{3}^{1,700}$ | 104\% | Mar | 3 | ${ }^{\text {Jan }}$ | (elyme shoe Co com- | 18 | $\begin{array}{lll}177 \\ 110 & 185 \\ 110\end{array}$ | ${ }_{100}$ | 08 | Jant | 1141/2 | Dec |





 Optlon warrants-
Peniono onecur Cor
Pa Gas \& Elec
 Pa Water \& Power
Portland Elec Powe
Power Securities 2 d
 $7 \%$ preete
Sterri PPact
Poueterred
Soult




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.


In the following table we show the weekly earnings for a number of weeks past:


We also give the following comparisons of the monthiy totals of railroad earnings, both gross and net (the net before the deduction of taxes), both being very comprehensive They includ + all the Class A roads in the country, with a total mileage each month as stated in the footnote to the table:


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. May, $0.83 \%$ dec.; June, $14.07 \%$ dec.; July, $22.03 \%$ dec.; Aug.; $8.73 \%$ dec.; Sept., $.14 \%$ dec.; Oct., $3.87 \%$ dee.; Nov., $20.53 \%$ dec.: Dec., $23.76 \%$ dec.
In Jan. the length of road covered was $237,846 \mathrm{mlles}$ in 1927 , against 236,805 237,704 miles, against 236,948 miles in 1926; in A pril, 238,183 milles, against 237,187 miles in 1926; in May, 238,025 miles, agalnst 237,275 milles 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 Nov., 238,711 milles, against 238,142 milles in 1926; in Dec., 238,552
Net Earnings Monthly
Net Earnings Monthly to Latest Dates.-The table following shows the gross and net earnings for STEAM railroads reported this week:
 $\begin{array}{llrrrrr}\text { Akron Canton Canton \& Youngst- } & & & & \\ \text { February } & 256,323 & 259,874 & 81,619 & 91,255 & 68,018 & 70,855 \\ \text { From Jan 1- } & \text { 494,791 } & 521,288 & 154,572 & 185,066 & 127,397 & 144,241\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{cllllll}\text { Ann Arbor- } & & & & & & \\ \text { February } & & 472,797 & 471,570 & 128,153 & 123,792 & 105,016 \\ \text { Fram } & 89,891\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllllll} & \text { From Jan 1. } & 890,266 & 888,608 & 201,497 . & 185,356 & 154,947 \\ 138,224\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{rllllll}\text { Atch ToD \& Santa, Fe System- } & & & & \\ \text { February } & 17,723,555 & 19,448,276 & 4,278.816 & 5,803,422 & 2.685,928 & 3,970,826 \\ \text { From Jan i. } 35,520,020 & 40,992,095 & 8,417,168 & 12,339,260 & 5,269,455 & 8,508,466\end{array}$ Atch Topeka \& Santa Fe-
$\left.\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { Atch Topeka \& Santa } & \text { Fe } & & 275,231 & 3,817,030 & 4,730,808 & 2,568,379\end{array}\right) 3,352,304$
 $\begin{array}{lllrrr}\text { Gulf Col \& Santa Fe- } & & & & & \\ \text { February } & 2,146,079 & 2,804,523 & 312,080 & 644,668 & 220,487 \\ \text { From Jan i. } & 4,220,784 & 6,451,612 & 573,262 & 1,718,401 & 389,548 \\ 1,542,418\end{array}$ $\left.\begin{array}{crrrrr}\text { Atlanta Birm \& Coast } & 6,451,612 & 573,262 & 1,718,401 & 389,548 & 1,542,418 \\ \text { February } & 372,380 & 413,383 & -4,131 & -8,778 & -19,185 \\ \text { From Jan i- } & 772,590 & 849,376 & -10,373 & -1,226 & -40,509\end{array}\right)-29,868$ $\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { Atlanta \& West Point- } \\ \text { Februs } \\ \text { Fery } \\ \text { 244,980 }\end{array} \quad 245,901 \quad 53,628 \quad 52,396 \quad 34,820 \quad 34,517$ $\begin{array}{lrrrrrr}\text { February } & 244,980 & 245,901 & 53,628 & 52,396 & 34,820 & 34,517 \\ \text { From Jan 1:- } & 500,189 & 499,669 & 121,669 & 115,859 & 87,525 & 82,601\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ccccccc}\text { Atlantlc Clity- } & 201,374 & 231,233 & -106,023 & -69,449 & -143,373 & -103,697 \\ \text { February }\end{array}$ From Jan 1.
$\begin{array}{ccccccc}\text { Atlantle Coast Line- } \\ \text { February } & \text { 6.720,782 } & 7,837,383 & 1,685,357 & 2,409,166 & 1,284,408 & 1,954,442\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{crrrrrr}\text { February } & 6,720,782 & 7,837,383 & 1,685,357 & \mathbf{2 , 4 0 9 , 1 6 6} & \mathbf{1 , 2 8 4 , 4 0 8} & \mathbf{1 , 9 5 4 , 4 4 2} \\ \text { From Jan in } 1,241,658 & 15,247,130 & 3,066,574 & \mathbf{4 , 1 9 3 , 2 6 3} & \mathbf{2 , 1 6 4 , 2 9 9} & \mathbf{3 , 2 3 5 , 1 6 9}\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ccccccc}\text { Baltimore \& Ohlo- } & & & & & & \\ \text { February } & 16,717,509 & 18,339,259 & 2,583,496 & 3,380,101 & 1,671,868 & 2,371,946 \\ \text { From Jan } 1.34,366,878 & 38,463,345 & 5,634,562 & 7,352,722 & 3,787,947 & 5,342,430\end{array}$

## 1

$-6$





 $\begin{array}{ll}\text { From \& Maine- } & 1,627,089 \\ 1,667,686\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llll}\text { February Maine- } \\ \text { From Jan } 1.841,407 & & 5,889,861 & 1\end{array}$ | Bingham \& Garfleld- |
| :--- |
| February |
| 79.122 |

44,329
91,731
 Buffalo Rochester \& Pittsburgh-
February $-1,364,583 \quad 1,539,687$ $\begin{array}{ccc}\text { February } & \text { 1, } & 1,364,583 \\ \text { From Jan } & 1.539,687 \\ 2,750,693 & 3,108,359\end{array}$
B $\begin{array}{ccc}\text { Buffalo \& Susquehanna- } & \\ \text { February } & & \\ \text { From Jan 1: } & \text { 270,454 } & 143,077 \\ \text { Cand } & 280,489\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ccc}\text { February } \\ \text { From Jan 1:- } & 270,218 & 143,07 \\ \text { Canadian National } & 280,48\end{array}$ Canadian National-
February $\quad 19,588,702$
16,950,6 February $19,588,702$
From Jan 1.38,460,373
16,954,
Canadian $\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Canadian Pacific- } & & & \\ \text { February } & 14,973,001 & 13,367,502 & 2,603,058 & 1,968,198 \\ \text { From Jan } 1.30,293,287 & 27,802,871 & 4,481,094 & 3,478,433\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{cc}\text { Central of Georgia- } \\ \text { February } \\ \text { From Jan } & \\ \text { F } & 2,042,707 \\ 4062,116 & 2,294,717 \\ 4,627,773\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{rr}446,636 & 597,1 \\ 842,444 & 1,108,3\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{rrrrrr}\text { Central RR of N. J- } & & & & \\ \text { February } & \text { - } \\ \text { From Jan i. } & 8,259,175 & 4,026,933 & 894,168 & 556,467 & \\ \text { Frans } & 8,427,915 & 1,666,156 & 1,193,613 & 1\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{rrrrrrr}\text { February } & 336,732 & 625,452 & -388,328 & 96,172 & -407,339 & 77,531 \\ \text { From Jan } & 588,071 & 1,285,952 & -804,118 & 162,333 & -842,140 & 125,062\end{array}$
 Chicago \& Alton-
February

## February $-2,204,566$ From Jan i- $4,440,625$

Chicago Burl \& Quincy
February
From Jan in $12,513,165,642$ Chicago \& East Illinois-
$\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { February } \& \text { East Illinnis- } & \text { 2,038,907 }\end{array}$ From Jan 1- 4,040,074
 $\begin{array}{cc}\text { February } & \text { 1. } \\ \text { From Jan 1: } & 350,655,614 \\ \text { Chicago \& } & 1,778,286 \\ 3,634,733\end{array}$ Chicago \& Ill-Midland-
February February .- $229.3 ¢ 9$ From Jan 1- $\quad 445,913$ Chicago Ind \& Louisville-
February $\begin{array}{ccc}\text { February i- } 1,43,347 & 1,454,508 \\ \text { From Jan i. } 2,837,203 & 2,893,319\end{array}$ Chicago Milw St Paul \& Pacific-
February $-12,695,600$ 11,605,997 February $-12,695,600 \quad 11$
From Jan $1.19,412,005 \quad 23$ $\begin{array}{lll}4,333,752 & 2,308,198\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ccccccc}\text { February } & 10,973,800 & 10,784,626 & 2,226,363 & 2,098,205 & 1,450,495 & 1,294,540 \\ \text { From Jan 1.21,396,102 } & 21,597,207 & 3,964,040 & 3,633,265 & 2,411,411 & 2,027,650\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Chicago St Paul Minn \& } \mathrm{O} \\ \text { February } \\ \text { From } & -2,118,124 \\ 1,993,447\end{array}$

## Clinchfield-

$\begin{array}{lrr}\text { February } & 570,848 & 674,783 \\ \text { From Jan 1. } & 1,151,740 & 1,386,890\end{array}$

$\begin{array}{ll}\text { From Jan 1. 2,012,908 } & 2,129,778 \\ \text { Columbus \& Greens- } & \end{array}$
 $\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { Cebruary } & 140,952 & 142,355 & 19,436 & 17,456 & 18,218 & 16,233 \\ \text { From Jan 1- } & 291,384 & 296,002 & 39,920 & 37,562 & 37,498 & 34,835\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{cccccccc}\text { Conemaugh \& Black Lick- } & & & & & \\ \text { Febraary } & 106.977 & 118,364 & -12,118 & -10,119 & -13,118 & -11,319 \\ \text { From Jan 1: } & 217,094 & 245,442 & \text {-19,470 } & -21,983 & -21,470 & -24,383\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{rcccccc}\text { Delaware \& Hudson- } & & & & & \\ \text { February }-2,973,904 & 3,334,629 & 388,138 & 486,268 & 300,439 & 369,267 \\ \text { From Jan i_ 5,905,041 } & 6,710,634 & 514,005 & 778,839 & 337,276 & 544,838\end{array}$ Dela Lack \& West-

 \begin{tabular}{l}
Denver \& Rlo Grande Western- <br>
Febraary <br>
From Jan in <br>
\hline $2,273,141 \quad 2,295,900$

 $\begin{array}{ccc}\text { February } & 2,273,141 & 2,295,900 \\ \text { From Jan i- } & 4,957,877 & 4,929,185\end{array}$ 

Detroit \& Mackinac- <br>
February <br>
\hline
\end{tabular} $\begin{array}{lrr}\text { February } & 99,499 & 103,291 \\ \text { From Jan 1.: } & 199,087 & 203,733\end{array}$ Detrolt Terminal

February | Februarymal | 160,051 | 161,110 |  | 18,493 | 5,017 | $-7,417$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | $\begin{array}{lllllll}161,110 & 50,464 & 53,721 & 34,774 & 38,588 \\ & 300,332 & 294,169 & 80,986 & 84,656 & 51,680 & 58,018\end{array}$

 $\begin{array}{llllllll}\text { Duluth Missabe \& Northern- } \\ \text { February } & \text { 108,45 } & 116,417 & -281,083 & -374,607 & -358,908 & -464,671 \\ \text { From Jan 1- } & 189,016 & 225,164 & -586,454 & -738,519 & -740,795 & -922,653\end{array}$ Dul So Shore \& Atl $\begin{array}{lllrrrr} & & & & & \\ \text { February \& } & 400,901 & 376,520 & 80,456 & 44,935 & 50,456 & 15,935 \\ \text { From Jan i. } & 809,837 & 766,712 & 163,191 & 104,883 & 103,191 & 46,883 \\ \text { Dul Winnipeg \& Paciti- } & & & & & \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{crrrrrr}\text { Dul Winnipeg \& Pacific- } & & & & & & \\ \text { February } & 251,642 & 222,049 & 84,056 & 60,488 & 71,474 & 49,386 \\ \text { From Jan i_ } & 476,298 & 440,026 & 134,720 & 113,718 & 110,879 & 91,717\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{rrrrrrr}\text { Elgin Jollet \& Eastern- } & & & & & \\ \text { February } & 2,025,629 & 2,133,490 & 637,810 & 882,220 & 534,610 & 782,765 \\ \text { From Jan i. } & \mathbf{3 , 9 2 1 , 9 3 4} & 4,095,204 & 1,171,131 & 1,479,271 & 964,784 & \mathbf{1 , 2 8 0 , 3 8 5}\end{array}$ Erie Rallroad-
$\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { February } & 121,111 & 118,266 & 7,232 & 1,852 & 3,330 & -1,725 \\ \text { From Jan 1: } & 245,252 & 239,701 & 8,743 & -2,251 & 939 & -9,543\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{rrrrrrr}\text { Florlda East Coast- } & & & & & \\ \text { February } & 1,688,481 & 2,158,952 & 715,607 & 743,791 & 566,414 & 674,048 \\ \text { From Jan 1- } 3,109,275 & 4,238,251 & 1,089,525 & 1,231,973 & 792,338 & 1,006,283\end{array}$





|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Het fr fr } \\ & \hline 8 \text {, } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nate } \\ & \hline 128 . \\ & 8 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { nees- } \\ & \hline 92 . \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{array}{lrr}\text { reen Bay \& Western- } & \\ \text { February } & 127,944 & 120,398 \\ \text { From Jan 1- } & 258,047 & 246,210\end{array}$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{618}^{372}$ | urgh \& Shawmut- |  |  | 175 | 505 | , 55 |
| Gult Mobile \& Northern- |  |  |  |  | Pitts Shawmut \& No |  |  |  |  |  |
| February ${ }_{\text {Frem }}$ | ${ }_{266,722}^{12,231}$ | ${ }_{302,586}^{137,025}$ | $\underset{\substack{108.369 \\ 214,234}}{ }$ | 1029,682 |  | ${ }_{\substack{166 \\ 34 \\ \hline 1}}$ | ${ }_{72,974}^{42,376}$ | ${ }_{69594}^{37,883}$ | 30,361 | ${ }_{587}^{905}$ |
|  | 2714,3470 | ${ }^{3688,685}$ | (145,997 | ${ }_{417,158}^{257,510}$ | ittsburgh <br> \& West Virgin $\begin{array}{ll}\text { February } \\ \text { From Jan 1- } & 334,784 \\ 651,035\end{array}$ | ${ }_{976}^{47,738}$ <br> 1028 | ${ }_{\text {1 }}^{146.542}$ | ${ }^{2455,183}$ | 1717,301 |  |
|  | 3,282,591 | 3,707,485 | 2.268,311 |  | $\xrightarrow{\text { Readn }}$ Febr |  | 1,267. |  |  |  |
| Ft | 6,293,284 | 7,143, | 4,266,552 | 5,021,858 |  |  | 2,359,045 | 3,231,902 | 1,676,453 |  |
|  | ${ }_{\text {2, }}^{2.895,0963}$ |  | ${ }_{\substack{2,051,172 \\ 3,816,795}}$ | 2,393,708 |  | 984,496 $1,969,382$ | ${ }_{525,965}^{284,900}$ | 233,884 480,892 | ${ }_{422,769}^{230.198}$ | 183,314. |
|  | ${ }_{\text {cher }}^{3907,185}$ | ${ }_{958,186}^{49,586}$ | 229,499 476,316 | ${ }_{\text {200; }}^{2517}$ | RutlandFebruary From Jan 1- 1, 517 | $\begin{aligned} & 475,561 \\ & 966,911 \end{aligned}$ | 75,754 157,758 | 51,133 105,052 | ${ }_{10}^{497,990}$ | , 64 |
|  | ${ }_{373,401}^{230,627}$ |  | 8.509 | ${ }^{219,298}$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{4,003,052}^{2,100.732}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | St L-S Fr of texa |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{5002,281}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 454,930 \\ & 885,398 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\substack{391,893 \\ 65170}}$ | 364,5685 |  | ${ }_{\text {150,788 }}^{325,260}$ |  | 85,187 | ¢56.530 | 546 |
|  | 73,1130 182,265 |  | :927 | 77,361 155,106 |  |  | ${ }_{6,210}^{2,413}$ | - 8.011 | ${ }_{-2,013}^{6.501}$ | -5,095 |
|  | 988,038 | - ${ }_{-33,923}$ | 87.455 163,164 | ${ }_{-53,049}^{-15,74}$ | (ty Louis Southwetert |  | ${ }_{\text {H }}^{544,8571,154}$ | ${ }_{\text {ch3i, }}^{331}$ | ${ }^{441,005}$ | ${ }^{2552,392}$ |
|  | ${ }_{-12,872}^{-19,601}$ | ${ }_{-55,3}$ | ${ }_{-67,536}^{13,910}$ | ${ }_{-78,555}^{-34.961}$ | ${ }_{\text {St }}^{\text {Ste }}$ |  |  | ${ }_{926,657}^{41,984}$ | ,661 | 32 |
| February -- 73,161 87,861 | ,202 | (27 | 1,989 | 1,871 |  |  | 83 |  |  |  |
| Lehlgh \& New Engrind- |  |  |  |  | $\square \mathrm{A}$ at Uvalde ${ }^{\text {d }}$ C |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{\text {che }}^{688}$ | - ${ }_{\text {69, }}^{162,175}$ | 74,295 | 5,604 |  |  | cisk, | $\xrightarrow{49,315} 8$ | 析,812 | ${ }^{39}$ |
|  | \%96.665 |  | ${ }_{\substack{375 \\ 377,023}}$ | ${ }_{\text {c }}$ |  | ${ }_{113,308}$ | 360 |  | 993 | 8,035 |
| ferratry |  |  |  |  | Seaboard |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { Fromara } \\ \text { From } \\ \text { Fen }}}{ }$ | ${ }^{2074,490}$ | ${ }_{158}^{11}$ | ${ }_{2310.6515}^{91.65}$ | ${ }_{19}^{13,683}$ | Februar |  | ${ }_{\substack{1,476,729}}^{1,30203}$ | ${ }_{2}^{1,684}$ | 1,833,118 | ${ }_{\text {1,0767,465 }}^{1.07607}$ |
|  | ${ }_{\substack{2,151,872 \\ 4,23,95}}^{2}$ | ${ }_{\substack{2,2785,067 \\ 4,45,282}}$ | $\underset{\substack{1.571 .996 \\ 3.068,994}}{\substack{\text { a }}}$ | 1,721, | $\substack{\begin{subarray}{c}{\text { unthe } \\ \text { Fero }} }} \end{subarray}$ |  | ${ }^{4,246,917}$ | ${ }^{3,304,449}$ | $5{ }^{43}$ | 71 |
| Febr |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Sou }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 842,193 |  | 614,363 | From |  | ,334 | 235,211 | \%,629 | 8 |
| Ferraury From Jan i: | ${ }_{235,543}^{113001}$ | $\xrightarrow{122,048} \mathbf{2 7 , 1 1 9}$ | ${ }^{900,650}$ | $\xrightarrow{102,562}$ |  |  | ${ }_{1,323,574}^{\text {863,34 }}$ | ${ }_{1,302,426}^{62,922}$ | - 5757,487 |  |
|  | ${ }_{2201.889}^{230516}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 949 |  |  |  |
| nesas-Texas |  |  |  |  | Southern Ry $\mathrm{C}_{0}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| S- | 1,848,251 | ${ }_{1,848,251}^{96,930}$ | 563 | 1,455,728 | Februa | $1,540,733$ | 5,643,744 | ${ }_{5}^{3.7711 .561}$ | ${ }_{4,1568.809}^{2,262.910}$ | ${ }^{2} 2,393,0088$ |
|  | ${ }_{521,332}^{224,672}$ | ${ }_{9}^{4127,5}$ | 172,397 415,067 | 822,954 | Ala great south Fremary From Jan i. 1.5 | ${ }_{\text {, } 566}$ | ${ }_{\text {155, } 51789}$ | 3 | 201 | ${ }_{\text {cke }}^{130,501}$ |
| Missourl PacificFebruary $-10,08$ From Jan 1-20,22 | $\stackrel{2}{2,75}$ | ${ }_{\substack{2,487 \\ 4,854,22}}$ | ${ }_{3}^{2.0777,496}$ | 3,9030 |  |  | 450,379 866,068 |  |  |  |
| Mobile \& Oh February | ${ }_{545 \%}^{30971}$ | ${ }^{53}$ | \%,817 |  | Georgla So \& Flo |  | ,993 | , 785 | \%70 | 11 |
| Monongahela Connecting February | 8994 |  |  |  |  |  | 56 | ${ }^{1820,007}$ | 147 | ,2,462 |
| Nash Chatt \& St Louis |  |  |  |  | North A |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{402,098}^{259,581}$ | ${ }_{534,8}^{283}$ | ${ }_{25}^{18}$ | 208,984 383,844 |  | $\underset{\substack{105,617 \\ 233,161}}{\text { 20, }}$ | , 876 | ${ }^{170}$ | (1376 | 5,395 |
|  | 30,309 |  |  | ${ }_{5}^{5,275} 4$ |  |  | 64,121 119,407 | . 741 | ${ }_{\text {cke }}^{45,565}$ | \% 72.18 |
| New Orleans Gt February Gt Northe 278,30 |  |  |  |  | Term. Ry. Assn. ot St L |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{185,826}$ | 17 | . 672 | $\begin{array}{r}73,143 \\ 137,995 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | $1,086.779$ <br> $2,253,558$ | ${ }^{358,242}$ | ( $\begin{aligned} & 38,1488 \\ & 809,861\end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{5336,680}^{259,354}$ | 2805,7688 |
|  | ${ }_{\substack{25,168 \\ 61,375}}$ | 52,993 106,913 |  | $\underset{\substack{28.512 \\ 58,057}}{ }$ | exas \& P From Jan | 3.026, | $1,123,276$ <br> 2,079704 | 46 | - ${ }_{\text {, } 762,198}$ | 24 |
| Beaumont Sour Like \& West |  |  |  |  | Urster \& Delaware- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Feruary From İ | cisi,325 | - $\begin{array}{r}\text { 132,721 } \\ 13824\end{array}$ | S0,222 |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {- }}^{13} \mathbf{- 1 3 , 2 2 0}$ | ${ }_{-32,321}^{14,689}$ | $-_{42,799}^{18,970}$ | ${ }_{-183,821}^{-20.439}$ |
|  | ${ }_{\text {3 }}^{3} 5$ | 310,0 |  |  | Union Pac |  |  |  |  |  |
| Now York |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| mjan |  | 3.036 | ${ }_{7}^{\text {3,8020, } 608}$ | ${ }_{8}^{4.439,465}$ |  | 2,488.170 | ${ }_{1,752,763}^{897.803}$ | ${ }_{\text {1,538,693 }}^{\text {81, }}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {c }}^{5.027,288}$ |
| arany | 2,237, 21 | 2,104, |  |  | Ore-wash Ry ${ }^{\text {ctin }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4,170,61 | 3,845,2 | 3,217,347 | 2,961,360 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,93,939 \\ & 3,89,298 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{435,886}^{283,323}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 374,050 \\ & 563,200 \end{aligned}$ |  | 199,512 |
|  | 789,789 | 373,077 670,927 | ${ }^{296999} 4$ | ${ }_{\substack{224,584 \\ 301,832}}$ | St Jos <br> Tebrua $\underset{\substack{\text { Februal } \\ \text { Ferus }}}{ }$ |  | ${ }^{134,406}$ | ${ }_{133,1}^{72,1}$ | 108,20 | .827 |
|  |  |  |  |  | Union RR (Penn) |  |  |  |  |  |
| From Jan i. 8,446, 187 8,481,959 | 2,230,385 | 1,935,869 | 1,677,474 | 1,388,368 |  | 78 | 74,566 123,702 | $\begin{aligned} & 1032,166 \\ & 122,608 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 56.066 \\ & 93,702 \end{aligned}$ | ¢92,608 |
|  | 2,439,405 | ${ }_{4}^{2,2489,440}$ |  | ${ }_{\substack{1.700,718 \\ 3,185,12}}$ | Utah- |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yrom Jan i. 1,482,459 Orfolk southern- 1,501,191 |  |  |  | -277.218 |  | 1,0998,8,10 | ${ }_{\text {1,494,618 }}^{6919}$ | ${ }_{2.997,3}^{94,0}$ | ¢31.912 | 1,787,1,159 |
|  | ${ }_{\text {868,418 }}^{18,182}$ | ${ }_{\text {20, }}^{222,816}$ | $\xrightarrow{137,068}$ | ${ }_{308,15}^{173.97}$ | ${ }_{\text {Wab }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| ther |  |  |  |  | From Jan i | \%,00,40 | 2,403, | 2,378,335 | 1,883, | 1,883,300 |
|  | ${ }_{2}^{1,5638,798}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1,725,214}$ |  | 355.888 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| man i - $774,654 \quad 766.343$ | - |  |  | ${ }_{\substack{3 \\ 030,212 \\ 0312}}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {c }}^{\text {1,907,963 }}$ |  |  | $\xrightarrow{\substack{47,635 \\ 08,904}}$ |  |
| February From Ian i. - | ,01,407 | , | 159,5 | -956.527 |  |  | ${ }_{6}^{67} \times 1$ | ${ }_{\text {cter }}^{51}$ | 9, 1,3 | ${ }_{\substack{35.876 \\ 79.412}}$ |
|  | ${ }_{763,023}^{391,934}$ | ${ }_{632,192}^{2759}$ | ${ }_{\text {cke }}^{326,933}$ | ${ }_{481}^{191.69}$ | Healilng \& Lake Eri February - 1,409 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Jan I . $2,634,3$ | 3,007, | 687,793 | 824,176 | 449,572 | (exili |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\xrightarrow[\substack{\text { Total Net } \\ \text { Income }}]{ }$ |  |  |
| cer | 63.458 118.235 |  | ${ }_{\text {, }}^{485}$ |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{\text {cosen }}$ | , |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Ann Arbor |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{033}$ |
|  | 1.487,.866 | ${ }_{1,636,488}^{092,47}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1,053,352}$ | ${ }_{1,253,0}^{80,6}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |


|  |  | Total Net Income. \$ | Fixed Charges. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Balance. } \\ \mathrm{s} \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bangor \& Aroostook | Feb '28 | *295.505 | 120.769 | 174,736 195,830 |
|  | From Jan $1{ }^{\prime 27}{ }_{28}$ | *318,848 | 123,019 | ${ }_{313}^{195,830}$ |
|  | From Jan $1{ }^{2} \mathbf{2 7}$ | * 5556,513 | 247,400 | 313,932 390,751 |
| Boston \& Maine | Feb '28 | *1,135,907 | 648,539 | 486,368 |
|  | From Jan 1 ${ }^{\prime 27}$ | *856,078 | 657,450 $1,299,070$ | 198,628 762,298 |
|  | From Jan ${ }^{2}$ | *1,660,567 | 1.317,160 | 343,407 |
| Denver \& Rio Grande Western | n Feb '28 | 379,139 | 346.915 | 32,224 |
|  | - ${ }^{27}$ | 407,104 | 325,162 | 71,942 |
|  | From Jan 1 1 ${ }^{\prime 28}$ | 986,488 | 695,134 | 291,354 351,805 |
| Georgla \& Florlda | Feb '28 | *17,759 | 16,667 | 1,092 |
|  | - 27 | *26,934 | 16,893 | 10,040 |
|  | From Jan $1 \begin{aligned} & \text { 1 } \\ & \\ & \\ & \\ & \\ & 27\end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & * 20,064 \\ & * 44,275 \\ & * \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 33,24 \\ & 33.478 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -13,260 \\ 10,796 \end{array}$ |
| International Great Northern | Feb '28 | 124,443 | 147,552 | -23,109 |
|  | From Jan $1{ }^{\prime 27}$ | 120,945 173,892 | 118,005 283,600 | 2,940 $-109,708$ |
|  | From Jan ${ }^{27}$ | 291,101 | 236,029 | $-109,708$ 55,072 |
| Missouri-Kansas-Texas Lines | Feb '28 | 921,937 | 480,421 | 441,516 |
|  | ${ }^{27}$ | 997,014 | 569.409 | 427,605 |
|  | From Jan 1 '28 | 1,712,424 | 1,017,463 | 694,962 |
|  | -27 | 2,043,729 | 1,144,786 | 898,945 |
| Missourl Pacific | Feb '28 | *1,894,162 | 1,283,057 | 611,105 |
|  | From Jan 1 ${ }^{\prime 2} 28$ | *1,854,764 *3.525.485 |  | 583,250 950,034 |
|  | From Jan $1{ }^{2} 28$ | $\begin{aligned} & * 3,525,485 \\ & * 3.709,348 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,575,450 \\ & 2,584,932 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 950,034 \\ 1,124,416 \end{array}$ |
| N Y N H \& Hartford | Feb '28 | ${ }^{*} 1,750,869$ | 1,588,983 | 161,885 |
|  | From Jan $1{ }^{\prime} 28$ | *1,511,258 | $1,756,095$ $3,258,757$ | $-244,843$ 324,238 |
|  | From Jan ${ }^{2}$ | *3,048,797 | $3,511,965$ | - 463,168 |
| New Orleans Texas \& Mexico | - Feb '28 | 311,183 | 166.183 | 114.550 |
|  | From Jan 1 ${ }^{\prime}{ }_{28}$ | 281,917 | 170,401 | 111,516 |
|  | From Jan ${ }^{28}$ | 475,136 555,587 | 387,336 340,936 | 87,800 214,651 |
| \% Y Ontario \& Western- | Feb '28 | *-75,558 | 120.774 | -196,333 |
|  | From Jan $1{ }^{\prime}{ }^{\prime 2} 28$ | *-130,192 | 116,123 | -246,316 |
|  | From Jan $1 \begin{aligned} & 28 \\ & \\ & \\ & \\ & \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & *-146,339 \\ & *-307.344 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 240,536 \\ & 232,267 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & =386,875 \\ & -539.611 \end{aligned}$ |
| Norfolk \& Western | Feb '28 | 1,964,077 | 412.666 | 1,551,411 |
|  | '27 | 2,208,894 | 429,284 | 1,779,610 |
|  | From Jan 1 '28 | 3,794,767 | 736,335 | 2,958,432 |
|  | '27 | 4,671,278 | 864,169 | 3,807,109 |
| Pere Marquette | Feb '28 | 707.172 | 202,986 | 504,086 |
|  |  | 777.652 | 215,404 | ${ }_{650}^{582.248}$ |
|  | From Jan 1 | 952,821 $1,117,925$ | 3802,088 28 | 650,733 834,607 |
| Pittsburgh \& West Virginia | Feb '28 | *161,052 | 22,866 | 138.186 |
|  | '27 | *271,533 | 27,981 | 243,552 |
|  | From Jan 1 1 ${ }^{2} 27$ | *308,489 | 49,448 | $\begin{aligned} & 259.041 \\ & 482.952 \end{aligned}$ |
| St Louls Southwestern- | Feb ${ }^{28}$ | *399,096 | 219,663 | 482.952 |
|  | '27 | *246,146 | 221,571 | 24,575 |
|  | From Jan $1{ }^{\prime} 28$ | *778,053 | 442,213 | 335,840 |
|  | '27 | *634,227 | 446,470 | 187,757 |
| Seaboard Atr Line | Feb '28 | 1,050,422 | 985,304 | 65,118 |
|  | '27 | 1,138,934 | 920,486 | 218,448 |
|  | From Jan 1 28 | 2,034,316 | 1,965,796 | 68,520 |
|  | '27 | 2,239,382 | 1,832,497 | 406,885 |
| Texas \& Pacifle | Feb '28 | *736,687 | 228,961 | 507,726 |
|  | From Jan 1 ' 28 | * ${ }^{* 485,222}$ | 217.721 | 267,501 |
|  | ${ }^{2} \times$ | +869,939 | 465,833 437,939 | 866,667 432,000 |
| VIrginian | Feb '28 | 582,137 | 276,343 | 305,794 |
|  | '27 | 844,062 | 383,094 | 461,968 |
|  | From Jan 1 ${ }^{\prime 28}$ | 1,269,922 | 499,153 | 770,769 |
|  | '27 | 1,884,527 | 511.325 | 1,373,202 |
| Wabash | Feb '28 | *809,482 | 521,651 | 287.831 |
|  | '27 | *709,848 | 459,429 | 250,419 |
|  | From Jan 1'28 | *1,451,744 | 1,045,739 | 406,005 |
|  | '27 | *1,271,842 | 922,904 | 348,938 |

Electric Railway and Other Public Utility Net Earnings.-The following table gives the returns of ELECTRIC railway and other public utility gross and net earnings with charges and surplus reported this week:

Atlantic, Gulf \& West Indies Steamship Lines (and Subsidiary Steamship Companies.)

Operating revenues
Net revenue from operation (inc. depreciation)....................... Interest, rents

## Barcelona Traction, Light \& Power Co., Ltd.

 Boston Elevated Railway.


| $\begin{gathered} \text { Month of } \\ 1928 . \\ 8, \\ 2,886,925 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { February- } \\ 1927 . \\ 2,846,245 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1.018 | 665 |
| $\begin{array}{r} 6.147 \\ 6.94 \\ 4.78 \\ 25.265 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 65,911 \\ 5,755 \\ 5,785 \\ 15,254 \end{array}$ |
| $2,991,130$ 4,694 | $\begin{array}{r} 2,939,637 \\ 6,009 \end{array}$ |
| 2,995,824 | 2,945,647 |
|  |  |
| 157,423 | 151,386 |
| $\begin{array}{r} 33,411 \\ 21,441 \\ 4,280 \\ 4,280 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 33,460 \\ 211,841 \\ 4,936 \\ 4,96 \end{array}$ |
| $\begin{array}{r} , 920,355 \\ 75.469 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 523,6 \\ & 92,6 \end{aligned}$ |

Binghamton Light, Heat \& Power Co.

| Month of February--12 Mos. End. Fe |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \$ | ${ }^{1}$ | \$. | 1927 |
| 203,376 | 178,187 | 2,236,642 | 1,962,56 |
|  |  | 1,388,784 | 325,937 | Operating revenue....-:

Oper. expenses \& taxes:-
Maint. \& depreciation.- $\qquad$
Totalop, exp., maint.,
deprec'n and taxes. Operating income-..--
Other income----Total income-........Int. on funded debt--
Other deduc'ns fr. inc. Total deducs. fr. inc Net income
Prov. for div. on pf. stk-
Balance of net income

| 77.197 | 61,439 | $\begin{array}{r} 777,757 \\ 90,140 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}646,903 \\ 38,044 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ------ | ------ | 867,898 | 684,947 |
| ----- | ---- | $\begin{array}{r} 321,678 \\ 82,795 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 271,026 \\ 69,764 \end{array}$ |
| ------- | ---.-. | 404,473 | 340,790 |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 463,424 \\ & 142,740 \end{aligned}$ | 344,157 113,382 |

Broad River Power Co.

 Total oper. exp., maint., deprecia-
tion and taxes.-...-.

|  | 77,333 | 124,089 | 1,314,465 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating incon | $\begin{aligned} & 94.615 \\ & 29.590 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 135 ., 276 \\ 4,652 \end{array}$ | $1.176,238$ 278,414 |
| Total income | 124,206 | 139,929 | 1,454,653 |
| Interest on funded debt |  |  | 析 |
| Other deductions from |  |  |  |
| Total deductions from incon | ----- | -...- | 936,043 |
| Net income--- ${ }^{\text {Provil }}$ | ----- | ----- | 518,609 266,554 |
| ro |  |  |  |
| Balance of net inco |  |  | 252,055 |



Central Maine Power Co. System.
(Includes Western Maine Power Co. and Fryeburg Electric Co.)





| Kansas | $\begin{gathered} \text { City Po } \\ \text { Month of } \\ 1928 . \\ \$ \text {. } \\ 1,198,259 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { ver \& Lig } \\ \text { rebruary- } \\ 1927 . \\ 1,009,929 \end{gathered}$ | ht Co. <br> -12 Mos. En 1928. <br> 12,856,792 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ad. Feb.29- } 1927 . \\ & \mathbf{s} \\ & 11,023,318 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Oper. exp ${ }_{\text {genl. © income taxes) }}$ (incl. maint., | 600,555 | 461,773 | 6,518,505 | 5,245,774 |
| Net earnings Interest charges | $\begin{aligned} & 597,704 \\ & 112,919 \end{aligned}$ | 548,156 105,940 | $\begin{aligned} & 6,338,286 \\ & 1,336,516 \end{aligned}$ | $5,777,544$ $1,241,265$ |
| Balance | 484,784 | 442,216 | 5,001,770 | 4,536,278 |
| Amard premiums | 15,429 | 14,78 | 183,809 | 177,453 |
| Bivs. 1st pref.-stock----- | $\begin{array}{r} 469,355 \\ 79,166 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 427,428 \\ 65,500 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,817,960 \\ 867,856 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,358,825 \\ & 772,333 \end{aligned}$ |
| Surplus earns. avail. for deprec. \& com. stock dividends | 390,188 | 361,928 | 3,950,103 | 3,586,492 |
| The Nevada-California Electric Corp. |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text {-M Month } \\ & 1928 . \\ & \$ \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| Gross oper. earnings <br> Oper. \& gen. exp. \& tax | $\begin{aligned} & 430,212 \\ & 195,697 \end{aligned}$ | 397,896 200,154 | 5,143,791 <br> 2,290,827 | $\begin{aligned} & 5,077,546 \\ & 2,288,818 \end{aligned}$ |
| Operating profits Non-oper, earns. (net) | $\begin{array}{r} 234,514 \\ 7,152 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 197.741 \\ & 7,077 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,852,964 \\ 84,939 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,788,228 \\ 219,394 \end{array}$ |
| Total incom | $\begin{aligned} & 241,666 \\ & 122,648 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 204,819 \\ & 115,252 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,937,903 \\ & 1,389,155 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,008,123 \\ & 1,526,381 \end{aligned}$ |
| Balance Depreclation | $\begin{array}{r} 119,017 \\ 45,342 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 89,566 \\ & 35,536 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.548,748 \\ & 583.703 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,481,741 \\ 550,047 \end{array}$ |
| Balance - .-...-.- siold | 73,675 7,949 | $\begin{array}{r} 54,029 \\ 7,468 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 965,045 \\ & 93,162 \end{aligned}$ | 931,694 118,293 |
| Misc. add'ns \& deduc'ns | 2,527 | 4,936 | 17,128 | 33,319 |
| Surp. avall, for redemp of bonds, divs., \&c. | 68,253 | 51,497 | 889,011 | 846,719 |



## Northern Pennsylvania Power Co.



Month of 12 Mos.End.
Feb. $1928 .{ }_{\text {Feb. }} 29.28$.

| Gross earnings-- | 777,804 | $9,844,169$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 117,241 | 1,583,437 |
| Income charges | 63,280 | 782,227 |
| Balance | 53,961 | 801,210 |

Metropolitan Edison Co.
(And Subsidiary Companies)

|  | 192 | 1927. | $\begin{aligned} & 12 \text { Mos. } \\ & 1928 . \\ & \hline 8 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb. } 29 \\ & 1927 . \\ & \$ \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating revenue | 882,545 | 848,110 | 10,389.072 | 9,718,211 |
| Maint. \& deprecla'n..-- |  |  | 1,674,046 | (047 |
| Rentals-.-.-.- |  |  | 66,198 | 66,198 |
| Total op, exp., maint., depr., tax., \& rentals. | 510,664 | 484,280 | 6,089,004 | 5,724,938 |
| Operating inco Other income... | 371,881 | 363,829 | $\begin{array}{r} 4,300,068 \\ 266,339 \end{array}$ | $3,993,273$ <br> 280,906 |
| Total income |  |  | 4,566,407 | 4,274,180 |
| Deductions from In Int. on funded debt- |  |  |  |  |
| Other deduc. fr. income |  |  | 188,988 | $\begin{aligned} & 667.107 \\ & 156,045 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total deduc. fr. in |  |  | 1.772,93 | 1,823,153 |
| Net Income.-....... |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 2,793,470 \\ 1,181 ; 402 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $2,451,026$ |
| ce of net inco |  |  | ,612 |  |

## FINANCIAL REPORTS

Penn-Ohio Edison Co.
(and Subsidiary Companies.)
$\begin{array}{ccc}- \text { Month of February- } & \text { 12 Mos. End. Feb. } 29-1928 . \\ 1928 . & 1928 . & 1927 .\end{array}$

 Divs. on pref, stock of
subsidiary companies
in hands of public.-.:-
Total deductions......

Net earnings
Divs. on $7 \%$ prior prep-

ence stock | 96,904 |
| :--- |
| 11,643 | \(\begin{array}{r}67,45 <br>

\hline\end{array}\) $\begin{array}{r}67,450 \\ 284,995 \\ \hline 2\end{array}$ 953.565
$3,381,625$ $\begin{array}{r}724,201 \\ 3,353,082 \\ \hline\end{array}$ 2,027,064 437,246 Divs. on $\$ 6$ pref. stock Bal. for retirement res.
and common divs Reading Transit Co.
(And Subsidiary Companies)

- Month of February -12 Mos. End. Feb. $29-192$ Operating revenueOper. expensesenue-_--:-
Maine $\&$ depreciation--
Rentals

 | 1928. | 1927. | 1928. | 1927. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8. | $\S$ | $\mathbb{8}$. |  |
| 238,645 | 235,907 | $2,860,735$ | $2,963,238$ |

| Total op. exp., maint., depr., tax. \& rentals | 214,819 | 214,724 | 2,566,048 | 2,690,951 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating income...- | 23,825 | 21,183 | 294.686 19.118 | 272,287 23,988 |
| Total income |  |  | 313,805 | 296,276 |
| Deductions from Inc Int. on funded debt. |  |  | 87,934 | 593 |
| - |  |  |  |  |
| Total deduc. fr. inc. | ------ | ------ | 107,064 | 107,468 |
| Net income. <br> Prov. for div, on pf. stk- |  |  | 206,741 119,145 | 188,807 119,145 |
| Balance of net income |  |  |  |  | Southern Indiana Gas \& Electric Co. (Subsidiary of Commonwealth Power Corp.)

-MTonth of February - 12 Mos. End. Feb. $29-1020$ $\begin{array}{ccccc} & 1928 . & 1927 . & 1928 . & 1927 . \\ \text { Gross earnings_......... } & 274,209 & 255,854 & 3,055,241 & 2,924,767\end{array}$ Operating expenses, inci.
 Net inc. avall. for div. Divident retire. resterve..
Prov. for retire. res've-
Balance

Third Avenue Railway Syste

| Operating Revenue- <br> Transportation <br> Advertising <br> Rents <br> sale of power | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Month } \\ & \text { 1922. } \\ & \text { S } \\ & 1,192,923 \\ & 12,500 \\ & 20,604 \\ & 509 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { February- } \\ & 1927 . \\ & \$ 1,115,896 \\ & 12.500 \\ & 25.386 \\ & 812 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} -8 \text { Mos. } \\ 1928 . \\ \$ . \\ 9,995,422 \\ 100.000 \\ 170.094 \\ 5,965 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { End. Feb.- } \\ 1927 \\ 9,764.771 \\ 100.000 \\ 208.942 \\ 20.769 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Total opera | 1,226,537 | 154,595 | ,271,48 | 10,081,483 |
| Maintenance of way Maintenance of equip <br> Depreciation- <br> Power supply-- <br> Injuries to persons and <br> property | $\begin{array}{r} 188,905 \\ 110,371 \\ 86.063 \\ 409,067 \\ 409,207 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 212,838 \\ 105.077 \\ -38.771 \\ -83,271 \\ 376,457 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1.467 .578 \\ 959.849 \\ 67595 \\ 658.893 \\ 3.473 .045 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,377,521 \\ 965.640 \\ 95.621 \\ 63.648 \\ 3.290,179 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 101,39 \\ 50,28 \end{array}$ | 84.414 54.742 | $\begin{aligned} & 8.50,205 \\ & 421,537 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 739,780 \\ & 429,208 \end{aligned}$ |
| tal oper. expenses | 945,365 | 878,029 | 7.905.49 | ,530,435 |
| Net operating revenue axes. | $281,171$ $90,656$ | $\begin{array}{r} 275,565 \\ 86,055 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,365,99 \\ 742,60 \end{array}$ | $\frac{7}{7}$ |
|  |  |  | 1,623,3 |  |
|  |  | 16,97 | 35.20 |  |
| Ded | 05,860 | 207,488 | .758,587 | ,986,928 |
| t. on 1st mtge. bonds- |  | , | 42 |  |
| Int. on 1st ref. mtge bds. | -73,301 | 73,301 | 751 |  |
| Track \& terml. privileg | 1,391 | 1,454 |  | 12,655 |
| Miscell rent deduction | 552 | 799 | 5,4 | 6,4 |
| Amoruzation or debt dis- |  |  |  |  |
| Sinking fund accruals..- |  |  |  |  |
| Miscellaneous |  |  |  |  |
| t. on ser. C bo | 2,164 | 2,164 | 17,31 | 17,31 |
| otal deduct | ${ }^{248}{ }_{4} / 1156$ | ${ }_{-286,041}^{2353}$ | 1,864,064 | $1,822,5$ 164,3 | Utah Power \& Light Co.


| Gross earns. from oper'n Oper. exps., incl. taxes. | $\begin{gathered} 1928 . \\ \$ 8 . \\ 974,747 \\ 462,994 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1927 . \\ 88 . \\ 981,274 \\ 465,368 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1928 . \\ 10,630.679 \\ 5,148,569 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { d. Jan.31- } 1927 . \\ \$ . \\ 10,560,622 \\ 5,050,312 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ( Net earns. from oper'n | 511,753 <br> 36,625 | $\begin{aligned} & 515,906 \\ & 40,287 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,482,110 \\ \hline 488,504 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,510,310 \\ 493,880 \end{array}$ |
| Total incom | 548,378 | 556,193 | 5,970,614 | 6,004,190 |
| Interest on bonds--7--- | 168,529 14,238 | 163,112 16,642 | 2,016,378 177456 | $\begin{array}{r}1,957,350 \\ 172,018 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Divs. on pref. stock | 365,611 | 376,439 | $\begin{aligned} & 3,776,780 \\ & 1,555,315 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,874,822 \\ & 1,454,987 \end{aligned}$ |
| Balance. |  |  | 2,221,465 | 2,409, |

The Washington Water Power Co.

|  | 1928 | $\begin{array}{r} 197 . \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $1928 .$ | $197 .$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross revenue----- | 551,063 322,499 | 530,410 | $\begin{aligned} & 6,530.533 \\ & 3,928,308 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,118,99 \\ & 3,576,43 \end{aligned}$ |
| Surplus arter oper. exps., taxes and interest.... | 273,119 | 286,543 | 3,440,981 | 3,042,042 |

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 Hemry W. De Forest, Chairman of the Executive Committee, together with the income account and the balance sheet as of Dec. 311927.
traffic statistics for Calendar years.
$\begin{array}{lllll} & 1927, & 1926 . & 1925 . & 1924.9 \\ \text { Average miles of road_-. } & 13,505 & 13,280 & 12,950 & 11,396 \\ \text { Passenger }\end{array}$

 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Freight Traffic- } \\ \text { Tons carried rev. freight } & 59,546,561 & 59,156,625 & 59,749,130 & 54,283,524\end{array}$


INCOME ACCOUNT FOR CALENDAR YEARS,
[Southern Pacific Co. and Proprietary Companies.]



 \begin{tabular}{ll}
Incidental <br>

Joint facility-Cradit-:-: \& | $7.612,406$ |
| :--- |
| Joint facility-Debit---: | 1,292,080 <br>

\hline
\end{tabular} Motal railway op.revs.

Maint. of way \& struc.
Maint. of equipment.-Maint. of equip
Traffic,
Transportation-
Transportation --......---
Miscellaneous operations General-
Total railway op. exp_ $218,179,192$ Net rev. from ry. oper-:
Railiway tax accuals.-Uncollectible railway re
Equipment
Join Joint facility rents-net
Net railway oper. inc-
Non-Operating Income-
Inc. from leaso of Inc. from lease of road. Miscell. rent income.Misc. non-ont income-: phys.prop
Dividen
D73
 Income from unfunded securities \& accounts.
Income from sinking, \&c., reser ve funds
Other miscell. income:-Gross income -
Rents for leased roads.--
 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Separately operat. prop } & 52,087 & 774,798 & 760,992 & 743,735 \\ \text { Interan } & \text { 206,700 } & 130,092\end{array}$ Interest on funded debton funded of discoun Maint, on invest $\begin{aligned} & \text { or } \\ & \text { Misc. income }\end{aligned}$ Total deductions...
Net income Neome applied ot sink-
ing, \&c., funds
In Income appropriated for
invest
 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Earns. per sh. on cap. stk } & \$ 9.05 & \$ 10.42 & \$ 9.57 & \$ 10.15\end{array}$
balance sheet dec. 31 Southern padific co. and transPORTATION SYSTEM COMPANIES COMBINED.

| Assets- | 1927. | 5. | 5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Investment in road and equip - $1,432,318,7521,400,075,851 \quad 1,341,28$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Sinking funds ------1.-.-.-- | 20,269,304 | 21,838,332 | 18,746,877 |
| $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Miscellaneous physical prop } & \text {-- } & 3,031,760 & 3,993,582 & \mathbf{1 2 , 5 2 3 , 1 8 8}\end{array}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Bonds | 618,405 | 366,788,164 | 8 |
| Other | 148,673,711 | 162,184,644 |  |
|  | 24,763,382 | 25,618,499 | 28,900 ,840 |
|  | 42,161,449 |  | 87,518,748 |
| Other in | 4,219 |  |  |
| Demana | 24,054,5 | 24,916,418 |  |
| Special de | 920,813 <br> 152 | $149790 \overline{06}$ | 13,049, 244 |
| Time drafts \& deposits |  |  |  |
| Loans and bills re | 18.344 | 687,499 | ,093,282 |
| Traff, and car serv | 3,026,146 | 2,755,618 |  |
| et bal. rec. from agts. \&t | 2,986,547 | 3.468.942 |  |
| Miscellaneous | 7,255,501 | 6.747, |  |
| Iaterial and s | 36,549,831 |  |  |
| Interest \& dividends receivable | 2,575,380 | 3,094, | 2,907,153 |
| ts receivab |  |  |  |
| Other current |  |  |  |
| rking fund |  |  |  |
| Insurance, \&c |  |  |  |
| Rents \& insur pr | 2,338,328 | 2,387,434 | 4.127.184 |
| Discount on capital stock | 3,988,600 | 3,988,600 | 988,600 |
| Discount on | ,434,092 | 2,024,001 |  |
| unad | 10,640,192 | 11,750,561 | 10,809,863 |



Western Union Telegraph Co., Inc.
(Annual Report-Year Ended Dec. 31 1927.)
The remarks of President Newcomb Carlton, together with income account and comparative balance sheet as of Dec. 31 1927, will be found under "Reports and Documents" on a subsequent page.
comparative income \& surplus account for cal. years.



$546,032118,774,838110,628,842 \quad 99,581,556$

Appropriated for ocean

$18,614,784 \quad 17,631,194 \overline{18,522,775} \overline{15,654,007}$ $\left.\begin{array}{lllllll}\begin{array}{c}\text { Balance, surplus } \\ \text { Previous surplus } \\ \text { Profit from sale of sec.-. }\end{array} & 15,030,453 & & 71,404,042\end{array}\right)$ Profit from sale of sec $\begin{array}{r}15,030,453 \\ 71,404,042 \\ \hline-\ldots . \\ \hline\end{array}$
$\frac{64,968,111}{-\cdots}$
$\begin{array}{r}15,186,259 \\ 4680,027 \\ 4,514,192 \\ \hline 76,680,479\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Total surplus....... } \\ \text { Deduct } \\ 86,434,495 & & \cdots-\cdots & \frac{1,014,192}{80,173,160}\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lcrrr}\text { Divs. paid and declared. } & 7,980,786 & 7,980,700 & 7,232,457 & 6,982,929 \\ \text { Adjust. of sur. (net)..-. } & \text { cr.74,872 } & \mathbf{7 8 8 , 4 1 8} & 279,911 & \mathbf{1 8 8 , 4 3 2} \\ \text { Approp, for development } & & & & \end{array}$ Approp. for development
of ocean cables_-...-
$\qquad$
 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { outstanding (par } \$ 100 \text { ) } & 997.870 & 997,865 & 997,866 & 997,867 \\ \text { Earns. per sh. on cap.stk } & \$ 15.07 & \$ 15.24 & \$ 15.22 & \$ 12.36\end{array}$

## Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

(47th Annual Report-Year Ended Dec. 31 1927.)
The remarks of President E. W. Beatty, along with the income account, balance sheet and other tables for 1927, will be found under "Reports and Documents" on subse-

INCOME ACCOUNTS FOR CALENDAR YEARS.


MISCELLANEOUS INVESTMENTS, Par \$47,145,750 (Cost \$25,972,593): From these investments was derived the first item in foregoing table.
Coeur d'Alene \& Pend d'Oreille Ry. 1st mtge. bonds
 Cambridge Colifieries Co. 1st mtge. ref. bonds--
 BALANCE SHEET DEC. 31.

| sets- | $\begin{array}{r} 1927 . \\ \$ . \end{array}$ | $926 .$ | $1925 .$ | $924 .$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Property investmen | 686,387,126 | 664,107,040 | 649,630,83 | 641,212,7 |
| Ocean \& Coastal SS | 76,591,844 | 62,118,329 | 60,257,816 |  |
| Acquired securitles | 145,710,387 | 142,510,387 | 141,322,586 | 137,353,287 |
| Adv. te control prop | 12,545,816 | 13,589,891 | 13,523,064 | 10,461,931 |
| Deferred payments | 54,739,615 | 56,043,062 | 57,411,086 | 59,553,030 |
| Prov. and „ un. secur | 792,721 | 792,721 | 792,721 | 792,721 |
| Miscell. investment | 25,972,593 | 24,522,843 | 23,677,036 | 3,649,946 |
| ands and property ass | 86.709,784 | $93.805,866$ | 99,463.661 | 8,561,477 |
| Materials and supplies | 22,412,981 | 22,892,408 | 23,799,762 | 26,763,665 |
| Agts. \& conduct's balanc | 5.230 .783 | 4,985,261 | 3,593,343 | 2,807,033 |
| Tramic balances | 1,679,677 | 1,249,210 | 1,602,009 | 236 |
| Acets, due for transp | 1,227,295 | 1,174,845 | 1,163,748 |  |
| Miscell. acts. receiva | 7.328,668 | 7,303,842 | 7,697,498 | -.237,143 |
| Cash (working asse | 41,968,663 | 42,813,395 | 29,937,5 |  |
|  |  | 01 | 1,113,872,693 | 113,756,6 |
| Ordinary sto | 260,0 |  | 0,000 | 260,000,000 |
| Payment on subs | $34,002,549$ |  |  |  |
| o preferred stoc consol. deb. st | $\begin{aligned} & 100,148,587 \\ & 264,244,882 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100,148,588 \\ & 264.244,882 \end{aligned}$ | $100,148,588$ | 100.148,588 |
| Mortgage bond | 3,650,000 | 2,650,000 | $264,650,000$ 3 | 24,244,882 $3,650.000$ |
| $5 \%$ coll. trust | 12,000,00 | 12,000.000 | 12,000,000 | 12,000.000 |
| $43 / 2 \%$ s. f. see. note ctfs | 26,335,079 | 27,577,610 | 29.041,647 |  |
| $43 / 2 \%$ coll. trust gold bds | 20,000,000 | 20,000,000 |  |  |
| Audit. vouchers.....-... |  | 7,581,801 | 6,182 |  |
| Payrolls | 3,985,134 | 3,953,517 | 3,621,00 | 3,461,008 |
| Misc. act | 5,265,400 | 4,693,704 | 6,219,382 | 6,461,060 |
| Accruals | 1,006,091 | 1,029,460 | 751,130 | 770,327 |
| Equipment obligations | 15,470,000 | 18,410,000 | 8,850,000 | 10,790,000 |
| Equipment replaceme | 1,157,502 | 903,932 | 6,548,136 | 3,864,976 |
| SS. replacement | 16,130,715 | 15,405,048 | 14,836,699 | 14,904.360 |
| es.for cont.\& cont.wart | 23,112,239 | 20,263,536 | 22,982,171 | 25,276,135 |
| Prem, on ord. stock sold. | 40,278,965 | 40,278,965 | 41,502,076 | 41,502,076 |
| ands and townsit | 73,721,857 | 74,320,095 | 75.397,642 | 79,142,690 |
| Surp. rev from operations | 143,796,822 | 142,466,062 | 135,003,237 | 131,992,922 |
| Special reserve f | 2,059,360 | 2,492,503 | 2,089,081 | 1,921,183 |
| Surplus. | 15,084,888 | 18,489,397 | 20,804,534 | 116,563, |
|  |  |  |  |  |

-V. 126. p. 1651 .

## Paramount-Famous-Lasky Corporation.

(Annual Report-Fiscal Year Ended Dec. 31 1927.)
The statement for the late fiscal year is given in full under "Reports and Documents" on a subsequent page.
CONSOLIDATED INCOME ACCOUNT FOR CALENDAR YEARS,
 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Oper. profit for year- } & \$ 8,057,997 & \$ 5,600,816 & & \$ 5,718,054 & \\ \text { Pref. divs. pd. \& reserved } & 65,422,349 \\ \text { Com div. pd } & 686 & 633,670 & 658,000 & & 683,800\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllrr}\text { Com. div. pd. \& reserved } & 5,793,992 & 4,443,640 & 2,200,814 & 1,867,450\end{array}$ Dividends of subsid. cos.
(to outside interests). $\qquad$ 1,135
 Total surplus_......
Shares of common stock
sis $\overline{\$ 15,958,437} \overline{\$ 15,733,423} \overline{\$ 15,209,317} \overline{\$ 12,350,077}$ $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { outstanding (no par)-: } & 687,259 & 574.590 & 235,931 & 235.931 \\ \text { Earns. per sh. on com.- } & \$ 10.83 & \$ 8.65 & \$ 21.45 & \$ 20.08\end{array}$

## Land, buildings, lease \& equip-

leases \& equip-
ment
$\begin{aligned} \text { ment_........a80.843,610 } & 75,318,935\end{aligned}$

 \begin{tabular}{ccc|ccc}
$\begin{array}{c}\text { Invest. In sub. \& } \\
\text { affil. }\end{array}$ \& 889,062 \& 382,888 \& $\begin{array}{cc}\text { able, \&o....... } & 1,927,756\end{array}$ \& $1,875,754$

 

$\begin{array}{c}\text { consolidated)_c24,470,095 } \\
\text { Depos, }\end{array}$ \& $21,780,415$ \& $\begin{array}{l}\text { Producer sand } \\
\text { owners of roy- }\end{array}$ <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

| $\begin{array}{l}\text { Depos, to secure } \\ \text { contracts } \\ \text { Deferred charges }\end{array}$ | 882,757 | 788,388 | alty rights.-. |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Good-will |  |  |  |

$\begin{array}{llllllll}\text { Good-will....... } & 5,074,030 & 6,314,844 & \text { subs } & \text { Serial pay'ts on } & 1,601,972 & 2,250,303\end{array}$

| Serial pay'ts on | $1,001,972$ | $2,250,303$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Investments. |  |  |
| 20-yr. sink. fund | $3,529,983$ | $4,289,888$ |
| gold bonds(due |  |  |


| gold bonds(due |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 12 months) | 880,000 |  |
| Fed. taxes (est.) | 770.000 | $5 \overline{55,180}$ |
| Res. for com.eliv. | $1,177.948$ | $1,155,372$ |
| Res. for pt. div | $\cdots \cdots \cdots$ | 154,894 |
| Adv. pay'ts of | $\cdots \cdots$ |  | | film rentals, \&c. | 686,055 | $1,679,779$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pur.mon.notes |  |  | \& mtges. of

Serial pays on
investments.
ind
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { bonds. f. gold } \\ \text { Res. for conting. } & 15,200,000 \\ \text { Minorits } \\ \text { Ren }\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lll}\begin{array}{l}\text { Minority titing. In } \\ \text { subsidiary } \cos \end{array} & 305,370 \quad 423,248 \\ \text { Sine }\end{array}$
 $\$ 993.500$; (b) Contingent mortgage liability of subsidiary companies, 000 ; total, $\$ 4,621,500$.
x Purchase money
sidiary companies, maturing serially after one year. y obligations of subinvestments due after one year ( $\$ 610,605$, payable in advance of maturity on notice from holder. a Land, buildings, leases and equipment after depreciation and after giving effect to increase in land values arising shares of no par value. c Including corporation equity, amounting to
$\$ 786,420$, in the undistributed earnings from the date of acquisition of it 6.056 , of net proceeds of gold loan released by trustee Corp. d Includes V. 126, p. 1210.

The North American Co., New York.
(38th Annual Report-Year Ended Dec. 31 1927.)
The remarks of President Frank L. Dame, together with the report of Vice-President and General Manager Edwin Gruhl, are given under "Reports and Documents" on subsequent pages. A comparative income account and a comparative balance sheet are also given. Our usual comparative income account was given in $\nabla .126$, p. 1197.

## Union Carbide \& Carbon Corporation.

(Annual Report-Year Ended Dec. 31 1927.)
The remarks of Pres. Jesse J. Ricks, together with income account and balance sheet as of Dec. 31 1927, will be found under "Reports and Documents" on a subsequent page.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { INCOME ACCOUNT FOR CALENDAR YEARS. } \\
& 1927 . \\
& 1926 . \\
& \hline
\end{aligned}
$$

Earnings (after provision 1927. 682 , 1924.
 Interest on pr. stik. of sub. $\qquad$ 499,353 $\qquad$
$\qquad$
Net income--.....-
 Unamort, book value of
 Total surplus---......
DIvs. on Union Carb. Dlys. on Union Carb.
Carb. Corp. stock.
$\overline{\$ 88,516,316} \overline{\$ 76,999,089} \overline{\$ 66,149,986} \overline{\$ 88,633,596}$ Carb. Corp. stock.
Per share-----
Profit \& loss surplus.-.
shares capital stock out-



## Kraft-Phenix Cheese Co.

(Annual Report.-Year Ended Dec. 31 1927.)
The remarks of J. L. Kraft, Chairman of the Board, together with an income statement and consolidated balance sheet as of Dec. 311927 (after giving effect to acquisition of A. E. Wright \& Co. and Phenix Cheese Corp.), will be found in the advertising pages of thisissue. Our usual comparative income account and balance sheet were published in V. 126, p. 1498.-V. 126, p. 1823.

Nashville Chattanooga \& St. Louis Ry. (77th Annual Report-Year Ended Dec. 31, 1927.) INCOME ACCOUNT FOR CALENDAR YEARS.


Ry. oper. revenues
Operating
Expenses Ry. oper.
Operating Expenses-
Mant. of way \& struc. Mant. of way \& stru
Mant. of equipment
Traffic. Traffic-_-ration-:-
Transportan
Miscellaneous.-General-1Transport'n for inv----
Operating expenses-
Net rev. from ry. oper Net rev. from
Tax acruals-
Uncollectibles

Operating income-
Non-Oper Income


$$
D_{0} .32,878
$$ Inc. from funded securs-

Inc. from unfund. securs
Dividend income Dividend income.-..--:-
Miscellaneous income
Gross income.-
Deductions
 Rent for leased roads
 Miscellaneous rents
Miscell.
tax accruals. Interest on funded debtTotal deductions ....- $\$ 1,785,386$
 Earns. per share on $160,-$ 000 shs. cap. stk. (pa
(\$100) 126, p. 1346.
 $-\overline{\text { s22,905,626 }}$ 83.124 .693
$4,885: 192$



## 

Revenues-
 $\begin{array}{r}1924, \\ \$ 17,044,426 \\ 4,81,185 \\ 624,489 \\ 600,348 \\ 517,198 \\ \hline\end{array}$


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \$ 3,952,348 \\
& \text { Dr. } 114,767
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
D r, 1
$$



\$23,601,64 | 74 |
| :--- |
| 23 |
| $\left.\begin{array}{c}83.573,811 \\ 5,325,381 \\ 5\end{array}\right)$ |

## 185

per. revenue Operating Expenses-
Maint. of way struc.
Maint. of equipment Maint. of way \& struc.-.
Mraint. of equipment.-
Traffic expenses.-.-. Transportation expense
Miscell operations.-. General expenses-:---


Total oper. expenses

$\qquad$ $\overline{\$} \overline{\$ 3,618.128} 17,874.785$ $\xlongequal[\substack{ \\\$ 39.732,035 \\ 17,577,310}]{ }$ Net oper. revenue --
Railway tax acruals:-


Total
Total oper.- income-

Other income $\qquad$ \begin{tabular}{|c}
$\$ 3,396,524$ <br>
$14,725,172$ <br>
$\$ 2,893,013$ <br>
14,982

 

$\$ 3,247,090$ <br>
$14.330,220$ <br>
\hline
\end{tabular} Other incomoGross income-........ Fixed interest, charges

Int. on adjust. bonds Int. on adjust. bonds | Net income---( $-1 / 3 \%$ ) |
| :--- |
| Pref dividend. |
| , $2,111,2940$ |

Balance, surplus_-.-- $\$ 3,883,540$
 CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET-DEC. 31

$\begin{array}{cc}1927 . & 1926 . \\ \$ & \$\end{array}$ Road -....... Inv. In sep, oper.
companles companies - -.
Inv. in U.S.Gov. securities.... Other investm'ts Depos. for pur.
of securtles. of securttles.
Mat'ls \& suppl's
Oth $\begin{array}{llll} & 7,000,000 & 7,000,000 \\ & & \\ \text { Oth. curr. assets } & 6,350,302 & 6,777,784 \\ \text { Deferred assets. } & 3,419,121 & 3,450,203 \\ & & 380, & \\ & & & \end{array}$
Total assets.. $\overline{310,591,125} \overline{309,647,562}$ Total liabils_. $\overline{310,591,125} \overline{309,647,562}$ $\times$ Represented by 809,119 no par shares.-V. 126, p. 711 .

Bangor \& Aroostook Railroad Co.
(34th Annual Report - Year Ended Dec. 31 1927.) INCOME ACCOUNT CALENDAR YEARS.

Freight revenue
Freight revenue--
Passenger revenue
Mall, express, \&c.
 Net oper. revenue---
Tax accruais \& uncollec_
$\$ 2,444,478$
596,827



 Earns. per sh. on co
-V .125, p. 1832 . $\begin{array}{r}A c c o w \\ -1927 \\ -\quad 86,71.217 \\ -\quad 3245, .326 \\ \hline\end{array}$

$\$ 2,098,195$
552,693


| \$5.867.703 |
| :--- |
| 694413 |
| 300.372 |





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 develop--
ment of the most economical means of providing the new capital necessary
for the rapid for the rapid growth and profitable extension of the company's business.
Accordingly, in June, 1927, the board recommended Accordingy. in June, 1927 , the board recommended a plan to the stockhold-
ers under which the company would be reincorporated in Dela ware, which
would permit the issuance of preferred stocks bearin
 rate than was possible under the old company's charter. Further, this
step would mean an annual saving in taxes to the company, and, due to
the fact that the stock Delaware that the stock of a Delaware corporation is not subuject. to the
be of ince tax when held by non-residents of Delaware it wonld be of importance to the vast majority of the company's common stock-
holders, who were subject $7 \%$ The plan further contemplated the redemption of the Virginia company's changing the common stock to stock of no par value; and the issuance of This plan, having been approved by the stockholders, was declared operative on July 23 1927, and was promptly put into effect.
As part of the plan, the new Delaware company fave the an equitable basis for an equitable basis for preferred stock of the Delaware company. Stock-
holders hholdng over $88,000.000$ of the preferred stock of the Virginla
corporation took advantage of this offer. corporation took advantage of this offer.
The
Virginia company was incorporated in 1914 as a reorganization 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 reldect the actual value of its assets, and accordingly they had the securities
held by the company independently valued as of Dec. 311926 . Based on this valuation, the securities were carried to the new company's books at an increased value, with
shown in the balance sheet.
During the year the company purchased additional water works properties
as
and and adjoining territory in southeastern Indiana; The Ashtabula Water serving the City of Davenport, Ia.: The Morgantown Water Co.. supplying
the City of Morgantown, W. Va. the City of Morgantown, W. Va.. Armstrong Water Co., serving Kittanning, towns of Noroton, Darien and Glenbrook, Conn. In addition to the to the three small propertiies in New Jerseok, adjacen, to companany's subsidiary,
Commonwealth Water \& Light Co., were accuired, together with the water company at Bayhead, The City of Birmingham, Ala., owned the dis suppuliod its comsumers throong the city kurchawn as North Birmingham and
ham Water Works Co. An offer was made by The from The Birming-
hatm Works CO. to the city for the purch wase of thaei by The Birmingham Water property in North Birmingham, which offer was accepted and the purchase
ratified by the citizns of Birmingham, the property being taken over on
Dec. 31 1927. Dec. 31111927 . Water Companies. - The combined earnings of the subsidiary
Subsidiary
water companies for the years ended Dec. 311927 and 1926, are as follows. Gross earnings ........ 1927.1926 Increase.
 Gross income
Dedactions:
Int and $\begin{array}{rrrrr}\text { Int. and amortization of discount_ } & 3,078,774 & 2,808.348 & 270,426 \\ \text { Reserved for retirements. }\end{array}$ Reserved for retirements
Preferred dividends Preferred dividends.
Minority interests.

Total deductions-
portion a applicable to stock hold-
$\$ 4,277,648$
$\$ 3,894,777$
$\$ 382,871$ Proportion applicable to stock hold-
ings of Amprican Water Works \&
Electric Co.. Inc to $\$ 697,956$. In addition to which there was rance during the year amounted making a total so spent or reserved during the year by the subsidiary water companies of $\$ 1,349,946$. The preceding statement of earnings, which
includes earnings of the water companies purchased from the dates of their acquisition, reflects the steady growth of the com-
munities supplied with wing the munities supplied with water and the effect of the purchase of additionwater companies. The acquisition of these new properties increases the
total number of consumers by 34,275 , which with the 16,130 consumers added to the water properties already owned, make a total of 50,405 new consumers added during 1927. During the year the subsidiary water
companies expended for improvements of and extensions to their properties the sum of \$4,977,269. of company in Delaware, 200.000 shares of 86 series plan for reincorporation par value, of the Delaware corporation were issued and part wwere exchanged or pref. stock of the Virginia company and the remainder sold for cash.
The proceeds were used to provide funds for the retirement of the $7 \%$ preferred stock of the Virginia corporation, to reimburse the company
partially for the cost of new properties acquired, and for other corporate purposes. 1927 the subsidiary water works companies issued and sold through bankers a total of $\$ 6,100,000$ of first morttrage bonds, made up as follows: Dec. Birmingham Water Works Co. sold in March, 1927 , $\$ 800,000$ and in
Proceds were used improvements, extensions and additions to its properties ord of cost of quisition on Dec. 31 1927, of the water works system previously owned by
the City of Birmingham, serving that portion of Birmingham known as North Birmingham
(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 par-
tially for the cost to provide funds for the payment of the sinking fund $5 \%$ bonds which wh , tured July 11927 , and for the retirement of its 30 -year gold 5 s , due Sept.
2 1931, Which had been called for redemption 2 (3) Joplin Water Works Co in
on its properties and issued and sold thereunder $\$ 1,000,000$ frirst mortgage $5 \%$ gold bonds, series $A$, due 1957 . Procceds were used to reimburse
company partially for the cost of het company partially for the cost of betterments and extensions to its proper-
tiles, and for the retirement of the thes. and
mortgage 5 s , tue
due 1948 , which were called for redem, due 1940, and gold (4) Richmond Water Works Corp. in May, 1927, purchased the proper-
ties of the Richmond City Water Works, at which time it created a mortpaze ties of the Richmond City Water Works, at which time it created a mortgage
on its properties and 1 tssued and sold thereunder $\$ 1,000,000$ first mortsage mortgate $5 \%$ gold bonds, series O , and the comm, sold $\$ 600.000$ first mortgage $5 \%$ gold $\$ 500,000$, first mortage and the commonwealth Water Co.
in Aug. 1927 , sold bonds, series O , proceeds or which were used to reimburse the respective companies for the cost (6) The West Penn Electric Co. during 1927 sold a total or orperties. 82.000 .000
$6 \%$ cumul. pref. stock. Of this amount $\$ 8,300.000$ was sold through bankers and $\$ 3,700.000$ was sold on the customer ownership plan throughout $6 \%$ preferred stock. Of this amping the year sold a total of $\$ 3,430,500$ ritory served by the compe customer ownership plan throughout the terand sold $\$ 584,4007 \%$ cumul. pref. stock. (9) In Oct. 1927 , the City Water Co. of Chattanoga issued and sold
through bankers in its territory $\$ 1,000,0006 \%$ cumul. pref. stock. Proceeds were used to retimburse the company partially for additions and betrer-
ments to its properties, and for the retirement of $\$ 838,3007 \%$ cumul. first pref. 10 ) During the year, $\$ 200.0006 \%$ cumul. pref. stock of the Richmond Water Works Corp. Was issued and sold on ore the customer ownership plan
in Richmond, Ind., and adjacent territory.
 , \$1,483; credit balance Dec. $311927, \$ 3,202,6456$

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET DEC. 31.

| Assets- | 8 | 1926 |  | 1927. | 1926. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 0,957, | Common stock | $\xrightarrow{2,000,000}$ |  |
|  |  |  | 1st pret. stock |  |  |
| king fund for |  |  | 2nd pref.tock | 1,08 | $1,084,000$ $1,084,000$ |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { rentirement or de- }}$ bentures.---- | 30,193 | 21. | Funded d |  |  |
| Mlsc. phys. prop-- | 42,015 | 48,953 | Loans \& bllls |  | 1,110,000 |
| Inv. In atril. cos.: | 73,865 |  |  |  |  |
| Stocks |  |  | Audited accounts | 42,473 | 46,456 |
| Other investments |  | $\begin{array}{r} 73.850 \\ 3.750 \\ 3.807 \end{array}$ |  | 620,33649,140 | $\begin{array}{r} 910,735 \\ 63,298 \end{array}$ |
| Cash | 209,321 | 377,684102,847 | Misc, acets. pay-- |  |  |
| Traffle \& car service bals., recely |  |  | Int. mat'd, unpala. |  |  |
|  | 291,3 | 314,664 | inclint.dueJan.i |  |  |
| Balances due from agents \& conduc |  |  | Divs. mat'd unpd | 12, ${ }^{765}$ | 13 |
|  |  |  | Unmat.rents accr--Other curr. Hablr's |  | 8,181 |
|  |  | ${ }_{375,614}^{4}$ |  |  | 51,21231818 |
|  | 537.5013.2902.183 | $\begin{array}{r} 50,014 \\ 800,128 \\ 3,783 \\ 1,297 \end{array}$ | Deterred liabilities | 49,902 75,673 |  |
|  |  |  | Operating reservesAcrueddeprec' $n$ | ${ }_{37,013}$ | 164,30357,037 |
| Deferreatassets ${ }^{\text {Onad }}$ | 224,206 | 192,141 |  |  |  |
| Securs. of company held by it un- |  |  | Other unadj. cred. Add'ns to propertysince June 30 '07 | $\begin{gathered} 982,050 \\ 25,651 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 908,341 \\ & 298,560 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Proit and loss...- | 202,6 |  |
|  |  |  | tal |  |  |

California Properties.- Company through subsidiaries owns two welldeveloped orchards, located respectively at Hamilton in Glenn County, 1.080 acres planted to citrus fruits, largely lemons and oranges, and 650 acres planted to deciduous fruits, principally pears and prunes. Each year the quality and quantity of the fruit produced from these orchards is becoming more satisfactory. Their development period is
company is beginning to receive returns upon its investment.
CONSOLIDATED INCOME ACCOUNT (INCL. SUBSIDIARIES).
 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Gross oper. earnings.-- } & \$ 48,727,401 & \$ 45,149,511 & \$ 41,055,906 & \$ 38,355,679 \\ \text { Op. exp., taxes \& maint_ } & 24,495,146 & 22,208,733 & 21,162,333 & 20,859,862 \\ \text { Federal taxes.------- } & 1,361,389 & 981,441 & 804,937 & 708,838\end{array}$ Profos income-divs.of subsidiaries Minority interest -
Reserve for renewals, $r$
Net income Net income-ther credits...


Spec, approp. for deprec.
Sundry adjustments---.
Applic. to minority int--
Divs. paid Am. Water
Works \& El. Co. Va.
Works \& El. Co. Va.
First pref_-.-.-.
Participating pref.-.--
Common (cash)
Common (stock)
Common (stock)
Divs. paid Amer. Water
Works \& EI. Co. (Del.) :
Com. (cash)
 a Credit arising from revaluation of securities of subsidiary companies less sundry adjustments for discounts and premiums on issuance and value.

On Jan. $15 \cdot 1926$, this company issued to its stockholders a statement
with respect to its position in the electrical industry. with respect to its position in the electrical industry examination of records, contracts and correspondence not only of the an office, but at many of the district offices of the company. Our principal customers and competitors were also interrogated. The company, in acTrade Commission to make full disclosure of all the facts relevant to the inquiry.
Pursuant to the above resolution, on Feb. 21.1927 , the commission
made its first report, entitled "Control of Power Companies" and on Jan 12 1928, made its final report, entitled "The Supply of Electrical Equipment and Competitive Conditions.". The report finds that the company has no monopoly of either, nor control thereof in restraint of trade or com-Stockholders.-The number of holders of common and special stock a Dec. 211927 was 49,841 , and included reside
This compares with 46 . 305 at Dec. 151926. International General Electric Cosiness of company is conducted by the International General Electric Co., Inc. Those portions of its orders and
billing, which were for General Electric products, are included in the corre sponding figures of the General Electric Co, at their cost to the Inter-
national company. The International company's business yielded a profit available for
dividends of $\$ 1,556,336$, compared with $\$ 1,538,307$ in 1926 . Dividends of $\$ 1.500 .000$ wefe paid during 1927 , of which your company received $\$ 1,368$,
164, which is included ,
associated companies, The assets of the International company have been valued by the same
methods as those used by your company and the accounts were audited by methods as those used by your compa

CONDENSED INCOME ACCOUNT FOR CALENDAR YEARS,

| Receipts- | 1927. | 1926. | 1925. | 1924. |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | | Net sales billed_-.-.-.-. $312,603,772$ | $326,974,104$ | $290,290,166$ | $299,251,869$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Cost of sales, \&c-_-- $276,454,003$ | $289,878,335$ | $257,479,491$ | $264,909,538$ | | Profit from sales |
| :---: |
| Interest \& discount and |
| $36,149,769$ |
| $37,095,768$ |
| $32,810,675$ |
| $34,342,331$ | | sundry profits_-_---- | $4,955,805$ | $4,060,287$ | $3,803,234$ | $4,059,580$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Income from securities-- | $10,440,113$ | $8,501,239$ | $6,556,833$ | $6,733,772$ |

 $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\begin{array}{l}\text { Interest \& discount_---- }\end{array} & 284,485 & 436,512 & 1,925,697 & \left\{\begin{array}{l}1,096,107 \\ \text { Other int. payments_--- }\end{array}\right. \\ \text { General reserve.------ } & 2,461,712 & 2,548,284 & 2,603,829 & 4,650,946\end{array}$

 Dividends in stock Delivery of Electric Bond
\& Share Co. stock
$\overline{15,096,615} \overline{110,334,158} \overline{94,860,321} \xlongequal{106,397,259}$ $25,030,000$ $\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { Profit \& loss surplus_- } & 115,096,615 & & 103,123,348 & 85,848,171 & & 72,362,223 \\ \text { Shs. com. out. (no par)- } & 7,21,482 & 7,211,482 & \mathbf{y 1 , 8 0 2 , 8 7 0} & \mathbf{y 1 , 8 0 2 , 8 7 0} \\ \text { Earn. per sh, on com.-- } & \$ 6.41 & & \$ 6.14 & & \$ 20.49 & \$ 21.43\end{array}$ x Includes provision for Federal taxes, y Shares of $\$ 100$ par value; in
August 1926 four shares of no par value were issued for each share of $\$ 100$ par value.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET DEC. 31.


 Furn. \& appl'ces
(other than in
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { Investment secs. } & 12,618,70^{1} & 13,162,092\end{array}$

Notes \& acc't
$\begin{array}{lll}\begin{array}{lll}\text { Notes a acc'ts } \\ \text { recelvable_-. } \\ \text { W3,969,497 }\end{array} & 54,889,208\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Work in progress } & 16,789,740 & 22,324,783 \\ \text { Inven. (factor's) }\end{array}$
Inven. (ractor's)
Inven. in offices
on consign., \&c)
U. S. Govt. secs.
Deterrecteh
Deterred
 x After deduct 428,133 428,328,764 Total.........428,149,133 428,328,76 X After deducting $\$ 15,588,612$ reserye for deprectati
by $7,211,482$ shares of no par value.一V. 126, p. 1515.

## U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co.

(Annual Report-Year Ended Dec. 31 1927.)
President Russell R. Brown and Chairman Charles E. $\overline{\text { Adams in their remarks to stockholders, state in part: }}$
During the year 1927 settlement was had with the Government of the Federal income and excess profits tax reports for the years 1922-1925 incl. The adjustments agreed upon in the settlement are reflected in the report. At the annual meeting of the stockholders to be held April 19 1928, the
stockholders will be asked to consider and take action on the following propositions which represent the unanimous recommendation of the board propositions
of directors:
To change the common stock from stock having a par value of $\$ 100$ per share, to common stock having no par value; to authorize the increase it
the number of shares of cove the number or shares of common sto0 shares of common stock having no par value in exchange for the 240,000 shares of the rate of 1 share of such new common stock having no share; and for the
share of old common stock of the par value of 100 per she share of old common to time of the remaining 160,000 shares of common
issuance from time to stock having no par value or cash or property (including the preferred
stock of the U. s . Industrial Alcohol Co. or of the Cuba Distilling Co. on stock of the U. S. Industria directors may, from time to time, determine such terms as
and to take all necessary steps pursuant to the laws of West Virginia to give effect to the foregoing.
There is given below a consolidated balance sheet, giving effect to the change in the common stock from a par vaiue of sive to no par value, and
also to the reduction of the following intangible assets, to a nominal value also to
of $\$ 1$.
Good-w
Good-will
rademarks, formulae and processes........................................................ 493.865
Total. $\qquad$ $\overline{\$ 18,209,595}$
In this balance sheet the 240,000 shares of common stock without par calue stand at $\$ 8,400,000$ which is the aggregate amourt ant actual net earnings accumulated during the years of the company soper ations. Subject to the approval of the stockholders at talance sheet will be
to be held April 19 1928, the changes reflected in this bater made.
The
made. management has satisfied itself, through its own inspection, and that of advisors employed for that purpose, that the actual
are in excess of those appearing on the above balance sheet.

CONSOLIDATED INCOME ACCOUNT FOR CALENDAR YEARS.


 Merehandise, materials \&s.appliie
Pats. tradem.

 a theludes good-wil, patents, \&c.
CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED GENERAL BALANCE SHEET
(Giving effect to the elimination of good-will, patents, trademarks, for
mulae, \&c., and the change of common capital stock from 240,000 shares of
sica, $\$ 100$ par
Assets-

| Assets - |  | Ltabilutic |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Notes \& acceptances receiv | \$3,142,107 | Acco | \$950,518 |
| Acets. rec. (trade do others) | 2,773,385 | Pref. div, pay.. Jan. 16 |  |
| Merch., mat ls, supp de cont | 5,376,423 | Com. div. pay... Feb |  |
| Prop., plant, equip., \&o | 24,50 | Re | 5,706,007 |
|  |  |  |  |
| Good-will, pats., trademks., |  |  | 6,000,000 |
|  |  | Com. stk. 240,000 shs(no par) | 8,400,000 |
| Pre | 192,094 | Cuba Disti |  |
|  |  |  | 13,60,713 |
|  |  | Total | 36,790,825 |

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 con
rasted with $\$ 2,001,992$ for 1926 . The Barber Asphalt Co. issued on Jan trasted with $\$ 2,001,992$ for 1926 . The Barber Asphalt Co. issued on Jan
$31927, \$ 375,0005 \%$ 10-year equipment trust certificates to faclitate pur chase or asditional thank in the funded debt of the companies. Production of native asphalts was 298,315 crude equivalent tons (284, 225
tons in 1926); production of crude petroleum to tother with royalty receipts tons in 1926 ; production of crude petroleum together with royalty receipts
agreerated in operation: an improved toppink plant has also been authorized. As new paving plant in another part of the city in the direction of the most rapid development is under construction at philadelphia, the former plant having pated because of condemnation. Property condemned in New York in
1923 resulted in the collection of $\$ 350,000$ in 1927 A of 7,200 tons dead weight, a tank barge for New York Bay and a large suc-
tion dredge for use in the Guanoco River, Eastern Vevezuela, have been added to the flooting equipment. Asphalt drying capacity in Trinidad was
increased to meet greater foreign market demand increased to meet \&reater foreign market demand.
The year's earnings were adversely affected by
for building prodncts. ard by the fact that marketing of refrigeration unit was suspend ed avaiting improvements in design which have now how been put
Into successful operation. Substantial in Into succossfrul operation. Substantial proarress in marketing is anticipated.
A better market for petroleum products is indicated for year and with a continuance of activity in the bullding frades at improved prices the companies' returns in those branches should also result in in-
creased prof creased profits.
COMBINED RESULTS, INCLUDING SUB. COS., CAL. YEARS. Total income-
Tradinc costs
Depreciation Coprecation-

Total expenses
Vet trading profits Interest recelvod.
Int. \& div. on investrm'ts
Int. rec. fr. sale of real est

## Total net incon Deculuct office discounts

Orfice discounts.
General expenses
Res ve for depre. of accts
Int. on loans and nitges Int. on loans and nitges Canital stock \& inc. tax
Other expenses

Total ded
Net profits. Net profits
Dividends on pref.
( $5 \%$ Balance, surplusShs. com. out. (par \$100)
Earn. per share on com COMBINED BALANCE SHEET, I Assets-
Property ac U.S. Treassury ctis $37,414,476 \quad 35,916,554$ Leased equipment Mtges. receivablecontracts Prepadd expenses
Inventory at cost Cash
Notes \& acets. rec.
Notes $\&$ acets. r
it securtiles.
Claims \& acets. duc
$6 \%$ bond stnk. fd.
Total.
Total_........47,781,297 46,545,038 Total_..........47,781,297 $\overline{46,545,038}$
 $\$ 1.749,965$.
125, p. 3489.

Virginia Iron, Coal \& Coke Co.
(25th Annual Report-Year Ended Dec. 31 1927.)


## GENERAL INVESTMENT NEWS STEAM RAILROADS.

Freight Traffic Handl-d in January- Freicht trafflc handled by the Class 1 reports just received from the railroads by the Bureau of Railway Economics. Compared with January 1927 this was a decrease of $2,961,323,000$ net
ton-miles or $7.5 \%$ It also was a decease of 1.404.444, 000 net ton-milies
or $3.7 \%$ under January 1926 . In the Eastern District or $3.7 \%$ order Junuary 1926. In the Eastern District, , nuere was a teccemesc
of $12.6 \%$ in the amount of freight traffle handled in Janwary compared with the same month the year before, wnile the Southern District rempared of $\begin{aligned} & 8-10 \text { of } 1 \% \text { Daily, Morement per Freight Car in January.-The average dally }\end{aligned}$ of nine-teaths of a mille under the daily average for the same mecrease yea, the Burean of Rallway Economics announces. The averate dally January
taken of all freight computing the average movement per day, account is of being loaded and unloaded, cars undergoing or awaiting repairs and also cars on side tracks for which no load is immediately available. The average load per frelght cars in January 1928 was 27.2 tons, including lessof 1.2 tons under the average for January 1927 and a decrease of four-tenths of a ton under that for January ${ }^{1926}$. ${ }^{19}$ arch 24.-(a) Eastern trunk lines
 Senate rejects renomination of John J. Esch as member of the I.-S. ©,

## Beaver Meade \& Englewood RR.-Construction of Ex-

 tension.The I.-S. C. Commission on Mar. 13 issued a certificate authorizing the Moines, approximately 157 miles, in and Union County, N. Mex.-V: 122, p. 92 .

## Belgian National Rys.-Earnings.

The ew York Agency of the Banque Belge pour 1'Etranger has received (taxes deducted) of the Belgian National Railways during the menth of
Feerruary Transportation
Fraight
171.300 .000 francs Other so
Total $223,200,000$ francs These figures compare with total gros income
Boston, Revere Beach \& Lynn RR.-Smaller Div.tanding capital stock, par $\$ 100$, payable Aprill 2 to holders of record March 30 . The company on Jan. 2 last paid a quarterly dividend of $14 \%$ From 1923 to Oct. 11927 incl., the company pald quarterly dividends of Industrial Compendium, of Nov, paid since 1927 , page 21 . 1 see our "Rallway and It is stated that the reduction in the dividend rate is du
incurred in the electrification of the road.-V. $126, \mathrm{p} .710$.

## Chicago Milwaukee \& St. Paul Ry.-Reorganization.-

 The 1.-s. Commission on Mar. 13 modified its previous order so as to authorize the company to use and to pay various amounts of money from thefund to be created from the payments of $\$ 4$ a share by the stockholders of fund to be created from the payments of $\$ 4$ a share by the sto
the Chicago, Milwaukee \& St. Paul Railway.-V. 126, p. 1806 .
Greenbrier Cheat \& Elk RR.-Trustee.-

## \$1,585,000

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 \& company to acquire and operate the line or railroad of the Lackawanna \&
Montrose RR. in Susquehanna County, Pa. Authority was also grranted to the Delyware, Lackawanna \& Western RR,
to issue $\$ 130.500$ capital stock, (par $\$ 50$, in exchange for an of shares of like par valuo or outstanding capital stock of the Lackawanna
Mor
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 directors have determined, subject to the approval of the stock-
holders, to increase the capital stock from $\$ 50,000,000$, consistinc of 100 , shares of preferred stock and 400,000 shares of common stock, 100,00 each, to $\$ 60,000,000$, to consist of 100,000 shares of preferred stock and
500,000 shares of common stock, par $\$ 100$ each. The reasons for such action are as follows.
The 8944,000 outstanding 1 st mtge. $41 / / \%$ gold bonds, are by thetr terme
convertible, at their principal amount, into common stock, at $\$ 110$. share. The preferred stock consistinn of 100,000 shares of the par valut of standing. is also by ths terms convertible, at par, into common stock, at
\$110 per share. The common stock required for such conversion, however,
was not formaily authorized at the time of the creation of such 1st mtge.
bonds and preferred stock and has not since been authorized bonds and preferred stock and has not since been authorized The preferred stock and common stock were listed on the New. York present practice. requested that sufficient common stock be formally
authorized and listed to provide for thi possibility of such conversion. The
amount required for such purposes, taking into account the authorized amount required for such purposes, taking into account
amount of the prefered stock, is a liltele over 99.000 shares.
and
There have not been any requests for such conversion and it is not
contemplated that there will be any requests in the near future, but the ofricers and cirectors believe that the company should formally authorize
sufficient common stock for the purpose and list such amount thereof as sumalent common stock for the purpose and Nst such amount thereor as
shall comply with the requirements of the New York Stock Exchange.
Since on conversion the common stock must be taken at 110, the effect of such conversion would be to decrease the outstanding capital stock and
(or) bonded debt of the company. The directors have. therefore, subject to the stockholders approval, determi
100,000 shares.-V. 126, p. 1656 .
Kansas City Southern Ry.-Denies Violating AntiTrust Law In Answer To Commission.-Asserting that its RR. and of the St. Louis Southwestern Ry, was made in good faith and as preliminary to formation of a new railroad system in the Southwest under the provisions of the Transportation Act, the company filed Mar. 29, with the I.-S. C. Commission, its answer to the complaint issued against it
by the Commission last month, charging it with violation by the Commission last mont
of the Clayton anti-trust law.
Many allegations of fact, as set forth in the complaint, are admitted. The answer states that they do not constitute a violation of law. It is also stated that the Commission was informed Feb. 20, 1925, of the stock purchases and of the plan for creating a new southwestern system
The answer was filed in the name of L. F. Loree, as chairman of the board of the Kansas City Southern, and of S. W. Moore as counsel. It asks that the complaint be dismissed. In reporting the matter the "United States Daily" says in part:
The answer alleges that the direct competition between the three lines or
between any of them is small and relatively insubstantial in amount, and between any of them is small and relatively inssubstantial in amount, and
not such as to come within the purview of section 7 or the Colayton Act. not such as to come within the purview or section 7 of the Clayton Act.
In answer to paragraph 4 of the complaint, respondent admits that, dur--
ing the years 1924 to 1927 , inclusive it " acaired a part of the capital

 In 1924 and in 1925 . the answer says.'..'respondent acquired 350.000
shares of the common stock of the M.-K.-T. and 155,000 shares of the preferred and common stocks of the Cotton Belt. Its sole purpose in accuiring these stocks was to create a new system of railroads in the South-
west, in accordance with the new national policy in that behalf embodied in the Transportation Act, 1920 . As son as reasonably practicable the said stock acquisitions plans were formulated by respondent for the creation of a new railroad system unan contemplated that rectiondent should make application to the Commission for authority. to control the M.-K.-T. By the purchase of the
stock and that the M. M .-T. should, at the same time, petition the Commission for authority to control the cotton Belt.
The Come, petition the Com-
mission denied said applications, principally because of the proposed frmancial set-up, with the inticationtion, principally because of the of a new railroad system composed of the three carriers would be in the
public interest, but that the M.-K.-T., as the largest and strongest of the three lines, should be the center of the system. M.-K.-T. indicated that it would file, and it has now filed, its application for authority to control, create a new southwestern system of which it should be the center. If the application of the M. -K .-T. shall be approved by the Commis ion,
the title to the 155,000 shares of Cotton Belt common and preferred stoct the titile to the 155,000 shares of Cotton Belt common and preferred stocks
will. upon such approval, automatically pass to and vest in the M.-K.T. "Respondent refers to said application and prays that it may be deemed and taken as part or its answer.
and has efforts to dispose of its M.-K.-T. with greater amount of said stock could not have been sold in the market without seriously disturbing market conditions and causing unnecessary reason of depressed market prices. . . Respondent intends to liquidate
the remainder of the M .-K.-T. common stock held by it as soon as marke conditions permit.
faith for the the purpose of creating a new as above stated, solely and in good west, and was in the nature of an investment, within the purview and made
 was not contemplated or intended by respondent that such stocks, or any
part of them, should at any time be used in bringing about, or in attempting to. bring about, the substantial lessening of competion.
"Respondent alleges, and is prepared to prove to the Commission, that during the entire period covered by said stock accusidions, and the holding the said companies, or between any of them; and that there has been no restraint of commerce in any section or community""
See also Missouri-Kansas-Texas R. R. below.-V. 126, p. 1346.

Maryland \& Pennsylvania RR. Co.-Annual Report.-





| Balance, surplus <br> V. 125, p. 1704. |  | \$51,250 | $\frac{107,521}{\$ 2,359} \frac{113,464}{\text { def } \$ 13,065}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mississippi Central Railroad Co.-Annu |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Total oper. reven | \$1.65 |  | \$1,655,520 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Net operating revenue | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 439,433 \\ 104,829 \end{array}$ | $\$ 478,002$ 121,299 | $\$ 537,187$ | \$521,508 |
| Uncollectible railway | 181 | 416 | 2,25 | 100, 253 |
| Operating in | 34,427 | 556,2 | 02,943 | 77 |
| Other income | 56,638 | 85,3 | 86,790 | 77, |
| Gross income | 391,065 | \$441,608 | \$489.732 | 498 |
| Joint faclility rents | 14,303 | ${ }_{1}^{12,927}$ | 13,319 1,004 | 25,143 |
| Interest on funded debt- | 151,425 | 164,191 | 175,534 | 186.512 |
| Sinking fund--.- | 115,399 2,169 | 109,509 1,952 | 104,166 8,514 | 98,738 |
| alance, surplus | \$107,768 | \$139,407 | \$187,195 | 160.42 |

Missouri-Kansas-Texas RR.-New Loree Merger Plan Filed-Missouri-Kansas-Texas to Control Kansas City Southern and St. Louis Southwestern Roads-Stock of Roads to Be Acquired by Purchase or by Exchange of Stocks.-A new plan for merger of the Missouri-Kansas-Texas RR., the Kansas City Mar. 27 with the I.-S. C. Commission. This marked the second attempt of L. F. Loree to unite three systems in the Southwest having combined assets of $\$ 618,000,000$. Becaus $\epsilon$ the Kansas City Southern, smallest of the triad, was to be the parent road, the Commission last May disapproved the first attempt as financially unsound. Under the new plan the Missouri-Kansas-Texas is proposed as the dominant company in the group, to meet objections stated in the decision rejecting the original plan. The "United States Daily" in reporting the matter says:

## Kansas-Texas, which asked authority Docket No. 6817 by the Missourl-

 not involving, which asiked authority to accuire stock control, in a mannerSouthwester consolidation of the Kansas City Southern and the St. Louls prove its control of both compantes.
It is proposed, according Acquisisition of aptockition. to acquire control of the St
Louis southwestern by purchasing 135,000 shates of Its preferred stock 20.000 suares of common stock now held by the then Kass sertyy Southerk and
the remaining preferred stock by exchanging for each share one share of its the remaining preferred stock by exchancing for eachsas share one share of int
own $5 \%$ cumulative preferred slock plus $\$ 5$ a share in cash. The remaining common stock it proposes to acquire by exchanging 21 , shares of its own
common stock for each share. In both cases it reserves the option of paying ror the shares in cash at prices approved by the Commission.
Subject to approval of the Commission it proposes to accuire control of the stock for each of the 210,000 shares of the outstanding common stock of the Kanssas City company, or by purchasing them for cosch and by exchansing
$11 / 2$ shares of its own common stock for each of the 299,599 shares of the common stock of the Kansas City company
cash at pricese approved by te
Holdinus of Kansas City company holds apme prosent time, the application states, the stock of the Missourl-Kansas-Texasate The plan contemplates that the ditions permitt through shall liquidate this stock as soon as market con-
siom time to time, or by granting subscriptlon rights as to all or any part of such stock, or by trusteeing for sale all or
any part of it, or by any combination of such methods. any part of it, or by any combination of such methods
For the stock of the St. S . S . . now held by the F
the applicant proposes to pay $\$ 13,613,301$ and interest from July application says independent carriers in the southwestern region," the ready incorporated or proposed to be incorporated in wne of the not alcompany and referred to are the Kansas City company, the st. Louis company and the applicant. It logically follows that it is in the public
Interet, as well as the interest of each of the companles, that steps should
be be taken to carry out che purposes and poincess of the transportation act by
including these roads in a large system capable of conductiln tras with greater efficiency and economy and with a combined financial strength adequate to meet the competition of the other major systems in the south-
western region, which would be impossible if the operation of thsee three western region, which would be imposs.
carriers be continued as unrelated lines.
Charged with Violation of Anti-Trust Laws.-A complaint charging the company "on information and belief" with violation of the Clayton Anti-Trust Law in acquiring a large part of the capital stock of the St. Louis Southwestern Ry. without the approval and authorization of the I.-S. C. Commission was made public on Mar. 26 by the Commission.
The complaint is numbered 20,672 , Sub No. 1, and follows a similar
one against the Kansas Cily Southern Ry., both involving transactions in connection with the so-called "Loree sostern" merger proceedincs An the same time the Commission announced a postponement of the hearing
in ainst the Kansas City Soutbern, set for April 2 , to a
date to be herenttr date to be hereafter fixed.
The Missouri-Kant
plaint will be heard by the Commission on May 1 at Warshing of this comwill have the right to appear and show cause why an order should not be
entered requiring it on divest itself of all interest in the stock of the St.
Louis Southivester
Louis southwestern now unlawruly held.
Kansas-Texas RR, hereinafter referred to as thelleve that the Missouri and is continuing to violate Section 7 of the Act of Congress approved Oct. 15 1914, entitled An Act to supplement exct or congress approved
ful restraints and monopolies, and for other purposes," issues thin unlawful restraints and monopolies, and for other purposes," issues this com-
plaint, and statse its charges in this respect on information and bellief as follows. and the sald respondent, Missourl-Kansas-Texas RR. is a corpora-

1. That the tion organized. existing and doing business under and by virtue of the laws
of the State of Missouri with its principal office located at St Lowis Wo and that it now is engaged, and at all times hereinafter mentioned was engaged as a common carrier in the transportation of passencers and property carriers similarly engaged, namely, the Kansas Oity Southern Ry, and the 2. That the Kansas City Southern Ry, is a corporation organized,
existing and doing business under and by virtue of the laws of the state of Mow is ensath its principal office located at Kansas Oity, Mo, common carrier in the transportation of passengers and property by railroad In Interstate Commerce in competition with other commonon carrierss similiarily
engaged, namely, the Missouri-Kansas-Texas RR. and the St. Louis Southwestern Ry. Ry. St. Louis Southwestern Ry is and existing and doing business sunder and by viriue of the laws of the State of is engaged, and at all itimes ofricelnoctater at at St. Louls, Mo.; and that it now carrier in the transportation of passengers and property by railroad in interstate commerce in competition with other carriers similarly engaged,
namely, the Kansas Oity Southern Ry, and the Missouri-Kansas-Texas
It., That the Kansas City Southern Ry during the years 1924 to 1927 , Texas RR. and the St. Louis southwestern Ry. without the approval and 5. That the respondent, MIIssourli-Kansas -Texas RR, on July 23 1926,
 respectively, by which the Missouri-Kansas-Texas RR. agreed to purchase
from the Kansas Oty Southern Ry. and the Kansas Oty Southern Ry.
asreed to sell

 the voting rights on said stock until final payment by the respondent and
that the Central Union Trust Co. of New York was to act as the depositary ir the sald stoc
Kansas-Texas RR . pald agreements on Aug. 4 1926, respondent, MissourlUnion Trust Co. of the now has the risht upon payment to the Central City Southern to secure the delivery to it of the sald 135,000 shares of pre-
ferred and together with all dividends pald and to be pald, and all rithtrs accrued and
accruing on the sald stock after July 23 1926. That the time of the sald Kansas-Texas RR. and the banasas City Southern Ry, dated Nov. 181927 6. That by the sald agreements and deposit of stock with the Centrai
Union Trust Co. of New York, and the payment made thereunder, the
respondent, Missouri-Kansas-Texas RR . acquired directly or indirectly
1355,00 shares of the preferred stock and 20.000 shares of the common
 Tre That the effect of the acquisition of the sald 135,000 shares of pro-
forred stock and of 20,000 shares of common stock of the St . Louis South-






Nashville, Chattanooga \& St. Louis Ry.-Listing.-

National Transcontinental Ry. Branch Lines Co.Temporary 1 st mtge. $43 / 2 \%$. 30 -year sinking fund gold bonds, due Oct. 1 955. are now exchangeabe for derintitye bonds at the American Exchange
rving Trust Co., 60 Broad way, N. Y. City. See offering in V. 126. p . 407 .

New York Central Lines.-Opens New Terminal.-
 Thise on March 19.
Thls added faclilty for housing locomotives at this important division
point, where the New York Central changes from electrict

New York Chicago \& St. Louis RR.-Stock.-
$\$ 3,378,500$ of $6 \%$ cumulative preferred stock, series A, (par $\$ 100$ ) said the treasury for capital expenditures mado proceeds to be used to reimburse Authority was also granted the company to issue not exceeding $\$ 3,378,500$
of common stock, (par $\$ 100$ ); said stock to be sold at par, and the proceeds common stock, (par $\$ 100$; said stock to
The report of the commission says report.
an
By our order of June 181923 , the Chicago company was authorized, mong other things, to issue 327,200 shares of $6 \%$, preferred stock, series A. stock of five constituent companies; such part of the stock as should be issued in lieu of treasury stock of two of the constituent.companies, and any part
of the stock issued and afterwards contributed to the applicant by the holders of the stock issued and afterwards contributed to the applicant by the holders
thereof or the constituent companies, as fully paid treasury stock, pursuant to the requirements of the consolidation agreement, to be sold at the best price obtainable, subject to certain conditions, and the proceeds thereof used On Feb. 18 1928, the applicant filed
tating that it now holds in its treasury 157,980 shares of its fully fan herein mon stock, and desires to sell at par not more than 33,785 shares thereof to holders of its outstanding common stock of record as of the close of
business Mar. 12 1928, or to the assignees of such holders, on the basis of ne share of the proposed stock for each nine shares held, subscription and payment therefor to be made on or before Apr. 2 1928. As the applicants
common stock is now selling above par, the treasury stock can not be sold s proposed without our further order.
proceeds of a like amount of preferred stock (see abock, together with the rom the sale of bonds which the applicant proposes to issue at some time in ent year. A statement of these requirements of the applicant for the curthe proceeding last mentioned shows items amounting to $\$ 22,450.000$ in for additions, betterments, and improvements, except one item of $\$ 1,200$,000 . Our order herein will provide that the proceeds from the proposed sale
of common stock shall be deposited and held in a separate account until expended and shall be expended solely for additions, betterments, and improvements which shall not thereafter be made the basis for future capitaliza-
No contracts, underwritings, or other arrangements have been made or
Listing of additional cumulative preferred stock and common stock
The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of $\$ 3,378,500$
dditional cum. pref. stock, $6 \%$ series A (par $\$ 100$ each) on of issuance and pref. stock. $6 \%$ series A (par $\$ 100$ each) on official notice par $\$ 100$ each) on official notice of sale and distribution, making the stock mounts applied for $\$ 36,098,500$ cum. pref. stock and $\$ 33,785,000$ common Income Account-Years Ended Dec. 31
Railway operating revenues


| Net revenue from railway operations |
| :--- |
| Railway tax accruals | Railuay tax accruals-1.-...$2,719,955$

4,163 $\begin{array}{r}14,948,096 \\ 2,998,864 \\ \hline\end{array}$ Railway operating income.-........................ $\$ 12,320,988 ~ \$ 11,939,05$ Equipment rents net


Net income-_-
referred dividends.

Common dividends. | $\$ 6,639,477$ |
| :--- |
| $1,961,430$ |
| $12,579,409(11) 3,549,6166$ |


New York New Haven \& Hartford RR.-Annual Report. -The pamphlet report for the year 1927 has come to hand. Extended remarks of President. E. J. Pearson will be given another week. Our usual comparative income account statement and comparative balance sheet were given in $\nabla .126$, p. $1651 .-\mathrm{V} .126$, p. 1656.

## Northwestern Terminal Ry.-Final Valuation.-

The I.-S. C. Commission recently placed a final valuation of $\$ 126,500$
on the owned and used property, $\$ 1,235,000$ on the property owned but not on the and $\$ 7,500$ on the used but not owned property of the company, as
used ane
of June 30 1919.-V. 125 , p. 1967 .

Pennsylvania RR.- $\$ 62,500,000$ Additional Stock Offered Stockholders at Par ( $\$ 50$ Per Share) - $\$ 17,500,000$ Stock to Be Offered to Employees.-A stock allotment of $121 / 2 \%$ was ordered on Wednesday, Mar. 28, by the directors at their annual meeting, subscriptions to be received at $\$ 50$ per share. An authoritative statement says:
"Under authority previously given by the stockholders the directors

 to approval by the 1 .-s. C. Commission. "n full or May 31 or in 2 instal-
 thereafter declared; stockholders who pay for their shates in instaldents
interest will be allowed on the first instalment at the rate of $5 \%$ per annum
until Auk The new capital received through the sale will be used to pay for addions beterments and improvements; to retire equipment trust and orther obitigas.
tions and to reimburse the treasury for similar expenditures heretofore
mad made
 red charges will be reduced about 8773 .000 per annum Th addition this
program contemplates the redemption on July 1 next. of the 6 en

 turities by $\$ 3,894,000$ between 1929 and 1935 and
annual reduction in interest payments of $\$ 885,000$.

Freight Business Handled in 1927, \&c.-An official statement says:
Freight business handled by the company in 1927 amounted to $222,532,765$ been completed. of this total, freight moving in crarload lots accounted
for $216.382,803$ tons and Jess-than-carload busin is for
 $61 \%$ of the aggregate, and included $86,065,345$ tons of hituminous nearly
$12,0013,929$ tons of anthracite coal and 19,967168 tons of cluy and stone. While products of the minesconstituted such a large percentage
of the total tonnage, they produced only about $40 \%$ of the total freight revenue, the balance of the revenue being made up from other sources. or $26 \%$ of the whole. Products of agriculture totaled $10,766,874$ tons, pro--
ducts of the forests $8,911,654$ tons, and animals and animal products 2,278 ,-
858 tons. The importance and vast extent of the iron and steel industry in Pennsyl-
vania RR. territory are reflected in the fact that 10.000 .000 tons of irent $10,300,000$ tons of bar and sheet iron, structural iron and pipe, $2,900,000$ miscellangous and bloom iron, and many thousands of additional tons of Building materials, including coment, brick, artificial stone st, lime and
plaster, reached the large total of $9,800,000$ tons, reflecting the continued activity of construction work in the company's territory.
Fresh fruits and vegetables totaled $4,000,000$ tons, including $1,300,000$ tons of potatoes and 400,000 tons of citrus fruit.
How the Pennsylvania RR. serves as a carrier of grain crops to the consuming centres of the East and to tidewater for export, is indicated by
the fact that the a grain, totaled $2,700,000$ tons. Over a half-miliion tons of cattle and calvess
350,000 tons of hogs, 375,000 tons of fresh meats, and 220,000 tons of Ther, eggs, poultry and cheese were also carried.
of horses and mules. These totaled for the year only 20 frafic consisted constituted approximately 1 100th of $1 \%$ of the year ontire movement of treight.
In contrast to this, 830,000 tons of ton The freight tonnage of 1927 fell short by less than $9 \%$ of the figures of the tonnage of 1924 . Of the total decline in business during 1127 n. as com-
pared with the previous year, more than $3-5$ ths, or approximately $13,200,000$ ons, were accounted for by the decreased movent of bitumin co,
\$4,635,285 Relief Paid in 1927.-
which has jual report of the company's voluntary relief department for 1927 , which
$\$ 4,635,285$ were paid out of the rellef fund during the year to employees and members of their families.
The operating expenses of the relief department were borne by the Railroad Co. so that it was possible to apply all employeere borne by the
directly to the payment of benerits directly to the payment of benefits. Included in these expenses, paid out of
the rallioad's treasury, were all charges for surgical and medical attention to employees; examinations. physical tests and other similar services.
The $\$ 4,635,284$ paid in benefits to members consisted of $\$ 203.200$ for death benefits due to accidents, $\$ 1,623,604$ for death benefits due to sickablement benefits due to sickness. In addition superannuation allowance totaling $\$ 702,984$ were paid to pensloned employees who were members of
the voluntary relief fund, constituting additional income and supplement their pensions. These expenditures, together with the onderating ementing pald by the company, brought the total disbursements of the rellef fund for
1927 to $\$ 6,300,310$. The department at the close of the year had on hand assets totaling
$\$ 7,259,883$, consisting of securities carried at their cost., i.e., $\$ 5,663,327$. Membership in the fund showed a decrease in 1927 due to a reduction in the number of employes, as a result of the decline in railroad traffic. during 1927, now betny assembled for inclusion in the department's annual report, shows that at the close of the year 8,798 retired employes were on the
company s "Roll of Honor"' receiving pensions. During the year 1.002 new names were added to the pension rolls, While 765 employes
retired drede leaving ously
the net increase in the " Roll of Honor 237 . The total pension payments last year amounted to $\$ 5.655,781$, an increase, as com-
pared with 1926 , of $\$ 480,135$.

Pere Marquette Ry. Co.-Balance Sheet Deo. 31.-


## St. Louis-San Francisco Ry.-Assumption of Obligation

 and Liability.-The I.-s. O. Commission on March 12 authorized the company to assume indebtedness against property purchased for railroad purposes. Jan. 14 192, the compary purchased for use as a peneral offrice building
a 4 -story structure in Springfield, Mo, uso together with the land on which it is located. The property was acding, from the Frisco Building Realty Co. for a consideration of $\$ 200,000$. Of this
sum the company paid $\$ 100,000$ in cash and under the


Seaboard Air Line Ry.-May Earn More Than Adjustment Bond Interest in 1928.-
This company will earn between $\$ 750,000$ and $\$ 1,000,000$ in 1928 after djustment bond interest, it is predicted in an analysis of the road made
public by Mckinley \& Co. Estimates for the immedate future are s70.000
not in February and $\$ 350,000$ in March berore adjustment bond interest. pet in February and $\$ 300,000$ in March before adjustment bond interest.
The adjustment bond interest is approximately $\$ 104,000$ a month.The adjustment bond
V. 126, p. 1806,1656 .
Vicksburg Bridge \& Terminal Co.-Bonds Offered.Federal Securities Corp. and H. M. Byllesby \& Co., Inc., are offering at $991 / 2$ and int., to yield
1st mtge. $6 \%$ sinking fund gold bonds.
Dated Mar. 1 1928: due Mar. 11958. Interest payable M. \& S. Denom. S1.00 and 500 c* Red. ali or part on first day of a ny calendar month
on 60 days, notice at 105 ap to and incl. Mar. 1933 : thereafter at 104 on 60 days, notice at 1 193p thereafter at 103 . up to and including Mar.
up to and incl. Mar 1943 ; thereafter at 102 up to and incl. Mar. 1 1948: thereafter at 101 up
1 . to and incl. Mar. 1 1953: thereafter at par to maturity: and accrued int
Prin. and int. payable at the ofrice of Continental National Bank \& Trust

 4 mills taxes, Maryland $41 / 2$ mills tax, District of Columbia and Kenturky
5 mills tasees. Californai taxes not exceeding in the aggregate 5 mills,
mater 5 mills taxes, Cali
Michigan 5 mills exe
McCoy, co-trustee.
Security.-These bonds will be secured by a first mortgage on all the physical property and other assets of the company. now owned or hereafter
 Ash, is s.
tanding
Sinking Fund.-Indenture under which these bonds will be issued. will provide for an annual sinking fund commencing Mar. 1 1932, payable
out of net earnings, calculated to retire this issue at or before maturity,
Bond out of net earnings. calculated to reire nhis isser ay purchase in the
Bonds may be acquired for the sinking fund either by
market or by call in part by lot the then existing rememption prices.
Debentures Offered.-Federal Securities Corp. and H. M. Byllesby \& Co., Inc., are offering at 100 and int. $\$ 2,000,000$ $7 \%$ sinking fund gold debentures.
 On 60 days notice at 110 up to and incl. Feb. 11929 thereafter decreasing
 Int. also payabithout deduction for normal Federal income tax, not to
Int. payable without
exceed $\%$ Company will refund upon proper and timely application the
Pend and nend Kentucky 5 mills taxes, Calif. taxes not exceeding in the aggresate 5 mills, and the Mass. $6 \%$ income tax
Security,-These debentures will be a direct obligation of the company,
nd will be subject only to the 1st mtge. $6 \%$ sinking fund gold bonds due
Sinking Fund.-Indenture will provide for an annual sinking fund commencing Mar. 1 . 1932 , payable
this issue at or before maturity
Data from Letter of Harry E. Bovay, Pres. of the Company.

 Company,-A Delaware corporation. Will construct, own and operate
combined railroad and highway bridge across the Mississippi River at Vicksburg, Miss. This bridge will form a very important link in one of the principal east and west connections between the Missouri Pacific Sys
tem and Southern Ry, and Mobile \& Ohio Systems. Traffic originating from these major trumk lines, as well as from other sources, has been ferried cross the Mississippi River for many years at Vicksburg, and this crossing
point has tiferefore been deflititely established. At the prosent time two porth has tiererore
car-ferries areend for transporting both freight and passenger cars
acrocs the Mississippi River at this point. When this bridge has been completed, the lessee has agreed to abandon present facilities consisting these ferries and other necessary equipment, having a value in excess of
500.000 and further agrees to use this bridge exclusively for trans-Missisippoi traffic in the vicinity of Vicksbburg.
The lease provides that the lessee shall pay toll monthly for each car each for the first 125.000 cars: $\$ 2.50$ each for the next 25,000 cars; $\$ 2$ each for all cars in txass of 150,000 .
Based on the actual number of rai
sippi River at Vicksburg during 1926 and the normal increase of traffic at this point resulting from the development of the South and the construction or this bridge, it is estimated that during the first year of operation
the revenue derived from The Yazoo \& Mississippi Valley RR. lease alone will be sufficient to pay all operating expenses of this bridge and interest charges on this issue of first mortgage bonds. For the first 10 years of po be $\$ 509.150$
traffic, and will en of this bridge will accommodate two lanes of vehicuan hour. Use of the bridge will eliminate all the delays and dangers incident to crossing the river by ferry. For the first 10 years of operation,
the average gross earnings from highway traffic are estimated to be $\$ 412,500$ : Upon completion, this bridge will be the only railroad or hiskway bridge across the Mississippi River south of Memphis, Tenn. This bridge will,
therefore, form the only dependable means of railroad and highway traffic therefore, form the only depen along 500 miles of its course. Lease of Railrood Section. The Yazoo \& Mississippi Valley RR., one of the
rincipal subsidiaries of llinois Central RR. and an integral part of llknois Central System, has leased the railroad section of the proposed bridge for a eriod of 50 years, renewable at the option of the lessee
einforced concrete piers approximately 7,500 feet between apmoasive reinforced contreve piers approximatey 825 feet long and 60 feet above approaches. water evel. Together wir approaches, railroad truck and an 18 foot paved roadway. Messrs. Harrington, Howard Ash, bridge engineers, have prepared all designs of the bridge which have ment, United Engineers \& Constructors. Inc., American Bridge Co. and Thent. Unitiad Bridge \&rs Iron Constall of whom have been identified wiot and tho successure and the superstructure structits, Consulting Encineers, have comdetailed study of anticipated income from railway traffic and pleted a detailed stuuy of anticipated income hrom raiway trafnc and
Tord. Bacon, D Davis. Inc. Eninieers, from highway trafic, based upon
which it is conservatively, estimated that average annual net earnings during the first 5 years of bridge operation will exceed 2.4 timos the average nnual interest requirements of the first mortgage bonds for such period 5.3 times average annual interest requiremen turity

Western Pacific RR. Co.-New Director.R. R. R. Pardow h. h . 2932 .

## PUBLIC UTILITIES.

American Electric Power Corp. (Del.). -Stock Increase. The company has filed a certificate at Dover. Del., increasing its auth-
ized capital stock (no par value) from 415,000 shares to 515,000 shares.
 preferred stock of no par value and $\$ 6$ preferred stock of no par value,

American Power \& Light Co.-Pref. Stock Offered.-
White, Weld \& Co. and Bonbright \& Co., Inc., have placed privately 50,000 shares $\$ 6$ cumul. pref. stock (no par value). The offering does not represent new financing by the comDany Data from Letter of S.Z. Mitchell, Chairman of the Board of Directors, Company.-Incorp, in Maine in 1909. Has for some time controlled com-
panies now supplying public utility service directly or indirectly, to 790 panies now supplying public utility service directly or indirectly, to 790
communities of which 761 are supplied with electric power and light ser-
ice, while gas and (or) vice, while gas and (or) water and other service is supplied to the remaining 000 and includes important inties in Arizona, Florida, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas
 Light Co. Portland Gas \& Coke Co, Nebraska Power Co.., Minnesota
Power \& Light Co., Superior Water, Ulith \&o Power Co, Central Alzona
Livht \& Power Co.. Northwestern Eiectric Co. Fiorida Power \& Lisht Co. and Southwestern Puber \&t Lisht Co. In addition, the company has re
cently acquired a substantial majority or the common stock of the Washanton Water Power Co.. a hydro-electric company supplying electric pow
[As of Feb. 29 1928, and atter giving effect to acquisition of common
tock of the Washington Water Power Co. deposited, or agreed to be deposited, for exchange as noted below.1
Preferred stock (no par), $\$ 6$ per share per Authorized. Outstanding.
 $2,000,000$ shs. $\quad 775,469.2$ shs.
$4,000,000$ shs. a1,872,937.48 shs.
 stil shares issued in connection with the payment of dividends in common Note. The plan and agreement of reorganization, dated Jan. 241928 .
under which American Power \& Litht Co . is issuing its preferred stock in basis of 2.2 shares of such preferred stock for each share of sald common
stock is still operative. Through the close of husiness on Mar. 20 1928 there had been deposited or arceed to be deposited for exchanse under this
plan and argeement 244,071 shares out or a total of 254,180 shares of com-
mon stock of the Washin ton WVater Power Co. The foremoin of capitalization and the following statement of earnings are after giving effect to the acquisition of all the common stock of Washington Water
Power Co so deposited, or agreed to be deposited, through the close of
Consolidated Earnings Statement. 12 Months Ended Dec. 311927.
(Company and its subsidiaries, Including Washington Water Power Co.
Subsidiary Companies
Gross earnines (Including other income)
Operating expenses, maintenance and taxes.
$\$ 72.905,247$
$36,772,741$



American Power \& Lioht Co-
Proportion of above balance applicable to Am. Pr. \& Lt. Co..... $\$ 14,994,798$
Other income, less expenses.--

Balance (on basis shown above)
preferred stock (including thls issue) Power Co.) for the 12 months ended Dec. 311927 , approximately $79 \%$ was derived from the electric power and light and Supervisininc $8 \%$, from water, rallway and other miscellaneous sources. and control of the ectric tilons of American Power \& Light Co. and its subsidiary companies (other

## American Telephone \& Telegraph Co.-Reaches Paris.

## Transatlantic telephone service be serated March 28.-V. 126. p. 1807

American Water Works \& Electric Co., Inc.-Output.The company announces that its electric subsidiarise which are con-
trolled by the West Penn Electric Co. suphlied 139.336 .312 k . w . h. of electric energy to resular consumers in the month of Feb. 19288 . This is
an increase of $3 \%$ over the output of $135,015,428 \mathrm{k} . \mathrm{w}$. h . for the same month of 1927 . 1 . over the output or 1025 , ponths of 1928 , power supplied to regular consumers


## Androscoggan \& Kennebec Ry.-Annual Report.-

 Calendar YearsOperatinc expenseTaxes-
Net income-
st preferred dividends dit preferred dividends.

Balance, surplus
$-\mathrm{V} .124, \mathrm{p} .1217$.
Associated Gas \& Electric Co.-Offering Terms.At a meeting of the board of directors held on March 23 , the following
offer to stockholders of $\$ 50.000,000$ of 20 -year conv, $41 / 3 \%$ gold debentures The approved:
The stockholders havine taken the necessary action, the new issue of $20-$ year conv. $41 / 2 \%$ gold debentures, dated Mar. 1.1928 , will be offered for
subscription to the stockholders and holders of fully registered convert fole
 isions and redemption prices stated be convertible at the optlon of the
1928 (see V. $126, \mathrm{p} .1347)$, and will be holders, on or before Jan. 21931 , either directly or (if the company so
determines) througb the exercise of warrants to be attached to the debentures, into either (a) 20 shares of class "A. stock, or (b) units conslsting
of 16 shares of class " $\mathrm{A}^{\prime \prime}$ stock, and 9 shares of common stock, for each 31,000 of debentures
The subscription price fixed by the directors is 97 and interest.
Subscriptions may be paid in full or in fnstalments over the perlod from The banking syndicate which has underwritten the offer is headed by Harris, Forbes \& Co.
The proceeds are to be used to refund $51 / 2 \%$ and $6 \%$ convertible deben-
tures of the company and indebtedness and preferred stocks of subsidiaries and to provide in part for the acquisition of new property.
The Associated $51 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ due 1977 may be surrendered at their call price (105) In lieu of cash, toward the payment for debentures subscribed for under the The same applies to the Associated Electric $\mathrm{Co} .51 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ due 1946, on which the call price is s105. Associated Gas \& Electric Co.. series A $6^{\prime} \mathrm{s}$, on which
the call price is 100 , and Staten Island Edison Corp. preferred stock, callThe new. $41 / 2 \%$ debentures are being offered direct to the company's
able at 10 俍
sectrity holders. Each holder of record Mar. 22 is entitled to subscribe
at 97 and int. for $\$ 20$ of debentures for each share of stock or each $\$ 100$ of
registered convertible ecurities then held. The privilige expires Aprile 9 .
As soon as practicable warrants will be mailed. First payments must be As soon as practicable, warrants will be mailed. First payments must be
made not later than April 10 Aditional warrants may be purchased. Upon completion of this financing the company will have the following
capitalization: Junior equity stocks, $2,248,205$ shares: $\$ 59,036,300$ of

 company and funded debt and preferred stocks of subsidiar
000,000 Assoclated Electric Co. $41 / 2 \%$ gold bonds, due 1953 .

New Debentures to Carry Detachable Stock Purchase Warrants. In connection with the $\$ 50,000,000$ refunding issue of $41 / 2 \%$ conv.
debentures, it is announced that in addition to the conversion priviege the
permanent permanent debentures will carry valuable stock purchase warrants, de
tachable after Oct. 31
1928 , entitling holders to purchase after that and until Jan. 21931 , units of 1 . ent shares of class $A$ and $9-10$ shares of com
unt
mon stock par $\$ 100$ debenture for $\$ 100$. These units may be paid for at mon stock par s100 debenture for \$100. These units may be paid for at of debentures.
of debentures.
The detachment of these stock purchase rights will not destroy the con-
vertibility of the bond into 20 shares of class $A$ stock.
tures of the Associated company has begunght here boston Stock Exchange
and New York Curb Market.-V. 126, p. 1656. and New York Curb Market.-V. 126, p. 1656.
Objects of Refinancing.
Objects of Refinancing.-
Two years ago the manaement of the Associated System inaugurated an extenstive program or refinancing which contemplated: high dividend rate preferred stocks of subsidiary properties.
2. Issuance in exchange therefor of Associated System securities which,
as the obligations of a larger and financially stronger organization, bear as the obigations
lower interast rates.
To date, over $\$ 70,000,000$ par value of underlying securities have been retired. This has brought about substantial savings in interest charges and issues into major obligations of the Associated system. The amount Many mortzageissues are now beins called for redemption. The amount
remaining in the Associated System is less than $12 \%$ of the entire capitalizaremaining in the Associated System is ess than
tion. Many properties are entirely free of dobt. of the entine
Refinancing already accomplished has broubht certain definite results: The credirt tsanding of the Associated system has been so improved
1.
that recent financing has been done with $41 / \%$ bonds as asainst $51 / \%$ 2. The elimination of underlying securities has brought the bonds preferred and common stocks of the Associated Gas \& Electric Co. close to
the actual physical properties so that they receive more directly all income from operations. Gas \& Electric Co is now offering to stockholders right to subscribe to a new issue of $\$ 50,000,00041 / 2 \%$ debentures convertible into class A and common stock. The proceeds of this financing will be used largely for further retirement of underilying and hicher coupon issues,
which to strengthen the credit of the company and enhance the investment position and earning power of its preferred, class A and common stocks. Consolidated Statement of Earnings and Expenses of Properties Since Date of
12 Months Ended Jan. 31- $\quad 1928 . \quad 1927$.
Gross earnings \& other income $-\$ 40,174,238$. $\$ 29,705,641$ Amount. $\begin{aligned} & \text { Net earnings } \\ & \text { Pref. divs. of underlying cos. \& all }\end{aligned} \overline{\$ 17,740,668} \overline{\$ 13,336,252} \overline{\$ 4,404,416} \overline{33}$ interest $\begin{array}{lllllll}1,6,620,544 & 7,695,165 & 1,925,379 & 25\end{array}$ Balance for divs. \& deprec'n.-.
Prov
for replace
$\$ 8,120,124$

$\$ 5,641,087$ | Provirement of fixed capital.... | $1,947,382$ | $1,642,522$ | 304,860 | 1 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |



Arizona Edison Co.-Div. Disbursing Agent.-
pointed dividend disbursing azent of the 35.50 preferred stock. V . 120
Blackstone Valley Gas \& Electric Co.-Control.
Brooklyn Borough Gas Co.-Extra Preferred Dividend.The directors have declared an extra dividend of $61 / 4$ cents a share in addition to an initial quarterly dividend of 75 cents a share on the $6 \% \mathrm{cum}$.
partic, pref stock, payable April 1 to holders of record March 20 . Like amounts have been paid quarterly since July 11927 .
The regular quarterly disbursement. of $\$ 150 \mathrm{a}$ share on the common stock (no par value) was also declared payable April 10 to holders of record

Gas Rate Suit.-
The company and representatives of more than 50,000 consumers whom it serves opened their battle over the new $\$ 1$ a month minimum rate insti-
tuted by the company last fall before Public Service Commissioners Prendergast and Van Namee at the commission's office, 120 Broadway, Mar. 26 .
The consumers filed a petidon asking the commission to declare the new cate illegal and force the company to refund the money collected under it,
and the company countered with a motion to dismiss the netion of the consumers. Decision was reserved on both motions, and after brief arguments and the examination of several witnesses, the hearing was adjourned
until Apr. $26 .-\mathrm{V} .126, \mathrm{p}$. 1505 .

| Buffalo General Electric Co.-Annual Report.- |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| s |  |  |  | 1924 |
| Operating, \&c., expen | 7.490,399 | \$11,893,027 | \$10.450.418 | \$9,610,657 $5,680,150$ |
| Tax | 1,190,165 | 1.012.197 | 893,383 | 871,630 |
| Operating income. | \$3.693,421 | \$3,711,044 | \$3,211,889 | \$3,058,876 |
| Non-operating Income | 207,103 | 224,018 | 131,279 | 126.383 |
| Grass | 83,900,524 | \$3,935,062 | \$3,343,167 | \$3,185,259 |
| Interest | 955,763 | 877,296 | 578,197 | 555,605 |
| Miscell deduct | 34,373 | 109,895 | 155,239 | 161,278 |
| Net incom | \$2,910,387 | \$2,917,871 | \$2,609.731 | \$2,468,376 |
| Dividends | 1,981,233 | 1,265,443 | 1,195,339 | 1,153,887 |
| Balance, surplus | \$929.154 | \$1,682,428 | \$1,414,392 | \$1,314,489 |
| Shs. com. stk. outstdg | 151,258 | 149.758 | 147,477 | 147.477 |
| Garns. per share- <br> -V $125, \mathrm{p} .2260$ | \$19.25 | \$19.64 | \$17.69 | 816.74 |

## Canada Northern Power Corp., Ltd.-Rights.-

 By resolution of the board or directors on Mar. 23, it was decided to issuefrom the treasury 15,000 shares of the no par value common stock to be offered to holders of the same class of stock of record Mar. 31 , at $\$ 50$ per
share, on the basis of new share for each 4 shares held. Subscriptions are suare, oble at the Montreal Trust Co, 11 Place d'Armes, Montreal, Que.,
pay or before Apr. 30 .-V. 124, p. $376{ }^{1}$. on or before Apr. 30.-V. 124. p. 3769.

Canadian Hydro-Electric Corp., Ltd.-Chaudiere and Bryson Hydro-Electric Plants Acquired.-
The corporation has acquired 3 hydro-electric plants on the Ottawa River,
Two of these generating stations, owned bv the Ottawa \& Hull Power Co Two of these generating stations, owned DV the Ottawa \& Hull Power Co.. Ltd, are located at the Chaudiere Falls, Hull, Quabec. They have a total
installed capacity of $32,000 \mathrm{~h}$.p. and No. 2 plant is designed for another unit of $7,200 \mathrm{~h} . \mathrm{p}$.
The third generating station, owned by the Ottawa River Power Co, Ltd., is located at Bryson, Quebec, 50 miles unstream Prom Ottawa. It is
designed for 3 units of $25,000 \mathrm{~h}$.p. each, one of which is at present installed and a second unit of $25.000 \mathrm{~h} . \mathrm{p}$. is now on order
These 3 plants will be intecconnected with the systems of Gatineau
Power Co. and of Gatineau Electrlc Light Co. Ltd. subsidiaries of Power Co. and of Gatineau Electric Light Co., Ltd., subsidiaries of the
Canadian Hydro-Flectric Corn., Ltd.. which, in tum, is a subsidiary of Oanadian Hydro-Electric Corn, Ltd. which, in +um , is a subsidiary of
the Internatlonal Paper Co. See also V. 126, $\mathbf{p}, 1657$.

Capital Traction Co.-Earnings.-



 Prort and loss, surphus,-
Earns. per shs. on $120,-$
000 shs. cap stk. (apr

| 000 shs. cap stk. (apr | $\$ 5.89$ | $\$ 6.68$ | $\$ 6.57$ | $\$ 7.13$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\$ 100$ |  |  |  |  |

Central Power \& Light Co.-Annual Report.Year Ended Dec. 31-
Operating revenues
Operating expenses
Retirement appropriation.

Operating income
Rent from lease of plant
Non-operatiang income.-
$\begin{array}{r}1927.654 \\ \$ 8.909,654 \\ 4,909,527 \\ \hline\end{array}$

| 1926. |
| :--- |
| $\$ 6.756 .412$ |
| 4.248 .267 |
| 96.635 |


| $\$ 2,787,579$ |
| :--- |

Gross income-
Interest on funded debt
$\begin{array} { c } { \$ 2 , 9 0 0 , 7 9 6 } \\ { 7 5 4 , 7 0 9 } \\ { 2 2 4 , 4 0 5 } \end{array} \longdiv { \begin{array} { c } { \$ 2 , 4 7 9 , 3 1 1 } \\ { 6 0 4 , 0 7 5 } \\ { 2 1 8 , 6 5 8 } \end{array} }$
Net income

| $\$ 1.921,682$ | $\$ 1,656,578$ |
| :---: | ---: |
| $1,171,401$ |  |
| 1,800 | 786,433 |

Preferred dividends
$\$ 101,481$
111,180
8
Shs. comce, surplus outstand. (no par)

$\$ 514,365$
95.370
$\$ 1180$

Central Illinois Public Service Co.-Acquisition.-
The company has purchased the municipal plant and distribution system at Dontract covering a period of 7 years was granted by the village officials. The street lighting contrat calls for the supplying of energy to light 44 brackel mpivitios of the company are se franchise at Parkersburg, IIl., a 10 -year street in the granting of a 25 -year dusk-to-dawn schedule at Beaverville, IIL., a 5 -year dusk-to-dawn street lighting contract at Donovan. Ill., and a 10 -year contract covering 101
street lights and 38 ornamental lamps at Gilman. T11. Lewistown, III., has executed 2 contracts; one covering the construction of a complete new pumping station and the other covering a 10 -year agreement for the energy to operate the new pumping station. A 10 -year street lighting contract
has also been tendered by the town of Roberts. Il.. to the company has aso company, having recently purchased the Murphysboro ice plant from the Anchor Ice \& Packing Co. will start at once on work of recon-
struction. This work will involve the changing over from steam driven dis tilled water ice-making equivment to modern electric driven raw water

Cincinnati Street Ry.-Earnings.-
Operating revenue-
Operating expenses
Net operating revenue
Operating income.
Non-operating income
Gross income
Rental, interest, sinking fund \& return on capital.
1927.
$\$ 8,700,257$

Balance -
Fare control fund-prev, bal. incl. initial $\$ 400,000$ -
Total in fare control fund
V. 125, p. 1835 .
$38,065,297$
$5,846,222$
$\begin{array}{lr}\$ 2,367,828 & \$ 2,219.075 \\ 771,369 & 708,832\end{array}$
$\$ 1,596,458$

$\$ 1,510,243$
37,221
$\begin{array}{rr}\$ 1,644,480 \\ & \$ 1,547,464 \\ 1,533,399\end{array}$

| $\$ 20,339$ | $\$ 14,064$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| 420,838 | 406,774 |

Coast Counties Gas \& Electric Co.-Earning
 Operatinc, \&c
Depreciation
exp. \& taxes 1927.
$\$ 1,836.597$
1.208 .170
2022.293

Net income. dends. Balance .... 100.000 shs com Earns. per sh. on 100.000 shs. com.
stk. V 126, p. 106. $\$ 12.36$ \$9.76
Consolidated Gas Electric Light \& Power Co. of Bal-timore.-Proposed Acquisitions-Creates New Issue of Preferred Stock.-
The stockholders will, on April 4, consider and act upon proposals that
the Balimore County Electric Co., Bel Air Electric Co., the Consolidated Power Co. of Baltimore. Mount Waskington Electric Light \& Power Co. Northern Electric Co., Patapsco Electric \& Mff. Co. (a Delaware corporation), Patapseo Electicic \& Mfg. Co. (a Maryland corporation), and (or)
the Public service Builing Co. sell or exchange all of their property and assets as an entirety. including their good-will and franchises, by transfer
to the Consolidated Gas Electric Light \& Power Co. of Baltimore. The
Then to the Consolidill also vote on approving agreements containing the term
stockholders will
 proved by the cirectors is also proposed to increase the total authorized amount of capital It is also proposed to increase the total authorized amoun of capis
stock from $1,450,000$ shares to $1,500,000$ shates and to classify as $5 \%$
preferred stock, series A, said increase of 50,000 shares. (See offering in preferred stack,
The stockholders will also consider and act upon a proposal that the
Northern Maryland Power Co. sell all of is property and assets within Northern Maryland power Co. sell all of its property and assets within
certain territory as an entirety, including its good-wil and franchises by certain territory as an entirety, including its good-will and
transfer to the Consolidated company.--V. 126, p. 1505 .
Consolidated Power Co. of Balt.-Proposed Sale.-
V. 111, p. 2525 .

Consumers Power Co.-Redemption of $51 / 2 \%$ Bonds. The company has called for redemption at 105 and int. on May 11928 .
its outstanding $87,825,100$ ist lien \& unifying mortaare series D $5 / 1 \% \%$ tsold bonds, due 1954, payable at the National C
trustee. 55 Wall St., N. Y. City.-V. $126, \mathrm{p} .575$.

Dixie Gas \& Utilities Co.-Gets Tenth Well.-
The Richland Protuction Co., a subsidiary, has opened its Sartor A No. 1
vell in the Richland field. La.., zausing 51 million cubic feet daily at open flow.
Subsidiaries of the Dixie Gas \& Utilities Co. have completed 10 wells in this field to date the flow from these wells ascrevating approximately 500 million cubic feet. This total is understood to be a record for a similar number of wells in any field in the country. The Dixie company.
subsidiaries owns 20,000 acres in this gas field.-V. $126, p$. 1194.

Eastern Utilities Associates.-Combines Three Electric Light and Power Companies.
Stone \& Webster, Inc., as depositary have announced that more tha
the majority of the common stocks of each of Blackstone Valley
 exchange for shares of Eastern Utilities Ascociates. heen deposited for
declared the plan operatitary has
April 2 the period within which dethe necessity or tep extending beyond The Eastern Utilititess Associates is a a cooperative. plan, being an assoof the community served. As other companies joit of their stock ackolderers and bord of trustees will be enarared to incompanies incosent the association of the

panies. Each of the constituent companies will continue with its respective | ooarde activities and further development. |
| :--- |
| Suta also further data in $V$ |

Edison Electric Illuminating Co. of Brockton, Mass. New Control.
See Eastern Utilities Associates above.-V. 126, p. 1506
Electric Light \& Power Co. of Abington \& Rockland, Mass.-New Control.-
see Eastern Utilities Associates above.-V. 126, p. 1506
Electric Power \& Light Corp.-Initial Common Divi dend. -The directors have declared an initial quarterly divi dend of 25 cents per share on the common stock, no par value payable May 1 to holders of record April 14.-V. 126, p. 1808

Engineers Public Service Co.-Preferred Stock Offered.Stone \& Webster and Blodget, Inc., Chase Securities Corp. Blair \& Co., Inc., and Brown Brothers \& Co. offered Mar. 26 at $\$ 100$ per share and div. 320,000 shares $\$ 5$ dividend convertible preferred stock. The issue was oversubscribed the day of offering
Interim receipts will be convertible into common stock on the same basis
as shares of preferred stock. The company has contracted to pay, in lieu of dividends on the preferred stock, interest on the offering price at , in lieu of $5 \%$ per annum until dividends start to accrue on the $\$ 5$ dividend con-
vertibe preferred stock or until the date of surrender of interim receipts or conversion into common stock or untit the dartenender of inter forim
Preferred both as to assets and cumulative dividends.
Dividend Q-J. Preferred over the common stock and entitled in inquidation to $\$ 100$ per share and divs. plus, in the event such liquidation be voluntary, ${ }^{2}$ an
premium of $\$ 10$ per share on or berore June 301938 and thereafter of 55 and divs. up to and incl. June 301938 and at $\$ 105$ per share and dive. there after. Shares without par value. Non-voting except to elect a minority
of the board of directors in the event and during continuance of certain of the board of directors in the event and during continuance of certain
dividend defaults, all as provided in charter. Dividends exempt from
 Banls. of The Hanton, Registrars. - The banking syndicate composed of Stone \& Webster \& Blodget, Inc., Chase Securities Corp., Blair \& Co., Inc. and Brown Bros. \& Co., which, as announced Wednesday purchased 100,000 shares of the common stock of the company, announced Friday, that the syndicate has been closed, a large part of the stock having been placed privately in this conntry and in Furope. Data from Letter of C. W. Kellogg, President of the Company.
Organization.-CCompany was organized in Delaware on June 231925 for the purpose among others, of acquiring and operating public utilitity plectric os. Power Co, all of the common stock of Key West Electric Co of the common stock of E1 Paso Electric Co., Toxas Electric Co.. over $94 \%$ tock of Savannah Electric \& Power Co, over $97 \%$ of the come common of Baton Rouge Electric Co. and over $96 \%$ of the common stock of stock Electric Co.
Business.-The present subsidiaries serve the public in a large portion mond, Norfolk and Portsmouth; in the important manufacturing and shipping port of Savannah; in the railroad terminus of Key West: in the port of once, P. R.: in Baton Rouge, La. and vicinity; in the rapidly developing and in and about E1 Paso, Texas; also in more than 130 other cort Arthur; $\mathrm{N}_{\mathrm{W}}$ Texas, New Mexico, Louisiana, Missouri, Nebraska, Colorado and Wyoming. The properties controliled furnish electric light and power, to a population in excess of $1,300,000$. steam heat and (or) water service As of Dec. 311927 the present combined physical properties included electric generating stations with an installed capacity of 298,976 kw. The 1927 amounted to $1,155,559,330$ eubic feet. D During 1.927 the sold turing transorta-
1 that Purpose.- Proceeds will be applied, with other funds, toward the retirement on July 2 1928 contingent upon favorable action by stockholders on $\$ 7$ dividend preferred stock at $\$ 110$ per share and divs. The retirement of the $\$ 7$ dividend preferred stock and the issuance of these shares of $\$ 5$
dividend preferred stock will effect a reduction in annual preferred dividend requirements of $\$ 581,634$. any and its subsidiaries, as of Dec. 31 1927, adjusted to reflect the refinancng, follows
Engineers Public Service Co.- Authorized. Outstanding. Preferred stock, incl. $\$ 5$ dividend convertible
 onds and coupon notes
referred stocks
when provio-rtock, authorized bun has been made to redeem all the $\$ 7$ dividend preferred dend convertible preferred stock or as preferred stock of any other permitted
b In addition there are outstanding warrants for the purchase of 200,000 shares of common stock on or before July 1930 at In the above statement and elsewhere herein a few minor subsidiary case is the balance of earnings available for this company materially thereby. Earning. -The following is a consolidated income company and its subsidiaries for the 12 months ended Dec. 311927 compared

Gross earnings
otal operating expenses, maintenance \& taxe
Net earnings
Deductions for int., lease rentals, sub. pref. divs. and amounts for reserves and dividends applic

Balance applicable to reserves and to Engineers Dividend requirements on 320,000 shares 85 divi-
dend convertible preferred stock of Engineer
$\stackrel{1926 .}{\$ 26,627,687}{ }_{\text {\$29,486, }}^{1927}$ $16,515,367 \quad 18,107,259$ \$10,112,320 $\$ 11,378,872$

4,793,315
$\$ 5,319,005 \quad \$ 6,207,979$ rs

The a bove balance applicable to reserves and to Engineers Public Service
Co for the 12 months ended Dec. 311927 was in excess of 3.85 times the total annual dividend requirements on the $\$ 5$ dividend convertible preferred preferred stock is about $15.62 \%$ of the annual in Maod Minance. - The policy of the company is to maintain its propertie in good operating condition and in addition to to make adequatinate approprtia surplus were over $71 \%$ of the annual gross earnings. an aggresate present market the supervision of Stone \& Webster Idiary companies are operated under Listing. -Company has agreed to make application to list these shares on
the New York and Boston Stock Exchanges.-V. 126, p. 1897, 1180 .

Grand Rapids Grand Haven \& Muskegon Ry.-To Discontinue Railway Operation.-
United States District Judge Fred M. Raymond at Detroit, Mich. on
March 24 signed an order directing the Grand Ranids Trust Co
for
 New York trustee under a mortsage securing an issue of $\$ 1.500,000$. 1st
mttge. bonds, on which int. and prin. are due and unpaid.
filed filed an answer admitting the substantial allegations and showing to the
Court that there is no reasonable prospect of operation of the railway in
such a manner as to pay its operating expenses. such a manner as to pay its operating expenses.
bus line between Grand Rapids, Grand Haven and Muskeran for of a
present and present and until the further order of the Court. The receiver was di-
rected to endeavor to dispose of the busses used in the operation of the
frand to and the approval of the Court and such actian of the Michigan P. U.
Great Falls Power Co.-Annual Report.Calendar Yea
Gross earnings
Interest charges
Depres tax
Balance, su
Pref. dividends surplus $(6 \%)$
Com. divs. $(10 \%)$ Shs. com. out. (par $\$ 100$ )
Earns. per sharen Werke).-Debentures Called.Certain 10 -year $7 \%$ external gold debentures due Nov. 11935 aggre-
gating $\$ 99.000$ have been called for payment May 1 next at par and int. gating \$99,000, have been called for payment May 1 next at par and int.
at the International Acceptance Bank, Inc., New York City.-V. 125, p.
1837

Illinois Bell Telephone Co.-Expenditures Authorized.-


Interborough-Metropolitan Co.-Asks Accounting of Transit Bonds.-Louis Boehm Sues Former Directors.-Illegal Dividends Alleged.-
The following is from the New York "Times" of Mar. 28
A new action a against former directors of the Interborough-Metropolitan Co. holding company for blocks of stock in the Interborough and the de-
funct Meeropolitan Street Railway to compel them to acount to bond-
holders of the corporation Cuncers of the corporation for the alleged payment to themselves and oothers of illegal dividends has been brought by Louis Boehm, as owner of $\$ 2,093,000$
In Interborough-Metropolitan bonds, in behalf of himself and other bondhol

The action in which papers, were served last month was disclosed yester-
ay when De Lancey Nicoll, as counsel for Edward J. Berwind, applied In the supreme Court to compel the plaintiff to submit his bondind, applied spection in behalf of the defendants and to permit the bonds to be photo-
rraphed if desired. The lawyer sald this was necessary in toder that Berwind's answer could be prep sared shim was necessary in toder that Mr
three other defendants on which Justice Ford will three other defendants on which Justice Ford will hear argumere.
The other defendants are Gen. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Guy E. Tripp. Solomon R. Guggenheim and the estates of August Beimont, Daniel G.
Reld, A. J. Juillard and E. R. Bacon. A total of $\$ 67,825,000$ in bonds is ailleged to be involved in the suit on which the holders are declared to have ost $70 \%$ of the value because of unlawful acts charged against the deThe action, similar to other suits by Interborough-Metropolltan bondholders pending in the courts, asserts that the company had sustained darge
losses prior to April 23 1915, and that no dividends could lawfull be paid osses prior to April 231915 , and that no dividends could lawfully be paid
on the stock, but that the company recelved dividends of 16,12 , 15 and politan stock holdingen 1912 and 1915 on the Interborough and Metrointerest on the bonds, the rematinder of only divi was necessary to meet the
been held to meet future bond regirements Mr Boehm meet futegure that the requirements.
diendant directors in order to get the achaving assets of $\$ 52,559,397$, with the Finance \& Holding Corp., with only S550 cash as an asset under the name of the Interborough Consolidated
Corp. It is alleged that dividends of $18 \%$ were pald on the stock company until 1918 , and that in 1919 it was adjudged bankrupt. The
plaintiff chares the the plaintiff charges that subsequent to the consolidation Mr. Belmont, the
Mate Morton F. Plant, Gen. Vanderbilt, the laze Andrew Freedman, Mr. and acquired lage quantitles of the Interborough Cormed a "buying pool

International Ry., Buffalo.-Plan Approved.structurocrkolders recently approved a plan to strengthen the financial
page 1039.-V.

International Telephone \& Telegraph Corp.-Call Meeting on Mackay Fusion
the company has called a special shareholders meeting May 9 to ratify the proposed pan or association with Mackay Companies and to authorize
the issuance of 103,451 (par $\$ 100$ ) new shares capital stock to complete the plan.
the plan has to the shareholders, President Sosthenes Behn points out that the plan has been approved by the directors and the Mackay trustees, hav-
ing approved the plan, have invited the deposit of Mackay securities to consummate it. association includes the formation of a new company to directors, of Mackay companies pref sot and not
解 the The plan provides for the exchange of the existing pref. and common stock or commercial Cable Co, on the following basis: $\$ 18,000,0005 \%$
25 year collateral trust bonds of new company are to be issuable in exchange
for ror $\$ 20,000,0004 \%$ bonds and debenture stock of Commercial Cable Co.
on the basis of $\$ 900$ of new bonds for each $\$ 1$. fonds and deb, stock; $\$ 34,321,120$ of $5 \%$ bonds will be issued value or $4 \%$ inchange
for outstanding $\$ 42,901,400$ of $4 \%$ pret. stock of Mackay Companies at
rate of 8800 principal rate of $\$ 800$ principal amount of new $5 \%$ bands for each 10 shares of pref.
stock of Mackay Companies, making total present issue of $5 \%$ bonds of
Each four shares of Mackay Companies common stock will be exchange-
able for three shares of $7 \%$ non-cumulative non-voting stock of new com-
pany plus one share of $\$ 100$ par value capital stock of the International
Telephone \& Telegraph Corp. for which purpose shareholders of the latter Telephone \& Telegraph Corp. For which purpose shareholders of the latter
are asked to ratify the issuance at the discretion of directors of $\$ 10,345,100$
of capital stock. of capital stock.
The annual meeting of the International Telephone \& Telegraph Corp.
winl bo held May 9 and stockholders are asked to approve the issuance of
13,000 shares for cash at not less than $\$ 100$ a share to 13,00 shares May far 9 and stack stocholders are a asked to approve the issuance of
by way of profit-sharing. J. P. Morgan \& Co. of New York and Morgan, Grenfeli \& Co. of London
are depositaries for the shares of the Mackay Companies under the plan of
in are depositaries for the shares of the Mackay Companies under the plan of
association with International Telephone \& Telegraph Corp.-V.126.p.1809.

Iowa Public Service Co.-Bonds Offered.-Bonbright \& Co., Inc., and A. C. Allyn \& Co., Inc., are offering at 95 and int. to yield about $5.30 \%, \$ 1,500,000$ gold debentures $5 \%$ series. Dated March 1 1928; due 1968 .
 Mar. 1 1936, with successive reductions of $1 \%$ of the principal amount during each oight-year period thereafter up to and incl. Mar. 111967 , and
at the erincipal amount and accrued int thereafter to maturity. Principal
and int. payable at Bankers Trust Co. New York trustee and int. payable at Bankers. Trust Co., New York, trustee. Interest also
payable at First Trust \& Saving Bank, Chicago Interest payable without
deduction for normal Federal income tax not to exceed $2 \%$. Company has arreed in a supplemental indenture to refund proper and timelp ap-
plication the Penn. 4 mill tax, Calif. tax not in excess of 4 mills, Conn, tax up to 4 mills annually, Md. securities tax not in excess of $41 / 2$ mills. per
annum and the Mass. .income tax not in excess of $6 \%$ per annum, to holders annum and the Mass. inc
resident in those States.

Data from Letter of D. M. Stearns, Pres. of the Company. Company, - Supplies electric light and power in 200 cities and towns in
western and north central Iowa, including Waterloo, Charles City. Cherokee
and Lemars. and Lemars. Manufactured gas in furnished in Wharerloo. Cedar Fakls,
Hampton and Eagle Grove, and the company also carries on a small water Hampton and Eagle Grove, and the company also carries on a small water
and steam heat business. In addition to its own generating stations the company has available a a large power supply from the hith tentations trans
mission line of the sioux City Gas \& Electric Co.. an affriiated company mission line of the Sioux City Gaw \& \& Electric Co., an anffiliated con trans-
extenany,
extending eastward from its new generating station at Sioux City to RutEarnings of Properties Owned by Company and its Subsidiaries.
12 Months Ended Dec. 31 .her income) -
Gross earnings (including other
Oper. exp. (incl current maint. \& taxes other than
Federal taxes) $\begin{array}{cc}1926 . & 1927 . \\ \$ 3,736,644 & \$ 3,966,88\end{array}$ $2,268,187 \quad 2,451,148$ Net earnings
Ann. int. rea m m ts on tot. funded debt, incl. these Ann. int. rea'm'ts on tot. funded debt, incl. these
debentures........................................ Net earnings for the 12 months ended Dec. 31 1927 as shown above were
thus more than 2.24 times annual interest requirements on the total funded debt to be presently outstanding, including these debentures. Purpose. - Proceeds will be used for the acquisition of a substantial
interest in the common stock of the Sioux City Gas \& Electric Co aatrillated company, and for octher corporate pity Gaspes. No Electric Co., an
this investment has been included from

Capitalization (Upon Completion of Present Financing)

Authorized
ng).
$\begin{aligned} & \text { Outst } \\ & \$ 12,\end{aligned}$
utstanding
First preferred stock (No par value) -
\$7 dividen
$\$ 6.50$ divies
$\$ 6 .-100,000$ shs. $\}$ Second preferred stock mmon stock (Ntock (No par value) - --...- 12,478 shs. 4.000 shs. Common stock (No par value)
Limited respectively by the restrictions of the mortgage and debenture
agreement.-V. 125 , p. 3448 .
Iowa-Nebraska Light \& Power Co.-Definitive Bonds.Definitive 1st lien \& ref. mtge. $5 \%$ gold bonds, series A, due May 11957,
are now ready for delivery in exchange for outstanding temporary bonds at are now ready for delivery in exchange for outstanding temporary bonds at
the Cleveland Trust Coin Cleveland.
Trust Co., New York Oity. trustee, and at the Bankers

Lone Star Gas Corp. (Del.).-Rights.-
The stockholders of record. Aprill 10 will be eiven the right to subscribe
or before May 15 for additional capital stock at par ( $\$ 25$ per share) on on or before May 15 for arditional capital stock at par (s25 per subscribe
the basis of one new share for each 3 shares held.-V. 125, p. 3481 .
Los Angeles Gas \& Electric Corp.-New President.W. M. Bourhyte has resigned as President, and will be succeeded by
Addison. P. Day. Harry L. Master has been elected V.-Fresident and
Executive Manager.-V.

Mackay Companies.-Terms of Exchange of Securities.See International Telephone \& Telegraph Corp. above. V. 126, p. 1810.

Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., London. Exchange Offer.-
The company announces that a sufficient number of Ordinary $£ 1$ shares are available for issue to stockholders desirious of convertinary their shares
convertible 10 -year 1st debenture stock into ordinary shares.
Each
\&. of debenture stock held entitites the holder to convert such stock into one fully-paid ordinary $x 1$ share with dividend rights equivalent to those of two
of the ordinary 10s. shares at present Issued
On the conversion of entire holdings of stock which are not multiples On the conversion of entire holdings of stock which are not multiples of
83 the balance of stock will be paid off in cash at par, with interest to the date or payment. In accordance with the trust deed securing the stock the
company is bound to apply $\varepsilon 75,000$ per annum for the redemption of stock outstanding and it may be that at at the close of the redemption of
will be necessary that stock to be redeemed be selected by a drawion it
wit will be necessary that stock to be redeemed be selected by a drawing.
Stock so drawn will be redeemable on April 1929 , at $105 \%$. The company is, however, advised that a stockholder whose stock is in in whole or pany
drawn for redemption will still have the right to convert such drawn stock into ordinary $£ 1$ shares, in accordance with the terms indicated above in gence.")-V. 125, p. 3348 . (London "Stock Exchange Weekly Official Intelli-
Massachusetts Utilities Investment Trust.-Rights. scribe on or before May 1 for additional preferred stock at $\$ 40$ per share common voting trust shares held. Subscriptions may be payable either in foll on or before May 1 or in installments with an adjustment for interest
for partial payments.-See also V,
Montana Power Co.-Annual Report.Gross earnings....
 Net earnings.-.-.
Income from Invest.-.

| Interest | \$6,517.621 | \$6,654,303 | \$5,874,697 | \$5,297,011 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Interest charges------ | $\begin{array}{r}2,168,387 \\ 436,530 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | - 1,826,610 | 1,828,262 | 1,796,008 |
| Fepreciation....------ | 436,530 300,000 | 523,665 350,000 | 408.055 275,000 | $\begin{array}{r} 324,770 \\ 265,000 \end{array}$ |
| Net income | \$3,612.70 <br> $\%$ | ${ }_{\text {S }}^{\text {\$3,954,027 }}$ | 83,363,380 | \$2,911,233 |
| Common dividends | 481,665 | 5) 2,481 , | (\%)84, | (f) |
| Balance, surplus | \$788,577 | \$787,441 | [\$693,126 | \$240,979 |
| standing (par \$100).- | 496.333 | 496.333 | 6,333 |  |
| Earn, per sh, on com | 86.58 | \$6.59 | \$5.39 | \$4.49 |

Middlesex \& Boston Street Ry.-Report.Catendar Years-
Operating revenue-
Operating expenses Operating revenue-
operating expenses
Taxes \& interest..



Montreal Tramways Co.-Annual Report.-

Oper. expenses and tax
Operating roritit.
Maint. and renewals.


Municipal Gas \& Electric Corp. of Recklinghausen (Gas und Eltwerke kommunale Aktien-Gesellschaft Recklinghausen) Germany.-Bonds Offered.-E. H. Rollins \& Sons and Foreign Trade Securities Co., Ltd., are offering $\$ 1,500,000$ 1st mtge. 20 -year sinking fund $7 \%$ gold bonds (closed mortgage) at 98, and int. to yield about $7.20 \%$
Dated Dec. 1 1927; due Dec. 11947 . Interest payable (J. \& D.). Denom.
$\$ 1,000$ and $\$ 500 \mathrm{c}^{*}$.
Principai and int. payable in New York City at the Columbia office of the American Exchange Irving Trust Co., trustee, in United States gold coin of the standard of weight and fineness existing
 nationality of the holder. Dresdner Bank, Berlin, German trustee. ngs at par and accrued int. In lieu of sinling fund ments applicable to payment of principal the corporation may deliver, at par, outstanding bonds of this issue. Not redeemable except for the sinking or (otherwise than through the sink ang fund in in part, on any semat-annual
interest date upon 60 days' notice at 102 if redeemed, on or before June 1 1937; at 101 if rrodeemed day' notice at 102 if redeemed, on or berfore June
after at par, in all cose thi on or before June 11942 and there after at par, in all cases with accrued interest
Data from Letter of Mr. Knaup, Managing Director of Company.
Company:-Corporation was organized by the City of Recklinghausen Germpany, in 1926. for the war orgose of sed searately oiterating and owning the electric power, gas and light distributing ssatem pormerng ond owning the
City, which is situated in the highly industrialized section of the " Ruhr. City which is situated in the highly industrialized section of the "Ruhr."
All the stock of the company is owned by the City of Recklinghausen. the complection of the enlargements to be effected from the proceeds of this
financing, the company will serve directly financing, the company will serve directly a district with a total popu-
lation in excess of 143.000 . The City of Recklinghausen has at present lation in excess of 143.000 . The City of Recklinghausen has at present a
population of 87,000 . In 1925 the population of this city was 63,000 The communities to be served are Datteln, Meckinghoven, Haltern, Erkencommick and 0
Property
Property.-The property comprising the system of corporation includes
3 steel gas tanks, 10 gas pressure reducing and regulating stations, 3 steel gas tanss, 10 gas pressure reducing and regulating stations, 101
mites of underground high and low pressure distribution pipe lines: high
ter tension switch equipment at 5,000 veits located at 15 different switch
houses: 27 transformer stations: 60 miles houses: 27 transformer stations; 60 mites of of underground high and low
temsion lead covered electric transmission lines: and 43 miles of overhead low voltage lines; as well as necessary buildings and operating equipment. Company also owns 4,822 shares of stock valued as of Oct. 11927 at $\$ \$ 30$, .-
000 , of the Elektrizitatswerke, Westalen. Company purchases all of its 000, of the Elektrizitatswerke, Westfalen. Company purchases all of its
power from the Elektrizitatswerke Westalen under favorable long term
 phalia United Electric Power Corp. Whose bonds are listed on the New York
Stock Exchange. Company also owns 550 shares valued as of Oct. 11927 at 888.393 of the Aktiengesellschaft der Wasserwerke fur das Nordliche Kany, and whose shares are chierly held by municipalities they serve. Franchisss. Company's franchises expire after the maturity of these
bonds. It has the exclusive right to distribute and sell, without compet bonds. It has the exclusive right to distribute and sell, without competition,
electric power, gas and light in the City of Recklinghausen and to fir enect insure successful operation. Company has concluded contracts for the extension of its franchises with the communaties of Erkenschwick and Oer
and has concluded arrangements with adizent commitice and has concluded arrangements with adjacent communities having a
population of 50,000 whereby franchises will be cranted by these com munities directly to the company or through the City of Recklinghausen should these communities be presently merged with said City
Security. These bonds will be the direct obligation Security-- These bonds will be the direct obligation of the corporation,
and will be secured by a direct (closed) first mortgage on and w's presently owned properties and further by a pledge on all the com-
pany
and parustee of the shares of stock owned by the company of the Elektrizitatswerke
twe Westralen and the Aktiengesellschart der Wasserwerke fur das Nordliche will provide that the bonds shall be further secured by a first direct mort gage on the new equipment, betterments and extensions to the company's properties to be acquired and made with the proceeds of this loan.
Purpose and Valuation. - The proceeds of these bond clusively for additions to the company's of these bonds will be used exthe company's system into adjacent communities, 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 $\$ 2,957,000$. Furthermore, the shares pledged with the trustee which are valued at $\$ 318,000$, give a total value of property and
securities of $\$ 3,275,000$, or equivalent to more than $\$ 2,183$ per $\$ 1,000$ bond. hausen on April 1 1926: its net earni and taxes, but before depreclation, amounted to $\$ 98,709$ for the first 9 months of operations in 1926 . For the year 1927 the net earnings were The company will covenant in the trust agreement that so long as any of these bonds are outstanding it will not permit the establishment of any rates and charges for electric power. gas and light furnished by it which will
not produce for the company annual net earnings applicable to the pay of interest and sinking fund upon these bonds subsequent to the application of the proceeds of this loan, of at least equal to $21 / 2$ times such charges.
Listed. Bonds are listed on the Boston Stock Exchan Listed. - - Bonds are listed on the Boston Stock Exchange.
Duves
Dawes Payments.- Under the Dawes plan, which is now in operation to
assure reparation payments in accordance with the Versailles Treaty
(Article 248 ), it has been arranged to impose payments on utilities, the
profits of which are distributable to communities. Payments by the corpronits of which are distributable to communities. Payments by the cor-
poration's properties for this purpose now amount to $\$ 2.547$ per annum.
[All conversions from German to United States Currency have been made $t$ the rate of 4.20 gold marks to the dollar.

## New Bedford Gas \& Edison Light Co.-Offer Rejected.-

 The offer of Eastern Utilities Associates to purchase control of the NewBedford company is to be allowed to expire without acceptance. Oliver Bedford company is to be allowed to expire without acceptance, Oliver
Prescott, President of the New Bedford company stated that the directors

New England Telephone \& Telegraph Co.-Expendiures.
The executive committee has authorized the expenditure of $\$ 1,911,309$
for construction and improvements in plant necessary to meet the demand for construction and improvements in plant necessary to meet the demand
for service. Including this authorization, the total commitment of the
company for plant expenditures this year is $\$ 12,457,506$.-V. $126, \mathrm{p} .1350$.

New York Transportation Co. (and Subs.).-Report.$\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { Catendar Years- } & \text { x1927. } & \text { x1926. } & 1925 . & 1924 . \\ \text { Gross earnings.-.....-. } & \$ 7,465,575 & \$ 7,293,138 & \$ 7,351,703 & \$ 6,346,788 \\ \text { Net after oper. expenses_ } & 1,467,321 & 1,607,503 & 1,903,149 & 1,794,164 \\ \text { Other income........- } & 136,346 & 196,765 & 213,230 & 429,516\end{array}$

Net income
Dividends $(20 \%$
$\begin{array}{rr}\$ 1,091,987 & \$ 1,156,54 \\ 470,000 & 470,00\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{r}\$ 1,383.077 \\ 470,000 \\ \hline\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{r}\$ 1,538.201 \\ 470,000 \\ \hline\end{array}$
Balance, surplus
Shares of capital $\$ 621,987$
$\$ 686,54$
Oklahoma Power \& Water Co.-Listing.There have been placed on the Boston Stock Exchange list $\$ 4,500.000$
mtge. $5 \% 20$-year gold bonds, dated Feb. 11928 and due Feb. 11948.-

Ottawa Light, Heat \& Power Co., Ltd.-Earnings.Catendar Years-
Gross rev., all sources_-_
Operating expenses_-_-
Fed., prov. \& mun. taxes
Interest charges....-
Depreciation reserve...
Preferred dividends Preferred dividends - $61 / 2$
Common dividends $(6 \%)$ Common dividends $6 \%$

Balance, surplus





Ottawa Traction Co., Ltd.-Dividend Canceled.The company has notified o., Lhe Montreal stock Excchance that the quar

Penn Central Light \& Power Co.-Rights.-
The holders of $\$ 5$ series pref. stock of record April 2 will be given the



| Earnings. |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1927. | 1926. |  |
| $-\$ 13,032,065$ | $\$ 12,733,256$ |  |
| $7,536,691$ | $7,470,829$ |  |
|  | $2,433,033$ | $2,626,106$ |
| 609,648 | 583,765 |  |
|  | 896,937 | 695,869 |

$\begin{array}{lllrr}\begin{array}{lll}\text { outstanding (par } \$ 10 \text { )- }\end{array} & 235,000 & 235,000 & 235,000 & 235,000 \\ \text { Earns.per sh.on cap.stk- } \\ \text { x Includes earnincs }\end{array}$ x Includes earnings of subsidiaries except New York Rys. Corp., all the
common stock of which was acquired on Aug. 31 . 1926 , and including the operations of G. L. M. . Inc. rromame of the company which operates the Gray Line sightseeing and touring service in New York and vicinity.-
V. 124, p. 2280 .
Niagara, Lockport \& Ontario Power Co. (\& Subs.). Years Ended Dec. $31-$
Operating revenues Operating revenues
Operating expenses
Retirement expense Retirement expense
Operating income Gross Income
Interest on funded debt
Preferred dividends Preferred dividends

$\$ 3,328,249$
$\begin{array}{r}\$ 3,408,545 \\ 1,159,234 \\ 186,236 \\ \hline\end{array}$
$\$ 2,063.075$
699,233
930,000
930,000
$\$ 433,842$
$\$ 4.54$

Penn-Ohio Edison Co. (\& Subs).-Earnings.Calendar Yea
Gross incomeoperating expenses \& taxes Interest \& discount.....
Retirement reserve.
Divs. pref, stock of subs

Net income

$\$ 1,555,756$ 96,045
74,776
72,928
Balance Surplus
Shs. com. stock outstanding (no par) 5528. $\qquad$
$\$ 3,241,396$
57,246 $\begin{array}{r}\$ 3,298,642 \\ 975.071 \\ 292.900 \\ \hline\end{array}$

82,030,671 | 694,774 |
| :--- |
| 675,000 |

$\$ 660,898$
Earns. per shs. on 300,000 shrs. con. stk. (no par) $\quad \$ 4.54 \quad \$ 660,898$
North American Co.-To Decrease No. of Directors.The stockholders will vote April 25 on approving the recommendation divided int
d. 1197 .

Northern Indiana Public Service Co.-Pref. Stock.The company has applied to the Indiana P-S. Commission for authority toimburse the treasury for expenditures made in permanent additions and improvements and for moneys expended to reduce capital obligations.-
V. 126, p. 1507 .
Northern Maryland Power Co.-Proposed Sale of Cerain 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.]

 Balance for retirement (depreciation), reserves common dividends and surplus.-$\$ 2,456,356$
100,000
$\$ 1,109,794$
75.000
 1927 included in common dividends
Efrective Dec. 1 1927, company sold its entire gas distribution proper-
ties to other interests. This transaction, the report says, will enable the company to concentrate its entire efforts upon the further development of olectric power and light service throughout the State. Proceeds from the sale or the gas properties wany's electric properties and for other corporate purposes. 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-
 Construction expenditures totaled $86,267,980$, and included the installacapacity from 6.000 kilowatts to 17,000 kilowatts, the installation of new boilers at the Horseshoe Lake plant, the construction of approximately
500 miles of high-voltage transmission lines, and the erection of a new $35,505,000$ and includes the installation of an additional 30000 kilowatt urbine unit at Horsashoe Lake, increasing the capacity of this "cation to 65.000 kilowatts and of the system as a whole to 130.000 kilowe ts.
Electric energy output increased $89.56 \%$ over 1926 to 399.543 .412 kilo Electric energy output increased $89.56 \%$ over 182,383 kilowatts toased, rom 87,375 to 97.168 , a gain of $11,21 \%$. The
tomers sor ved increase of electric appliances in the company s own stores totaled $\$ 437,677$
sale for a like amount of $7 \%$ pref, stock. Net treasury sales of the company's $7 \%$ shares nnder the customer ownership plan amounted to $\$ 7.020 .100$.
Effective Nov. 291927 , the sale of the $7 \%$ pref. shares to the public was -V. 126, p. 1198 . Company now has more than 11.000 preferred shareholders
$\qquad$ 1926.
$10,888.761$
6.901 .101 $\begin{array}{r}\$ 3,987,660 \\ 74,259 \\ \hline\end{array}$

$\begin{array}{r}32,135,426 \\ 52,432 \\ \hline\end{array}$
$\$ 2,082,994$ 978.925
869.131

## $\xrightarrow{5}$

Thouthern California Edison Co.-Rights, \&c.-


 The new issue of common stock has been approved by the California RR.
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 $832,091,000$ to provide plant faclitities 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 tunds required the directors have authorized the
per
 City. stockholdors on Mar. 16 (a) increased the authorized $51 / 2 \%$ pref.
TTock, series O , from $\$ 20,000,000$ to $\$ 15,000,000$, and ( $b$ approved a destock, series O, from $\$ 20,000,000$ to $\$ 45,000,000$, and (b) approved a do
crease in the authorized common stock from \$125,000,000 to \$100,000.000
Authorized
Subscribed and

## 

Total
$\overline{\$ 250,000,000} \overline{\$ 250,000.000} \overline{\$ 154,435.600}$
$\$ 10,000,000$ Additional $51 / 2 \%$ Pref. Stock - New President, \&c. The company has applied to the California RR. Commission for authority proximately, $\$ 6.250,000$ of this stock has been sold by the company since

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 manazer.
Southwestern Gas \& Electric Co.-Report.Calendar Years-
Operating revenues
oper exp. \& taxues (incl. retire. approp. of $\$ 222,33 \overline{5}$
in $1927 \& \$ 200,000$ in 1926 ).
Operating income.-.
Von-operating income
Gross income
Interest on funded debt
Miscell. int., amort., \&c
Balance-.
8\% prefered dividends
7 prefred divdends
Common dividends
Balance surplus
utstanding (par $\$ 100$ )
0.... arns per share
$\qquad$
3,933,163
${ }_{\$ 4,623.59}^{1926}$
3,022.295
$\begin{array}{r}\$ 1,611,303 \\ 7,132 \\ \hline\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{r}\$ 1,618,435 \\ 526.018 \\ 65,719 \\ \hline\end{array}$

\$1,026,699 | 59,825 |
| :--- |
| 261460 |
| 354,500 |

$\$ 350,913$
45.500
$\$ 15.53$

Texas Water Utilities Co.-Listing.-
The Ohicago Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of $\$ 1,000,000$ $18 \mathrm{mtge} .6 \%$ gold bonds, series $A$. "if, When and as" issued.
Texas Water Utilities Co. Was incorp. in Delaware on March 131928, with an authorized capital consisting of 5,000 shares of commion stock ali The \$1,00, 000 ist mtge. $6 \% \%$ gold bonds, seriies $A$, have been authorized at meetings of the board, or directors and or the stockholders held on March
17 and March 19 1928, respectively The proceds of bonds are to be used for the acquisition of certain properties located in the central and
vestern section of Texas, for capital expenditures, and for other corporate purposes.
Company was organized to accuire, own and operate properties supply-
ng water without competition for domestic, muncipal and industrial puroses to communities located in the central and western sections of Tors The communities to bo served are Memphis, Cameron, McGregor, Moody, taly, Hempstead, Sealy, Estelline and Post. Texas.
The territory to be served by the company includes the rich "black land
 munities located io terved include canning factories, flour mills, mattress cetories, oil refineries, brick plants, cotton gins, compresses and mills and
other industries. The total population to be served is approximately 40,000
Toho Electric Power Co., Ltd. (Toho Denryoku Kabushiki Kaisah).-Consolidated Earnings.-
$\qquad$

$\qquad$ | 1926. |
| :--- |
| 14.393 .356 |

perating expenses, maint
Net operating earnings
Gross income avallable for interest

| $6,759.851$ |
| :--- |
| $3,571,163$ |

$7,347,789$
$2,605,125$

Balance for dilidends, reserves, \&c $\qquad$
Utica Gas \& Electric Co.-Earnings.-
$\$ 6,70$
yen. 1.
9.952 .914
$3.211,464$


[^5] Hambleton \& Co., Thompson, Ross \& Co. and Hale Waters \& Co. are offering at $\$ 94.50$ per share and div., to yield $6.35 \%, 35,000$ shares $\$ 6$ dividend series preferred stock (without par value).
Transfer Agents, Bankers Trust Co., New York, and Central Trust Co
of Hilnois, Chicato: Registrars, Seaboard National Bank of New York,
and National Bank of the Republic, Chicago. Cumulative oreferred dividends payable Entitled to $\mathbf{S} 100$ and
Cumulative preferred dividends payable (Q.-J.) Entitled to $\$ 100$ and
div. per shara the ovent of dissolutlon or tiquidation. Red. at 105 and
div. per snar dividend date upon 30 days' notice. Preferred as to divider.
and assets over the common stock.
Listed.--Stock Iisted on the Chicago Stock Exchange.
Data from Letter of Ernst Jacobson, Pres. of the Company.
Company--A New Jersey corporation. Owns all of the outstanding bonds, indebtedness (except currant indebtedness not in xxcess of current
assets) and at least $95 \%$ of the capital stock of subsidiaries furnishing assets) and at least $95 \%$ of the capital stock of subsidiaries furnishini
tory lying between Dayton, Ohio, and Winchester, Ind., and to a centrailized group of 46 communities in North and South Dakota, and fur
nishing ice service in Mobile, Ala., and to nine communities in Louisiana including New Orleans. Concurrently with presently proposed financing
the company intends to acquire control, through subsidiaries, of additiona operating properties furnishing electric light and power to 27 interconmecte
communities in North Dakota adjacent to the properties now controlled in commm territory, and ice in Anniston, Ala. Upon such acquisitions electric
thaght light and power will be supplied to 26.636 customers in 122 communities of the territory thus to be supplied with electric light and power and gas
service The properties of the operating subsidiaries, with those to be acquired, $22,316 \mathrm{~h} . \mathrm{p} . \dot{\text { ice plants having a daily ice-making capacity of } 1,164 \text { tons }}$
gas plants of 395.000 cubic feet daily
gas. mains and 83 miles of gas transmission lines. this company indicate a value of approxiniately $\$ 250$ per share asser for this
pref Earnings.-Consolidated earnings of the conpany and its subsidiaries including those presently to be acquired, as certified by Haskins \& Sells,
for the 12 months ended Dec. 31 1927, were as follows:
Gr Groes earnings.-...an exp., incl. maint. \& taxes (other than Federal inc.) but $\$ 3,331,174$
befor $\overline{81,435859}$
 Balance-
Annual preferred dividend requirement (this issue) 720,759
210,000
 times the annual preferred dividend requirement on the preferred stoc
presently to be outstanding. Purpose. These 35,000 shares of preferred stock will be issued in
nection with the acquisition of securities of wholly owned subsidiaries. Capitalization Outstanding(Upon Completion of Presently Proposed Financing) First lien gold bonds: Series A 6\%
Two-year 5t/2\% gold notes...
Preferred stck (no par value)
Common stock (no par value)
$86,7850,000$
3,75000
$1.850,00$
1.850 .000 shs. 35.000 she
180.300 shs. Manarement. Al of the common stock of company is owned by United
Public Service Co.-V. 126, p. 1662 .
Vesten Electric Railways Corp. (Vestiche Klein̄bahnen G. m. b. H.)-Listing.-
There have been placed on the Boston Stock Exchange list $81,750,000$
1st mtge. 20-year sinking fund $7 \%$ gold bonds, dated Dec. 11927 and due Dec. 11947 . See offering in V. 126, p. 1353.

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 $\$ 100$.V. $126 . \mathrm{p}$. 1354 . 13 . 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.- $\mathbf{V}$. 126 . p. 1354 .

Western Union Telegraph Co.-Tentative Valualion.-
 on the tha company, as of June 30 1919. The valuation does not include
the of the the cable properties of the company.
its book investment was $\$ 155,459,119$, same date was $\$ 129,792,726$, and The Conmission's total valuation excluded any reference to the submarine coble syssem of the company, which is located outside of ocontinental United States and consequently is without the Commission's jurisdiction.
The valuation figure applied to the 132.556 miles of main telegraph line on land which the company operated in 1919.
Opportunity to protest the fligures will be given to the Western Union
company and any other public interest affected before the figures are made The company, in disagreeing with the valuation sald in part:
"To an inventory as of June 301910 , the Commission has applied costs sald to be as of 1910-14 (pre-war, and anter dethe value as of June 301919 is reported. "The company does not agree as to the adequacy of the prices used, nor
does it subscribe to the theory that a proper valuation can be arvived at by the methods follission'. estimates, of course, include nothing for additions to the plant since June 301919 . These additions increase the United States land-line total by approximately uro,
United States, and therefore much property included in the company's balance sheet is not included in the Commission's valuation. The Commission has allowed an entirely inadequate amount for extensive richts or way, has allowed an insufficient amount for workng capital. and the report contains no dis.
intangibles. -V .126, p. 1354 .

 in 1925 .
ondensod Balance Sheet Dec. 31
Assets-

${ }_{2,376.381}^{192926}{ }^{1926}$
 Deferred charges..

Total (ea. side) . $83,926,261 \$ 3,935,994$ Surplus
-V. 124, p. 1824
Westphalia United Electric Power Corp. (Vereinigte Elektrizitatswerke Westfalen G. M. b. H.), Germany Bonds Called.-
The corporation has elected to redeem and will pay at par and interest on June series, due 1950 . 195 for parment on and after June 11928 at the
Bonds may be presented for office of the co-trustee. Harris Tret \& Savings Bank, Chicago, III, or at the office of Sves
-V .126 , p. 579.

## INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Matters Conered in "Chronicle" March 24.- (a) Message of President Coolidge to Congress urging legislation to enable U. S, (o) join with other
creditor nations in floating new Austrín loan, p. 1743; (b) Representative


 approves equalization fee in McNary-Haugen Farm Biil., D. .1799; (h) HBils
 moot announces that Sention turough Reserve System, P. 17500; (k) Senator

Advance Rumely Co.-Annual Report.-



Assets-equipment--.-a
Outside real estate
Trade marks and names, patents, good-will, \&ents, $13,000,00013,000,000$ in treas. (at cost) Inventories (at cost) (incl. int acer ) Trade accounts.)Invest. acts. recelvities. Deferred charges.
Total.
Total-.-
$\overline{32,556,929} \overline{36,393,165}$ Total_......... $32,556,929 ~ \overline{36,393,165}$ raw materials, finished and partly finished products, repair parts and supplies, \&c., valued at cost or market prices, whichever were lower: at
factories, $\$ 3.259,659 ;$ at branches, $\$ 1,856,548$. c Pref. stock, auth. issued
and fully paid, 125,000 shares of $\$ 100$ each. d Common stock, 137,500 hares of $\$ 100$ each.
Note.-Arrears in cumulative dividends on preferred stock at Dec. 31
1927 amount to $\$ 23.25$ per share.-V. 125 , p. 3351 .
Air-Way Electric Appliance Corp., Toledo, O.-Stock Offered.-McDonald Callahan \& Co., CCleveland, Ohio, are offering 3,712 shares $7 \%$ cumul. pref. stock (par $\$ 100$ ) at $1041 / 2$ and div., (flat), to yield $6.70 \%$.
Preferred as to both assets and divivends. Dividends payable Q.-J.
Red. ail or part at 110 and div. Tax exempt in ohlo and dividends.ane
 Bank \& Trust Co.. Toledo, and Guardian Trust Co.. Cleveland. Transfer
agents, Home Bank \& Trust Co., Toledo, and Guardian Trust Co., Cleve-Capitalization-
Capitalization-
$7 \%$ cumulative preferred stock_
 There were outstanding as of jan. $311928, \$ 110,400$ par value of em-
ployees certificates of indebtedness which are secured by a deposit with
Home Bank \& Trust Co. of conditional sales agreements. Data from Lrust Co. of conditional sales agreements.
Data from Letter of Pratt E. Tracy, President of the Company. consists of the manufacture and sale of a complete of electric portable home cleaning unit, known as the Air-Way Sanitary System. It embodies 7 exclusive features and is manufactured under the Replogle patents, the com-
pany having exclusive license to manufacture and sell in the United States
and Canada. and Canada. Assets. -The balance sheet of Jan. 31 1928, as adjusted, shows the following comparative ratios: Net tangible assets, $\$ 2,351,089$, equivalent to
$\$ 235.70$ per share of pref. stock. Net current assets, $\$ 1,737,008$, equivalent $\begin{array}{llll}\$ 23.73 .70 \text { per share of pref. stock. } \\ \text { Earnings for Calendar Years- } & 1925 . & 1926 .\end{array}$ Profits avail. for pref. divs. after $\$ 70.886 \quad \$ 295,111 \$ 761913$.
 Purpose.- Proceeds provide for: (1) Oredit facilities for the time purchase
plan of the Alr-Way product. (2) Ample working capital plan of the Alr-Way product. (2) Ample working capital for rapidly in-
way Sinking Fund.-Beginning Nov. 1930, a sinking fund provides for the by purchase in the open market or by call at the redemption price. Listing. Stock now listed on the Cleveland Stock Exchange and applica-

Alaska Juneau Gold Mining Co.-Annual Report.Calendar Years-
Gross recovered gold, sil-
ver and lead values-
$\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { Bullion___-.... } & \$ 1,784,924 & \$ 1,504,823 & \$ 1,576,984 & \$ 1,519,312 \\ \text { Concentrates_...... } & 678,339 & 563,013 & 607,400 & 536,470\end{array}$

 in Feb. 1927 . Surplus after interest and Ebner Mine Development ex-
penses was $\$ 129,500$. - V. 126, p. 1201.
Algoma Steel Corp., Ltd.-Bondholders Receive Offer.See Lake Superior Investment Co. below.
The United States. Mortgane \& Trust Co. will until April 2 receive bids
for the sale to oit of 1 st $\&$ ref. $5 \%$ sinking fund bonds to an amount sufficient

All-American Radio Corp.-Acquis.-To Increase Stock.President E. N. Rauland announces that the stockholders will shortly
be asked to approve an increase in the present capitalization for the pur-
 effecting the ocnsolidation ofthotroers wim also the
The announcement further states:
It ts s, proposed to increase the capi
It is proposed to increase the capitalization of the All-American Radio and 100,000 shares of class B stock to 100,000 shares of class A stock and 200,000, shares of class B stock. The amount of the increased stock needed to acquire the assets of the Mohawk Corp. of Illinols will be known when
appralsals of both companies, now being made, are completed.

Both of the constituent companies of the new consolidation are licensees
of the Radio Corp. of America, the American Telephone \& Telegraph,
Westinghouse Westinghouse Electric \& Mfg. Co., and the General Electric Co. Telegraph, corporation a number of other valuable patents. mately $\$ 4,000,000$.
The Mohawk Corp. operated profitably during 1927 and brings to the the largest retail musical dealers in the United States.
proved the consolidation, it was announced by Gustave. have already approved the consolidation, it was announced by Gustave Frankel, President
of the company Officers and employees of the Mohawk Corp. will remain
with the new with the new consolidated company. In addition Charles. H. Jockmus and Leslie H. Jockmus, owners of the Ansonia Mfg. Co. of Ansonia, Conn.,
who have been large stockholders in the Mohawk Corp., will also be closely identified with the consolidated company.
The business of the consolidated company will be carried on in the plant
of the All-American Radio Corp.-V. 124, p. 3776.
Amalgamated Laundries, Inc.- - New Control.-
It is announced that $W$ Walter $W$. Birge and associates have acquired control
American Bosch Magneto Corp.-Annual Report.-
 $\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Operating profit_...-- } & \$ 1,978,833 & \$ 671,580 & \$ 882,053 & \$ 491,479 \\ \text { Interest_-..-.-. } & & 160,000 & 184,167\end{array}$ General sales and advert.
Depreciation..........
D03,410
$2 \overline{3} \overline{2} \overline{2} \overline{6} \overline{1} \quad 2 \overline{0} \overline{6}$ 199,686
 $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { outstanding (no par) } & 207,399 & 207,399 & 207,399 & 138,266 \\ \text { Earns.per sh.on cap.stk. } & \$ 2.26 & \$ 2.16 & \$ 2.51 & \$ 0.78\end{array}$


 trade accep. r
Inventories $\begin{array}{ll}1,420,601 & 1,046,468 \\ 3,298,488 & 2,773,482 \\ 21 & 17\end{array}$ x After deducting $\$ 1,171,466$ allowance for depreciation. y After deduct-
ing $\$ 160,823$, amount written off. $\mathbf{z}$ Represented by 207,399 shares of
no par value.-V. 125, D. 2531 .

## American Druggists Syndicate.-New Directors.-

## nected with the Schulte Retail Stores Co Ae Eisner, all of whom are con

 nected with the Schulte Retail Stores Co., have been elected directors,succeding H, L. Stine, H. W. Merritt, whose terms expire, and E. H.
Koehler, resigned.-V. 125, p. 2673 .

American Financial Holding Corp.-Stock Offered.The company with offices at 50 Broadway, N. Y. City, is offering at $\$ 28.50$ per share 166,666 shares class A cumulative participating common stock (with detachable purchase warrants).
Dividends payable Q.-F. . but no dividends will be payable prior to Aug
1928 . After a dividend at the rate of $\$ 1.75$ per annum on class A stoc has been paid or set apart in the rate or qaurteriy dividend period, any further dividendss shall be paid on a parity qaurth class B stock, class for, class. Tranther
fer agent. The Equitable Trust Co., New York. Registrar, International rer agent, The Equitable Trust Co., New York. Registrar, International
Germanic Trust
Capitalitantion. O Class A (non-voting) no phorized cap. stock of the corporation is as follows Class B (voting) no par value common stock ..............................00,000 Shs served for the fulfillmest of class A common stack, 33 thesscription rikhts referred to to beolow, are re
Provisions of Issue. - Each class A common share certificate for 5 share or over will carry a detachable purchase warrant. efrecticicate for 5 shares
1929. 1929. entitling the holder to buy one additional share of class A stork at
$\$ 300$ for every five shares of this issue originally purchased (but no fractional right for less than five shares),
In the event of dissolution, liquidation or sale of the assets-whether volontary or involuntary -or upon any distribution of its capital, class $A$
stock shall recelve $\$ 28.50$ per share before any sum whatever is class B stock. Atter such payment of $\$ 28.50$ per sum whate is maver is paid to tloss $A$
stock, the two classes shall share and share allie in remaining funds \& assets. stock, the two classes shall share and share alike in remaining funds \& assets.
Business. It is the intention of the mana ement as opportunity arises. tion of the securities of financial institnds on the corporation for the acquisiance, surety and title mortgase business. American fiduciary and commercial banking companies surpass most others in amply sustained profits
on capital invested. Stocks of ably-manazed companies of thin in prosperous communities of the country afford yield and prospect of
enhancement of value that compare favorably with those of any other enhancement of value that compa
securities as fundamentally sound.
securities corporation is also authorized to give investment counsel, invest in underwritings, organize and reorganize enterprises participate in syndicate in financial undertakings. In public market investments preference will be current economic tendencies. The great diversity of its investment should augment and safety of the capital of the corporation and make more constant its sources of income.
L. Cross (V.-Pres., in charge of New York Office Griswold-First inver); George Lewis B. Hall Jr. (partner, Jackson Bros., Boesel \& Co.), New York: Norman Lombard, executive director Stable Money Ass'n; Herbert L .
Rackliff (investment securities); Daniel
L. Reardon (Executive V.-Pres. \& Director, U.S. Trucking Corp.); Harold A. Throckmorton (partner Walker \& Co., investment bankers): Major John Zanft (V.-Pres. \& Gen

## American Ice Co.-Income Account.-

$\qquad$ 14 Mos. End
 Income from investm't.
int., rents, \& $\begin{array}{lll}388.222 & 423.355 & 365.858\end{array}$
 Less Cost of mdse.,.oper
expenses, \&c........... 15,477,065 14,137,114 13,056,660 14,128,879 Balance-
Interest on bonds, \&c.-. Interest on bonds, \&c,
Res. for Fed., \&c., taxes
Depreciation.


Net gain
Preferred divs. $(6 \%)=-$
Common dividends....
Balance, surplus

Com. shs. outst. at end \begin{tabular}{l}
$\$ 2,651,090$ <br>
\hline

 

750,978 <br>
\hline$\$ 2,974,255$ <br>
899,775

 

$\$ 1,751,738$ <br>
899,763 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular} $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { or year (no par) } & 600,000 & \mathbf{y} 106,270 & y 95.410 & y 75,000 \\ \text { Earns. per com. share- } & & \$ 2.91 & \$ 17.10 & \$ 21.74 & \$ 11.36\end{array}$ Comprising ( $10 \%$ ) $\$ 868,359$ paid on the old common stock and ( 50 c .)

$\$ 273,621$ paid on the new no par common stock. y Par $\$ 100$.


American Salamandra Corp.-Capital Increased, \&cc.The stockholders on March 26 approved an increase in the authorized the two classes of stock, whereby the general shares will in the future re ceive subect to the approval of the Insurance Department of New York State, 20,00 new general shares will be offered to present stockholders
at $\$ 65$ per share in the ratio of 2 new shares for each 3 now held.-V. 126 ,

American Solvents \& Chemical Corp.-Report.-
Operating profit_Results for Year Ended Dec. 311927.
Operating profit
Seliling, , general $\&$ ainistrative expenses --...-
Discount \& miscel. charges, less sundry income
$\begin{array}{r}\$ 1,315,834 \\ 640.367 \\ 55,674 \\ \hline\end{array}$
Net profit
Allowance for depreciation
Balance to surplus
Capital surplus Jan. 1 1927
Sundry net chares aplica
Sundry net charges applicable thereto
Earned surplus Jan. 11927

American Zinc, Lead \& Smelting Co.-Report.Calendar Years-
Operating profit


## Anglo-Persian Oil Co., Ltd.-Omits Ordinary Div.-

 stock usually declared vated this time the of the year. dividend on the ordinaryLsime March an interim
dividend of $5 \%$ was declared on the issuue.-V

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 com-pany.-V. 123, p. 2000.
Art Metal Construction Co.-Balance Sheet Dec. 31.-

 Cash. Ac . Inventorles. Investments.
 $\$ 174,472$ reserve for depreciation.

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. The company's 1927 sales amounted to $\$ 14,961,520$. the company has been seriously hampered in making deliveries of cars to


## Baldwin Locomotive Works.-Bonds Called.-

Four hundred and fourteen 1st mtge. $5 \%$ s. f. $30-\mathrm{year}$ gold bonds, dated
1910, have been called for payment on May 1 next at $1071 /$ and int. at the Pennsylvania Co. for Insurance on Lives, \&c., corner 15th and Chestnut
Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.-V. 126, p. 858, 720.

## Barker Bros., Inc. (Del.).-Pref. Stock Called.-

 issue will be redeemed as of July 1 next, at 107 and divs. upon surrender redemption, price, discounted at the rate of $41 \% \%$ per annum at their offices

## Barker Bros. Corp. (Md.).-Transfer Agent.-

The Chase National Bank has been appointed transfer agent for an
uthorized issue of 30,000 shares of $61 / 2 \%$ pref. stock, par $\$ 100$, and 210 ,-
Barnsdall Corp.-Omits Dividend. The 126, p. 1815. Mar. 29 voted to omit the payment of the quarterly dividend of $21 / 2 \%$ due at this time. The company in each of the last two quarters paid a stock dividend of $21 / 2 \%$ on the capital stock (par \$25). On Apr. 5 and July 151927 quarterly cash dividends at this rate were paid.
Pres. E. B. Reeser stated:
While the company had
While the company had earned its dividend and is in sufficient cash position to warrant the payment of a cash dividend, the directors deter-
mined at the presen to pay no dividend believing that the oil industry
 and until such time it is in accord with the conservative policy of the
company to further strengthen its cash position so that an early resump-
tion of cash dividends can take place...-V. $126, \mathrm{p} .1343,1356$.
Bendix Corp. (Ill.).-Tenders.-
The Union Trust Co., trustee, 7 So. Dearborn St., Chicago, III., until
Garch 28 , received bids for the sale to it of 5 -year $6 \%$ secured Saed proposals were invited to the amount of $\$ 100,000$, at a price not
exceeding 101 and interest.-V.125, p. 2813.

Benson \& Hedges, New York City.-Initial Pref. Div.share on the $\$ 2$ cumul. conv. preference stock, no par value, payable May 1 to holders of record April 20 . ing in V . 126, p. 72
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 in units of 1 share of pref. and $11 / 2$ shares of common at $\$ 77$ per unit. The preference stock is preferred as to assets and dividends cumulative share and dividends. Ans. sinking fund, operating annually, amounting to
$10 \%$ of net earnings, after preference dividends, will be used to ertire the $10 \%$ of net earnings, after preference dividen
preference stock by purchase or redemption.
Preference stock (no par value) $\qquad$ Authorized. Outstanding. Common stock (no par value)
American Trust Co., St. Louis $\qquad$ 15,000 shs. $\begin{aligned} & \text { 7,500 shs. } \\ & \text { 52,500 } \\ & \text { shs. } \\ & 37,500 \text { shs. }\end{aligned}$. American Trust Co., st. Louis, registrar and transfer agent
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. The business was established in the Fall of 1925 . The company started with one store located in Milwaukee. The second store was opened in Kansas
City in Jan. of 1926. The third store was opened in New York in March oct. 1926, another store was opened in Grand Rapids, Mich. During March or 1 inat the St. Louis store was opened. A store in Springifield, III., has just been opened. The company has practically completed arrange-
ments for the acquisition of 2 additional stores, in very favorable localities. ments for the acquisition of 2 additional stores, in very fav
Sales and Earnings Years Ended Dec. 31.


1926
Dividends. The directors have declared its intention to pay quarterly The preference stock is entitited to cumulative dividends at the rate of $\$ 4$ Purpose.-As all the preference stock and two-thirds of the common stock offered is being purchased from the company, the proceeds from same will remain in the business and bo used for corporate purposesed and for
acquiring additional stores. One-third of the common stock offered is accuiring additional stores. One-third of the common stock orrered is
being purchase from an individual St. Listing. - Company expec
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 out Federal Trade Commission proceedings against the corporation is in
sight. Indications are that Commissions complaint against the corporaion. will be dismissed if satifscactory understanding can be reached regarding It isttsburgerstood the commisision will drop the pending complaint of anti-trust and unfair trade practice against, Bethleehem if the corporation
will file a stipulation on ""Pittsburgh plus." Under the commission procedure this would amount to an arreement to abandon that practice in
the sale of steel. Bethlehem has already, ,siven indication of a change of policy with respect to "Pittsburgh plus,"
Federal Trade Commission issed a complaint in Jan. 1923 , against Bethlehem following its acquisition in 1922 of Bethlehem Steel Co., Bethlehem Steel Bridge Corp.. Lackwanna Steel Co... Lackawanna Bridge Works
Corp., Midvale Steel \& Ordnance Co., Cambria Steel Co. and their subsidiaries in 1922 . 1 .erger features of the case appear to have been effectively settled by the
decision of the Supreme Court in the Eastman Kodak case. Construing Section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission Act, court held the commission was without power to order the divestment of physical property. Bethlehem
Steel case before the commission was on all fours with the Eastman case so far as the merger features were concerned.
However, the question or "Pittsburgh plus" has remained before the commission. For years the commission has been trying to break up the
practice of selling steel on the Pittsurgh base. Final attitude of the Bethlehem on this angle of the pending proceedings is expected to permit
dismissal of the complaint. Pref. Stock to Employees. $\qquad$ 76 employees ha
The corporation reports 38,776 employees have applied for 71,696 shares

Bingham Mines Co.-Consolidated Income Account.Catendar Years- (Including Eayle \& Blue Bell Mining Co.) Gross earnings--


$\$ 311,760$
64
$\$ 267,752 \quad \$ 525,379$
1924
$\$ 1,105$
$\underset{\text { Bingham Mines Co.net }}{\text { gain \& equity (before }}$

British American Tobacco Co., Ltd.-Transfer Agent. The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York has been appointed transfer agent
for American depositary receipts.-V. 125, p. 3637 .
Brooklyn-Lafayette Corp.-Two Additional Directors.Two additional directors have been elected to the board, namely, Fred-
erick $S$. Robinson, president of Parker, Robinson \& Co o, and George T . erick S. Robinson, president of Parker, Robinson \& Co., and George Tor
Ritchins, real estate officer of the American Trust Company and a director Ritchings, real estate officer of the American Trust
of the National Mortgage Co.-V. 126, p. 1356 .
-Buckeye Pipe Line Co.-2\% Extra Dividend.-
The directors have declared an extra dividend of $2 \%$ and the regular
uarterly dividend of $2 \%$ on the outstanding $\$ 10,000,000$ capital stock (par quarterly dividend of on the outstanding $\$ 10,000,000$ capital stock (par
$\$ 50$ ), both payable June 15 to holders of record April 23 . Like amounts were pald on March 15 last. No extra disbursement was made in 1927, while in
1926 an extra dividend of $2 \%$ was paid.-V. 126, p. 1203.

## Bunker Hill \& Sullivan Mining \& Concentrating Co.

 Ore mined (tons) -.. Pre mined (tons)Production revenue.
Prod. \& marketing

Operating profit-
Other income (net)-

$\qquad$

$\begin{array}{r}\$ 2,858,68 \\ \mathbf{x} 895,49 \\ \hline\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{r}\$ 3,415,092 \\ \mathbf{x} 643,223 \\ \hline\end{array}$
$2,751,006$


By-Products Coke Corp.-Dividend Disbursing Agent.-

Cadillac Motor Car Co.-New Comptroller.President L. P. Fisher, announces the apointment of W. B. Wardie as
comptroller to succeed S. O. VanArsdale.-V. 121, D. 2161 .
California Delta Farms, Inc.-Votes Default.-
Stockholders of the company at their annual meeting Mar. 20 according Stockhorders of the company at their annual meeting Mar. 20 according
to press dispatches from Los Angeles, recommended to the board or directors
the defautiting of both principal and interest on recl amation district bond the defaulting or both principal and interest on reclamation district bonds,
falling due Juy 1 next dit diretors meeting following that of the
stockholders, the recommendation was approved.
 as to whether an assessment should be levied to take care of the bond note
or let the bonds go by detanit. The ooligation amounts to $10 \%$ of the
face value of from. $\$ 2.50,000$ to $\$ 3,000.000$ bonds outstanding. Rreston Hotchisis, Sec.: George Atherton, Gen. Mgr, and Thomas Con-

 interests of the bondodolders. The Callifornalide Delta Farms better serve the
triet bonds were originally dis-
ment houses.

California Petroleum Corp.-New Directors. R. O. Holmes, President of the Texas Corp., and Roger Lapham hav
been elected directors-V. 126, p. 1816, 1666.

Callahan Zinc-Lead Co.-Annual Report.-


Canadian Eagle Oil Co., Ltd.-To Purchase Certain Assets Outside of Mexico of the Mexican Eagle Oil Co., Ltd. See latter company below.
Canadian General Electric Co., Ltd.-Annual Report.-
 Depreciation-
Approp. plant adjust.
Interest. Interest

Preferred ineome- dividends
$\xrightarrow{\text { Surplus }}$ Previous surplus
Total surplus Tnvestanents writiten off
Transfer. to gent reserv

| Profit \& loss, surplus_ |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Shs. | $\$ 2,974,872$ | $\$ 2,823,751$ | $\$ 2,749,315$ |  | $\$ 2,744,105$ |



Central Atlantic States Service Corp.-Agent.arent under voting trust a reement dated Mar. 141928 , and tran appointed of voting trust certificates for common stock. See also $V$. $126, \mathrm{p}$. 1511,
The Interstate Trust Co . has been appointed transfer agent for the $7 \%$ preferred stock.-V. $126, \mathrm{p} .1511$.

Central Oklahoma Service Co.-Bonds Offered.-Hoagland, Allum \& Co., Inc., and J. A. Ritchie \& Co., Inc., are offering at 100 and int. $\$ 1,000,0001$ st mtge. $61 / 2 \%$ gold bonds. Dated Mar. 1 1928: due Mar. 1 1938. Int. payable M. \& S. in Chicaso
and New York, without deduction for any Federal income tax not exceeding
and 2\% per annum. Mortgage wil contain provisions regarding reimburse-
 excess of 5 mills, the Maryland securities tax not in exces of 415 mills and
the Mass. income tax not in excess or $6 \%$ on the interest per annum. Red. the Mass. ncome tax not da excess or $6 \%$ on the interest per annum, Red.
al or part by lot. on 30 days notice, on any int. date, at 1021, and int.
on or before Mar. 1 1933. with successive reductions in the redemption
 $\$ 500$ and $\$ 100, \mathrm{c}^{*}$ Equitable Trust Co. Now Yo
Listed.-Listed on the Chicago Stock Exchange.
Data from Letter of C. E. Lahman, President of the Company. Company.-A Maryland corporation. Is to engagein the manufacture and

distribution, both wholesale and retail, of artificial ice and lce cream in Oklahoma City, Okla. Company is to acquire the business and properties | of Steffen Ice ree rream co., Capital Ice \& storage Co.. Crystal Ice Cream |
| :--- |
| }{ Co., Zero Ice \& Storage Co., Walbert Ice Co. and Bis Four Ice De } | ivery Co.

During
Divery
During the three preceding years the above companies together manufac
tured and sold ice and ice cream as follows:

## 

ducted the ice industry is a public utility. Properties.-The properties to be acquired include 5 ice manufacturing
plants with a daily papacity of 386 tons
 23 distributing and ice storage stations, all advantageously located through out the city, and delivery equipment consisting of 60 trucks and automo biles and 55 Wagons.
Security.- These bonds to be secured by direct first mortgage on all value of the properties to be owned by the company upon the completion o this financing. Including fixed assets apraised collectively as of Mar. 1 ,
1928, and cash working capital, has been appratsed by ophuls \& Hill. Inc.. 1928, and cash working capital, has been appratsed by Ophuls \& Hill, Inc., Capitalized -

 Earnings.-Haskins \& Sells, certified public accountants, report conSolidated income from the properties to be acquired, not including the Walbert Ice Co. properties prior to Jan. 1927, and the Crystal Ice Cream
\& Ice Co. properties prior to Mar. 1 1926, for the years ended Dec. 31 , as

Oper. exp incl. maint. \& taxes, excep
Federal income taxes................
Net income avallable for interest.
depreciation and Fed. income deperciation and Fed. income
taxual int. requirements on $\$ 1,000$. 000 bonds (this issue)............ $\$ 205.820$
$\$ 150,349$
\$172.22 Sinking Fund-Commencing Sept. 1 $\$ 65,000$
1928, the亚 equivalent annually to of bonds of this series theretofore authemitannualed (paty) of the greatest amount
be purchased or thith sinking this series may redemption price.

Management. The control and management of the company is to be Listed.-Listed on the Chicago Stock Exchange
Chicago Jefferson Fuse \& Electric Co.-Listed. The Chicago Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of 120,000 shares
mmon stock, without par value. See also V. 126, p. 1816 .
Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co.-Earnings.-
 Gen. sel. © administrative exp. (incl. transfer to
res. for Federal taxes $\$ 102,500$ for the year 1927) 3,297,405 $\quad 3,125,244$




Chickasha Cotton Oil Co.-Stock Sold.-Mitchell, Hutchins \& Co., Chicago and Chas. D. Barney \& Co. have sold at $\$ 47.50$ a share, 100,000 shares of $\$ 10$ par value capital stock. The offering represents stock purchased from individuals and does not constitute any financing on the part of the company:
Capitalization-
Caphorized.
Outstanding. Transfer azents: Guaranty Trust Co.. New York, and Foreman Trust
\& Savings Bank Chicazo. Registrars: National Bank of Commerce N. Y. City, and rilinois Merchants Trust Co., Chicago. Listing Listed on the Chicago Stock Exchange. Application will be
made to iist these shares on the New York Stock Exchange

Data from Letter of Pres. R. K. Wooten, dated March 27. Company,-Originally incorporated in Oklahoma in 1900 with an initial
authorized capital of $\$ 100.000$. In 1919, however, it became a Delaware corporation. Of its present capital $\$ 750.000$ has been paid in by stock holders and the balance has been accumulated through earnings. Upon
the completion of this financing there will be outstanding 202,500 shares of capital stock (par \$10).
Business and Business and property. - Company is engaged in the manufacture and
sale of cottonseed oil, cotton lint, baled cotton, felt, cottonseed meal sale of cottonseed oil, cotton int, baled cotton, feit, cottonseed meal
cottonseed cake and cattle feed. Oil, the principal product, is sold to such well-known concerns as Armour \& Co., Swift \& Co. Wilson \& Co. Cudahy Packing. Palmolive Peet Co., Procter \& Gamble and others.
The meal, cake and cattle feed are sold, insofar as it is ossible, direct to The meal, cake and cattle feed are sold, insorar as it is posisible, direct to
the consumer under the company's own trade names of Chickasha Prime and Chickasha Quality brands. Cake and mixe
under the name Chico patent feed concerns, among which appeart the names of Ralston Purina Co. and Quaker Oats Co. The lint and felt are sold to furniture and aurd Motor Co. Youlow Truck \& Coach Co, and others.
In addition to eight corto
In addition to eight cotton oil mills the company owns, or controls through stock ownership or otherwise. approximately owns, or controis
located at strategic points throughout Okiahomatand Texas. centring at Chicasha. Located advantageously in the same territory is a cotton oil refinery with storate tankst for both crude and refined oil, a felt plant.
storage warehouses and cattle feed pens. storage warehouses and cattle feed pens. It also operates gin equipmeni stores and some time ago organized its own gin insurance company, which
has been the means of reducing the cost of its insurance considerabiy Earnings.- Company has made a profit in each one of the 28 years of its existence excepting the fiscal year onding in 1921 , when there was a
small loss in the general period of deflation after the war The average earnings for the past four yars were s1, 195,000 , and the 86 of the company for the first seven month of its present fisal year wer
Current Position.-Current assets on June 301927 amounted to \$3,814,941 or more than eichit times current liabilitios
alone was over three times current liabilities
Dividends.-The dividend policy in the past has been favorable to the stockholders and it is the intention of the manazement to recommend to the board of directors that an initial dividend be be
paid quarterly at the rate of $\$ 3$ per share per annum.
Christie, Brown \& Co., Ltd.-Rights.
The stockholders of record April 16 will seceive tho right to subscribe on oc before May 15 to additional treasury common stock (no par value)
at $\$ 50$ per share, in the ratio of one new share for each 5 of old. The direc
to tors have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 30 c . por share on the stock will not participate in this dividend.-V. 126, p. 1512.
Collateral Bankers Inc.-Officers, \&c.-
he board and O . W . Caspersen has been elected Vice-Prected chairman of Cortland A. Willu OP Binghamten N. Y., and H President.
Caspersen, both of Now York, have been elected directors.-V. V . $126, \mathrm{p}$
Colorado Fuel \& Iron Co.-Annual Report.-

| Production (Tons)- | 192 | 192 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ironore- | 968,360 | 962, ${ }^{\text {475,197 }}$ | ${ }^{805.581}$ |  |
| Coal-Commercial sales | 1,692,695 | 1,681,363 | 1.679.463 |  |
| Coal used by company -- | 364,071 | 521,390 | 606,177 | 9 |
| Coke | 657.646 | 665.676 |  |  |
| Fimished iron a | ,262 | \$35,758,040 | \$34, 5837,135 | 839.297.321 |
| Mfz. cost sell |  |  |  |  |
| taxe | 32,355.728 | 29,794,206 | 29,166.542 | 35,145.970 |
| Net ea | \$5,907, | 963,834 | $\$ 5,370.593$ | .15 |
| Other income | 398,8 | 452,406 | 498,943 | 47 |
| tal net income | \$6,30 | \$6.416.240 | \$5,869,537 | 84.628.503 |
|  | 1.715,597 | 1,807.551 | 1.789.612 | 1.812 |
| Subs. railio |  |  | 73 |  |
| Real estat |  |  | 188. | 180,997 |
| Insuranc |  |  | 0 |  |
| Depreciatio | 2,012.885 | 1,860.274 | 6 | 7 |
| and for incoid |  |  | 135,000 |  |


 $x$ Included in expenses above. y Net income for year. $\$ 2.417,519$ stale dismantied during 1927, \$471,827; profit and loss,
sarplus, $83.839,060$.-V. 125 , p. 2535 .
Columbia Phonograph Co., Inc.-Initial Dividend.
The directors have declared an initial dividend of $\$ 4$ per share on the
canital stock, payable April 25 to holders of record April 10 .-V. 125 , p .
1978.

Commercial Credit Co., Balto.-To Finance Sales of
Willys-Overland Co. Cars.-
This company has made new contracts covering national financing of
time-payment sales of the Willys-Knight, Whippet, Fatcon-Knight and

Stearns-Knight cars on a plan which will be made available to all branches,
distributors and dealers of these companies throughout the United States. The company has assets of more than $\$ 90,000,000$ and approximately 200 local establishments throughout the country for local credit service.
Last year it haudled $\$ 204,500,000$ of accounts, notes acceptances and timeLast year it handled $\$ 204,50$
payment automobile paper.
The company has 36 operating branches, 31 of which are in the United
states and 4 in Canada and more than 50 adtional credit and service offices States and 4 in Canada and more than 50 adtional credit and service offices directly manned by its own employes and other local credit service arrange-
ments established In a close network throughout the United States. Coincidant with the closing of the new contracts, the Commercial Credit Co., absorbed and consolidated with its own the assets of the Dealers Finance Co., which was formed a few years ago by interests close to Willys-
Overland and which has been handling a considerable volume of business rem Willys-Overland branches and dealers. The Commercial Credit Co. will operate a local branch

Consolidated Coke Co.-Receivership.
the company, after the National Transportation Co. had filed an equity suit for eollection of $\$ 16,400$. Assets of the company were estimated at

Consolidated Distributors, Inc.-Expansion.This corporation, which operates a chain of 345 -cent-to- $\$ 1$ retail stores, is announced by President Jesse Froelich.
atoder its now plan of operation the corporation, while continuing its arden thools and electrical household goods. The chain oi stores, which New Encland, will be matropolitan district and others in the south and "owever, will be confined to cities of not more than 45.000 population. tion, we will be in a position to give greater value in our line for 5 cents to $\$ 1$ now have $1,000,000$ auto users as customers, most of whom will be buyers
Consolidated Film Industries, Inc.-Film Processed.-

Consolidated Laundries Corp.-New President, \&c.A. S. Jenkins, formerly Vice-President of the American Chicle Co., and
now chairman of the executive committee of the Consolidated Laundries
Corp, has been elected president of the latter company succeeding Charles Kilp, who has been elected chairman of the board.
Commentling on the company's situation to-day, Mr. Jenkins sald "the expansion program of the corporation is beinc carried out as rapidly as
possible. The new $\$ 1,000,000$ plant at 94 th Street, New York City will be completed and in operation within the next three months, and it is hoped to have it operating at $100 \%$ capacity before the end of the year. Plans
are now under consideration for the erection of additional properties in

Consumers Co.-Stock Change A pproved.The stockholders this week voted that the authorized capital stnck be
changed by eliminating the authorized $\$ 10,000,0007 \%$ prior preference of prior preference cumulative stock issuable in series; such series amnunt holders thereof to such dividends and such other rights as may be fixed
by the board of directors from time to time prior to the issuance of such series. The original series authorized by the board of directors consists of $\$ 5,000,000$ of said prior preference cumulative stock, series A $6 \%$. The
stock will be redeemable at $1071 /$ if redeemed prinr to Apr. 1930 and at
105 if redeemed after Apr. 11930 . See also V. 126, p. 1667 .

## Continental Paper \& Bag Mills Corp.-Personnel.

The directors have elected A. R, Graustein President, H. A. Sheesley Vice-President and General Manager, Owen Shepherd Vice-President and
Treasurer, and E.G. Sagendorff Secretary of the corporation. Mr. rraustein, who is chairman of the Board of the Announcement was also made of the appointment of H. A. Sheesley, and the appointment of Murray W. Dodgers of the executive commmittee and the appointment of Murray W. Dodge Chairman, B. A. Tomplins
Vice-Chairman and Messrs. Sheesley, Weaver and Shepherd to the finance committee.
The stockholders on March 27 increased the board of directors from clsas, I. Kuhe, Allen Curtis Murray W. Dodge B. Araustein, Herman
heesley, H. R. Weaver and Owen Shpeherd.- V . 126, p. 1667 .
At a special meeting the stockholders finally approved the increase in the
apital stock to $£ 32,000.000$ from $£ 20.000,000$ by the issue to the common capital stock to $£ 32,000,000$ from $£ 20,000,000$ by the issue to the common
stockholdars of $12,000,000$ common shares at the rate of one common stockholders of $12,000,000$ common shares at the rate

Cuban-Dominican Sugar Co.-Bonds Called.The National City Bank of New York, as trustee, 55 Wall St, N. Y.
$71 / 2 \%$ wold redeem on May 1 next, $\$ 113,500$ of 1st lien $20-\mathrm{year}$ sinking fund
7 due Nov. 11944, at 110 and int.-V. 125, p. 1844 .

Cuneo Press, Inc. (of Ill.).-Preferred Dividends.
The directors have declared two quarterly dividends of $15 / \%$ on the $61 / 2 \%$ pref. stock, payable June 15 and Sept. 15 to holders of record June
1 and Sept. 1 , respectively. An initial quarterly dividend of $15 \%$ was
paid on this issue on March.

Curtiss Aeroplane Export Corp.-Initial Pref. Divi-dend.-
The directors have declared an initial quarterly dividend of $11 / 2 \%$ on
he $6 \%$ cumul. pref. stock, payable April 15 to holders of record March 31 . the $6 \%$ cumul. pref. st
$-\mathrm{V} .126, \mathrm{p}, 257,420$

Curtiss Aeroplane \& Motor Co., Inc.-Rights.subscribe on or before May 10 for 72,686 additional shares of right to stock (no par value) at $\$ 52.0$ per share, in the ratio of one new share for
each 3 shares held. The proceeds are to be used for the retirement of the outstanding $\$ 2.523,100$ preferred stock, on June 6 at $\$ 141.50$ per share
jus accrued dividend from Jan. I to June 5 amounting to $\$ 3$ per share.
Diamond Motor Parts Co., St. Cloud, Minn.-Merger.
Distributors Discount Corp.-Notes Offered.-Manufacturers Trust Co., Redmond \& Co., Bertles, Rawls \& Donaldson, Inc., New York; Mercantile Trust Co., St. Louis; Mitchell, Hutchins \& Co., Chicago; Manufacturers \& Traders Peoples Trust Co., Buffalo, and Financial \& Industrial Securities Corp., New York, are offering at $991 / 4$ and int., to yield over $51 / 2 \% \$ 5,000,0003$-year $51 / 4 \%$ collateral trust gold notes. Unconditionally guaranteed by endorsement by Industrial Finance Corp.
Dated Feb. 1 1928; due Feb. 1 1931. Red. all or part on 30 days' notice,
101 and int. if red, on or before Aug. 11929 ; thereafter and on or before Aug. 11930 at $1001 / 2$ and int. thereafter at par and int. Denom. $\$ 1,000$
and $\$ 500 \mathrm{c}^{*}$. Interest payable F. \& A. Without deduction for Federal ncome tax not in excess of $2 \%$. Certain Calif., Conn., District of Colum-
bia, Maryland, Mass, Michigan and Penn, taxes refundable upon timely
and proper application. Principal and interest payable at the principal and proper application Principal and interest payable at the principal
office of Central Union Trust Co., New York, trustee. Industrial Finance
Data from Letter of Arthur J. Morris, Chairman of the Board. Corporation.-Organized in New York with a capital of $\$ 1,000$ paid-in
in cash. Is controlled and its cperations supervised by Industrial Finance in corp.

The Discount Corporation will purchase from responsible distributors
and manufacturers selected receivables secured by endorsement repurchase agreements and(or) by liens on merchandise. It already has a contract, containing repurchase provisions, which assures the employment of its cash resources, realized from the sale of these notes and its caplta requirements of these Notes
Security.- Notes are a direct obligation of corporation and aresecured by
pledge of (i) selected receivab pledge of (1) selected receivables of the type and secured as describsd above of the par ampunt of notes issued against them and subject to further 1 imi tations as set forth in the Indenture securing these notes, and (or) (2) eask or certificates of deposit in an amount equal to the par amount of notes
outstanding and not otherwise secured; all as more fully described in the indenture.
number oceivables, pledged with the trustee, are the obligations of a large number of responsible buyers of merchandise, thus creating a widely diver sified security. In order to facilitate the mechanics of handling so many
pieces of collateral, Including necessary substitutions and releases for eel lection, the trustee has appointed Industrial Finanee Corp. its agent, and
has lodged these receivables with that corporation as custodian. Tho has lodged these receivables with that corporation as custodian. Th
collateral is subject to the control of the trustee at all times and quartery certified statements concerning it will be rendered to the trustee by independent auditors.
The trust indenture provides that the Discount corporation shall main least one-fifth of its outstanding funded debt and at least one-sixth of al As additional security for these notes, industrial Finance Corp. has
guaranteed them unconditionally as to principal and interest by endorse accompanying the letter describing these notes, shows that corporation te The Guarantor corporation was incorp. in 1914 under the laws of the State of irginia primarily to aid in the organization and to supervise the
operation of Moris Plan banks and companies. Since 1919 . it has been successfully engaged in the financing of receivables either directly or throug
(E. I.) du Pont de Ne
rs \& Co.-Rights Expire holders of record Mar. 29 to subscribe for 101,575 additional shares of $6 \%$ non-voting debenture stock at $\$ 115$ per share will expire on Apr. 25.

Payment in full for all subscriptions must be made at the office of J. P. Morgan \& Co., 23 W all St., N. Y. City, in New York funds
Proceeds from the sale of this debenture stock will be employed to reimburse the treasury of the company for recent capital outlays in connection with the expansion of plants and business and to provide funds for expansion in the rayon synthetic ammonia and other industries.-V. 126, p. 1818.

Durant Motors Inc. (and Subs.).-Earnings.-

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
8 \text { Mos.End. } & \text { Calendar Years- } \\
\text { Aug. } 31 \text { '27. } & 1926 .
\end{array}
$$

Gross profit (after deducting all mfg

| exp. except prov. for deprec. \& inci. |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| profit from freight equalization) | $\$ 3,759,119$ | $\$ 5,555,130$ | $\$ 5,390,917$ |
| operating expenses.........................355,692 | $6,230,211$ | $7,336,779$ |  |


| Net income from operations. | $\$ 403,427$ |  | loss $\$ 675,081 \mathrm{loss} \$ 1945863$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Other deductions less other income_* $\begin{array}{r}\$ 403,427 \\ -\quad 2,832,014 \\ 1,157,060 \\ \hline\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r}\text { oss } 8675,081 \\ 1,008,285 \\ 1,755,710 \\ 5,398 \\ \hline\end{array}$

$\qquad$ | Net loss for the period |
| :--- |
| \# Includes for year 1925 profit of $\$ 3,618,649$ | $1927, \$ 3,666,897$ for loss on account with and commitments of affiliated company and $\$ 726,075$ received on cancellation of profit partic, contract. No provision has been made in the fore roing for accrued divs. on the

pref. stock of a subsidiary company in the hands of the public, that company having a deficit from operations.
 Add surp. of sub. companies not reflected in parent company's
book valuation of investments in such companies............... $5,127,624$

$\begin{array}{lr}\text { Add: Recoveries on account written off in prior years............ } & 851,966 \\ \text { Adjustment of res. for cont'g'cies, disc. on bds. re-purch, \&c... } & 82,019\end{array}$
Totuct Net loss, year ended Dec. 311925
$\$ 30,951,458$
$2,632,058$
Deduct Net loss, year ended Dec. 311925.
Year ended Dec. 31 1926 $2,632,058$
$3,444,474$
$3,618,449$
8 months ended Aug. $311927 \ldots$
Writing off participating contracts. $3,444,474$
$17,615,169$
Writing off tools, patterns, development expenses, appreciation
Adjustment to put treasury stock on basis of issue price and
Adj. of inventories, doubtful acts.,. prior year exp., \&ce........................
Divs. paid to minority interest

### 4.680.604

Divs. paid to minority interest s to book value Aug. 311927 $1,104,659$
$1,175,024$
$2,627,999$
50,000

Add: Adj, to eliminate inter-co, duplication \& items
Minority interest in subsidiaries' surplus-Less deficit of sub-
sidiaries applicable to minority interests.
57,148 sidaries applicable to minority interes

89,813,061
Eddy Paper Corp.-Bonds Called.-
All of the outstanding 1st mitge. $71 / 2 \%$ bonds, due May 1 1931, have
been called for payment May 1 next at 104 and int. $\nabla .124$, p. 3216,
Eitingon Schild Co., Inc.-Common Stock Listed.-
There have been placed on the Boston Stock txchange list 400,000 shares
(authorized 600,000 shares) common stock with authority to add thereto on notice of issuance and payment in full, 50,000 additional shares. The stock as issued is full paid and non-assessable and no personal liability
attaches to ownership. See also V. 126, p. 1669 .

Federal-Brandes Inc.-Meeting Adjourned.-
The special meeting of stockholders called and held on Mar. 21 for the purpose of considering and acting on the proposed amendments to the
amended certificate of incorporation specified in the notice of said meeting, and from time to time adjourned, has been again adjourned to meet on
Mar. 31 1928. (See details in V. 126, p. 1669.)

Firemen's Insiurance Co. of Newark, N. J.-Stock Inc. The stockholders will rote shortly on increasing the authorized capital
stock (par $\$ 10$ ) from $\$ 10,000,000$ to $\$ 15,000,000$. This increase, it is stated, is in connection with the proposed acquisition of the Metropolitan Casualty Insurance Co. of New York on the basis of nine shares of Firemen's
stock for each five shares of Metropolitan stock of $\$ 25$ par value.-V. 126 .
p. 1670 .

Fisk Rubber Co.-New Directors.-
Rober MeGaw and G. S, Mills have been added to the board.-V
Foote-Burt Co., Cleveland.-Initial Dividends.-
The directors have declared initial quarterly dividends of 25 cents per share on the class A stock or no par value, and $13, \%$ on the $7 \%$ pref. stock.
both payable April 2 to holders of record March 26 . (See also consolida-
tion plan in V. 125, p. 3068 .).-V. 125, p. 3648 .

Ford Motor Co., Detroit.-To Increase Output.In an announcement made on March 26, Henry Ford stated that, be-
inning next week, production of Ford cars would reach the 2.000 a day approximately 1,500 . Mr . Ford says: April 1 , half of our assembly plants in the United States will be in operation. By July 1 we expect to have every assembly
plant in the country producing some new cars. "We are turning out units for the new cars in daily increasing numbers that will be producing April 1 . will require the greater portion of these parts, but some of them will be sent to stock up the remaining plants around the
country preparatory to turning out assembled cars everywhere in the
United States. United Anther problem that is being solved quickly is the stocking of dealers
with service parts. Every, dealer soon will have a complete set of parts
on hand Many with service parts. Every. dealer soon will hav
Fraser Companies, Ltd.-25-Cent Common Dividend.no par value common stock payable April 2 to holders of pecord March 20 .
This dividend is equivalent to $\$ 3$ per share per annum on the old common

Frink Corp., New York.-Dividend No. 2.
The corporation has declared dividend No. 2 on the pref. stock, amounting
\$1 per share, payable Apr. 2 to holders of ecocrd Mar. $26 .-\mathrm{V}, 125$. p. 2816
Gardner Motor Car Co., Inc.-Par Value Changed, \&c.The stockhol.ers on Mar. 13 voted to change the authorized capital
stock from 300,000 shares of no par value to 300,000 shares of $\$ 5$ par value, Shipments for the first two months of 1928 reached 600 cars against 410
40 . for the same period in 1927 , according to President Russell E. Gardner,
Jr. New dealens and distributors are being added at the rate or 50 per
Net month
The company has been awarded a contract for 500 chasses to be de-
livered by June 1 to a large St. Louis ambulance company. The Gardner livered by June 1 to a large St. Louis ambulance company. The Gardner
company also is considering an inquiry from another ambulance concern
for 250 additional chasses.- V . 126 . p . 1207 .

## G-B Theaters Corp.-Listing.-

 The Boston Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of $\$ 750,0001$ stref. mtye. sinking fund $61 / \%$ series A gold bonds, dated Mar. 1 1926, $\&$ ref. mtge. sinking fund $61 / \%$ series
and due Mar. 11956 .-V. 123, p. 1120 .
General Laundry Machinery Corp.-Unfilled Orders.The corporation reports unfilled orders on the books as of Mar. 15 as
$210 \%$ in excess of the volume as of Jan. 1.-V.125. p. 1845.
General Motors Corp.-Chairman Raskob Says Company Should Earn $\$ 9$ a Share for Half Year-Expects Current Operations, Now Running $30 \%$ Ahead, to Continue.-The following is from the "Wall Street Journal"" of March 24: "General Motors Corp. will earn approximately $\$ 70.000 .000$ after all charges and Federal taxes in the first quarter of this year. or the equivalent
of 54 a share and should show around 89 a share for the first six months this year., said John J. Raskob, Chairman of the finance committee, before
his departure for Furope on the S. S . Duilio. "Our current operations," he said, "are running $30 \%$ ahead of the
corresponding period of 1927 and 1 should not be surprised to see this rate Commenting on the recent appreciation in General Motors shares, Mr. Commenting on the recent appreciation in General Motors shares. Mr.
Raskob said that in his opinion the present price level was well justified
and that, provided the market held up, General Motors stock was bound and that, pr
to go higher.
GGeneral Motors shares, according to the Dow, Jones \& Co. averages,",
Mr . Raskob remarked. "should sell at 15 times earning power or in the
 at approximately 12 times current earnins. In rexard to any incense ind this was a question for the directors to decide. but that it was the established policy of General
Motors Corp. to return to stockholders approximately $60 \%$ of earnings.
The New York "Times" March 25, in its news columns, also quoted Mr. Raskob as saying:
Since the first of the year the automotive industry has increased its operations at a rate which indicates that all former records will be broken
by production in 1928. The buying public is responding in a most satisby production in 1928 . The buying public is responding in a most satis-
factory manner to the greater values which are being offered.
 ness. Our sales are running about $25 \%$ ahead of the corresponding period
of 1927 I consider this showing remarkable in view of the records which has made during the past few years.
greater than ever before, earnings are establishing new records. Profits during the first quarter of the year should exceed those of any corresponding Our business in foreign countries is also showing large gains. We are steadily increasing our facilities abroad. Last year our foreign business was
valued at more than $\$ 170,000,000$. which was more than eight times the valued at more than $\$ 170,000,000$. which was more than eight times the
volume done five years ago. We are now represented in 104 countries

General Stockyards Corp.-Initial Dividends.The directors have declared initial guarterly dividends of $\$ 1.50$ per share on the no par conv. pref. stock and 50 cents per share on the no par. com-
mon stock, both payable May 1 to holders of record Apr. 16 . See offering of pref. stock in V. 126, p. 586 .
(A. C.) Gilbert Co., New Haven, Conn.-Stock Offered. -Shields \& Co., New York, are offering 25,000 shares of preference stock (with warrants) in units of 1 share of pref. and $1 / 2$ share of common at $\$ 55.75$ and div.
Preference stock is preferred as to cumul. divs. at the rate of $\$ 3.50$ per
share per annum, and upon dissolution or liquidation, whether voluntary share per annum, and upon dissolution or liquidation, whether voluntary
or involuntary, as to assets up to 552.50 per share and divs. Divs, payable or involuntary. as to assets up to $\$ 52.50$ per share and divs. Divs. payable
Q.-. (accrung from April 1 A 1988 Red all or part on any div. date on
60 days' notice at $\$ 52.50$ per share and divs. Divs. exempt from present Q.-J. (accruing at $\$ 52.50$ per share and divs. Divs. exempt from present
Cot days notice
normal Federal income tax. Transfer agent, Chase National Bank of the normal Federal income tax. Transfer agent, Chase Nat.
City of New York. Registrar, National Park Bank of N
Data from Letter of A. C. Gilbert.
Company.-Is being organized in Maryland to acquire the business and pany manufactures the "polar cub" line of electrical appliances, including
 construction toys, tool chests for children and other devices of an educa-
tional nature. These products are sold throughout the country, and in forere
ware ware stores, toy shops and electrical appliance stores. Company has
approximately 5,000 active accounts on its books, but the total number of retain outlets for its products is much greater, since a large part of its distribution is through wholesale houses. The business of the company was estabished in 1909. Company's plant, located in New Haven, Conn., occupies 160.000 square feet of floor space:
It is equipped with modern machinery for every process in the manufacture It is equipped with modern machinery for every process in the manufacture
of the company's products. A large addition was completed in 1927 . More than 700 persons are employed by , the company.
Earnings. In no year since erector" was placed on tharket, with
Me one exception, has the company failed to earn a profit from operations.
Net profits, after all charges including Federal income taxes for the three years ended Dec. 31 1927 have been as forlows:
Net Profit Per Share Times Pref. Div. Per Share

Net profits for 1927 were $\$ 296,280$, equivalent to 3.38 times annual aiv.
requirements of $\$ 87,500$ on the 25,000 shares of pref. stock, presently to be
outstanding, and after provision for such div. requirements, to $\mathbf{\$ 2 . 0 8}$ pe
share on the 100,000 shares of no par value com, stock presently to be outstanding. Such net profits for the three years ended Dec. 311927 average $\$ 244,693$
per annum, equivalent to 2.79 times annual div. requirements on the pref per annum, equivalent to 2.79 times annual div. requirements on the pref.
stock presently to be outstanding, and after provion for such requirements, to $\$ 1.57$ per share of common stock.
Balance Sheet. -The balance sheet as at Dec. 31 1927, as adjusted, shows a ratio of current assets to current liabilititios of more than 4 to 1 . Property
and plant, carried on the balacne sheet at a depreciated book value of $\$ 523$ and plant, carried on the balacne sheet at a depreciated book value of $\$ 523,1$.
935 have been appraised at a net sound value of $\$ 1,014,672$. Good-wili, patents and trade-marks are carried in the balance sheet at a nominal value
of $\$ 1$, although approximately $\$ 1,500,000$ has been expended by the company for advertising alone.
Preference stock (no par value)
Common stock (no par value) $\qquad$ Authorized.
25.000 shs. Outstanding
25.000 shs Common stock (no par value)
$* 12,500$ shares reserved for $\qquad$ 25.000 shs.
112.500 shs . 25.000 shs
100.000 shs . All of the preference stock and common stock to be presently outstanding will be issued in payment for, or to provide funds for the pay-
ment for, the acquisition of the business and property of the existing company, and will not provide additional capital for the conduct of the busiSinfing Fund. Certificate of incorporation will provide that on July 1
1929 and annually thereafter a sinking fund of $10 \%$ of the net earnings of the company in the preceding calendar year, shall be applied tot the redemp-
ion of this preference stock at not exceeding $\$ 5250$ per share and accrued tion of this preference stock at not exceeding $\$ 52.50$ per share and accrued
dividends. Company will have the privilege of surrendering preference stock to the sinking fund in lieu or cash.
Common Slock Purchase Warrants.-E be accompanied by a non-detachabie warrant entitiling the holder to purany time on or before April 1 1933. In case company at $\$ 25$ per share at hares of common stock as a stock dividend or on a division of shares, warrant adjustments will be made as spovided it the certificate of incorpo-
ration in the mumber of shares called for by the warrant and (or) in the
subscription price per share.-V. 110 , p. 974 .
Gill Mfg. Co. of Illinois.-Consolidation.-
The Diamond Motor Parus Co., St. Cloud, Minn, has formed a merger
With the Gll Mfy. Coo, Chicago, and the Schleider Mfg. Co., Detroit
 discontinued, machinery and stocks being moved to St. Cloud. This
merger brings to the Diamond company two new lines-piston rings and George O. Bouthinon is President and Treasurer of the Dlamond company;
E. J. Smith, formerly of the Gill Mifg. Co., is Vice-President in Charge of Sales: V. W. Schleider, formerly Vice-President of the Schledder MPg. Co..
Secretary, in Charge of Equipment.-V.

Gimbel Bros., Inc.-Annual Report (Incl. Sub. Cos.).Net sales of goods
$\times$ Cost of $x$ Cost of goods sold
Federal income tax

 a Includes sales of the Pitstsburgh store
Kaufmann \&aer Co. acquired in Feb. 1926
$\times$ Incl. selling, operating and admin. exp., less miscell. earnings.
y Includes other income of $\$ 1,001,000$, being proceeds from insurance Common Stock and Surplus Account.-(a) General surpus Feb 11927
 redemption of preferred stock over premium paid in repurchase, \$53,258; since Jan. 151928 as as Gimbel Brothers, Pittsburgh. $\$ 550,000$; balance Jan. ${ }^{31} 11928, \$ 18,236,841$. ${ }^{3}$ Property surplus, balance Feb. 1 1927, $\$ 9,664,765$, depreciation and amortization of increased values resulting from property, appraisals, $s 130,-$
843 ; balance Jan. $31.1928, \$ 9,53,922$; common capital stock $(622,500$ shares of no par value, issued and outstanding) at a stated value of $\$ 3$.
112,500 ; total transferred to account No. $1, \$ 30,883,263$.-V. 126, p. 112.
(B. F.) Goodrich Co.-To Increase Common Stock.-
 The proposed increase is for the purpose of making possible the instituupon at the last meeting of the directors.

New President etc.-
J. D. Tew has been elected President succeeding Harry Hough. Mr.
Tew, formerly first vice-president, was succeeded in that office by T. G: T. B, works manager. Mr. Hough will continue as a director. T. B. Tomkinson, comptroller, and V I. Montenyohl, treasurer, have

Gorham Mfg. Co.-Wipes Out Dividend Accruals.The directors have deciared a dividend of \$12.25 per share on the $7 \%$
preferred stock, payable May 1 to holders of record April 16 . This clears up all accumulations on the stock. The first distribution on the pref. stock was $\$ 8.75$ per share on account of accurals made on June 11927.
Since the latter date quarterly dividends of $\$ 1.75$ per share have been pald.

Gould
Gould Coupler Co.-Annual Report.-
Gross profit frome Ancome Account Year Ended Dec. 311927.

- $\quad \$ 1,054,585$

Total income-- -
 515,41

226,39 | 60,000 |
| :--- |
| 281,240 |

Net to surplus
$-\mathrm{V} .126, \mathrm{p} .878$.

## Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting \& Power Co.,

 Ltd.- $\$ 1$ Dividend.-The directors have declared a cash distribution of \$1 a share payable
May 1 to holders of record April 13 . The last previous distribution was \$1 May 1 to holders of record April 13 . The last previous distribution was $\$ 1$
a share made on July 11927 . which was the first payment since May 1919 . (See V. 125, p. 1717.).-V. 125, p. 3649.
Guaranty Co. of New Jersey.-Initial Dividend.-
The directors have declared an initial quarterly dividend of $1 \%$ payable The and the stockholders also said: "In view of the fac that about oneemalr of the funds of the company have only been paid in
for a very short time, the dividend is lower than may be expected in the for a very short time, the
future. $\mathrm{V} .124, \mathrm{p} .1518$.
(Charles) Gurd \& Co., Ltd., Montreal.-Rights.Directors have decided to offer to the common stockholders of record
Apr. 1 the right to subscribe on or before Apr. 30 for $74162-3$ shares without par yalue of unissued common stock pro rata according to their respective
holdings at $\$ 70$ per share, payable in cash. Subscriptions are payable the Montreal Trust Co., Montreal, Canad

Hatfield-Reliance Coal Co.-Changes Name.


Calendar YearsOperating expenses.

Total. Tepxetion
Tnterest.-
Int


Balance, surplus
hares or capptal outstanding (par $\$ 25$ Earns. per sh. on cap
cludectuding $\$ 2.948$
cluding costs.

1924. $172.481,560$
$108,099,026$

1 \begin{tabular}{l}
$108.099,526$ <br>
\hline 648 <br>
\hline

 

$64,382.534$ <br>
$4,373,233$ <br>
\hline

 

68.755,767 <br>
\hline 32.51 .540 <br>
$13.053,038$ <br>
$4,021,395$ <br>
\hline
\end{tabular} $13,707,627$

$6,637,985$\(\overline{$$
\begin{array}{c}35,098.078 \\
6,598,271\end{array}
$$} \overline{\begin{array}{r}35,000,761 <br>

6,554,731\end{array}}\)| $19,166,795$ |
| :---: |
| $6,523,230$ | $\frac{\cdots \cdots \cdots-}{7,069,642} \frac{2,523,943}{25,975,864} \frac{\cdots \cdots+-}{28,446,029} \frac{\cdots-\cdots}{12,643,565}$ $\begin{array}{rrrr}4,450,116 & 4,414,716 & 4,390,716 & 4,358,116 \\ \$ 3.08 & 8,74,565\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lll}\$ 3.08 \\ \text { appreciation in value of inventories (oil). } & \$ 1.39 \\ \text { y } \\ \text { In- }\end{array}$ Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31.



\section*{| Total_...... 552,834,030 |
| :--- |
| $-\mathrm{V} .126, \mathrm{p} .421 .337,143$ |$\quad$ Total_....... $\overline{552,834,030} \overline{499,337,143}$}

Hatfield-Campbell Creek Coal Co.-Bonds Offered.W. E. Hutton \& Co., First National Bank, the Fifth Third Union Co. and the Central Trust Co., Cincinnati, O., are offering at 100 and int. $\$ 1,250,000$ 1st $\mathrm{mtge} .61 / 2 \%$ sinking
fund gold bonds.
Dated Mar. ${ }^{1}$ (1928; due Mar. ${ }^{1} 1948$. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Principa
and int. payable (M. 8 .) at Fifth Third Union Trust Co. Ohlo, sinking fund trustee. Red, all or part, on any int. date upon 30
days notice, at 105 and int. If red. on or before Sept. 1 disi, and the
 and in third and each succeeding year a minimum of $\$ 50,000$ second year sum based upon five cents per ton on all coal mined during the year. Kan-
awha Banking \& Trust Co., Charleston, W Vand Data from Letter of J. T. Hatfield, Chairman tree.
History.-The Hatfield Reliance Coal Co. upon and Irvin Davis, Pres. accuired a number of producing mines, coal transportanization in 1924
sales and distribution sales and distribution properties then generally known astation companies,
Hatfield Coal and Transportation interests operated over along period, in some interests, which had been suches for more than 40 successfunl
The company has just plants company ond has just completed the pasestrof the Campere of all the years. current oblizations, for $\$ 2,311,085$. This company and its pubject to it The name of the Hatrield-Relliance Cool more than 60 years.
to the Hatfield-Campbell Creek Coal Co
Purpose- Proceeds from the sale of these bonds, together with shareholders at par, providide funds for purchase of the by the compant's Cony to it it Co. as above set out. The engineers who have recently exars Creek Coal
properties report a conservative valuation of the Comed the ties of $\$ 2,160,287$ in excess of the purchase price, and also place a net de
preclated valuc of $\$ 2607$ pol whlach they are carried on the books on the combined property than that at
Properties. The ming Virginia and Kentucky and have a present daily production of an Wext mines of over 10,000 facilities for a possible daily output from the present acres owned in fee, and favorampane lony term teases an on apporoximately 12,910
acres. These coai reserves contain acres. These coai reserves contain approximately approximately 7,227
recoverable coal in West VIrcinia and Kenten dally output, will last 60 years or more. Balance Sheet.-Consolidated balar
fiving effect to this financing and purchase, shows current assets of si after Junior to the first mortyage of $\$ 354,585$; and total assets of $\$ 7,897,101$. of $\$ 3,150,973$ malking a totai net a worth per bomon capital stock and surplus Earnings.-The combined net earnings of the Campbell's Creek Coal Co. Including provision for Federal income taxes show a steady inds before figures for the past three years are as follows: in the industry. The

Thus during the past three years the average net earnings were equal to
over 4.4 times maximum interest
pany elther in bondse sinking fund payments may be made by the comparpose of purchasing bonds at not more than the redemption it cash for the
por Listino.-Application will be made to list the bonds on the Cincinnati
Holly Sugar Co.-Meeting Postponed.-
The special meeting of the stockholders, scheduled for Mar. 28 , has been
postponed until Apr. 4 . The meeting was for the purpose or proposed recapitalization plan. (see V. 126, p. 1515).-V. 126, p. 1820 . F .

Honolulu Consolidated Oil Co.-Annual Report.Oparating incoars-
Othe incol Other income...\$5,287.776

302,549 | 1926. |
| :--- |
| $\$ 6,391,650$ |
| 251,442 |
| $\$ 6,643,092$ |


 Reserese, for depreciation
Depletion reser
 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Ealns, per she on } 944,9000 \\ \text { Eal }\end{array} \$ 328,796 \quad \$ 1,008,452 ~ \$ 1,384,850 \quad \$ 967,081$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\begin{array}{l}\text { Earns. } \\ \text { shs. cap. stik. (par } \\ \text {-V. } \\ \text { - } 125, \text { p. }\end{array} & \$ 10 \text { ) } & \$ 3.35 & \$ 4.12 & \$ 3.72 & \$ 3.12\end{array}$
House Financing Corp., Detroit.-Debentures Called, debentures, dated May 11924 , at par and ind int. Payment will be made at the Any or all of the gold debentures called will be taken up at 100 and int. to date of payment, upon presentation and surrender thereof at the office
of the trustee at any time prior to May 1.-V. 123, p. 2146.

Hudson River Navigation Corp.-Passenger Serv. to Open. Rassenger service on the Hudson River between New York and Albany
and Tro wil open for the season oor Aprill When the Troman" and
"Rensselaer" of the Hudson River Night Line begin their regular schedil Rensselaer" of the Hudson River Night Line begin their regular schedule first sailing northbound from Naw York will be on April 1 , and the first
sailing southbound on April 2. Freight service on the
stind steamers, "Cohose", and "Green Island," has been in operation since
March 19.-V. 126 , p. 1821.
Hupp Motor Car Corp.-21/2\% Stock Dividend.- The directors on Mar. 27 declared an initial quarterly $21 / 2 \%$ stock dividend in addition to the regular quarterly cash dividend of 35 c . per share on the common stock, par $\$ 10$, both paya ble May 1 to holders of record Apr. 14. On March 151923 The company sold 8,836 cars in the paid tist two months of this year com-
pared with 6,855 in the sin

## Number of cars sol

## Not sales

Operating income
Other income-.....
Total income

(Geo. P.) Ide \& Co., Inc.-Plan of Recapitalization.the preferred stock deposit arreement stack having been deposited under
committee (below) and holders of the date 3 . 1928 , between the prepared and adopted the following plan of recapitalization and recom
mends that the holders of the preferred stock ascen The plan has been approved and recommended to the holders of the The plan will have the full support of holders of more than two-thirds of Cilliam C. Feathers, Ralph Hunter, and Faris. R. Rumenthal, J. O. Eaton, Digest of Plan Dated Mar. 151928.
Present Capitalization of the Company.- The amount of capital with which
the company carries on business as stated in the certifificate of incorpor poration is $\$ 3,275.000$ represented by:
 As of Dec. 31 1927, the company had dividends in arrears on its taking into account sald dividends in arrears) of mapital deficit (without reducod to an amount at least equal to the sum of the of capital is to be reduced to an amount at least equal to the sum of the aggreagate par value
of all issued shares having par value plus $\$ 1$ in respect of every issur
with without par value, plus such amounts as from time to time by resolution orss than $\$ 2.128 .600$, whech, when the plan shall have been fully in consumt-
mated, will be represented by:
 Premerred stock (no par)
Common stock
y The number of shares to io issued may be increased by the issue of adin respect ithereof. in This class of stock is to be retired by exchall rights the participating preferred stock as provided. stock will be disposed of by the issue of stock, the canital deficit preferred eliminated, and the company, on the basis of its balance sheet as of Dec bill to the plan thereby agree tent to which earned surplus would be so available.
It will thus be seen that the present preferred stock of to remain undisturbed except to the extent that it is voluntarily exchanged also is to remain undi has been deposited under a voting trust agreement.
Terms of Recapitalization. Holders of the
become parties to the plan upon (1) the consume preferred stock who compliance by the holders with the terms and conditions of the plan, (2) the certificates of deposit issued to them under the deposit plan and
and (3) surrender of such certificates accompanied by separate instrumeates of deposit duly endorsed in blank or
to receive, as and when issued and ready for fment in blank will be entitled respective shares of the present preferred stock deposited under the for their ${ }_{2}$ agreement and in full satisfaction of all their rights in respect thereof present preferred stock so deposited. preferred stock for each share of the vears furndend bearing and non-vo years from its date, with other scrip representing in the aggreate the two the number of full she full shares of the participating preferred stec eright in respect of fractions of shares. The plan makes no provision for holders of the present preferred stock Participating Preferred Stock.-The authorized
stock is to consist of approximately 56,280 shares without par value preferred shall be entitied to receive regular dividends at the rate of $\$ 3$ per share per terly dividend period in which issued y from the beyinning of the quarupon the present preferred stock or the common stock For shall be paid three years from the approximate date of filing the certificate ander which
the participating preferred stock is shall be non-cumulative, whether or not eareated, such regular dividends year during the three year period. From and after the date of cumulation
the regular dividend shall be cumulative be the first day after the expiration of such three vear of cumulation shall After the full cumulative dividends upon the participating preferred
stock up to the end of the then current thar have been declared and paid or provided quarterly dividend period shall
and paid upon the dividends may be declared and paid upon the other classes of stock of the company, pursuant dared case additional dividends shall be declared un respect thereof, but in that stock equal to one-half of the amount that shall be declared upon preferred class of stock of the company until the aggregate of the additional dividends shall equal s1. of the participating preferred stock shall be entitled to receive ber of shares
distribution common stock, $\$ 55$ per share holders of the present preferred stock or the annum from the date of accemulation arount equal the be suian per share per
dividend period in which such shares shall have been ing of the quarterly
she upon such liguidation or dissolution less the amount of time of payment dends paid thereon from such date of cumulatinount of any regular divitime or in part from time time to stock shall be redeemable in whole at any
published notice, upon not less than 30 days previous per annum from the date of cumulation, or the besinning to $\$ 3$ per share dividend period in which such shares shall have been issued if such shares
shall have been issued after the date of cumulation to tion, less the amount of any regular dividends paid thereon after such date-
the date of cumulation preferred stock is to have no voting rights prior to that, if at any time after the date of cumulation dividends thereon for four
quarterly dividend periods for said stock have not been paid or provided
for, the holders thereof shall be entitled to elect a majority of the board of iirectors Company shall not, however, without the affirmative vote or the written
consent of at least two-thirds of the amount of outstanding participating preferred stock, (a) create or permit any subsidiary company to create
any mortgage or other lien upon its real property or the real property of pose except purchase money mortzages or liens upon property acquired after the creation of such stock, mortgages on property acquired after said
date assumed in connection with the acquisition of such property, and
 and-or its subsidiarices; (b) create or istae. or permit any or subsidiary com-
and pany to create or issue bonds, notes or other evidences of indebtedness
maturing later than one year after the issue thereof except by the unanimous approval of the entire board of directors given in writing or by vote at a 2
meeting of such board; (c) create or issue any shares of stock in addition to those which shall be authorized when the plan shall have been conover the partictitating preferred stock, or permit any subsidiary company
to create or issue additional shares of stock unless the company, simultaneously with such issue, shall accuire its proportionate share thereof.. the
Management. Management. As a result of its study of the company's probiems the
committee determined that it was of the utmost importance that the conduct and development of the company's business be placed under the close
supervision of a small group of men who had had a long and succesfful connection with the industry or for other reasons were participuan qualiconstitution of an executive committee of the board of directors with authority to manage the anairs of the company during intervals between meetinfrom time to time determine. Through the efforts of the committee, the services of several new men whom the committee believes are parts business in conformity with the new policy have been obtained. Louis
B. Tim (a former Vice-Pres. of Manhattan Shirt Co.). Ralph Hunter (a member of the firm of Hall, Hartwell \& Co.), Troy, N. Y.., and Philip H. Durer, have been elected to the board of directors and the executive com-
mittee, and Arthur Schwab, is now engaged in studying the company's business with a view to promoting as many economies as possible. Voting Trust.- In order to insure a continuity of policy and management company's stock to continue for a period of five years. The voting trustees
are Faris R. Russell (a Vice-Pres. of National Bank of Commerce in New York), J. O. Eaton (a member of the firm of Otis \& Co. of Cleveland) and William. C. Feathers (Pres. of Manufacturers National Bank, Troy, N. Y.)
Depositary. Holders of present preferred stock may become parties to the plan by depositing the certificater for their stock budeome the deposit 31 Nassau St. New York City, on or before April 41928 .
Expenses.-All expenses of the committee and the depositary in connection with the preparation and approval of the plan or otherwise, in to be a charge of the company. Until paid by the company, however. such expenses and the compensation of the depositary shall constitute a charge upon al the stocks which shall become subject to the plan. The
members of the committee have agreed that they will forego any commembers of the committes
pensation for their services.



Illinois Coal Corp.-Sale Ordered.-
Federal Judge Walter C. Lincles, at Danville, III., has ordered the sale of the assets of the defunct corp.0 The properties are valued at $\$ 4,000,000$

## Intercontinental Rubber Co.-Report.



Investors Syndicate.-January Sales.
The report for the month of January shows sales of $\$ 4,050,600$ compared For the moth of February sales a mounted to $\$ 4,688,200$ the largest in
the history of the company. This compares with $\$ 2,755,800$ for February a year ago, representing an increase of $\$ 1,932,400$ Total business for the calendar year 1927 amounted to about $\$ 40,000$.
Island Creek Coal Co.-Annual Report.-

| Calen |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1924, \\ 4,951,403 \\ \$ 3,432,105 \\ 403,873 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 6,568,930 | 20.785 |  |
| Oth | +358,700 | \$4,030,418 672,741 | \$3,305,785 430,885 |  |
| Total earni | \$5,578,722 | 34,703,159 |  | \$3,835,978 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| ciation \& F dep | 055,937 560,000 | 44,3 | - | 770.262 350.000 |
| Net | \$3,611.407 | \$2,924,703 | ,21 | \$2,426,570 |
| Preferre | ,376.10 | 2,318,190 | 1,669,17 | 1,425,576 |
| Common divs. | 775,20 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | +58.88 | 118.80 | \$16. | S17. |

Johns-Manville Corp.-Annual Report.-
 Net profit
Common dividends
$\$ 1,333.160$
Balance, surplus -
Earnings per share on 750,000 shs. (no par)

Total.
$35,467,170 \quad \overline{35,270,617}$
Surplus.-...........
35,467,17
esented by 750 no par shares.-V. 126, p. 88
Keystone Sand \& Supply Co., Pittsburgh.-Bonds Offered.-An issue of $\$ 1,200,0006 \%$ sinking fund gold debenture bonds is being offered at 100 and int. by the Bank of Pittsburgh National Association.
 pa, trustee, Mnterest M. \& S. without deduction of normal Federal income
tax up to $2 \%$ Red. all or part on any int. date upon 60 days notice at
an tax up to $2 \%$ Red. all or part on any int. date upon 60 days notice at
105 and int. if red. on or beore Mar 1933 thereatter at 103 and int. on
or before Mar. 1938 ; thereafter at 101 and int. on or before Mar. 111943 . or before Mar. 1 1938: th
Free of Penn. 4 mill tax

Data from Letter of Alex W. Dann, Vice Pres. and Gen. Mgr. Company.-Incorp. in 1902 and for seven years engaged in the purchase begun by dredging from the Ohio River, and production in that year amounted to about 400 cars. Since that time the growth of the business
has been steady and annual prodnction is now about 76 times that of 1909 . has been steady and annual production is now about 76 times that or 1909.
Distributing plants either owned by the company or associate companies Distributing plants either owned by the company or associate companies
are located at Freedom, Leetsdale, Neville Island, Groveton, Pittsburgh (2), Munhall, Mckeesport and Charleroi, Pa, Company owns 14 islands near its markets which provide reserves of sind and gravel for many years.
Company at present owns, free of all liens, large dredges, 64 barges and
3 towboats, all of modern design and of steel construction. No woden 3 towboats, ainment is owned.
floaing equipment
Earnings.-Company's net earnings for the past five years ending Dec. 31 1927, after depreciation but before taxes, have averaged $\$ 236,340$, or $31 / 4$
times the interest requirements on this issue of bonds. Such net earnings for the year 1927 were more than $51 / 2$ times these requirements.
Purpose.-Proceeds will be used for the payment of all of the company's indebtedness, except
company's business.
Sinking Fund- A minimum sinking fund of $\$ 100,000$ per annum begin-
ning Mar. 1 1932 will retire this issue of bonds by maturit ning Mar. 11932 will retire this issuee of bonds by maturity As an addi-
tional sinking fund the company will pay to the trustee $50 \%$ of its net earntional sinking fund the company will pay thar year.
ings in excess of $\$ 400,000$ in any one calehdar
King Edward Hotel Co., Ltd.- $\$ 1$ Quarterly Dividend.A dividend of $\$ 1.50$ per share for period endins March 311928 (at the rate of $\$ 6$ per annum, has been declared on the common stock.
April 2 to holders of record March 24. See also V. 125, D. 2819 .
B. B. \& R. Knight Corp.-Annual Report.-

Col. Solidated Capital Account Year Ended Dec. 311927
Net profit of B. B. \& R. Knight Corp., Converse \& Co., and
Fabric Converting Corp
Net loss of Knight Finance Corp.
$\begin{array}{r}\$ 374,743 \\ 144,253 \\ \hline 10,\end{array}$
Balance, surplus
$\$ 130,490$
Balance, surplus austments for yer -
Capital surpus adjus
Capital stock and capital surplus Dec. 311926 . $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{r}8130,490 \\ \text { Cr30.858 } \\ \times 8,068,737 \\ \hline\end{array}$
Capital stock and capital surplus Dee. 311927
$\times$ Includes surplus (deficit) of Fabric Converting Corp. Dec The entire assets and liabilities of that company were accuired by B. B. \& R. Knight Corp. at the close of business Dec. 311927


 Deprec. on cotton
purch. contr's purch. contr's.
Knight Fin. Corp. 2-yr. notes.
Accrued tntere U. S. Govt, Clain Sundry Stks. $\&$ dds. Stooks pleded ns. coll. on bonds.-Good-will t trade
marks, $\& 0 . . .$.
Total_..........s9,303,549 \$9,417,62
Towter deductink $\mathbf{x}$, Total............ $89,303,549$ \$9,417,622 X After deducting $\$ 290,896$ reserve for depreciation. Y After deducting
$\$ 26.890$ reserve for bad debts. $\mathbf{z}$ Represented by $\$ 27,602$ shares of no par value preferred stock, 853,319 slaares of no par value class A common stock,
26,974 shares of no par value class $B$ common stock, 5.000 shares of no 26,974 shares of no par value class $B$ common stoc
par value class $C$ common stock. $-V, 124$, p. 3361 .

Lake Superior Corp.-Lake Superior Investment Co. Offers to Exchange Its Preferred Stock for Lake Superior Corp.
Bonds and Algoma Steel Corp. Bonds. The Lake Superior Investment Co.. 62 William St., New York City under date of Mar. 261928 sent a letter to the holders of The Lake Superior Corp. 1st mtge. and coll. trust 40 -year $5 \%$ gold $5 \%$ bonds and the Algoma Steel Corp., Ltd., 1st \& ref. mtge. $5 \%$ 50-year sinking fund gold bonds offering to exchange its participating pref. stock for the above bonds as outlined below. The offer is made in the theory that by uniting all Algoma bonds in one ownership a reorganization and recapitalization of Algoma would be facilitated
letter to the bondholders says: The Lake Superior Corp. 1st mtge.
pledge of $\$ 5.800 .000$ of purchase money $5 \%$ bonds of are secured by the
Ltd. which 8 the sing Ltd. which are secured by a first mortgase on a portion of that company; 50 -year sinking fund gold bonds (or which, $\$ 30.000 .000$ rep mothorized $5 \%$
about $\$ 18.500,000$ outstanding), are secured by a major portion of the plant and properties of that company, and by a Steel Corp., Ltd., are secured by a first mortg $5 \%$ bonds of Algoma

 The published statements of Algoma Steel Corp., Ltid., show that,

 amount of the unearned interest charges. This depletion of currets by the on its bankers for working capital, Ltd, each year to depend more largely
one ace informed that time past loans asisions could be taksen have had to be arranged with such canmot bo ovident on the most casual observer that this condition of aiffars The chief product of Algoma seal
which the ereater part of its income is derived, and when there are no
rail orders the mill close down till another open up again. The rail mill (although well maintained and when they in length) has reached its limit in lensth and wetght of rails up to 39 feot are constantly for a heavier rail and in the the requirements of tome the railways an important
order from a regular customer had to be refused because the mill could not roll the weight required
mill and other speciai ${ }^{\text {Ltdills }}$ most have a new combined rail and structural it serves; otherwise it will be forced out of business by competition already
in sight. These new mills recuire
 The extent to which be black indeed.
with fixed charges is ovident from the Corp., following., is at present overloaded
independent steel companies in the Unison with important Comparison of the Following Compnaies Canada:

X Number of shares.
In this connection Ooverdale \& Colpitts, in their report in respect to the
 maintenance and rehabilitation which should chave been charged to operating expense and in our judgment it is not possible to perpetuate the exating
$\$ 21,259,373$ of its mtge., bonds as such under any circumstances." There are more bonds outstanding now than at the time Cove
Oolpitts made their report.
That derault on the bond
tofore occaurred is the bonds or Algoma steel Corp., Ltd., has not heretelligent and untiring efforts of its officers and staft. As conage and inbeeinining fo 1923 the unsatisfactory concition staff. As early as the has impressed upon the directors of the Lake Superior Corpen whisting two oo their number representing the of Algoma Steel Corp., which as
that. by
the holder of alare amerior Investment Coy
 Joseph S. Dale. Sir James Dunn, Frederick E. Meredith, K.C., and
E. R. Wood. . R. Wood. In 1923 at the instanco of the Lake Superior Investment Co., Coverdale
Crolpitts made a report to United States Mortgage \& Trust Cor, the
rustee for both the Lake Superior byt
 ongineers advised the construction of a new combined rail ands. Thacturel
mill and the providing of additional working capital. The Lake Superior and osfered assistance in obtaining superior Corp, a plan of reorganization
 and Lake Superior Corp. Was urked to face the necessity for new milits redg in 1925 the directors representing Ltd, but again without success: withdrew from the directorate of Lake Superior Corp. and Algoma Steei
Corp., Ltd.
The Lake Superior Investment of Offer of Exchange.
it may to protect its investment and, with the object of to take what steps ondholders as possible for this purpose, has decidect to uniting as many to become stockholders in the Lake Superior Investment Algoma bonds of theor bonds for partic. prep. stock of the Lake Superior Investment Co exchange
on the following basis. on the following basis. The Lake Superior Investment Co. will issue

(1) To holders of the Lake Superior | $5 \%$ gold bonds, or toa ech $\$ 1,000$ or or borp. 1 st mtge. \& coil. trust 40 -year |
| :--- |
| nvestment Co. partic. pref. stock |
| $1 / 2$ |
| shares of the Lake Superior | (2) To the holders. of Al. somack. steel Corp.. Ltd., 1 st $\&$ ref. mtge. $5 \%$

50 -year sinking fund gold bonds, for each $\$ 4862-3$ of bonds $(\varepsilon 100), 3$ hares of the Lake Superior lnvestment Co. partic, pref. stonds ( $£ 100$ ), 3 superior bonds and $\$ 300$ for each 1100 of Algoma bonds, and the Lake pref. shares of the Lake Superior Investmente Co. for the purpose partic.
exchange are taken at an estimated valuation of $\$ 100$ each.
 for exchange, th the case of The Lake Superior Corp. first mort gage and June 1, 1928 attached, and in the case of Algoma Steel Corp ing after refunding mortgage $5 \%$, 50 , year sinking fund gold bonds with all coup and Co. 55 Cedar At. New 1928 attached, to United States Mortgage \& Trust Ceedle St., London, E. C., or to the Royal Trust Co. in Montreal or Thread, Can, and the trust companies and the bank will deliver to surcronto. bond-
holders temporary receipts for their bonds and as soon as possible there.
after will deliver to the holders of such temporary receipts on surrender
thareof the shares of the Lake Superior Investment Co. participating preferred stock called for by such receipts.
In cass exchanging bondholders are entited to fractional shares of par ticipating preferred stock, non-dividend-bearing transferable scrip war
be issued exhangeahle in block- ing aggregation one share for a whole share
of participating preferred stock. ${ }_{150}^{\text {The Lake Superior Lake Superior Investment Co. }}$
of common stock partic. pref. stock without par value vane and captal stock of par value. The pref. stock is ontoo shares
prefert
 pates equally by classes with the common stock in each dividend partict on the preferred stock and of a dividend of 50 c. per share on the common
stock receive $\$ 150$ per shared ofrom any voluntary or involuntarily liquidation to pany has the risht any time on holders of the Common stock. Thaymem, of the preferred stock at $\$ 150$.er share. Notice to redeem all or any part
and each share of common stock entitles its hor phare prefred stock and each share of common stock entitles its holder to one vote on each
matter on which action of the stockolders is taken, and the company may not, without the vote of the holders of two thirds of the company over or any additional shares of stock on a parity with the amount of of preferred stock are issued and outstanding, and all of the authorized
100,000 shares of commo stock are isved of Algok Lake Superior Investment co. owns at the date hereor $\$ 7.852,786$
market value in fis (first class.558.) toogether with upwards of $\$ 1,200,000$ whatso value in first class se to hold $\$ 7,852,786$ of Alooma bonds for 48, 480 or or may therefore be said
shares of participating preferrd stock at the aforesaid randing 50,000 for each L 100 of such ponds and to at the aforesald rate of 3 such , ares clarss securitities and cash tor the remaining 159,592 of said shet value in in frisst
pating preferred stock at the of partipating preferred stock at the aforesemaid rate of 100 for each suce share, and in
addition to hold for each share of participaitny preferred portion of over $\$ 1,000,070$ market value in in first class securities and cash.
It is anta the probable improvement in the value of the exchanged consideration their ownership being vested in one group, bondholders acaus, during The
Lake Superior Investment Co participation preferred stock will hold If holders of a sufficient amount of bonds accept the above offer so as
to five The Lake superior Investment Co. a preponderating position in endeavors to bring about a reorganization of Algomat Cteel Will use its best
acceptable to it, and if such reorganization is so
 teel Corp. in whom The Lzke Superior Investment Co. has great ized Algoma Steel Sorperior it investment Co. believes that the reorgani-
ietitors build such mills. should the new mills advised before competitors build such mills, should or erate them successfully and earn a
fair return on such securities as may be issued for the preovision of the
new money and also on such securities as mer be issued the existing bonds. on such securties as may be issued in erce for \& Additional information will be supplied by applying t C Maitland Coppell
Lake Superior Investment Co.-Makes Offer to Lake Superior Corp. and Algoma Steel Corp. Bondholders.-See Lake Superior Corp. above.
Asked if he had any comment to make on the statement of Vice-Pres. Cunningham of the Lake Superior Corp. that the exchange of Lake Superior and Algoma Steel bonds into Lake Superior Investment preferred stock would be disadvantageous to the bondholders, Herbert Coppell, Pres. of the Lake Superior Investment Co., said:
The recent history of Algoma Steel Corp. Was set out in detail in the
circular recently published by the Lake Superior Investment Co and bond
holders must read holders must read that circular and judge for themselves the best method all relevant facts are clearly set out will show of that the ircular in which bondholders can best be protected by whir staking combined action through
the one channel of the Lake superior their the tment the one channel of the Lake Superior Investment Co. The interests of the
Lake Superior Corp. Which holds the entire issued capital of the Algoma
Steel Corp. is not identical with the

Lancaster (Pa.) Newspapers,
Janney \& Co. Philadelphia and Farmers Trds Offered.Janney \& Co. Philadelphia and Farmers Trust Co. of Lancaster recently offered at 100 and int. $\$ 600,000$ 15-year secured $6 \%$ sinking fund gold bonds.
Dated April 1 1928; due April 1 1943. Interest payable A. \& $\mathbf{O}$. with-
ut deduction of the normal Federal income tax $\$ 1,0000$ and $\$ 500 \mathrm{ce}^{*}$ Red. on 30 days' notice at $1071 / 2 \%$ and int. Den. of thereafter at $1021 /$ a thereafter at int., 105 and int. on or before April 1 berore April 1 1934; 1934 ; net
until maturity, at in1 and int. on or before April 1 1938; and therearter
Co of Lancaster. trustee of Pemn. State tax. Farmers Trust

Data from Letter of J. H. Steinman, Pres, of the Company.
15 -year secured $6 \%$ sinking fund bonds.-........ Authorized. Outstanding.
$6 \%$ cumulative preferred stock $(\$ 100$ par)
$\$ 600,000$
 Company-Has been incorporated in Pennsylvania and 10,000 shs. of the outstanding capital stocks of Steinman \& Steinman. Inc., publishers "News Journal," and "Sunday Nows," and of the New Era Co publisher of the pathers in Laster Nestrew Para; which companies publish all the daily news-
Intelligencer Pristing Co whester Newspapers, Inc, also coant Sthe newspapers are among the oldest book and job printing business States. The Lancaster Jong the oldest daily newspapers in the United
the administration of George Washina established June 17 Unite the administration of George Washington. The Lancaster "Intelligencer:
first appeared on July 311799 . was united with the Lancaster "Inteniigencer", as the "nancaster "Journal"
Journal," the name later changing to the Lancaster "In has never had an unprofitable year under its present managemer," which with the "Examiner," founded in 1830 . April 1877 and in 1920 merged wit be estimated that the combined daily circulation of the newspapers single daily newspaper published in Pennsylvani that of only one other and Pittsburgh. No change in the editorial policy of the newspaders is
contemplated. contemplated.
outstanding capital stocks of stecured by pledged with the trustee of all the Inc the New Era Co., and the Intelligencer Printing Co News Journal,
Steinman, Ince Steinman, Inc. own free of mortgage and occupy a modern building, erected
in 1927, of five stories and two basement
 trade-name and zood-wi. The New Era Co. has purchased the publish a Era Building, $11 \mathrm{~N} N$. Queen the Lancaster New Era, problished equin the Nent, Lancaster. This building is not
by the Co. The circulation and good-will of these newspapers, built up during more Nha a century and a third, properly constitute their assets of greatest value.
Narnis of the properties, allowing for the elimin tit non-recurrent expenses, after depreciation, but before Federal income
taxes, available for interest, have averatiod taxes, available for interest, have averaged $\$ 106.176$ for the 3 yers income
Dec. 311927 , and for the Dec. 311927 , and for the year 1927, such earringgs were $\$ 12$, years ended
times the $\$ 36,000$ annual interest requirement on these bonds or 3.38 These earnings do not give effect to economies of operation confidently
expected as the result of the consolidation.

Sinking Fund, operating semi-annually, begins April 11929 and is cal-
culated to retire all bonds by maturity. culated to retire ail bonds by maturity.
Management on the Lancaster "Intelligencer." "News Journal" and "Sun-
day News." will continue in the hands of J . H. Steinman and J. F. Stein-
 man, wince 1921 bave ben editors and manaers. The "New Fra" will
and
continue under the management of Elmer Curry. E. H. Levan and Amos continue
Harnish.

Landers, Frary \& Clark, New Britain, Conn.-Report. Calendar Year
xNet earninys. xNet earninys
Surplus on Jan
Adjustments.
Tash dividends
Prof. \& loss sur.Dec. $31 \frac{1,680,000}{\$ 5,532,664} \frac{1,640,000}{\$ 5,435,588} \frac{1.68,00}{\$ 4,418,643} \frac{1.21,0}{\$ 4,182.562}$ $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Shares of cap stock out- } \\ \text { standing (par } \$ 25 \text { ) } & 420.000 & 420,000 & 420.000 & 420,000\end{array}$ Earn. per sh, on cap, stik. 1927 after reserve adjustments. $\qquad$ incoms 1--:-... 51 $\$ 1.777,076$

$5,435,588$ | New Br |
| :--- |
| $\$ 2.926$ |
| 4.44 .0 |
| 4.228 .6 |

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { adjustments. } \\
& \text { Balance } \\
& \text { 1928. } \\
& \text { S } \\
& \text { S }
\end{aligned}
$$

Plant, mach. \& eq-


Total_......... $\overline{17,673,623} \overline{17,702,123} \mid$ Total_.........17,673,623 $\overline{17,702,128}$ -V. 125. p. 3492.
Lawrence Hotel Co., Erie, Pa.-Initial Dividend.-
The directors have declared an initial quarterly di id idend of $13 / 6$ on th
Lawyers Westchester Mortgage \& Title Co., White Plains, N. Y.-To Increase Capitalization.-Rights.
 stock is to be offered for cash at $\$ 200$ par share to stociholders of record May 14. pro rata according
in full on or before July 2 .

Statement of Condition, Dec. 311927
Assets-
Bonds $\& \mathrm{~m}$
 nsh. teterest accrued receivable ... $\quad 40.628$ Dividends payable Int.\& Dremiumsiue
 Reserves.
Interest.
$\overline{\$ 3,626,631}$ Total
.- $\qquad$ 2,000,000 Accountemfums due

$\qquad$
\$3,626.631 $\qquad$ $\overline{\$ 3.626 .631}$
Total.....................
Policies and certificates in force--
Direclors.-Clarence S McClellan (Chairman of the Bonrd). William
 lan, Alexander M. Orane, J. Clarence Davies. Burton. C. Meighan, Philip 8. Dean (Secretary), William S. Norton, Albert ${ }^{W}$, Haigh (President).
Leslie R. Palmer. H. E. Jackson, Jerome A. Peck (Vice-Pres.) and Wm. Leslie R. Palmer. H.
Warburton Scrugham Warburton Scrugham.
Raymond A. De Forest is a Vice-President and Charles C. Fuches is Treasurer.

Lehigh Portland Cement Co.-Initial Pref. Divs.The directors have declared an initial quarterly dividend of $13 \% \%$ on
the $7 \%$ cumul. pref. stock, payable Apr. 2 to hilders of record Mar. 15 . (Fir offering see V. 126, p. 881.).-V.

Lehn \& Fink Products Yoris Stocis Exchange has authorized the listing of 10.000 additional shares of common stock without par value on officical notice of issuanca and pay
445.000 shares.
Thษ shares. are to be issued pursuant to resolutions of the executive com-
mittee adopted Dec. 311926 and rati'ied by the directors Feb. 21927 192 mittee adopted Dec. 311926 , and rati ited by the directors Feb, 21927
providing for the issue and sale of 20.000 shares for cash shares to bo sold privately. Pursuant thereto contracting parties during Nov. 192 , elected
oo and did exercise their option on 10 000 shares throeof at $\$ 35$ per share. ess the quarterly dividend payable on Dec. 1 1927. Further pursuant
 dated Jan. 31927 . The purchase price will be 1001/4\% of the face value
 upon the exercise of the
share.-V. $126 . \mathrm{p} .1363$.
Level Club, Inc., New York City.-Notes Offered.Sawyer Brothers, Inc., and Cullen \& Drew, New York are offering at prices to yield from $41 / 2 \%$ to $53 / 4 \%$ according to maturity $\$ 750,000$ collateral serial $6 \%$ coupon notes.
Dated Dec. 15 1927: due serially June 15 1928-Dec. 15 1931. Principal and int. Dayable (rua. New York, trustee. Denom. S1..000c* Interest payable without deduction for the Federal normal income tax up to $2 \%$. Callable on any int. date upon 60 days' notice at 102 and int. 1920 . Mem-
Property.-The Level Club, Inc., was chartered in January Property.-The Level Club, Inc. was chartered in January 1920 . Mam-


 of the club or not. Scurity underlying this issue consists of (1) the assign-Securily.-The security underlying this issue consists of (1) the assign ment to a a dub amounting to approximately $\$ 800,000$, as well as all unpaid subscrition agreements for such bonds now in hand and to be hereafter received. (2), a $\$ 750,000$ second (closed) mortzage on the land and ctub building, furniture equipment and tixtures of the certub, subject ontion conditional sales arreements
first mortgage of $\$ 2,250.000$ and to certaind coveing certain club rurniture and equipment. The land and club building, exclusive of the furnishings, were independently appraised within the last six months by Joseph P. Day. Inc., at $\$ 3,405,000$ and by enarles
Noyes Co., In., at $\$ 3,475,000$. The actual cost of land, building, equipNoyes Co. In. at \$3,475,000. The actual
ment anding.-According to the estimates of Joseph P. Day, In., the earn-
Earning ings of the club will be as follows:


| Balance available for interest, sinking funds \& depreciation..-- | $\left.\begin{array}{c}\$ 501,184 \\ \\ \text { Interest and sinking fund, first mortgage }\end{array}\right)$ |
| :--- | :--- | | $\$ 312.634$ |
| :--- |
| 45,000 |

 Interest charges on this issue * After April 1 1931, the sinking fund requirements on the first mortgage

Purpose.- Proceeds will be used to pay off outstanding obligations of the club created in connection with the erection, funnishing and equipping
of the club building, atd icr its other corporate purposes.- $\mathbf{V} .125 ; \mathbf{p} .3207$
Loew's Dayton Theatre Co.-Bonds Offered.-An issue of $\$ 150,0006 \%$ 1st mtge. (leasehold) bonds is being offered by Breed, Elliott \& Harrison, Indianapolis, at prices to net 6 to $61 / 4 \%$, according to maturity.
 , 12 to Jan. 1 anv int. date, at 103 and int. from date secured by a closed first mortaree on obligation of the company and are equipment and the leasehold eitate in the land. The buildin is appralsed at s400.000 by Schenk \& Williams. Architects, and at $\$ 46,561$ by the
H. R. Biacg Co. Builders. both of Dayton. O . At present bulidina price
H. Indicates an approximate value of $\$ 150,000$ for the leasehold estate. See p. 1050 .

Loew's Inc.-Listing.-
The New Yor: Stic Exchange has authorized the listing of 150000 hares of $\$ 7.50$ cumul. pref, stocise. without par value, with stock purchase
Lumber Mutual Casualty Insurance Co. of N. Y:-
 that period amounted to $\$ 3.720,5$ on policies expiring in April, May and June 1928 was declared at the annua board of directors reported that the company had total income of $\$ 1,309,757$ in 1927 and that total assets on Dec. 31 amounted to
he same date totaled $\$ 757.157$-V. 125, p. 3071 .
Mandel Bros., Inc.-Annual Report.-
Incume Accounc Year Ended Dec. 311927
Net profit from operations (s les. less cost of sales and expenses, but before deducting provision for depr
Other income credits-Interest earned, \&c.

Gross income
Depreciuion of equipment and amortization of improvements.
Feteral income tax, yer 1927 .
Net income-
Gross surnlus for the year--
Dividends paid on capital stork $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{r}\$ 949.210 \\ 168.467 \\ \hline \$ 1.117 .678 \\ 124.197 \\ 123.08 \\ 44.51 \\ \hline\end{array}$ $\$ 825,878$
14,840 Dividends paid on capital stor
Net surplus for the year.
Surplus Jan. 1 1927........
$\$ 840,719$
586.873
 Earnines per shre on 313,000 no par shs. capital stock
-V . 124 , p. 3506 .

Manhattan Electrical Supply Co., Inc. (\& Subs.). -
$\begin{array}{cc}\text { Ea-n.Calendar Years- } & 1927 . \\ \text { Sales (net) } & 1926.0\end{array}$ Sales (net)-:-
Cost of sales
$\underset{\text { Miscollaneous }}{\text { Grit }}$ Net profit on sale of bat
 demp. \& gen, exps.
demation
dectial deprect Special depreciation....:-
Extraordinary charges.Federal income tax...
Net income.
Dividends-----

Rate per share $\begin{array}{rrr}2,656.932 & 905,315 & 1 . \\ 134.9 \overline{3} 2 & ---7 & \end{array}$ \begin{tabular}{ll}
Inc. (\& \& 1925. <br>
1924. <br>
$\$ 8.140 .853$ \& $\$ 9.036 .624$ <br>
6.231 .291 \& 7.129 .743 <br>
\hline

 

Balance, surplus ..... \& $\frac{57}{(\$ 5)}$ <br>
$\$ 67,716$ <br>
\& $(\$ 4.87 / 2)$ <br>
$\$ 487,245$ \& $\$ 154,076$ \& $(\$ 4)$ <br>
$\$ 20,493$ <br>
\hline

 Shares capotial stock outEarninzs per share $\begin{array}{r}\quad 1927 . \\ -\$ 9.245 .676 \\ -53990455 \\ \hline \$ 3,255.222 \\ \hline\end{array}$ 

1926. <br>
$\$ 6.111 .35$ <br>
4.971 .832 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

Manomet Mills, New Bedford, Mass.-Bal. Sheet.-

 Inventorles at mkt. value
 Land not used for manuituring pur
Insur. unexpled.
 -V. 125. p. 1984
Maritime Coal Co.-Receiver.
United States District Court Judge Thompson at Philadelphia has apr
 n current bilis. Assets are sald to exceed liabilitiles, but the company is mbarrased by shortage of working capital.
Marmon Motor Car Co.-Shipments Increase.Not only did snipments of Marmon cars attain the largest total in history was the largest on record, it is announced
Shipments to foreign countries were a fraction more than $60 \%$ greater Although shipments in February of ihis year include cars to practically every foreign cistributor of the company , he majortiy went to Australia, Italy, Holland, Sweden, Switzerland, England, Brazit, Guate
mania, Belgium, Mexico and the Philippines.-V. 126. p. 882 .
Mavis Bottling Co.-To Inc. Stock-Consolidation.-
Mavis Corp.-Proposed Consolidation.-
A plan for merging this corporation with the Mavis Bottling Co. of April 12. The plan provides for the absorption of the Mavis Corp. by the Mavis Bottling Co., stock of the Mavis Corp. 0 of oxchange
the Mavis Bottling Co. in the ratio of $11 / 2$ shares of the latter for one share of Mavis bo
The Mavis Corp. owns 200,000 shares of Mavis Bottling Co. stock which would be returned to the Bottling Co. treasury upon completion of tue merger. 27800 shares. asked April 12 to approve an increase in the authorizod capitallzanion.

## (R. H.) Macy \& Co.-Annual Report.-

 Cost of goods sold, sell-
ing, oper. $\&$ adm. ing, oper. $\&$ adm. exp.


Net income-.
Preferred divs. ( 70 ) Common divs. (cas Profit and loss, surnlus.
Com. shh. outst. (no par

Earns \$5,831,917 $\begin{array}{rr}69,419.487 & 61.691 .644 \\ 800.000 \\ 650,000\end{array}$ 1.750 .000 $\qquad$ \begin{tabular}{c}
$\$ 4.163 .815$ <br>
646.224 <br>
\hline

 $\begin{array}{r}53.014 .097 \\ 350.000 \\ \hline\end{array}$ 1.750 .000 

$\$ 3.005 .698$ <br>
659.330 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular} Com. shs. outst. (no par

Earns. per com. share
and $\$ 4.081 .917$
$\$ 20.199 .811$
350.000
$\$ 16.66$
include sale
 $\$ 2.346 .368$
$\$ 9.190 .041$
350.010
$\$ 6.70$
$\$$ Consolidated Balance Sheet

$$
\begin{align*}
& \$ 10.0 \\
& \text { stores. }
\end{align*}
$$


#### Abstract

 Marketable securMisc. loans \& debit $$
\begin{array}{r} 46.825 \\ 1,750,000 \\ 270.340 \end{array}
$$ Merch'se on hand Merch'se in transit Sundry supplies Investments. .. Land, bldgs., \&c270.340 Prepaid expense Good-wll  $\qquad$ $\qquad$  > 245.103 7.662 .004

Accr, sal. \& exp... Accr'd Int. on bds. 211.026 1.421 .099 116.507 137.500 | .731 | Divs. payable...- |
| :--- | :--- |
| .731 | Res. for Fed. tax.- |
| 612 | Mtges, payable | 800.000 275.000 $\begin{array}{r}168.224 \\ 7.500,000 \\ \hline\end{array}$


 ${ }^{*}$ At the rate for one-half interest in 1914.-V. 126. p. 260.Metropolitan Casualty Insurance Co. of N. Y.-
Metropolitan Chain Stores, Inc.-Annual Report.-

## Gross sales.


 $\begin{array}{r}1+47 . \\ \$ 12,262.174 \\ -878.017 \\ 211,805 \\ \hline \$ 666,212\end{array}$

## Net income- Shares common

 $\begin{array}{cr}\$ 666,212 & \$ 531,647 \\ \ldots-\ldots & 122,850\end{array}$dred per share.

$\begin{array}{rr}\$ 666.212 & \$ 408,79 \\ 136.670 & 130,90 \\ \$ 4.01 & \$ 3.1\end{array}$
.850

## Shert Dee. 31

80.909
$\$ 3.13$
130.000
$\$ 2.66$

Cash .................. $214,259 \quad 308,102$
 $\begin{array}{lrr}\text { Claims receivable_ } & 14.869 & 7.108 \\ \text { Inventories_...... } & 2,228,168 & 2,119,229\end{array}$ Other assets... Other assets.......
Deposits, \&
Deterred $\qquad$
Liabitites

$\%$ conv. 1 st 1927. | lerred assets.-- | 117.262 | 89.646 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | \% conv. 1st pt.stks1.

$\% \%$ conv 2 d pt stk 1927. 015 ${ }^{1926 .} 200.00$
 President E. W, Livingston announces that L. R. Desmarteaux has been
elected Vice-President and director, sinceeding A. N. MeFadyen, resicned. the extensive exnansion in contemplation of the new nro that nlans for the extensive expansion in contemplation of the new proposed financing
have been practically completed.-V. 126. p. 1518. 1:64.

Mexican Eagle Oil Co., Ltd.-Certain Assets Outsite 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.
Oil Uow company has been formed in Canada, called the Canadian Eagle Mexican company for a consideration of 53.575 .309 .28 Canadian dollars
which has been satisfied by the issuan which has been satisfied by the issuance of the following shares of the value of 3 Canadian dollars each, 850000 partic. pref. shares of no par
value and value and $12.082,741$ ordinary shares of no par value.
The paid up share capital of the Mexican company was on Feb. 28 Instead of 10 pesos per share as previously. (The Mexican pesos is on share
basis and has a par value of 24 , 15 pence ster basis and has a par value of $241 / 2$ pence sterling, or 49.75 cents Canadian.)
Each present holder of 100 shares of 1st pref. stock of the Mexic company will receive in exchange 00 shares of 1 st pref. stock (par 4 Mexi- Mex-
can pesos each) of the Mexican company and 100 shares of 1 st pref. stock (par Canadian dollars each) of the new Canadian company.
Each hold r of 100 partic. pref. shares or 100 ordinary shares of the Mexican company will receive in exchange 100 shares of the same class of of the same class of stock in the Canadian company (no par value, but pesos. pe as approximately equal to 3 Canadian dollars, or 6 Mexican 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 cumu, 1 st pref, stock (par 3 Canadian dollars each), 1,41,6,666
shares of partic. pref. stock (no par value) and $20,137,935$ shares of ordinary 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., Lid., at a price of 6 per share.
The Canadian company has given to the 1 st pref. stockholders of the Mexican company the right to exchange, at any time within one year from for 1 st 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 fully paid. Similar rights of exchange are also given to the holders of partic. pre. Stock and ordinary stock of the Mexican company.
the activities of the Mexican company will be confined to producing refining and marketing products in Mexico, and marketing products in, wertain continguous parts of Central America, while the Canadian company available for export will be purchased by the Anglo-Mexican Petroleumpany 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.

| Assets- | Mextcan Pesos. | Liabitites- | Mexican |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ixed plant, equipment, \&c. |  | Creditors. |  |
| (less deprec., \&c.) - | 44,603,349 | Provident fund, legal \& |  |
| cose plant \& equip. \& |  | other reserves. | 29,067,846 |
| floating crart (lessceprec.) | 4,001,349 | Profit \& loss account | 819,332 |
| Investments in allied cos <br> Stocks. | $\begin{aligned} & 44,081,633 \\ & 25,470,943 \end{aligned}$ | Issued share capital | 179,230,510 |
| Debts, secur. \& cash | 97,504,469 |  |  |
|  | ,661,743 |  |  |

Approximate Balance Sheet of Canadaian Company, Feb. 281928. $\left.\begin{gathered}\text { Asset - } \\ \text { Canadtan } \\ \text { Dollars. }\end{gathered} \right\rvert\, \begin{gathered}\text { Capital- } \\ \text { Canadian } \\ \text { Dollars }\end{gathered}$ British Govt. secur. \& cash 77.580 .744
$5.994,621$ shares............ $\begin{array}{r}575.487 \\ 52,999.881 \\ \hline\end{array}$

## Total

Total_....................- $-53,575,369$ Total. $55,575.369$
 Lu.., have been as follows
Year 1925
Year
Yerr
1926



Miami Copper Co.-Annual Report.-




Earns, cap. stk. outstand.
shar
(par
$-\mathrm{V} .124 . \mathrm{p} .30 \mathrm{~B} 80$
$\$ 1.53 \quad \$ 1.52$
$\$ 1.50$
81.49

Midvale Co. (\& Subs.).-Annual Report.-


 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 cumula-
tive dividends at the rate of $\$$ pt per annum. payable $Q-M$. Preferred as to assets in Iliguidation up to $\$ 55$ per share. Callable all or pareferred as div, date at $\$ 55$ par share. A sinining fund of $15 \%$ of the net earnings after depreciation payment of preferred dividends. and an allowane of sl per
share for dividends on the outstanding common stock, will be used to retire 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, the preference stock by purchase in the open
but if not available. by call at $\$ 55$ per share.
Preapilutization- (no par value).-..............- Authorized. Outstanding.
 Guaranty. The dividends on this preference stock are guaranteed by the Alron Rubber Reclaiming Co.. Barberton, Ohio
Data from Letter of J. B. Huber, Pres., Akron Rubber Reclaiming Co.
Planl.-Mid-West Rubber Reclaiminy Plant.-Mid-West Rubber Reclaiming Co, will be controtled by the
Alron Rubber Reclaiming Co, of Barbarton. Ohio throuth majority of its common stoci. It will build a modern efficient plant for the manupacture of reclaimed rubbor at Monsanto Village. near the Cahokia
power plant. Eats st. Louis. Il., which will have a capacity of approxi-
mately 25 tons per day. mately 25 tons per day
Eears and 5 months ended De Akron Rubber Reclaiming Co., for the 2 income taxes, available for the guarantee of the dividends on this preference stock, times such requirements.
It is estimated that annual earnings of the new company avilable 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 equinment.
Direciors.
Welch Vice-Pres. \& Geard of directors is composed of the following: William G. Luther (Engineer, Akron Rubber Reclaiming Co.): Daniel N. Kirby
 (Manager, St. Louis Branch, Seiberling Rubber Co. St. Listing. Application will be made to list these units on the St. Louis
"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 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.
Minneapolis. without deduction. 1 1938. Interest payable (M. \& S.) in ceed 2\% Red. on any int. date after 30 days' notice at par plus a premium of $1 / 2$ of $1 \%$ for each year or fraction thereor between the redemption date
and maturity. Denom. $\$ 1,000$ and $\$ 5000$ Minnesota Loan \& Trust
No Co., Minne.
Minnesota.
Data from Letter of W. C. MacFarlane, Pres. \& Gen. Mgr., Mar. 16 Company.-Incorp. in Minnesota in 1902 . Owns and operates at Min-
neapolis a complete industrial plant for fabricating structural steel and for neapolis a complete industrial plant for fabricating structural steel and for
manufacturing farm and road tractors, threshers, heavy duty unit motors grey iron castings and other allied iron and steel products. Plant covers a site of approximately 28 acres in one of the rapidly growing business dis-
tricts of the city steel construction all of which are completely equipped with efficiently design
ducts.

The eompany sells its tractors, threshers and unit motors under the trade
name Twin City, which has been broadly advertised throushout its name "Twin City." which has been broady advertised thr ughout it ducers or tractors in this country and successfully markets its agricultural
machinery throughout the western half of the United States and in 57 forelgn countries. All of the enmpany's products are sold in the domestic
market through its own branches and export products are distributed oi rectly through its agencies at 21 foreizn ports. "Twin City" unit motors
for Industrial purposes are sold to such leading manufacturers as BucyrusErie Co.. Bald win Locorn in addition the company supplies a large amount structural steel for commercial buildings, theatres, schools and for highway bridges throughout its territory.
Security- Specifically secured by a closed first mortgage on its plant in
Minneapois. Minn., and its warehouses in Kansas Clty, Mo and Fargo
 mon stock representiar , the Twin City Products Finance Co. taxes, after eliminating certain non-recurring charges, for the five-vear
 times the maximum annual interest charges on these bonds. Such earnings
 and 1927 such net earnings after depreciation were as follow. 1926,
$\$ 800.676 ; 1927, \$ 1,090,438$. Sinking Fund.-An annual sinking fund beginning Mar. 11930 will
retire through purchase or call $\$ 900,000$ of these bonds prior to maturity as follows: $\$ 100,000$ in each of the years 1930 to 1933 inclusive, and $\$ 125.000$ in each of the years 1934 to 1937 inclusive.
enabiling the company to compete for a substantially increased volume of enabing the eompany tin
business.-V. $111 . \mathrm{D} .595$.
"Montecatini" Societa Generale per l'Industria Min eraria Agricola (Italy).-Dividend Declared-Merger of Subsidiaries. -
At the general meeting of the stockholders on March 24 a dividend of 18 lire a share was declared and the merrer of the following subsidiaries and Marchlalana" Fertilizers \& Chemical Products, Rome, capital lire 15. .-
000,000 : Industrial Fertilizers Co., Milan, lire 2,000.000; Tito Campanini

 3,000,000; Fertilizers Co.. Pordenone, Hire 3,000,000; Ohemical Products for

Mount Vernon-Woodberry Mills, Inc.-Report.-


Gross income Int. \& exp. one dē̄. notes
Other interest
Oto Prov. for dopreciation-
Prov. for Fed \& taxes

Net income
 Surplus Dec. 31
Earn..per sh...n 72.699 .48
shares of prof. stk.
 \$31 50 per share.
National Air Transport, Inc., Chicago, Ill.-To Extend

## Routes.

An official statement says: Tulsa, Olla, and into Detroit, as soon as the Government can install the necessary lighting equipment. United States Department of Commerce
men are on the ground making their survey, and it is confidently expected that operations may start over the extensions within 3 months
The connection with Detroit will be made possible by making Tole to Ohio, a regulir stop on the New York-Cleveland-Chicago overnight mail
and expres fright. The Detroit conection, and the Tulsa one as well.
Thil will be exclusively a night route. The Tulsa line wil be extended from
Ponca City, Okla., which already is an important stop of the ChicagoPoncas overnight planes. Toledo is now building a modern airport. be put A novel lighting plan, adapted from river navigation lights, wiil bo
into use on the 75 -mile Ponca City-Tulsa extension.-V. 125 , p. 3072
National Automotive Fibres, Inc.-Pref. Stock Offered. Schwabacher \& Co., San Francisco, are offering at \$100 per share and div. 10,000 shares $\$ 7$ cumulative convertible preferred stock (no par value)
Convertible into common stock at the rate of 6 shares of common stock for each share of preferred stock. Preferred as to assets and dividends
Red all or part at $\$ 105$ per share and divs. at any time upon 30 days Red. all or part at $\$ 105$ per share and divs. at any time upon 30 days
notice. Dividends payable $Q$. -M . Preferred stock dividends will be cumunotice. Dividends payable Entitled to \$105 per share and divs. in voluntary liquidation and sioo per share end divs. in involuntary liquidation. Stock Exchange
 Common stock (no par value) Wells Fargo Bunk \& Union Trust Co.. registrars. The offrice of the
company, Railroad Ave., and Kemnedy St., Oakland, Califf, transfer agent. Data from Letter of M. R. Higgins, President of the Company. Organization and Business.-Company is acquiring patents and real estate, machinery and equipment ocated at
California Cotton Mills Co, and mills, inventories, water rights and warehouses, located at Little Falls and Cohoes, N. Y, from the Little Falls automobile seats and backs and glazed wadding for general commercial Inse. IIl also license the use of its patents by automobile and padding
use manufacturers, collecting a
under its patented process.
under its patented process.
It is estimated, based upoyalties received, that in 1927 over $75 \%$ of
unt the automobiles manuractured had their seats and seat-backs made under company's patents, including the product oc ompanies and practically every other well known makz of car Assets. The balancesheet as at Feb. 11928 , shows net assets or $\$ 2,468$,869 or over $\$ 246$ per share of cumulative convertibe
presently outstanding. Net current aseets ate $\$ 392,553$.
presently outstanding. Net current asplants and patents being acquired, after yiving, effect to the elimination of certain non-recurring charges, and
after deducting Federal income taxes at $1131 / \%$, have averaged $\$ 236,767$ per annum in the 3 years ended Dec. 3111927 . This is equivalent to 3.38 times dividend requirements on this pearers iree suivalent to to. 95 per share of common stock to be presently outstanding. Manufacturing profits of the automobile padding department of California ded although this department is being acquired by the new company. 1930, for the redemption of preferred stock at \$105 per share and divs. 930, for the redemption of preferred stock at 105 per share and divs.
(unless purchased in the market for less), $15 \%$ of the surplus profits of
the previous year as defined in the certificate of incorporation. This annual
sinking fund shall be not less than the amount necessary to redeem 300 shares of preferredd sotock except that preferred stock converted during the
previous year shall be credited against the mimimum sinking fund reDirectors, will be: M. R. Higgins. Pres.; W. S. Becker. V.-Pres.; M. M.
Baruh, 2d V.-Pres.; Robert F. Livingston, Secy., and J. R. Millar, Treas.

National Candy Co. (and Subs.)., St. Louis.-Earns.Surplus Account For the Year Ended Dec. 311927. Surplus-National Candy Co., Dec. 31 1926-
Ada-Minority shareholders. int. in surpl. of subs. Dec. 311926 \&c $\begin{array}{r}\$ 7,798,244 \\ \mathrm{c} \quad 378,385 \\ \hline\end{array}$
Consolidated surplus Dec. 311926 - or good-will, patent rights. 88,176,629
 $85,999,999$
Cr705,500

Balance-1.
dd- Net proft for year 1927 inci. subs. and excl of expend
$82.071,117$ special advertising \& sales promotion work \& losses in conn oper. losses. during year 1927, which exceptions were charges to



## Consolidated surplus, Dec. 31 1927..

$\overline{\$ 1,883,058}$
National Fire \& Marine Insurance Co., Elizabeth, N. J.-To Increase Capital $=$ Rights.

The stockholders will vote April 3 on a proposal to increase the capital each to The additional shares are ot be orfered to stockholders at $\$ 110$ a share on the basis of one share for each share now held. That portion not
sold will be taken by the Globe \& Rutgers Fire Insurance Co. at the same price. Based on its statement as of Jan. 11928 , the new financing will give the pects shortly to receive $\$ 209,000$ from the Alien Property Custodian, representing claims against German companies on direct and reinsurance business. E. C. Jameson, president of the Globe \& Rutgers Co.. is also presi-
dent of the National Fire \& Marine Co., which has applied for admission
to New York.

National Home Funding Corp.-Stock Offered.-The company with offices at East 42nd St., New York City is offering for public subscription 15,000 units at $\$ 125$ per unit. Each unit consists of one share $7 \%$ cumulative preferred stock, par $\$ 100$ and one share of common stock of no par value. The following banks will accept subscriptions on behalf of the corporation: Fidelity Trust Co., 120 Broadway, New York, and the Nassau National Bank, 16 Court St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Business.- Corporation deals in, underwrites, buys and sells flrst mort-
gage real estate oollifations subject to restrictions as to loan policy similar valling with conservative mortmare companies in the same field. To meet a well defined public need the primary business is the purchase of approved first mortgages on homes of citizens in substantial communities
located in parts of the country where the need for home building is active Directors.-Marcus L. Bell Arthur S. Somers, G Tister Smith Joel

 J. B. Hilton, Sec. \& Treas,; Maurice Maertens, Harold O. Knapp, Albert
Huth Source o ol Income e erpofit.-Income is derived from various sources such
as interest charges, discounts and service fees. Net profit is substantial as interest charges, discounts and service fees. Net profit is substantial
because of an extremely low overhead. There is no plant recuiring large initial investment-there is no merchandise to suffer depreciation. Generat.-Authorized capitalization, 50,000 shares richt to retire the preferred stock three years after issue at 110 and accrued dividends.
Fidelity

## National Supply Co.-Annual Report.-




|  | 897,051 | \$6.732.992 | \$3,560,630 | \$3,385,243 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 692.551 489.672 |  |
| Interest, Taxes, | O, | ${ }_{815}{ }^{4} .353$ | -363,650 | 566,107 277,077 | Interest, Taxes, \&c, ...-

Federal income tax
Transfer to pension fund
 Common divs. (cash) $-\cdots \frac{1,071,428}{\$ 714,170} \frac{1,503,469}{\$ 2,534,561} \frac{792,714}{\$ 725.391}-\frac{758,316}{\$ 594,284}$





 Call 1oans........... $5.000,000$ 1,000,000
 Muse.Inventories_1 Short term Invest't Short term invest't
eferred charges $, 865,69011$
$.950,938$
338,616

\section*{| Total. |
| :--- |
| V. $125, \mathrm{p} .3073$ |} $\begin{array}{r}39,597,444 \\ \hline 40,555,320\end{array}$



National Title Guaranty Co.-Increases Capital Stock.At a recent meeting of the directors a resolution was adopted increasing
the capital stock from $\$ 2,000,000$ to $\$ 2,500,000$. par $\$ 100$ This is the fifth time in 4 years that the capital stock has been increased and rights given every four shares now held, at $\$ 170$ per share.
The regular quarterly dividend of $\$ 1.50$ per share has been declared, payabe to holders of record Mar, present Transit Commissioner under ap-
The Hon. Charles C. Lockwood, ill a vaca by Governor smith, has been elected to the board of directors tofill a vacancy.-V. $125, \mathrm{p} .3492$.

National Transit Co.-Special Distribution of \$7.In connection witich the special dividend of 87 per share on the common
stock contemplated for tu no 15 and mentioned by President F . D. Williams
in his annual remarks to stockholders, a circular issued by H. Hentz \& Co.,
 tribution, amounting to $\$ 3,563,000$, the company still will have $\$ 6,700,000$
of marketable securitios, cash and receivables, or the equivalent of $\$ 13.30$
per share on the 509,000 shares of stock outstanding. or marketable securties, cash and receivables, or the e
per share on the 509,000 shares of stock outstanding.
This makes no allowance for the appreciation in the ties carried, which allowance for the appreciation in the to value to approxilue of the securi-
or $\$ 2$ per share. and does not include inventoriate 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 President. Williams in his annual report discussed the dividend situation
as follows: Aceru1 survey has been madeo the working capital require-
ments of the business witt ments of the business with a view of releasing any excess over the actual
needs of the business to stockholders in the form of sperial dividend.
The result of this survey sid The result, of this survey indicates that, after providing sor reserves in the
naturoof rire losses. insurance, annuity and casuaty, for propose or pend-
ing additions and clanges to plant and for the retention



| New England Fuel Oil Co. (Mass.)-Earnings.- |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross inc. (incl. sales |  |  |  | 924 |
| Expenses and taxes | $\$ 83,796$ 34,989 | 8101,621 ${ }^{37,271}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\$ 153,832 \\ 40,247 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 3266,952 69,338 |
| Amort. |  |  | 41,7 | 278,441 |
| Net inco |  |  | $\$ 71,873$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { or. } \$ 80,827 \\ & 50,000 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | def\$1.19 | \$14,350 | \$21,873 | 130,8 |
| (n | \$0.9 | \$1.2 | \$1.43 |  |

## New England Investors Shares, Inc.-

 Nr New Engs. Nepartment of Public Utillties holds that the sale of securitiesof
fraud because fraud because of failure of the company to submit information required by

New Idria Quicksilver Mines, Inc.-Earnings.-
 Balance, surplus.
$-\mathrm{V} .124, \mathrm{p} .3363$. $\$ 15,979 \quad \$ 42,612$ \$133,305

New State Ice Co., Oklahoma City, Okla.-Bonds Of-fered.-Liberty Central Trust Co., Smith, Moore \& Co.,
St. Louis, and Chicago Trust Co., Chicago, are offering St. Louis, and Chicago Trust Co., Chicago, are offering
$\$ 750,000$ ist mtge. $6 \%$ sinking fund gold bonds, series A. $\$ 750,000$ ist mtge. $6 \%$ sinking fund gold bonds, series A. Liberty Central Trust Co. In St. Louis, trustee, and Chicaso Trust Co. In
 $41 / 2$ mills, Ky. 5 mills, tax on the princtpal and the Mass. income tills, Md. not
In excess or $6 \%$.
date on the interest reeunded. Red. all or part on any int. date on 30 days notice at 103 and int. Denom, $\$ 1,000, \$ 500$ and $\$ 100 \mathrm{c}^{*}$. the property and business of a company of riliecentiy name formed the to purchase
Busch interests of St. Louls, which property has been successfull A heuser Busch interents or st. Louis, which property has been successfully operated
for the manufacture and distributton of artificial ice in Oklahoma City,
Okla. and victnoty facturing and distributing systeme coospany, through a complete manu- domately $50 \%$ of the ice
business In the teritor served. An ice cream plant was added in 1920 . the product of which is sold at wholesale orneam plant was added in 1920 .
Company owns and ooperates three articial ice manufacturing plants
with a total manufacturine capacity of over
 make3 approxImately 350 tons cadacity, tovether with the storage facilities The Ice cream plant has a total daily capacity of 1.500 gallons. ${ }^{\text {Ont }}$ Outstanding.
Capitalization 1st mtge. $6 \%$ sinking fund gold bonds, serles A
$7 \%$ cumul. 1 st preferred stock ( $\$ 100$ par) 8\% cumul. 1 st preferred stock ( $\$ 100$ par)
Common )
$\$ 500,000$
500,000 Federal income tax net earnings, before interest charges, denire 5.000 sh from the books of the predecessor company and for the and 1925, as taken 1926 and 1927 , as cortrifecessor by Pempany and for the years ended Dec. 31
public accountants, weri as follows: Marw, Mitchell \& Co., certified
 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 F Fund.- Commenclng Mar. 11929 and annually thereafter, the company will depsoit with the trustee as a sinking fund an amount equive-
lent to $3 \%$ of the principal amounts of bondo theretofore issued. The sinking fund at the option of the company can be used to $p$ prchase bonds
of this issue at or below the call price or for res $80 \%$ of the cost of improvements, extensions onk accuisitl for not to exceed $80 \%$ of the cost of improvements, extensions or accuisitions of new proper-
ties agalnst which no first mortgace bonds may beissued ties against which no first mortgace bonds may be issued.
Purpose. - Proceeds will be used in part payment for the
maturing on that date. Of an original issue of $\$ 3,000,000$ May 1 bonds already has purchased and holdis $\$ 1,195,50$, . leaving outstanding $\$ 1,804,500$.
The bonds are redemable 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 $\$ 10,000,0005 \%$ serial gold notes (closed issue) at prices to yield from $41 / 2 \%$ to $5.40 \%$ according to maturity.
Dated April 111928 ; due $\$ 500,000$ annually each April 11929 to 1937 ,
incl., and $\$ 5.50,000$ April 1 1938. Prin. and int. (A. \& O.) payable at Chase Nat onal Bank, New York, trustee. Denom. $\$ 1,000$ and $\$ 500 \mathrm{c}^{*}$. exceeding $2 \%$. Company will agree to refund to holders of the notes not dents in such States, respectively, upon proper application within 60 , reasi-
after the payment thereof, the Penn. 4 mills tax Conn. personal proparty after the payment thereof, the Penn 4 mills tax Conn, personal property
taxes not exceeding 4 mills, the Maryland 4 4/s milis tax, the Calif. and Kentucky 5 mills personal property taxes, the Kansas 5 mills tax, the Iowa on the int. thereon not exceeeding $6 \%$ of such intersat per annum. Reme tax as
the option of the company as a whole or in part (but if in part, onsy in 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 Hemispherb over 180 acres of land and waterfront property extending $21 / 2$ miles in the very heart of the City and Port of New York directly opposite the lower end of Manhattan Istand. The properties inciude 34 steamship the lewer
storage warehouses, 67 industrial buildings and 3 freight storage warehouses, 67 industrial buildings and 3 freight terminals.
The 34 steamship piers contain 48 acres of deck area and vary in
up to 1,200 feet. More than 20 steamship lines, serving ports of practh cally ali foreign countries, regularly use a large number of the company's
 facilities of the company. the storage of general merchandise in large or
Extensive facilities for small quanties are provided in 106 bonded and free warehouses contain88 acres. Cold storage facilities are available in a plant consisting of 7 buildings leased to the National Cold Storage Co. Throughout the greater portation from the 3 freight terminals thereon where, by aidead transfloat systems, direct interchange of cars is provided with 10 trunk line railroads, thereby giving rail transportation connection with the entire rail-
road system of the United States, Canada and Mexico. The 67 industrial or manufacturing buildings cont square feet of floor space or approximately 47 acrentain over $2,100,000$ the course of construction an additional 10-story y industrial building of the ing a plot of 130,000 square feet, to meet the increasing demand from
many sources leased to some for this type of accommodation. Space in these buildings is
the country. the country.

 P serpase of Issue.- Proceeds wiil 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 fas well the to provide financial facilities to its customers and tenantsonerties,
ats
its its wholly owned subsidiary, New York Dock Trade Facilities Oorp., and
for other corporat for other corporate purposes of the company and its subsidiaris. liabilities other than funded deht. Total funded debt of the the hands of the public, including totis issue, will be s22,550,000. 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
te the physical propertie
carried on the books.

## Earning Total reve

Total revenues incl. other income_
Oper. exp., maint. \& local taxes.-
 Bal. before int. deprec. \& Fed. tax $\overline{\$ 1,766,179} \overline{\$ 1,611,616} \overline{\$ 1,453,650}$
These earnings. reflect no benefit from the use of the proceeds of this $\$ 10,000,000$ issue,which should considerably augment present earmin Manajoment.-The board of directors includes the following: Grisori Benirfax S. Landstreet. Frank C. Lowe. Harold O . Marles E. Hotchkiss.
ONom, James L. Farfax S. Lrankistreet. Frank C. Lowe. Harold C. McCollom, Jam
New York Fire Insurance Co.-To Increase Stock. to the directors that the present capitalization of $\$ 200$. has recommended $\$ 1,000,000$ If the the thirectors adopt the recommendation steps will be
then taken to comply with the necessary legal requirements. The plan con-
templates a ievamping of the capital structuie so that it will confocm with the present capital or the American Equitable Assucance Oo. of Now Yock associated wit
Insurance
The latter company is the third oldest company incorporated in New
York, having been organized in 1832 and came under the management of At Dec 311927 the company reported capital of $\$ 200,000$, surplus to policyholders of $\$ 704,000$, and assets of $\$ 1,190,662$. Upon completton of present plans it is expected that the statement of the company will be
about as follows: cash capital, $\$ 1,000,000$; surplus to policyhoiders. 81 .50.000 , and assets, $\$ 2,150$. companies under the management of Corroon \& Reynolds. Ine wast of the include the American Equitable Assurance Co. of New York. Kinicker bocker Insurance Co. of New York, Brooklyn Fire Insurance, Co, Mer-
chants \& Manufacturers Fire Insurance Co. of Newark (chartered and Republic Fire Insurance Co. Insunce Co. of Newark (chartered 1840)
also latter company below (incorporated 1871). See
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.
 Common stock (no par value)
Traster agent, Bankers Trust Co., New York City. Regstrar. 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 nominai capital of $\$ 10,000$ for the purpose of providing a. nucleus around which the leading companies in the purpose of providing a and decorative lighting could group themsolves. In 1926 the capital was decorative lighting business done in this country. In 1927 additional companies were absorbed, until to-day the management estionates that the
corporation has about $80 \%$ of this business. The corporation is the leading factor in the rield.
Corporation's products include sets of all kinds for Christmas. Thanks-
giving, Hallowe'en 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 spiendid 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 che first time these products had
the benefit or national advertising, and the value of this is reflected in the profits for the year 192 profits for the year 1927.
Earnings. The earnings of the business for the period commencing
March 1 1927, and ended Feb. 201928 , and for the two preceding calendar March 11292 , and ended Feb. 20 1928, and for the two preceding calendar
years, as reported by the management, are as follows.

Period from March 11927 to Feb. 201928 .
Period from Jan. 11926 to Dec. 31 1926.-
Period from Jan. 11925 to Dec. 311925 $\qquad$ Dividens.-Th management has announced it 242.000 tion 1.21 this common stock on an annual dividend basis of $\$ 1.60$ per share, payable quartering.-Corporation has agreed
Noranada Mines, Ltd.-New Directors.
A. L. Ellsworth, F. M. Connell, F. H. Phinpen and W. s: Walton have

North American Investment Corp. (of Calif.).-Bonds Offered.-Weeden \& Co., San Francisco, recently offered an additional issue of $\$ 500,0005 \%$ collateral trust bonds at $961 / 2$ and int., to yield $5.30 \%$.
Dated Mar. 1927: due Miar. 11947. Interest payable (M. \& S.) at Corporation was incorp. In Callfornia on oct. 20 1925, by a group of weilesnown business men of San Franciseo. The purpose is to operate an
investment trust modeled on the conservative principles which heve 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 carefuly stocks and bonds in a broadly diversified list of carefully investigated securites which not only yield a satlisfactory retur
but present a reasonable chance for apprectation.

Directors.-The board of directors conslsts of S . Waldo Coleman, Pres.,
elah Chamberlain, Gustav Epstein, Walker W. Kamm, Wm. Wallace Selah Chamberlain, Gustav Epstein Walker Wi Kamm, Wm. Wallace
Mein, A. Crawford Greene, Chas. C. Moore, Frank Schwabacher, Franklin A. Zane.

Collateral trust bond
Conateral trust
Common stock
Gross earnings Earnings-12 Mon

| $\$ 1.500,000$ |
| :---: |
| $1,625,000$ | $1,625,000$

$1,273,800$ $-\mathbf{-} \$ 242,196$
$-\quad 62,989$ Net earnings
Dividends-- - erred sto dscount and bond interest
div

$\qquad$ -cured by the | $-\$ 179,207$ |
| :---: |
| 77,901 | Balance at end of period-

$S$ curity. These bonds a
$\overline{\$ 101.307}$ cash and or collateral: cash at the rate of at least $105 \%$, and collateral. at ma ket value at the rate of at least $125 \%$ of asl outstanding bonds. The as acceptable and be acceptable to the trustee who is also to be the sole
judge of its market value. Not over $5 \%$ of the required collateral shall be in securities of any one corporatlon. elther municipal or private excepting those of the U. S Government and at least $80 \%$ of the required collateral
shall be in securities Iisted on the London Stock Exchange. New York
ster Stock Exchance and (or) San Francisco Stock and Bond Exclange. Further the outsteritin fulv paid preferred and common stock of the company. Sinkino Fund-CCmpany covenants to retire be inning Mar 11931 and
annually th rufe. $2 \%$ of the amount of all collateral trust honds issued, annually th re. fre ${ }^{2 \%}$. of the amount of all collateral trust honds is
either by purchase in the open market or call by lot.-V. $126, \mathrm{p} .1825$.

Northern Paper Mills, Green Bay, Wis.-Listing.of common stock without par value. Income Account Years Ended Dec. 31.

| Net sales. <br> Cost of sales <br>  <br> adm. expense | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Account Ye } \\ & 1927 \\ & \$ 3,709,145 \\ & 2,724,077 \\ & 460,747 \\ & 210,819 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { c. } 31 . .1925 . \\ \$ 3,389,019 \\ 2,610.178 \\ 378.019 \\ 186.18 . \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1924 . \\ \$ 3.015 .553 \\ 2.307,223 \\ 270.373 \\ 190,036 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Net profit her Income | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 313,503 \\ 20,226 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 384.167 \\ & 29.933 \end{aligned}$ | $\$ 214.636$ 17,217 | \$247. |
| Total | \$333.723 | \$414,099 | \$231,854 | 3270.815 |
| terest, amortiz. or dis $\&$ exn, and Fed. ${ }^{\text {ax }}$. |  | 79,730 |  | 7.72 |
| her intere | 36.684 | 41.168 | 8,531 |  |
| State | 38,986 |  |  |  |
|  | 818,503 218 |  |  |  |

Net profit-.-.....- | $\$ 115.226$ | $\$ 164,252$ | $\$ 26.415$ | $\$ 87.420$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | Condensed Consolidated Bal. Sheet, Dec. 311927 (Incl. Northern Electric Co.) [Giving effect to sale of $\$ 5,000,000$ consolidated companies' first mortgage

$\mathbf{5} \%$ serial gold bonds and the appraisal of mill properties and equipment s of Dec. 31 1927.]

| Assets |
| :---: |
| Ace1s. rec., trade, less resery |
| Accoun's receivable, miscell. |
| Notes \& accept. rec., less res. |
| Inventorles. |
| Preast 1 |
| Investments. |
| Proterties |
| Pat nts \& trade-marks, less amortization. |
| eferred char |

Tota .-............ 2272 .
$\overline{\$ 9,586,903}$

|  | Notes bay |
| :---: | :---: |
| 228.651 | Trade accept |
| 66.422 | Accounts payable, trade |
| 172.122 | Accounts payable, miscell. |
| ,089,309 | Acer taxes, payroll. \&c. |
| 69,662 | Prov, for Fed. \& State taxes. |
| 253,470 | Preferred stock div. acer |
| 7,363.795 | 1 st mortgage $5 \%$ serlal bonds |
|  | 7\% preferred stock |
| 288,423 | Common (66,250 shs. stated |
|  | Pa |
|  | Pa |

$\begin{array}{r}\$ 128.338 \\ 8.801 \\ 262.320 \\ 26.216 \\ 146.810 \\ 51.303 \\ 4.424 \\ 5.000 .000 \\ 126.400 \\ 2,318.750 \\ 266 .+60 \\ 1.247 .022 \\ \hline\end{array}$
\$9,586,903
Northern Pipe Line Co.-Plans $\$ 50$ a Share Capital Repayment.-
At a meeting of the directors, it was decided to call a special meeting of the stockhol
$\$ 2000,000$.
It was stated that if the stockholders approve the plan it is probable a
cash distribution of $\$ 50$ per share will be made thus reducing the par value cash distribution of $\$ 50$ per share will be made thus

Northwest Engineering Co.-Initial Dividends.-
An initial quarterly dividend of 50 cents per share has been declared on the outstanding capital stock no par value payable May 1 to h
reccra April 15 . (See offering in V. 126 . p. 261.)-V. $126 . \mathrm{p} .883$.
Oglethorpe University, Atlanta, Ga.-Bonds Offered.Hibernia Securities Co., Inc., New Orleans are offeri g at par and int. $\$ 375,000$ 1st mtge. $6 \% 10$-year gold bonds.
Fated March $11928 ;$ due March 1 1938. I encm. $\$ 1000$. $\$ 5$ and
$\$ 100$ Authorized. $\$ 500,000$; outstanding, $\$ 375.000$. Hibernia B nk \& S100. Authorized.
Trust Co. New Orleans. trust ou
These bonds
the the direct obli
titute a first mortgage on the real property of the University and conthe campus of approximately 180 acres of land Iocated on Peachtree Road on the outskirts of Atlanta. and the modern University buildinss Leated
thereon. The buildin»s consist of the Administration building. containing the dining room, Lecure rooms, lab rat ries. Bursar's office and dormitory;
Lapton Hall, consisting of 3 separate structures which combined contain the ulbrary, Tresident's ofrice. class rems assembly hall seating approximately 60, and in the basement a a ymnasium and swimming pool and the and Commerce. consisting of class rooms and dormltories. All buildins re constructed or blue granite trimmed with limestone and covered with
heavy variegated slates. The construction is of steel, concrete, brick and hollow tille.
Ollethorpe University, a corporation, was chartered under the laws of
Georga in 1913 , to offer courses of study leading to the higher academic and professional degrees. The University opened in the fall of 1916 . Its student body has
$1927-1928$ session. The steadily since that date to 475 students in the
thiversity $1927-1828$ session. The University now
education, commerce and journalism.

## Ohio Brass Co.-Report.-

 Consolidated Batance Sheet Dec. 31.
Assets-
Atsels-
Cash
Cantstequit.
Cash $\begin{gathered}\text { Marketable securs. } \\ \text { Notes }\end{gathered}$
Notes recel vable.-
Ace'ts receivable..
Inventory
Total .............

## -V. 125. p. 3493.

Onondaga Building (Hub City Realty Corp.), Syracuse, N. Y.-Bonds Offered.-G. L. Ohrstrom \& Co., Inc., and Graham, Parsons \& Co. are offering $\$ 1,200,000$ 1st mtge $6 \%$ sinking fund gold loan (closed mortgage) at 100 and int.

Dated Mar, 1 1928: due Mar. 1 1948. Prin. and int. (M. \& O.) payable
at Equitable Trust Co.. New York, truste. Denom. $\$ 1,000$ and $\$ 500{ }^{*}$. Red. all or part on any int. date, upon 30 days' noticic, to and incl. Mar. to and it 103: thereater, to and incl. Mar. 1942 at at 10 and thereafter to and incl. Sept. 1 1947, at 101; in each case with int. interest payable
without deduction for Federal income tax not in excess of $2 \%$ per annum. wefund of certain stare taxes to resident hotders upon written application within 60 days after payment, all as will be provided in the mortgage.
Legal Investment. These certificates will, upon completion of the bull
. Legal Investment.- These certificates will, upon completion of the buildof Building. The Onondaga Building will be situated at the corner o
South Salina and West Onondaga sts... 2 of the principal husiness thorough fares in the City of Syracuse, N. Y. This location is at the corner of the fares of touth salina St..the most important retall street in the city, and in consequence the Onondae Building will occupy 1 of the most prominent and accessible positions in the business district. The Onondaag
Building, consisting of 12 stories and basement. will be a high grade office Building, consisting or 12 stories and basement. Will be a high grade office
building of modern fireprooi construction. The building will have a frontage of approximately 126 ft . on West Onondaga St, and over 155 ft . on South Salina St, being a total street frontage of over 281 ft. The completed
building will have a total net rentable area of 135,357 sq. ft. and will be served by 4 high speed elevators.
Securily.-This issue will be secured by a closed direct 1st mortgage on
the land and building to be erected thereon, owned in fee. The plot extends approximately 126 ft . on West Onondaga st, and over 155 ft , on South
 The property has bsen independently appraised by Edward $G$. Eatan and
C. H. Dawloy, both of Syracuss. as having a value upon completion of the building of $\$ 2.150 .000$ makins this issus loss than a $56 \%$ loan. The above-
mentioned appraisers have appraised the land as having a present value of This loan will be followed by and will be senior to a second mortgage of Earnings.-Edward G. Eagan and C. H. Dawley, have estimated the income of the building for the year following completion, as follows:

 Sinking Fund.-Mortgage wil provide for a quartorly sinking fund payable to the trustee in casi a d or) cartificates of this issus. byginnin Sept. 11929 and continutac until the maturity of this issu9. The on 1 ration
of this sinking fund is cal uated to reduce this loan by maturity to $\$ 407,000$.

Pacific Coast Co. (\& Subs.).-Annual Report.-


Net earnings.
Other incomg.
Total ne: nc-me
Deduct -
Interest on bonds.
Interest on notes Interest on bonds
Interast on notes.
Accrued discount Gecrued discount,

## Net income


Balance, surplus....
Shares of common outshares of common out
standing (par $\$ 100$ ). Earned ver share on com.

Sub
7.230
7.885
8.090 $\qquad$


| 1924. |
| :--- |
| $\$ 5.670 .372$ |
| 4.979 .385 |
| 163.258 |

Pacific Sugar Corp.-Proposed Merger.-
A spzcial meeting of stoc holdors of the Honocaa Surar Co. has been called for May 15 to vote on ths proposition to amalramate with the
Pacific Suzar Mill, J. W. Waldron, President of both companies, announces.

Packard Electric Co., Warren, O.-Extra Dividend.-
The directors have d clar d an extra dividend of 30 c . par share in addition to the ragular quarterly dividend of 70 c . per share on the outstanding
30.600 shares of common stoc's (no par value), both payable April 15 to 30600 shares or March 31 . Like amounts were paid on Jan. 15 last.
holders of record Mer
Net earnings for Feruary were $\$ 31,495$ after all charges.-V. 125, p. Net
3493.

## Packard Motor Car Co.-Earnings.-





 Sarns, per share.....
Earn.

Paragon Refining Co., Toledo, Ohio.-Report.-




$\qquad$
$\$ 4,066,776$
President E. W. Edwards
$\$ 4.102,246$
$\$ 4.109,074$ At the annual metting held Mar. 2, President E. W. Edwards was authorized to appoint a committee of three stockholders to work out a plan for
removal of the deficit of $\$ 3.754 .950$ now on the books of the company, throush a readjustment of the canital structure. It is expected that a roduction in par value of the common stnck from $\$ 25$ to $\$ 10$ will be effected. dends on the dends on the preferred stock of the comnany
now amount to about $47 \%$ V. 124. p. 2131 .

Parker Theatre, Darby, Pa.-Bonds Offered.-Bankers Bond \& Mortgage Co. and Biddle \& Henry, Philadelphia, recently offered $\$ 275,000$ 1st mtge. guaranteed $6 \%$ serial gold bonds of Edward L. Tress at 100 and int.
Dated Dec. 15 1927: due June 151930 to Dec. 151937 . Prin. and int.,
J. \& D.) payable at Franklin Trust Co. of Philadelphia. trustee. Denom. \$1.000, \$500 and \$100c*. Arrangements may be made with the Bankers at any time on 35 days notice at 103 and int. Bankers Bond \& Mortgage Co., Phila., agrees to refund to holders of these bonds, upon written applicaexceeding 4 mills and the Federal normal income tax not in
per annum. Legal investment for trust funds in Pennsylvania.

Property. -The property, owned in fee, and subject to this mortgage, is
situated at the intersection of Parker Ave. and Ohester Turnpike, Darby, Pa. The structure will have an attractive front elevation with stores on the
ground level and offices on the second floor. The auditorium is well deground level and offices on the second floor. The auditorium is well de-
signed and will have a seating capacity of 1900 . Completion is anticipated ${ }^{\text {by }}$ Oct. ${ }^{1} 1928$. 1928 issue is secured by a closed first mortgage on the land and Pa.. has issued title insurance to the trustee in the principal amount of this issure. Insuring to the trustee a valid first mortgage on the premises. The mortgage provides for deposit with the trustee of fire and other insurance
policies. Completion clear of mechanics liens is guaranteed by The Hartpolicies. Completion clear of mechanics' liens is guaranteed by The Hart-
ford Accident \& Indemnity Co.. Hartford, Conn. Land and building upon completion have been appraised by Edgar G. Cross at $\$ 514,000$ and
by Joseph F . Eckard at $\$ 576,000$. This mortgage represents $53.5 \%$ of the
smaller smaier or these valuations. mature and meeting the interest thereon, the indenture provides for monthly deposits with the truste of 1 -6th of the interest payable on the next coupon
date on the bonds outstanding, and beginning with June 15 1929, of 1-12th of the principal of the bonds next maturing. Whatanty. Bankers Bond \& Mortgage Co.. Philadelphia. guarantees by endorsement punctual payment of interest on those 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 con-
trolling interest in the company were definitely set at rest in a statement trolling 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 ince, the Peerress comper whose company has been active
Ross W. Judson, Pres. of Continental Motors Corn figured prominently in the recent rumors connected with the Peerless company also made a statement to the effect that Continental's only corporate
lnterest in the situation was that of a supplier of parts to the Peerless
compan company. The statement of R. W. Judson, Pres. of Continental says in part: purchamer ofstock the effect that Continental Motors Corp. is a heervery
shares purchased more Than Motor Car Co.are false. Aside from 500 stock in that company, and does not expect to at any time in the future Peerless or Jordan is contemplated are also untrue. As is lonta Moters and manazement is in control, this company will continue to be an as the present motor manuf icturer to the trade. This company is interested In the Peerless Motor Car Co. as a purchaser or Continental ensines. To this extent
it Is concerned with the success of that companv A group of Detroit and Cleveland men, includinष mvself, have accuired a
stock interest in the Peerless company as they are of the opinion that the purchase of that stock constitutes an ant astractive inver the opinion that the
mind also that pentine They havelt in and Peerless which will enable the latter to nise the Sinvle Sleeve A Antil moto which is controlled by Contlnental throukh the ownership of the the
world patents.

 the stockholders of the Peerless company are inckholders of the Pee-less
with the sin le purpose of establishing Peerless in that and are workinz We have not been advised that $W$. Oe Durant has acauired directly or
Indrectly an interest in the Peerless cominany and we do not belleve that he has. Neither is he a stockholder of Continental motors, at leesist so fir
 a cordaal relationship with him as the manuf cturer of motors used by him,
but aside from this there is no connection between him and this company
-V. 126 . p. 1520 .

Penn Mercantile Properties.-Bonds Offered.-Potter \& Co., Spencer Trask \& Co. and E. H. Rollins \& Sons are offering at 97 and int., to yield $53 / 4 \%, \$ 1,260,000$ secured sinking fund $51 / 2 \%$ gold bonds (with stock purchase warrants) McCrory Stores Corp. is lessee of the real estate owned by this company.
Dated April 11928 due Aprll 1 1948, Denom. $\$ 1.000$. Red. all or part at
00 and Int. at any time upon 30 days. notice. Fldelity-Philadelphia Trust
Co., Philadelphla, trustee. Free of Pa. Data from Letter of Busincss.-McCrory Stores Corp. has leased until Mar. 311978 the pro-
perty at $919-921-923$ Market St... Philadelnha. Pa.. (title to which real
estate has been acculred bv Penn Mercantile Pronerties, a Pennsylvanil corp.), at a net rental of $\$ 150,000$ per annum. The lease requires M cCorory repairs, Upon termination of the tee easpe, flxed taxes, insurance and cost improvements made by the
lessee become the property of the landlord lessee become the property of the landlord.
MCCrory Stores Corp. Operates a chal.
ranks as one of the leading operates a chain of 2225 and 10 cent stores and As of Mar. 23 1928, the value of encared in this business.
Corv, was aproximately $\$ 52$ sectite issued by McCrory Stores Finizncial. The Metropolitan Iife Insurance Co. holds a first mortzage per annum and requiring that princlpal be reduced to the extent of $\$ 150,000$
by maturity. The lease and net rentals thereunder will be assigned to the trustoe, and
rentals will be anplied (after deducting $\$ 2.500$ per annum to be pald to the company for minor corporate expenses and $\$ 10.000$ during the over year to be set astde as a speclal reserve fund to payment of all inte-est the sinking fund to be applied to the retirement of these the balance into payments are carried on the books of McCrory Stores Corp. as a direct operating charge.
Cavitatizaion
 Capital stock (no par value)
Balance of author antal stock
$(12,600$
30 options for a period of 6 months commencing April 21933 covering 1 ing stock as is not taken up upon exercise of the stock purchase warrants.
Sinking Fuch
Fund $-A$ sinking fund commencing Oct vided for the purchase or redemptlon of bonds of this issue semi-annually year over $\$ 21,000$ will he pad. Into the sinkine tund. It is thatso 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 cornet rental payments will be sufficient to amortize entire debt of this cor-
poration at least 20 years prior to exiration of the lease.
Warrants and Warrants and Stocks. - Each $\$ 1,000$ bond will carry a warrant (non-de-
tachable excent $\ln$ the event of its execcice or of the redemption or retirement through the sinking fund of the bond to which such warrant is attached) entith share on or before Apell 19193 . Funds received from exercise of
$\$ 5$ per shat stock purchase warrants will be added to the sinkinc fund
The amortization of funded debt should result in an in
for 30.000 shares of capital stock, substantially as in indicated below in equity calculations are based upon the assumption that all bonds ited below. These calcuations are based upon the assumption that all bonds are boupht at the
fall redemption price and that all stock purchase warrants are exercised
at $\$ 5$ per share on Aprll 11933 .

 power the that time, canithlyed at $6 \%$, is $\$ 87.14$ per share. on 30.000 share
wisch will be outstanding if all stock purchase warrants are exercised.

Pennsylvania Sugar Co.-New President, \&c.suchn A. McCarthy, formerly treasurer, has been elected president to
viceed the 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.-
Calendar Years- Operations of Subsidiary Companies Owned.)
Grotendar Incomears- $\quad$ 1927.
Cost of fuel, metal \& $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Cost of fuel, metal \& } & 27,455,027 & 31,175,849 & 31,753,604 & 30,646,445 \\ \text { meprchandise } \\ \text { Depreciation of plants . } & 2,906,881 & 2,378,522 & 2,467,046 & 2,35 & 1,653\end{array}$ Interest----.-....-.

 Total deficit ting.-. | $\$ 4,199,099$ |
| :---: |
| $1,350,000$ |
| $74,087,250$ |
| $\$ 3,697,597$ |
| $\$ 3,153,681$ |
| $\$ 5,937,998$ |

 Profit \& loss surplus _-. $\$ 68,538,157$
Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31.


 Metrls \& orcs on
 Cash
Mktab
and $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Masst. reeerve. .. } & 540.190 & 510,190 \\ \text { Sut }\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { expenses....... } \\ -1,126,893 & 4,689.562 & \text { Total(ea. side) } 228 \\ 829,660 \\ 224,915,781\end{array}$
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 Phila delphia and its stockholders.
Transfer a-ent. Dennsylvania Co. Por Insurances on Lives and Granting
Annuities. Philadelphia. Re istrar. Provident Trust Co. of Philadelphia. Data from Letter of Ralph L. Freeman, President of the Company. Organization.-Company was incrrp. Feb. 21 . 1928 in Pennsylvania.
Company was oranized by interests identified with the Jumbermen's Insurance Co . of Philadelnhia, which has been in successful operation since ment and exchan e it b wiliness. This mutuality of interest should assure
met
the the new company imme iatelv a substantial v lume of business 1 NV expense
rati and the benefit of experienced manasement. The Pailadelphis tinnal Insurance Co. is li eensed to transact a general fire insurance business
in the States of Tenns Ivania and New York under the sunervision Insurance department of th se ctates and wili expand its field of operations Canitul-The paid-ing capital and surplus of the company is 100.000 s

Surplus. | as follows: |
| :--- |
| S1.000 oop |
| 1.500 .000 |

 fil wing b ard of direct rs: Charles H. Farnsworth Chairman, Quincy Mharles K. Faddcn (Vice-Ires.): Richard Haughton (Stokes. Packard Haughtn \& Smith): Charles 1 . Hrlland (Pres. Independence, Indemnity
Co. and Independencer Ire Insurance Co) William H. Kinssley (Vice Pres. Penn Mutual 1 ife Insurance Co.); Walter Mcilvain (J. Gibson
Mcliivain Co., ; C S . Newhal (ivee Pres., Pean. Co. for Ins. on Lives

 Gerre V. Smith (Strikes Parkard, Nauchton \& Smith): Jhn Way (Vico-
Pres.. Provident Mutnai Jife Insurance Co.); and Parker S. Williams
(Att rnex at Law) Philadelphia.

## Phillips-Jones Corp.-Director Resigns.-

Henry. Bowers, of indman. Sachs \& Co., has resigned as a Director
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 particinate 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. Tecently
formed as a world parent company. The transaction. In which 1.890 formed as a
minority stockholders are civen the opportunity to narticinate. involves
the the transfer of over $\$ 1.000,000$ from Encland to America and renresents
a profit above the market price of about $\$ 300,000$ of the American shareholders.
Majr-General Robert C. Davis. President of Photomaton, Inc., issued a.The newly formed Photomaton Parent Corp., Ltd., of London, had Turkey, and Leo Klein and Samuel Jackson of the real estate firm of Ketely 1-3 of the total) class B common stock 60,000 shares (approxiThi Enclish company has been formed wotth a capital of 1,750,000 nounds sterling, and is headed by a croup of English financiers, including Clarence
C. Hatry, who is the Managing Director of the Austin Friars Trust, Ltd. of Hatry, wh director of the London Assurance Co. and orther large English corporations: also R. P. Gaze, manacinz director of the Drapery Trust.
Ltd. of London: Lord Wincer Ltd... of London: Lord Winchester, and others.
rights. Exclusive of the Uny recently purchased the world-wide Photomaton
and Anatol Josenho States and Russia, from Soskin \& and Anatol Josenho, the inventor. Jutst a y year avo.. Hom. Henry Morgen-
thau paid $\$ 1.000$ Oon to Mr. Josepho for his Photomaton rights in the "Photomaton is the photoranhic machine that automatiall eight picturen in the same or different poses in 20 seconds and develops,
prints and delivers this strio of prints and delivers this strip of eight pictures in eight minutes.
order to round outs its practically pany has agreed to this purchase in machine and its pictures, and their offer has been accented by Messrs. Morgenthau, KIein and Jackson, owners of the contrenting in interests in
the American Photomaton company. They, in turn, are offering the American Photomaton company. They in turn, are offering the over
1,800 stockholders of Photomaton, 1,800 stockholders of Photomaton, Inc., the opportunity to particiciote
in this sale to the extent of $1-3$ of their holdings at a price considerably above the nresent market quotation. . The Photomaton plans to act as parent company
 rights to that country eing retaine by Soskin \& Co, and the inventor
Josepho The English interests are forming companies to take over the
rishts in France, Italy and South Arrica, and negoting richts in France. Italy and South Africa, and negotiating for putting English company has already opened studios in Selfridge's, Swan \& Edgar's,
and Russells's stores in London. A studio has been opened on the Strand
like

many other towns in England, and is aggressively preparing to install
machines in strategic centres throughout the British Isles. "At the besinning of 1927 the American Photomaton company had but
one studio the present one at 1659 Broadway, N. Y. City, while at the
 United States. During 1927 over $3,000,000$ persons were photographed
by Photomaton machines, or a total of over $24,000,000$ pictures were by Photomaton machines.
(Albert) Pick, Barth \& Co., Inc.-Earnings.-
Income Account for 12 Months Ended Jan. 31 .

Net sales to customers by subsidiaries
Cost of sales, op
income taxes

mortion of earns. of Albert Pick \& Co. applic. to
Balance, a a vailable for dividends
Pierce Governor Co.-Two New Directors
Roy W. Arnold and Howard M. Ernst have been elected to the board.
Piggly Wiggly Corp.-February Sales.-

Pilgrim Mills.-Balance Sheet Dec. 31.-

 $\begin{array}{lrrllrr}\text { Supplies, \&o.... } & 654,070 & 524,641 & \text { Res've for Federal } & & \\ \text { Cash \& ace'ts rec_ } & 88,911 & 71,860 & \text { Income tax_-.... } & 27,623 & 15,813 \\ \text { Mtsell. securities_ } & 105,400 & 206,338 & \text { Res've for deprec_ } & 738,255 & 637,665 \\ \text { Prepald insurance_ } & 19,033 & 20,046 & \text { Surplus......... } & 141,464 & 249,794\end{array}$ Total …..... $\overline{82,240,948} \overline{\$ 2,152,530}$ Total $\ldots \ldots . . .$| $\$ 2,240,948$ |
| :---: |
| $\$ 2,152,530$ | 125, p. 1721

Pond Creek Pocahontas Co.-Earnings.-
Calendar Years-
Total earns. of the main. \& sub. co. from coal and
miscellaneous operations. miscellaneous operations.-. Incl.- sundry taxe-..... Adm'nistrative and gen. exps. Incl. sundry taves--
Int. echgs. on bold debs. less int. on bl. dep., \&c,
Reserve for depletion and depreciation..........

Net profit for the year
Earns. per share on 125,000 shs. cap. stk. (no par).

\section*{| 8533.999 |
| ---: |
| 67,253 |
| 95.286 |
| 161,396 |
| $\$ 210.062$ |
| $\$ 1.69$ |} 1926.

Powdrell \& Alexander, Inc.-Stock Offered.-Blake Brothers \& Co. New York, and Howe, Quisenberry \& Co., Inc., Chicago are offering 10,000 shares (par $\$ 100$ ) cumul. convertible $7 \%$ preferred stock at $1021 / 2$ and div., to yield about $6.82 \%$.
Dividends payable Q.-J. Red. at $\$ 115$ a share. Old Colony Trust Co., ${ }^{\text {Boston, transfer agent. }}$ Capitalization
 *13,334 shares reservad for conversion of preferred stock
Business.-Company founded in 1920 , is the world's largest manufacture of window curtains, producing approximately ten times the volume
of its nearest competitor. It is the only producer of curtains which carries out all operations from the raw cotton to the finished product. Conversion.- Each share of pref. stock is convertible into 1 1-3 shares of
common stock with provision for pref. stockholders to subscribe proporcommon stock with provision for pref. stockholders to subscribe propor-
tionately with the common stockholders in the event of any increase in common stock in exceass of 63,334 shares to be presently authorized. Sinking Fund.- An annual sinking fund of $5 \%$ of the maximum par value
of the pref. stock previously issued or $10 \%$ of the balance of net profits of the pref. stock previously issued or $10 \%$ of the balance or net profits,
after pref. divs. and certain taxes (whichever is the greater) will retire pref. after pref. divs. and certain taxes (whichever is the greater) will retire pref.
stock at not to exceed the redemption price. This operation should retire the issue in about twenty years.
Purpose.- Proceeds wiil be used to reduce notes payable and to provide
additional working capital made necessary by the increased volume of additiona
business.
Earnings.- Company has made a profit each year since organization
and each year sales have increased over the preceding year. During the and each year sales have increased over the preceding year. During the
past five years the net profits available for dividends, after. all charges. past five years the net profits available for dividends, after all charges,
Including reserves for depreciation and Fed. income tax were as follows:


These earnings were equal in 1927 to nearly 5 times the pref. dividend requirement and the average earnings for the past 5 years were equal to
approximately 3.28 times this dividend.- V. 123, p. 3194.
Prairie Pipe Line Co.-Earnings.Catendar Years
Vet ncome--

Surplus of capital stock
Shares of capital stock
outstanding (par \$100) $18,327,712$
$814,446,788$
$8,100,000$
$6,480,000$ $\begin{array}{lrrrr} & 810,000 & 810,000 & 810,000 & 810,000 \\ \text { Earns. per sh. on cap.stk } & \$ 102.62 & \$ 17.84 & \$ 18.80 & \$ 14.56 \\ & \$ a 2 n, 6 e & \end{array}$



Deferred assets -
Unadj. debits --
Total
$\begin{array}{rrr}\begin{array}{r}\text { depr., tax res.. } \\ \text { \& \& }\end{array} & 37.246,142 & 33,247,654 \\ \text { Surplus- }\end{array}$
Total ...... 162,910
Proctor \& Gamble Co.-Bonus to Employees.-
The payment of more than $\$ 700,000$ in profit sharing dividends was made
t week to the employees of the company, covering earnings during 1927 The employees either own or have subscribed to 47,000 shares of the com. stock which has a value today of $\$ 11,800,000$. In addition to the dividends
on the stock, which are paid in cash or credited to employees, they receive on the stock, bonus of from 10 to $20 \%$ of their wages, according to length of service. a bonus of from 10 to
V. 126. p. $262,117$.
Provincial Paper, Ltd.-Report.-
Results for 8 Months Ending December 311927.

Reserve for depreciation of buildings \& plant
Reserve for doubtful accounts--
Reserve for income tax payable in 1928 -
Net income
Balance, surplus
Balance, surplu
Earans. per share
-V. 124, , p. 2762
 See Consolidated Gas, Electric Light \&\&
Public Utilities" above.-V. 125, p. 3360 .
Pullman Inc. (\& Subs.).-Annual Report.-
President Edward F. Carry reports in substance:
Pullman Inc., was organized on June 211927 in Delaware,for the purpose of taking over, in pursuance of a plan of reorganization, the Pullman Co successfully conducted a busines. of operatinn sleeping cars and developed a
number of subsidiary corporations, the most important being the Pullman Car \& Manufacturing Corp which does an extensive business in the parlor cars.
Company now owns more than $99.62 \%$ of all the capital stock of the Pullman Co. The offer to exchange stock of the company for stock of the Company is now the holding company for the following subsidiary cor porations:
(1) Puilman Co., Chicago, operates sleeping and parlor cars and other Cnitel Stana and (2) Pullman Car \& Mff. Corp., Chicago, manufacture of railway passenger and freelght cars and parts.. Houston, manufacture of chilled tread car
(3) Dickson Car Wheel Co., Holl ${ }^{(4)}$ New Orleans Car Wheel Co., Inc., New Orleans, manufacture of chiled tread car whels.
Wr) Pullman RR., Puilman, III., industrial rallroad serving Pullman Car
Works, Calumet Repair Shops, works, Calumet repair (7) Pullman Land Association, Chicago, owns 1,130 acres of land in and about Lake Calumet district. Michigan City, Ind., promotion of house building for employes at Haskell \& Barker plant. Pullman Co., during the 8
There was a falling off in gross business of the Pult months ending Dec. 31 1927, as compared with the corresponding monthe , but as the result of cecos The year 1927 was not a good one for the manufacturing subsidiarie either as to volume of business done or profits earned. The plants of the proved, and are in a position to secure their share of the increased volume of business which it is hoped 1928 will produce. Car Whe Co. ton, Tex., which has a long record of successful operation. There was formed during the year a new subsidiary corporation, the
New Orleans Car Wheel Co., Inc., which has constructed a modern me chanically-operated wheel foundry to serve the territory cen a modern me Orres athers for the first 8 months ending Dec. 31 1927, were $\$ 5,432,301$; however dividend disbursements represent 2 quarterly periods only
The capital stock of the company was placed on a dividend basts by
declaration of an initial quarterly dividend of $\$ 1$ per share, pald Nov. is 1927. consolidated income account of Pullman Inc. and all subsidiarles for the 8 months ending Dec. 311927 was
Assets- Consolidated Balance Sheet December 311927.
 Accts, \& notes recelvable.
Marketable securitles.... Cash \& gov't securities. Deferred charges...... Penslon \& reserve assets

Equipment \& property | Equipment \& property |
| :--- | :--- |\(\quad \begin{array}{r}5,976,287 <br>

a 209,287,182\end{array}\)

Total
$\overline{\$ 302,818,361}$ Tota appropr b, (- .-...-8302,818,361

Pullman Co.-Traffic and Operating Statistics.

| tem- | 1924. | 1925. | 1926. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Car miles -- | 943,334,475 | 1,043,663,099 | 1,112,96 | 1,140,476,049 |
| Rev. pass.- Berth.... Seat_.... | $\begin{aligned} & 21,419,639 \\ & 12,666,117 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22,470,751 \\ & 13,055,052 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22,658,191 \\ & 13,415,020 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22,042,093 \\ & 13,155,085 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| Total | 34,085,756 | 35,525,803 | 36,073.211 | 35,197,178 |
| Rev. pass. miles | ,037,763 | 14,017,394,915 | 14,407,455,160 | 14,096,775,086 |
| Rev. from cars | \$73,900,608 | \$81,490,323 | \$83,191,087 | \$82,250,940 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Exps. from } \end{aligned}$ | \$66,388,393 | \$68,967,083 | \$73,638,331 | \$71,891,743 |
| Net revenue from cars from cars- Traf. Aver. | . $\quad \$ 7,512,215$ | 12,523,240 | \$9,552,756 | \$10,359,197 |
| Av. rev. per car oper.- | \$9,724.40 | 89.891.52 | 39,629.94 | \$9.466.64 |
| Av. rev, per | \$2.17 | 32.29 | \$2.31 | \$2.34 |
| Av. net rev. | \$0.22 | \$0.35 | 80.26 | 50.29 |
| Av, net rev. per car per day | 82.70 | \$4.16 | \$3.03 | 83.27 |
| Av. mileage per car op(miles) | 124,131 | 126,683 | 128,834 | 131,263 |
| Av. journey per pass. | 384 | 395 | 399 | 401 |
| Av.miles per carperday (miles) .- | 339 | 347 | 353 | 360 |
| Av.load. per car (pass.) | 13.87 | 13.43 | 12.95 | 12.36 |

Purity Bakeries Corp.-Recapitalization Approved.The stockholders on Mar. 23 approved a plan of recapitalization which
provides for the creation of an issue of 125.000 shares of $\$ 6$ cumul. div. pref. stock and $1,000,000$ shares of common stock, no par
further details in V. 126, p. 883,1367 .).-V. 126, p. 1520 .

Quincy Mining Co.-Additional Common Listed.-
The Boston Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of 40,000 additional
hares shares (par \$25) capital stock. See also V. 126, p. 730 .
$\underset{\substack{\text { Reliance Mfg. Co.-Annual Report.- } \\ \text { Calendar Years- }}}{\text { - }}$
Calendar Years
Net profits...
Dividends
1927,
$\$ 887,919$
430,612

| 1926. |
| :--- |
| 8631.65 |
| 161,000 |

Dividends....
-.................
$\$ 457,307$
$1,223,642$
$\$ 470,695$
864,597
Total surplus. ........ Sterling Co
\$1,680,949
\$1,335,292
Misc. credit adjustments.
Miscel. debit adjustments.
$\begin{array}{r}36,353 \\ 135,577 \\ \hline\end{array}$
Profit and loss surplus
$\begin{array}{r}1,760,154 \\ 244.000 \\ 83.00 \\ \hline\end{array}$

111,650
$\$ 1,223,642$
230,000
2

-V. 126, p. 426.

Balance Sheet Dec. 31.
1926.
Leabilutes 1927.
$\$ 687,069$
50,000
627,514
$2,069,347$
$3,134,307$
77,266
25,111
251,06
215,52

Republic Fire Insurance Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.-Stock Sold. - W. Wallace Lyon \& Co. New York have sold 25,000 shares of capital stock at $\$ 45.50$ per share to net about $4.40 \%$.
The company, which was organized in 1871, recently came under the diversified business through the Corroon \& Reynolds group, which includes the American Equitable Assurance Co. of New York, the Knickerbocker Ins Fire Insurance Co. and the Merchants \& Manufacturers;' Fire Insurance Co. of Newark. Under the new management the company will not
only be able to assimilate a larger portion of the business now controlled by its production organization but will also be in a position to branch out stockholders have received over $\$ 1,000,000$ in dividends since the company was organized.
Capitalization. - At a meeting of the stockholders to be held on Mar. 30 ,
the stockholders will vote upon a recommendation of the directors that the
paid up capital be increased from $\$ 300,000$ to $\$ 500,000$ and that the author
ized capital stock of the company be changed from 20,000 shares of $\$ 50$ par value to 100,000 shares of $\$ 10$ par value. When the new plan becomes
effective, there will be outstanding 50,000 shares of $\$ 10$ par value stock Assuming that the plans are carried out as contemplated, the financial condition on Mar. 31 will be approximately as follows: Cash capital, $\$ 500$,-
000 reserve for ali liabilities, $\$ 750,000$; surplus to policyholders, $\$ 1,250,000$;

Rigney \& Co. (Candy), Brooklyn, N. Y.-Plan Merger. of candias and maple products, will absorb Joseph M. McCaul \& Son, Brooklyn, N. Y., who have been manufacturers of maple products for over participating pref. stock issue of Rigney \& Co, and a part of the proceeds
of this financing will be utilized to acquire the McCaul business (see V. 126 . p. 590 . No increase in capital will be necessary, profits. Both firms have been engaged in packing manle syrups under
Rio Grande Oil Co. (Texas).-Report Cal Year 1927.Sales for year
operating profit_......
Bond interest
Depreciation



| Net profit. |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Qarns. per share on 102,842 shares cap, stk, outstanding (par $\$ 25$ ) | $\$ 318,727$ |
| 3.10 |  | taxes, insurance, miscellaneous interest, bond amortization, discounts, \&c.

,
Rossman Corp., New York.-Debentures Called.-
Forty-two ( $\$ 42,000$ ) of these 15 -year $61 / 2 \%$ sinking fund debentures, dated frice of Dillon, Read \& Co., 28 Nassau St., New York City.-V. 125, p.
1987 .
Ruberoid Co.-Consolidation-Earnings.-
Ratification of the merger of the H. F. Watson Paper Co. of Erie, Pa.
with the Ruberold Co. of New York and the Continental Repler With the Rnberold Oo. of New York and the Continental Roofing \& Mfy.
Co. of Baltimore. Md, was voted on Mar. 27 by stock' ${ }^{\prime}$, Na-s nf the WatEarnings for Calendar Years- 1927. Net income....................


| 1927.2 | 1926. | 1925. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\$ 725,172$ | $\$ 612,354$ | $\$ 44 . .109$ |
| 181,436 | 140,568 | 140,568 |

## Safe-T-Stat Co.-New Director.

Charles.C. Dawes of Chicago has been elected a director.-V. 126, p.
Savage Arms Corp.-To Change Par of Shares.-
The corporation has notified the New York Stock Exchange of a pro-
osed change in the authorized common stock to 300,000 no-par shares rom 100,000 shares of $\$ 100$ par each present share to be exchanged for
wo new shares.-V. 126, p. 1055, V. 125, p. 2401 .
(B. F.) Schlesinger \& Sons, Inc. (Md.).-Rights.shares of class A commor 6,997 shares of $7 \%$ cumul. pref. stock for subscription to stockholders. 8,699 pref, stock will be offered to preferred holders at $\$ 94$ per share in the ratio of one for each 4 shares held and the common stock at $\$ 23.50$ par share in ho ratio of one new share for each 10 shares held. Rights accrue to stockin two installments, April 24 and Oct. 1 . Unsubscribed stock has been
Scott Paper Co.-New Common Stock Placed on a \$1 innual Dividend Basis.-
The directors have declared an initial quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share on the new no par common stock placing the stock on a $\$ 1$ per annum
basis. This is equivalent to the $\$ 10$ per annum rate which was paid on he old common stock recently exchanged for new shares on the basis of 0 for 1. The dividend is payable March 31 to holders of record March

Shaffer Oil \& Refining Co.-Capital Changes.-
The stockholders will vote April 7 on amending the certificate of and privileges of the outstanding pref. stock.
Company as of Feb. 29 1928, had outstanding:
$\$ 1,843,700$ first mortgage $6 \%$ bonds due June 11929
$7,500,0006 \%$ gold notes due Apr, 151928 .
$4,250,000$
$6 \%$
notes due Dec. 31
1931.
$4,000,000$ preferred stock
7, 552 shares commo common stock.
Since the above date directors have arranged the following program (a) the redemption of the $\$ 1,843,700$ first mortgage $6 \%$ bonds due June 1
1929. payment of the $\$ 7,500,0006 \%$ gold notes due Apr. 151928 .
(b) payment of the $\$ 4,250,0006 \%$
(c) potes due Dec. 11931 .
(d) payment of the $\$ 4,250,0006 \%$ notes due Dec. 11931 . 1933 (see offering in V. 126, p, 1521). of the outstanding pref, stock, certain funded debt above mentioned,
open accounts and outstanding common stocks. open accounts and outstanding common stocks.
The capitalization of the company on completion of this program will be follows:
$6 \%$ convertible gold notes due Mar. 1 1933 Authorized. Outstanding.

further improve its capital structure it is felt desirable to change the terms and conditions of the pref. stock to conform to present-day market re-
quirements. While the outstanding preferred stock will carry no particiquirements. White wit will have the right of conversion at any time into common
pating privile
stock on the basis of two shares of the present class of common stock for stock on the basis of two shares of the present class of common stock for
each share of such preferred stock. stock from, an earnings viewpoint and from an asset position will be greatly

Schulte-United 5c. to \$1 Stores, Inc.-New Vice-Pres.Alex N. McFadyen has been elected Vice-Pres. and General Managher
and will havenenera supervision of the stores.
Leases for the location of 40 stores have already been signed. The first will be opened in Akron, Ohio, on Aug. T. The stores wills tod. The
plete lines of merchandise, including candy, hosier y, dry foods, notions, plete lines of merchandise, including candy, hosiery, dry goods, notions,
dress trimmings, toys, hardware, electrical supplies, chinaware, men's
wear, music supplies, underwear, jewelry, house furnishings, stationery.

Seattle Chamber of Commerce.-Bonds Offered.An issue of $\$ 373,00051 / 2 \%$ 1st mtge. (fee) sinking fund gold bonds were offered recently at $991 / 2$ and int. by the following bankers:
Bankers Making Offering.-Baillargeon, Whnslow \& Co © Dean Witter
\& Co, First National Bank, Drumheller, Ehrichman \& White, Bond \& Goodwin \& Tucker, Inc., Ferris \& Hardgrove, Seattle Title Trust Co., National Bank, Peirce, Fair \&. Co Ble Blyth, Witter \&o Co., Lumbermens
Brust Co.. W. W. Broom \& Co., Fix \& Latimer, Marine National Co.,
 on any int. date on 30 days' notice. All or part at 102 and int. to Jan. 1
1933 , thereafter at 101 and int. to Jan. 11938 , and thereafter at 100 and int. up to $2 \%$. Seattle National Bank, Seattie, trustee The Seattle Chamber of Commerce was organized in 1882 with a mem-
bership of 23 . Since its inception it has en'oyed a large growth and now has a membership of 3 , 600 , representative of the comblned financlal, pro-
 membership and comprises leaders in civic and business affairs.
The proceeds of thls issue of bonds will be used to retire the outstanding o pirchase the These bonds are specifically secured by a closed first mortgage on land and improvements. The improvements consist of a class A, fireproof
concrete four-story and basement modern building constructed in 1924.
 of interest and sinkine fund requirements of this issue of bonds. purchase or if not so obtainable by call by tot, $\$ 5.000$ on $J$ Jan. 11929 and
$\$ 10,000$ on Jan. 1 of each vear thereafter to maturity (Isaac) Silver \& Bros. Co., Inc.-Recapitalization.-解 Mar . 28 approved the plan of recapitalizatlon given

Skelly Oil Co. (\& Subs.).-Income Account.-
1924.

Gross earnings excluding
inter-co. transactions) $\$ 22,833,018$ 1926. $\$ 26,366.278$ \$23,007,516 $\$ 18,296,828$ inter-co. transactions)

 | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Depl., deprec. } \\ \text { cap. extinguishments. other }\end{array}$ | $5,524,472$ | $4,401,559$ | $5,645,424$ | $6,210,442$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

 Deduct propormin. stock-
$\begin{aligned} & \text { appl'ble to min. stock- } \\ & \text { holders of sub. co.s.- }\end{aligned}$
$\begin{aligned} & \text { _-..... }\end{aligned} \quad 134,046 \quad 165,825 \quad 19,393$

 $\begin{aligned} & \text { Closing Surplus. } \\ & \text { Shs. cap. stk. outstand- }\end{aligned} \$ 8,770,012 \overline{\$ 9,519,121} \xlongequal{\$ 5,858,130} \overline{\$ 2,536,751}$


Solar Refining Co.-Annual Report.-

 $\begin{array}{llllll} & 40,000 & 40,000 & 40,000 & 40,000 \\ \text { cutstanding (par } \$ 100) & 40,001 & \$ 15.88 & \$ 15.71 & \$ 11713\end{array}$
 lete equipment for prior years and adding refund of Federal taxes 1909 to
1923 amounting to $\$ 272,321$. After a reserve of $\$ 2,500,000$ for contingencies.

Balance Sheet Dec. 31.
Assets- $\quad 1927.1926 . \quad$ Labiututes- 1927.1926.

 Cash \& oth invest. Cash \& oth. havest.
Total $x$ After deducting depreciation of $\$ 3.336 .462$ and adding incompleted
South Coast Co., Chicago.-Bonds Offered.-Hayden, Van Atter \& Co., Detroit are offering at 100 and int. \$1,250,000 1st mtge. $61 / 2 \%$ sinking fund gold bonds (with common stock bonus).
 trustee. The company agrees to reimburse the holders for the Oomn. 4 mills tax, the Penn. 4 mills tax, the Maryland $41 / 2$ mills tax upon timely appli-
cation, and ts pay int. Without deduction for normal Federal income cation, and ecess of $2 \%$ per annum. Callable all or part on any int. date
tax not in
upon 60 days' notice at 105 and int. up to and incl. July 11930 . reducing upon 60 days' notice at 105 and int. up to and incl. July 11930 . reducing
$1 / 2$ of $1 \%$ for each elansed period of 18 months until July 1 1942, and at par and int. thereafter to maturity.
A bayasse contract between the South Coast Co. and the Celotex Co.
obligating the Celotex Co. to make certain minimum annual payments in an amount surficient to pay the interest on these bonds and dividends on the 7 sment of Sinking Fund.-A fixed annual sinking fund berinning May 1.1931 will
retire $\$ 750,000$ par value bonds by maturity with the add retire $\$ 750,000$ par value bonds by maturity with the added provision that
if $15 \%$ of annual net income is in excess of the fixed sinking fund, the larger amount is to apply
and fixed --secured by a closed first mortgage on all real estate now owned. and fixed assets of the company now owned or hereafter acquired, and now
comprising 39,603 acres of land, 4 sugar mills with a daily grinding capacity
of 5,000 tons, also all buildings and equipment, including railroads, barges ny American Appraisal Co. at $\$ 5,065,215$, being in excess of $\$ 4,000$ for each Common Stock Bonus.-Each $\$ 1,000$ bond in the first instance will be accompanied by 5 shares of no par value common stock of the South Coast
Co., which stock has a book value of $\$ 29$ per share and estimated annual earnings of more than $\$ 7$ per share
Preferred Stock Offered.-Hayden, VanAtter \& Co. and associates also offered at 100 and div., 12,500 shares pref. stock, $7 \%$ series A convertible (with common stock bonus)
Transfer agents, First Trust \& Savings Bank, Chicago, and Bankers Trust Co., Narw York, Registrars, York. Preferred stock has full voting power. Preferred over the common stock as to assets and cumulative divi1928. Red. all or in part at any time at the option of the company, upon not less than 60 davs' notice at $\$ 110$ a share and divs. Preferred stock will
be entitled to $\$ 110$ a share and dividends upon voluntary liguidation before any distribution may be made to common stockholders and $\$ 100$ a share
and divs. upon involuntary liguidation. Conversion Privilege.-The $7 \%$ series A convertible pref. stock will be con-
vertible at any time prior to Feb. 151933 (or in event of call for redemption, then at any time pricr to the redemption date) intr common stock of the
company at $\$ 40$ per share, with provision for adjustment of this conversion price in event additional shares of common stock are issued. 1927 producpar value common stock of the company and it is anticipated that this conversion privileae will be of considerable value.
Common Stock Bcnus. With each share of preferred stock the purchaser will receive in the first instance without ccst one share of no par value com-
mon stock. This common stock has a book value of $\$ 29$ per share and estimon stock. This common stock has a book value
mated annual earnins of mere than $\$ 7$ per share.
Data from Letter of President D. G. Dahlberg, Chicago, March 12 Company.-W as formed in the early part of 1927 as a result of five rears interests. The company has aggressively entered the sucar cane industry
in Louisiana along definitely proven successfel lines, selling its the Celotex Co. and its sugar hove products to the refiners. 16.030 acres are net tillabugar centrals, consististing of 39.603 acres, of which usual improvements, includinz railroads, locemotives, barges, railroad equipment, farming implements, bnildinrs, \&c., and including 4 slgar
factories with a ermbined daily grindinr capacity of 5.000 tons of cane. Company is the largest company of its kind in continental United States. Interest in the South Coast Co. and will rereive a large part of its annual bagasse recuirements fred the scut to purchase the Celetex Co. has entered the $S$ Suth Coast Co., with minimum fixed annual pavments in an
put of the sufficient to pay the interest on the outstaudin bond issue and the amount sufficient to pay the interest on the outstandin bond issue and the
dividencs on the outstanding $7 \%$ series A preferred stock, which contra $t$ being for raw material, constitute an operatinc expense of the Celotex Co., whose profit for the year ending Oct. 311927 after deduction of all
operating expenses, were $\$ 1,590,399$, or over 9 times maximum under operating exp
this contract.
in
Earnings.- 1928 will be a development vear during which one-third $r$ f
the properties will be planted in cane and the balance the properties com pletely rehabilitated. Beginning with the year 1929, the company will approximately 25 one tons of care. $41 / \mathrm{c}$.
 as the averare frr P. O. J. cane in Louisiana in 1927 Was 25 trnss of cane per
acre. At 25 tons of cane per acre. net profit would be $\$ 1.005 .809$. Anv increase in sugar prices gives an increasing net return. With sugar at $51 / 2 \mathrm{C}$. per pound and a yield of 25 tons of cane per acre, net profits would be
$\$ 1.500,952$.
 Common strck, no par value)
$* 31,250$ shares reserved for conversion of $7 \%$ series A convertible pref stk. Purpose. -The proceeds of the issue of bands and preferred stock will be used to provide a portion of the frnce necessary to make additions and im-
provements tr the fixed assets and for workin capital.-V. 126, p. 1825 .

Southern Ice Co.-New Name, \&c.-
Southern New England Ice Co.-Listing.-
The New York stock Exchange has authorized the listing of 4,400 additional shares (par $\$ 100) 7 \%$ cumulative prior preference stock, and
4,000 additional shares, no par value common stock. See also V. 126, p. 4,000
1211.

Southern Phosphate Corp.-Earnings. Grcss profit
General \& a

 Net to surplus profit after all charges.-V. 124, p. 3082
Spicer Manufacturing Corp.-Annual Report.Gross profit....--


## 

 Earns. pershareStandard Dredging Co.-Stock Sold.-A. C. Allyn \& Co Inc., Paul H. Davis \& Co. and John Burnham \& Co., Inc. have sold at $\$ 29$ per share 150,000 shares convertible preference stock (fully paid and non-assessable).
Preferred both as to assets and dividends. Dividends exempt from present normal 1 1928). Entitled to priority over the common stock as to dividends to the extent of $\$ 2$ per share per annum, and as to assts (in dispart at any time on 30 days' notice at $\$ 33$ per share and div. Transfer agents, Seaboard National Bank, New York, and First Trust \& Saving
tal National Bank \& Trust Co., Chicago.
older at any time prior the into common stock at the option of the older at any time prior to date of redemption.

Data from Letter of R. A. Perry, Pres. of the Company 910 and has developed through reinvestment of its earnings into one of in largest dredging organizations in existence. The extensive equipment of he company and its subsidiaries, located at strategic points on the Atlantic he company to bined capacity of the plant and equipment of the company and subsidiaries is in excess of $10,000,000$ cubic yards of earth (about $15,000,000$ tons) per
month. The largest part of the business of the company is done under contract with the United States Goverment and with various American states and municipalities. Company is actively engaged in and fully
equipped to handle flood control work throughout the Mississippi Valley. Convertible preference stock (no par value) -- 150,000 shs. 150,000 shs. - the conversion privilege of the convertible preference stock and 50,000 shares held in the treasury, Mar. 1 1931, are outstanding with the public. as of Oct. 311927 giving effect to this financing, shows current assets of of $\$ 2,289,516$. Plant and equipment and investments as of that date, convertible preference stock presently to be outstanding. 150,000 shares of the net earnings of company and subsidiarles, after givin? effect to present,

Averace net profits for the vears mentioned after adjusting the 1927 ence stock amount to $\$ 1,237,118$. or at the rate of $\$ 8.25$ per share.
Purpos?. Proceeds will be used for the acquieition of the Orle. Purposs,- Proceeds wil be used for the acquisition of the Orleans Dredg-
ng Co. for retirement of all existing funded and unfunded indebtedness of the company and its subsidiaries (excent $\$ 240,000$ nrincipal amount of
Standard Equinment Co. $6 \%$ bonds due seially to Mar. 1 1931) and for 119. p. 1407.

Standard Investing Corp.-Annual Report.-
eb. 99 Ray Morris in his report to the stockholders for the year ended Corporation commenced business on Mar. 1.1927 and it seems worth directers have had in view in conducting the first year's onerations. The tntal canital raised durine the past year by the sale of securities to the public has been $\$ 10,000,000$, nf which $\$ 4,500,000$ is in the form of 1 (1)-vear series, and $\$ 1.500 .000$ is remresented by pref, stock, $\$ 6$ div, serifs, and com. stock. The thta! commissions paid for raising this capital amounted to
$\$ 2.80$ per $\$ 100$ of canital funds. The debentures were ori inally issued with warrants attached, entitling the holders to receive nn Mar. 1193010 shares of common stock for each
$\$ 1.00$ debentures. The a reement under which the common stock was deposited a ainst the warrants permitted, however, advancing the date termined to permit the exercis9 of the warrants on and after Apr. 21928 . may be presented to New York Trust Co. fer detaching of the warrants and the issue of common stnck certificates arainst them.
The preferred stock, $\$ 5.50$ dividend series, carries warrant privileges entitling the holder to subscribe to common stock nver a specified term of
vears at a specified scale of prices and the preferred stock, $\$ 6$ dividend years at a specified scale of prices and
series. carries a conversion privilege.
series, carries a conversion privilege. It has been the aim of the directors to keen operating expenses at a minimum ficure, and there are no manarement fees paid to the banking houses interested in this corporation. Brrkerage and custody charges are, of course made at the custor hary the crrporation on Feb. 291928 indicates that the diversity is very brrad. The portfolio crntains over 1.50 items
and it has been the policy of the directors not to invest disproportionately arge amounts in any one security. stocks at this time, and it has seemed wise to carry a reasonably large amount of our portfolio in bonds having a bread market. The amount of cash and call loans shown in the balance sheet is somewhat larcer than
mav ncrmally be pxnected, owine to the receint on Fel. 15.1928 of the funds derived from the sale of the preferred stock. $\$ 5.50$ dividend series.

Slatement of Income for the Year Ended Feb. 291928.
Income from dividends and interest (interest received and accr.)
$\$ 373.231$
270.347

 643,578
7.462
253.080
63.273
21.546
 $\$ 298.224$
45.000 Earned surplus-Feb. 29 1928 ................................................... $\$ 253,224$

Standard Oil Co. (Kentucky).-Annual Report.






 | Cash, acc'ts ree.. |
| :---: |
| \&c., Invest'ts... |
| $14,421,036 \quad 12,876,390$ | Penslon \& annulty

res. \& ins. fund

Total $\overline{52,797,079} \overline{50,707,093}$ Total. $\overline{-52,797,079}$ -V 124, p. 3367
Standard Oil Co. (Ohio).-Balance Sheet Dec. 31.-


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
Stanley Company of America \& Subsidiary Cos.Condensed Con nsolidated Statement of Income 53 Weeks Ended De Gross receipt $\qquad$
Dec. 311927,
$\$ 37.060 .025$
31.585
3 Operating expenses and mino
Depreciation and U.S. taxes $\begin{array}{r}31.580,357 \\ 2,186,086 \\ \hline\end{array}$
Net income available for dividends.
Dividends paid during 1927 by the Sta
gixalisi
Balance surplus
Garns, per sh. on
$\begin{array}{r}\$ 112,492 \\ \$ 3,64 \\ \hline\end{array}$

 1926.
$8,60.000$
8 $8,600.000$

8.067749 | .200 .000 |
| :--- |
| .438 .065 |
| 801.593 | 801.593

69974
6.97 5.162,034
 Total assets_... $83,495,599 \quad 71,669,386$ Tota! Ifisbiliticu_83,495,599 71,669,386 x The capital and surplus is represented by $904,432 \quad 7-10$ shares of no
par stock.-V. 126. p. 1523 .
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 1 st mtge. $6 \%$ serlal gold nonds which mature serially on the
ist day of Dec. 1928 and on the 1st day of June and December of each year from 1929 to 1938 , both Inclusive. by payment of the principal thereof
and interest accruel thereon to June 11928 and a premium equal to $1 / 2$ of \%ening between tune 11928 and the respective dates of maturity in interbonds, provided the maximum premium shal not exceed $3 \%$ Payment
will be made at the Hz Tris Trust \& Aavins Bank, trustee, 115 West Monroe
St., Chicavo. III. ( V. 126, p. $168:$ V. $1: 7$. p. 2444.)
$\underset{\text { States Oil Co }}{\text { St. p. Del.), Pitisbargh, Pa.- }} \mathbf{2 5 c}$. Div.-

Straus Saia D it Co., Chicago.-Bonds Offered.-
An issue of $\$ 6,0 \cap 0,00$ An issue of $\$ 6,000,00$ \% sinking fund gold debentures
is being offered at par and $n t$. by $S$. W. Straus \& Co., Inc.

 nt. date or for the sinking fund on 30, days notice at 101 and int. Fn any
income tax not in excess of $2 \%$ paid hy borrower The following State taxerefunded upon proper application therefor Calif. personal property. mils: Colo personal property 5 mills: Iowa money and credit. 6 mills:
Kansas money and credit, 5 mills; Kentucky personal property. 5 mills: Mass income, $6 \%$ of annual int. : Minn. money and credit, 3 mills: Neb.
personal pronertv. 5 mills: Penn. personal property, 4 mills. personal pronerty. 5 mills: Penn. personal property, 4 mills,
Business \& Prapertu. - The Straus Safe Deposit Co. owns in fee the Straus Building property. The Strated at the intersection of owns in fee the
of Chicazo's
principal thorouchfares, at the Southwest corner of Michigan \& Jackson principal thoroughfares at the Southwest corner of Michigan \& Jackson
Boulevards. The building covers the pntire site. which measures approximately 161 feet on Michigan Boulevard by 171 feet on Jackson Boulevard.
Purmsf of 1 ssue. The proceeds of this iscue, together with the proceeds of a $\$ 9.000 .00020$-year $5 \%$ 1st mortgare loan, underwritten by North-
western Mutal Life Insurance Co of Milwaukee, Wis. will be used to reWestern July 11928 (the next call date). the bonds of the $\$ \$ 12,000.00061 / 2 \%$
tire on Valuation.-The Straus Building property has been independently
Vollo appraised as follows:
Building \& Equipment-Appraised by Graham. Anderson, $\$ 6,884,000$
Total will be available, therefore, above the first mortgage, $\$ 20,996,000$ Ixed assets for each $\$ 1,000$ debenture of this issue.
Funded $D e t$.- The borrower covenants that subsequent to July 11928 , Building property shall not at any time prior to the payment of the debentures exceed in principal amount the sum of $\$ 9.000 .000$. This, together
with the principal amount of the debentures, totals $\$ 15.000 .000$ which is with the principal amount of the debentures, totals $\$ 15,000,000$. which is to July 11928.
Earnin7s.-The entire Straus Building, with the exception of a portion
of the fifth floor occupied by the offices and vaults of Straus Safe Deposit oovenants to mainto S . W. Straus \& Co. and the borrowing corporation debentures. By the terms of this lease, or any new lease, S. W. W. Straus \&
dife of the Co. will pay rentals each year equal to the sum of interest and principal these charces are now earned by portions of the building other than the pace utilized by S. W. Straus \& Co.
Listed.-Listed on the Chicago Stock Exchange.

## Sullivan Machinery Co.-Earnings.-


 Balance, surnlus

- V. 125. p. 2683 . $\$ 222,399$ $\$ 201,172 \overline{\text { def } \$ 32,498} \overline{\text { def } \$ 307,254}$
Sutter Pasin Co.-Deposits Asked.-
askin - for the deoosit of the holders or bonds by the protective committee 1928 intere $t$ connons and the period of grace exnires on April 1 . Deb. 1 ssue, have veen, , ade with the committee, according to the letter which Armour constitutes a claim on his estate and that representatives of his Armour constitutes a claim on his estate and that representatives of his
family and the committee have been in conference with the view of effect-
ing a settlement with the bondholders.-V. 126 , p. 1057 .
(G.) Tamblyn Ltd.-Pref. Stock Sold.-Stewart, Scully Co., Ltd., H. G. Stanton Co., Ltd., and Cochran, Hay \& Co., Ltd., Toronto, recently sold $\$ 700,0007 \%$ cumul. 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, Canadlan Bank of Commerce, Toronto. Transfer agent, Ohartered Trust \& Executor Co., Toronte. Cumulative dividends accruing
from Feb. 151928 , payable Q-J, by cheque negotiable at par at any branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce in Canada. Preferred as to cumulative
dividends at the rate of $7 \%$ per annum and as to assets, at par but in the event of voluntary liquidation, at An annual sinking fund is provided for the retirement of this issue of $30 \%$
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 com pany on 30 days prion net in whole or in part at the option of the comshares for redemption in the open market at, not exceedingy may purchase
and divs. Preferred shareholders have no voting rights until preferred and divs. Preferred shareholders have no voting rights until preferred Capitalization-
\% cumul, sink. fund, pref. shares (this issue)- Authorized. $\$ 700,000$ Issued.
Common stock (no par value).
 The deferred share has no monetary value, does not participate in sharnoutstanding 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. which 30 are oca ted in Toronto and ane 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 lts own retail stores. The business was founded in 1906 in Toronto with one store on a capital of about $\$ 1.500$. The expansion of the business to its present size has been brought about
by the investment of surplus earnings therein. All the properties in which The present leases have been appraised by the Sterling Appraisal Co. as
of Feb. 31928 at $\$ 142,594$, although carried on the books, at only $\$ 71,297$.
Purpose.-Present financing is occasioned by the purchase of control of the business from a financial group for whom Mr. Tamblyn and his associates have been managing the business for the past 14 years,
Sales. Sales for each of the three calendar years $1925-1927$, inclusive were as follows: $1925, \$ \$, 044,982 ; 1926 . \$ 2,257.188: 1927, \$ \$ 2,607,846$.
Over $991 / 2 \%$ of the sales are for cash and the turnover is ac 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, $\$ 80,263: 1926, \$ 76.092 ; 1927$.
$\$ 16,272$.
 3 months ending Dec. 311927 were $\$ 40,188$. On the 1927 statement after

Texas Gulf Sulphur Co.-To Move Offices.-
The company will move its executive offices early in 1929 from 41 East struction on Park Ave. between 45th and 46th Sts. This company has Yor' Central Building. This floor contains a net area of approximately
(John R.) Thompson Co.
(Chicago).-Annual Report.-


 Profit and loss surplus$\begin{array}{rr}240,000 & 240,000 \\ \$ 6.26 & \$ 4.88\end{array}$ 240.000
$\$ 5.31$ x Net profit after deducting all expenses, including depreciation, \&c.,
y Includes accrued div. on pref. stock ( $\$ 14.823$, or $13 \%$
z Includes $\$ 455,646$ net proceeds from life insurance.

Balance Sheet Dec. 31.


## Cash deporited

bldg. purch, opt
Due from employ
for stock purch
$\begin{array}{rr}206.359 & 102.638 \\ 95.197 & 70,563\end{array}$
Total ......... $\overline{12,138,081} \overline{10,941,615}$ Total .......... $\overline{12,138,081} \overline{10,941,615}$ $\mathbf{x}$ After deducting $\$ 3,319,956$ for depreciation.-V. 126, p. 1523.
Tishman Realty \& Construction Co., Inc.- Plans.The oullaing pro. rani of this corporation for 1928-1929 involves $\$ 17,000$ tlon of a 14-story duplex apartment bullding at the southwest corner of
Park Ave, and 73rd St., N. Y. City. This buildine, which is to be completed in July 1929 , wiil comprise a frontage of 102 feet on Park Ave. and Include construction of apartments at 171-5 East 79 th St.: southwest corner of Madison Ave, and 75th St, southwest corner of 75th. St, and I exington
Ave. and at $343-349$ East 57 th St., all in N. Y. City.-V. 126, p. 264,428.

## Transue \& Williams Steel Forgings Corp.-Earnings.-

 Less returns, allowances
and freight 95.466

181,461
Labor, material and fac$2,277.863$
172,687

$$
\begin{array}{r}
3,698,940 \\
181,936 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

$\begin{array}{crrrr}\text { Net profit from oper }-\quad \text { loss } \$ 13,611 & \text { loss } \$ 231,133 & \$ 97,035 & \$ 6.028 \\ \text { Other income-net_...- } & 27,475 & 53,375 & 65,411 & 70.513\end{array}$ Net profit--E--
Provision for est. Federal
 Balance, surplus
Earn. per sh. on ca


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 corporiter 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 avallable 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 $\$ 5,000$ with interest at the rate of $4 \%$ per annum is to be returned to the corporation in four years.
The stock thus acquired
tive 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.regular quarterly dividend of an 50 cxtrar dividend on the comernon stock, bothe on the regular quartery dve holders of recor, Mar. 23 An Ax extra dividend of 20 c
payable Apr 2 .t.
per share was. paid on Jan. 1 last, while in each of the preceding 4 quarters per share was paid on Jan, 1 last, while in each of the preceding 4 quarters
an extra dividend of 25 c . per share was paid on the common stock.- V . 125 . an extrad
p. 3362 。

Union Sugar Co., San Francisco, Calif.-Annual Report Calendar Years-
Net operating profit. Net operating profi Dedrec. \& obsoil Fed. income tax reserve
Miscellaneous


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 to hoders of record March
$\mathbf{2 6}$. The directors also declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the common stock
The corporation owns and operates in Brooklyn, N. Y, two large whole-
sale dry cleaning plants. It reports that business for the first guarter sale dry cleaning plants. It reports that business for the first quarter of
1928 shows a large increase over the same period of last year. The compay is ons or or the subrease over the same period or last year. The com-
industrial holding company.-V. 125, p. 797 . Public Industrials Corp., an
ind

## 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 chanced by the stockhorders to that effect at a speccial meeting held Jan. 161928 and the appropriate certificate
of Delaware, Jan. 171928.
In addition, the company has purchased and cancelled 2,828 shares of
 50.000 shares.
In addition, the directors at a meeting held Dec. 17 In addition, the directors at a meeting held Dec. 17 1927, adopted or its two subsidiaries, namely, Southern Ice Co., a Delaware corporation,
and Carolina Public Service Co., such action has been completed as of and Carolina Public Service Co., such action has been completed as of
Dec. 311927 that the Southern ice Co. (Del., has been dissolved and that the balance sheet of the company as of. Jan. 11928 . rentectiss the accuisition
of the properties of Southern Ice Co. and Carolina Public Service Co., is of the prop
as follows:

Condensed Balance Sheet as of Jan. 11928.

United States Dairy Products Corp.-Acquisitions.President John. A McDermott announcen last week the completionof ne-
notiations for the acquistion of two well known ice cream companies in
Newark, N. J. They are the Puritan Ice Cream Co. and the Sterling Ice Newark, N. The They are the Puritan Ce Creates Cor. now owns the B. Wh .. Roterts OO. of
Cream Co. The
Newark and it is expected that the three companies will be consolidated in

United States Distributing Corp.-Earnings.Consolidated Income Statement Year Ended Dec. 311927 Sales \& operating revenue -
Cost of sales, operations \& production
Net profit from operations.
other income
Total
Depreciation, $\$ 433,968 ;$ depletion, $\$ 20,166$
Interest pald 'less received), $\$ 207.535$ Federal taxes, $\$ 123,040$
Minority interest in West New York Coal Co
Net profit for the year-
Surplus, Jan. 11927
Total
Less: Net
Distributing Coroting from pan or of readj. of cap. stk. of U
ated Jan. 17 1927, as amended; \& from reapp. of cer. prop_
Balance
Beduct Bond
Balance
Deduct Bond discount \& expense written onp-new issue. Premum paid on retitement of bonds-old issue
Divs. Patison \& Bowns, Inc., prior pref stock $6 \%$
Divs.-U. \&. Distributing Corp. pree . stocts
Excess of cost of cap. stle of sub. co. acq., over book value
-V. ${ }^{\text {Surplus, Dec. }} 311927$


$\begin{array}{r}\$ 1.069 .228 \\ 5,565.550 \\ \hline\end{array}$
$\qquad$
$-\frac{3,605,818}{\$ 3,028.960}$


Dated Apr. 2 1928: due July 1 1938. Interest payable J. \& J. in Min
neapolis, OChicago and New York, without deduction for normai Federal neapolis, Ohicago and New York, without deduction for normal Federal
income tax not exceeding $2 \%$. Red. all or part on any int. date after 30 days notice at par and int. plus a a premium of $1 / 2$ of $1 \%$ for each year or
fraction iraction thereof between the date of redemption and maturity . Denom.
$\$ 1.000$ and $\$ 500 \mathrm{c}^{*}$. Minnesota Loan \& Trust Co., Minneapolis, Minn. trustee.
Secur be specifically -These notes are a direct obligation of the company and will
Van Van Dusean Harrington Co. through pledge and deposit with the trustee
of such stock. of such stock
The trust a
sent of the holders of at least two-thirds of the with the prior written connots then outstanding, Van Dusen-Harrington, Inc., The Van Dusen Harrington Co, and its, subsidiaries will not croate any morttayan indetbed
ness other than purchase money mortgates in connection with property ness other than purchase money mortgages in connection with property
hereafter acquired and will not create any indebtedness running more than one year incqurding lion loans secured by bledge of personal property required
in the ordinary course of busines. in the ordinary course of business. in each of the fiscal years ending June 301929 to June the sum of $\$ 2850.000$ in each or the fiscal years ending June 30 inge to June 30 ro retire notes by purchase or
Funds not required for interest will be used
call The sinking fund is calculated to retire over $50 \%$ of these notes by maturity
Pref. Stock Offered.-Lane, Piper \& Jaffray, Inc., are offering at 102 and div. $\$ 1,500,0007 \%$ cumul. convertible pref. stock.
Preferred as to cumul. div. at the rate of $7 \%$ per annum, and upon
dissolution up to $\$ 110$ per share and divs. Dividends payable 2 .- . as toumulative from date or ssue). Red. all or part on 30 days notice at $\$ 110$ per share
and divs. Dividends exempt from present normal Federal income tax Minnesota Loan \& Trust Co., Minneapolis, Minn., transfer agent and registrar. Conversion Privilege.- Each share of this preferred stock will be convertible Sinkino Fund.-If all of the preferred stock shall not have been redeemed Inc., agrees to retire 3\% of the largest amount of pref, stock at any time
outstandinr to ounstanding through purchase or redemption on or before Mar.
and annually thereafter until all of the pref. stock shall be retired.
Data from Letter of F. C. Van Dusen, President of the Company.
Compl.-Has been formed in Delaware to acquire the entire stock of The Van Dusen Harrington Co., one of the largest and most ravorably known firms in the United States engased in the handling of
Grain. The business was founded in 185 by G.W. Van Dusen as G.W
Van Dusen \& C. In 1889 The Van Duse an Dusen \& Co. In 1889 The Van Dusen Harrington Co, was organized
with a capital of $\$ 20.000$ It has grown continously, financing its ox-
pansion entirly pansion entirely out of earnings, and has the record of having earned a
profit in every year since its The Van Dusen Harrington Co. operates a grain commission business at extensively in all phases of the marketing and storave of prain, as well as in flour milling and the retail distribution of coal and lumber. The elevator and warehouse properties include 4 terminal elevators at Mimeapolis with
capacity of 7,750 ,000 bushels, and 163 country elevators, warehouss, and corn cribs situated in the States of Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, North
Dakota and South Dakota. Company owns the King Midas Mill Co. operating flour mills at Minneapolis and Hastings, Minnessota, with a com-
bined daily capacity of 4,000 barrels. Other properties include 65 retail lumber yards and 164 coal houses distributed properties throughout the Northyest earnings of The Van Dusen Harrington Co. and its subsidiaries to be presently owned, eliminating non-recurring profits, and after depreciation issued, and after Federal taxes at $111 / \%$ were at the averanerate of $\$ 429,668$
per annum. For the three fiscal years ended June 30 1927 such consoli
por dated net earnings, as reported by Peat, Marwick, Mitchell \& Co.,were So93,742 in $1925, \$ 646,412$ in 1926, and $\$ 417,603$ in 1927 For the year were particularly uniavorable, the not earninss shown were equivalent to
over 3.9 times the annual dividend recuirements over 3.9 times the annual dividend requirements of the pref. stock now to be
outstanding and for the 3 -year period were at the averaco rate of $\$ 585.918$ outstanding and for the 3 -year period were at the averago rate of $\$ 585,918$
per annum, or equivalant to over 5.5 times such annual dividend requirements.
During the first 6 months of the current fiscal year, net earnings were at a
rate approximately $35 \%$ in excess of net earnings for the corresponding period in the preceding year.
The combined net earnings of The Van Dusen Harrington Co. and its subsidiaries for the fiscal vear ending June 301928 , are to accrue to the
benerit of the present holders of the stock of The Van Dusen
In Cenert of the present holdors or the stock orrine the period. They further asree to pay to Van Dusen-Harrison, Inc. a sum sufficient to cover corporate expenses, interest on its notes, and dividends
on its on its pref, stock to companies are to accue to Van Dusen-Harrington lnc earnings of the $7 \%$ cumplation- $\qquad$ Comm. convert. prer. stock (par $\$ 100) \ldots \$ 1,500,000$ \$1,500,000 Coll, trust $51 / \%$ sink fund gold notes due $1938-\$ 3,000,000 \quad \$ 3,000,000$ Other than shown above, neither Van Dusen-Harrington, Inc., The Van Dusen Harrinston Co., nor its subsidiaries have any funded dobt or pref. Purpose.-The
Purpose. The notes and pref. stock will be used to provide in part for
the accusision by Van Dusen-Harrington, Inc. of the stock of The Van
Dusen Harrington Co.
Vesta Battery Corp.-Annual Report. Catendar seale.
Cost of sales.



Total........ $\overline{\$ 867,185} \overline{\$ 1,043,005}$ Total.......... $\overline{8867,185} \overline{\$ 1,043,006}$ x After deducting $\$ 392,607$ for depreciation. y Common stock repre-
sented by 30,000 shares par $\$ 10-\mathrm{V}$
Warner-Quinlan Co.-Rights ,
The common stockholders on Mar. 23 approved an inerease in the The common stockholders of record Mar. 26 will be given the privilege of subscribing on or before April 16, pror rata, at $\$ 100$ a share for the ad-
ditional 10,000 shares of pref stock and at $\$ 30$ a share for 40 . 083 additional ditional 10,000 shares of pref. stock and at $\$ 30$ a share for 40,063 additional
shares of common stock, no par value. Quarterly dates for the payment of dividends on the preferred stock shall be the first day of April July, October
and January of each year and that thes dividend shall bo cunulative
from the dates of issue of such preferred stock. Payment for the new stock
must be made th New York funds to the Equitable Trust Co., 11 Broad
St., N. Y. City. See also $\mathrm{V} .126, \mathrm{p} .1680$. Warren Brothers Co.-Earnings.



 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 $\$ 1,250,000$ div.

To reeferived as to assets and cumulative dividends over the common stock. before July 1 1930, and $\$ 103$ per share thereanter in in each liquidation on or or



 plus div. in each case. Red. .n prart tat anystime atter Julf red thereateer, per share and divs If less than all of the outstanding shares of first pro-

 stock without par value at on or ratoror July 11930 into class A common ${ }^{1} 1-3$ 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.

 citites conventently located in the operates mait or tere departments in 15 , The business commenced in 1909 , sales that year having boon approximattely
$\$ 12,000$, with the stoady increase in stores, the compony



 Class $A$ com. stock (no par, non-voting)
Cliss
lase
Bem.


 Net Profits, Times Div.
$\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Year- } & & & \text { Stores. } & \text { Net Sales. }\end{array} \begin{gathered}\text { Net Profits } \\ \text { After Taxes. }\end{gathered}$ Times Div. $\begin{gathered}\text { on Conv. } \\ 1 \text { st Pref. }\end{gathered}$ Average net profits for the five years as above were $\$ 531,029,11.46$
times the dividend requirements on the first preferred stock to be out-
standing. Assets.-The balance sheet as of Dec. 311927 after giving effect to the issu-
ance and sale of $\$ 1,250,000$ of convertible $61 / 2 \%$ first preferred stock, the retirement of all the outstanding 49,876 shares of participating preference stock, shows total net assets of $\$ 3,132,118$, equivalent to over $\$ 250$ amounted to $\$ 3,053,448$, equivalent to $\$ 244$ per share on the current assets stock. Cash and marketable securitios aloner amounted to $\$ 1,773,130$, or
more than four times the current liabilities. more than four times the current liabilities.
Purpose. Proceeds from the sale of the $\$ 1,250,000$ of convertible $61 / 2 \%$ irst preferred stock will be used for retiring the 49,876 shares of participating preference stock, now outstanding, which will be called for redemption

## Westinghouse Electric \& Mfg. Co.-Scrip Ctfs.-

which the outstanding scrip certificates issued in connection with the within stock dividend of 1924 might be surrendered in exchange for shares o

Weston Electrical Instrument Corp.-Off List. The capital stock has been stricken from the list of the Boston Stock tinued its Boston transfer and registration agencies.
The company has dis conshares, 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
ompany 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.] | Assets | 1927. | 1926. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ltablittes- | 1927. | 1926. |  |  |  |
| Plant \& mach'y | § | $8,483,333$ | $8,485,587$ | Preferred stock | 50 |

 Cash est. \& equip.
Loans to banks on call. Acts. less reserve.... Iess reserve......
Inventories.
Inv. in stocks of associated cos. Misc. stks. \& bds.
Misc, adv., \&e... Deferred charges.-
Total.-
 $\$ 4,685,000$; customers' notes and trade acceptances, $\$ 20,007 .-\mathrm{V} .124$,
p. 1235 .
(H. F.) Wilcox Oil \& Gas Co.-Annual Report.Calendar Years-
Oprating aernings....
Other ininome Total income-

## Operating profit

 Property y lease aband onments. \&Interest charkes , less int. earned
Col Can, stock selling exp. amortized Dedietion daprec. on cost-
 Net profit for the year-
Surplus Dec. 31 . Aduistments.
Cáh $h$ dividend paid.



| $83,514,241$ <br> 145,534 | ${ }^{84,561.105}$ | $815$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \$3,659,775 | $\frac{\text { sat.816.45 }}{1.050 .944}$ | $\stackrel{\text { s.4.49.736 }}{1.029270}$ |
|  |  | 82.440 .4 18.9 30. sif. 816.9 816:0 |

ī2 $\overline{5}$, p. $1066^{\text {x }}$
Wolff Mfg. Corp., Chicago- Employee Management.

 been taken over by 35 department heads, executives and foremen. In
ime, the approxim 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 $61 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ of the Wolff company. of 1st serial gold $63 / 3 \mathrm{~s}$ of the Wolff company.
The common stock and voting trust 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 . 2686.

## Woodley Petroleum Co.-Earnings.-

Gross income
Expenses, taxes, \&C
Deprec. \& depletion
Narns. per sh. on 258,000

$\qquad$ | 1926. | 1925. |
| ---: | ---: |
| $\$ 1,287,994$ | $\$ 1.218,281$ |
| 449,810 | 370,838 |
| 493,881 | 321,370 |
|  | $\$ 344,304$ |
|  | $\$ 526,074$ | $\begin{array}{r}1924 \\ \$ 605,463 \\ 345,303 \\ 300,857 \\ \hline \text { der } 840.701\end{array}$ shs. (par \$1) $-\overline{6} \overline{6} \overline{\mathrm{~V}}^{-\cdots}$

80.55
$\$ 1.33$
$\$ 2.04$
Nil.
Yale \& Towne Mfg. Co.-Rights.-
 full details regarding of fer 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 $621 / 2$ 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 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 poli-
The new directors include Thomas L. Chadbourne, Edward F. Hutton,
John S. Prescott, H. B. Close C. M. Chester John S. Prescott, H. B. Close, C. M. Chester, Claud Dunning, and Ellery
W. Mann. Mr. Mann has been elected president: John Wrigh 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 Lexas Gulf Sulphur Co. and Freeport Texas Sulphur Co.
-Harris, Mooney \& Co., 111 Broadway, New York City, announce of their Bank and Insurance Stocks Department. -The First National Bit of Mant
annual booklet entitled "Industrial Milwaukee" have recently published an annual booklet entitled "Industrial Milwaukee" in which they give statis-
tics on the previous year's industrial activity -Jenks, Gwynne \& Co,
-Jenks, Gwynne \& Co., 30 Broad St., New York City, znnounce the association with them of Hugh F. McElroy who has been actively identi-
fied with the cotton trade for many years. fied with turay Hill
-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 glad to forward on request. - Ardis, Smith \& Warwi

120 Broadway, N. Y., announce thats of the New York Stock Exchange, 120 Broadway, N. Y., announce that Lothrop M. Weld has become associated wilh 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. Dairies, Inc.
-W. C. Simmons \& Co., 40 Exchange Place, New York City, announce that Walter Fried has become associated with them in their trading de-
partment.
-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 , Kirk, formerly Vice-Pres. of the Bankers Capital-Corp., is now associated with them as Manager of their Bank Stock Dept.

## 

## SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY

## FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT-FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 311927.

## New York, N. Y., March 221928.

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 $19 \div 7$.

## 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.

Decrease Compared
with 1926.
Per
Year Ended
Dec. 31 1927. Amount. Cer

1. Net income of Transportation Sys
 \$33,702,524.47 \$5,088,849.03 13.12 *2,296,672.34 946,618.91 29.19
2. Net income of Affiliated Companies
*2.296.672.34
3. Net income of Transportation Sys-
tem and of all separately operated
Solely Controlled Affiliated Companies, combined.
*835.999,196.81 \$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 Trans (b) From operations of Affil b) From operations of Affil iated Companies .-------.-


1.3713 .15
(c) Total for the year 1927.--
$\qquad$ ${ }_{9.67}^{.62}-\frac{.25}{1.62} \frac{28.74}{14.35}$

Excludes all inter-company dividends.
SURPLUS OF THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC LINES AND SOLELY CONTROLLED AFFILIATED COMPANIES, COMBINED, TO DECEMBER 311927.

1. Total corporate surplus at December 31 1926.
Oredit balance transferred from income:
Transportation Sys-
tem-.-....-......-- $\$ 32,136,343.84$ Affiliated Companies_ $\quad 2,266,582.34$

34,402,926.18
3. Dividends paid:

On capital stock of Southern Pacific Company:
1/2 per cent paid
April 1 1927....- $\$ 5,585,713.50$
$11 / 2$ per cent paid
July 1 1927 $\ldots$.-.-- 5,585,713.50
$11 / 2$ per cent paid October 1 1927...$11 / 2$ per cent payable January 3 1928.-

5,585,713.50
January 3 1928.. 5,585,713.50
Total Southern
On capital stocks of Transportation System Companies held by the public_-...- $\quad 75.00 \quad \$ 22,342,929.00$
4. Miscellaneous adjustments during the


1,015,681.85
\$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 $\text { Dec. } 311927 .$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { - Decrease. } \\ & \$ 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & \text { Cent. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Railway operating | , | 5.591.90 | . 35 |
| Railway operating e | .179,192.32 | +2,583.712.05 | 1.20 |
| 3. Net revenue from railway oper- |  |  |  |
| Railway tax accruals | 21,213.512.35 | -263.298.30 | 1.23 |
| 5. Uncollectible railw | 132.123.69 | +51,300 | 63.47 |
| quipment rents-Net | ,359,887.95 | +723.160 | 12.83 |
| $t$ facility rents-N | 256,621.57 | +42. | 19.67 |
| 8. Net railway oper | 1,604,068.28 | -4.192,649.49 |  |
| Non-Operating Income- |  |  |  |
| Income from lease of roa | 95,581.95 | +265.80 |  |
| 10. Miscellaneous rent income-.----- 1,777 |  |  |  |
| 11. Miscellaneous non-operating physical property | 104,179.32 | 56.78 | 60.08 |
|  |  |  |  |
| 13. Income from funded securities- Bonds and notes............... | Bonds and notes. |  |  |
| 14. Income from funded securitiesInvestment advances | $40,528.60$ | -29,668.42 |  |
| 15. Income from unfunded securities and accounts. |  |  |  |
| 16. Income from sinking and other reserve funds |  |  |  |
| scellaneous inco |  |  | 28.91 |
| 18. Total non-operating incor | 11.057274 .86 | -849,747.78 |  |
| 19. Gross | 62,661,343.14 | -5,042.397.27 |  |
| Deductions from Gross Income- |  |  |  |
| 20. Rent for leased roads | 250,627.96 | 8.523.77 | 3.52 |
| 21. Miscellaneous rents | 789,109.92 | +14.911.88 |  |
| 22. Miscellaneous tax accr | 52,087.22 | -126,644.76 | 70.86 |
| Loss. |  |  |  |
| 24. Interest on funded debt-Bonds and notes |  |  |  |
| 25. Interest on funded debt-Nonnegotiable debt to affiliated com- |  |  |  |
|  | 22,465.26 | 21.80 |  |
| 26. Interest on unfunded debt...----- |  |  |  |
| funded debt |  |  |  |
| 28. Maintenance of investment organ- <br> ization |  |  |  |
| 29. Miscellaneous income | 369,731.90 | +73.234.9 | 24.70 |
| 30. Total deductions from gross income |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Disposition of Net Income- <br> 32. Income applied to sinking and |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| 33. Income appropriated for invest- <br> ment in physical property $126,318.11 \quad-78,523.4238 .33$ |  |  | 8.3 |
| Total appropriations | 1,566,180.6 | -52,011 |  |

35. Income balance transferred to
credit of profit and loss_------- $32,136,343.84-5,036,837.2713 .55$

* 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 acount, 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 Reward 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, f:elds.

## 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 $\$ 565,327$ represent.ing 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 Equipment Trust Certificates, Ser 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 Cent. Bonds held by public retired during the Five Per Cent. Bonds held by public retired during the year; a decrease of $\$ 157,556.01$ on account of Southern Pacific Equipwere paid off; a decrease of $\$ 27,981.05$ on 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 sink.ng 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 ff 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 surnlus 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 $1!926$. 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:


Railivay Operating Expenses-

 18. Total ry. operating expenses.--218,179,192.32 $+2,583.712 .05 \frac{+510,330.18}{\frac{28.59}{1.20}}$ 19. Net revenue from railway opera-
tions.-.---20. Railway tax accruals
21. Uncollectible railway revenues.-. 22. Railway operating income_
24. Equipment rents-Net.
25. Net rallway operating income.


#### Abstract

$\frac{21,213.512 .35}{132,123.69}$


$\qquad$ 26 27
28
28
2 Traffic Statistics. (Steam Rail Lines.)
Trafict Freight Traffic-
26. Freight service train-miles_
28.
29.
30. 30. Net tons pers per train train all freight........
31. Revenue $\begin{aligned} & 61,785, .542 .58 \\ & 54.488 .673 .81 \\ & 5.198,737.89 \\ & 1,277,449.46\end{aligned}+$
$\mathbf{1 , 2 7 4 , 6 0 8 . 3 7}+488,682.72 \quad 4.53$

| $79,566,213.84$ | $-3.639,303.95$ | 4.37 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

32

Passenger Traffic-
33. Passenger service train-miles
35. Passengers carried-revenue.-.
36. Passengers per train-_-_--.-$27,318.270$
$1,805,903,477$
37. Passenger revenue per passenger
38. Average distance carried-revenue
2.817 cents

The following tabulation $129.87+1.20 \quad .93$
gives the transportation operacompared 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 :

| 1927. | 1926. | 1925. | 1924. | 1923. | 1922. | 1921. | 1917. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{array}{r} \$ 297.745 \\ 153.50 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 298,801 \\ 154.04 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { \$295,102 } \\ 152.14 \\ \hline 108\end{array}$ | 8291.727 150.40 | $\$ 287,205$ 148.07 | $\$ 262.519$ 135.34 | \$268,494 | 8193,971 |
| $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{r} 110.48 \\ \$ 218,179 \end{array}\right.$ | 104087 110.87 $\$ 21595$ | $\begin{array}{r}109.50 \\ \$ 217 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 108.25 | 148.07 | 135.34 97.41 |  |  |
| \$218, 180.91 1 | \$215.595 | $\$ 217.762$ 180.56 1 | $\$ 214.812$ 178.12 | \$207,167 171.78 | \$193.664 | \$212,572 | \$120,601 |
| 102.64 | 101.42 | 102.44 | 101.05 | 177.46 | 160.58 91.11 |  |  |
| \$79,566 | 72.15 $\$ 83206$ | 73.79 87734 | \$73.63 | 72.13 |  |  |  |
| 108.44 | 113.41 | \$105.41 | $\$ 76.915$ 104.83 | \$80,038 | \$68,855 | \$56,922 | \$73,370 |
| \$219.714 | \$21.477 | 135.87 | 135.12 | 140.61 | 120.96 |  |  |
| 153.81 | \$21.4.72 | \$21. | \$20,909 151.60 | \$20.365 | \$18,859 | \$15.539 | \$13,792 |
| 136.52 | \$55.7. | 137.33 | 134.56 | 147.66 | 136.74 121.37 |  |  |
| 82.89 | $\begin{array}{r}\$ 55.797 \\ 89.63 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\$ 50,043$ 80.39 | $\$ 50,475$ 81.08 | \$54,228 | \$46,223 | \$35.947 | \$62,253 |
| 143.56 | 155.22 | 139.21 | 140.42 | 150.86 | 74.25 128.59 |  |  |
| 22,908 109.73 | 22,679 |  |  | 21.044 |  |  |  |
| 131.27 | 129.96 | 129.41 | 125.66 | 100.80 120.59 | 86.28 |  | 7 |

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:


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 tonmiles, 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. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decrease } \\ & \text { During } \\ & \text { Year. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { For the } \\ & \text { Year. } \end{aligned}$ | Increase During Year. |
| 1924 | \$58,818,668 | \$3,340,208 | \$232.908,352 |  |
| 1925 |  | 1,029,917 | 243,538,668 | 4.729,161 |
| 1927 | + $53,240.928$ | $2,021,402$ $2,229,487$ | $244,504,478$ 239,$940 ; 251$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 4,865,680 } \\ \hline\end{array}$ |

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 commetcial 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 your Company'sed from other companies for the use of tricts 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 lime 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 ang ing been maintained quite up to the Company's usual high standard, as will be seen by reference to the following table renewals during the past six years:
material used in repairs and renewals.


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. | Compartson of 1927 woth |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | 1926. | 1925. | 1913. |
| Pounds of fuel per 1,000 gross ton-miles: Passenger service Frelght service. | $\begin{aligned} & 125.56 \\ & 119.88 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 126.35 \\ 124.67 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 141.84 \\ 129.23 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 192.83 | - $0.63 \%$ | $\begin{array}{r} -11.48 \% \\ -7.24 \% \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -39.25 \% \\ -37.83 \% \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| Value of fuel saved in- 1927 over $1926 \ldots \ldots$ 1927 over $1925 \ldots$ 1927 over 1913 |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 602,545 \\ 1,786,323 \\ 11,996,044 \end{array}$ | cent. due pris 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_
$\$ 3$

## 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 $41 / 2$ per cent. per annum from July 1, 1927, payable semi-annually on January 1 and July 1. In accordance with the terms of the ary 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 ralway 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 281927 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-Hair Per Cent. Bonds, Series A, Issued during the year to provide
funds for the retirement of $\$ 15,294,000$, par value, of Oregon \& Oalfornia Railroad Company First Mortgage Five-Per Cent

Pacific Company and to reimburse the Treasury of the Company in part for capital expenditures heretofore made upon the properties


El Paso \& Southwestern Railroad Company First and Refunding Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds owned by southern Paciflc Company,
issued to the public during the year in exchange for an equal amout, par value, or bonds of El Paso \& Southwestern subsidiary com-
panies, pursuant to El Paso \& Southwestern Refunding Plan approved by Interstate Commerce Commisslon December
448.000 .00

Total funded debt issued to the public during the year
Less: Oregon \& California Rallroad Company First Mortgage Fi

-     - $\$ 26,234,000.00$


BALANCE SHEET OF SOUTHERN PACIFIC LINES.
SOUTHERN PAOIFIC COMPANY AND TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM COMPANIES, COMBINED-ASSETS DECEMBER 311927. 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.


Southern Pacific Motor Transport Company (full 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 indeconstitutes an extension, of, the steam train service of your Company's transportation lines. ssociated Pipe Line Co (one-third ownership,
owning 561 miles of oil pipeline serving California oil fields:
Pacific Fruit Express Co. (half ownership), operatPacific, U Union Pacific, and Western Pacific lines; and
Stock interest, as indicated, in following companies Ol Paso (Tex.) Union Passenger Depot: operating railroad terminal facilities:
E1 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
Of this amount, $\$ 1,320,281.62$ represents cash in hands ment; and the remainder represents, principally, investments in outside recurities.

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. ment
Expenditures for Floating Equipment 3,255,355.53
Expenditures for Other Additions and Better-
ments.------------------------------------20,565,748.82
Total Expenditures
Deduct-
Property retired, equipment vacated, and other adjust-
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 <br> Dec. 311927 | Owned <br> Dec. 311926. | Changes During the Year. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Added. | Retired. |
| Locomotives <br> Passenger-train cars <br> Freight-train cars <br> Work equipment | 2,448 2.896 82,213 5,860 | 2,454 2.910 80.603 5,942 | 21 136 2,622 398 | 27 150 1,012 480 |

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. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Locomotives | - 8 | 16 |
| Passenger-train cars_ |  | 68 |
| Freight-train cars_ | 615 | 425 |
|  |  | 29 |

Fright-train cars
425
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 pasesnger 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 acount for the year 1927, of all separately operated Solely Controlled Affiliated Companies, combined:





* The amount of outstanding capital stock includes $\$ 1,300$ owned by Directors and $\$ 51,110$ owned by
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 tes timony 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 yeur 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, Cailifornia, 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 InterState 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 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 Raillway
Company will acquire an equal interest with the Southern Pacific in the Company will accuire an equal interest with the Southern Pacific in the
Oregon, Califoria and Eastern Railway iompany.
Southern Pacific of one-half of the issued and outstanding purchase from



 of the Southern Pacific and the Great Northern.
(2) Agreement under the terms of which the Southrrn Pacific grants to the Great Northern
cal The equal joint use of the Cascade Line of the Southern Pacific, in-
cluding telegraph and telephone lines, from a connection with the extended cluding telegraph and telephone lines, from a connection with the extended
line of the Great Northern near Chemuit, Oregon, to a opint in the onortherly
part of Klamath Falls, Oregon, a total distance of about 72 miles. part of Klamath Falls, Oregon a total distance of about 72 miles. For the
privlege of the joint use of sald line the Geat Nothern will pay your Com-
pant and
 actual cost to the Southern Pacific of all improvements, betternents, and
additions to the property made subsequent to June 30 1927, except that the act
cost of improvements which in in major part, are made to erfect operating
economies, such as anange in grade or in line, etc, shall be shared by the
two companies on the basis of use 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
 may be legally authorized to construct, shall be allowed to make connections of construction, acquire an equal interest ine from the end of the joint track
 line to reach the Great Northern's terminal property at Kiliamath Fridls,
Including the use of telegraph and telephone lines and a siltable siding.
ing For the privilege of using sald bridge line, the Great Northern will pay to cent, on the actual cost to the Southern Paciric of a all improvements, betterments, and addutions to the property made subsequent to June so ade to
eercett that the cost of improvements which, in major part are made to
efect operating economies, such as a change in grade or in line etc., shall

In maintaining and operating the bridge line are t
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 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 ern termi gauge between Alturas, California, and the southPacific 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 InterState 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 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 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
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 Gompany 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:

Date of
Tentative
Valuation.

1. South Company-

Company:
(a) Pacific Lines (rail lines) Southern Pacific Steamship Lines............................................ 3016

 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
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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 Commis sion 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:


 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

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 311927.

To the Shareholders:
The accounts of the Company for the year ended December 311927 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 |
| Surplus | \$36,013,263.74 |
| Contribution to Pension Fund | 600,000.00 |

From this there has been charged a halpyearly dividend on Preference Stock of $2 \%$, paid October 1 1927.
$\$ 2,002,971.76$
And three quarterly dividends on Ordinary
Stock of $2 \frac{1}{2} \%$ each, paid June 301927 ,
October 1 1927, and December 311927
19,500,000.00
21,502,971.76
From this thres has been declared a second half-yearly dividend on Preference Stock of $2 \%$, payable March 311928
And a fourth quarterly dividend onOrdinary
Stock of $2 \frac{1}{2} \%$, payable March 311928 .-
$\$ 2,002,971.76$
6,500,000.00
8,502,971.76
Leaving net surplus for the year $\qquad$ \$5,407,320.22 SPECIAL INCOME FOR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 311927.
Net Revenue from Investments and Available Resources,
 Interest on Deposits, and nIterest and Dividends on Other Securities
Net Earnings Ocean and Coastal Steamship Lines
Net Earnings Commercial Telegraph and News Departments,
Hotels, Rentals and Miscella
,
2,932,826.20
2,442,129.18
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 $\mathbf{1 9 . 6 4 \%}$, as compared with $\mathbf{7 7 . 3 0} \%$ and $22.70 \%$ respectively in 1926. Excluding taxes, the ratio of working expenses to gross earnings was $77.87 \%$ and in $1926 \mathbf{7 4 . 4 1 \%}$.

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 firstclass 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
 3. Aikins Northerly Branch (Saskatchewan), Mileage 0 to $20 \ldots 20.0$ miles 4. Hatton Northeasterly Branch (Saskatchewan), Mileage 0 to
18............................................................... 18.0 miles 5. Leader Southerly Branch (Saskatchewan), Pennant south-
 6. Fife Lake Branch (Saskatchewan), Mileage 43 to $63-\ldots-1-20.0$ miles
3. Archive-W ymark Branch (Saskatchewan), Mileage 62 to $74-12.0$ miles 8. Archive-Wymark Branch (Saskatchewan), Mileage 62 to 74 _- 12.0 miles Unwin Westerly Branch (Saskatchewan-Alberta), Mileage
0 to 20
Rosetown Northerly Branch (Saskatchewan), Mileage 21 to 20.0 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 11927 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 11927 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 13 th 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 Tie plates, rail anchors, ballasting, ditching and miscellaneous roadway betterments....................................................... 2,152,225 Replacement of rail in main and branch line tracks with heavier
 Additional terminal and side track accommodation............... $1,393,092$ $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Improving coaling and watering facilities ............................... } & 266,605 \\ \text { Mechanical Department, machinery at various points_......... } & 530,513\end{array}$ Improvements in connection with Telegraph Service................. 1, 123,991



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\%
$6.94 \%$

## 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 121928.

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 31, 1927.


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.

Montreal, March 91928.
PRICE. WATERHOUSE \& CO., Chartered Accountants (England).

# 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 311927 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 year 1926 . Net Income from Operation
gain of $10.47 \%$ over the previous year.
Increased efficiency and favorable operating conditions resulted in a decrease from $55.57 \%$ for 1926 tn $53.46 \%$ for 1927 in the proportion of Gross Earnings required for Operating Expenses, Maintenance and Taxes. Appropriations for Depreciation Reserves totaled more than $10 \%$ of 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 $\$ 4.06$ ner share on the average number of shares 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 forejgn 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 $21 / 2 \%$ 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 inquirirg 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 ownersnip 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 [pamphet 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 tems 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 subsidıaries 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 Stack 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 ears and motor bus equipment.

Holdings of stocks andlbonds\%of companies other than subsidiaries are carried under investments. Market values of the principal items of such 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 Joanuin 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 re$\$ 22,725,000$, and for part of its capital requirements:
$\$ 22,725,000$, and for part of its capital requirements;
North American Edison Company, $\$ 25,000,0005 \%$ Debentures, to provide for the redemption of all of its outstanding $6 \%$ and $61 / \%$ Secured Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, aggregating $\$ 20,710,000$, and for other corporate purposes: Fund Gold Bonds, aggregating $\$ 20,710,000$,and for other corporate purposes;
Mississippi River Power Company, $\$ 3,000,0005 \%$ 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 Pover 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 11927 \$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 311927 Reserves aggregated $\$ \$ 0,162,743.73$, 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 311927 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.

| Gross Earnings --. | Year Ended Dec. 311927 \$122,166,834.37 65,308,621.27 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Other Net Income from Operation-10 (Including profit on sale of property, and other credits) | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 56,858,213.10 \\ -\quad 3,022,715.26 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| Total | \$59,880,928.36 |
| Deductions: <br> Interest Charges (Including amortization of Bond Discount and Expense) <br> Preferred Dividends of Subsidiaries <br> Minority Interests. | $\begin{array}{r} 17.775,812.34 \\ \hline \quad 8,96.740 .45 \\ -\quad 1,401,795.43 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| Total Deductions_ | \$28,144,348.22 |
| Balance for Depreciation, Dividends and Surplus Appropriations for Depreciation Reserves- | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{\$ 3 1 , 7 3 6 , 5 8 0 , 1 4} \\ & -12,481,932.22 \end{aligned}$ |
| Balance for Dividends and Surplus. | \$19,254,647.92 |
| CONSOLIDATED SURPLUS STATEMENT. |  |
| Capital Surplus (Premium on Capital Stock) Undivided Profits: <br> Balance, December 311926 <br> Balance of Income, year ended December 31-1927 | $\mathbf{4} 2,147,236.94$ $-19,254,647.92$ |
|  | \$61,401,884.86 |
|  |  |
|  | 10,043,272.44 |
| Undivided Profits, December 311927 |  |

Total Surplus, December 311927
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET.
ASSETS.
December 31 1927. D
ecember 311926.


| ```6% Cumulative Preferred Stock (Authorized 2,000,000 Shares, $50 par value)``` | December 31 1927. December 311926. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} -\$ 30,333,750.00 \\ 2,000.00 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 30,333,500.00 \\ 2,250.00 \end{array}$ |
|  | \$30,335,750.00 | \$30,335,750,00 |
| Stock | 45,043,330.00 | $\begin{array}{r} 40,810,670.00 \\ 102,550.00 \end{array}$ |
| Preferred Stocks of Subsidiari | *S45,148,630.00 $142,552,757$ | as40,913,220.00 |
| Minority Interests in Capital and Surpl | 9,341,679.7 |  |
| Dunded Debt of Subsidiaries Stock.... | 1,125,950.50 | $1,019,596.25$ $348,364,900.00$ |
| Less amount deposited with Trustees. | $\begin{array}{r} 368,264,351.28 \\ 52,494,850.00 \end{array}$ | 345,581,850.00 |
|  | \$315,769,501.28 | \$292,783,050.00 |
| Curretes and Bills Payable. |  |  |
| Accounts Payable ${ }^{\text {dundiabili- }}$ |  | 5.681.414.06 |
| Sundry Current Liabilities | 3,818,918.49 | 3,408,560.28 |
| Accrued Liabilities: | \$14,633,842.39 | \$18,635,757.65 |
|  |  |  |
| Interest Accrued- | 3,076,589.28 | 3,457,968.80 |
| Dividends Accrued ${ }^{\text {Sundry Acrued Liabilites }}$ | $1,475,666.51$ $260,695.10$ | $1,100,616.10$ $132,171.39$ |
| Reserves: | \$12,939,696.02 | \$12,359,155.27 |
| Depreciation. |  |  |
| Other Reserves | 8,421,040.07 | 8.440,861.53 |
| Surplus: ${ }_{\text {Capital }}$ Surplus (Premium on Capltal Stock) | \$80,162,743.73 | \$72,863,954.63 |
|  | 23,821,632.84 | $\begin{aligned} & 23.821,632.84 \\ & 42,147,236.94 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | \$75,180,245.26 | \$65,968,869.78 |
| * Represented by 4,514,863 shares without nominal or par value. | \$727,190,796.69 | $\underline{\text { \$681,845,436,97 }}$ |

$a$ Represented by $4,091,322$ shares of $\$ 10$ par value.
PRICE, WATERHOUSE \& CO.
56 Pine Street, New York, March 141928.
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 311927 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 311927 and the statements of income and surplus fairly set forth the combined results of the operations for the year ending on that date.



baLance For dividends and suriplus

Gross Earnings.

1927 .-..- $\$ 122,166,834$ 1926 …- $115,850,466$ 1925 _-.- $93,028,967$ | $1924 \ldots$ | $80,117,255$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1923 | $\ldots--$ |
|  | $75,465,267$ | 1922 …- $\quad 55,234,492$

## Increase

5 years_ \$66,932,342

## Net Income from

 Operation 1927 -.--- $\$ 56,858,213$ 1926 1925 1924 _---- 29,955,492 1923 …- $27,176,089$ 19225 years_- $\$ 37,435,765$




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

Reserves at End of Year

| 227 | \$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_- $\$ 50,596,006$

Surplus at End
of Year
Undivided Profits. 1927----- $\$ 51,358,612$ $1926-----42,147,237$
$1925----$
$10,605,648$ 1924----- 22,817,142 1923 _-.-. $17,037,879$ Increase 5 years_- $\$ 36,815,583$

Capital Surplus. 1927 --.-. $\$ 23,821,633$ 1926 -....- $23,821,633$ 1924 -.--- ----1923 ----Increase 5 years_-_\$23,821,633

Total Surplus.

| 27 | \$75,170,245 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1926 | 65,968,870 |
| 1925 | 54,347,294 |
| 1924 | 22,817,142 |
| 1923 | 17,037,879 |
| 1922 | 14,543,029 |
| Incr |  |

## State of California.

Electric light and power service is furnished in San Francisco, Oakland, Sacramento, Fresno and in more than 260 other communisies in 26 countles 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 communitles 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 311927 electric service was betng furnished to 153.312 customers and gas service to 11,084 customers.

## State of Ohio.

Electrlc light and power service is furnished in Oleveland, and in more than 120 other communtities in 5 counties in Ohio, bordering on Lake Erle 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 kllowatt hours and on December 311927 electric service was being furnished to 281,898 customers.

OHIO SUBSIDIARIES


MISSOURI-ILLINOIS-IOWA SUBSIDIARIES
ELEGTRIC 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 communitles In 10 counties in Missouri, milinols and Iowa, bordering on the Mississippi River between Burlington, Iowa and the Missourl lead belt. St. Louls is the centre of a large and rapidly growing industrial district and East St. Louls 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 onethird of the total population of Missouri. The gas service in St. Louis County, Missouri. Alton, Hlinois and Keokuk, Iowa. is furnished by local subsidiaries. The electric properties include an inter-
connected power system nearly 300 connected power system nearly 300 miles in length and generating stations with present aggregate installed capacity of 503,020 kilowatts. For the year 1927 kilowatt hours and gas output was 1,647,597,300 cubic feet. On December 311927 electric service was being Purnished 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 MIIwaukee and Racine, Wisconsin, and in more than 290 other communities in 28 countles 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 citles and adjoining districts in Wisconsin. Substantially the entire electric rallway 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 Inter-connected power system over 225 miles in lenzth, and generating stations with a present aggrezate installed capacity of 311.523 kllowatts. For the year 1927 electric output was $1,026.886,645 \mathrm{kllo}-$ watt 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: "Tre management of your Company belleves, that the policy, which shonld rovern the administration of pubilic
tilitites, If they are to be stable and uniformly profltable investments, is to develop their factilities, so that they may be adequate, not only to meet the present demands of the communities, in which they operate, weet
thervice of the highest standard, but also to respond immediately to the srowth of such communitites and their business, however rapld lt may
ge." relation to these provertles, American Company stand in a protective
 seeks to establish them in the favor and confidence of the public by just
methods and efficlent administration, and to maintain their finances on

## Management.

From 1922 Annual Report: "The subsidiary companies are in charge or orficers drectlykesponsible for the operation and construction of their
properties. Unlike other public utility holdin companies, the Company does not maintain a central manazement and engineering organization In conneccion 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 investroent, are broumht together throust a system of committee work and have been enabled by
thls contact to further researches and estabilsh unque records in efficient this contact to further researches and . establish unique records in efficient
and economical operationed that these advers mery
and and economical operaton medium for technilcal development and econom-
committees provlde a beter meal
lcal future expansion of the Company's business than that afforded by any commitues exponsion of the Company's bu
lcal future er similar organization.
From 1925 Annual Report: "The fact that operating revenues of the utility subsidiaries have not increased in proporton to volume of business
is due to furthir reductions in unit sale price resulting from reductions in
 existing rate schedules. The reduced unit costs have undoubtedly resulted In greater volume of business. Had the same unit revenues obtaninine in 1921 been applied to the volume of business in 1925, earnings would have
been approximately $\$ 10.000,000$ in excess of those obtainlng that year
 In the elecric power
at a rate of 46, more than the rate of increase in operating revenuereased
such sales. The continuous application of the policy referred to in previous such sales. The continuous application of the policy referred to in previous
reports to maintain the lowest basis of charges conslistent with good service depending upon volume of business for financlal 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 financian statements
the financlal statements of any companies except 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
From 1922 Annual Capitalization.
From 1922 Annual Report: "Practically all of the utility properties
included in the item Property and Plant have been appralsed by regulating
commissions. These appraisals were based on a average costs during long
 the capitalization of the properties. That these appraisals were made on pre-war bases should be borne in mind durint a time when decisions of regulating commissions and courts are principally based upon 'fair present
values' considering averace past eight years. * * \& The fact that the true value of the property Balance Sheet, merits the assurance that fair returns will provide a substantram mars Anvual Report: requirements. Prop Plant Account of operating companies 18 over $\$ 30,000,000$ in excess of fyures set forth in the Con-
solldated Balance Sheet. owing to book adjustments of the auditors for
 surplus of subsidiaries not earned since acausistion...**** In 1920
there was about $\$ 3$ of property and plant for each dollar of operating revenue. For 1925 , duu to the substantial increase in Property and Plant
Account, attributable to the acquisition of laree hydro-electric properties, Accunto, ancluding a full year's sevenue for the newly acquired subsidiaries, approacher sices the ratio is still
uthlity service From 1926 Annual Report: "To preserve sound capital structures and provide a proper proportion of the capital requirements of the subidiaries: the investments of the parent comnany are tincreased from.
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 belng reinvested in the growing equities of the subsidiaries. This dividend policy is in effect a combination of cash dividends and subscription rights, with the advantace of greater con-
venience to stockholders because of the issuance of stock in ven frequent intervals, The Preferred and Common Stocks are listed on
ithe New York Stock Exchanse, and the Iondon and Amsterdam Stock
then Exchanges have granted permission to deal in the Common Stock. Any
the stockholder desiring to convert his dividend stock Into cash may do so holders who do not have such facilities, your Company will, upon request. arrange for the sale of thelr 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 proberties, and in May inaurarated the custom of sending a
leter of welcome to each new stockholder, advising that the officers of the Company are glaa io supply information about the Company. In
September we established the custom of writing to each stockholder whose sepe was discontinued from our list, enclosink a reply card in an endeavor to ascertain whether any dissatisfaction prompted transfer of holdinzs. The resulting correspondence has revealed that some of the stockholders who desired cash for their dividends were not obtaining the maximur
amount and we have already taken stens to make it more easy for such stockholders to do so. "We have been very much gratified by the character
of the replies recelved."

PRINCIPAL COMPANIES CONTROLLED BY THE NORTH AMERICAN COMPANY.

```
Atton Gas Company 
Alton Railway Company
Galifornia Electric Generating Company
Central Mississippi Valley Electric Properties
Dallas City Light Company
East St. Louis Light & Power Company
East St. Louls Railway Company 
East St. Louis and Suburban Company, The 
Edison Securities Corporation
Great Western Power Company of California
Keokuk Electric Company
Keokukk Electric Company 
Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light C
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Mississippi River Power Company
North American Utility Securities Corporation
60 Broadway Building Corporation
St. Louis \&c Alton Railway Company
St. Louis \& Alton Railway Company
St. Louis \& Belleville Electric Railwa
St. Louis \& Bellevilie Electric Railway Company
St. Louis County Gas Company. The
S. Louis and East St. Loupany. Electric Railway Company
San Joaquin Lisht and Power Corporation

San Joaquin Light and Power Corporation
Union Colictry Company Power Company (Missouri)
Union Electric Light and Power Company of Illinois
Western Power Corporation
Western Power Corporation
West Kentucky Coal Company
West Kentucky Co
Wired Radio, Inc.
Wisconsin Electric Power Company
Wisconsin Gas \& Electric Company

## THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY, INC.

ANNUAL REPORT-FOR FLSCAL 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 metaarsenite wood preservative developed by Dr. Curtin, the 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 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 asured, 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 developmnt 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 311927.

Operating Expenses, Including Repairs, Reserved for Depre-
clatton, Rent for Lease of Plants, Taxes, Employees


Add: $\quad$| $\$ 15,924,970.53$ |
| :--- |



| Deduct: |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| Interest on Bonds of The Western Unlon Telegraph Company...- | $\left.\begin{array}{r}\text { \$18,614,784.23 } \\ \hline\end{array}\right) .584,330.81$ |

Balance transferred to Surplus Account............................- $\$ 15,030,453.42$

Surplus at December 31 1926_-....... Surple
Add
Bala
Balance from Income Account for year ended

Deduct: Dividends pald and declared. $\qquad$ 7,980,786.00 Surplus at December 31 1927, as per Balance Sheet $\qquad$ $\$ 78,528,581.89$
THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.
COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET DECEMBER 311927 AND 1926.
ASSETS.
Dec. 31 1927. Dec. 311926.
Increase or
Decrease.
Property Account:
Plant Equipment and Real Estate
including properties controlled
by stock ownership or held under
perpetual leases and merged in
the Western Union System.-.--S
Amosnt recoverable on the expirAmosnt recoverable on the expiration of long term lease in respect
under.-
$1,180,000.00 \quad 1,180,000.00$
$\underline{263,663,670.43}$
59,678,687.36
Other Securtites Owned:
Stocks of Telegraph, Cable and
Other Allied Companies
Other Aleed
ated under term leases (not in-
cludi
stocks clud securities held as Lessee)
Stocks of Telegraph,
Other Companies.
$\$ 5,416,511.41 \quad \$ 5,518,656.01$
\$102,144.60* $3,646,170.38 \quad 2,899,766.50$ 746.403.88 $\$ 644,259.28$
Inventories of Material and Supplies. $\$ 6,412,855.18$ \$6,987,246.73 *\$574,391.55 Current Assets:
Accounts Receivable, including Managers' and Superintendents balances, etc. (less Reserve for
Doubtfui Accounts) Marketable Securities and Time Lreasurer's balances.-.
$\$ 15,651,072.72$ \$16,924,293.76*\$1,273,221.04
Treasurer's balances ...............-Sinking and Insurance Funds (Cash
and Securities)...................
 45,870,322.84 \$46,070,622.99 Deferred Charges to Operations. \$1,010,130.82 \$939,487.64 \$1,614,167.48 \$1,281,513.12 3337,312,515.90 3327,360,963.42 Dec. 31 1927. Dec. 311926. $3,291,063.30$
$2,218,142.41$ Total..-

Capital Stock:
Authorized........ $\$ 105,000,000.00$

Capital Stock of
Subsidiary Com-
panies not owned
by The Western
Union Telegraph
Co. (par value):
Companles controll-
Companies controll-
ed by perpetual

Companies controll-
ed by stock owner-
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { ed by stock owner- } \\ \text { shlp-.-.-.-.- } & 429,450.00\end{array}$
Funded Debt:
Bonds of The
429,450.00
graph Company:
graph Company
Funding and Real
Estate Mort-
gage $41 / 2 \%$ Gold
Bonds 1950 ... $\$ 20,000,000.00$

Fiftean-Year6 $3 / 5$
Gold Bonds,
Twenty-Five Year
$5 \%$ GoldBonds,
1951 .
951_.......- $25,000,000.00$
Bonds of Subsidiary
Companies ... $\$ 6,500,000.00$
Less-Held in
Treasury Total $-\ldots-$ - $\$ 3,357,000.00$

| Real Estate Mort- |
| :---: |
| gages_-.....-- |

$72,472,000.00 \quad 72,651,020.00$
*179,020.00
Total Capital Liabilities.....-\$174,029,206.91 $\xlongequal{\$ 174,208,950.41 ~ * \$ 179,743.50}$
Current Llabluttes:
Audited Vouchers and Miscellan-
Acous Accounts Payable...........
Acerued Taxes (Estimated)--.-.-.
Interest and Guaranteed Dividends
accrued on Bonds and Stocks... accrued on Bonds and Stocks---
Unpaid Dividends (including Divi-
dend of $\$ 1,995,210.00$ payable January 16 1928)
Installme
Installment payments under Em-
ployes' ployes' Stock Plan_-...........
Employes Employes ${ }^{\text {(payable }}$ February Participation
151928 )....

Deferred Non-Interest Bearing Liabilities, in respect of proceeds of saty, held under leases for terms expiring in 1981 and 2010 , from companies in which The western
Unlon Telegraph Company has, for the most part, a controlling interest, payable on the termin-
terminations of the leases...... $\$ 13,118,531.93$ \$13,135,331.93

* $\$ 16,800.00$

Reserves For.
Depreciation of Land Lines......
Maintenance of Cables............ Maintenance of Cables.-.-......... Development of Ocean Cables....-
Employes' Benefit Fund.-........ $7,917,008.56$
$1,520,749.66$
$\$ 9,144,656.00$
$11,477,617.03$
$\$ 1,227,647.44$
$43,132.63$ $\begin{array}{ll}743,109.96 & 744,518.43\end{array}$
*1,408.47
$2,020,981.96 \quad 2,017,053.21 \quad 3,928.75$
$2,218,455.96 \quad 710,601.69 \quad 1,507,854.27$
$1,080,624.08 \quad 1,585,305.05$
\$25,500,930.18 $\begin{aligned} & \text { \$25,679,751.41 }\end{aligned}$
*504,680.97 * $\$ 178,821.23$

Surplus (as per Annexed Account).
Total...


*Decrease.

## UNION CARBIDE AND CARBON CORPORATION

# ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 311927. 

March 221928.
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 grow ch 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 reluced $\$ 256,150.00$ 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-OLite Company, Inc., has continued and expanded its other lines and is profiting by the disp sal of its storage battery business.

The assets and earnings of the United States Vanadi m 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 sed 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 BJard of Directors to carry out the purposes of the plans.

Respectfully submitted,
JESSE J. RICKS, President.

## UNION CARBIDE AND CARBON CORPORATION and Subsidiary Companies <br> CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS DECEMBER 311927 <br> ASSETS.

Current Assets:
Cash ---1.--
Trade Notes Receivable
Trade Accounts Receivab
$\$ 16,267,387.22$
$\$ 1,995,607.40$
Trade Accounts Receivabl
13,764,021.30
Other Notes Receivable-
Other Accounts Receivable
875,088.50
$1,120,238.87$

## Inventories:

Ra Mater als at Cost or Market Whichever is Lower
Work in Process at Present Manufacturing Cost
$\$ 13,144,209.23$
Finished Goods at Present Manufacturing Cost.
4,266,642.55
11,746,679.49
$29,157,531.27$

## Total Current Assets

$\$ 63,179,874.56$
Fixed Assets:


Power Leaseholds, Undeveloped Water Power, Patents, Trademarks, etc

Investments:
Investment in Affiliated Companies, the Assets and Liabilities of which are not included


\$ 1,093,143.67
Notes Receivable -
484,920.79
$2,389,537.02$
Total Investments.
$3,967,601.48$
Deferred Charges:

Total Deferred Charges
$1,457,307.88$
TOTAL ASSETS.
$\overline{\$ 249,562.760 .40}$

## LIABILITIES

Current Liabilities:
Notes Payable
Accounts Payable
Bond Interest (Unpresented coupons and interest payable Jan. 11928) --
Bond and Mortgage Interest Accrued
Dividend Payable January 21928
-Taxes)
Accrued Taxes (Including Income Taxes)
Accrued Dividends on Outstanding Preferred Stock of Subsidiary Companies.
Accrued Dividends on Out
Other Accrued Liabilities
\$109,954.69
3,580,849.13
$\$ 106,317.50$
102,796.45

Total Current Liabilities
\$3,690,803.82

209,113.95
3,989,599.50
3,454,000.79
74,666.66
251,707.87
$\$ 11,669,892.59$
Funded Debt of Subsidiary Companies:


First Mortgage Bonds-

Due February 1, 1937, 6 \%
Due July 1 1941, $5 \%$
Due July 1 1950, $6 \%$
Due October 1 1955, 5 \%
Mortgages on Real Property-
Due January 1 1930, $5 \%$ -
Due December 14, 1932, $51 / 2 \%$ $\qquad$ 108
$108,000.00$
Debentures: Due April 1 1958, 5\%
\$1,165,000.00
3,462,000.00
318,000.00
3,872,000.00

TOTAL LIABILITIES
3,108,000.00
1,454,500.00

Capital Stock of Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation-2,659,733 Shares, No Par Value
Surplus (Capital and Earned)

INCOME-FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 311927.
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

# DeductInterest on Bonds, Mortgages and Debentures of Subsidiary Companies <br> $\qquad$ Dividends on Preferred Stock of Subsidiary Companies 

\$706,831.37 493,000.00

## SURPLUS.

 Add:

Net adjustments Not Applicable to 1927 Operations.
140,163.51

$25,340,660.66$

## TOTAL

Deduct Dividends Declared on Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation Stock:

No. 40-1.50 per share, paid October $1192 \overline{7}$
$3,989,599.50$
$3,989,599.50$
$\$ 88,516,315.77$

No. 41-1.50 per share, payable January 21928

## SURPLUS AT DECEMBER 311927


#### Abstract

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 othe $r$ auditors with respect to subsidiaries other than United States and Canadian, we certify that, in our opinion, the foregomg 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.HURDMAN AND ORANSTOUN.

## 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.LLincoln have become associated with the firm in its New Business Depart. ment; 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 pre ferred 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 an nouncing 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 distributio to investors by Frank H. Orehore \& Co., 74 Broadway, New York City.

## PARAMOUNT FAMOUS-LASKY CORPORATION

## CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1927.

ASSETS



## LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL



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 Corooration 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 remarke formerly appearing hore will now, be
 COFFEE on the spot was

FridayNight, March 301928 antos 4 th, $221 /$ to $223 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Racing against s , $161 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. and 50,000 bags of coffee to the New York market the Munson liner "Southern Cross," won on Wednesady 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 29 th 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 23.40 c. ; 3 s at 23.15 c . to 23.40 c .; $3-4 \mathrm{~s}$ at $221 / 2$ to $223 / 4$ c.; $3-5 \mathrm{~s}$ at $213 / 4$ to $221 / 2 \mathrm{c}$.; $4-5 \mathrm{~s}$ at 21.35 to $221 / 4 \mathrm{c}$.; 5 s at 21.20 c . to 22 c .; $5-6 \mathrm{~s}$ at 20.90 to 21.60 c .; 6 s at 20 to $201 / 2 \mathrm{c}$.; $6-7 \mathrm{~s}$ at 19.60 c .; $7-8 \mathrm{~s}$ at 18.95 c .; part Bourbon $2-3 \mathrm{~s}$ at $24 \mathrm{c} . ; 3 \mathrm{~s}$ at $221 / 2$ to 22.45 c .; $3-4 \mathrm{~s}$ at 22 to 22.65 c .; $3-5 \mathrm{~s}$ at 21.85 to $22.10 \mathrm{c} . ; 4-5 \mathrm{~s}$ at 21.10 c .; 5 s at 21.30 c .; $5-6 \mathrm{~s}$ at 20.55 c . to 21.15 c .; peaberry $3-4 \mathrm{~s}$ at 22.85 c .; 4 s at 21.90 to 22.05 c .; $4-5 \mathrm{~s}$ at 21.80 c .; $5-6 \mathrm{~s}$ at 21.45 c .; Rio 7 s at 21.90 to $22.05 \mathrm{c} . ; 4-5 \mathrm{~s}$ at $21.80 \mathrm{c} . ; 5-6 \mathrm{~s}$ at $21.45 \mathrm{c} . ;$ Rio 7 s at 14.85 c . to $14.95 \mathrm{c} . ;$; 8 s at $14.70 \mathrm{c} . ;$ Victoria 8 s , plus 20 were
offered for immediate shipment at 14.30 c . 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, 23 $1 / 2$ to 24 c .; Colombian, Ocana, 22 to 23 c.; Bucaramanga, natural, 24 to 25 c.; washed, $271 / 4$ to $281 / 4 \mathrm{c}$.; Honda, Tolima, Giradot, $273 / 4$ to $281 / 4 \mathrm{c} . ; \mathrm{Me}$ dellin, $281 / 4$ to $283 / 4 \mathrm{c}$.; Manizales, $273 / 4$ to $281 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. To-day cost and freight offers from Brazil were unchanged or lower. For prompt shipment, they included Bourbon 2-3s at 23.40c.; 3 s at 23 to $23.15 \mathrm{c} . ; 3-4 \mathrm{~s}$ at $213 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. to 22.60 c .; $3-5 \mathrm{~s}$ at $211 / 2$ to 22.15 c .; 5 s at $211 / 2 \mathrm{c} . ; 5-6 \mathrm{~s}$ at 20.90 to $211 / 4 \mathrm{c} . ; 6 \mathrm{~s}$ at 20 to $20.40 \mathrm{c} . ; 6$-7s at $18.35 \mathrm{c} . ; 7 \mathrm{~s}$ at $18.35 \mathrm{c} . ; 7$ - 8 s at $191 / 2 \mathrm{c} . ;$ part Bourbon $2-3 \mathrm{~s}$ at 23 to $24.35 \mathrm{c} . ; 3 \mathrm{~s}$ at 23.20 c .; $3-4 \mathrm{~s}$ at $221 / 2$ to 23c.; peaberry $2-3 \mathrm{~s}$ at 23.15 to 24.35 c .; 4 s at 22.05 c .; $4-5 \mathrm{~s}$ at 21.20 to 21.70 c .; Rio 7 s at 14.85 c . 7 - 8 s at 14.60 c

To-day spot trade was quiet with Rio $7 \mathrm{~s}, 153 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. and Santos $4 \mathrm{~s}, 221 / 4$ to $223 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. 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 16 c . early to 14.89 c . 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 athers on the 29th inst. Europe bought a little MaySeptember and December. The cables showed little change
except that Rio Exchange was off to 6 d . 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 busidecme plainy had show a 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:
 Santos coffee prices closed as follows:

SUGAR-Cuban raws were quiet at 27-32c. early 3,000 tons of Philippines for May-June sold at 4.60c. and 2,000 at 4.63 c . or within 2 points of $229-32 \mathrm{c}$. On the 26 th inst. 70,000 bags of Cuba sold, it was said, at $213-16 \mathrm{c}$ Refined was quiet at 5.80 c . to 5.85 c ., so far as new business was concerned, but withdrawals made a good showing. The London terminal market at $3.15 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. on the 26 th inst was unchanged to $3 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$. 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) , 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 tons aminst 212067 in previous week 115,543 last year, and 85,151 two years ago; refiners' stocks 71,587 , year, and 85,151 two years ago; refiners stocks 71, 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 27 th 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 $16 \mathrm{~s} .51 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$. 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. 9 d . 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 $2.701 / 2 \mathrm{c}$;

Licht'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 E cehange here will be closed Good Friday and Saturday of next week Some 4,100 tons Porto Rico loading April 23 sold at 4.61 c . and 31,000 bags Cuba now loading went at 227-32c. 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 $2.701 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. f.o.b. was immediately resold to United Kingdom refiners at the sterling price of 13 s . $51 / 2$ d. 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. Warehousc 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 at least 200,000 tons of the $3,300,000$ tons .llotted by Cuba to the United States. Cuba bought to-day. London was former. That offset the effect of Licht's crop figures. Granulated was sold from second hands, it is said, at 5.60 c . Final prices on futures show an advance for the week of 5 to 6 points. Prompt raws at $227-32 \mathrm{c}$. are 3-32c. higher than a week ago. Sugar prices closed as follows:


LARD on the spot was steady early in the week with a fair demand. Prime Western, 12.10 to $12.20 c$ c; refined to Continent, $121 / 2 \mathrm{c}$.; South America, $131 / 2$.; Brazil in kegs, $141 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. To-day spot was firmer with prime Western, 12.30 c . refined unchanged. Futures on the 24th inst. declined 5
points with corn off, but recovered the loss later on the same 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 $300,000 \mathrm{lbs}$. of lard and 50,000 of bellies. Liverpool lard was unchanged. Futures on the 28 th 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 utures 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 10 c . lower, with the top $\$ 8.50$. 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 March delivery
May delivery.
July dellyery
$\begin{array}{llll}12.20 & 12.15\end{array}$
back pork steady; Mess $\$ 31$; family, $\$ 32.50$ to $\$ 34.50$; fat back pork, $\$ 28$ to $\$ 32$. Ribs, Chicago, cash $11.25 \mathrm{c} .$, 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., $151 / 4$ to 17 c .; pickled bellies 6 to 12 lbs., $163 / 4$ to $181 / 4$ c.; bellies, clear dry salted, boxed, 18 to 20 lbs., $143 / 4 \mathrm{c}$.; 14 to 16 lbs., $141 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Butter, lower grade to high scoring, 43 to 49 c . Cheese, $221 / 4$ to 30 c . Eggs, medium to extras, 26 to 31 c .
OILS.-Linseed was recently less active and easier. The weakness of flaxseed has had its effect of late. Raw oil in carlots cooperage basis was offered at 9.8 c. ; 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. Cocoanut, Manila coast tanks, $81 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. ; spot New York tanks, 83/4c.; Corn, crude, tanks, plant, low acid, 9c.; Olive, Den., $\$ 1.25$ to $\$ 1.40$; China wood, New York drums, carlots, spot, $141 / 2$ c.; Pacific Coast tanks, spot, 13c.; Soya bean coast tanks, nominal; edible oils, corn, 100 bbl . lots, 12c.; Olive, 2.05 to 2.30 c . Lard, prime, 16c.; extra strained winter, New York, 13c.; Cod, New foundland, 68 to 69 c . Turpentine, $591 / 4$ to $641 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Rosin, $\$ 8.60$ to $\$ 11.50$. Cottonseed oil sales to-day including switches, 15,600 bbls. P. Crude, S. E., $83 / 4$ c. bid. Prices closed as follows:

PETROLEUM.-Bulk gasoline was advanced $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. early in the week by the Mexican Petroleum Co., Tide Water Oil Co. and Acewood Petroleum Co. to 9 c . in tank lcars at refineries, and 10 c . in tank cars delivered to the nearby trade. One refiner was said to be quoting 10c. in tank cars
at refneries for gasolne of slightly higher specifications than United States Motor. The Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey raised the price of U. S. Motor 1/4c. to 9c. New York harbor refineries. It made a similar advance in the Gulf. Later on The same company advanced the export price $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. to 24.90 c The Sinclair Co. advanced the bulk price of U. S. Motor $8 \frac{4}{4}$. to 9 c Charleston, S . C leading refineston, S . C., and 914c. at Rhode Island. Al and another advance in the near future would not be sur prising to many. Consumption is steadily increasng 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 The price was steady however, against standing contracts. The price was steady at $\$ 1.35$ f.o.b. refinery and $\$ 1.411 / 2$ f.a.s. New York harbor. Diesel oil was slow at $\$ 2$ refineries. Kerosene was quiet, but steady, at $61 / 2$ for 41-43 prime white at refineries, and $71 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. in tank cars delivered to nearby trade; water white $43-45$, was $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. above these prices. The demand for Pennsylvania lubricating was increasing Foreign and domestic buyers are more interested. Petroleums 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 $71 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. 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 $73 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. for U.S. Motor and $83 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. for $64-66$ gravity 375 e.p.xx. New England was stronger with big refiners asking $91 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. at refineries. Fuel oils were steady but quiet. Washington reports the stocks of all cils 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, 24.90 c .; bull refinery, 9 c .; Kerosene, cargo lots, S. W. cases, 16.90 c .; bulk, $41-43$, $61 / 2 \mathrm{c} . ;$ W. W., 150 deg . cases, 17.90 c.; bulk, $43-45,63 / 4 \mathrm{c}$.;
New Orleans prices: Kerosene, prime white, $51 / 2$ to $53 / 4$..; water white, $61 / 2$ to $63 / 4 \mathrm{c}$.; Bunker oil, grade c for bunkering, $\$ 1.05$ to $\$ 1.15$; cargoes, 90 to 95 c . Service Station's and jobbers' prices: U. S. motor bulk refineries, $9 \mathrm{c} . ;$ tank cars, delivered to nearby trade, 10c.; California, U. S. Motor at terminal, $91 / 4 \mathrm{c}$.; U. S. Motor delivered to New York City garages in steel bbls., 17c.; Up-State and New England, 17c.; Naphtha, deodorized stee White, $43-45$ grav. bulk refinery, 63 c.; delivere dto nearby trade in tank cars, 73 c.; Prime white, 41-43 grav. bulk refinery, $61 / 2 c$.; 41-43 delivered to nearby trade in tank cars, $71 / 2 \mathrm{c}$.; tank wagon to store, 15 c .; Furnace oil, bulk refinery, $38-42$ gravity, $53 / 4 \mathrm{c}$.; tank wagon, 10c.


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 $1 / 8$ to $1 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. 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, 26.70 c .; May, 27.10c.; July, 27.20c.; Sept., 27.30 to 27.40 c. Outside prices: Smoked sheets, spot and March, $261 / 4$ to $263 / 4$ c.; April-May-June, $271 / 4$ to $273 / 4$ c.; July-Sept., $273 / 4$ to 28c.; spot first latex crepe, $261 / 4$ to $263 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Some assert that restriction measures are likely to be continued. London on March 24 closed with spot and March, 131/4c.; April-June, $133 / 8 \mathrm{c}$.; July-Sept., $133 / 4 \mathrm{c}$.; Oct.-Dec., $137 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. Singapore on March 24 closed $7 / 8 \mathrm{~d}$. higher. April closed at $135 / 8 \mathrm{~d}$.; distant months, $133 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$. 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. Tne 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 week 1,389 tons to 59,644 tons a year ago. That news had striction longs were reducing their lines and short selling seem to have increased. Singapore on the 26th inst. fell $7 / 8$ to 1d.; April, $125 / 8 \mathrm{~d} . ;$ April-June, $123 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$.; July-Sept. $127 / 8 \mathrm{~d}$.

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 $1 / 8$ to $1 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$. 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, $263 / 4$ to 27 c .; MayJune, 27 to $271 / 4$ c.; July-Sept., $271 / 4$ to $271 / 2$ c.; Spot, first latex crepe, $263 / 4$ to 27 c .; clean thin brown crepe, $243 / 4$ to 25 c .; specky brown, $241 / 2$ to $243 / 4 \mathrm{c}$.; rolled, $221 / 2$ to $223 / 4 \mathrm{c}$.; ended on the 27 th as follows: Spot and April, 13 to $131 / \mathrm{d}$. April-June, $131 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$.; July-Sept., $131 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$.; Oct.-Dec., $135 / 8 \mathrm{~d}$. Singapore on Mar. 27th was dull and unchanged; April, $125 / 8$ d.; later deliveries, $123 / 4$ to $127 / 8 \mathrm{~d}$. 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 $1 / 8 \mathrm{~d}$. higher with spot-April, $311 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$.; Apr.-June, $133 / 8 \mathrm{~d} . ;$ July-Sept., $131 / 2 \mathrm{~d} . ;$ Oct.-Dec., $133 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$.
The Exchange will be closed Good Friday and Saturday of next week.
On the 29 th 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 $1 / 8$ to $1 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$. 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, $271 / 2$ to $273 / 4$ c.; May-June $273 / 4$ to 28 c.; July-Sept. $281 / 2$ to $283 / 4$ c.; Spot, first latex crepe, $273 / 4$ to 28 c .; clean, thin, brown crepe, $251 / 4$ to $251 / 2$ c.; specky brown crepe, $233 / 8$ to 253 to 26 c . No 3 amber, $251 / 4$ to 251 c. No. 4 amber, $24^{3} 4$ to 25 c.; Paras, up-river fine spot, 2311 to 24 c.; coarse, $181 / 2$ to 19c.; Acre, fine spot, 241/2c.; Brazil, washed, dried fine, $311 / 2$ to 32 c .; Cauchoa Ball-upper, $181 / 2$ to 19 c .; Islands, fine, $191 / 2$ to 20 c ; Centrals, Esmeraldas, $173 / 4$ to 18 c . London on the 29th inst. ended with spot and April 131/4d. to $133 / 8 \mathrm{~d}$.; April-June $133 / 8 \mathrm{~d}$. to $131 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. ; July-Sept. $131 / 2$ to;
$135 / 8 \mathrm{~d}$. Singapore on the 29 th inst. closed with April $131 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$. Apri-June $133 / 8 \mathrm{~d}$. and July-Sept. $131 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$.

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 $1 / 8 \mathrm{~d}$. lower with spot-April at $131 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$.; April-June 131/4d.; July-Sept. 131/2d. and Oct.-Dec. 131/8d. 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.-Firmer prices prevailed for frigorifico with offerings smaller and demand good. Recent sales of packer hides included 1,400 January and February spready native steers at 26c. Of River Platte frigorifico sales comprised 21,000 Argentine steers at $2815-16 \mathrm{c}$. to $291 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. and 5,000 frigorifico cows at $273 / 4$ to $2715-16 \mathrm{c}$. Common dry hides, Cucutas, 34c.; Orinocos, 31c.; Maracaibo, 30c.; Savanillas, 31c.; Santa Marta, 32c.; Packer: Spready native steers, 26c.; native, 24 c .; butt brands, $231 / 2 \mathrm{c}$.; Colorados, 23 c ., cows, native, $221 / 2 \mathrm{c}$.; bulls, native, $191 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ c.; New York City calfskins $5.7 \mathrm{~s}, 2.50 \mathrm{c}$.; $7-9 \mathrm{~s}, 3.25 \mathrm{c}$.; $9-12 \mathrm{~s}, 4.25 \mathrm{c}$.
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. $6 \mathrm{~d} . \mid$ was asked; Liverpool, 1s. 9d.; Hull, Avonmouth, Leith and Glasgow, 2s. 3d.; Antwerp, 9c.; Rotterdam, Bremen and Hamburg, $10 \mathrm{c} . ;$ French Atlantic, 8c.; West Italy, 15c.; Venice and Trieste, 19 c . 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, $151 / 2$ to 16 c .; Hamburg or Bremen, 17 c .: sugar,




 and Aaton Rouge or Texas City, 22c. to North Hattera, Apr, April; suristr,
Santo Domingo, April, to one port, Continent, 19s.; sugar, Sarto Domingo or Cuba, last half Aprit, to United Kingdom-Conanent, North Atlantic,
14s., Guif 17s.; time: West Indies continuation round, $\$ 1.35$; grain. Vancover to Antwerp or Roiterdam, 26s., April-May, 6d more Hamburg;

 Continent, 19s.. grain, Vancouver to Antwerp, or Roterdam, 28 s., Ham-
burg 28s. $8 d$. April loading; Vancouver to United Kingdom or Conlinent

 Lorenzo to Mediterranean basis. ${ }^{22 \text { s. }}$. 6 d. . one port April; San Lorenzo to



11s., Batoum to Alexandria, $12 \mathrm{~s} ., 12$ voyages, clean, May; fuel oil, prompt
Constanza to Genoa 10s.: clean prompt, Constanza to Alexandria, about
four voyages, each i2s.
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 broadlead filler, 10c.; binder, 20 to $25 \frac{1}{2}$ c.; Porto Rico, 60 to 80 c . Connecticut No. 1 sec. 1925 crop, 65 c .: seed fillers, 20 c.; medium wrappers, 65 c .; dark wrappers, 1925 crop, 40 c.

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, 75 c . off; egg, $\$ 8.25,50 \mathrm{c}$. off: stove, $\$ 8.60,65 \mathrm{c}$. 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 27 th 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 $141 / \mathrm{sc}$. Some producers were asking $141 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. 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 27 th they were estimated at 6,000 tons. The export price was $141 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. Standard in London on the 27 th inst. advanced 3 s .9 d . to $£ 61$ 11s. 3d. for spot, and $£ 61 \mathrm{12s}$. 6 d . for futures; sales, 100 tons spot and 600 futures; electrolytic unchanged at $£ 6610 \mathrm{~s}$. for spot, and $£ 67$ for futures. Here on the 28 th inst. the demand continued good with most producers up to the $141 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. level. Yet there was some copper to be had at $141 / \mathrm{sc}$. 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 $£ 61$ $12 \mathrm{~s} .6 \mathrm{~d} . ;$ futures up 2s. 6 d . to $£ 6115 \mathrm{~s}$.; sales 50 tons spot and 350 futures; electrolytic unchanged at $£ 6610 \mathrm{~s}$. for spot, and $£ 67$ for futures. Later sales were reported at $141 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. 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 16 c . a rise of $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. ; magnet wire now 17 c . In London on the 29th inst. standard advanced 3s. 9d. to $£ 61 \mathrm{lb}$. 3d. for spot, and $£ 61 \mathrm{l} 8 \mathrm{~s}$. 9 d . 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 $527 / 8$ to 53 c . on the 28 th 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 $527 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. Straits shipments from the Far East are expected to be 7,500 to 8,000 tons. In London on the 27 th inst. spot standard advanced 7 s .6 d . to $£ 23917 \mathrm{~s} .6 \mathrm{~d}$.; futures up 10s. to $£ 2395$ s.; sales, 50 tons spot and 500 futures; spot Straits tin was up 7 s .6 d . to $£ 243$ 17s. 6d; Eastern c.i.f. London dropped 5 s to $£ 244$ 10s. on sales of 150 tons. On the 28 th inst. London fell $£ 117 \mathrm{~s} .6 \mathrm{~d}$. on the spot to $£ 238$; futures were off $£ 2$ to $£ 2375$ s.; sales, 200 tons spot and 300 futures; Spot Straits dropped $£ 117 \mathrm{~s}$. 6d. to £242; Eastern c.i.f. London unchanged. Later trade was slow at $527 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. to 53 c . In London on the 29th, spot standard was up 10 s . to $£ 23810 \mathrm{~s}$.; futures rose 17 s .6 d . to $£ 238$ 2s. 6d.; sales, 50 tons spot and 500 futures; Spot Straits advanced 10s. to $£ 24210 \mathrm{~s}$.; Eastern c.i.f. London off 10 s . to £244; sales, 275 tons.

LEAD was in good demand. The St. Joseph Lead Co. advanced the price 50 c . to 5.85 c . East St. Louis on the 28th inst. This is the minimum price in the district and for future shipment 5.90 c . is said to have been paid. The American Smelting. Co. was quoting 6 c . 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 27 th inst. fell 2 s .6 d . to $£ 20$; futures off 1 s .3 d . to $£ 208 \mathrm{~s} .9 \mathrm{~d} . ;$ sales, 250 tons spot and 350 futures. On the 28 th 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 29 th inst. advanced 2 s .6 d . on the spot to $£ 202 \mathrm{~s} .6 \mathrm{~d}$.; futures up 1s. 3d. to $£ 2010$ s.;.sales, 800 tons futures.

ZINC was unchanged early in the week at 5.70 to $5.721 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. 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 Zine 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 $81 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. for sheet zinc and 81/4c. for ribbon zinc f.o.b. cars, La Salle, Ill. Later on the price dropped 50 c . to $5.671 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. East St. Louis. In London on the 27 th inst. zine fell 1 s .3 d . to $£ 252 \mathrm{~s} 6 \mathrm{~d}$. for spot and $£ 25$ for futures; sales 75 tons spot and 225 futures. On the 28 th inst. London spot was 2 s .6 d . lower at $£ 25$; futures dropped 1s. 3 d . to $£ 2418 \mathrm{~s} .9 \mathrm{~d}$. with sales of 675 tons futures. Later trade was dull at 5.65 to $5.671 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. generally at East St. Louis. In London on the 29th inst. prices advanced 1 s .3 d . to $£ 25 \mathrm{1s}$. 3 d . 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 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 semifinished 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 4.15 c . base for prime material, and marchant 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 2.75 c . 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 1.85 c ., 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 wer 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 56 s 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 $48-50 \mathrm{~s}$ and lower grades out of a total of approximately $5,500,000 \mathrm{lbs}$. 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 60 c . for the grown hair.

Boston quotations: Ohio and Pennsylvania fine delaine, 49 to 50 c .; $1 / 2$-blood, 51 to $52 \mathrm{c} . ; 3 / 8$-blood and $1 / 4$-blood, 52 c . 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.
 scoured, $291 / 2$ to 45 d .; greasy, 25 to $266^{1 / 2 \mathrm{~d} .}$. Queensland, 591 bales; merino


In London on March 26 offerings 10,000 bales. Demand sharp. Prices firm.

In London on March 27 offerings 12,888 bales. Demand in general good, but speculators' lots of Australian greasy morino were often withdrawn at high limits. America bought a little. Prices firm.


In London on March 28 offerings of 7,500 bales and sold to British and Continental buyers. Selection smaller; prices firm.
New Zealand greasy halfored, best 58s, brought $28 \mathrm{~d} . ; 56 \mathrm{~s}, 251 / 2 \mathrm{~d} . ;$ greasy
crossbred super $50 \mathrm{~s}, 24 \mathrm{~d} . ; 48 \mathrm{~s}, 221 / 2 \mathrm{~d} . ; 46-48 \mathrm{~s}, 201 / 2 \mathrm{~d} ; 46 \mathrm{~s}, 191 / \mathrm{d} . ; 44-46 \mathrm{~s}$ crossbred super $50 \mathrm{~s}, 24 \mathrm{~d} . ; 48 \mathrm{~s}, 221 / 2 \mathrm{~d} . ; 46-48 \mathrm{~s}, 201 / 2 \mathrm{~d} . ; 46 \mathrm{~s}, 191 / 2 \mathrm{~d} . ; 44-46 \mathrm{~s}$,
18 d Details: Sydney, 3,043 bales; merino greasy, $201 / 2$ to $331 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. Queensland, 324 bales; merino scoured, $451 / 2$ to 48 d .; merino greasy, 18 to 22 d . 1,020 bales; merino greasy, $171 / 2$ to 29 d . New Zealand, 2,213 bales; merino scoured, $411 / 2$ to $431 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$ :; greasy, 25 to $261 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$.; crossbred scoured, 34 to 44 d. .
greasy, $171 / 2$ to 28 d . Cape, 153 bales; merino scoured, 43 to 46 d .; merino , New Zeal slipe, $181 /$ to $331 / \mathrm{d}$, latter halfbred lamds
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, $71 / 2$ 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 $461 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$.
greasy, $151 / 2$ to 30 d Queenland, 229 bales; merino scoured, $371 / 2$ to
$461 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. Victoria, 623 bales; merino scoured, $351 / 2$ to $471 / \mathrm{d}$.; greasy, 24
to $281 / 2$ d.; crossbred scoured, $251 / 2$ to 38 d . West Australia, 188 bales: to $281 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$; crossbred scoured, $251 / 2$ to 38 d . West Australia, 188 bales
merino greasy, 22 to 27 d . New Zaland, 4,360 bales; crossbred scoured
$151 /$ to 35 d , scoured, 41 to $421 / 2 \mathrm{d.}$. greasy,
$341 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$., latter halfbred lambs.

At Geelong on March 23 offerings 7,000 bales and mostly sold. Greasy merino sold at $351 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$., this closing the sale for the regular season and touching the highest point. In Wellington, N. Z., March 2620,000 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 2411 d. against $211 / 2$ to 24 d . on Dec. 5
and 17 to $211 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$. March 1927 ; crossbreds, $56-58 \mathrm{~s}$. 23 to 27 d . against $191 / 4$ to


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 301927.
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.


The following table shows the week's total receipts, the total since Aug. 11926 and stocks to-night, compared with last year:

| Receipts to <br> Mar. 30. | 1927-28. |  | 1926-27. |  | Stock. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | This | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Since } A u g \\ 11927 . \end{array}\right\|$ | This | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Since Aug } \\ 11926 . \end{gathered}\right.$ | 1928. | 1927. |
| Galv | 22,30 | 1,977,871 | 33,764 | 3,0 | 342 | 524,560 |
| Texas City | 19,390 | 2,391,403 | 37,433 | 3,606,473 | 631,739 | 722,484 |
| Corpus Chris |  | 176,343 |  |  |  |  |
| New Orleans, | 17, $\overline{9} \overline{9} \overline{5}$ | 1,289,792 | $\overline{5} \overline{3}, 79 \overline{4}$ | 2,195, $\overline{0} \overline{5}$ | $4 \overline{1} 1,4 \overline{6} 2$ | 589,7\% 70 |
| Gulifport | $\overline{8} 8 \overline{6}$ | \%165 | 3,046 | $3799,6 \overline{8}$ | 12,019 | $\overline{38,290}$ |
| Pensacola | 492 | ,582 | 102 | - | 12,019 |  |
| Jacksonvil | 12,542 | 549,064 | 15,984 | -987,679 | 36,123 | ${ }^{610} 130$ |
| Crunswick | 5,140 | 228,821 | 11,465 | $496 . \overline{3} \overline{3} \overline{8}$ | $2 \overline{3}, \overline{8} 5 \overline{0}$ | 62, $6 \mathbf{6} \overline{1} 1$ |
| Lake Charle |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wilmingt | 3,545 2,340 | 107,787 197,676 | ${ }_{5}^{2,215}$ | 119.182 381,113 | $\begin{aligned} & 28,762 \\ & 67,433 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20,339 \\ & 92,973 \end{aligned}$ |
| N'port Ne |  |  |  |  |  | 218.398 |
| Boston. |  |  |  | 25,039 |  | , |
| Baltimore | 950 | $\begin{array}{r}8,692 \\ 155 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,558 | $62.725$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.495 \\ & 9,957 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Totals | 88,473 | 7,334,510 | 68,766 | 11499311 | ,777,597 | 2.383,95 |

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. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Galv | 22,306 | 33,764 | 28,042 | 22,330 | 16,5 |  |
| Hewston*- | 17,995 | $\begin{array}{r}37.433 \\ 53,794 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | - 26.514 | - 29,327 | 19,160 | 20,273 |
| Mobile- |  | 3,0 |  |  | , |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Savannah }}$ | 12 | 15,9 | 8.786 | 7,687 | 7,019 | 81 |
| Oharleston- | 5.140 3.545 | 11.465 | - 3.8869 | ${ }^{2}, 6,62 \overline{5}$ | $1.61{ }^{1}$ | 1.309 |
| Norfolk | 2,340 | 5,215 | 2,813 | 4,281 | 2,788 | ,19 |
| All others... | $\overline{2}, \overline{3} \overline{9} 9$ | 5,683 | 4,1790 | 1,83 $\overline{8}$ | 3,144 | 4,2994 |
| Tot. this week | 88,473 | 168,766 | 110,433 | 109,150 | 55,370 | 63,85 |
| Since Aug. 1 | 7,334,510 | 11499311 | 7,117 | 5,1 | 5,963,8 | 5,262,785 |

* Beginning with the season of 1926, Houston figures include movement of
otton previously reported by Houston as an interior town. The distinction cotton previously reported by Houston as an in
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. 301928. Exports from- | Exported to- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Great } \\ \text { Britain. } \end{array}\right\|$ | France. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Ger- } \\ & \text { many. } \end{aligned}\right.$ | Italy. | Russta. | Japan\& | Other. | Total. |
| Galvesto | 15,239 |  | 6.009 | 1,790 | 6,000 |  | 18,950 | 47,988 |
| Texas City. | 2,904 | 7,368 |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{2}^{20,875}$ |
| New Orleans. | $\cdots$ | 2,061 | 6,185 | 4,370 |  | 2,600 | 2,493 | 17,709 |
| Pensacola-- | ${ }_{142}$ |  | 50 |  |  | 1,500 |  | 3, ${ }_{492}$ |
| Charleston.- | 1,105 |  | 3,194 | O5 |  |  | 50 | 4,349 |
| Whlimington | 2,925 |  | - 1,304 | 3,050 |  |  | 212 | 3.050 4.441 |
| New York-- | 6,244 |  | 4,342 |  |  | 200 | 500 | 11,286 |
| San Francisco |  |  |  |  |  | 64 |  |  |
| ta | 30,714 | 0,429 | 29,312 | 10,031 | 6,000 | 4,364 | 26,863 | 116,713 |
| Total 19 | 62,723 | 19,969 | 80,975 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 44,730 | 25,937 | 18,100 | 22,806 | 7,000 | 13,990 | 10,957 | 143,520 |

## From Fro. 11927 to Marar. 301928. Exports sfom-

Galveston
Houston Houston Texas City-
Port. Arthur
Por
New Orteans
Mobile
Pensacola-
Charleston.-
Wimington-
Norfolk--
Lake Charles
New York
Boston.
Baltimore--
Los Angeles
Los Angeles
San Dlego -
San Fran --

Total .
Total ' $26-27 \overline{2,210,445} \overline{867,177} \overline{2406,847} \overline{617}_{617,331}^{214,537} \overline{1406400}_{955,842}^{8,680,589}$

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 Dominlon comes overland and it is impossible to 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 inquirles we are recelving 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 expore were 17,779 bales. For the seven months ended Feb. 291928 there were 154,808
wed

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- |  |  |  |  |  | Leaving Stock. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Great Britain. | France. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Ger- } \\ \text { many. } \end{gathered}$ | Other Foreign | Coastwise. | Total. |  |
| 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 | $\begin{aligned} & 28,723 \\ & 23,850 \end{aligned}$ |
| Charleston | 5,250 |  |  | 6,000 | 29 | 11, $2 \overline{2} \overline{9}$ | 23,840 67 |
| Norfolk |  |  |  |  | 300 | 11,300 10,000 | 67,133 853,777 |
| Other ports | 2,000 | 1,000 | 2,500 | 4,000 | 500 | 10,000 | 853,777 |
| Total 1928- | 31,100 | 13,464 | 17,263 | 44,476 | 3.579 |  |  |
| Total 1927 | 38,428 8,359 | 12,738 11,341 | 22,959 | 95,196 30,809 | 8,495 9,704 | 177,816 72,460 | $\begin{aligned} & 2,206,139 \\ & 1,064,831 \end{aligned}$ |

## * 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 dand 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., $7 / 8$ to $15 / 16$ 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 26 th 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 thi season is estimated by some here and in Liverpol 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. Liverpoo 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 freezin weather now and then, have on the whole been favorable for plowing and planting. Planting has begun in severa southern counties of Georgia, although field work is inter rupted 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 concensus 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 19.65 c . 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 from mider on Apr. 5 :


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-

idding upland.-.... $\qquad$ | Sat. | Mon. Tues. | Wed. Thurs. Fri. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 19.85 | 20.00 | 20.00 | 19.90 | 19.85 |
| 19.6 |  |  |  |  |

FUTURES. - The highest, lowest and closing prices at New York for the past week have been as follows:


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.
 Stock at London774,000 1, 1948,000
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { 1926. } & { }_{8}^{1925 .} \\ 836,000 & 911,000\end{array}$ Total Great Britain.-.


 $854,0 0 0 \longdiv { 1 , 5 1 8 , 0 0 0 }$ | 506,0000 |
| :---: |
| 306,000 |
| 13 |
| 107,000 |
| 107 |
| 55,000 |
| ---0 | 655,0000

295,000
177,000
125,000
57,000 Stock at Genoa-
Stock at Ghent
Stock at Antwerp $\qquad$

| Total Continental stocks | 987,000 | 1,149,000 | 590,000 | 632,000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total European stocks...-.---1,841,000India cotton afloat for Europe-- 112,000 |  | 2,667,000 | 1,512.000 | $\xrightarrow{1,684,000} 173,000$ |
| American cotton afloat for Europe | 1124.000 |  |  | 173,000 |
| Egypt, Brazil, \&c , ,afloat for Europe |  | 95. | 22,000 |  |
| Stock in Aloxandria, Egypt |  | 439,0 | 275,000 | 165,000 |
| Stock in ${ }^{\text {a }}$ U . S. ports | 777 |  |  |  |
| Stock in U. S. interior | a863,788 |  | -679,443 |  |
| S. expor |  |  |  | 9,400 |

Total visible supply $-\overline{6,273,385} \overline{7,795,143} \overline{5,956,734} \overline{5,059,098}$
Of the above, totals of American and other descriptions are as follows: American-
Liverpool stock-----.-.-.-.bales_ 540,000
$1,014,000$
553,000
727,000 Manchester stock American afloat for Europe U. S. port stocks.
$\qquad$
J. S. exports to-day $\begin{array}{r}935,000 \\ 1,092,000 \\ 364,000 \\ \hline\end{array}$

Total American $\begin{array}{rrr}364,000 & 549,000 & 541,000 \\ a, 777,597 a 2,383,955 & 1,137,291 \\ a 863.788 & a 984,188 & 1,679,443\end{array}$

 Continental stock Indian afloat for Europe-
 $\begin{array}{llll}234,000 & 334,000 & 283,000 & 184,000\end{array}$

 Middiling uplands, New York Peruvian, rough good, LiverpoolBroach, fine, Liverpool.
Tinnevelly, good, Liver $\qquad$ 10.8
19.65
21.40
13.25
9.65
10.35 they formed part of the interior stocks.

Continental imports for past week
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. 301928. |  |  |  | Movement to April 11927. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Receipts. |  | Shipments. Week. | Stocks <br> Mar. <br> 30. | Receipts. |  | Shipments. Week. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Stocks } \\ \text { A pril } \\ 1 . \end{gathered}$ |
|  | Week. | Season. |  |  | Week. | Season. |  |  |
| Eufaula $-\ldots . .$. Montgomery. <br> Selma | 926 | 84,931 | 621 | 9,354 | 774 |  |  |  |
|  | 151 | 18,862 | 162 | 8,161 | 98 | $24,747$ | 165 | 12,885 |
|  | 558 | 72,674 | 1,874 | 21,404 | 180 | 120,564 | 1,710 | 37,783 |
|  | 141 | 56,854 <br> 77 | 1,040 | 17.851 11.028 | 208 | 94,423 | 1,147 | 25,093 |
| Forest City - -Helena. | 38 | 36,694 |  | 10,447 |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{218}$ | 50,961 | 1,311 | 13,149 | 700 | 83,839 | 2,456 | 23,317 |
| Helena <br> Hope. $\qquad$ | ${ }_{31} 53$ | 47,421 | 658 | 3,793 |  |  |  |  |
| Jonesboro Little Rock | 31 993 | 31,657 104.202 | 1,671 | 3,12 15,571 | 1,094 | 201,275 | 4,386 |  |
| Little Rock.Newport | 271 | 48,426 | 418 | 3,466 |  | 201,275 | 4,386 |  |
| Pine Bluif | 902 | 122,738 | 2,869 | 25,695 | 1,506 | 182,805 | 2,581 | 38,135 |
| Ga., Albany | ${ }^{47} 1$ | 35,324 4,976 | 354 148 | 2,381 1,754 |  |  | 3 |  |
|  | 357 | 50,217 | 965 | 7,345 | 827 | 88,812 | 3,360 | 2,959 15.539 |
| Athens.... | 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 | 348.633 | 4,370 | 94,800 |
| Columbus.-- |  | 50,739 <br> 59 | 100 | 1,838 | 584 | 46.004 | 300 | 3,712 |
| Macon....-- | 1,555 | 59,284 33,546 | 1,380 1,100 | 5,800 16,874 | 1,314 | 99,253 | 1,583 | 6,459 |
| La., Shreveport | 697 | 94,692 | 1,918 | 16,460 | 344 | - 160,461 | 2,296 | 24.902 45.525 |
| Miss.Clarksdale | 213 | 151,940 | 1,582 | 37,041 | 1,807 | 185,430 | 4,252 | 57,824 |
|  | 139 | 33,952 | 649 | 4,927 |  | 41,794 |  | 6,850 |
| Columbus.-- | 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 |
|  | 131 | 36,274 | 206 | 17,903 | 276 | 38,390 | 1,248 | 4,245 |
| Natchez....-- | 175 | 17,679 | 732 | 3,967 | 220 | 35,166 | 742 | 13,705 |
| Yazoo Clty---Mo., St. Louls_ | 40 | 27,621 | 271 | 8,990 | 33 | .44,716 | 586 | 14,089 |
|  | 6,215 | 309,574 | 5,801 | 4,734 | 10,557 | 510,567 | 12,592 | 5,829 |
| N.C.,Greensb'ro | ${ }^{294}$ | 23,764 | 256 | 11,395 | 1,165 | 42,140 | 780 | 24,585 |
| Okla., Altus $\mathbf{x}$. | 355 | 13,146 | 123 | 3,560 | 127 2,851 | 18,491 201,660 | 1,093 | 5,132 |
| Chickasha x - |  |  |  |  | 2,727 | 182,476 | 3,404 | 9,416 |
| Okla, City $x_{-}$ <br> 15 towns* | 1.678 | 729,704 | 3.900 | 53,736 | 3,031 | 173,536 | 3,264 | 13,814 |
| S. C., Greenvilie | 7,584 | 275,944 | 3,596 | 58,092 | 7,825 | 299,825 | 8,451 |  |
| Greenwoodx- |  |  |  |  |  | 7,773 | 8,451 | 3,251 |
| Tenn,.,MemphlsNashville $\mathbf{x}$ - | 15,481 1 | 343,787 | 23,950 | 219,912 | 40,828 1 | ,978,252 | 52,5412 | 206,263 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 249 | 78.011 | 232 |  |
| Texas, Abllene- | 246 | 52,588 25,442 | 577 422 | 1,968 2,119 | 404 32 | 76,838 33,643 | 136 | 1,411 |
| Brenham..... | 715 | 26,287 | 880 | 11,828 | 312 | 27,971 | 197 | 1,823 |
| Dallas - ${ }_{\text {Fther }}$ | 1,503 | 89,081 | 994 | 26,547 | 1,558 | 181,296 | 6,885 | 21,767 |
|  | 350 |  |  |  | 1,079 | 117,363 | 1,950 | 8,860 |
| San Antonio- | 99 | 29,725 35,625 | 50 | 1,201 5,659 | 191 | 60,970 | 256 |  |
| San Antonlo- | 64 | 56,551 | 275 | 6,359 |  | 60,570 | 256 | - |
|  | 591 | 86,210 | 850 | 10,000 |  |  |  |  |
| Total, 57 towns | 51,567 5,075,631 |  | 71,542863,788 |  | 91,155 6,373,049 139,673 984,188 |  |  |  |

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.


MARKET AND SALES AT NEW YORK.

|  | Spot Market closed. | Futures Market Closed. | SALES. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Spot. | Co | Total. |
| Saturday_ | Quiet, 10 pts . adv |  |  |  |  |
| Monday Tuesday | Quiet, $15 \mathrm{pts} . a d v$ Quiet, unchanged | Barely steady. Very steady |  | 1,200 | 1,200 |
| Wednesday- | Quiet, unchanged- | Very steady | 500 | 100 | 600 |
| Thursday <br> Friday | Quiet, 5 pts. decline Quiet, 20 pts. dec..- | Steady |  |  |  |
| Total for | week |  | 500 | 14,000 | 1.900 |

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:

| March 30- |  | sun |  | Since |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Shipped- | Week. | Aug. 1. | Week. | Aug 1. |
| Via St. Louis |  | 306.442 | 12,592 | 522,562 |
| Via Mound | 20 | 221,5 | 5.920 | 289,920 20,054 |
| Via Louisville | -649 | ${ }_{26,742}$ | 934 | 20,033 |
| Via Virginia | 5,210 | 191,273 | 5,456 |  |
| Via other route | 5,339 | 307,268 | 16,498 | 503,338 |
| Total | 21,119 | 1,065,873 | 41,817 | 1,589,216 |
| Overland to N . Y ., Bosto |  |  |  |  |
| Between interior towns |  | $\begin{array}{r} 70,480 \\ 16,852 \end{array}$ |  | 111,014 |
| Inland, \&c., from South_ | 9,015 | 500,968 | 15,355 | 711,208 |
| Total to be deducted | 10,634 | 588,300 | 17,9 | 841,708 |
| Leaving total net overland* | 10,485 | 477,573 | 23,883 | 747.5 |

* 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.


QUOTATIONS FOR MIDDLING COTTON AT OTHER MARKETS.-Below are the xlosing quotations for middling 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. |
| New Orl Mobile | 19.45 19.25 | 19.58 19.40 | 19.58 19.40 | 19.52 19.30 | 19.41 | 19.27 |
| Savanna | 19.25 | 19.40 19.84 | 19.40 19.81 | 19.30 19.76 | 19.25 | 19.05 |
| Norfolk | 19.81 | 20.00 | 20.00 | 19.88 | 19.81 | 19.46 |
| Baltimor | 19.80 | Holiday | 20.00 | 20.00 | 20.00 | 19.90 |
| Augusta |  | 19.63 | 19.63 | 19.50 | 19.44 | 19.25 |
| Memphis | 18.85 | 19.00 | 19.00 | 18.90 | 18.85 | 18.65 |
| Houston Little Ro | 19.45 | 19.60 18.70 | 19.60 18.7 C | 19.50 18.60 | 19.45 18.60 | 19.25 18.38 |
| Dallas . | 18.75 | 18.90 | 18.95 | 18.60 | 18.60 |  |
| Fort Wort | 18.75 | 18.90 | 18.90 | 18.80 | 18.75 | 18.65 |

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. | Monday, <br> Mar. 26. | Tuesday, Mar. 27. | Wednestay, Mar. 28. | Thursday, Mar. 29. | Friday, Mar. 30. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| March | 19.30 |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {M May }}$ | 19.05-19.06 | 19.18-19.20 | 19.18 | 19.11-19. | 19.00-19.0 | 18.8 |
| July, | 18.88-18.89 | 19.00 | 18.95-18.96 | 18.88-18.89 | 18.79-18.80 | 8. |
| ptel |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| tober | 18.58-18.59 | 18.69-18.70 | 18.57 | 18.48-18 | 18 | 18.36 |
| ecember- | 18.60-18.61 | ${ }_{18.71}^{18.71}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}18.58 & \mathrm{Btd} \\ 18.60 & \mathrm{Bld}\end{array}$ | 18.47-18.49 | 18.46 | 18.35- |
| Tone- |  |  |  |  |  | 8.37-18.38 |
| ${ }_{\text {Spg }}^{\text {Optlo }}$ | Queaty | Steady <br> Steady | Steady <br> Steady | Quifet Steady | Qulet Steady | Ste |

CHANGES IN COTTON SUPPLY MOST IMPORTANT FACTORIN 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 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 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 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 prica of cotton? The effort to answer these questions involved a study of factors influencing the yearll and monthly price variations over a period of 20 years,
including many years of record and low production and respectively de pressed and high prices. tors of study just completed, indicates and the four factors representing demand (changes in domestic consumption, exports, business conditions, 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 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 depart extreme variations in supply are frequent. Furthermore, says the depart
ment. 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 suppiy than changes in demand.
A detailed report of the study has been published in Technical Bulletin which may be obtained from the Department of Agriculture, Washington,
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.
Galveston, Texas
Abilene
1 Ray. Rainfall.

## Abilene Brownsville... Corpus Christi

Dorpus
Del Rio-
Dalestine


Mobile, Ala
Charleston, S. $\begin{array}{ll}3 \text { days } & 1.06 \mathrm{in} . \\ 3 \text { days } & 1.69 \mathrm{in} . \\ ? & \text { days } \\ 0.47 \mathrm{in} .\end{array}$
The fone days 0.63 m . high 81 low 37 graph, showing the height of rivers at the points named at $8 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. of the dates given:

New Orleans........... Above zero of gauge
 ShreveportAbove zero of gauge
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.

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Week } \\ & \text { Ended } \end{aligned}$ | etpts at Ports. |  | Stocks at Intertor Tovons. |  |  | Recelpts from Plantations |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1927. 1926 | 1925. | 1927. | 1926. | 1925 | 1927 |  |  |
| Deo. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| . | 110.324 2388.8 | 151,45 |  | 529 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 117,331204,7 | 178,734 | 26 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $120,405258,932$ | 171,156 | .180,096 | $1.467,429$ | $1,966,783$ | 82,958 | 8,3 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 17 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 23210,193 | 512 | .023,120 | 1,279,194 | 1,866,224 | 49,2 | 184,8 | 93,687 |
|  | 62,281 196,1 | 118.766 |  | 1,224,580 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 51 | 年, 322 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 70,631 | 101,44 |  |  |  |  | 17 |  |

The above statement shows: (1) That the total receipts from the plantations since Aug. 11927 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 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. | Sec | ek. | Season. |
| Visibl | 365, |  | 8,051,959 |  |
| Visible supply Aug |  | 4,961,754 |  | 3 |
| American in sight to M | 183,576 | 12,324,528 | 251,47 | 17,026,564 |
| Bombay receipts to Mar. Other India ship'ts to Mar. 2 |  | 2,423,500 | 79,00 | 2,228,000 |
| Alexandria receipts to Mar 28 | 0 | 1,127,860 | 25,000 | ,433,400 |
| Other supply to Mar |  |  | 10,000 |  |
| Total s | 6,684,667 | 21,487,642 | 8,423,436 | 25,188,377 |
| Visible supp | 6,273,385 | 6,273,385 | 7,795,143 | 7,795,143 |
| otal takin | 411,2 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{\|c\|} 15,214,257 \\ 17 \end{array}\right.$ | $628,2!$ | 17,393,234 |
| Of which Am Of which othe | 290,282 121,000 | $\begin{array}{r} 11,170,897 \\ 4,043,360 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 477,2931 \\ & 151,000 \end{aligned}$ | $3,086,834$ $4,306,400$ |
| * Embraces receipts in Europe from Brazil, Smyrna, West Indies, \&c. <br> $a$ 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 1926-27takings not belng available-and the aggregate amounts taken by Northern and foreign spinners, $11,449^{\circ} 257$ bales in 1927-28 and 13,786,234 bales in 1926-27, of which $7,405,897$ bales and $9,479,834$ bales American. <br> $b$ 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. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Since } \\ \text { Aug. } 1 . \end{gathered}$ | Week. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { Aug. } . \end{aligned}$ | Week. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { Aug. } 1 . \end{aligned}$ |
| bay |  |  | 116,000 | 2,190,000 | , | ,228,00 | 97,000 | 2,601,000 |
| Exportsfrom- | For the Week. |  |  |  | Stince August 1. |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Great } \\ \text { Britain. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Conti- } \\ & \text { nent. } \end{aligned}$ | Japanse | Total. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Great } \\ & \text { Britain. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Contl- } \\ & \text { nent. } \end{aligned}$ | Japan \& | Total. |
| Bombay $-1927-28 .$. $1926-27-$ $1925-20$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,000 \\ & 1,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 21,000 \\ 4,000 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 58,000 \\ & 55,000 \\ & 61,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 84,000 \\ & 60000 \\ & 74.000 \end{aligned}$ | 51,000 6,000 34,000 | $\begin{aligned} & 400,000 \\ & 238.0001 \\ & 381001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 713,000 \\ 1,1,199000 \\ 1,275,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,164,000 \\ & 1,44,2000 \\ & 1,69,000 \end{aligned}$ |
| Other India- $1927-28-$ $1926-27-$ $1925-26 .-$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,000 \\ & 8,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{2,000}{7,000} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 6,000 \\ 15,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 72,500 \\ & 33,1,000 \\ & 88,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 381,000 \\ & 351,000 \\ & 266,000 \\ & 353,000 \end{aligned}$ |  | 423,500 <br> 297,000 441,000 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 5,000 \\ & 5.000 \\ & 8,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 21,000 \\ 6,000 \\ 20.000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 58,000 \\ & 55.000 \\ & 61,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 84,000 \\ & 66,000 \end{aligned}$ $89,000$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13,500 \\ & 3722,000 \\ & 122 \end{aligned}$ | 751,000 504,000 <br> 734,000 | $\begin{array}{r} 713,000 \\ 1,199,000 \\ 1,275,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,587,500 \\ & 1,740,000 \end{aligned}$ $2,131,000$ |

According to the foregoing, Bombay appears to show an increase compared with last year in the week's receipts of 37,000 bales. Exports form 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.


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:
EW YORK-To Liverpool-March 25-Antonio, 3,246-Celtic,
To Rotterdam March 23 Antonio, 100
To Corona-March 26 - Alfonso VIII, 100
To Bremen-March 27 -George Washington, 100-March
To Stockholm-March 28 -Kolsnaren, 2001
GALVESTON-To Liverpool-March 22_Anselma de Lairinaga,
To Manchester-March 22-Anselma de Larrinaga, $3,2 \overline{3} \overline{6}$-.
To Copenhagen-March 22-Gorm, 60
Elbek, 5,308 ....................
To Genoa-March 23 -Labette, 1,290
To Piraeus-March 23-Labette, 225 .
To Bremen -March 26 -Brave Coeur, 3,691 ...-March 28 -
To Barcelona-March 27 - Sapinero, $1,3 \overline{1} \overline{7}-\ldots-$
ORLEANS To Havre-March 23-Cranford, 416...
To Ghent-March 23 - Cranford, 802
To San Felipe March 23 Iriona, 100
To Japan-March 23 Hanover, 2,600
To Japan-March $23-$ Hanover, 2,600 -
To Dunkirk-March
To Antwerp-March 24 -Gand, 800 .
To Genoa-March 24 -Monstella, 4, 470
To Rotterdam-March 27 - Leerdam, 490 -
To Oporto-Mar. 27-Ogontz, 900
To Bremen-Mar. 27-West Chetac, 1,469_...Mar. 28 -Riol,

$\begin{array}{r}\text { Bales. } \\ 6,244 \\ \hline\end{array}$


To Liverpool-Mar. 25 Liberty Glo, 398

 | $\substack{3.39 \\ \text { 3. } \\ 708 \\ \hline 08}$ |
| :---: |

TEXAS CITY -To Livel-Mar 10 Anselma de Larrinaga,


To Vejle-Mar. 28 -Trolleholm, 400 ........
To Aalhorg-Mar. ${ }^{2}$ 28-Labette, 100 - ${ }^{2}$





To Dunkirk-Mar. 29-Brush, 100-1.-6̄̄̄
RFOLK-To Manch. 28-Trolleholm, 100 -......

To Liverpool-Mar. 28 - Hoxie, 1,500 $112 \ldots .$.
AN FRANCISCO - To Japan-Mar, 23-President Harrison, 64
MOBILE-To Liverpool-Mar. 23 -Philadelphian, 1,605.
To Manchester-Mar. 23-Philadelphia, 250
To Rotterdam-Mar. 23 -West Syska, 100
To Antwerp-Mar. 23 -West Syska, 10
WILMINGTON-To Venice-Mar. ${ }^{29}$-Laura C., 2,650
$\qquad$
To Trieste-Mar. 29 Laura C., 400......................................
COTTON FREIGHT.-Current rates for cotton from New York, as furnished by Lambert \& Burrowes, Inc., are as follows, quotations being in cents per pound.

|  | ${ }_{\text {High }}$ | Stand- |  | Htor | Stand- |  | ${ }^{\text {H6O }}$ | a |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | nsty | 55 c . |  | 50 c . | .600. | Shanghal | Denstry. | ard. |
| nerpo | 40c. | ${ }^{\text {.55ce. }}$ | cokholm |  |  |  |  |  |
| twerd | 30c. | . 450. | Trieste | . 500 | .650. | Bremen | 45 | .600. |
|  | .300. | ${ }^{4} 450$. | Flume | ${ }_{4}^{500}$ | .650. | ${ }^{\text {Hamburg }}$ | . 855 | 600. s1.00 |
| tterdam | . 40 c . | . 55 c . | Opo | .60 |  | d |  | 5100 |
| - | c. | .650. | Barcelona | . 30 | . 450. |  | .500. | . 650 |

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 Amer | 27,000 | 24,000 | 28,000 | 25,000 |
| Actual export | 1.000 | 2,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Forwarded. | 71,000 | 63,000 | 64,000 | 60,000 |
| Total stock | 775,000 | 761.000 | 757,000 | 774,000 |
| Of whi | 546,000 | 534,000 | 738,000 | 540,000 |
| Total Imports | 70,000 | 58,000 | 56,000 | 87,000 |
| Of which Am | 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:


Prices of futures at Liverpool for each day are given below:

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Mar. } 24 \\ \text { Mar. } 30 . \end{gathered}$ | t. |  | Mon. |  | es. | Wed |  | Thurs. |  |  | Fri. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  p.m.p.m.p.m.p.m.p.m.p.m.D. m.p.m.p.m.D.m.p.m.D.m |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{\text {d. } 44}$ | ${ }_{10.4910 .53}^{\text {d. }}$ | ${ }^{\text {d }}$. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 91 | 10 | . 39 | 10.431 | 10.381010.3310 |  | -. 3910.4 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 810.4810 . \\ & 810.3810 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2610.2 | 10.3410. |  |  | 410. |  |
|  |  |  | 10.3010.33 | 10.331 10.281 | 10.32 | 3210.26 |  |  | 0.22 | . 22 |  |  |
| Augus |  |  | 10 |  |  |  | 0 |  |  |  |  | 10 |  |
|  |  |  | . | 10.12 | 0.12 | 0.04 |  | O.049.969 .09.9 |  | 5 |  | 10.099.919.91 |
|  |  | 9.95 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 9.9810 | 9.999.99 | ${ }_{9.99}^{9.99}$ | ${ }_{9}^{9.90}{ }^{9} 9$ | 9.38 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 99 \\ & 59 \\ & 60 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  |  | 99.90 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 9.84 | $\begin{gathered} 9.88 \\ 9.8{ }^{9} \\ 9.8 \end{gathered}$ |  | \% 86 |  |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{9.94}$ | ${ }_{9}^{9.95}$ | ${ }_{9.95}^{9.96}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| rch |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## BREADSTUFFS

## Friday Night, March 301928.

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 75 c . 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 $13 / 4 \mathrm{c}$., the latter on July. But Liverpool was unchanged to $5 / 8 \mathrm{~d}$. 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 wek 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 27 th inst. an early decline of $1 / 2$ to $3 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. on prospects of rain and warmer weather and the poor cables was followed by a rally of $11 / 8$ to $13 / \mathrm{sc}$. on a good demand from commission houses on waiting orders and covering. But the rally was not fully maintained. Liverpool ended $1 / 8$ to $3 / 8 \mathrm{~d}$. 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 $1 / 2 c$. 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. Orop 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 $2 t 8 \mathrm{~h}$ inst. prices advanced 2 to 25 c. It was the most active day seen for some time. Winnipeg was higher. There was a better oufside 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 $11 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. 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 $3 / 8 \mathrm{~d}$. 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 24 to 26 c . over May. Chicago March at one time was under May, though it was $5 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. over May at the close. Final prices show a rise for the week of 3 to 5 c.

DAILY Closing prices of wheat in New York.
 daily closing prices of wheat futures in chicago. March delivery-
May delivery--
May delivery.....
July deilvery
September delivery
DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT FUTURES IN WINNIPEG. March delivery
May delivery
July delivery
Indian corn declined $1 / 8$ to $5 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. early on the 26 th 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 $1 \% / \mathrm{c}$. 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 27 th inst. prices declined early $11 / 4$ to $11 / 2$ c. on liquidation but rallied $11 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. from the low on good buying by commission houses and fears of bad weather. The net decline for the day was $1 / 4$ to $5 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. Local traders bought and the market gave a $1 / 4$ to $\%$ c. Lount 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 28 th inst. prices closed $3 / 8$ to $3 c$. 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 $11 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. 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 2 c . on the fluctuations. The ending was $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. lower to $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. higher. Early in the day there was a rise of $5 / 8$ to 1 c . 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. Profittaking 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 23 s .

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF CORN IN NEW YORK
No. 2 yellow.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF March delivery-
May delivery
Oats on
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. On the 27th inst. oats like other grain acted well, though there was no activity. An early decline of $1 / 2$ to $5 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. was followed by a rally keeping pace in a way with that in other grain considering the smallness of the market, but finally reacting and ending $1 / 8$ to $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. net lower. On the 28 th inst. prices closed $1 / 8$ to $\%$ c. higher with a good cash demand and small receipts. The advance in wheat had its influence. On the 29th inst. prices ended $1 / 2$ to $11 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. higher with bad weather for seedng and a certain sympathy with the rise in other grain.
To-day prices ended $1 / 2$ to 1 c. 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 $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. lower with a fair trade. Final prices for futures were $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. lower to $1 \% / 8$ c. higher for the week.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS IN NEW YORK.
No. 2 white
DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS FUTURES IN CHICAGO. March delivery.
May delivery-
$\begin{array}{llllll}51 \% & 511 / 2513 & 513 & 513 & 521 / 4 & 511 / 2\end{array}$ March delivery

Rye advanced 1c. on the 26 th 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 27 th inst. $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. lower with May $851 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. On the 27 th 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 28 th inst. prices closed $3 / 4$ to $11 / \mathrm{cc}$. 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 $11 / 2$ to $23 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. net.
To-day prices ended $1 / 2$ to $11 / 2$ c. 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 $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. higher. Export sales in this country were estimated at 50,000 to 100,000 bushels. At Chieago cash rye was 1 to $11 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. higher. Final prices of At Chieago cash rye was 1 to $11 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. higher. Final
DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF RYE FUTURES IN CHICAGO March delivery
May delivery
Jaly delvery
September deliver

Closing quotations were as follows:


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 tentions to plant has been prepared by the Crop Reporting Board of the An analysis of this report, as it relates to the "Agricultural
issued
The purpose of this report is to furnish information which will enable acreage that will actually be planted. It is simply is not a forecast of the farmers had in mind to plant at the time they made their reports con what may be larger ore grown by them last year. The acreage actually planted weather conditions, price changes. labor supply and the effect of the report itself upon producers' action. Therefore the reports of acreage actually as the intention reports.
Because of nation
Because or nationall 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

| op. | Untted States. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { North } \\ & \text { Atlantic } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { North } \\ & \text { Central } \end{aligned}$ | South Allantic | $\begin{aligned} & \text { South } \\ & \text { Central } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { West- } \\ & \text { errn. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | PerCent | ent | Per Cent | Per Cent |  |  |
| Corn- | 102.8 | ${ }^{105.2}$ | 101.7 | 101.9 | 106.1 | 107.7 |
| Durum wheat | *114.9 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other spring wl | *92.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Oats- }}$ Barle | ${ }^{98.6}$ | 102.7 | 99.2 | 91.3 | 90.3 | 107.2 |
| ${ }^{\text {Barley }}$ | 123.9 |  | 128.2 | 111.9 | 91.6 |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Rlce }}$ | 114.3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grain sorg | 102.3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Potatoes | 111.9 | 110.4 | 113.5 | 112.4 | 115.0 | 107.2 |
| Sweet | 105.5 | ${ }_{10}^{95.0}$ |  | 103.3 | 107 |  |
| Peanuts | ${ }_{112.0}^{115.7}$ |  | 121.3 |  |  |  |
| ameha | ${ }_{98.6}^{12.0}$ | 97.6 | 97.6 | 100 | 102.8 | 100.00 |

ACREAGE OF WINTER GRAINS FOR HARVEST IN 1928 IN PER CENT OF
REAGE HARVESED IN 1927 (ASSUMING AN AVERAG
ABANDONMENT OF WHEAT ACREAGE FROM WIN--

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Unted } \\ & \text { States } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { North } \\ \text { Allantic } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { North } \\ & \text { Citral } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { South } \\ & \text { Atlantic } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sowth } \\ & \text { Contral } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { West- } \\ & \text { ern } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Winter wheat for harvest in 1928 in per cent of 1927 harvested (assuming 10 -yr. avge, aban.) - | Per Cent | Per Cent | PerCent | Per Cent | PerCent | Per |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{10}^{112.4}$ |  | 116.010.38.7 | 100.0 | 114.8 | 100.1 |
| Per cent aband. 10-yr. a |  | rer $\begin{array}{r}2.8 \\ 3.2\end{array}$ |  | ${ }_{1.6}^{3.0}$ | 11.8 | 16 |
| Per cent aband. in 1927 | 12.9 |  | 12.2 | ${ }_{2.6}$ |  | 13.1 |
| Winter rye planted. |  | 111.1 | 103.5 | 98.5 | 100.0 | 105.5 |

Note.-The planted area of winter grains is subject to a varying amount of reduc-
tlon trom winter killing. The loss from this cause may reduce or incerease the stated tlon 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 modiry the present intentions concerning
the acreage to be devoted to the various spring-planted crops. As the loss of rye the acreage to be devoted to the varlous soing-planted crops. As the loss of rye
acreage from winter killing is usually small, no estimate of it is made. The De acreage from winter kililng is usually smanl, no estimate of it is made. The De-
cember estimate of acreage of rye covers only rye intended for grain, and is revised cember es
in May.
in May. Montana.
A statement showing detalis by States will be issued on March 17 at $9 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$.

## W, CROP REPORTING BOARD. <br> $\begin{array}{ll}\text { J. A. Becker, } & \text { S. A. Jones, } \\ \text { J. B. Shepard, } & \text { J. S. Dennee, } \\ \text { G. S. Ray, } & \text { P. L. Koenig. }\end{array}$

Approved:
R. W. Dunlap, Acting Secretary.
WEATHER BULLETIN FOR THE WEEK ENDED MARCH 20.-The general summary of the weatherbulletin 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 seaso
the afternon tempertures ranging much above normal.
Precinithtion
Precipitation was rather widespread along the Pacific coast, with rains reported nearly every day and extending to southornc Coastorinia on the
25th, but over the remainder of the country rainfall was mostly confined 25th, but neaver the remainder of the country rainfall was mostly confined to local areas, except ted in many sectons from the Great Lales south-
rain or snow reported
enstward It became conler than normal over the Pacific Northwest on 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 he northern Great Piains 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 ransing from 24 deg. to 28 deg, above the seasonal average, but
at the close cooler weather again obtained over these areas. at the close cooler weather again obtained over these areas.
Chart I shows that the temperature for the weekk, as a whol 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 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, excemt 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.
O Between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains, almost to the
southern border of the country, and in the far southwest departures from soormal termperatures reached from 6 deg. to 18 deg. above, the largest occurring in the northen 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 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 souchern Louisiana eastward to the Atlantic coast rainfall was substantial to heavy, but the Frorida
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
 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
Ioderate precipitation, made conditions very favorable for field operations and grood progress resulted. some plowing and seeding was ac
complished, and the favorable weather enabled winter. wheat and oats to make some recovery, although reports of winterkilling still contiatse
from some sections. Miostly good advance of seasonal farm operations from some sections. Mostly good advance of seasonal farm operations
Was made in southern portions, although in somea parts of the southeast
the fields were still too wet to work, with preparation of corn lands going the nields were still too wet to work, with preparation of corn lands going
forward rather slowly. In the wet Gult area and adjacent sectlons to
the northward conditions were expecially favorable for growing crops and the northward conditions were expecially favorable for growing crops and
farm work. Some corn was up in the lower.Mississippi Valley and plant-
ing continued, but growth was slow gewerill was put in and
their condition cotton recorered from last week's frost injury in Texas and
weir to good, athough frowth was slow in sounththeir concurion is now fair to good, although growth was slow in south-
western counties; corn planting was about completed in the eastern half
of this State and cotton seding was general in south-central portions,
with scattered nla Farm work and erop growth were stimulated in the Great Plains area,
with plowing, disking, and seeding active in all parts. Winter wheat was in satisfactory, condition and seeding active in alt parts. Wing ing wheat and oats wheat was reported
incom
from northern parts. ern areas and the range benefited from the thisher temper in more west-
some North Pacific Coast States farm work was delayed by solifornia rains, where they were surficient was heavayed by rain, but in
Caice highly bene
ficial to agricultural interests. There were reports of high hiver stages ficial to agricultural interests. There were reports of high river stages
in California and Nevada, with some of the Sacramento River tributaries dangerously swollen.
docalALL GRAINS.-High temperatures and light precipitation, though
locally heavy, with a goodly percentage of sunshine made a locally heavy, with a goodly percentage of sunshine, made a promising
week in the Winter Wheat Bett, stimulating the growth of grain and
promoting field work. Pro week in the winter wheat Beit, stimulating the growth of grain and
promoting field work. Progress in Olahoma was satifactory and the
condition of wheat averages fairly good, with no serious insect infestation. 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 io insure weeks. Though winter wheat moisture to berning insure good growth for several
condition is good: rain is needed in in ilinois and now in in Missouri, its
onow greenning there was muana mimproved the condition of wheat, which is
as in nilinois and ohtion and interkiling reported in that State, as well as oats. In In Khe Ohio, and in many places wheat fields are being turned
to 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 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 commeneed in southern Minnesoa
and this work is about half done in some was accomplished in south Dakata. Well along in Illinois, while has been made in North Dakota, bat no seeding has yet beeen donen
Much planting of spring oats was consummated, and this work is about Hucch planting or 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

The Weather Bureau also furnishes the following resume of the conditions in the different States:
Ingorth Caroina. - Ralelgh: Cool at beginning of week, with frost causing ith some light showers. Peach buds swelling and some beginning to bloom in east and south. General preparations for plantinge well adving to
but truck backward. Planting beans and other truck in southeast. Wheat improving.
imp
South Carolina.-Columbia: Scattered rains; week mostly warm, with
abundant sunshine:
 cereals and truck made good growth and peaches, pears, and plums
blooming freely Asparagus crop backward, but generally good. Plow-
Ing progressing satisfactorily. Corn and truck planting Georgias.-Atlanta, Frost at bern and tring of the planting on coase caustal Paiman.
and subsequent warmth was favorable, with vegetation besinning to age and subsequent warmth was favorable, with vereteation besed nning damage
vance more rapidy. Several days were favorable for plowing and planting. but work was again interrupted, especially in south, by rains at plant-
int cose.
Cotton planting begun in several southern counties and Cotton planting begun in several soothern counties and plant at close.
is extending slowly northward to central division, with early corn corn up. Cereals, potatoes, trucks, pastures, and melons are maring beoting
growth. Blooming of peach and pear trees slowing and becoming general
Floridn Florida. -Jacksonville: Soll in goor condition, execpt locamiln too ween in
west and too dry in south. Work advanced; planting corn continued in west and too dry in south. Work advanced; planting corn continued in
west and finished in some ilstrics of north; falr stand in central. Oats
in rair Setting tobacco active. Melons fair, but stand Irregular. Some
local fruit damage Thursday. Berr shipments moderate shipping po-
tatoes and beans from south and celery, lettuce, and cabbage from cen tatoes and beans from south and celery, letentuce. and cabbage from cen-
tral and north. Citrus bloom heavy; groves much improved. peratures mostly considerably above normal remainder of week; showerg quite general and locally heay latter part. remainder of preparation of of corm shewers
progressed rather slowly as soll continues too whet progressed rather slowly as soll continues too wet In most sectionst some
planting accomplished in south and central. Oats making fair
On progress. Planting potatoes and bedding siveets quite ene real. Pastures
and truck crops late, but improving. Fruit progressing well; peaches
bloming in blooming in all sections.
Mississippi.-Vicksburg: Generally light to moderate precipitation in
notrh and central; heavy in extreme south. Unseasonably cool early in north and central, heavy in extreme south. Unseasonably cool early in
weel, but no damaging cold. Mostly good progress in seasonable farm
work' in north and cent work in north and central, but soit mostly too wet in south. Progress
of zardens, pastures, and truck mostly good
Louisiana.-New Orle accomplished. Corn planting continued and some up, but mork and much progress. A small amount of cotton planted in south-central section and season. Tender truck silyhtly damazed in north by cane excellent fo. week, otherwise donng weik Strawberries ripening, slowly, in eastern half. Rainfall light, but generally favorable for wheat, oats, tions, especiaily in west and southwest, Corn and conton recovering from
efrect of last weeks frost and condition now fain to good, but sitil show
frost effect by making slow srowth in southwest frost effect by making slow growth in southwest. Corn planting about
completed in eastern half, with much up to good stand: cotton plant general in south-central section with scattered plantings in northeast
Fruit promising. Fruit promising:
Oklahoma.-
freezing temperatures in City: Week warthern portion, but no dry; closed with near-
 good. Corn planting well idtation, and condition of crop averages sairly-
portion. Oats good to excellent stand and and und under way in central crop coming up to generally good stand. Pastures and meadows made good growth. Fruits blooming and uninjured
Arkansas.-Little Rock: Temperature
wave at close or week with freezing in in northwestern abount normal: cool
fall. Weather favorable for all farm and potatoes coming up to good stands. Corn planting progressing oand
amall amount of cotton plond small amount of cotton planted in south. Strawberries blooming. All
work well advanced. Tenessee.-Nashavile: Remaining fields of wheat, oats, rye, and barley
improved somewhat, but none are in favorable condition; wheat crop ex pected to partially overcome ill effects of past severe weather. sheat crop ex-
at good stand. Sowing clover not well under way until last of oats at Keotstucky. L. Louisville.e. Began and well under way until last of week.
ast five days stimulated
Krowth: light peold. but high temperature ing color Goays stimulated growth; light prectpitation Peach buds showground and plants weak; much will be plowed up. Tobacco plant thin on all sown.

## THE DRY GOODS MARKET

New York, Friday Night, March 301928.

## As Easter approaches, scattered reports of improving re

 tail trade have encouraged a better feeling in most sections of the textile markets. Probably this has been morenoticeable 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, ginghams, chambrays, hickories and other similar cloths. Concerning ginghams, 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 $64 \times 64$ 's construction are being quoted at 6 c ., and 27 -inch 64 x 60 's at $51 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. Gray goods in the 39 -inch $68 \times 72$ 's construction are quoted at $85 / \mathrm{c}$., and 39 -inch $80 \times 80$ 's at $103 / 4 \mathrm{c}$.
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 spasmotic 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, Nerertheless, producers view the future of the new goods optinistically
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 7.60 c .
and heavies at 9.50 c .

## State and dity 頨epraxtment

## NEWS ITEMS

Colombia (Republic of).- $\$ 35,000,000$ Loan Successfully Floated.-A syndicate composed of Hallgarten \& Co.; Kros.; 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 $\$ 35,000,0006 \%$ Republic of Colombia external loan at 95
and int., to yield over $6.35 \%$ to maturity. Dated April 11 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 \& 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
Rume

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 to invest in or loan on bonds, debentures, notes, preferred to invest in or loan on anaranteed stocks of any solventinstitution 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 i
Section 1. Section one hundred of chapter thirty-three of the laws of
ninetsen hundred and nine, entitited "An Act in relation to insurance cor-, porations, constituting chapter twenty-eight of the consolidated laws,
as last amended by chapter five hundred and eighty-two of the laws of as last amended by chapter five hundred and eighty-two of the laws of
ninteteen hundred and twenty-ix, is hereby a amendec to read as follows:
 upon any shares of stock of any corporation, other than a municipal cor-
poration, nor, excepting Government, State or municipal securities, shal
 stirc 1 two-thirds of the total value of the required [collateral] security
therefor shall consist of [shares of stock] collateral other than stock: Prothereror shail consist or tsiares or stock also invest in or loan on the bonds,
vided. hovever, that any such company may
debentures, notes or other evidences of indebtedness or the preferred or ouaranteed stocks of any solvent institution incorporated under the laws of the United States or of any state thereof. where any such instumition, or in the five years
guaranted stocks, the guarantecing corporation, during each of the
next preceding such investment, shall have earned a sum applicable to divinents equal, at least, to for per centum upon the par value (or, in the case issued) if all its capital stock outstanding in each of such five learrs. and,
vorided, further that no such life insurance company shall invest in or loan provided, futher that no such ine ined stock in excess of ten per pentum of the total insured and
ontsty sich prefred
outstanding preerred 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 or June, nineteen hundred and six, owned any shares of stock, other than shares of stock of the kind described immediately a bove
and, other than public stocks of municipal corporations. Whenove the
隹 same were acquired, or any onds or obilations of the kind atione ave the scrist day of March, nineteen hundred and six. shall dispose of said shares
fir
of stock and of said bonds and obligations within twenty years from the 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
ering
writing for that purpose by the Superintendent of Insurance, and in each year prior to the expration or said twenty years shat make mach 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 authorizee by the board of directors or by a committee thereof charged with the duty
of supervising such investment or loan. No such corporation shall subof supervise or participate in any underwriting of the purchase or sale o
scribe to securities or property, or enter into any transaction for such purccias
or sale on account of said corporation jointly with any other person, firm
or corporation; nor shall any such corporation enter into any arreement to
 such corporation, in addition to other investments allowed by law, may
invest any of its fund in any duly authorized bonds or evidences of debt of of any State, or of any city, county town, village, school district,
or
municipality or other civid division of any state, or in any bank and bankers acceptances and other bills of exchange of the kind and maturities made aligible by law rorporation not authorized to do business in a foreign country
Any such cor
but having outstanding policies in favor of residents of such foreign country payable in the currency of such country may invest in the public stock
or bonds of such country or oo any political sub-division thereof to an mount not to exceed the amount of the reserve on such policies.
domestic life insurance corporation may also loan upon the security of
mproved unincumbered real property in any State worth fifty per centum mproved unincumbered real property in any state worth firty per centum
more than the amount loaned thereon, but real property shall not be
not
 trict on way, sewer rights, rights in walls, nor by reason of building re
trictions, or other restrictive convenants, nor when such real property so subject to ease under which rents or pronts are reserved the the owner and that there is no condition or rikht of re-entry or forfeiture, under Which such lien can be cut orr, subordaction contained shall be construed as prohibiting a life insurance company from entering into an agreement or the purpose of protecting the interests of the company in securities
awfuly held by it or for the purpose oo reorganization of a corporation
lan comittee or denositories greement and deposit of securities thereunder must first be approved in rriting by the superintendent of Insurance with a statement of his reason or such approval. 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
 therefor shall consist of [shares of stock collateral other than stock, then
any stock and any such bonds or obligation so received shall be dis
 purpose 2 by the Superinterdent of Insurance. This Act shall take effect immediately.
Sec.
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 by chapter three humdred and seven of the laws of nineteen hundred and twenty-six, is hereby amended to read as follows:
Sec. 21. Investment of trust fund s.
trust funds for investmet may invest the same in the same kind on holding as those in which savings banks of this State are by law authorized to and in the shares of a savings and loan association having an accumulated
capital of one hundred thuosand dollars or more organized under the cap tal of one hundred thuosand thatars 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 associationo shall exceed ten thousand dollars,
and in bonds and mortgages on unincembered real more than the amount loaned thereon, and in or part of sucts of such bond and mortgage so hortgages, provided shall not be subordinate to share
any oter shat any oter shares thereof and shall not be subject to any prior interest therin,
and provided further that bonds and mortgages in parts of which 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 authorunder 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 mortgages among whom the corporation holding such instruments may be included, be executed by such trust company or title insurance corpora-
tion and delivered to each eprson who becomes interested in such bond an 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 bondst or guaranties of payment to accomapny of paymey be charged to or paid out of income, providing that such $c$ per annum on the par value of such investments. But no trustee shall
purchase securities hereunder from himself. LWhenever any trust funds are invested in the shares of a savings and loan association, organized und any trustee or this state, at the time said funds shall come into possession of such funds in the shares of such savings and loan association may be in the shares of such sarngs and loan association shall not exceed the amount of its guaranty fund. 1
laws of nineteen hundred hudred and eleven of chapter eighteen of the of deceased persons, constituting chapter thirteen of the consolidated laws." hund amended by chapter three hundred and seven or the laws of nineteen 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 and the income derived therefrom, and in thates of a savins 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 uninthe 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 cvclences of title relating thereto shall be held for the onefit of such fiduciary and or any o bank authorized to conduct a trust department or titte guaranty corporation organized under the laws of
this State, or a national bank located in this State and duly authorized to act as a ar a rustee therein, ad 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, interested in such bond and mortrage. Every corporation issuing any such certificate shall keep a record in proper books of account of all cer-
tificates issued pursuant to the foregoing provisions. An executor, adminstrator trustee or other person holding trust funds may require such may seem prudent, and all premiums, paid on such guaranties may be
 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 or any executor. investment of such funds in the shares of such savings and loan association may be continued, provided, however, the total amount of trust funds the amount of its guaranty fund. 7 . sec . 3 . This Act shall take eflately.

## BOND PROPOSALS AND NEGOTIATIONS.

ALAMO HEIGHTS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O.
 Savings Bank of Chicago for a premium of 85,809 , equal to 101,736 , a
basis of about $4.36 \%$ Dated Mar. 151928 and due on Mar 15, an follows:
AMSTERDAM, Montgomery County, N. Y. - BOND SALEE-The
 onsis of about 4.03\%. The bonds mature Mar 15 as follows: $\$ 5,536.40$,
Rate Bid.
1929; and $\$ 5,000,1930$ to 1934 incl. Outher bidders were:
Bidder

ANADARKO, Caddo County, Okla.- BOND SALE.-Two issues of 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 The following bond issue aggregating \$2,544,000 which were al defeated
at the election held on Mar. 5, will be resubmitted for approval at the general ectection on April 2 : 5 ,
$\$ 500,000$ sewerage disposal bonds.
490,000 interaceptins truank sonds.
475,000 Harrison St. bridye bonds.
472,00 Htarrison 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 OFFER-
ING.-Sealed bids will be received by W. W. Howes, Clerk Board of

 Oct. 11931 to 1936 incl., and $\$ 10,000$, Appril 11937 A, certified check ASHTABULA COUNTY (P. O. Jefferson), Ohio-BOND OFFERCounty Commisssoners until 1030 a. M. April 16 . Howes, Clerk Board of
following issues of $5 \%$ bonds, aggregating $\$ 259$, for the purchase of the following issues of $5 \%$ bonds aggregating $\$ 259,955$ :
$\$ 101,200$ road improvement bonds.


48,000 road improvement bonds. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due as follows:
$\$ 2$, ono Oct. 1928 . $\$ 2.000$ April and Otct. 1929 and $1930 . \$ 2.000$
April and $\$ 3,000$ oct. 1 1931; $\$ 3,000$ April and Oct. 11932 to 1936, incl.; and $\$ 3,000$ April 11937 . April and Oct. 1932 to
 Dated May 10 1928. Certified checks, aggregating $\$ 6,000$ payable to
the order of the Board of County Commissioners must accompany each bid. ATASCOSA COUNTY. ROAD DISTRICT No. 3A (P. O. Jourdan-


AUGUSTA, Bracken County, Ky - -BOND SALE.-Of the $\$ 30,000$ Asse of 5 \% water worken bonds offered for - Bale on Mar. SALE. Of the $\$ 30,000$
 BEAUMONT, Jefferson County, Tex.-BOND ELECTION.-April 7
has been selected as the day for a special election to pass upon the propition of issuing $\$ 1,500,000$ in bonds spor school purposes. It is stated that a new hirh school costing $\$ 90,000$, including an athletic stadium, an additional negro ward school building, additions to various other buildings, school bond issue will be presented in two items. one naming the amount projects or high school and another for $\$ 600,000$

BENTON COUNTY (P. O. Fowler), Ind- BOND SALE - The $\$ 9.480$ were awarded to the Union Trust Co. of Indianapolis, V . $126, \mathrm{p}$, $1700-$ $\$ 319$, equal to 103.328 . The bonds are dated Mar. 151928 and are payable Union Trust
Union Trust Co- -
Tity Securities Corp
Inland Investment Co
BENTON COUNTY (P P O. Fowler), Ind.-BOND SALE. The offered on Mar. $26-$ V. 126, p. 1866-were awarded to the Fletcher bavings \& Trust Co. of indianapolis, at a premium of $\$ 827.80$, equal to 103.56. The
BERWYN SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 98, Cook County, III.-BOND an issue of $\$ 161,0005 \%$ coupon, registerable as to principal, school build

 orrered
turities.

## Financial Statement. As Officiall Reported.

 ess sinking fund issue included)
Pet debt-1-324,100
BERWYN SCHOOL DISTRICT No. 100, Cook County, III.warded an issue of $\$ 185,0005 \%$ coupon, registerable as to principal, as follows: $\$ 10,000,1933$ to 1939 incl $\$ 15,000,1941$ to 19 due July 1 :
 ment at prices ranging from 10. The bonds are being offered for invest-
the the 1947 maturity, yielding from 4.00 to 4933 maturity to 112.62 for
the Assessed vaiuation For tancial Statement as officially Reported Total debt (this issue included) Less sinking fund-...............
Net debt
Population, estimated 17.000 .
\$9,526.360
sealed bias will be received Angles County, Calif.-BOND orfering. purchase of an issue or s120,000 $5 \%$ semi-annual improvement bonds.
BIG HORN COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 15 (P. O. M on), wyo-BOND SALE.-The $\$ 28,000$ issue of $412 \%$ (P. O. Mander-

BILOXI, Harrison County, Miss.-BOND ELECTION.-The auat the special election to be held on April 14. The bonds $\$ 100,00$ in bonds construct a new school building, a gymnasium and additional playgrounds. BIRMINGHAM, Jefferson County, Ala,-BOND OFFERING-
Sealed bids will be received until noon on Apr. i7, by C. E., Armstrong,
 due $\$ 38,000$ yearly from May 1,1929 to 1938 incl. Prin. and semi-annual Thomson, Wood \& Hofman of New York City will furnish legal aprk City. BOSTON, Suffolk County, Mass.-TEMPORARY LOAN porary loan on a 3.54 dist was avarded on March 29, a $\$ 2,000,000$ - Temporary loan on a $1.54 \%$ discount basis plus a premium of $\$ 11.00$ (interes-
to follow). The loan is dated March 301928 and matures on Oct. 31928 .


BRIDGETON, Cumberland County, N. J.-BOND SALEE- The on March 28 -V. 126, , p. 1701 -was awarded to Barr Bros. of New York
 00, 1938.
BRISTOL, Sullivan County, Tenn.-BOND OFFERING.-Two issues of bonds aggegating $\$ 34,500$ will be offered for sale at public auction by
W.
W. K . arson, City
iveasurer, at 8 p . m . on $A$ pril 3 . The issues are $\$ 23,0006 \%$ stroet impt. bonds. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due $\$ 2,000$ from
1929 to 1935 and $\$ 3,000$ from 1936 to 1938 all incl. A $\$ 1,000$
certified check is required with bid. $11,5005 \%$ gen. impt. bonds. Denom. $\$ 500$. Due $\$ 500$ from 1929 to
1945 and $\$ 1.000$ from 1946 to 1948 , all incl. A $\$ 500$ certified
check must accompany this mid
 Bids may be for either or both issues. Prin. and int. (M. \& N. Nayable
at the Nation onalional City Bank of New York or at the First National Bank in
Bristol.
BROOKHAVEN COMMON SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 21 (P. O. counon school bonds offered on
to the Mar.
24 of about $3.99 \%$ Dated Apr. 11928 . Due $\$ 1,000$, Apr. 11929 to 1957
incl. other bids were as follows: Manufacturers \& Traders Peoples Trust Co
Belport National Banks
Sherwood \& Merrifield Inc.
Pulleyn \& Co
 BROOKLINE, Norfolk County, Mass.-TEMPORARY LOAN.-The so the First National Bank of Boston, on a $3.127 \%$. 1 discount basis awardus a
to thas
premium of $\$ 4.00$. The loan is dated Mar. 26 1928 and matures on Nov. 8 premium of $\$ 4.00$. The loan is dated Mar. 261928 and matures on Nov.
BUCYRUS, Crawford County, Ohio-BOND OFFERING-Sealed
bids will be received by Constance R. Keller. City Auditor, until 12 M .
 for $\$ 792.53$ Due April 1 , as follows: $\$ 3,792.53$ and $\$ 3.000 .190$ to 1938
inclusive. A certified check payable to the order of the City Treasurer,
in inclusive A certifi
for $\$ 250$ is required
BURBANK, Los Angeles County, Calif.-BONDS VOTED.-At a
special election held recently the voters authorized the issuance for school building and improvement purposes by a majority of almost 6 to 1.
BURLINGTON, Des Moines County, Iowa.-BOND SALE.-A State Trust \& Savings Bank of Des Moines.
BURLINGTON, Des Moines County, Iowa.- BONDS NOT SOLD.The $\$ 9,000$ issue of $41 / \%$ coupon sewer bonds offered on March $27-\mathrm{V}$.
April 12 .
BURTON TOWNSHIP (P. O. Burton) Shiawassee County, Mich. ing bonds offered on Mar. $19-\mathrm{Y} .126$ p. 1550 -were rejected. Bond Sale: The bonds were subsequently awarded at public auction to
Stranahan, Harris \& Oatis, Inc. of TToledo, as 44/s, at a premium of $\$ 8.00$
 CAMBRIDGE, Middlesex County, Mass.-TEMPORARY LOAN.awarded to the Shawmut Corp. of Boston, on a $3.57 \%$ discount basis. The loan is dated March 291928 , payable on Oct. 291928 at the National Wyo.-BOND OFFERING. SOOL DISTRICT NO. 28 (P. O. Savery) Wyo.-BDND OFFERING.-Sealed bids will be received until 1 p. m. on of a $\$ 3,000$ issue of semi-annual school building bonds. Int. rate not to to exceed \%. Dated May 11928 . Due in 25 years and optional after
10 years. Prin and int. payabee at Kountze Bros. in New York City.
Legal opinon by Pershint, Nye. Talmadge \& Bosworth of Denver will be
furnished. A 8500 certified che furnished. A $\$ 500$ certified check is required
will be received barren County, Iowa-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids wil be receive by A. C. Selid, Town lierk, until 10 a. mor on Mar. 31 , for
that purchase of $\$ 27.000$ issue of semi-annual water works bonds. Int.
rate is not to exced $5 \%$
CARROLL COUNTY (P. O. Delphi), Ind.-BOND SALE.-William H. Bradshaw, of Delphi, was awarded on March 24 , two issues of $41 / \% \%$
bonds aggregating $\$ 18.800$ at a premium of $\$ 343.50$, equal to 101.827 . The bonds mature semi-annually in equal amounts from 1929 to 1938 Premiv. Fletcher A.
Fletcher American Co--
Fletcher saving \& Trust
Tlo
Inland Investment Co-
53.00
43.30

CATSKILL, lection vote was 216 , $\$ 38,000$, the proceeds to be used for paving purposes. The
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 by a majority of
almost 3 t to
CENTRAL FALLS, Providence County, R. I.-BOND SALE.-

 1968, incl. Prin. and int. payable in gold at the First National Bank.
Boston. Legality to be approved by Ropes, Gray, Boyden \& Perlins of
Boton. Last assessed valuation Financial Statement March 211928.

 Floating debt (proceeds of this issue to be applied on pay- $\quad 400,000.00$
ment of this sebt)
*Or this amount $\$ 1,284,000$ is outside the debt limit.--
sue or $100,00041 / \%$ \% coupon court heuse improvement bonds.-The issale on March 23-V. . 26, D. 150 . Wase jointly awarded to Braun, Bors-
worth \& Co. of Toledo, and the Detroit CO. of New York for
 all incl., $\$ 7,000$ in 1948 and $19,000,1940$ to 1944; $\$ 6,000,1945$ to 1947 .
The following is a complete list of the other bids and bidders:
Assell, Goetz \& Moerlein....
O.W. McNear \& Co
Lewwis. Co
Lewis \& Co -an National Bank
Otis \& Co-.........
John Nuveen \&
Griswold First State
Caldwell $\&$ Co
Seasol.
Seasongood \& Mayer
Stranahan, Harris \&




CHARLESTON, Charleston County, S. C. -NOTES NOT SOLD.-
All of the bids offered on March 22 V. $126 .$, . $1392-$ for the purchase of
the $\$ 300$ oid issue of coupon public works notes were rejected. The notes All of the bids offered on March $22-\mathrm{V}$. 126 , p .
the $\$ 300.000$ issue of oupon public works note.
will probably be re-offered in the near future.
CHICAGO SANITARY DISTRICT, Cook County, III-BOND OFFERING.-Soaed Sids wir be receved by Michael Rosenberg, Chairman of the Committee on Finance. until $11 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. (standard time) April 2 $\$ 11.000,000$ :
$\$ 10,000,000$

000,000 ct. 11929 to 1948 , inclusive. April 1 1928. Due $\$ 500,000$
 Denom. \$1,000. Registerable as to principal. Principal and interest
payable at the ofrice of the Treaser of the District A certified check
payable to the order of the District Clerk, for $3 \%$ of the bonds bid for is 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 mention in V. 126, p. 1867 .
Equalized Valuation of Prop
Authorized Indebtedness, $5 \%$
Outstanding Bonds, March 151928.
Amount of Present Issues
Total Bonded Debt, including present issues
Total-

Debt Incurring Power $\qquad$ | $\$ 4,597,395,603.00$ |
| :--- |
| $229,869,780.00$ | $\begin{array}{r}\$ 82,419,000.00 \\ 11,000,000.00 \\ \hline\end{array}$ $\$ 93,419,000.00$

$17,123,606.30$ $\$ 110,542,606.3$
$\$ 119,327,173.70$ CLERMONT, Lake County, Fla.-BOND OFFERING.-Sealed bids will be received until Apr. 2 by Carl Kindred, City,
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. Tigre
from 1928 to 1937 , Inc
purchased by the the Commerce Securities Co. of Memphis for a premium of $\$ 107.50$, equal to 100.76 , a
Due from 1929 to 1946 , incl.

CLINCHFIELD MILL SCHOOL DIST. (P. O. Marion), McDowel County, N. C. - BoN Neen purchased by Braun, Bosworth \& Co. of Toledo

 p. 1704.)

COASTAL HIGHWAY COMMISSION (P. O. Columbia), Comprising the Counties of Dillon, Fiorence, Colleton, Beaufort, Wiliamsburg and Jasper, S. C. -BOND SALE. -The Si, purchased by Eldredge \& Co. of New York and stranahan, Harris \& Oatis, purchased by Eo, for a premium of S11, Y90, equal to 100.794, a basis of about


## The following is a list of other bids received:

S. Bidder-
S. National Bank
Braun Bosworth \&


Caldwell \& Co
Peoples National Bank.
Peoples Securities Corp. $\qquad$

| Premium. |
| :---: |
| $\$ 9.285 .00$ |

COLLINSVILLE, Grayson County, Tex--BOND SALEE-A $\$ 30,000$ 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.) ing issues of 4, Franklin County, Ohio- special assessment bonds aggregating $\$ 2 .-$ The 600 offrered on March 29 - prer 20. p. $\$ 3.20$, erual to 10114 asis Detroit, at a prer.ium of $\$ 3,295$, equal to
$\$ 137,100$ lighting system bonds. Denoms. $\$ 1.0000$ one ore or abd for $\$ 1.100$
Due Mar. 1 as follows: $\$ 27,000$, 1930 to 1932 incl.; $\$ 28,000$. Due Mar. 1 a follows: $\$ 27,000,1930$ to 1932 incl.; $\$ 28,000$,
1933. and $28.100,1934$.
street impt. bonds. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due Mar. 1 as follows: 137,000 street impt. 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.
Das follows. $\$ 4,000$, 1930 and 1931; $\$ 5,000,1932$ and 1933; and $\$ 5,500,1934$.
Dated April 11928 .
City Olerk Howard . Wilkins sends us the following list of bids sub-
mitted for the issues: mitted for the issues:
Bidder
Bidders
Ilinois Merchants Trust Co.. Chicago-
Premium on Total.
Illinois Merchants Trust Co.i. Chicago.....
A. B. Leach \& Co. Inc, Ohicago.........
A. G. Becker \& Co., Chicago.........
The Estmor Corporation, Chicago........ $\begin{cases}\text { Item } & 1- \\ \text { Item } & 2= \\ \text { Item } & 3-1752.23 \\ 1,518.50\end{cases}$
*1st National Co. of Detroit, Detroit
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Item } & 1-1,680.00 \\ \text { Item } & 1, \\ \text { Item } & 3-1,680.00 \\ \text { It }\end{array}$
Rutter \& Co., New York-
$\$ 2,375.00$
2,097
2,675.75

 Otis \& Co., Cleveland
Detroit Trust Co., Detroit............................
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
matures on Dec. 41928 . Other bids were as follows:
Bidder-
Old Colony Corp. (plus $\$ 1.75$ )
Shawmut Corp of Boston
Discount Basis
 CONEJOS COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 28 (P. O, Cone jos), has been purchased by Donald F . Brown \& Co. of Denver subject to an has been to be held in April. Due serially from 1934 to 1948 .
CONNEAUT, Ashtabula County, Ohio.-BOND SALEE.-Seasongood city sortion street improvement bonds. Dated April 1 1927. Due
serially from int 1928 to 1936 , incl. Legality approved by Peck, Shaffer \& serially from 1928 to 19.
Williams of Cincinnati.
COVE SCHOOL DISTRICT, Shasta County, Calif.-BOND OFFER-
 the purchase o.
1935 inclusive.
COVENTRY TOWNSHIP (P. O. Akron R. D. No. 5), Lancaster County, Pa--BOND OFFERING.-Sealed bids will be recelved by F. H for the purchase of an issue of $\$ 20,0005 \frac{1}{2} \%$ fire protection bonds. Dated Apr. 1928 . Denoms $\$ 1,000$. Due $\$ 2.000$, Oct. 11929 to 1938 incl. A certified check pay
offered is required.
CRESSKILL SCHOOL DISTRICT, Bergen County, N. J.-BIDS REJECTED - AId bids submitted for the $\$ 242.00041 / \%$ coupon or regisThe bonds are dated Mar. 11928 and mature Mar. 1 as follows: $\$ 5.000$. 19 .
1930 to 1939 incl.: $\$ 6,000$, 1940 to 1950 incl.; and $\$ 7,000$, 1951 to 1968 incl.

CUMBERLAND TOWNSHIP (P O. Carmichaels) Green County, tered refunding and building bonds offered on Mar. 24-V. 126, p. $1551-$
 1932: \$11,000, 1933 and 1934, \$12.000, 1935; \$13,000, 1936; \$14,000, 1937; S15,000, 1938 : $\$ 16$.
and $\$ 20,000$. 1943.
CUYAHOGA COUNTY (P. O. Clevelend), Ohio-BOND SALE ment and county's portion improvement bonds aggregating $\$ 187,873$ scheduled to take place Apr. ${ }^{4} \mathrm{~V}$. 126 , p . 1868 -has been postponed
indefinitely. The bonds are dated Oct. 1927 and mature serially from 1929 to 1937 inclusive
DALHART, Dallam County, Tex.-BOND SALE.-A $\$ 30,000$ issue of 54,4 . coupon street improvement bonds has been purchased at par by
the T . S . Bond Co. of Amarillo. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated Mar. 11928 . the S . Bond Co. of Amarillo. Denom. \$1,000. Dated Mar
Due from 1928 to 1967 Incl. Int. payable on Mar. and Sept. 1 .
DALLAS, Dallas County, Tex-BONDS NOT SOLD.-The ten issues sale on March $26-\mathrm{V}$. $126, \mathrm{p}$. 1868 -and then deferred until March 28 .
sat
have 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 of readvertised for sale about April 16. The foilowing is a detatied ins"
of the bids received and the bidders as pubished in the "Herald-Tribune of March 29:

up as follows. First No Ames, Eme \& Co. Hannahs, Ballin \& Lee. Fide.inty National, Company (Kansas City),
First National Co. of St. Louis. J. E, Jarratt Co. (Dallas). and the Repubic Trust \& Savings Bank 2. Wi. R. Horton Co. and Harris Trust \& Savings, and E. H. Rollins \&
Sons, Ilinois Merchants Trust, First Trust \& Savings, Garrett \& Co., Inc., and Dunn \& Carr
3. Lehman Brothers, Stone \& Webster \& Blodget, 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., O Dis a Trust \& Savings Bank of Dalla
4. Halsey Stuart poration, George B. Gibbons \& Co. Inc B. J. Van Ingen \& Co., R. W. Pressprich \& Co.. Continental \& Commercial Co., Pulleyn \& Co., and the Dallas Trust \& S. Savings Bank
5. First National Bank, Redmond \& Co., Phelps, Fenn \& Co., Barr
Brothers \& Co., and Taylor. Ewart \& Co.

DRIGGS, Teton
Earl Floyd, village Clerk, that the following issues of bonds have been called for payment on Mar. 15 : 830,000 Municipal Coupon Bonds of the Village of Driggs, Idaho, issued Yor waterwot the option or said village on or arter July 1 . 923 ,
deemable
bearing interest at the rate of $6 \%$ per annum, in denominations of bearing interest at the rate of $6 \%$ per annum, in denominations of
$\$ 1.00$ each numbered from 1 to bo. both inclusive.
Municipal Coupon Bonds of the Village of Driggs. Idaho, issued deemable at the option of said village on or after Nov. 11927 . bearing interest at the rate of $51 / 2 \%$ per anmum, in denominations
of $\$ 1.000$ each, numbered from 1 to 10 both inclusive. 4.000 of $\$ 1,000$ each, numbered from 1 倍
for waterworks purposes, dated Jan. ${ }^{1} 1915$, due Jan. 11935 , re-
deemable at the option of said village on or arter Jan. 1925 .
bearing interest at the rate of $6 \%$, per annum, in denominations o
$\$ 1,00$ each numbered from to t. both inclusive. Said bonds will be redeemed at their face value with accrued interest tof
Mar. 15 1928, in accordance with their terms, and interest on said bonds shall cease on and after Mar. 151928.
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 $\$ 11,000$
$41 / \%$ infirmary bonds offered on Mar. $26-\mathrm{V} .126$, p. 1702 -were awarded to the Dubois County State Bank, at a premium of $\$ 88.20$, equal to 100.80 , a basis of about $4.25 \%$. Dated Apr. 151928 due as follows: $\$ 2,000$.
June and Dec. 151929 and 1930; and $\$ 2,000$, June and $\$ 1,000$, Dec 15 1931. Other bids were as follows:

Fidder
Fletcher American
Meo

| Premium. |
| :---: |

DUDLEY TOWNSHIP, Henry County, Ind--BOND SALE.-The were awarded to the Fletcher American Co, of Indianapolis, at a premium of $\$ 2,068.15$, equal to 105.17 a basis or about 3.74 . 1928 Dated Jan. 15
192 Due as follows: $\$ 1.000$, Jan. and July 151929 to 1933 incl.; and 1928. Due as follows: \$1.000 Jan, and

DURHAM PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Durham), Durham or chtool bonds offered for sale on Mar. 26-V. 126, p. 1702 -was awarded jointly to the Ilininois Merchants Trust Co. and the First Trust \& Savings
Bank, both of Chicago, as 41\%\% bonds, for a premium of $\$ 1.635$, equal to 100.327, a basis of about $\$ 10$. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated Jan. 11928 and due on Jan. 1 as follows: $\$ 10,000$, 1931 to 1936 : $\$ 15,0$
$\$ 20,000,1944$ to 1951 and $\$ 25,000,1952$ to 1958 , all incl.
EAST HAMPTON, Suffolk County, N. Y- BOND SALE.- Pulleyn
\& Co. of New York City, were awarded on Mar. 27 , an issue of $\$ 60,000$ 41. \% oupon Memorial Hall bonds, at 10.0. a a basis of about $4.22 \%$.
Dated Jan. 1 1928. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due $\$ 12,000$, Jan. 11929 to 1933 Dated Jan
inclusive.
EAST LIVERPOOL, Columbiana County, Ohio.-BOND OFFERING. 12 m . (Eastern standard time) April 13, for the purchase of an issue of
 A certified check payable
bonds offered is required.
EAST PEORIA (P. O. Peoria) Peoria County, II1.-BOND SALE.$\$ 200 \mathrm{H}$. O. Speer \& Sons Co. of chicago, was recently awarded an issue or zed 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 $\$ 4,0005 \%$ Airport coupon bonds. Dated May 11928 . 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 $\$ 100,0004.30 \%$ storm water sewer bonds awarded to George B. about $4.26 \%$. Dated Apr. 11928 . 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 basis plus a premium of $\$ .57$. The loan is dated Jan. 101928 and is
payable Nov. 151928 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, b7ds were as follows:


Rate Bid.
Cape Ann National Bank
Merchants National Bank-
Bank of Commerce \& Trust Co. (plus $\$ 7.00$ on $\$ 7,000$ notes and
$\$ 6.00$ on $\$ 6,000$ issue)
ESSEX COUNTY (P. O. Elizabethtown), N. Y.-BOND SALE.The $\$ 75,000$ County building bonds offered on Mar. $27-\mathrm{V}, 126, \mathrm{p}$. 1702
were awarded to the Manufacturers \& Traders-Peoples Trust Co. of Buffalo
a 4 s , at 100.093 , a basis of about $3.97 \%$. Dated Feb. 11928 . Due as 4 s , at 100.093, a basis of about $3.97 \% /$. Dated Feb. Co. of Buffalo
$\$ 5,000$, Feb. 1929 to 1943 incl. Other bids were as follows: 1928. Due
George B. Gibbons \& Co.
George B. Gibbons \& Co
Dewey, Bacon \& Co
Rutter \& Co
Rutter \& Co
Pulleyn \& Co
$\begin{array}{lc}\text { Int. Rate. Rate Bid } \\ 4 \% & 100.023 \\ 41 \% \% & 101.23 \\ 4 \% \% & 100.055 \\ 41 \% \% & 100.35 \\ 4 \% & 100.05\end{array}$
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. 101928 . Due from 1929 to 1938 incl.

EUGENE, Lane County, Ore.-BOND SALE.-The $\$ 113,013.70$ Mar. $19-\mathrm{V} .126, \mathrm{p} .1702$-was awarded to Geo. H. Burr, Conrad \& Broom
 a basis of about $5.25 \%$ (If run to maturity). Denom. $\$ 500$. Date
Mar. 151928 and due on Mar. 151938 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 $\$ 500,000$ tem-
porary loan on a $3.675 \%$ discount basis. The loan matures within 8

FLINT, Genesee County, Mich.-BONDS oFFERED.-Sealed bids for the purchase of an issue of $\$ 148,0005 \%$ Delinquent p Special Assessment tax bonds. Dated Mar. 1 1928. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due as follows.
$\$ 37,000$. Sept. $11928 ; \$ 38,000$, Mar. and Sept. 11929 ; and $\$ 35,000$, Mar. 1930 . Prin. and int. payable at the office of the City Treasurer.
FLORIDA, State of (P. O. Tallahassee).-EVERGLADES BOND ge 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 $5 \%$ e part of the Board, the "Herald Tribune" of March 30 had the action on "'The bonds which are being recalled and the bonds which are expected oreplace them difer from the obligations just passed upon by the supreme of ad valorem taxation. The latest issue of them was handled by Spitzer Rorick \& Co. and amounted to $\$ 500,000$.
1927 statutes authorizing the emission of $\$ 20,000,000$ bonds of thaty of the lades Drainage District on the basis of ad valorem taxation and the everCo. and Dillon, Read \& Co. hold a contract for $\$ 10,000,000$ of these obligations. They were purchased on a basis of about $5 \frac{1}{8} \%$ and offering
FORT PIERCE, St. Lucie County, Fla.-BOND SALE.-The two issues of $6 \%$ coupon-bonds, aggregating $\$ 470,000$ offered for sale on March at a price of 98.659 , a basis of about $6.14 \%$. The issues are described as
$\$ 320,000$
general improvement bonds. Dated April 141928 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 $\$ 22,000$
150,000 revolving fund bonds. Dated Sept. 11927 , and due on $\operatorname{sep}$
Denom. $\$ 1, \dot{0} 00$. Prin, and semi-annual int. is payable at the U. S. Mort-
gage \& Trust Co, in New York City,
The following is a list of the other bidders:
Spitzer, Rorick \& Co
W. L. Slayton \& Co


FORT WORTH, Tarrant County, Tex.-BOND SALE.-The three is-
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 $46 \%$ bonds, for a premium of $\$ 18,633$, equal to 101.863 ,
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 11928 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 folment bonds awarded on Mar, 15, to the Inland Investment Co. of Indianpolis, at 103.71, a basis of about $3.83 \%$.-V. 126, p. 1869:
Bidder-
Meyer-Kiser Bank
Fletcher American Co---
Premium.

FRANKLIN, Williamen issue of 41/ \% refunding waterworks bonds has recently been jointly awarded Vashville. Denom. $\$ 1.000$. Do. of Jackson and J. C. Bradford \& Co. of 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 .
FREEPORT, Nassau County, N. Y.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 270,000$
oupon or registered street improvement bonds offered on Mar. $23-\mathrm{V}$.
 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. FUCIT TOWNSH
FUGIT TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Clarksburg), Decatur County, Mar, 15-V. 126 , p. 1552 - were awarded to the Fletcher
bonds offered on Mar.
American Co. of Indianapolis, at a premium of $\$ 3,150$, equal to 107.87 , a Dasis of about $3.84 \%$. Dated Jan. 3, 1928. Due as follows: $\$ 1,500$,
July 3 1929; $\$ 1,500$, Jan. and $\$ 1,000$, July 3 3 1930 to 1937 incl ; $\$ 1,500$,
Jan. and July 31938 to 1942 incl.; and $\$ 1,500$, Jan. and $\$ 2,000$, July 31943 .

GASTONIA, Gaston County, N. C.- BOND SALEE-The two issues
 bonds for a premium of $\$ 908.80$, equau
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 1 1928 Prin. only of bonds may be
Pristered.
Prin. and int. (A. \& O.) payable in gold in N. Y. City. GEORGETOWN TOWNSHIP FRACTIONAL SCHOOL DISTRICT received until 8 p. m. on Mar. 29 , by the District Treasurer, for the pure
chase of an issue of $\$ 26,0005 \%$ school bonds. The bonds are dated Aug. 2, 1928 are in denoms. 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 were awarded to the Peoples American National Bank of Princeton at a were awarded to the eqeoples 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.
$\begin{gathered}\text { Bidder- } \\ \text { The following is a complete list of the other bids submitted for the issue }\end{gathered}$
Fletcher American Co Fletcher American Co. Indianapolis
Meyer-Kiser Bank, Indianapolis
City Securities Corp., Indianapolis.
Fletcher Savings \& Trust, Indianapoilis

## J. F. Wild Investment Co Indianapolis,

The Harris Trust \& Savings Bank of Chicazo, was recently awarded an issue of $\$ 30,0005 \%$ bonds. Dated Jan. 1 1928. Coupon bonds in denoms,
of $\$ 1,000$. Due fuly 1 as follows: $\$ 3,000,1944 ; \$ 10,000,1945$ and 1946 ;
 Financial Statement (As Officially Reported.)
Assessed valuation for taxation.
$\$ 7,986,400$
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 , oro the purchase of the following issues of $4 \%$ bonds aggregating $\$ 1,005,000$ :
$\$ 570,000$ street improvement bonds. Due $\$ 57,000$, April 11929 to 1938 8370,000 inctuset improvement bonds. Due $\$ 74,000$, April 11929 to 1933 $\$ 65,000$ sewer construction bonds . Due $\$ 13,000$, April 11929 to 1933 Dated Aprile 1 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 office of the City Treasurer. A certified check payable t
City Treasurer, for $3 \%$ of the bonds offered is required.

$$
\text { Financial Condition, February } 291928
$$

The City has no floating debt.
Assessed valuation of City
 Total value of General sinking Fund--.... Total value of Special Assessment Sinking Fund. Board of Educa 679,854.29 etery Trust Funds, Special Assessments and Board of
 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 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, genera maufacturing and jobbing trade

Recapitulation of Bonded Debt, February 291928

$82^{\$ 21,034,900.00}$
Less General Sinking Fund Cash and Securities $\$ 679,054.82$

\$10,643,954.82
Net bonded debt payable by general taxation-
*Serial bonds all held in sinking fund.
\$10,390,945.18
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 $\$ 225,0004 \%$
school bonds. Dated May 2 1928. Due as follows: $\$ 11,000,1929$ to 1943 nclusive: and $\$ 15,000,1944$ to 1947 inclusive.
GREECE (P. O. Rochester) Monroe County, N. Y.-BOND OFFERING 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 improve$\$ 1,000$ Due April 1 , as follows: $\$ 15,000,1929$ Dated April 11928 . Denom. $\$ 1,000$ Due April 1, as follows: $\$ 15,000,1929$ to 1934 incl.; and $\$ 16,000$, 1943 inclusive. Prin. and Int. payable at the Union Trust Co
1935 to 190 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
wo issues of 41/2\% 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. 151929 to $8,260 \stackrel{1938}{\mathrm{~W}}$. N. Wel 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 $3.80 \%$. Due $\$ 413$ May \& Nov. 15
1929 to 1938 incl.


GREENBURGH-GREENVILLE Fire District (P. O. Scarsdale) registered fire bonds offered on Mar. 27 - V. 126, D. 1869 were awarded
to Sherwood \& Merrifield Inc., of N. Y. City as 4.0s, at 100.29, a basis to Sherwood \& Merrined Dec, or 15 1927. Due $\$ 2,000$, Dec. 15 , 1929 to 1934 inclusive. Other daders GBo. B. Gidibbons \& Co.
Ruter \& Co
The Estmor
The Estmor Corp

## Co--

GROSSE POINTE FARMS, Wayne County, Mich.-BOND SALE.The bonds are dated Oct. 11927 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: Bidder-
split rate:
Detroit Trust Co., First National Co
 At $41 / 4 \%$ the bids were:

Detroit Trust Co., First National Co-
Security Trust Co. Fidelity Trust Co Guardian Detron \& Saving Bank
Harris Trust
$* \$ 170,000$ at 41
 $4 \%$. Bonds were
split rate bid.
GULFPORT, Harrison County, Miss.-BONDS VOTED.-At a special election held on Mar. 20, the athorized electors strongly approved the issuance or $\$ 275,000$ in bonds for the construction of a causeway ove
the Bay of Biloxi. It is said that the bonds will soon be offered for sale.
HAMILTON COUNTY (P. O. Chattanooga), Tenn.-BOND SALE.p. 1393 -was awarded to the Guaranty Co. or New York for a premium of $\$ 29.149 .5$, equal to 1 due on Apr. 11958 . The Bankers Trust CCo. of
Dated Ar. 1 1928 and due a price of 105.80 , the second highest bid
New York City orfered The third highest bidder was the foilowing:
Hamilton National Bank, Hamilton Trust \& Savings Bank 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.-sale on Mar. $28-V$. 126.0 . 1703 -was awarded to Pulleyn \& Co. of New York, for a premium of $\$ 2,348$, equal to 102.348 , a basis or about $4.28 \%$.
Denom. $\$ 1.000$ unless otherwise specified. Dated Apr. 11928 and due Denom. $\$ 1,000$ umless otherwise specified
$\$ 5,000$ yearly from Apr. 11933 to 1952 incl.
HAYESVILLE, Clay County, N. C.-BOND ofrering.-Sealed bids will be received by R. . C. Crawford, Mayor, until Apr. 5 , for the pur
chase 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 $\$ 150,0006 \%$ hospital bonds will be offered for sale at public auction by
 nated by purchaser. A A $\$ 3,000$ certifiried check, payable to R . G. Howard,
City Clerk, must accompany the bid. HELENA, Phillips Coumty, Ark.-BOND DESCRIPTION.-The \& Planters Investment Co. of Pine Bluff- V . $126, \mathrm{p}, 1703$ - bears interest at $5 \frac{1 / 2}{} \%$. The bonds were awarded a
$5.04 \%$. Due from 1929 to 1943 incl.
HENDERSON COUNTY (P. O. Henderson), Ky.-BOND OFFER-
 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 borne by the purchaser
check must accompany the bids.
HERKIMER UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Herkimer), Herkimer County, N. Y. - Bond OFAERNAG, - Roy
Brady, Olerk Board of Education, will sell at public auction on Apr. 5 at 1p. m. an issue of $\$ 98,000$ coupon or resistered school bonds, rate of in-
 at the First National Bank. Herkimer or at the American Exchange Irving
 HERINGTON, Dickinson County, Kan.-BOND ofFERING.Commissioner of Finance, for the purchase of two issues of $41 / 4 \%$ bonds aggregating $\$ 85,000$ as follows: $\$ 15,000$ 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 wwill issue temporary notes. A certified check for $2 \%$ of the
HICKSVILLE WATER DISTRICT (P. O. Hempstead), Nassau County, N. Y.-BOND OFFERING-S Sealed bids. will be received by
Franklin C. Gibert, Town Clerk, until 11 a. m. Apr. 10 , for the purchase
 1908 to 1947 incl. Prin. and int. payable in gold at the First National for $2 \%$ of the bonds offered is reeuired. Legality approved by Clay HOLMES COUNTY SPECIAL TAX SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. ${ }^{3}$ annual school bonds offered for sale on Mar. $12-\mathrm{V}$. $126, \mathrm{p}$. 1394 - has been awarded to the Bank of Bonifay of Bonifay at a discount price of
D5.56, a basis of about $5.44 \%$ Denom 800 Dated Oct 11927 and
due on Oct. 1 , as follows: $\$ 1,500$, 1930 to 1953 incl. and $\$ 2,000$ in 1954 and due oi.
HOMOSASSA SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Inverness), Citrus County, Fla.-BOND SALE.-OP the $\$ 36,000$ issue of $6 \%$ coupon school
 was jointly purchased by the $G$. B. Sawyers Hanchett Bond Co, of Chicago at a discount price of 97
HOPATCONG, Sussex County, N. J.-BOND SALE.-The $\$ 40,000$
 of $\$ 275.20$, equal to 100.688 . a basis of abou
Due $\$ 4,000$, Apr. 11929 to 1938 , inclusive.
HOQUIAM, Grays Harbor County, Wash.-BOND ELECTION.On Apr. 7 a 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 Rchooi bonds offrered on Mar. 22 Ind.- $\mathbf{V}$. 126 , p. 1552. Were awarded to the
 Jan. 1 1930; 5550 , July
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 to 1938 Dated April 2 1928. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due $\$ 14,500$ April 1929 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 $\$ 110$, D. 1394 was awarded at par for 41 \% \% 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.P. 1704 the voters defeated decisisialy the pronosition of issuring $5.0,00,000$ Pi bonds for school purpoces. The proposal to bond failed by 953 votes.
It is said that this is the first school bond issue to be defeated.
KARNES COUNTYROAD DISTRICTS (P. O. Karnes City), Texas tion with the offering on April $9-\bar{V} .126$. p. 1870 -of the four issues of $5 \%$ tion with the offering on April $9-\mathrm{V}$. 126 . p .1870
semi-annual district bonds, aggregating $\$ 475,000$

```
Assesse Assessed valuation of taxable property
..... No. 1 Karnes County Prior indebtedness
\(\$ 2,062,255\)
\(6,186,765\)
This ilsation

Population present estimate-...........
Names of towns in District in District-................-Financial Statemenl-Road District No. 3, Karnes County Assessed valuation of taxable property
Estimated value of taxable property...
Prior indebtedness.
\begin{tabular}{l}
\(\$ 1,927,984\) \\
\(5,783,952\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
783,952
175,000
65,000
This issue
Populatio \(\begin{array}{r}65,000 \\ 4.000 \\ \hline\end{array}\)
 Financial Statement-Road District No. 4, Karnes County
Assessed valuation of taxable property
Estimated value of taxable property.
Assimseded value of
Prima indebtedness.
Prion
\(\begin{array}{r}\$ 3,306,029 \\ 9,918,087 \\ \hline\end{array}\)
Population presen estimate-.
Number of miles of railroad in District
Number of miles of railroad in District-..................................-. \(211 / 2,000\)
Financial Statement-Road District No. 7, Karnes County
Assessed valuation of taxable property-
Estimated value of taxable property...
Prior indebtedness
This issue.....---.-...-.-. \begin{tabular}{l}
\(\$ 1,464,505\) \\
\(4,393,515\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

This issue- prese estimat none
170.000
3
Number of miles of railroad in District
Names of towns in District 3:000
none

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. 151928 . Due on Sept. 15 1928. Delivery to be on or about Apr. 15. Mar. 15 1928. Due on Sept. 15 1928. Delivery to be on or about Apr. 15.
Prin. and int, payable in New York City. Yorter B. Masslich or Now
York will furnish legal approval. Int. rate was to be named by bidder. LA GRANDE, Union County, Ore--BOND oFFERING.-Sealed Apr. 4 for the purchase of a \(\$ 38,480.54\) issue of \(51 / 2 \%\) improvement bonds. Donoms. \(\$ 500\) and one or \$or \$40.54. Dated Mar. 11928 . Due on Mar. 1
 is required
LAKE COUNTY (P. O. Crown Point), Ind. - BOND OFFERING.-
Sealed bids will be received by Hazel K. Groves, County Treasurer, until sealed bids will be received by Haze K . Groves, m. April 5 , for the purchase of an issue of \(\$ 42,0005 \% \mathrm{R}\). H. Harrington
 LAKE COUNTY (P. O. Painesville), Ohio-BOND SALE.-The \(\$ 70.572 .8443 / 2 \%\) coupon road bonds offered on March \(26-\mathrm{V} \cdot 126, \mathrm{p} .1394-\) 161928. Due Oct. 1 as follows: \(\$ 7,572.84,1928\), and \(\$ 7,000,1929\) to 1937 .
inclusive.

LAKEWOOD, Cuyahoga County, Ohio.-BONDS OFFERED FOR on March 3 to McD The eight issues of bonds, aggregating \(\$ 585,000\) awarded
 \(4 \%\) bonds maturing serially from Oct. 11929 to 1953, priced to yield from 4.80 to \(4.05 \%\) Leagity approved by Squire, Sanders \& Dempsey or Cleve
land. The bonds are being offered by A. B. Leach \& Co., A. G. Beeker \& Co., and McDonald, Callahan \& Co.
Assessed valuation of Financial Statement.
\(\qquad\) \(144,382,290.00\)
\(5,163,037.20\) Lotal debt including \(\qquad\)
Net debt
Population, 1920 census, 41,732 ; estimated, 65,000 .
LANCASTER, Lancaster County, Pa.-BOND oFFERING.-Sealed

 certified check payable to the order of the City for and or the the bonds offered
is
is required. LLegality approved by Townsend. Elliott \& Munson of is required.
Philadelphia
LANE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 19 (P. O. Springfield),
Ore.-BOND SALE -An \$11,000 issue of school refunding bonds has re centily 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 rocently been purchased at
par by caldwell \& Co. of Nashville. Dated Jan. 151928 . Due in 1948 . LEE COUNTY SPECIAL TAX SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 12 (P. O. vas awarded to Stranahan, Hasis of about \(5.38 \%\). Denom. \(\$ 1,000\). Due \(\$ 2,000\) yearly from 1930 to Dasis or about incl. No option of prior payment.
Other bids submitted were as follows:
Ryan, Sutherland \& Co Price Bid. Ryan, Sutherland \&o
W. L. Slayton \& Co

LEWISTOWN Mifflin County, Pa.-BOND SALE.-The \(\$ 1000\) LEWISTOWN, Mifflin County, Pa--BOND SALEE.-The \(\$ 10,000\)


LIBERTY SCHOOL TOWNSHIP, Wabash County, Ind-BOND SALE. - The \(\$ 5,00043 / 2 \%\) school bonds orrered on Feb. \(14-126, \mathrm{p}\). equal to 104.16 . The bonds are dated Feb. 1928 , and mature serially
from July 11929 to 1940 incl. Seven other bids were submitted for the bonds.
LINCOLN COUNTY (P. O. LincoInton), N.C.-BOND OFFERING.Saled bids will be received by R. E. Sigmon, Clerk of the Board of County
Commissioners, until \(2 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}\). on Apr. 2 , for the \(\$ 224,000\) issue of \(4 \% \% \%\)
semi-annual funding bonds. Dated Apr. 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
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
11928 . Due on July 11948 and optional after July 11933.
LOS ANGELES, Los Angeles County, Calif.-BOND SALE.-The Mar. \(20-\mathrm{V} .126, \mathrm{p}\). 1704 -was awarded to the Merchants National Co. of
LUCAS COUNTY (P. O. Toledo), Ohio.-BOND OFFERING.-
Sealed bids will be recived by Adelaide E. Schmitt, Clerk Board of County
Commissioners, until 10 a. Commissioners, untill \(10 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}\). (eastern standard time) April 9 , for the pur\(\$ 9,290\), 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
\(\$ 191,610.957 \%\) Improvement District No. 8 bonds has recently been \(\$ 191,610.95\) by the Brown-Crummer Co. of Wichita. Denoms. \(\$ 1,000\), \(\$ 900\)
purchased
and \(\$ 210.95\). Dated Feb. 141928 and due on Feb. 14, as follows: \(\$ 15.000\) and \(\$ 210.95\). Dated Feb. 141928 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 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 ( \(\mathbf{P}\). O. Mamaroneck) Westchester County, N. Y.sealed bids until 8 p . m. April 4, for the purchase of an issue of \(\$ 8.900\) \(41 / 2 \%\) 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 1938 to 1945 incl., and \(\$ 900\), 1946 . Prin. and int. payable in wold at the certified check payable to the order of the Town for \(\$ 1,000\) is required. MANCHESTER, Hillsborough County, N. H.-TEMPORARY L OAN 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 MARLBORO COUNTY (P. O. Bennettsville) S. C.-NOTE SALE.MARTIN COUNTY (P. O. Stuart), Fla, BOND OFFERING. Sealed bids will be received by J. R. Pomeroy, Olerk 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. \(19-\) - 126, p. \(1395-\) for the purchase of the \(\$ 30,000\) issue of coupon water refunding bonds hed \(b\) zen rejected, the issue was awarded to the pledmont Trust Bank of Mertinsville as \(41 / \%\) bonds, for a
\(\$ 51\) premium, equal to 100.17, a bask of about \(4.49 \%\) Denoms. \(\$ 500\) or
\(\$ 1,000\) or both. Dated May i 1928 and due on May 1 1962. MAYNARD, Middlesex County, Mass.-BOND SALEE.-The \(\$ 150,000\)
\(3 \% \%\) coupon sewerage bonds offered on Mar. 28, V. 126, p. 1870 -were \(3 \% \%\) 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
\(3.60 \%\) Date Apr, 11928 . Due \(\$ 5,000\), from 1929 to 1958 incl. Other
bids were as follows: bids were as follow
Bidder-

\section*{Estabrook \& Co
E. H. Rollins \& Sons.
Harris, Forbes \&Co
Curtis \& Sanger \\ Curtis \& Sanger- \\ Old Colony Corp. \\ F. L. Putnam \&Oo
Stone \& Webster and Blodget, Inc.
Maynard Trust Co}

Rate Bid

MEDFORD, Middlesex County Mass.-BOND OFFERING bids will be received by Edward A. Badger, City Treasurer, until 9 a. m.
Apr. 3 , for the purchase of the following issues of \(3 \% \%\) bonds coupon in form, akgregating \(\$ 312,000\) : Apr. 1, as follows: \(\$ 6,000,1929\) to 1945 incl.
\(\$ 107,000\) sewer bonds. Due Apren 100,000 and \(\$ 5,000,1946\). Stinal St. construction bonds. Due \(\$ 10,000\), Apr. 11929 to 1938 incluslve. 70,000 water mains bonds. Due \(\$ 5,000\), Apr. 11929 to 1942 inclusive.
35,000 Separate System of Sewers bonds. Due Apr. 1 as follows:
S3,000, 1929 to 1939 incl.; and \(\$ 2,000,1940\). Apr Dated App. 11928 . 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 \(41 / 2 \%\) coupon revenue notes offered for sale on Mar. \(27-\mathrm{V}\). 1266 ,
 delivery would be Memphis.) MIDDLEPORT SCHOOL DISTRICT, Meigs County, Ohio.-BOND an issue of \(\$ 15,6754.35 \%\) registered real estate bonds at par. The bonds are dated Apr. 111928 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, Clty Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 3 p. m. Apr. 13 ,
for the purchase of an issue of \(\$ 125,000414 \%\) coupon fire house bondd.
Dated Apr. 11928 Denom. \(\$ 1,000\) Due \(\$ 5,000\), Apr. 11929 to 1953 Dited Apr. 1928 Bids for bonds bearing a lower rate of interest will be considered, no 1953
incl
split rate bids desired. A certified check payable to the order of the Clty 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 OFFERTNG.-Sealed bids will be received by G. F. Ashton, District Clerk, until 2 p, m. Apr. 17, for the school bonds. Dated Jan, 1 I 1928 . Denom. \(\$ \$ 1,000\) D. Due Janistered
follows: \(\$ 10,000,1930\) to 1959 , incl: and \(\$ 15,000,1960\) to 1969 , incl. 1 as and int. payable in gold at the Ballston Spa National Bank, or at the the order of the Board of Education for \(2 \%\) of the bonds offered, is required. MINNEAPOLIS, Hennepin County, Minn.-BOND SALE POST provement construction bonds that was scheduled to take place on Mant. 28 act, as previously reported, that there is a suit against the bonds. 25 , do the MONTECITO COUNTY WATER DISTRICT (P. O. Santa B
voted upon during April for -An \(\$ 880,000\) issue of water bonds will be of the Santa Ynez River, according to a published a dam at the headwaters said that this action follows passage of a proposition here Tuesday in which Santa Barbara gave Mont6cito 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 distrine building office for the company, and will complete the Toro Canyon tunnel to the MONTGOMERY now ony soo reet from completion.
MONTGOMERY COUNTY (P. O. Dayton), Ohio,-BOND OFFERsealed bids until 10 a . m. (eastern standard time) Apr. 9 , for the purchase of the following issues of 4 ita bonds: system bonds. Due Oct
\(\$ 32,500\) Castle Wood Sanitary Sewer sys. rollows: \(\$ 2,000,1928\) 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: 16,000 Ashwood Ave.; improvement bonds inclusive. 1900 . Mas follows: 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 Treasurer. A certified check of \(\$ 500\) for each issue, payable to the order of
the County Treasurer, is required Leditity aproved by D. W. and A.
S. Iddings of Dayton, and Peck, Shaffer \& Williams of Cincinnat .
 for the purchase or a \(\$ 1,000\) issue or schoon bulaing bonds.
MORROW COUNTY (P. O. Mount Gilead), Ohio--BOND SALE.-
The \(\$ 28,043.70\). \(5 \%\) special assessment improvement bonds offered on

 MOULTRIE, Colquitt County, Ga.-BOND SALE .-An issue of
\(\$ 100,00041 / \%\) 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. \({ }^{\text {Mittsburgh }}\) Allegheny Count Pittsburgh) Allegheny County, Pa--BOND SALE.-R. M. Snyder \&
Co. of Pittsburgh, were awarded on Mar. 20 , an issue of \(\$ 230000\) school bonds bearing interest at the rate of \(41 / \%\), at a an pemium of
104.09 . The bonds mature serially from 1932 to 1957 incl.
MULTNOMAH COUNTY (P. O. Portland) Ore.-BOND ELECTION, 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 said the plans provide for a bridge 200 feet high, to be of
cantilever type with a cantilever type, with a 1,150 -foot span, and a 3 -ooot 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. \(14-\mathrm{V} .126, \mathrm{p} .1076\) -
was awarded to the First National Bank of Columbus at par. County noon on Apr. 3, by E. D. Cave, Olerk of the Board of Education, for the purchase of a \(\$ 50,0\)
NEDERLAND INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Neder-
 934 to 1968 incl
NEEWARK SCHOOL DISTRICT, Wayne County, N. Y.-BONDS \$160.000.-Fchool bond issue superintenthontized by the olectors recently. The that a
bonds will not be offered for sale for a month or possibly six weelks. NEW BEDFORD, Bristol County, Mass.-TEMPORARY LOAN.-
The S1.000.000 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, Nowport 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 s200,000 temporary loan. Dated April 2
1298. Denoms. S10.000. Payable Sept. 5 1928. Legality approved by
Ropes, Gray. Boyden \& Perkins of Boston. NILES, Trumbull County, Ohio.-BOND oFFERING.-Sealed bid the purchase of an issue of \(\$ 97,00041 / 2 \%\) special assessment improvement bonds. Dated Apr 11928 . Denom. S1,000. 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 of the bonds bid for is required.
Legality approved by Peck, Shaffer \& Williams of Cinclinnati.
NORTH BERGEN TOWNSHIP (P. O. North Bergen) Hudson County, N. .r.- Nial status of the Townsin at the present time is a stated in
ment or the financial
connection with the proposed sale on April 12 , of \(\$ 1,768,000\) bonds full connection with the proposed sale on April 12
description of which appeared in V. 126, p. 1871

Outstanding Mar. 151928
incl. Present Issues.

Assessment bonds
General bonds
School bonds
Sinking funds
Improvement notes
Tax revenue notes-...
Temporary school notes
Emertency notes.

-.-- 46.34

NORTH CAROLINA State of (P. O. Ralei EXERCISES OPTION.- The syndicate. . . . Realed by the \()\) - Sirst National
Bank, the Bankers Trust Co. and the National City Bank, the Bankers Trust Co, and the National City Co. all of New York
Wich has beon marketing different lots of the State highwa 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 issuue.
It is sad that this block oof bonds is being offered in order to clear the way for the proposed issuie 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. \(28 \%\) offered by the bankers in April, 1927, \(\$ 1,500,000\) was old back the state through its sinking fund. Subsequentily these 500,000 of new bonds, in last November. An Additionana 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 \(\$ 5,0000004 \mathrm{~s}\), due serially from 1940 to 1944 ,
 pany, and includes Eldiredge \& Co Company and the William R. Bankers Trust Com-
B. J. Van Ingen \& Coren Company,
C. The Detroit Company, Inc. Kispel Kinn Co., Hornblower \& Weeks. Redmond \& Co, Stone \& W Webster and Blodget,
Inc. E. H. Rollins Sons. Phelps, Fenn \& Co., Taylor, Ewart \& Co., Inc., Ilinois Merchants Trust Company, the St. Louis Commerce \(\&\) Hutzler, Wachovia Bank \& Trust Company of Winston-Salem, N. O., the Company, Citizens
National Bank of Raleigh, N. C., and the First Minneapolis Trust Co. NORTH CAROLINA (P. O. Raleigh) State of.-BOND OFFERING. Treasurer, for the purchase of 2 issues of \(4 \%\) bonds aggregating \(\$ 12,500,000\) as follows: highway bonds. Due on Jan. 1, as follows: \(\$ 500,000\) from \(2,500,000\) public school building bonds. Due \(\$ 125,000\) yearly from Jan. 1 Dated Jan. 1 A 1928 Chester B. Masslich of New York City will furnish NORWALK Hur
Taking advansage of a new State Law the City Councll at a monds.Taking advan yage of a new State Law the City Councll at a meeting held
on March 22, declded to use the \(\$ 20.000\) surplus in the municipal light fund
to buy up \(\$ 20,000\) o
Press
of March 23 .
O'BRIEN COUNTY (P. O. Primghar), Iowa.-BOND oFFERING.Sealed bids will for receverchase of a \(\$ 200,000\) issue of \(41 / / 0\) primary road ond
bonds. Denom: \(\$ 1.000\). Dated May 11928 and due on May 1 as follows:
\(\$ 10,000\) in 1932; \(\$ 20,000\) from 1933 to 1939 and \(\$ 25,000\) in 1140 and 1941. Optional after 5 years. Sealed or open bids will be considered. Purchaser
Co furnish blank bonds.
County will furnish legal approval of Chapman \& Cutler of Chicago. Interest is payable annually, A certified check for \(3 \%\) of the bonds offered, payable to the County Treasurer is required.
OCHLOCHNEE, Thomas County, Ga.-BOND SALE.-The \(\$ 9,000\) Vsue of \(5 \%\) water system bonds unsuccessfully offered for saie on Oct. 20 the

OKANOGAN COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICTS (P. O. Okanogan), on Apr. 11, by Dale S. Rice, County Treasurer, for the purchase of three ssum on school district No. 17 bonds.
16,000 school district No. No. 102 bonds.
5,000 school district No. 105 bonds. nt. Dayable at the office of the County Treasurer. A certified check or \(5 \%\) of the bid is required.
OXNARD, Ventura County, Calif.-BOND ELECTION.-On Apr. 9 , evexal issues of municipal improvement bonds will be voted upon at the Among the propositions to be decided, according to the anouncement,
will be whether the city shall incur a bonded indebtedness of \(\$ 13,000\) for he extension of the sewer system; \(\$ 7,000\) for the reconstr provemen 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 PFFERING.-Sealed bids will be received until Apr. 18, by the Clerk
of the Board of County Commissioners, for the purchase of an jssue of of the Board of County
\(\$ 129,000\) bridge bonds.
PASADENA CITY UNION HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Los Angeles. Calif,-BOND SALEE.-The \(\$ 60,000\) issue of \({ }^{43} \%\) coupo \(\$ 3.394\) egul to 105.656 , a basls S3iy 11924 . Due on Jan. and July 1, from 1929 to 1954 , incl. A complete list of the other bidders is as follows: Prem. \({ }^{\text {Piddder- }}\)
Wm. R. Staats. \(\quad\) Prem. United Bank \& Trust Co-- \(2,255.00\) Anglo London-Paris Co-- \({ }^{2} 2,469.00\)
 PERQUIMANS COUNTY (P. O. Hertford), N. C. - BOND SALE-Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners, for the purchase of two issues of school funding bonds. Due on April 1 as follows: \(\$ 1,000\) from 15,000 road and bridge funding bonds. Due on April 1 as follows: \(\$ 1,000\), Denom. \(\$ 1,000\). Dated Anril 1 1. 1928 in Prin. And int. (A. \& O.) payable
Prin. in gold in New York City. A certified che
to the Chairman of the Board is required.
PETERSBURG, Lincoln County, Tenn.-BOND SALE.-A \(\$ 20,000\) issue orbo water works system bonds has been purchased by the Fourth
and First National Bank of Nashville for a premium of \(\$ 1,445\), equal to PHOENIX UNION HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Phoenix) Maricopa of supervisors, for the purchase of a \(\$ 625,000\) issue of school bonds. Int.
or
rent rate not to exce Legal opinion and blank bonds are to be furnished by the purchaser. Prin. and int. (A. \& O.) payable at the office of the County purchaser. r at the Bankers Trust Co. in New York City. A certifie
Treasurer or the bid is required. were recently voted-V. 126, p. 1872.)
for \(5 \%\) of the
PIERCE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICTS (P. O. Tacoma), Wash.Bonesurer until April 14 for the purchase of two issues of bonds, aggregatting 896,500 as follows:
\(\$ 66,500\) school district No. 204 bonds will be sold at \(10: 30 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}\). Due in 30,000 from 2 school do district Nears. 68 bonds are to be sold at \(10 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}\). Due in 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 Now York City or at the office of the st
check for \(5 \%\) of the bid is required.
PIERCE TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT, Washington County, nur-BOND \(\$ 12,5005 \%\) school building bonds. Denom. \(\$ 500\)
PITTSFORD ( \(\mathbf{P}\). O. Pittsford), Monroe County, N. Y. - BOND
Site issue of \(\$ 290.000\) street improvement bonds, as 4.20 s , at 100.218 , a basis of about \(4.16 \%\). Dated March 1 1928. Denom. 81 , 0.00 . Due March 1
as follow: \(\$ 10,000,1929\) 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. Denllnger Township Supervisor, untill 2 p. M. Apri, for at the orfchice of of an issue of
 \(\$ 2,000,1941\) to 1948 , incl. A certified check for \(5 \%\) of the bonds offered is required. These are the
March \(30-\mathrm{V}\). 126, p. 1872 .
PLYMOUTH COUNTY (P. O. Plymouth), Mass.- BOND SALE. -27 re awarded to Kidder, Peabod 100.824, a basis of about \(3.67 \%\) Dated Apr. 11928 . Due \(\$ 8,000\), Apr. 1
1929 to 1933 inclusive. The following is a list of other blds submitted
Tor the for the issue:
Oid Colony
Ond
Oid
Corporation
Wise, Hobbs and Arn
\(\mathrm{F} \cdot \mathrm{S}\). Moseley \& Co_
Estabrook and Co
Atlantic-Merrill-Oldham
R. L. Day and Co
Rate Bid.
-100.816

896,000 issue of coupon county bridge funding boonds offered for sole sale on
 POPE COUNTY (P. O. Russellville), Ark.-BOND SALE.-A \(\$ 17,000\) issue of 514 . 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
S198

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
 Thomson, Wood \& Hoffman of New York City, will furnish approving
opinion. A certified check for \(2 \%\), payable to Mary M. Hudgins, City opinion,
Treasurer
PORTSMOUTH, Scioto County, Ohio-BOND SALE POSTPONED. portion improvement bonds aggregating \(81,430.184 .37\) originally scheduled to be sold on Mar. \(29-V, 126, \mathrm{p} .1554-\) has been postponed until Apr. 5. RANDOLPH COUNTY (P. O. Winchester), Ind.-BOND SALE.were awarded to the Fletcher Savings \& Trust Co. of Indianapois, 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, 151929 to 1938 , inci. Among the City Securities CorpTetcher American
Union Trust Co-
Investment Co
 Thomas D. Sheerin \& \({ }^{\text {Co }}\)
Laurens CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Dublin) ing bonds has been purchased by an unknown investor.
RICE ROAD DISTRICT NO. 12 (P.O. Corsicana) Navarro County, April 23, by Warren Hicks, County Judge, for the purchase of a \(\$ 30,000\) issue of \(5 \%\) road bonds. Denom. \(\$ 1,000\). Dated Jan. 11928 . Due on
April 1 as follows: \(\$ 1,000\) in 1946 to 1948, and \(\$ 3,000\) from 1949 to 1957 ,
all incl. Prln. 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 Actual valuation of taxable property in said road district
Actual valuation of taxable property in said road district
- \(\$ 3,000,000\)

Personal property
591,795
228,913
RICHMOND, Contra Costa County, Calif.-LIST OF BIDDERS.mitted on Mar. \(19-\mathrm{V} .126\), p. 1872 -for the \(\$ 103,5005 \%\) semi-annual harbor bonds awarded to Bond \& Goodwin \& Tucker of San Francisco for a premium of \(\$ 7,266\).

\section*{Freeman Smith \& Camp Co.--1.-.-.-.-.}
E. H. Rollins \& Sons-

William R. Staats Co.
\(\mathrm{Wm} . \mathrm{H}\). Cavalier \& Coulton \& Co.-
Anglo London
Anglo London Paris Co.
American National Bank
Premium
\(\$ 5,446.40\)

Dean Witter \& Co Bank
Security Bank \& Trust Co.
RIDGEFIELD PARK, Bergen County, N. J.-BOND OFFERING.April 10, for the purchase of the following issues of \(41 / 4\) or \(41 / \% \%\) coupon or registered bonds aggregating \(\$ 227,000\), no more bonds \(\$ 129,000\) assessment bonds. Due Mar. 1 , as follows: \(\$ 12,000\), 1929 and 98,000 improvement bonds. Due Mar. 1 , as follows: \(\$ 3,000,1930\) to Dated Mar. 11928 . Prin. and Int, payable in gold at the Ridgefield York City. A certified check payable to the order of the Village for \(2 \%\) of the bonds offered is required. Legality
Delafield \& Longfellow of New York City.

ROME INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Rome) Henry \(7: 30 \mathrm{p}\). m . on April 2 by Frank La Mar, Secretary of the School Board, for will be received at the time of sale. Denom. \(\$ 300\). Dated April 21928. Due \(\$ 300\) from April 11929 to 1933 , incl.
ROYAL OAK, Oakland County, Mich.-BOND OFFERING.-Sealed 7:30 P.M. (eastern standard time) April 3, for the purchase of an issue of \(\$ 600,000\) special assessment coupon improvement bonds. Denom. \(\$ 60,000,1932 ; \$ 58,000,1933 ; \$ 60,000,1934\) 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,

RUSH SPRINGS, Grady County, Okla.-BOND SALE-A \(\$ 30,000\) of Oklahoma City.
SALISBURY, Wecomico County, Md.-BOND OFFERING.-Sealed for the purchase of an issue of \(\$ 50,000\)
414. \(\%\) water and sewer system extension bonds. Denom. \(\$ 1,000\). Due \(\$\)
SALT LAKE CITY, Salt Lake County, Utah.-BONDS OFFERED 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 V. 126, \(\mathbf{p}\). 1554-are now being offered for public subscription by the purchasers. Prin, and int. (A. \& O. 1) payable at the Guaranty Trust Co. of
bonds. Per
New York. Legality to be approved by Chapman \& Cutler of Chicago.

Total net debt
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 re-
cently by the Citizens \& Southern Co., and J, H, Hilisman \& Co., both of Atlanta, at a price of 101.61 , a basis of about \(4.86 \%\). The issues are: and due on Apr. 1, as follows: \(\$ 4,000\) from 1938 to 1940, 1942 and in 1948 ,

SANTA BARBARA SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Santa Barbara),
Santa Barbara County, Calif.-BOND SALE.-The \(\$ 70.000\) issue of Santa Barbara County, Calif.-BOND SALE.-The \(\$ 70.000\) issue of
\(5 \%\) school bonds offered for sale on Mar. \(19-\mathrm{V}, 126\), p. \(1555-\) was awarded

 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.
coupon sewer and sewage disposal plant bonds. Denoms. \(\$ 1,000, \$ 500\) and \(\$ 166,67\). Dated Mar. 15 1928 and due on Mar. 15 , as follows: \(\$ 21\), 1929 to 1948 and \(\$ 21,666.66\) from 1949 to 1958 , incl. Prin.
666.67 from 19
and semi-annual int, payble at the office of the city treasurer. O'Melveny,
Tuller and Myers of Los Angeles will approve the validity of the bonds. Tuller and Myers of Los Angeles will approve the validity of the bonds.
A certified check for \(10 \%\) of the bid is required.
unsuccessfully offered on Dec. \(19-\mathrm{V} .125, \mathrm{p} .3384\).)
SAN DIEGO COUNTY ACQUISITION AND IMPROVEMENT 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. 61928 and due on Feb 6, as follows: \(\$ 12,800\) in 1933 .
\(\$ 12,900\) from 19344 to 1947 and \(\$ 12,964.44\) in 1948 . Prin and int. ( \(\$ \mathbb{J}\) )
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, Kinnicutt \& Co., Anglo-London-Paris Co., both of San Francisco, for a of Italy and \(\$ 292,527\), equal to 111.251, a basis of about \(4.12 \%\), for a premium of
Denom. \(\$ 1,000\).
Dated Jan. 11925 . Due \(\$ 65,000\) annually from 1930 to 1969 . incl. SAULT SAINTE MARIE, Mich.-PROPOSED BOND ELECTION.-
A proposal to bond the City for \(\$ 25,000\) to build a municipal enclosed skatA proposal to bond the City for \(\$ 25,000\) to build a municipal enclosed skat-
ing 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 \(41 / \mathrm{s}\), at a premium of \(\$ 23.00\) equal to 100.057 a 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 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 Impt. Dist. No. 5 bonds. Due Oct. 1, as fol lows: \(\$ 1,000,1929\) : \(\$ 2,000,1930\) bonds. Due Oct. 1 , as fol-
and \(\$ 1,475.46,1938\) incl.: \(\$ 1,000,1937\).
Water. Supply 13,854.15 Water Supply Impt. Dist. No. 3 bonds. Due Oct. 1 , as fol-
lows \(\$ 1,000,1929\) to 1931 incl. \(\$ 2,000,1932\) to 1934 incl.; \(\$ 1,000,1935\)
to 1937 incl.; and \(\$ 1,854.15,1938\). Dated May 11928 . A certified.check payable to
Treasurer, for \(2 \%\) of the bonds offered is required.
SIOUX FALLS, Minnehaha County, S. Dak.-BOND SALE.-Two 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 LOANtemporary loan on a \(3.625 \%\) discount basis. The following is a list of other bids.submitted for the issue
Bidder
Shawmut Corp, of Boston
Old Colony Corp.
Discount Basis
SOUTH CAROLINA, State of (P. O. Columbia).-NOTE SALE.-
The \(\$ 4,500,000\) issue of notes offered for sale on Mar. 28 was awarded to a group composed of the First National Bank of New York, Charleston and the Bankers Trust Co. of New York, at \(3.885 \%\), for a
premium of \(\$ 107\), equal to 100.002, a basis of about \(3.87 \%\). Dated on or
about Apr. 61928 . Due and payable one year from diter about Apr. 6 1928. Due and payable one year from date.
Allegheny County, PaWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Cuddy) 4\% coupon school bonds awarded to M. M. Freeman \& Co. of Philadelphia in-V. 126, p. 1872-was a premium of \(\$ 2,238\) equal to 101.11 a basis of
about \(3.90 \%\) Dated April 11928 . Due April 1 , as follows: \(\$ 10,00\),
\(1933 ; \$ 20.000,1938: \$ 5,000,1939\) to 1942 incl. \(\$ 25,000104\).

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. 61928 . The following bids were also received. \(\$ 0\) Oct. 61928 . The following bids were also received:
Bidder-
Canal National Bank, Portland (Plus \$5.25)
Discount Basis
First National Bank, Boston (Plus \$4)
SOUTH RIVER, Middlesex County, N. J.-BOND SALE-Th of \(5 \%\) coupon or registered general improvement bonds offered on Mar taking \(\$ 37,000\) bonds ( \(\$ 38,000\) bonds offered) , paying \(\$ 38,565.10\), equai to 104.32 , a basis of about \(4.43 \%\). Dated April 11928 . Due April 1 as
follows: \(\$ 2,000,1929\) to 1935 , incl., and \(\$ 3,000,1936\) to 1943 , incl. CoUTH RUSSELL (P. O. Chagrin Falls, R. F. D.), Cuyahoga special assessment improvement bonds offered on Mar. \(19-\mathrm{V}\). 126, p. 1397
were Dated Mar. 1 1928. Due Oct. 1 as follows: \(\$ 2,000,1929 ; \$ 2,000,11930\).
\(\$ 3,000,1931 ; \$ 2.000,1932 ; \$ 3000,1933 ; \$ 2,000,1934\) and \(1935 ; \$ 3,000\).
\(1936 ; \$ 2,000,1937 ;\) and \(\$ 3.000,1938\). 1936; \(\$ 2.000,1937\); and \(\$ 3.000,1938\).
STERLING COUNTY (P. O. Sterling City), Tex.-BOND OFFERING County Clerk, for the purchase of a \(\$ 201,000\) issue of \(5 \%\). rad burham, Denom. \(\$ 1,000\) Dated Apr. 101928 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 1949 to 1958, all incl. Prin. and int. (A. \& O.) payable at the Hanover furnonal legal approval. A
STILLWATER SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Stillwater), Payne County,
for sale on Mar Mar 12 -V. 126, p. 1555 -was awarded at par for \(31 / 2 \%\) bonds
to the district sinking fund.
STOCKBRIDGE AND SMITHFIELD CENTRAL SCHOOL DIS.
TRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Munnsville), Madison County, N. Y. BOND TRICT 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 the Oneida Valley National
Behooi bonds, rate of interest not to exceed \(41 / 2000\) coupon or registered
sated Jan. 11928 school bonds, rate of interest not to exceed \(41 / 2 \%\). Dated Jan. 11928 .
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 \(\$ 5,000\), 1950 to
Prin, and int, payable in gold at the Oneida Valley National Bank, Oneida. Prin. and int. payable in gold at the Oneida Valley National Bank, Oneida.
A certified check payable to F. F. Benton, Treasurer, for \(\$ 2.000\) is required.
Legality approved by Clay, Dillon \& Vandewater of New York City SYRACUSE, Onondaga County, N. Y.-BOND OFFERING Osborn, City Comptroller, will receive sealed bids until \(1 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}\). 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
580
Drom
den 1929 to 1948, incl.
580,000 general bonds. Due \(\$ 29,000\) from 1929 to 1948 , 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 11928 . 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. Assessed valuation taxable property _-........... Assessed valuation real property Assessed valuation special franchises
Bonded debt, including above issues
Bonded debt, including above issues.
Water bonds, included in above (exempt debt)
Local improvement bonds, included in above (exempt debt)
Temporary debt \(-\ldots-1 \overline{1} \overline{2} \overline{5}, 187,062\).
Population, census

TAMPA, Hillsborough County, Fla.-NOTE OFFERING.-Sealed troller, 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. 181928 and due in one year. Int. is payable semi-annually, TEXAS, State of (P. O. Austin) \(-\overline{\mathrm{O}}\) BONDS REGISTERED.-The
following bonds were registered by G. Holton, State Comptroller, following bonds were registered
during the week ending March 24
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline mount. & Place. & Purpose. & Due & Rate. \\
\hline 800,000 & Duval County & Road & Serially & \\
\hline 10,000 & Leon County & Road & 1-25-30 & 51 \\
\hline 61,000 & Brazos County & R. \& Bridge Refund'g & Serially & \\
\hline 950,000 & El Paso County & Road District & Serially & \\
\hline 44.000 & Childress & Ind. School District & Serially & \\
\hline 75,000 & Longview series 1928 & Ind. Sch. Dist. Ref'd'g & Serially & \\
\hline 75,000 & Longview series 1927 & Ind. Sch. Dist. Ref'd'g & Serially & \\
\hline 210,000 & Potter County & Hospital Refunding & Serially & \\
\hline 35,000 & City Childress & Water Works Ref'd'g & Serially & \(43 / 4\) \\
\hline 25.000 & City Ranger & Street Improvements & Serially & 6 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} TEXAS CITY, Galveston County, Texas.-MATURITY.-The \(\$ 25,000\) issue of funding warrants that was recently purchased by \(\mathbf{H} . \mathrm{C}\).
Burt \& Co. of Houston- \(V .126\), p. 1707 -at a price of 98.50 , is due \(\$ 2,500\)
yearly from

TOLEDO, Lucas County, Ohio.-BOND SALE.-The following
issues of \(5 \%\) bonds aggregating \(\$ 623,325.09\) offered on Mar. \(27-\mathrm{V} .126\) 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: \(\$ 85.951 .34\), \(113,373.75\) inclusive.
Stept. improvement bonds.
Sept. 1928 ; and \(\$ 16,000\), Mar. and fopt. 1
inclusive. Dated March 11928.
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 \(\$ 700,00041 / \%\) coupon or registered school the purchase of an issue of \(\$ 700,00041 / \%\) coupon or registered school
bonds. Dated April \(11928 .{ }^{\text {Denom. }} \$ 1.000\) due as follows. \(\$ 20,000\)
1929 to 1938 incl. and \(\$ 25,000\). 1939 to 1958 incl to the order of the District for \(\$ 14,000\) is required. Legality approved by Clay, Dillon \& Vandewater of New york TORNILLLO ROAD DISTRICT (P. O. E
Tex.-BOND SALE.-A \(\$ 15,000\) issue of road bonds has been purchased at VE
VENICE, Sarasota County, Fla.- BOND SALE NOT CONSUMbonds 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 Wilbur
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 \(\$ 410,000\) in bonds for a new school building, a new city hall and sewer and
water extensions by a large majority water extensions by a large majority.
The \(\$ 250,000\) school bond issues received a favorable vote of 630 for and
126 against. The \(\$ 100,000\) city hall issue was favored by 561 voters, with 126 against. The \(\$ 100,000\) city hall issue was favored by 561 voters, with 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 \(41 / 2 \%\) Burton Cassidy et al highway improvement bonds as
follows: \(\$ 146,000\) bonds at a premium of \(\$ 5.169 .10\), equal to 103.53 , and 16al to 103.69
WARREN COUNTY (P. O. Indianola), Iowa.-BOND OFFERING. son, County Treasurer, for the purchase of a \(\$ 200,000\) issue of \(41 / \%\) \(\$ 20,000\) from May 11934 to 1943 , incl. Optional after 5 years. Blank bonds to be furnished by purchaser. County will furnish legal approval of 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 rezistered, 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 roll 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 \(41 / 2 \%\). Denom. \(\$ 1,000\) due April 1 , as follows: \(\$ 2,000,1929\) to 1931 incl.
\(\$ 5,0000.19321938\) incl. \(\$ 10,000,1939\) to 1943 incl.; and \(\$ 12,000,1944\) for \(\$ 5,000\) is required. Legality approved by Clay, Dillon \& Vandewater WATER VALL
\(\$ 30,000\) issue of \(\$ 5 \%\) water works and electric plant - BOND SALE.-A and extension bonds has been purchased by Sutherlin, Barry \& Cleaver of New Orleans for a \(\$ 425\) premium, equal to 101,41 , a basis of about \(4.84 \%\).
Dated Nov. 11927 , and due on Nov. 1 as follows: \(\$ 1,000\) from 1928 to 1932: \(\$ 1,500,1933\) to 1942, and \(\$ 2,000,11943\),
WATERVILLE, Lucas County, Ohio.-BOND SALE,-The \(\$ 8,250\) 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. 1929 , and \(\$ 400\) April and Oct. 11930 to 1938 ,
inclusive.

WATSONVILLE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Santa Cruz) Santa Cruz County, Calif. - BOND SALE.-The \(\$ 125,000\) issue of \(5 \%\) school 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
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 Bank of Weleetka.
WESTERN SPRINGS, Cook County, II1.-BOND SALE.-The following issues of \(44 \%\) bonds aggregating \(\$ 34,000\) were recently awarded
to Hill, Joiner \& Co. of Chicago, at a premium of \(\$ 100\) equal to 100.29 . on Hill, Joiner \& Co. of Chicago, at a premium of \(\$ 100\)
\(\$ 25,000\) 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 to the B. F. Dittmar Co. of Houston for a premium of \(\$ 1,515\), equal to
WILLIAMSBURG AND CLARENDON COUNTIES DRAINAGE DISTRICT NO. 5 (P. O. Kingstree) S. C. - BOND SALE. TRAINAGE was a
WILLOUGHBY TOWNSHIP, Lake County, Ohio-BOND SALE
The \(\$ 27,000\) sidewalk construction bonds offered on Mar. \(24-\mathrm{V} .126\), 1707-were awarded to the Detroit Trust Co. of Detroit, as \(41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}\), at a
premium of \(\$ 127\), equal to 100.47 , a basis of about \(4.33 \%\). Dated Feb. 1928 . Due as follows: \(\$ 2,500\), Apr. \(11929 ; \$ 3,000\) Oct. 1 1929; \(\$ 2,000\),
April and \(\$ 3,000\), Oct. \(1930 ; \$ 2,500\), April and \(\$ 3,000\), Oct. 1931 ;
\(\$ 2,500\), April and \(\$ 3,000\), Oct. 11932 and 1933 .


ESSEX, Ont.-BOND OFFERTNG.-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 the end of 1927 amd in the previous year,
\(\$ 11,503,431\) in 1926 .
NOVA SCOTIA (Prov. of).-PROPOSED BOND ISSUE.- It is expected NOVA SCOTIA (Prov. of).-PROPRet shortly for a loan of \(\$ 5,000,000\) the
that the province will enter the market
proceeds to be used for maturing debentures, according to a report in the "Moneceds to be used for maturin Times" of Mar. 23 .
ONTARIO (Prov of) LEGGISLATURE AUTHORIZES \(\$ 50,000,000\)
OAN. - A special despatch to the New York "Times March 24, reports that the Ontario Legislature has authorized the government to float a \(\$ 50,000,000\) loan with which to meet its financial obliga-
tions 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 my 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 \(\$ 326,868.8441 / \%\) and \(5 \%\) improvement bond
\& Co. of Toronto, at \(97.65-\mathrm{V} .126, \mathrm{p} .1874\) :
Bidder-
Bidder-
H. Burgess \& Co
Hatthews \& Co. and Royal Securities Corp.
M. A. Daly \& Co
McLeod, Young, Weir \& Co_
Bell, Gouinlock \& Co

Rate Bid.
97.29
97.27
96.61
96.23
96.21

REGINA, Sask.-BIDS.-The following bids were received for the Corp. of Toronto, at 99.78 , a basis of about \(4.52 \%\) (Canadian funds)V. 126, p. 1874:

Bidder-
Royal Securities Corp..
Royal Securities Cor
Matthews \& Co
Bank of Montrea--
Bank of Montreai.--
Wood, Gundy \&
Canadian Bank of Commerce
Dyment, Anderson \& Co- \(\qquad\)
New York
Payment.

SASKATCHEWAN, Sask-AUTHORIZATIONS GRANTED 97.52 ollowing is a list of authorizations granted by the Local Government Board rom Mar. 3 to Mar. 10, as taken from the Monetary Times" of Mar. 23. school Districts; Hazlett, \$1,500, not exceeding 6 arj 10 -years; W yatt, ceeding \(6 \%, 10\)-years; Hawoods, \(\$ 4,500\), not exceeding \(7 \%\). 15 -years; Douglas, \(\$ 4,500\), not exceeding \(6 \%\), 15 -years; Stelcan. \(\$ 3,500\), not exceeding . \(\%\), 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
 treal in Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver and Saskatoon.
(a) All the debentures bearing \(41 / 2 \%\) interest; ( \(b\) ) All the debentures
ander By-laws Nos. \(1670,1705,1706,1707\), 1712 , 1714 , 1720 and 1724 . under By-laws Nos. \(1670,1705,1706,1707,1712,1714,1720\) and 1724 1788, 1789 and 1790 bearing \(41 / 2 \%\) 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 ST THOMAS,
ST. THOMAS, Ont.-BOND SALE.-An issue of \(\$ 50.000\) street railway debentures has been sold locally according to the Monetary
Mar. 23. The debentures bear interest at the rate of \(41 / 2 \%\).

We Specialize in City of Philadelphia 3 s \(31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}\) 4 s \(41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}\) 5 s \(51 / 4 \mathrm{~s}\)

Biddle \& Henry
1522 Locust Street Philadelphia
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Call Canal 8437

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CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT

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\section*{Engineer-Statistician}

Connection desired with responsible financial house by engineer trained in investigation and report work. Capable in presenting all salient facts necessary for financing purposes. Box FB4, Financial Chronicle, 90 Pine St. New York City.```


[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ 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 represnt 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 remit-
    ting the balance when the pool is ting 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 in-
    (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

    Six months ending
    December
    1920 1920
    1921
    1922
    1923
    1924
    1925
    1926
    1927

    Value of marketings
    ourteen farm product
    (in thousands)
    $\$ 118941$
    63576
    63576
    66329
    66329
    74659
    74659
    84900
    95906
    95906
    104557
    104557
    113434

[^1]:    Total.

[^2]:    - Not members of Federal Reserve Bank.
    a This is the reserve required on net demand deposits in the case of State banks
    and trust companles, but in the case of members of the Federal Reserve Bank includes also the amount of reserve required on net time deposits, which wes Bank inMar. $24, \$ 21,330,450 ;$ Mar $17, \$ 20,606,250 ;$ Mar. $10, \$ 20,656,770 ;$ Mar. $3, \$ 21,187$,-
    $890 ;$ Feb. 25, $\$ 21,242,550 ;$ Feb. 18, $\$ 21,768,450$.

    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.
    

[^3]:    *No par value

[^4]:    * Bld and asked prices; no sales on this day. $x$ Ex-dividend. $a$ Ex-rights.

[^5]:    United Public Utilities Co. (N. J.).-Pref. Stock Offered.

