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### The Financial Situation.

The Federal Reserve Board has shown the present week that it knows how to play safe—safe when the integrity of its own functioning is at stake. Following the Board's warning early in February against the excessive use of bank credit in stock speculation, the U. S. Senate adopted a resolution requesting the Board "to give to the Senate any information and suggestions that it feels will be helpful in securing legislation necessary to correct the evil complained of and prevent illegitimate and harmful speculation." On Wednesday of this week the Board made reply, expressing confidence in its ability to cope with the situation and saying that it had no suggestions to make regarding legislation. "At the time of the issue of its statement" (meaning the warning referred to), the Board remarks, "it was the belief of the Board that it could count upon the co-operation not only of the Federal Reserve Banks but of leading member banks everywhere in the country in making successful an effort to bring about an orderly readjustment of the credit situation; and the Board has been confirmed in this belief by what has taken place since."

The Reserve Board here displays the same spirit of facile optimism that it has always displayed. The Board is easily satisfied, but as far as tangible results are concerned, there is little to sustain its reassuring statements. If the character of the Federal Reserve returns during the past two weeks did show some change for the better, thereby encouraging hope that corrective influences were at work, this week's returns, as analyzed further below, reveal that the tide has already begun to turn again in the old direction. The member banks may be sincerely desirous of co-operating with the Federal Reserve in restoring normal credit conditions, but to some extent at least these member banks are not their own masters. The Federal Reserve by its easy

money policy of the summer and autumn of 1927 has set in motion forces which unfortunately have now got beyond control.

The Federal Reserve in pursuit of its easy money policy flooded the country with Reserve credit to an inordinate degree and the member banks in turn with this Reserve credit available allowed their customers to borrow in excessive amounts for stock market purposes. It is impossible now to cut off what was so freely and so liberally bestowed. If the attempt were made, the outcome could only be disaster. The member banks are as helpless in that respect as the Reserve Banks themselves, but that simply serves to reveal the original mistake in stronger light. Perforce, therefore, the Federal Reserve is in a position where it cannot expect too much, but at least it should face the situation squarely and courageously, and not console itself by conjuring up illusions. The Reserve has accomplished little or nothing thus far. Already the present week there has developed a new ebullition of speculative enthusiasm, with dealings on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday in excess of 6,000,000 shares.

As to suggestions in the way of new legislation, the Federal Reserve Board disposes of the troublesome problem by simply saying: "This whole matter is engaging the earnest attention and efforts of the Federal Reserve Board. If it should develop that the Board, through exercise of the powers granted under the provisions of the Federal Reserve Act, or through co-operation with the Federal Reserve and member banks, should be unable to bring about a solution of the problem which has awakened the concern alike of the Senate, the Federal Reserve and the general body of public opinion, it will be glad to give consideration to the possibilities of remedy by legislation." By thus side-stepping the issue, the Reserve Board has escaped a very embarrassing predicament. Helpful suggestion to the legislator is not likely to come from the Federal Reserve authorities in any event. The needed legislation consists mainly of depriving the Federal Reserve of the powers that have worked so seriously to the public detriment and especially the power to bring about such speculative excesses as exist to-day and which have grown directly out of the unstinted use of Reserve credit. Such curtailment of its functions and powers the Reserve authorities, it may be depended upon, will never favor. Men never readily yield up power once possessed. They are sure to argue, as the Reserve Board does in this instance, that everything is certain to come out right in the end if only they are permitted to continue in the exercise of these powers, no matter how utterly they may have failed or how badly they may have blundered in that respect in the past.

Assuming that the Reserve authorities are now in earnest in the attempt to eliminate the ills and evils that have grown out of their own mistaken policy, they are certainly deserving of the support of all right thinking persons. It does not seem to us that they are getting that support in the remarks and comments that are being made by Mr. McFadden, the Chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee of the House of Representatives at Washington. In an address delivered at the banquet at the Waldorf Astoria in this city on Saturday last, at the mid-winter meeting of the New York State Bankers Association, Mr. McFadden after making some very sensible remarks in other respects, wound up with the following extraordinary declaration: "It seems to me, after giving very careful consideration to this subject and the attractiveness of the New York money market, as it has been observed during the past year, that the money market could be somewhat improved, with little danger of increasing so-called speculation, by reducing the discount rate, which would remove a possible burden on industry, commerce and farming in the United States, and thus enable our industry to compete on a more favorable basis in the markets of the world."

It is difficult to understand how any such uninformed statement could have emanated from Mr. McFadden. In some of the Western farming sections such talk is common but one is certainly unprepared for anything of the kind from the Chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee. Governor Young of the Reserve Board is already on record as saying that it is impossible for the Federal Reserve to "earmark" the credit released by it, and if the Federal Reserve authorities should take Mr. McFadden's advice and reduce the rediscount rate, what would be or could be gained thereby? Would not Reserve credit and ordinary bank credit, which Reserve credit sustains, as surely and inevitably pass into speculative channels as before, and would anyone stand to benefit by the lower rediscount rate except the member banks catering to the speculative debauch, who would be able, as a result, to borrow more cheaply at the Federal Reserve? Does Mr. McFadden imagine that if Federal Reserve rates were reduced it would have the slightest effect upon the general course of money rates in the markets and that commerce and industry would be able to command needed funds at the slightest fraction less than at present? If so, all the experience of the past to the contrary counts for nothing.

As noted above the Federal Reserve statements the present week are not of the assuring nature of those of last week or the week before. In the first place, brokers' loans, after having shown contraction in the previous two weeks, the present week disclose renewed expansion. The expansion is not so noteworthy as in some other weeks in the recent past, but is nevertheless substantial, being \$30,000,000. Most important of all, it is a change in the wrong direction. In brief, the total of these loans on securities to brokers and dealers by the reporting member banks in New York City stands at \$5,507,000,000 the present week (Feb. 27) against \$5,477,000,000 last week (Feb. 20). At \$5,507,000,000 comparison is with only \$3,722,000,000 a year ago on Feb. 29 1928, showing an increase for the 52 weeks in the huge amount of \$1,785,000,000. The loans

made for account of out-of-town banks decreased during the week from \$1,786,000,000 to \$1,693,000,000, but the loans made by the reporting member banks for their own account increased from \$1,023,000,000 to \$1,090,000,000 and the loans made "for account of others" moved up still further from \$2,668,000,000 to \$2,724,000,000, thus establishing a new high record total in all time.

Nor are the returns of the Federal Reserve Banks themselves of a more assuring character. The member banks have again increased their borrowings at the Federal Reserve institutions, the discount holdings of the 12 Reserve Banks having risen during the week from \$864,980,000 to \$952,482,000, bringing these borrowings by the member banks close to the billion dollar mark again. On Feb. 29 last year the aggregate of these borrowings stood at \$492,568,000. As partial offset to the larger discounts, the 12 Reserve institutions show their holdings of acceptances reduced from \$355,636,000 on Feb. 20 to \$334,075,000 on Feb. 27, and the Reserve banks have also further reduced their holdings of U. S. Government securities from \$172,589,000 to \$166,400,000. Nevertheless, the total of the bill and security holdings the present week is roughly \$60,000,000 larger than last week, standing at \$1,463,032,000 against \$1,403,280,000. This is \$218,103,000 greater than at the corresponding date a year ago, when the total of these bill and security holdings was \$1,244,929,000. The amount of Federal Reserve notes in circulation increased during the week from \$1,651,595,000 to \$1,653,971,000. Gold reserves increased from \$2,681,110,000 to \$2,686,846,000.

There has been a very pronounced revival of speculation on the Stock Exchange during the present week. The Stock Exchange was closed on Saturday in addition to Friday of last week which was Washington's Birthday and a holiday. On Monday the market received its initial fillip when U. S. Steel opened at 185 as against 182 the close the previous Thursday and further advanced during the day to 189 $\frac{7}{8}$ . This sudden upswing was based on an analysis of the Steel Corporation issued by the New York Stock Exchange firm of Shearson, Hammill & Co., which contained the suggestion that the company's bonds might be retired and replaced by stock and that valuable rights would accrue to the shareholders from the new stock to be issued to take up the bonds. This was found to have been a correct forecast of what was to be done when the directors at their meeting on Tuesday authorized steps to that end and the company issued a statement after the close of business on that day announcing what had been done.

The rise in U. S. Steel had the effect of reinvigorating the whole market and sharp advances occurred all through the list. The upward movement was continued on succeeding days until the tone became positively buoyant, and the revival of speculative enthusiasm was termed a Hoover inauguration boom. Not much attention was paid to the course of money rates, not even on Thursday, when call loans commanded as high as 10%. A succession of favorable developments helped the revival along. Bethlehem Steel advanced to above par and the accounts regarding the steel trade continued favorable in the extreme. Then the copper stocks developed new strength on several successive further advances in the price of the metal so that the price

of copper was quoted on Friday at 19½c. Further dividend increases were also announced by several of the copper companies. The railroads were helped by the extremely favorable returns of earnings that came in for the month of January from one company after another. The shares of the express companies moved up by leaps and bounds under the influence of the favorable report for the calendar year issued by the American Express Co. and the Adams Express and also by the knowledge that the railroads, under a previous arrangement, were about to take over the entire express business. The chemical stocks got an upward impetus from the news that the shares of the Mathieson Alkali were to be split up on the basis of 3 new shares for one old share. The market continued its upward course on Friday, notwithstanding the renewed expansion in brokers' loans.

The volume of business steadily increased from day to day, sales on the New York Exchange on Monday having been 3,506,150 shares; on Tuesday 3,736,200 shares; on Wednesday 4,365,600 shares; on Thursday 4,971,250 shares, and on Friday 6,021,300 shares. On the New York Curb Market the sales were 1,207,900 shares on Monday; 879,800 shares on Tuesday; 1,209,600 shares on Wednesday; 1,250,900 shares on Thursday and 1,705,200 shares on Friday. Another stimulating agency has been a prodigious rise in all local bank stocks as a result of the merger announced on Monday of the Guaranty Trust Co. of this city with the National Bank of Commerce on the theory that other bank mergers were likely to follow.

Among the specialties the largest advances of the week have been in the shares of the express companies—these having been of prodigious magnitude—and in those of the different chemical companies, in addition to which most of the copper stocks have established new high records. Adams Express stock closed last night at 585 against 429½ on Thursday of last week, Friday of that week having been Washington's Birthday and a holiday; American Express closed yesterday at 327½ against 299½ on Thursday of last week. In the chemical group, Allied Chemical & Dye closed at 303 against 292 on Thursday of last week; Commercial Solvents closed at 265¼ against 244; Davison Chemical at 62½ against 60¾; Mathieson Alkali (the shares of which are to be split up on the basis of 3 for 1), at 203 against 192; Union Carbon & Carbide at 216½ against 211½, and E. I. Dupont de Nemours at 188 against 184½.

General Electric closed on Friday at 249 against 240 on Thursday of last week; Amer. Tel. & Tel. closed at 216½ against 213; National Cash Register at 138 against 130; Inter'l Tel. & Tel. at 216½ against 209⅞; Radio Corporation of America at 405 against 360; Montgomery Ward & Co. at 139¾ against 130; Victor Talking Machine at 158½ against 149; Wright Aeronautic at 285 against 274; Sears, Roebuck & Co. at 163½ against 159⅞; International Nickel at 67 against 64⅞; A. M. Byers at 165¾ against 142¾; American & Foreign Power at 118 against 125¾; Brooklyn Union Gas at 189½ against 182¾; Consol. Gas of New York at 112⅝ against 108; Columbia Gas & Electric at 150¼ against 145¼; Public Service Corporation of N. J. at 90⅞ against 85; American Can at 123⅞ against 117; Timken Roller Bearing at 85⅞ against 77; Warner Bros. Pictures at 124 against 128½; Mack Trucks at 110 against 107⅞; Yellow Truck & Coach

at 44 against 38½; National Dairy Products at 131 against 125¾; Western Union Tel. at 202½ against 197; Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. at 160½ against 154½; Johns-Manville at 211 against 206½; National Bellas Hess at 70⅝ for the trebled new shares against 197 for the old shares; Associated Dry Goods at 63½ against 60; Commonwealth Power at 135¼ against 117½; Lambert Co. at 139 against 138⅞; Texas Gulf Sulphur at 76¼ against 75, and Kolster Radio at 65⅞ against 63¼.

The copper stocks, as already indicated, displayed more strength as a group than any other, stimulated by the further advances in the price of the metal and also further dividend increases. Kennecott Copper last week declared \$1 quarterly on the new stock recently split up by giving two new shares for one of old, placing the stock on a \$4 annual basis or the equivalent of \$8 on the old stock, which had paid \$4 per annum. The present week Inspiration Consolidated Copper declared \$1 quarterly, placing the stock on a \$4 annual basis, against \$3 previously, and Greene Cananea Copper declared \$2 quarterly, placing the stock on an annual basis of \$8 per share against \$6 previously. Andes Copper Mining declared a quarterly dividend of 75c. a share, payable May 6, being the first regular quarterly dividend paid by the company. In December the company paid 75c. a share out of accumulated earnings prior to the calling of the convertible bonds. Rumor has it, too, that the dividend on Nevada Consolidated Copper is to be increased at the meeting of the directors the coming week.

Anaconda Cop. closed yesterday at 151¼ against 133¾ on Thursday of last week; Kennecott Copper at 91⅜ for the doubled new stock against 156¾ for the old; Greene-Cananea at 185 against 174½; Calumet & Hecla at 60⅜ against 56⅜; Andes Copper at 67 against 59⅝; Chile Copper at 109½ against 97; Inspiration Copper at 65 against 54½; Calumet & Arizona at 139½ against 129; Granby Consol. Copper at 94⅝ against 89¾; Amer. Smelting & Rfg. at 122⅝ against 115¾; U. S. Smelting, Rfg. & Min. at 69⅞ against 66. In the oil group Atlantic Ref. closed on Friday at 56½ against 55⅝ on Thursday of last week; Phillips Petroleum at 39 against 37⅞; Texas Corp. at 59¼ against 57½; Richfield Oil at 43 against 40⅞; Marland Oil at 40½ against 37⅞; Standard Oil of Ind. at 87⅞ against 87½; Standard Oil of N. J. at 48¾ against 48¼; Standard Oil of N. Y. at 40⅞ against 38⅞, and Pure Oil at 24⅝ against 24½.

The steel stocks were the leaders at the beginning of the week, as already indicated, in the new upward surge of the market. U. S. Steel sold as high as 193⅞ yesterday, but closed at 191⅝ ex-dividend of 1¾%, against 182 at the close on Thursday of last week with the dividend still on. Bethlehem Steel closed at 105⅝ against 97⅞ on Thursday of last week; Republic Iron & Steel at 95 against 86⅞; and Ludlum Steel at 80½ against 73. In the motor group General Motors closed on Friday at 83¾ against 81½ on Thursday of last week; Nash Motors at 111⅝ against 109; Chrysler Corp. at 107 against 105; Studebaker Corporation at 91 against 89⅞; Packard Motor at 146½ against 138¾; Hudson Motor Car at 89½ against 87¼; and Hupp Motor at 75⅞ against 73⅞. The rubber group were aided by the higher level of crude rubber. Goodyear Tire & Rubber closed yesterday at 136½ against 117⅞ on Thursday of last week; B. F. Goodrich closed

at 97½ against 93, and U. S. Rubber at 58¼ against 52⅝, and the pref. at 88 against 86½.

The railroad group shared in the rise. New York Central closed yesterday at 199½ against 190⅜ on Thursday of last week. Del. & Hudson at 200 against 195; Baltimore & Ohio at 131½ against 124½; New Haven at 94½ against 90; Union Pacific at 230 against 223¼; Canadian Pacific at 255 against 250⅜; Atchison at 203⅞ against 202; Southern Pacific at 134⅜ against 131⅞; Missouri Pacific at 83½ against 74½; Kansas City Southern (on which an initial quarterly dividend of 1¼% has just been declared) at 93⅞ against 90; St. Louis Southwestern at 113⅝ against 107; St. Louis-San Francisco at 117½ ex-div. of 2% against 117; Missouri-Kansas-Texas at 53 against 49; Rock Island at 135¾ against 131; Great Northern at 110 against 109⅞; Northern Pacific at 108¾ against 107½; and Chicago Mil. St. Paul & Pac. pref. at 60⅞ against 58⅞.

Securities markets in all the European centers pursued irregular courses this week, no definite trend being apparent in any group with the exception of the Anglo-American issues listed at London, which edged continually higher on persistent buying. In general the markets were dull, although there was a tendency in the latter part of the week to react more favorably to the cheerful advices from New York. The London Stock Exchange opened the week with quotations steady, notwithstanding a somewhat restricted volume of trading. British funds were slightly weaker and home rails also moved downward, but shipping, motor and rubber stocks were firm and in some cases appreciably higher. Rolls-Royce became a feature in Tuesday's session, with the heavy buying attributed to American sources. The session otherwise was dull and gloomy, with gilt-edged securities depressed further. The pressure against the gilt-edged list continued on Wednesday, in a market that was again described as dull. Motor shares continued a bright spot, with Napier, Leyland and Dennis joining Rolls-Royce in the upswing. With money conditions easier in London Thursday, some improvement was noted in the gilt-edged markets and an additional appearance of firmness was given by the strong performance of the international issues. Coppers were strong on the rise in the metal, and hopeful rumors regarding oil restriction gave tone to these issues. The oils turned buoyant yesterday on reports of agreement between British and Russian oil interests and a rise in the price of gasoline. The market as a whole was cheerful, although some of the speculative vehicles were in supply. The gilt-edged list was easier.

The Paris Bourse opened the week with a downward movement in share values, the tendency being interrupted for only a brief period just before the close which was not sufficient to permit any great recovery. Liquidation continued at the opening Tuesday, and the session as a whole was dull, despite an announcement that the Bank of France would convoke a general assembly to increase its capital from 200,000,000 to 500,000,000 francs. This had only a temporarily stimulating effect on bank shares, which relapsed subsequently and showed losses for the day. Trading revealed little improvement Wednesday, rentes joining other securities in a moderate decline. The unsettlement became more pronounced Thursday, French banks, electrical and

chemical shares dropping off sharply. This was countered to some extent by a fairly firm tendency in coppers, phosphates and oils. Prices steadied in yesterday's dealings, owing partly to glowing reports from New York. The Berlin Boerse also was uncertain at the opening Monday, and shares dropped with few exceptions from the start. Several of the more speculative issues lost as much as 50 points in the day. After a somewhat firmer opening Tuesday, the decline was resumed, unexpectedly stringent money conditions contributing to the weakness. After further weakness Wednesday morning, a recovery was begun, based chiefly on reports of buying by interested banks. The opening Thursday was again somewhat uncertain, but the general trend soon became firm with buying orders coming in from a number of foreign centers. Optimistic reports were circulated regarding the reparations conference at Paris, and these were a factor in the improvement. The firmness continued in yesterday's session, a number of issues going to appreciably higher levels. Prices on the Vienna Stock Exchange have continued almost unchanged in recent weeks, Czech and Hungarian mining shares alone showing a slight tendency to improvement. Rumors that certain Austrian banks intend to reduce dividends have caused some nervousness in recent dealings.

Steady progress is being made by the Experts' Committee on Reparations under the able chairmanship of Owen D. Young, notwithstanding the immense variety and difficulty of the problems faced by the fourteen experts. The sessions of the Committee were begun in Paris on Feb. 9, and more than a week was spent in an exposition by the German delegates of the economic conditions within their country. The problem of procedure was thereafter studied by a subcommittee appointed for the purpose by Mr. Young, and a report was submitted by this "steering subcommittee" to the full committee late last week. It was made plain in dispatches from Paris that this report contained the elements of a plan for overcoming one of the most complicated of the problems before the experts, namely that of transfers. The German experts, according to unofficial intimations current in Paris, insisted upon retention of at least some of the transfer protection now accorded them under the Dawes Plan. On this plea, they were represented as having parried attempts to get them to name preliminary figures for actual payments under the proposed new schedule of payments. The plan evolved by the steering subcommittee was said to provide for division of the German annuities into two parts, one unprotected and unconditional, and the other benefiting by transfer protection. The full committee considered this tentative plan on Feb. 22 and referred it back to the subcommittee with instructions to complete the final draft of the plan for resubmission last Monday.

The full committee heard the report of the steering subcommittee, which is headed by Sir Josiah Stamp, on Monday morning. After a two-hour discussion the session was adjourned, and all work was turned back to the subcommittees, of which it appeared two more had been formed in the meantime. One of these subcommittees was an "informal" one, formed some time during the second week of the meetings, according to a dispatch of Monday to the New York

Herald Tribune. It was said to have been formed in order to consider the problem of mobilization of German reparations bonds, and was therefore regarded as highly important. Lord Revelstoke, of Britain, was appointed chairman of this group, which included J. P. Morgan, Thomas W. Lamont, Dr. Carl Melchoir, Emile Moreau, Emile Francqui, Professor Fulvio Suvitch and Kengo Mori. It was officially announced by the spokesman for the committee that another subcommittee had been formed to deal with deliveries in kind, Thomas N. Perkins, alternate for Mr. Young, being appointed chairman. Associated with Mr. Perkins on this subcommittee are Dr. Albert Voegler, Jean Parmentier and Camille Gutt. Formation of these three bodies means, the Herald Tribune dispatch asserted, "that virtually the whole weight of the reparations conference has been shifted to the shoulders of the subcommittees which will bear the brunt of having to outline and prepare all the details of revision of the present plan, and which will go to the whole committee only from time to time for consideration of suggestions."

Further plenary sessions of the full committee are not expected until early next week, but in the meantime the three subcommittees have been meeting daily and getting on with their several problems, according to all reports. One development of the early part of this week which was considered of especial interest was the arrival in Paris of Montagu Norman, Governor of the Bank of England. It was definitely reported that Mr. Norman conferred with M. Moreau, Governor of the Bank of France, and with Dr. Schacht, President of the Reichsbank. The idea of a central clearing house in London for the payment of reparations was again mentioned in dispatches as under consideration in Paris. One suggestion was said to have been to the effect that "commercialization" of the reparations bonds be placed on an annual basis, a certain amount to be floated for each year the proposed new plan will run. That commercialization is under lively discussion was indicated in a dispatch of Thursday to the New York Times, which said "The American bankers serving on the Experts' Committee desire it to be known that the plans do not involve danger of the American market being flooded with German bonds. Far from agreeing to any scheme which would overstep the limits set by skilled caution, they emphasize that they will agree to no plan which would strain what is interpreted as the probable absorption limit of the investment market of the United States for securities."

The national observance of the anniversary of Washington's birth on Friday of last week was marked by a notable declaration on American foreign policy, delivered by President Coolidge in the course of an address at the commencement exercises at George Washington University. Mr. Coolidge asserted in effect that American foreign relations have rarely been more satisfactory than they are at present, no unsettled problem existing between this government and any European nation with the exception of Russia, while relations with the nations of Central and South America and those bordering on the Pacific are equally cordial and friendly. "The governments are friendly and the people and press should be friendly," Mr. Coolidge asserted. "The respect and confidence of European

governments is especially evidenced by the unanimous request, not to say insistence, that citizens of the United States should contribute their assistance and counsel in the effort to make a final adjustment of the problem of reparations." The speech was accepted as the farewell address of President Coolidge, giving his views of his administration's accomplishments in composing foreign disputes.

"I should like the people of the United States to know that at the present time there are no questions of importance awaiting settlement between our government and any of the European governments with which we have relations," Mr. Coolidge said. "Our government is on the most cordial and friendly terms with all of them. It is possible to say of our foreign relations at the present time that they have rarely been in a more happy condition. The uncertainties which existed south of the Rio Grande have been very much relieved. The domestic disorders in Central America are being adjusted with a satisfaction that is almost universal. Even the mouths of those who would rather criticize us than have us do right have been stopped. The recent Pan-American Congress held in Washington exhibited a spirit of friendliness and good-will which was most gratifying. Competent and experienced observers have assured me that our relations with South America are on the most satisfactory basis that they have been for twenty-five years. On the far side of the Pacific our situation is equally satisfactory. We have no important unadjusted problem with the government of any European nation, with the exception of Russia. Outside of that country, all the issues that arose, even out of the World War, have been adjusted."

The occasion of a Washington's birthday celebration in the capital was also taken by Sir Esme Howard, the British Ambassador, to utter sentiments of the greatest friendliness for the United States and optimism regarding the relations between London and Washington. Sir Esme quoted at length from a speech made by Sir Austen Chamberlain late in January, in which the British Foreign Secretary asserted that Britain "had no nearer and dearer friendship than her friendship with the United States." The Ambassador also gave unstinted praise to the Kellogg Pact, which he termed "an immense step forward toward the ultimate goal of universal peace." "This treaty has made an incalculable difference in world affairs, though this is not yet generally realized," he added. "Formerly there was nothing unmoral in going to war. A country which took up arms might be doing something foolish, might be doing something worthy of blame, but it was not necessarily committing an immoral action, it was not violating a pledge given to the rest of the world. Now, whatever other grounds there may be to justify such action, a government which goes to war will be branded by world opinion as a breaker of oaths, as false to the promise it has solemnly given. That is the true meaning of the Kellogg Pact, and if public opinion has any influence at all, that pact must weigh heavily in the balance for the cause of peace. It is a factor which will grow in importance and influence as the years go by."

A considerable stir was caused throughout Europe this week by the publication in the *Utrechtsch Dagblad*, a leading provincial paper of the Netherlands,

of the provisions of an alleged secret Franco-Belgian military convention concluded in Brussels in 1920. Under the terms of the convention, the Dutch journal asserted last Sunday, France and Belgium would be obliged to make common cause in the event that either was at war with Germany or with any power assisted by Germany. The articles of the alleged treaty, as published, provide that both nations shall mobilize against Germany immediately after a cause for invoking the treaty has been established according to international usage, and that each shall undertake a vigorous offensive, compelling Germany to fight at once both north and south of the common front. One of the articles was said to commit Belgium to mobilize a minimum of 600,000 men, and France a minimum of 1,200,000 men. The newspaper charged further that interpretations were arrived at in 1927 which contain references to Holland and the possibility of war operations in Dutch territory. The interpretations were said to speak also of eventual British cooperation with the Franco-Belgian forces.

The existence of a military convention of the kind described in the *Utrechtsch Dagblad* was promptly denied on the following day both in Paris and in Brussels. It was explained in both capitals that an accord had been reached in 1920, and duly registered with the League of Nations, which implied an exchange of views between the respective general staffs. In Paris it was intimated that one of the many military schemes formulated by army officers for the defense of their country may have fallen into the hands of the Dutch journal, but such documents were declared to have no official standing. Foreign Minister Hymans, of Belgium, denied the authenticity of the document as published. Brussels dispatches indicated that the agreement concerns only the possibility of aggressive action by Germany. In London, an official and emphatic denial was promptly issued at the British Foreign Office of the intimations that Britain might cooperate in any such alleged military movements. This denial was made on behalf of the entire British government, and it was augmented, according to Berlin reports, by a diplomatic communication to the German government in which the existence of any such understanding between the British and Belgian general staffs was denied. German officials maintained a reserved attitude regarding the "revelations," Berlin dispatches said, but the German press was aroused to a high pitch of indignation.

The British position was further clarified by an interpretation in the House of Commons, Wednesday, in which Godfrey Locker-Lampson, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, assured Parliament that Great Britain would enter into no military agreement with any other power that would in any way be contrary to her obligations to Germany under the Locarno Treaty. When questioned regarding the reports of British connection with the alleged military convention, Mr. Locker-Lampson started his reply by explaining that Sir Austen Chamberlain, the Foreign Secretary, was kept at home by an indisposition. "Apart from the Treaty of Locarno," he said, "no agreement involving a military commitment has been concluded since the war between this country and Belgium, nor is any military agreement or understanding in existence between the British general staff and that of any foreign country. No British military attache at

Brussels has on any occasion even discussed the question."

Increasing unemployment in Great Britain is again lifting this troublesome problem into high prominence, the more so in view of the approaching national elections in which the respective relief plans of the Conservatives, Liberals and Laborites are expected to play a great part. The most recent official figures published by the British Ministry of Labor show that on Jan. 21 there were 1,458,000 unemployed among the 11,880,000 registered work people of Britain, or 12.3%. This compares with 11.2% a month earlier and with 10.7% a year ago. The largest percentage of unemployed among the registered work people since the war was 23.1% in June, 1921, while the largest of the past four years was 14.6% in June, 1926, when the general strike was in progress. The smallest percentage since the war was 1.1 in March, 1920, and the smallest in the past four years was 9.1 in April, 1926, a month before the general strike. The last named figure represented unemployment of 996,645 of the then registered work people. In a London cable of Feb. 26 to the *New York Times*, it is remarked that "the strike, in the estimation of Chancellor of the Exchequer Winston Churchill, inflicted a loss of revenue of \$400,000,000, and now it is clear that the country, even after two years of industrial peace, never has recovered from this staggering blow. It may well be that three or even four years of common sense are required to balance the nine months' folly of a stoppage in the coal mines, which continued long after the general strike was ended."

The policy of the present Conservative Government, like that of its Labor predecessor, has been based largely upon efforts to find a solution of this distressing problem. The "derating" scheme recently introduced has for its chief aim the relief of productive industry, in the belief that the expected improvement will make possible the absorption of many unemployed. Miners, who have been particularly hard hit by unemployment, have been taught other trades as quickly as possible and transferred to industrial areas where conditions seemed to warrant their ready absorption. Emigration to the Dominions has been fostered and relief attempted by extensive public undertakings. Figures made public in London this week would seem to indicate that the relief afforded by public works has been of small consequence. "It is estimated," the *Times* dispatch said, "that the expenditure of \$5,000,000 gives direct employment to only 2,000 men on road work for one year. The Unemployment Grants Committee estimates that during five and a half years they have sanctioned the expenditure of \$520,000,000 and provided directly the equivalent of one year's work for 330,000 men. Under housing schemes the expenditure of \$375,000,000 gave employment for 105,000 men for one year, while the schemes sponsored by the Ministry of Agriculture, costing \$6,500,000 in six years, provided the equivalent of one year's work to only 11,200 men. It is apparent from these figures that relief schemes demand colossal financial effort and produce comparatively small results, even when allowance is made for employment indirectly created and for the material and moral assets produced. In effect, by depleting the national exchequer, it is now realized that relief schemes are more likely in themselves to create un-

employment, and the public is waiting with anxiety to know what the next move by the government will be."

Thousands of Britain's unemployed joined forces over the last week-end in one of their spectacular periodical demonstrations. From Scottish and English industrial centers, they began to march over all roads toward London, tramping the highways cheerfully. After marching a distance the individuals would drop out, their places being taken by additional recruits, who in turn would tramp along for a while. In this way several thousands, mainly from the capital itself, proceeded to Trafalgar Square in London, which is the famous rendezvous for all public causes. Labor leaders who greeted them voiced the grievances of the marchers, and again urged the government to take active steps to solve the problem. A number of the "out-of-works" gathered again at the House of Commons on Wednesday and clamored unavailingly for an interview with Winston Churchill, the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Two of them gained admission to the House, and created a disturbance. In reply to questions from Labor and Liberal members, Sir Arthur Steel Maitland, the Minister of Labor, observed that the field of employment which could be thrown open by public expenditure was limited. "It is far better," he said, "to try and get men working at their own trades again, as we are trying to do by the electricity act, derating and safeguarding." He ascribed the unemployment situation largely to lowering of the country's purchasing power and suspension of capital replacements induced by the general strike troubles in 1926. Nevertheless, he added, compared with five years ago, 600,000 more persons are actually working and wages are up 7%. "At the end of the war," Sir Arthur remarked, "this country was faced with greater dislocation of its national industrial existence than any other country that took part in the conflict and at the same time had to face an addition to its working population of anything from 1,000,000 to 1,200,000."

In Germany, also, unemployment is becoming an increasingly serious problem, although the aspects differ from those prevalent in Great Britain. The difficulty in the Reich is mostly that of seasonal variations, which are exceptionally severe. The official tabulations of the Berlin Government indicate that at the end of January, workmen entirely unemployed made up 19.4% of the labor union membership. A year ago the percentage was 11.4. In the so-called "seasonal occupations," 58.4% were fully unemployed, while in non-seasonal trades, which depend upon the general state of business, 10.3% were out of work. Difficulties probably will be encountered with the new unemployment insurance system in Germany, according to a Berlin report of Feb. 22 to the New York "Times," as the premiums are expected to prove insufficient to meet the necessities of the situation. The unemployment insurance account for November showed an actual deficit, the dispatch said, and since then unemployment has trebled.

France, on the other hand, remains virtually without any unemployment, proving in this respect, according to recent dispatches, the "economic enigma of Europe." Government officials, questioned by a Canadian press representative, gave the explanation that France produces more cheaply than England, that French workmen are less controlled by

trades unions, and that transfers are more readily made from one class of employment to another. It was pointed out also that France has within her borders large bodies of foreign workers who, it is claimed, act as a sort of safety valve in case of any general depression in industry. In the six years ended Jan. 1 1926, more than 1,200,000 foreign workers entered France from other Continental countries, of whom 287,000 were subsequently repatriated. Two other causes frequently adduced to explain French freedom from unemployment are the relatively slight increase in population from year to year, and the great number of small land holdings, to which the French peasants adhere with great tenacity. There is in France very little of the heavy transference from agriculture to industry that is taking place at present in all the more highly industrialized countries.

Sanguinary fighting has again begun in China as the result of an uprising on the Shantung Peninsula engineered by Chang Tsung-chang, erstwhile Governor of Shantung, who was driven out of that province by the southern Nationalists last year. The former war lord of Shantung had been a refugee in the Japanese concession at Dairen since last summer, but returned to Chefoo, at the tip of the Peninsula, in a specially chartered steamer two weeks ago. A revolt of about 3,000 former Peking soldiers, who had been mustered into the Nationalist armies, aided the plans of the insurgents, and the first clash was reported to have taken place Feb. 22 between loyal Nationalist troops and anti-Nationalists, about fifteen miles west of Chefoo. The American light cruiser Trenton was ordered to Chefoo from Manila, at the request of Leroy Webber, American Consul in Chefoo, who considered naval protection for American citizens there desirable. The Nationalist forces, said to be greatly outnumbered, were reported victorious in the clashes, because of superior arms. Reports to the diplomatic corps in Peking indicated that about 70,000 men all told were engaged in the fighting. Authorities of the Nationalist Government at Nanking and Shanghai made plain their belief that Japan was responsible for the revolt at Shantung. "Chinese authorities," a Foreign Office spokesman was represented as saying last Sunday, "have gathered conclusive evidence that Tokio aided Chang Tsung-chang's departure from Dairen, assisting him to launch an anti-Nationalist movement at Shantung." It was pointed out again that the numerous issues between China and Japan growing out of the success of the Nationalists in consolidating the country under one rule, still remain unsettled despite the protracted negotiations at Shanghai. Wholesale looting was reported in the vicinity of Chefoo. Trouble was also reported in the interior province of Honan. The whole situation is admittedly precarious, with an additional element of uncertainty introduced by the movements of the powerful General Feng Yu-hsiang, who is reported proceeding to Chefoo for the purpose of "reclaiming Shantung for the Nationalists." The official news agency of the Nanking Nationalist Government announced yesterday that the Foreign Office had protested to the Japanese Government against its alleged connivance in the disorders in Shantung.

Bandits in Mexico late last week seized for ransom and then murdered two Americans, J. M. Un-

derwood and C. C. Aisthorpe, who were employees of the Guanajuato Reduction and Mines Company. The mine where the kidnapping took place is known as the Bustos Mine, which is located about 20 miles from the city of Guanajuato, capital of the State of the same name. Federal troops were promptly dispatched in pursuit of the bandits. United States Ambassador Dwight W. Morrow called at the Foreign Office in Mexico City, Monday, and made formal representations. He was informed, according to Mexico City dispatches, that President Portes Gil had ordered special detachments of troops to make a thorough search for the slayers and to submit them to summary trial and punishment when found. Other reports of the past week from Mexico City have indicated continued progress in the efforts to place the governmental finances on a sound basis. Luis Montes de Oca, the Minister of Finance, announced on Feb. 21, that the Mexican Treasury has completed payment of upward of 1,000,000 pesos (about \$500,000), overdue on accounts for merchandise supplied to the government, and in the course of this year will pay a further 9,000,000 pesos (\$4,500,000) to relieve the national authorities of liabilities which in some instances have been pending since 1914. The accounts will be completely liquidated by means of ten monthly instalments, as from February this year, Senor de Oca stated. "The foregoing measures," he added, "may be considered as essential steps prior to solution of the general problem of public indebtedness in such manner that future receipts will permit the payment of full service, interest and amortization, on the different sections composing the national public debt."

A compact whereby reciprocal permission is given commercial aircraft to fly over the Panama Canal Zone and over Colombian territory was concluded in Washington last Saturday by Secretary of State Frank B. Kellogg and Dr. Enrique Olaya, Minister of Colombia. Identical notes were exchanged by Mr. Kellogg and Dr. Olaya in which it was provided that such commercial flying is to be subject to the respective governmental regulations of the United States and Colombia. "It is understood," the notes state, "that the two governments agree and will endeavor to give the greatest possible facilities to aircraft in international commercial communication service in order that they may land on land or water, fuel and carry out the other services." The agreement, it is explained in a Washington dispatch to the New York "Times," follows an executive order issued by President Coolidge last week defining the rights of commercial aviators in the Canal Zone. All aviators, American or foreign, must obtain permission to enter the zone and must follow designated air routes. The agreement will make it possible for the Scandta Company, now operating from Bogota to the sea-coast of Colombia, to extend its air service over the Panama Canal. It also clears the way for future United States airways down the west coast of South America.

There have been no changes this week in the discount rates of any of the European central banks, though the National Bank of Java on Monday raised its rate from 4 to 4½%. Rates continue at 6½% in Germany and Austria; 6% in Italy; 5½% in Great Britain, Norway and Spain; 5% in Denmark; 4½% in Holland and Sweden; 4% in Belgium, and 3½%

in France and Switzerland. London open market discounts for both short bills and long bills remain unchanged at 5¼@5 5-16%. Money on call in London was 5¼% on Wednesday but down to 3¼% yesterday. At Paris open market discounts remain at 3 7-16% and in Switzerland at 3¾%.

This week's Bank of England statement discloses a further increase in gold holdings of £404,579. This brings the total up to £151,255,517 which compares with £157,249,908 for this week last year and with £150,115,074 in the corresponding period in 1927. "Note circulation," the only other item to show an increase, advanced £435,000. "Reserves" therefore decreased £30,000. "Public Deposits" dropped £1,109,000, and "Other Deposits" £9,126,000. This latter consists of "Bankers Accounts" and of "Other Accounts" both of which showed decreases, namely: £8,654,000 and £472,000 respectively. Loans on government securities fell £3,355,000 and those on other securities declined £6,801,000. "Other Securities" is composed of "Discounts and Advances" and "Securities." The former fell off £3,702,000 and the latter £3,099,000. The proportion of reserves to liabilities is 54.79%, it was 50.15% last week, and 38.33% the same week last year. The rate of discount remains 5½%. Below we show these items in tabular form for the past five years:

BANK OF ENGLAND'S COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

	1929.	1928.	1927.	1926.	1925.
	Feb. 27.	Feb. 29.	Mar. 1.	Mar. 2.	Mar. 3.
	£	£	£	£	£
Circulation.....	b352,253,000	135,350,000	137,588,645	141,720,585	124,826,765
Public deposits.....	13,967,000	10,139,000	9,643,302	13,546,250	9,825,224
Other deposits.....	93,701,000	98,508,000	109,530,114	106,038,295	119,104,913
Bankers' accounts.....	57,040,000	-----	-----	-----	-----
Other accounts.....	x 36,661,000	-----	-----	-----	-----
Government securities.....	42,976,000	30,683,000	32,267,560	38,015,328	43,606,830
Other securities.....	23,946,000	54,587,000	72,911,808	76,273,908	80,048,938
Disc. & advances.....	8,353,000	-----	-----	-----	-----
Securities.....	15,593,000	-----	-----	-----	-----
Reserve notes & coin.....	59,002,000	41,650,000	32,276,429	23,580,467	23,534,707
Gold and bullion.....	a151,225,000	157,249,908	150,115,074	145,551,052	128,611,472
Proportion of reserve to liabilities.....	54.97%	38.33%	27.08%	19.71%	18¼%
Bank rate.....	5½%	4½%	5%	5%	5%

a Includes, beginning with April 29 1925, £27,000,000 gold coin and bullion previously held as security for currency notes issued and which was transferred to the Bank of England on the British Government's decision to return to gold standard.

b Beginning with the statement for April 29 1925, includes £27,000,000 of Bank of England notes issued in return for the same amount of gold coin and bullion held up to that time in redemption account of currency note issue.

The Bank of France in its statement for the week of Feb. 23 reports a further decrease in note circulation of 114,000,000 francs, reducing the total to 62,505,465,950 francs, as against 62,619,465,950 francs last week and 63,101,465,950 francs two weeks ago. Creditor current accounts rose 791,000,000 francs and current accounts and deposits 1,184,000,000 francs. Gold holdings increased 11,009,527 francs, bringing the total up to 34,037,604,216 francs. French commercial bills discounted rose 1,266,000,000 francs, bills bought abroad 6,000,000 francs, while credit balances abroad dropped 256,087,465 francs, and advances against securities 62,000,000 francs. Below we furnish a comparison of various items of the Bank's return for the past three weeks:

BANK OF FRANCE'S COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

	Changes for Week. Francs.	Status as of		
		Feb. 23 1929. Francs.	Feb. 16 1929. Francs.	Jan. 9 1929. Francs.
Gold holdings.....Inc.	11,009,527	34,037,604,216	34,026,594,689	34,018,098,489
Credit bals. abr'd. Dec.	256,087,465	11,538,870,769	11,794,958,234	12,302,943,167
French commercial bills discounted Inc.	1,266,000,000	7,042,061,281	5,776,061,281	4,836,051,281
Bills bought abr'd. Inc.	6,000,000	18,286,970,680	18,280,970,680	18,131,970,680
Adv. agst. secur. Dec.	62,000,000	2,263,091,022	2,325,091,022	2,314,091,022
Note circulation...Dec.	114,000,000	62,505,465,950	62,619,465,950	63,101,465,950
Cred. curr. acct. Inc.	791,000,000	19,474,735,843	18,683,735,843	19,366,735,843
Curr. acct. & dep. Inc.	1,184,000,000	6,884,493,363	5,700,493,363	6,429,493,363



In its report for the third week of February, the Bank of Germany showed a further decrease in note circulation of 175,168,000 marks, reducing the total to 3,902,094,000 marks, as against 3,652,870,000 marks last year and 2,926,397,000 marks the year before. Other daily maturing obligations rose 105,525,000 marks and other liabilities 2,476,000 marks. On the asset side, gold and bullion increased 52,000 marks, bills of exchange and checks 24,781,000 marks, silver and other coin 6,811,000 marks, notes on other German banks 5,344,000 marks. Reserve in foreign currency dropped 1,220,000 marks, advances 39,817,000 marks and other assets 63,118,000 marks, while deposits abroad and investments remained unchanged. A comparison of the various items for the Bank's return for three years past is furnished below:

REICHSBANK'S COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

Changes for				
	Week.	Feb. 23 1929.	Feb. 22 1928.	Feb. 22 1927.
Assets—	Reichsmarks.	Reichsmarks.	Reichsmarks.	Reichsmarks.
Gold and bullion.....Inc.	52,000	2,728,962,000	1,886,263,000	1,834,003,000
Of which depos.abr'd.	Unchanged	85,626,000	83,532,000	93,007,000
Res've in for'n curr.....Dec.	1,220,000	99,134,000	295,088,000	182,715,000
Bills of exch. & checks.Inc.	24,781,000	1,471,350,000	1,830,712,000	1,247,967,000
Silver and other coin.....Inc.	6,811,000	132,175,000	83,515,000	142,749,000
Notes on oth.Ger.bks.Inc.	5,344,000	28,815,000	24,300,000	18,570,000
Advances.....Dec.	39,817,000	38,467,000	22,515,000	12,936,000
Investments.....	Unchanged	93,170,000	94,256,000	92,571,000
Other assets.....Dec.	63,118,000	481,459,000	506,243,000	616,482,000
<b>Liabilities—</b>				
Notes in circulation.....Dec.	175,168,000	3,902,094,000	3,652,870,000	2,926,397,000
Oth.daily matur.oblig.Inc.	105,525,000	572,696,000	620,189,000	653,469,000
Other liabilities.....Inc.	2,476,000	158,346,000	209,607,000	208,254,000

The New York money market manifested all the expected signs of month-end stringency this week, rates for demand loans rising from a start at 6½% Monday to a high of 10% Thursday, and then relaxing a little again in yesterday's final money market session of the week. The 6½% rate on Monday prevailed for only a short period, the figure rising rapidly to 9% after withdrawals by the banks of upwards of \$30,000,000. The higher rate attracted new funds and offerings were reported in the unofficial "street" market in the late afternoon at 8%. From an opening at 8% Tuesday, the rate was again advanced to 9%. Withdrawals were approximately \$25,000,000, and no concessions were reported in the outside market. An undeviating level of 8% was maintained for call loans on the Stock Exchange Wednesday, with some street trading at 7½%. Withdrawals were light. The session Thursday marked the end of the month, and the demand loan rate advanced from an opening at 8% to a close at 10%. With banks preparing to meet the month-end dividend and interest disbursements, withdrawals for the day were more than \$35,000,000. In yesterday's session renewals were fixed at 8%, and this rate was maintained throughout, with outside offerings reported at 7½%. Withdrawals by the banks were about \$15,000,000. Time money was quiet but firm all week at 7¾% for all maturities. Brokers' loans against stock and bond collateral reflected this week the resumption of bullish operations on the stock market, the total as of Wednesday evening rising \$30,000,000 over the previous week in the report of the New York Federal Reserve Bank. The weekly summary of gold movements through New York shows imports of \$59,000 and exports of \$325,000.

Dealing in detail with the call loan rates on the Stock Exchange from day to day, renewals on Monday were at 6½%, but with an advance in the rate for new loans to 9%. On Tuesday the renewal rate was 8%, and the rate for new loans 9%. On Wednes-

day all loans were at 8%, including renewals. On Thursday after renewals had been effected at 8%, the rate advanced to 10%. On Friday all loans were at 8%. Time loans were quoted at 7¾% for all maturities from thirty days to six months on every day of the week. Commercial paper has been firm with the market very narrow. Rates for names of choice character maturing in four to six months remained at 5½@5¾%. Names less well known now command 5¾@6%, with New England mill paper selling at 5¾%.

There has been no change this week in the rates for banks' and bankers' acceptances. The market continued firm with the bulk of the demand for the longer maturities. The posted rates of the American Acceptance Council have continued throughout the whole week at 5¼% bid and 5½% asked for bills running 30 days, 5⅜% bid and 5¼% asked for bills running 60 and 90 days, 5½% bid and 5¼% asked for 120 days, and 5⅝% bid and 5⅜% asked for 150 and 180 days. The Acceptance Council no longer gives the rate for call loans secured by bankers' acceptances, the rates varying widely. Open market rates for acceptances have also remained unchanged as follows:

SPOT DELIVERY.

	—180 Days—		—150 Days—		—120 Days—	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Prime eligible bills.....	5½	5¾	5½	5¾	5½	5¾
	—90 Days—		—60 Days—		—30 Days—	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Prime eligible bills.....	5½	5¾	5½	5¾	5½	5¾

FOR DELIVERY WITHIN THIRTY DAYS.

Eligible members banks.....	5½ bid
Eligible non-member banks.....	5¾ bid

Announcement was made yesterday (March 1) by the Federal Reserve Board at Washington that the discount rate of the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas had been raised from 4½% to 5% on all classes of paper and for all maturities. The advanced rate is made effective to-day (March 2). This is the first change in the rate of the Dallas Reserve Bank since May 7 1928, when it was increased from 4% to 4½%. There have been no other changes this week in Federal Reserve Bank rates. The following is the schedule of rates now in effect for the various classes of paper at the different Reserve banks:

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

Federal Reserve Bank.	Rate in Effect on Feb. 22.	Date Established.	Previous Rate.
Boston.....	5	July 19 1928	4½
New York.....	5	July 13 1928	4½
Philadelphia.....	5	July 26 1928	4½
Cleveland.....	5	Aug. 1 1928	4½
Richmond.....	5	July 13 1928	4½
Atlanta.....	5	July 14 1928	4½
Chicago.....	5	July 11 1928	4½
St. Louis.....	5	July 19 1928	4½
Minneapolis.....	4½	Apr. 25 1928	4
Kansas City.....	4½	June 7 1928	4
Dallas.....	5	Nov. 2 1929	4½
San Francisco.....	4½	June 2 1928	4

Sterling exchange has ruled on average a trifle lower than last week. The main features of the market are unchanged in all important respects from the past several weeks. Exchange continues dull and irregular, perhaps more so this week than usual, due largely to the fact that the New York Stock Exchange was closed on Friday, Washington's Birthday, and on Saturday last. Uncertainty continues as a result of the money market situation both here and abroad. The range this week has been from 4.84 13-16 to 4.85 for bankers' sight, compared with 4.84¾ to 4.85 last week. The range for cable transfers has been from 4.85 3-16 to 4.85 11-32, compared with 4.85 3-16 to 4.85 11-32 the previous week. The New

York money market is exercising a severe pull, not only on sterling but on most currencies. Rates are held just above the gold import point and while many believe that as the season advances the tone will become firmer regardless of money rates in New York, nevertheless the present figures, just above the gold import point, are due to the recent increase in the Bank of England rate of rediscount from  $4\frac{1}{2}\%$  to  $5\frac{1}{2}\%$ . It is doubtful if even this advance in the Bank of England's rate could alone keep sterling up, but the market is further supported by purchase of sterling exchange by banking authorities here with a view to supporting exchange. Official confirmation of such purchases is never obtainable until so long after they take place that they lose interest.

London bankers say that it is reasonable to assume that in exchange for the support lent to the American monetary authorities by the increase in the Bank of England rate of rediscount to  $5\frac{1}{2}\%$  an agreement may have been reached for a renewal of the old arrangement whereby sterling bills are purchased by the Federal Reserve Bank. There can be no doubt that sterling is receiving official support in some form, as it could not withstand, as it does, even now, the present pull exercised by the magnetism of high money rates in New York. Formerly when the Bank of England rate underwent an increase of a full 1% funds were strongly attracted to London. This does not seem to be so much the case now and there is every evidence that the demand for dollars is strong in London and at most of the Continental centers. Much dissatisfaction is expressed in business circles in London with regard to the increase in the bank rate in the belief that the marking up was altogether too drastic.

In some quarters it is even intimated that the rate cannot be maintained at  $5\frac{1}{2}\%$  for long without injury to general business in Great Britain and the expectation is entertained that the rate may be reduced to 5% in deference to these opinions. Surely if such a reduction is made, the sterling rate cannot be maintained without official support of the Bank of England either directly or through its foreign central bank correspondents. The London security market, however, is talking of an increase in the rate to  $6\frac{1}{2}\%$ . It cannot be gainsaid that while New York continues to exert a pull on foreign funds adverse to sterling quotations, money is so much firmer since the marking up of the Bank of England rate of rediscount that considerable Continental funds are seeking employment in London at more remunerative rates. Holland, Switzerland, France, and the Scandinavian countries are, it is believed, employing part of their surplus funds in the London market. This inflow, however, makes the Bank of England's task of protecting its gold holdings more difficult, as it tends to lower money rates in London. The opinion is expressed in some quarters that the demand for credit will continue on this side for so long and to such an extent that all the European countries will be hard pressed to maintain their gold holdings and it is even thought that a very large proportion of the American gold exports to Europe during the past year will be redomiciled on this side. While such uncertainties attach to the credit situation, foreign exchange traders are unwilling to take a technical position with respect to sterling.

This week the Bank of England shows an increase in gold holdings of £404,579. On Monday the Bank

of England sold £13,741 in gold bars. On Tuesday the Bank bought £413,100 in gold bars and on Wednesday sold £3,439 in gold bars. On Thursday the Bank bought £1,681 in gold bars and sold £15,472 in gold bars, and exported £2,000 in sovereigns. On Friday the Bank bought £2,056 in gold bars and exported £5,000 in sovereigns. At the Port of New York the gold movement for the week Feb. 21-Feb. 27, inclusive, as reported by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, consisted of imports of \$59,000 chiefly from Latin America. The exports were \$325,000, of which \$260,000 were shipped to Java, \$52,000 to Germany, and \$13,000 to India. The Federal Reserve Bank reported no change in gold earmarked for foreign account. There was no gold movement either to or from Canada. Canadian exchange continues to rule at a severe discount. Montreal funds this week ruled generally between 13-32 and 17-32 of 1% discount. Business conditions in Canada are more prosperous than at any time in the history of the Dominion and money is in full employment there. Canadian funds are at a discount partly because Canada has for a number of years been importing from the United States in disproportionately large amounts, but a chief factor in the weakness at this time is the transfer of Canadian funds to the New York money market. At present rates gold should move from Montreal to New York in order to correct the extreme discount on Canadian funds, but the Canadian banks and government seem averse to the export of gold. Gold shipments from Canada to New York of approximately \$60,000,000, it is believed, would be required before Montreal funds could be quoted at par.

Referring to day-to-day rates, sterling on Saturday last was nominally quoted, as the market was more than ordinarily dull, owing to the fact that the New York Stock Exchange was closed from Friday (Washington's Birthday) until Monday. Bankers' sight was  $4.84\frac{7}{8}@4.85$ , cable transfers  $4.85\ 9-32@4.85\ 5-16$ . On Monday the market was dull and steady. The range was  $4.84\ 27-32@4.85$  for bankers' sight and  $4.85\ 9-32@4.85\ 11-32$  for cable transfers. On Tuesday the tone was easier. Bankers' sight was  $4.84\ 13-16@4.85$ ; cable transfers  $4.85\frac{1}{4}@4.85\ 5-16$ . On Wednesday the market was irregular and dull. The range was  $4.84\ 13-16@4.85$  for bankers' sight and  $4.85\frac{1}{4}@4.85\frac{3}{8}$  for cable transfers. On Thursday sterling was under pressure. The range was  $4.84\ 13-16@4.84\ 15-16$  for bankers' sight and  $4.85\ 3-16@4.85\ 11-32$  for cable transfers. On Friday the range was  $4.84\ 13-16@4.85$  for bankers' sight and  $4.85\frac{1}{4}@4.85\ 5-16$  for cable transfers. Closing quotations on Friday were  $4.84\ 15-16$  for demand and  $4.85\ 5-16$  for cable transfers. Commercial sight bills finished at  $4.84\frac{3}{4}$ ; 60-day bills at  $4.80\ 1-16$ ; 90-day bills at  $4.77\ 15-16$ ; documents for payment (60 days) at  $4.80\ 1-16$ , and seven-day grain bills at  $4.84$ . Cotton and grain for payment closed at  $4.84\frac{3}{4}$ .

The Continental exchanges have been dull and irregular, as during several weeks past, and this week they are generally lower. French francs were particularly weak at one time, due to the transfer of French funds to both the London and New York markets. Bankers say that the Bank of France has been a seller of both sterling and dollar exchange for the past several weeks with a view to maintaining the franc rate. On Feb. 2 the Bank of France holdings of sight balances abroad were approximately 12,435,000,000

francs. This week the Bank of France sight balances abroad were reduced by 256,000,000 francs and show a reduction since Feb. 2 of approximately 897,000,000 francs. The total sight balances abroad stand at 11,538,000,000 francs and constitute an effective barrier of protection for French gold holdings. The opinion is nevertheless expressed in many quarters that if money rates continue nearly as firm as they now are in New York and if credit demands here are not greatly reduced, the Bank of France will find it difficult to maintain these sight balances and may lose gold to New York unless central banks arrive at some plan for conserving the European gold stock, regardless of the pressure on exchange.

German marks are slightly easier and money has begun to tighten in Berlin. There is no longer a superabundance of day money. Monthly rates have risen fractionally and the private discount rate has been advanced. Private discounts are hard to obtain under 6%. Italian lire have ruled on average slightly lower this week, due largely to a diminution in the flow of funds from this side to the Italian security markets. Exchange on Czechoslovakia while of relatively minor importance in the New York market, is of especial interest this week because of the announcement by the Governor of the Czech National Bank that the adoption of the gold standard will be effected in the near future. Since 1922 the Government has kept the rate stable at about 2.96 $\frac{1}{4}$ . On Jan. 1 complete freedom was restored to the foreign exchange market, but with hardly any effect on the rate. Since the crown has been actually, if not legally, stabilized for some time, no revalorization will be necessary, and legal stabilization on return to the gold standard will take place at about present levels. Charles S. Dewey, American financial adviser to Poland, is expected to make a report on the economic condition of Poland some time this month. No details have been revealed, but it is probable that the document will show a successful working of the Polish stabilization plan and the apparent balancing of the budget.

The London check rate on Paris closed at 124.23 on Friday of this week, against 124.28 on Thursday of last week. In New York sight bills on the French centre finished at 3.90 $\frac{3}{8}$  on Friday, against 3.90 5-16 on Thursday a week ago, cable transfers at 3.90 $\frac{5}{8}$ , against 3.90 9-16 and commercial sight bills at 3.90 1-16 against 3.90. Antwerp belgas finished at 13.88 $\frac{1}{4}$  for checks and 13.89 for cable transfers, as against 13.88 $\frac{3}{4}$  and 13.89 $\frac{1}{2}$  on Thursday of last week. Final quotations for Berlin marks were 23.72 for checks and 23.73 for cable transfers, in comparison with 23.72 $\frac{1}{2}$  and 23.73 $\frac{1}{2}$  a week earlier. Italian lire closed at 5.23 $\frac{1}{2}$  for bankers' sight bills and at 5.23 $\frac{3}{4}$  for cable transfers, as against 5.23 15-16 and 5.24 3-16. Austrian schillings closed at 14.05 on Friday of this week, against 14.07 on Thursday of last week. Exchange on Czechoslovakia finished at 2.96 $\frac{1}{4}$ , against 2.96 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; on Bucharest at 0.60, against 0.59 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; on Poland at 11.25, against 11.25, and on Finland at 2.52, against 2.52. Greek exchange closed at 1.29 $\frac{1}{4}$  for checks and 1.29 $\frac{1}{2}$  for cable transfers, against 1.29 and 1.29 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

The exchanges on the countries neutral during the war have been fractionally higher this week with a few exceptions. Holland guilders have inclined to weakness at times. Guilder cables have sold down as low as 40.05, which compares with the high this year of 40.17 $\frac{3}{4}$ , and with dollar parity of 40.20. The

weakness in the guilder is due largely to the demand in Amsterdam for dollars, sterling, and marks, as excess Dutch funds find more lucrative employment in outside markets. In view of the guilder exchange position, bankers think it highly probable that the Bank of the Netherlands may increase its rediscount rate or take other measures to prevent gold withdrawals. While the Scandinavian exchanges are extremely dull, they have been steady and seem little influenced by the credit situation either here or in their nearer markets. Conditions in Norway, which have been depressed for a long time, beginning in 1920, are showing marked improvement, and the country is on a sounder basis, although a number of obstacles remain. Some municipalities are facing difficulties, but in the main the contraction of new debts has ceased and a good beginning has been made in the clearing up of old engagements. Public administration of banks is now practically at an end, since a number of institutions so controlled have been liquidated and others reorganized. Spanish pesetas are again sharply down, owing to the many unfavorable reports coming from Spain despite a wall of censorship. Nothing is heard in the market of the workings of the foreign exchange committee in Madrid. Pesetas have been sold heavily this week in nearly all markets.

Bankers' sight on Amsterdam finished on Friday at 40.03 $\frac{1}{4}$ , against 40.03 on Thursday of last week; cable transfers at 40.05 $\frac{1}{4}$ , against 40.05, and commercial sight bills at 40.00, against 39.99. Swiss francs closed at 19.22 $\frac{1}{2}$  for bankers' sight bills and at 19.23 $\frac{1}{2}$  for cable transfers, in comparison with 19.22 $\frac{1}{4}$  and 19.23 $\frac{1}{4}$  a week earlier. Copenhagen checks finished at 26.65 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and cable transfers at 26.67, against 26.65 and 26.66 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Checks on Sweden closed at 26.71, and cable transfers at 26.72 $\frac{1}{2}$ , against 26.71 $\frac{1}{2}$  and 26.73, while checks on Norway finished at 26.66 and cable transfers at 26.67 $\frac{1}{2}$ , against 26.65 $\frac{1}{2}$  and 26.67. Spanish pesetas closed at 15.29 for checks and 15.30 for cable transfers, which compares with 15.44 and 15.45 a week earlier.

The South American exchanges are little changed from the past few weeks. Quotations are for the most part nominal, although exchange on Buenos Aires has been slightly more active. The improvement in the peso is due in large measure to the cessation of the strike of dock workers and chauffeurs. If labor troubles are not resumed exchange on Buenos Aires should firm up steadily from now on, as the export season is well under way and is expected to be more prosperous than ever. Argentine paper pesos closed on Friday at 42.08 for checks, as compared with 42.08 on Thursday of last week, and at 42.13 for cable transfers, against 42.13. Brazilian milreis finished at 11.87 for checks and at 11.90 for cable transfers, against 11.90 and 11.93. Chilean exchange closed at 12 1-16 for checks and 12 $\frac{1}{8}$  for cable transfers, against 12 1-16 and 12 $\frac{1}{8}$ , and Peru at 4.00 for checks and 4.01 for cable transfers, against 4.00 and 4.01.

The Far Eastern exchanges have reflected the renewed difficulties among the Chinese war lords and the possibility of further impediments to good feeling between Japan and China. The Chinese exchanges are slightly higher as a result of fractional improvement in silver prices, but there seems to have been no marked increase in Chinese takings of silver.

Japanese yen have been noticeably depressed. The situation with regard to yen exchange has reached a point where it is thought that official support will be required. Such support will probably take the form of the sale of sterling and dollar bills. During the past week considerable sales of sterling bills were reported from Japanese sources. It is certain that Japan will not permit the export of gold in order to effect an improvement in yen exchange. Gold holdings of the Government are approximately 1,190,000,000 yen, of which 108,000,000 yen are held abroad. Japanese bankers are confronted with a difficult situation. Due to industrial depression, money in Tokio is extremely cheap and large amounts are finding their way to New York and London, where rates are attractive. This, of course, results in depression of yen exchange at a time when it was hoped to keep the rate strong for stabilization purposes. For the first few days in January yen were quoted around 46. The average price this week was around 44.89, which compares with normal par of 49.85. Closing quotations for yen checks Friday were 44 $\frac{3}{4}$ @44 $\frac{1}{8}$ , against 45 $\frac{1}{8}$ @45 $\frac{3}{8}$  on Thursday of last week. Hong Fong closed at 48 $\frac{1}{8}$ @49 $\frac{1}{4}$ , against 48.65@48 $\frac{7}{8}$ ; Shanghai at 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ @62 11-16, against 61 $\frac{7}{8}$ @62 $\frac{1}{8}$ ; Manila at 49 $\frac{3}{4}$ , against 49 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; Singapore at 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ @56 9-16, against 56 $\frac{3}{8}$ @56 9-16; Bombay at 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ , against 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and Calcutta at 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ , against 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

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 ACTS OF 1922. FEB. 23 1929 TO MAR. 1 1929, INCLUSIVE.

Country and Monetary Unit.	Noon Buying Rate for Cable Transfers to New York, Value in United States Money.					
	Feb. 23.	Feb. 25.	Feb. 26.	Feb. 27.	Feb. 28.	Mar. 1.
<b>EUROPE—</b>						
Austria, schilling	.140546	.140518	.140602	.140532	.140513	.140526
Belgium, belga	.138873	.138871	.138905	.138895	.138876	.138878
Bulgaria, lev	.007198	.007193	.007213	.007209	.007222	.007222
Czechoslovakia, krone	.029636	.029636	.029625	.029613	.029612	.029612
Denmark, krone	.266637	.266626	.266631	.266618	.266607	.266590
England, pound sterling	4.852760	4.852773	4.852434	4.852812	4.852514	4.852288
Finland, markka	.025169	.025168	.025168	.025168	.025167	.025172
France, franc	.039049	.039064	.039065	.039058	.039051	.039054
Germany, reichsmark	.237327	.237325	.237301	.237275	.237275	.237267
Greece, drachma	.012916	.012916	.012917	.012916	.012918	.012911
Holland, guilder	.400469	.400521	.400540	.400509	.400473	.400474
Hungary, pengo	.174278	.174253	.174246	.174285	.174256	.174256
Italy, lira	.032377	.032368	.032361	.032361	.032363	.032372
Norway, krone	.266636	.266646	.266632	.266642	.266647	.266639
Poland, zloty	.112137	.111963	.111968	.111955	.111859	.111968
Portugal, escudo	.044120	.044020	.044120	.044060	.044080	.044120
Rumania, leu	.005980	.005975	.005979	.005977	.005971	.005965
Spain, peseta	.154336	.153786	.154000	.152542	.151700	.152745
Sweden, krona	.267215	.267207	.267205	.267195	.267210	.267178
Switzerland, franc	.192303	.192304	.192313	.192313	.192304	.192304
Yugoslavia, dinar	.017570	.017568	.017570	.017567	.017569	.017567
<b>ASIA—</b>						
<b>China—</b>						
Cheloo tael	.636666	.643750	.645833	.645208	.642083	.642791
Hankow tael	.632500	.636875	.639062	.637556	.638750	.640156
Shang tael	.618571	.621071	.623000	.621964	.624107	.623839
Tientsin tael	.652083	.655833	.658333	.657705	.657916	.660208
Hong Kong dollar	.485446	.486428	.489160	.488035	.489196	.488767
Mexican dollar	.444250	.446750	.449000	.448500	.448800	.449000
Tientsin or Pelyang dollar	.445000	.447916	.449583	.448750	.449166	.449583
Yuan dollar	.440000	.444583	.446250	.445416	.445833	.446250
India, rupee	.364145	.363575	.363743	.363635	.363592	.363635
Japan, yen	.450628	.449687	.449605	.449000	.448962	.448078
Singapore (S.S.) dollar	.559791	.561125	.561125	.561041	.561125	.561041
<b>NORTH AMER.—</b>						
Canada, dollar	.995810	.995927	.995095	.995004	.994913	.994724
Cuba, peso	1.000466	1.000528	1.000468	1.000557	1.000526	1.000526
Mexico, peso	.483500	.484133	.484333	.485169	.484800	.484400
Newfoundland, dollar	.993153	.993325	.992343	.992468	.992375	.992056
<b>SOUTH AMER.—</b>						
Argentina, peso (gold)	.956261	.956468	.956403	.956348	.956325	.956492
Brazil, milreals	.119086	.119070	.119113	.119052	.119015	.118920
Chile, peso	.120505	.120338	.120502	.120605	.120603	.120601
Uruguay, peso	1.024744	1.024738	1.024533	1.024783	1.024188	1.023728
Colombia, peso	.970900	.970900	.970900	.970900	.970900	.970900

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 in the Clearing House institutions. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York was creditor at the Clearing House each day as follows:

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

Saturday, Feb. 23.	Monday, Feb. 25.	Tuesday, Feb. 26.	Wednesday, Feb. 27.	Thursd'y, Feb. 28.	Friday, Mar. 1.	Aggregate for Week.
\$ 137,000,000	\$ 112,000,000	\$ 124,000,000	\$ 153,000,000	\$ 174,600,000	\$ 176,000,000	Cr. \$76,000,000

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

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

Banks of	February 28 1929.			March 1 1928.		
	Gold.	Silver.	Total.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
England	£ 151,255,517	£ —	£ 151,255,517	£ 157,249,908	£ —	£ 157,249,908
France a	179,989,868	(d)	179,989,868	221,753,269	13,717,023	235,470,292
Germany b	136,448,100	c994,600	137,442,700	90,136,550	994,600	91,131,150
Spain	102,372,000	28,283,000	130,655,000	104,305,000	27,816,000	132,121,000
Italy	54,640,000	—	54,640,000	49,288,000	—	49,288,000
Netherl'ds	36,213,000	1,854,000	38,067,000	36,268,000	2,291,000	38,559,000
Nat'l Belg.	25,888,000	1,268,000	27,156,000	21,217,000	1,243,000	22,460,000
Switzerl'd.	19,281,000	1,819,000	21,100,000	17,307,000	2,526,000	19,833,000
Sweden	13,090,000	—	13,090,000	12,968,000	—	12,968,000
Denmark	9,595,000	468,000	10,063,000	10,109,000	641,000	10,750,000
Norway	8,159,000	—	8,159,000	8,180,000	—	8,180,000

Total week 736,931,485 34,686,600 771,618,085 728,781,727 49,228,623 778,010,350  
Prev. week 731,144,680 34,717,600 765,862,280 729,467,882 49,177,623 778,645,505

a These are the gold holdings of the Bank of France as reported in the new form of statement. b Gold holdings of the Bank of Germany are exclusive of gold held abroad, the amount of which the present year is £2,481,300. c As of Oct. 7 1922 d Silver is now reported at only a trifling sum.

The Testing of Parliamentary Government in Europe.

Those who feel that parliamentary government, in spite of its shortcomings here or there, is still the best form of government that has yet been devised for a democratic State, may well find themselves concerned at the strains and stresses to which parliamentary institutions are being subjected in Europe. Italy has virtually abolished parliamentary government altogether, and the Parliament which is shortly to be elected in that country will bear little resemblance to the body which it will replace. The dictatorship of Primo de Rivera in Spain, at the moment apparently hanging in the balance, has effectively interrupted the normal development of constitutional government there, and given the country an administration more nearly akin to that of Italy. In Yugoslavia a supreme legislative council, created by royal decree on Feb. 18, has taken the place of the Parliament which the recent establishment of a dictatorship abolished, while in Poland pronounced opposition has developed to a proposed new Constitution which would give to the President of the Republic virtually dictatorial powers. Party instability in France has lately put the Poincare Government in jeopardy, and there have been repeated reports that M. Poincare would before long resign. Now, within a few days, comes a party quarrel in Germany so serious as to lead Foreign Minister Stresemann to pronounce parliamentary government in that country a caricature, and to warn the nation that unless the situation is speedily remedied, Germany may have a dictatorship.

The German situation is particularly interesting because of the widespread impression that the gov-

ernment of the Reich, thanks in large part to the conservative and dignified course of President von Hindenburg, had become so firmly established that no fundamental change, especially in the direction of a dictatorship or a possible revival of the monarchy, was seriously to be apprehended. It is the party situation that has worked mischief. Of the thirty parties that put candidates in the field in the election of May 20, 1928, not less than fourteen won seats in the Reichstag. The 490 members of the present Reichstag comprise 152 Socialists, 73 Nationalists, 61 Catholic Centrists, 54 Communists, 45 People's Party, 25 Democrats, 23 Economic League, 17 Bavarian People's Party, 13 Christian Nationalist Peasants, 12 Fascists, 8 German Peasants, 3 Land League, 2 People's Rights, and 2 Saxon Peasants. Under such circumstances, a coalition Government has been the only thing possible, and the Mueller Ministry, made up principally of members drawn from the Socialist, People's, Centrist, Democratic, and Bavarian People's parties, has been popularly known as the "Ministry of Personages".

On Feb. 7 the Centrists, the third largest group in point of numbers in the Reichstag, withdrew from the Ministry their only representative in that body, the Minister of Transportation, with the object, it was said, of thereby resuming for the party "its pre-war position of holding the balance of power between the Government and the Opposition" and dictating the composition of the Ministry as between the Right and the Left. The party further demanded three places in the Ministry instead of one. On Feb. 15 former Chancellor Wirth, leader of the Left wing of the Centrist Party and a member of the Reichstag, created a sensation by publishing in his newspaper, the "Deutsche Republik," a signed article in which he declared that "the political situation is so tangled and poisoned that one can understand if certain circles characterize our parliamentary system as thoroughly degenerate and about ready for death. This cannot go on any longer or else we shall see that, as liberalism ended in Italy with fascism, so will German democracy end with a dictatorship. I doubt if even that thunderclap would now have a purifying effect on this fetid atmosphere". The burden of Dr. Wirth's argument was that the three republican parties, the Democrats, Centrists and Social Democrats, should unite. As he himself represents the section of the Centrists which is opposed to the Nationalists, the party which has clamored for the restoration of the monarchy, his vision of a possible dictatorship did not, of course, imply support for Nationalist aspirations. Indeed, he declared in his article that he could see "real danger to the existence of the democratic system only in the never-ceasing quarrels among the republican parties themselves".

The echoes of Dr. Wirth's warning had not died away when, on Tuesday of this week, Foreign Minister Stresemann pressed the same points upon the People's Party, the party which he represents in the Ministry. Speaking at a meeting of the Central Executive Committee of the party, Dr. Stresemann said: "We stand today in the presence of a crisis of parliamentarism and not of a mere Cabinet crisis. This crisis has two causes: first, the caricature which has been made of the parliamentary system in Germany, and, second, the absolutely wrong stand taken by Parliament toward the nation. The resignation of the Reich Government does not enter

into consideration. Our experts in Paris who know that their eventual engagements must be approved by the Government and the Parliament would be deprived of their moral support if, at a time when making decisions involving the generations to come, they saw the Furor Teutonicus of party passion in Germany consuming itself in the overthrow of a Ministry. I hold it to be the duty of the men who stand at the helm to remain at their places even if the waves break over the ship and the crew is inclined to mutiny. . . . There are whisperings throughout the country of illegal efforts to replace the Constitution by a dictatorship. . . . There is nobody who can be so senseless as to think that a man like President von Hindenburg would demean himself so far as to violate the Constitution. But we must come to reform through a parliamentary government by demanding that power and party spirit find their limits. Parliament must recollect its responsibility to the whole German nation".

The immediate response to Dr. Stresemann's appeal was not encouraging. The Central Executive Committee adopted a resolution to the effect that the People's Party would give its support to a coalition Government, but the resolution itself was not clear, and an attempt on Wednesday to clarify it was met by the refusal of the Centrists to work with the People's Party unless the latter withdrew its opposition to certain features of the budget, and by the further refusal of the Centrists to take part in a conference of the Socialists, Centrists, Democrats and People's Party, the four parties without whose support a working coalition could not be formed. If, as has since been reported, Chancellor Mueller has declared that the party that disrupts the Ministry must take full responsibility for its action, the challenge may have a clarifying effect on the situation.

It would be easy to over-estimate as well as to under-estimate the German crisis. No country is likely to pass under a dictatorship unless there is at hand a dictator able and willing to lead, and Dr. Stresemann was probably well within the truth in asserting that President von Hindenburg was the last man in Germany from whom any disregard of the Constitution was to be expected. The President of the Reich is a great soldier, accustomed to obey orders as well as to give them, and nothing short of an open revolution, one may feel sure, would induce him to set the Constitution at one side and govern as a dictator. What is more, the leaders of the so-called "Steel Helmets", the group that champions the monarchist cause, are reported to have assured President von Hindenburg that they desire only to reform the Constitution, not to overthrow it. Nevertheless, the crisis points to a serious defect in the German parliamentary system similar to that which is vexing the course of the Poincare Government in France. The great multiplicity of parties which obtains in both countries, while it commonly makes inevitable a coalition Ministry, keeps such a coalition in constant jeopardy by the danger of withdrawing party support, at the same time that the right which both German and French parties assert to recall their representatives from a Cabinet may at any time call a halt to legislation and put foreign relations in danger. Government by parties there presumably must be, and parties themselves will reflect the divisions in public opinion, but Dr. Stresemann was on solid ground in declaring that

the first duty of a party is to the nation, and that unless parties and party leaders subordinate their ambitions and caprices to the welfare of the State, the parliamentary system itself is gravely menaced.

Every such crisis as has appeared in Germany is, of course, aggravated by circumstances, as well as by the appearance of any other incidents that arouse suspicion or discontent. Press dispatches from Paris indicate that the committee of experts which is engaged in framing a reparations settlement has been made aware of the political considerations that will have to be taken into account in drawing up a plan, and that the pressure of France against any considerable reductions in the annuities which Germany shall pay has been making itself felt. It is peculiarly unfortunate for the German delegates, anxious, quite properly, to make as good a showing for leniency as they can, to be threatened with a Cabinet upset at Berlin and doubt about the ability or willingness of the German Government to carry out such agreements as the German delegates may make. The publication on Sunday of the alleged provisions of a secret treaty of alliance directed against Germany, said to have been concluded by France and Belgium in 1920 and further interpreted by the French and Belgian General Staffs in 1927, has caused widespread suspicion and irritation in Germany and made a profound impression elsewhere in Europe. The existence of such a treaty has been formally denied by the French and Belgian Governments, and in the absence of further evidence the denials, must, of course, be accepted for whatever they may be worth, but the revelation of the secret naval understanding between Great Britain and France last summer has not been forgotten, and the allegation of a secret Franco-Belgian treaty will leave a bad taste on both sides of the Rhine.

It is not yet time to despair of parliamentary government in Europe. The tradition of representative institutions, given practical effect through parliamentary forms, is too deeply rooted to be easily destroyed. No dictatorship that now exists in Europe has been long enough in power to show beyond cavil that it will be permanent, nor has Italian fascism, the most successful thus far of all the arbitrary systems that have been set up, proved conclusively its ability to insure the political education and sense of responsibility among the people which a free State unquestionably demands. If parliamentary government is not to be overborne, however, it must work, and when a responsible Minister of a great State can declare that the governmental system which he serves has become a caricature, and that unless remedies are promptly applied constitutional government will give way to a dictatorship, it is clear that the system is working badly. It is such a situation that the German nation, and to an almost equal degree the French nation, seems called upon to correct.

#### *The Nation's Part in the Inauguration.*

The inauguration of a President is much more than a spectacle. Always there is nation-wide expectancy, and, whichever political party has triumphed, large confidence in the continuance of existing conditions. We are an optimistic people; party strife is for the hour in abeyance, and the country will of course go forward.

The fact that both Presidents, the old and the new, belong to the same party, minimizes for the hour

party controversy, and the country is free to rejoice in what it knows of the two men. In a fine sense both belong to the people and in spirit and character are recognized as representing much that is best and all that is characteristic of the American people as that has been shown in their past and is believed to be true of both to-day. Mr. Coolidge's record is complete. It has been so simple and direct, so sincere and devoid of self in his devotion to the public welfare, so intelligent and thoughtful while open to every wider view or new situation, and all the time so in touch and eager to be "understood of the people," that there is no need to do more than to join in the heartfelt admiration with which he is everywhere regarded to-day. Mr. Hoover's character is so like Mr. Coolidge's in its strength and simplicity, and so well known, and his wide and varied experience so exceptional and distinguished, that it is enough to note that the heart of the people is at rest, and in the best sense all are expectant, as he enters upon his great office.

There is opportunity, therefore, to look abroad upon the nation and see how truly we are one people, having a definite national spirit, ever capable of responding to a common impulse. That may come in any direction. We have seen it calling for national self-control and more than once for great sacrifice; it has its place in hours of privilege and opportunity, when responsibility is correspondingly great and the future is unknown. That spirit we well know; it is the buoyant, expectant, and courageous attitude in which we survey the nation's course. We are putting democracy to the proof in the form of a representative government based on a written Constitution as its permanent charter and guide, maintained now for a century and a half in a form and with an effectiveness for which there is no duplicate in the history of any other great people. We have made our own government; is it any wonder that it has made us?

Should anyone doubt as to the reality or endurance of this creation, he has only to recall the impressions of any intelligent foreigner. Andre Maurois, the brilliant French writer, said to his countrymen on his return from a recent visit here, urging them to visit us: "You will return from your journey with greater confidence in life, happier because thenceforth you will know that the human race possesses over there, still intact, a vast reservoir of benevolence and youth."

Furthermore, as to the source and strength of this American spirit and our distinctive national history, we need to keep in mind that it is born of our past and rooted in it. It was brought here by our English ancestors in the 17th century and it expressed itself in our institutions and our history. Mons. Maurois again bears witness. He says: "Do not think that country has no past, no traditions, or has existed for only two centuries; the colonists who created it brought with them the entire past of the white race. At almost every step historical monuments will be pointed out to you. Near-by they showed me places connected with the War of Independence, and the memories of the Civil War of 60 years ago are as fresh as our memories of the War of 1914. Go to the Metropolitan Museum and look at their reconstructed 18th century domestic interiors and you will perceive that this is not the art of a primitive civilization. Washington was an Anglo-Saxon gentleman."

Take what view of this one may, it must be recognized that no great civilization, even that of Greece, sprang out of the ground, or like Minerva, armed cap-a-pie out of the brain of Jove. Our Henry Osborn Taylor in his "Human Values and Verities," has pointed out that "the progress of the Greek genius lay in its constant use of the past, taking up its contents into the swiftly moving present." In the abundance of our resources, and our exhilaration over the achievements of the last Administration as it passes into the hands of the new one, with its consequently even greater opportunity, let us not forget that after all it is a trust; and the real question before the country is not what new power the nation has attained, but how ready it is to undertake the care and the worthy use of that which has been committed to it.

In all this the human factor is of course the important one. All are eager to discern and weigh that in President Hoover. The country early came to understand and count upon it in President Coolidge. They have every reason to believe that it will not be lacking in his successor. But the real question is: What of the nation? Can it be counted on? Is it searching its own heart? We all want peace and what it stands for; are we ready to meet the conditions? Not the President, nor even Congress, can ensure it, nor readily destroy it. It is in the temper and the hands of the people. They desire it, and there is a method of its attainment. That underlies all the interest and excitement of the inauguration. It will be uppermost in the mind of the new Administration, who will keenly feel their dependence upon what we have called the mind of the nation, that is, before all else, the intelligent understanding of the people. What then is the method of peace? The officers of State may know at least the means of securing it; and its underlying conditions may well be set forth for all.

Of the agencies for peace there is specifically a considerable group; primarily the League of Nations with its Council, its permanent Secretariat, and its various Commissions and Boards of Arbitration. Then there is the World Court, and the long list of special treaties pledging various groups of States to keeping the peace. Besides intervening effectively to arrest certain aggressive steps toward war, it has in many ways contributed by its representatives to restoring interrupted relations and also to advancing greatly the internal reconstruction of States that had suffered beyond their powers of recovery because of the war. While for various reasons we have not joined the League, we have at times participated helpfully, either officially or by the action of individual citizens having special knowledge or influence in Conferences or cases in which the League was interested, with the general result that while discussion still continues over many attempts at definition of terms, movements toward securing peace in many ways, leading up to the Kellogg Pact and the appointment of Mr. Hughes to the Permanent Court of International Justice, the line of future growth into settled peace has gained definiteness.

There is no likelihood that war will again be inaugurated by the ambition of rulers or the schemes of contending diplomatists. The one danger lies in the animosities growing out of unsettled economic conditions. When it is remembered that the war created seven new States, each a national unit with

its special individual interests and rivalries, and the immediate setting up of customs officers and trade barriers along the line of its share of the 7,000 miles of new frontiers, where the impulse of one and all is to protect itself by restricted business with its neighbors, while its Government proceeds to take away the freedom of its people in ordering their own lives, their industries, and their business, at once there arises antagonism with neighbors whose advantages they may not share. Imagine what the condition with us would be if the States of the Union were permitted to bar their doors against intercourse with one another. We live in peace, we remain one people, because all share the ever-growing means of intercourse, of trade and transportation, and everyone is free to do as he will and co-operate with any in sharing common advantages of industry or of life.

This is both the root and the fruit of a national spirit of which we are proud. It recognizes the community of humanity and the interdependence of all. It would share with all and profit at the expense of none. It would seek the peace and prosperity of all. The feelings stirred in the inauguration which is so full of promise spring from a kindling in the American heart of a renewed faith in men, a new courage to face life as it unfolds, and a new stirring of that spirit of adventure in which the foundations of the nation were laid, which characterized its prolonged task of peopling the continent and has always renewed its steadfast purpose and its patriotism in the crises through which again and again it has passed. As a nation in the inauguration, it acknowledges its dependence and declares its faith in God.

#### *Electrification of Railroads.*

The vast improvements, through electrification, projected by the Pennsylvania and New York Central lines, running in cost into hundreds of millions of dollars, is a matter of grave importance to the people as well as to the roads. The people pay the "freight"; and the freight pays for the improvements. The first consideration that comes into view is the cause for these large and radical changes. Locomotives have grown larger and trains longer. Their operation is at a peak of efficiency not believed possible ten years ago. There is no real dearth in moving the traffic of the country. Loadings are heavier than ever before on the average, and speed of movement is greater.

As to actual transportation of produce and passengers, there is no delay or deficit. It is conceded the roads as a whole are now at the top of their operating management. Why then this tremendous transformation? Why these expenditures at a time when the A-1 roads are not earning the quotas allowed by law? The question brings up considerations that are broad and far-reaching. Thirty or forty billions of invested capital cannot allow itself to be superseded by other means and methods of transportation. It cannot be allowed to become old-fashioned, out-of-date, inefficient to meet the normal demands of the public. That is not the law of free business enterprise. The people, regardless of cost, demand that all industry keep up with the times—yet they ask in their own behalf the cheapest and best service.

Changing the motive power of a railroad cannot be done in a day or a year. Many things must be

considered. Electricity itself is an unknown quantity. Water power is rapidly developing. The nature of the current to be used is a present quandary. So that years must elapse before these changes can be effected, with the possibility that in the meantime revolutionary modifications in this form of motive power may occur. All this spells expense. And it would seem that, since present machinery is adequate, the destruction of perfectly serviceable material will be compulsory and costly. But what is adequate to-day will be inadequate tomorrow. The already congested East is filling up rapidly. It is possible to estimate, with some accuracy, the population of this territory ten and twenty years hence. Not only are the cities growing by enormous increases, but the manufacturing of the section is enlarging and increasing rapidly, with the lure of foreign trade in the near future. If the roads are to meet these demands, they must double their tracks, or quadruple them, and they must put on more rolling stock. What kind shall it be? Mr. Edison says there is no need for alarm over coal for steam. He does not place water power for the generation of current very high in the scale. But if electricity is to become the dominant power of the future, railroad machinery must be made to fit. And yet there is the chance that some new discovery will render useless these new improvements before they are finished. Every one remembers how the trolleys drove out the cables before they were even fairly tried out. Still, to repeat again, the railroads must not only keep up, but they must compete with all comers.

And the competition is already here—motor trucks, passenger automobiles, and aeroplanes. The trucks and autos are making inroads that are perceptible. They are running on tracks on concrete roads built at the public expense and maintained in the same way. They have the slight advantage of delivering their loads at the door. The building of public highways is forging ahead in most of the States of the union. There is no restriction on parallel lines in protection of the vested rights of the railroads. Wrong as it seems in principle, it is a fact that must be reckoned with. What will help the railroads unless they help themselves? As to airplane routes, there are some combinations with the roads in cross-continent lines, but it is too early to estimate the success or growth of this innovation. On the other side, to offset these losses, as the years pass there will be more freight and passengers to haul—this increase in "business" is inevitable, and though there is competition by these new agencies, they cannot take it all. The time will not soon come, if ever, when heavy long-distance freight will be carried in the air. Yet these innovations are growing apace, and in so far as they succeed, they are against the even prosperity of the roads. And this brings us to a consideration, part of fact, part of sentiment.

As a people, we are enamored of what we call "progress." And we have become abject worshippers at the shrine of a get-rich-quick method of life and industry we call "prosperity." We might illustrate it by saying "the new cars (autos) arrive, let the old cars go." This seething ambition permeates all business. It is a sentiment that drives the whole machine of industry and trade ahead at a reckless pace. No sooner has one new thing been perfected and marketed than another is put out to take its place. A financier has said we are actually

growing poorer rather than richer because we destroy good serviceable working machinery of a greater value than that with which we supplant it. This condition is nothing short of a craze. And the people (who pay the freight), what do the people care? They want to live while they live, for to-morrow they die. Every new marvel, like the movie, radio, tele-photograph, is like a toy to a child. To perdition with expenses just so we can have what no one ever had before. Continue to ride in a Pullman when a splendid upholstered autobus will take you over the same route in equal time! Well, two hundred and fifty-thousand miles of steel rail tracks, costing billions, are worth preserving but who cares? And so it goes in everything. We have no economic collective sense of thrift. We are rushing ahead without guide and without thought. Only look! What progress! What prosperity! The richest, best country on earth!

Progress will go on and on. But in these days of analysis and appraisal, ought there not to be a new conception of progress? Just because some genius turns out a new machine must it be bought before it can be paid for, or used before it is needed, or put in the place of another that is yet giving good service? It is perhaps inevitable that electricity will supplant steam as the motive power of railroads. It has advantages. But likewise, there is discontent with freight rates that will not cease. There are under way great consolidations of systems that must prove their worth by actual trial. There is this growing competition the effect of which cannot now be gauged. Are the people willing to pay and pay and pay? Have they no respect for the good management which is now the pride of the largest domestic trade among the nations of earth? Is it foolish to think that the combined patronage of these multiple roads should announce a willingness to sustain them as they are before demanding of them new capital outlays, no matter how meritorious?

#### **Local Discount Markets—Uniform Buying Rates by the Federal Reserve for Bankers' Acceptances.**

[Editorial from New York "Journal of Commerce," Feb. 23.]

After a consultation of Reserve authorities, it has been decided to compel the interior banks of the Federal Reserve System to adopt a uniform minimum buying rate for acceptances which shall be applicable at all of the banks. The apparent object is to restore the leadership of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, which has been badly broken in upon, and, of course, to confirm the control of the acceptance market by this bank. The attitude is in line with what has been done for some years past in attempting to force a uniform, or nearly uniform rate of discount upon the system, compelling those banks that did not like it to resort to an at least nominal compliance when they resisted. To-day we have only two rates of discount in the system, and it is quite likely that before long a single uniform rate will again be instituted. Practically from the beginning of the Reserve organization it has been desired to centralize the process of buying acceptances here in this city, and in order to compel such action, the desire has always been expressed to maintain a uniform rate and to have the interior banks buy in the New York market, and there alone.

This is an unfortunate situation and always has been. In the present instance, and with acceptance buying centralized in New York, the step now taken whereby the low-rate banks are directed to raise their rates, may be wise, or at all events inevitable. In general, however, the idea of a uniform rate situation is as absurd with respect to acceptances as it is with respect to member bank paper. The rate of interest is properly an outgrowth of local, industrial, financial and credit conditions. If we want a local discount market in any part of the country that market must



be self-supporting, and must be able to maintain its own rates and to give its own customers access to credit or protection against excessive credit under the conditions which exist in the district.

Acceptance and other dealers have always been afraid that they would lose the business which came from the interior. They ought to lose it, since it belongs in the regions where it originates. Even at the present time, it is doubtful whether the emergency warrants what is being done.

### Plan of Carter Glass to Get Rid of National Bank Notes.

*Editorial from Boston News Bureau, Feb. 21 1929.*

Senator Glass has been so conspicuous of late in senatorial comment upon Wall Street behavior in relation to the credit supply that some of his quieter activities have doubtless escaped general attention. Yet one at least of some new measures he has introduced may well draw considerable notice when much of the now animated discussion about Wall Street is forgotten.

It is a bill designed to achieve, by amending sections 7 and 18 of the Federal Reserve Act, two purposes obviously linked together beyond their inclusion in the same proposed statute. One is to give member banks a materially larger slice of reserve bank earnings; the other is to take away from national banks—which automatically are member banks—their present power to issue national bank notes.

The Senator had earlier filed a bill taking a smaller step toward the first of these two objects, in proposing to raise the dividend rate on reserve bank stock from 6% to 8%. This is now discarded for a more elaborate and prospectively more generous division.

After the now prevailing 6% dividend 25% of remaining net earnings would be paid Uncle Sam as franchise tax; another 25% paid into reserve banks surplus until it reached 100% of the stock, whereupon it would go to franchise tax; and all the remaining 50% be paid stockholders (member banks) pro rata at end of the year starting with 1929. The way reserve bank earnings have been running, a very liberal margin above 6% should result.

But linked with this is the provision for calling on July 1 1930, the 2% consols of 1900 and the 2% Panama Canal bonds dating from 1902—the joint bond security for the nearly \$700,000,000 national bank notes that have been outstanding.

In their place would be issued new 2% serial bonds with maturities of one to 10 years, "having circulation privilege only so far as Federal Reserve Banks are concerned." The reserve banks would have to buy these bonds in proportion to their capital and surplus, and might take out an equal amount of circulating notes from the Comptroller, as based thereupon, "of the same tenor and effect as national bank notes." It can be figured that reserve banks would find the operation profitable and were the maturities spread evenly over a decade—unless the act were later amended to provide for complete calling at some propitious time—the notes would be extinguished at the rate of a little less than \$70,000,000 annually.

For many a year the existence of a government-bond-secured bank-note circulation has been criticized as an unscientific anomaly in our monetary structure. War and its aftermath deferred the attending to that job. Added as an influence for retention has been the attractiveness of such circulation to national banks, especially of smaller size, in view of the fairly sizeable profit attached and the presumed advertising prestige. Now these banks would be offered more than a quid pro quo, evidently calculated to more than outweigh any reluctance to forego the note privilege. A gradual note extinction is suggested under a unifying agency. And most member banks have long been yearning for a larger yield on their reserve bank stock-holdings.

Consideration of such a proposal would naturally not come up before the next regular session—with the extra session earmarked for "farm relief" and tariff. Meanwhile this interesting offset of a gain and a waiver could be the subject of educational discussion. The method suggested seems flexible, ingenious and logical—which is more than could be said for the same distinguished Senator's less recent proposal to raise arbitrarily the reserve requirement on "time" deposits.

### The Trust Companies in New York and Elsewhere

Continuing the practice begun by us a long time ago, we print on subsequent pages our annual comparative returns of the trust companies in this city (Manhattan and Brooklyn boroughs) and also those in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and St. Louis, bringing down the figures to the close of 1928. For this city the figures, as far as the liabilities and assets of the different companies are concerned, are those furnished to the Superintendent of Banking at Albany, under his latest call, namely, Dec. 31 1928. As has been many times pointed out by us, it was the practice of the New York State Banking Department for a quarter of a century or more to require reports for the closing day of the year, but this was changed in December 1911 by the then executive head of the Department, and from that time to 1914 various dates in December were fixed as the time of the return, while in December 1915 the last day was again chosen, but for 1916 the date was dropped back to Nov. 29, for 1917 to Nov. 14, and for 1918 to Nov. 1; for 1919 the date was fixed at Nov. 12; for 1920, for 1921, for 1922, for 1923 and for 1924 at Nov. 15; for 1925 at Nov. 14, and for 1926 and 1927 at Nov. 15. The Superintendent who inaugurated the departure evidently contemplated that there should always be a return for some date in December, though the date was not to be known beforehand. Succeeding incumbents of the office did not feel bound by any such rule, but the present Superintendent has returned to the old practice, and accordingly we once more have the figures for the closing day of the year—Dec. 31 1928.

As in the years immediately preceding, growth and expansion are the distinguishing characteristics of the results for 1928, only very greatly emphasized. The totals are of huge proportions, whether we deal with the figures for New York City alone or with those for the whole State. For the entire State aggregate resources now are close to \$7,750,000,000, while the deposits run in the neighborhood of \$6,250,000,000. Even in the case of New York City alone (the Greater New York), total resources stand roughly at \$6,350,000,000 and deposits at over \$5,000,000,000.

The further addition during 1928 in the case of the New York City companies (comparing Dec. 31 1928 with Nov. 15 1927) was no less than \$1,591,615,752 in the resources and \$1,228,298,704 in the deposits. For the entire State the further addition during the 13½ months in the aggregate resources was \$1,754,903,069 and in the deposits \$1,336,632,156. From these figures an idea will be gained of the magnitude of the operations of the trust companies in this City and State, and also their notable record of further expansion during the past year.

We wish again, however, to caution against considering these trust companies as being made up of institutions doing an exclusively trust business. And the remark applies with reference to the changes in the amounts from year to year, or even the changes between one return and the next succeeding one, or the one immediately preceding. As we have so frequently pointed out, mergers and consolidations have been the order of the day among the trust com-

panies, the same as among the banking institutions generally, and such mergers and consolidations have involved not alone the taking over of one trust company by another. More frequently they have meant the absorption by a trust company of a National or State Bank, and in these instances, which of late years have become quite common, the mercantile business of the absorbed bank has of course been continued by the consolidated institution, even though now it be carried on in the name of a trust company. As a matter of fact, in the case of some consolidated institutions, of which the Irving Trust Company of this city is a notable illustration, so many mercantile banks have been taken over in the process of bank absorptions, that the operations of the enlarged institution may be said to consist to a predominant extent of that of an ordinary bank of loan and discount, rather than of the class of business which of yore was associated with the name of a trust company.

On occasions it happens that a bank, National or State, will take over a trust company and the trust company will then disappear from the list, though cases of that kind are no longer frequent and usually involve small trust companies of minor consequence. There have been instances even of the shifting of trust companies—and not minor ones at that—from the trust company designation to the National Bank category, and then back again to the trust company division, at least as far as charter organization is concerned, though obviously the selection of the form of organization does not alter the character of the business. The Irving Trust Company again comes up as a case in point.

All this makes it difficult to interpret the changes from year to year, or when there is steady expansion to accept such expansion as a measure of the growth of the pure trust company, operating within distinctly trust company lines. Palpably enough, the increase just as likely may have occurred in the ordinary mercantile banking business or have followed from the taking over of business of that kind through merger and absorption. In comparing our present figures therefore for Dec. 31 1928 with those for Nov. 15 1927, a period of 13½ months, the first step is to see what changes of the nature indicated occurred during that period. What is in prospect for 1929 is made evident from the action this very week of the Guaranty Trust Company in arranging to absorb the National Bank of Commerce of this city after the latter has increased its capital stock from the present amount of \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000. The National Bank of Commerce in its statement as of Dec. 31 1928, under the call of the Comptroller of the Currency, showed deposits of \$672,943,890 and aggregate resources of \$934,302,599. It accordingly follows that the Trust Company totals at the end of 1929 will be enormously further swollen as the result of this one merger alone of a large banking institution with a trust company, the Guaranty Trust Company intending to retain its trust company charter. At the same time the air is full of rumors of still other absorptions and mergers to come.

For the 13½ months, however, under consideration from Nov. 15 1927 to Dec. 31 1928, it happens that the additions to the trust company totals by reason of the taking over of ordinary mercantile banks have been less numerous and less important than in most other recent years. Still there have

been some additions of that kind and they should have mention here, because two or three of them are far from being inconsequential. On Jan. 10 1928 the Bank of Coney Island was merged in the Brooklyn Trust Company. This bank Nov. 15 1927 reported deposits of \$5,101,000. On Jan. 21 1928 the Inter-State Trust Company, which in 1927 had figured in a number of mergers, absorbed also the Hamilton National Bank which on Dec. 31 1927 had shown deposits of \$16,778,400. The consolidation of the Terminal Trust Company with the International Germanic Trust, ratified by the stockholders of the two institutions on Jan. 25 1928, need only be mentioned in passing, since this involved no change from the banking category to the trust company list or vice versa. On Aug. 4 1928 the Windsor Bank of this city was merged with the Banco di Sicilia Trust Company, also of this city, which later became the Bank of Sicily Trust Co. The Windsor Bank on June 30 1928 reported \$100,000 capital, \$484,300 deposits, with aggregate resources of \$666,300. On August 25 1928 the Banca Commerciale Italiana Trust Company of this city absorbed the private banking firm of Di Sesa & Di Sesa. On June 11 1928 the Harlem Bank of Commerce and the Atlantic State Bank merged under the name of the City Trust Company, and the latter accordingly entered the trust company list. For Dec. 31 1928, the City Trust Company shows \$1,225,000 capital, \$1,067,150 surplus and \$7,481,860 deposits, with aggregate resources of \$10,292,494. On Dec. 21 1928, the Seventh National Bank was merged in the Municipal Bank & Trust. The Seventh National on Oct. 3 1928 reported \$11,344,100 deposits and aggregate resources of \$16,559,500.

There have also been some mergers which involved a change from the trust company list to the bank category. One instance of the kind in the period under review was the merger on May 21 1928 of the Central Mercantile Bank & Trust Co. with the Bank of United States under the title of the latter. The Central Mercantile Bank & Trust Co. on March 2 1928 showed \$3,500,000 capital, \$49,263,674 deposits and total resources of \$59,079,086. This thus was an important deduction from the trust company totals. The State Bank of this city, however, on March 3 1928 changed its name to the State Bank & Trust Co. and thereby entered the trust company list. For Dec. 31 1928 this trust company shows \$5,000,000 capital, \$6,772,730 surplus, \$109,362,944 deposits, with total resources of \$125,173,799, offsetting once over the loss referred to from the elimination of the Central Mercantile Bank & Trust. Of course, some new trust companies have also been organized, adding their quota to the trust company totals. One of these is the Plaza Trust Co., which began business Dec. 5 1928 with \$2,000,000 capital, and on Dec. 31 1928 showed aggregate resources of \$6,994,000.

Increases in capital were fully as numerous and important, if not more so, than in previous years. In June the Guaranty Trust Co. increased its capital from \$30,000,000 to \$40,000,000; the same month the American Exchange Irving Trust increased from \$32,000,000 to \$40,000,000, the Bankers Trust from \$20,000,000 to \$25,000,000, the Manufacturers' Trust from \$15,250,000 to \$17,500,000, and the Pacific Coast Trust from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000. In July the Murray Hill Trust increased from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000. In January the Interstate

Trust Co. raised its capital from \$3,800,000 to \$5,175,000. In February the International Acceptance Trust raised from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000, and the International Germanic Trust from \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000. In December the Municipal Bank & Trust, having absorbed the Seventh National Bank, increased from \$4,000,000 to \$5,000,000. The State Bank & Trust Co., mentioned above, has also arranged for an increase from \$5,000,000 to \$6,250,000, but this had not gone into effect on Dec. 31 1928.

Outside of the Greater New York the changes in New York State are always less numerous and less important than here in New York City, and that was the case in 1928. The most of such changes add to the trust company totals, though an occasional one serves to diminish them. On Sept. 29 1928 the National Bank of Rochester merged with the Union Trust Co. of Rochester under the title of the latter. The National Bank of Rochester in its return for June 30 showed capital of \$1,200,000, deposits of \$19,546,717 and aggregate resources of \$22,777,070. Capital increases outside the Greater New York have not been absent, though of course not on the scale of those here at the financial centre. The Union Trust Co. of Rochester, before its absorption of the National Bank of Rochester, had increased its capital from \$2,200,000 to \$2,500,000 and, as a result of that event, increased further to \$4,000,000. The Manufacturers' & Traders'-People's Trust Co. of Buffalo increased from \$4,000,000 to \$5,000,000, the County Trust Co. of White Plains from \$300,000 to \$500,000, the First Trust & Deposit Co. of Syracuse from \$2,500,000 to \$3,000,000, the Mount Vernon Trust Co. from \$750,000 to \$1,000,000 and the City Bank Trust Co. of Syracuse from \$2,500,000 to \$3,000,000.

There is one item in these trust company returns which has kept steadily rising in all recent years, notwithstanding the elimination of some important trust companies from the list in some of the years. We allude to the total of capital stock. For the Greater New York the total stood at \$104,700,000 on Nov. 12 1919, \$116,983,300 Nov. 15 1920, \$125,500,000 Nov. 15 1921, \$127,600,000 Nov. 15 1922, \$159,000,000 Nov. 15 1923, \$163,000,000 Nov. 15 1924, \$169,500,000 Nov. 14 1925, \$193,050,000 Nov. 15 1926, \$224,700,000 Nov. 15 1927 with a further jump now to \$266,830,000. Dec. 31, 1928.

A better measure of the growth of the trust companies is furnished by the totals of the deposits. The amount of this item for the Greater New York, is now \$5,037,683,910 Dec. 31 1928. For Nov. 15 1927 the figure was \$3,809,385,206 and for Nov. 15 1926 \$3,090,619,710. On the other hand, in the year ending Nov. 14 1925 the deposits showed an actual falling off in amount of \$63,170,251, though the elimination of the Metropolitan Trust Co. from the list at that time was responsible for \$48,803,080 of that loss. In the case of the trust companies for the whole State, including the Greater New York, the Nov. 1925 aggregate, as it happened, was *not* less than the corresponding total for Nov. 1924, but rather somewhat larger, and here accordingly the increase for that period has been continuous, with the total for Dec. 31 1928 \$6,211,295,841, against \$4,874,663,685 Nov. 15 1927, \$4,030,384,615 Nov. 15 1926, \$3,767,251,862 Nov. 14 1925 and \$3,743,655,185 on Nov. 15 1924.

As pointed out in previous reviews, in 1920 and 1921 the trust companies, like the mercantile banks, had their deposits drawn down under the influence of business depression, credit restriction and price deflation. On the other hand, in 1922, 1923 and 1924 the trust companies no less than the banks enjoyed renewed growth in their deposits with the return to normal conditions. And, as a matter of fact, the fluctuations in the items referred to in the case of the trust companies always corresponds quite closely with the fluctuations in the same items in the case of the banks. The business of the two classes of institutions is becoming more or less similar, at least in this city. As noted above, there have been in recent years several important amalgamations of trust companies with banks, and in such instances the consolidated institution of course continues both the former mercantile business and the trust company work. In some of these amalgamations the result has been to transfer a bank to the trust company list, the charter of the bank being surrendered and the charter of the trust company retained, while in other cases, as we have seen, the effect has been to transfer a trust company to the bank group, the

charter of the trust company being given up. The truth is, as a consequence of such combinations there has been so much shifting from the trust company list to the bank group, and vice versa, that comparisons between one period and another period over a series of years is considerably disturbed thereby.

For the Greater New York aggregate deposits between Nov. 12 1919 and Nov. 15 1921 fell from \$2,443,087,071 to \$2,001,080,342. By Nov. 15 1922 the amount was back to \$2,208,982,617; for Nov. 15 1923 it was up to \$2,486,238,620, or larger than before; by Nov. 15 1924 it had risen, as already stated, to \$3,031,376,388, but by Nov. 14 1925 had dropped somewhat lower to \$2,968,206,137; on Nov. 15 1926 it moved up to \$3,090,619,710, for Nov. 15 1927 it rose to \$3,809,385,206, the exceptional extent of the increase being due to the taking over of such extensive amounts of banking business through the mergers enumerated above, while now for Dec. 31 1928, the total is up to 5,037,683,910. It is well enough to add, as we have on previous occasions, that had it not been for certain mergers which took several trust companies out of the trust company list, the recovery and further progress in 1922, 1923 and 1924 would have reached still larger proportions. Not only that, but the disappearance of certain trust companies from the list at that time served greatly to increase the loss resulting from business depression in the two years from 1919 to 1921. Thus the Irving Trust Co., which on Nov. 12 1919 had reported aggregate deposits of \$76,278,940, was on April 19 1920 merged in the Irving National Bank, while on May 1 1920 the Franklin Trust Co., which the previous Nov. 12 had reported deposits of \$25,278,176, was merged in the Bank of America and also disappeared from the trust company returns. The elimination of these two institutions from the trust company list accounted for over \$101,000,000 of the \$288,000,000 loss in deposits shown in 1920. Then in 1921 there occurred the absorption of the Hamilton Trust Co. of Brooklyn by the Metropolitan Bank, while in 1922 there were several other mergers which operated to take trust companies out of their class. For instance, in April 1922 the Mercantile Trust Co. of this city was taken over by the Seaboard National Bank and in July 1922 the Lincoln Trust Co. was merged in the Mechanics & Metals National Bank.

On the other hand, in the consolidation in Sept. 1922 of the Bank of New York with the New York Life Insurance & Trust Co. and the continuance of the operations of the combined institutions under the title of Bank of New York & Trust Co., with retention of the trust company charter, the trust company list got the benefit of the additional deposits of the Bank of New York, which the previous December were reported at \$52,946,000. Furthermore, in 1923, through another consolidation, the Irving National Bank once more resumed its place among the trust companies. In other words, on Feb. 7 1923 the Columbia Trust Co. was consolidated with the Irving National Bank and the combined institution became the Irving Bank-Columbia Trust Co. This last mentioned change disturbed greatly the comparison between Nov. 1923 and Nov. 1922, tending to make the improvement in the trust company totals for that period of twelve months very much larger than it really was, for while in 1922 the Columbia, standing by itself, reported deposits of \$89,613,080, the Irving Bank-Columbia Trust Co., in its report for Nov. 15 1923 showed total deposits of no less than \$307,569,734. At the same time, however, the re-entry of the Irving into the trust company list evened up the comparisons with earlier years—the years prior to 1920. Nevertheless, this still leaves the Mercantile Trust Co. and the Lincoln Trust Co., both of this city, as also the Franklin Trust Co. of Brooklyn and the Hamilton Trust Co. of the same borough, formerly appearing among the trust companies, outside the fold. Furthermore, in 1924 the Commercial Trust, which on March 20 1924 had deposits of \$12,409,310, two months later was absorbed by the East River National Bank and disappeared from the trust company field. In Jan. 1925 the Metropolitan Trust Co. was taken over by the Chatham & Phenix National Bank and also disappeared from the trust company list, while in 1926 the absorption of the People's Trust Co. of Brooklyn by the National City Bank of New York, took still another company out of the trust company group, as already stated.

On the other hand, the business and operations of two banks of considerable size were during 1923 absorbed by trust companies, serving thereby to swell the trust company totals. On June 29 1923 the Equitable Trust took over the Importers & Traders National Bank, with deposits of approximately \$30,000,000, and on Aug. 14 the Manufacturers

Trust Co., which in previous years had absorbed several other banks, took over the Columbia Bank with deposits of about \$31,000,000. In 1925 the Manufacturers' Trust absorbed several other banks. A smaller transaction of the same nature was the absorption in April 1923 of the Terminal Exchange Bank with deposits of about \$3,000,000 by the Hudson Trust Co., this latter being on July 9 1924 merged in the Empire Trust Co. And during 1926-7 the trust company totals were further enlarged, as already stated, by the merger on Dec. 11 1926 of the American Exchange-Pacific Bank with the Irving Bank & Trust Co. under the name of the American Exchange Irving Trust Co. The American Exchange-Pacific Nat. on June 30 1926, as already noted, had deposits of \$223,216,200 and aggregate resources of \$277,504,800. In 1927, also, as pointed out above, the Central Mercantile Bank which the previous November had deposits of \$35,389,200 entered the trust company field by becoming the Central Mercantile Bank & Trust Co., and it also took over the Broadway Central with \$6,974,700 deposits. Besides this, the Interstate Trust Co. in 1927 took over the Franklin Nat. Bank and the Bloomingdale Bros. Bank, and the Manufacturers' Trust Co. took over the Commonwealth Bank with deposits of \$14,963,638 and the Standard Bank with deposits of \$8,255,628. In 1928 among other changes the Central Mercantile Bank & Trust, with \$49,263,674 deposits, disappeared from the Trust Company list, having been absorbed by the Bank of United States, but on the other hand, the State Bank & Trust Co., with \$109,362,944 deposits, constitutes a new addition to the list as already noted.

For the whole State the deposits of the trust companies, after having fallen from \$2,885,355,813 Nov. 12 1919 to \$2,672,289,441 Nov. 15 1920 and then to \$2,497,547,429 Nov. 15 1921, on Nov. 15 1922 got back to \$2,770,799,561, for Nov. 15 1923 were up to \$3,090,947,512, for Nov. 15 1924 jumped to \$3,743,655,185, for Nov. 14 1925 stood at \$3,767,251,862, for Nov. 15 1926 increased to \$4,030,384,615, for Nov. 15 1927 advanced to \$4,874,663,685 and now for Dec. 31 1928, have taken a leap to \$6,211,295,841.

The item of surplus and profits which in 1921 showed some shrinkage (owing, no doubt, to diminished profits as well as the charging off of heavier losses than usual), has made new high record totals each year since then. It should be understood, however, that the increase does not in its entirety reflect accumulation of surplus earnings. In part it has followed from the selling of new stock at a premium and in part from the taking over of big mercantile banks. Surplus and profits for the trust companies in the Greater New York stood at \$485,139,692 Dec. 31 1928, against \$346,909,297 Nov. 15 1927; \$281,150,160 Nov. 15 1926; \$237,865,765 Nov. 14 1925; \$219,006,842 Nov. 15 1924; \$202,022,101 Nov. 15 1923; \$197,338,717 Nov. 15 1922; \$175,565,266 Nov. 15 1921; \$187,349,468 Nov. 15 1920, and \$179,326,098 Nov. 12 1919. For the whole State, including the Greater New York, the surplus account (with all undivided profits) Dec. 31 1928 is \$581,394,018 against \$424,247,856 Nov. 15 1927; \$346,840,350 Nov. 15 1926; \$288,624,503 Nov. 14 1925; \$263,732,250 Nov. 15 1924; \$242,049,428 Nov. 15 1923; \$235,322,994 Nov. 15 1922; \$209,223,775 Nov. 15 1921; \$219,945,439 Nov. 15 1920, and \$211,441,830 Nov. 12 1919.

The trust companies are again engaged in borrowing on an increasing scale, this following no doubt from the absorption by consolidation of so many mercantile accounts. Three or four years ago they had only relatively small amounts of bills payable and rediscounts outstanding. In 1925 policy once more changed and in 1926 the change became still more pronounced. During the war period, when the trust companies, like the banks, were financing heavy purchases of U. S. Government obligations for themselves and their customers, these institutions had recourse to the loaning facilities of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York on quite an extensive scale. For all the trust companies in Greater New York the total of the bills payable outstanding Dec. 31 1928 was \$93,031,104 with rediscounts of \$380,000. This compares with \$24,922,495 of bills payable and \$1,134,750 of rediscounts Nov. 15 1927; with \$27,608,314 bills payable and \$400,000 of rediscounts on Nov. 15 1926; with \$18,993,654 of bills payable with no rediscounts on Nov. 14 1925; with only \$2,758,406 the total of the bills payable and rediscounts Nov. 15 1924 and with \$16,981,613 Nov. 15 1923; \$9,281,621 Nov. 15 1922, \$35,631,000 Nov. 15 1921, \$242,934,456 Nov. 15 1920 and \$230,815,610 Nov. 12 1919. For the whole State the total of the two items Dec. 31

1928 was \$133,336,624 against \$44,576,786 Nov. 15 1927; \$43,309,209 Nov. 15 1926; \$42,876,978 Nov. 14 1925 and \$10,488,998 Nov. 15 1924. The acceptances outstanding, too, are steadily increasing and amounted (for the whole State) to \$402,809,136 Dec. 31 1928 against \$285,189,377 Nov. 15 1927, \$198,617,094 in 1926, \$184,041,566 in 1925, \$163,450,398 in 1924, \$147,329,908 in 1923 and \$111,081,592 in 1922.

Turning now to the assets, the collateral loans still constitute the largest single item among the investments of the trust companies and for 1928 show a further large expansion to a new high record. Such loans have always been a favorite form of investment with these institutions and the high interest rates obtainable for the same in 1928 made them still more inviting. For the Greater New York the aggregate of these loans fell from \$1,115,503,148 Nov. 12 1919 to \$896,288,916 Nov. 15 1920, and further declined to \$744,386,339 Nov. 15 1921, but recovered to \$846,437,293 Nov. 15 1922, to \$859,511,995 Nov. 15 1923, rose to \$1,202,283,870 Nov. 15 1924; to \$1,267,717,424 Nov. 14 1925; to \$1,239,113,920 Nov. 15 1926; to \$1,511,817,492 Nov. 15 1927, and now, for Dec. 31 1928, have mounted to \$2,026,737,277. For the whole State the amount is no less than \$2,435,227,526, which compares with \$1,813,150,860 Nov. 15 1927; with \$1,491,410,945 on Nov. 15 1926; with \$1,470,452,312 in 1925, and \$1,354,727,295 in 1924. It is the bill holdings, however, that have increased most and the inclusion of the Irving Bank-Columbia Trust, with its large banking business of a strictly commercial nature, is mainly responsible for this. The designation of the item in the statement given out by the State Banking Department is "Loans, Discounts and Bills Purchased Not Secured by Collateral" and the aggregate amount for the trust companies in Greater New York for Dec. 31 1928, is reported at \$1,064,089,284 against \$955,069,496 Nov. 15 1927; \$726,280,962 Nov. 15 1926, \$668,845,396 Nov. 14 1925, \$626,867,758 Nov. 15 1924, \$620,301,146 Nov. 15 1923, \$448,204,530 Nov. 15 1922, \$486,467,500 Nov. 15 1921, \$646,822,007 Nov. 15 1920 and \$479,327,753 Nov. 12 1919. For the whole State the amount stands at \$1,378,006,520 Dec. 31 1928, against \$1,240,097,560 Nov. 15 1927; \$998,111,748 in 1926, \$880,261,088 in 1925 and \$810,321,168 in 1924.

The stock and bond investments constitute the third largest item, but recent changes in that item have not been important. The aggregate for the companies in the Greater New York on Dec. 31 1928, was \$766,245,114 against \$735,902,221 Nov. 15 1927, \$653,013,089 Nov. 15 1926, \$639,092,695 Nov. 14 1925, \$761,457,826 Nov. 15 1924, \$578,844,733 Nov. 15 1923, \$607,744,730 Nov. 15 1922, \$480,806,007 Nov. 15 1921, \$460,767,809 Nov. 15 1920 and \$570,213,964 Nov. 12 1919. For the whole State the total Dec. 31 1928 is \$1,063,311,071 against \$1,054,028,580 Nov. 15 1927, \$932,691,071 Nov. 15 1926, \$921,557,895 Nov. 14 1925 and \$1,037,185,829 Nov. 15 1924. The real estate held does not vary greatly from year to year and for the companies in Greater New York was \$69,248,000 Dec. 31 1928 against \$56,189,912 Nov. 15 1927, \$42,440,287 Nov. 15 1926, \$40,530,591 Nov. 14 1925, \$46,500,246 Nov. 15 1924, \$51,050,870 Nov. 15 1923, \$48,900,549 Nov. 15 1922, \$45,975,995 in Nov. 1921, \$45,052,851 in Nov. 1920 and \$44,703,110 in Nov. 1919. The amount of bonds and mortgages owned has heretofore changed comparatively little from year to year, but during the last few years has substantially increased, the total for Dec. 31 1928, for the trust companies of the Greater New York being \$121,360,951 against \$112,573,510 Nov. 15 1927, \$117,296,925 in Nov. 1926, \$89,053,572 in Nov. 1925, \$76,177,295 in Nov. 1924, \$73,340,713 in Nov. 1923, \$55,660,301 in Nov. 1922, \$60,374,001 in Nov. 1921, \$58,694,686 in Nov. 1920 and \$60,599,653 in 1919.

The reserve held by the trust companies with the Federal Reserve Bank has increased heavily during the last four years, as would be expected from the inclusion of the Irving Bank-Columbia Trust Co., with its large volume of deposits, and other commercial banks. The amount due from the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, less offsets, combined with the amount due from approved reserve depositories, less offsets, aggregated for the trust companies of the Greater New York on Dec. 31 1928, \$482,810,415 against \$394,954,589 Nov. 15 1927, \$321,400,741 on Nov. 15 1926, \$321,196,215 Nov. 14 1925, \$338,428,608 Nov. 15 1924, \$260,735,096 Nov. 15 1923, \$243,672,704 Nov. 15 1922, \$234,304,212 in Nov. 1921, \$196,965,929 in Nov. 1920 and \$238,737,114 in Nov. 1919.

The trust companies never hold large sums of cash in their own vaults and the holdings of "specie" on Dec. 31 1928 were only \$6,663,753 against \$4,937,016 Nov. 15 1927; \$4,026,528 Nov. 15 1926, \$3,637,699 in November 1925, \$3,493,095 in November 1924, \$3,460,696 in November 1923, \$4,000,736 in November 1922, \$5,233,340 in November 1921, \$8,877,761 in 1920, and \$11,138,921 in 1919. In addition, the companies of the Greater New York reported \$27,823,129 of "other currency authorized by the laws of the United States" on Dec. 31 1928, against \$22,709,275 Nov. 15 1927, \$20,031,065 in 1926, \$23,823,016 in 1925, \$18,279,919 in 1924, \$23,795,804 in 1923, \$17,851,658 in 1922, \$17,704,536 in 1921, \$19,419,590 in 1920, and \$23,315,808 in 1919. The remaining cash items, viz.: "exchanges and checks for next day's clearings and other cash items," aggregated no less than \$1,089,128,075 Dec. 31 1928, which compares with \$443,194,609 Nov. 15 1927, \$294,989,498 Nov. 15 1926, \$103,511,447 Nov. 14 1925, \$141,416,538 Nov. 15 1924, \$260,573,825 Nov. 15 1923, \$164,352,748 Nov. 15 1922, \$146,059,871 in 1921, \$167,713,628 in 1920, and \$105,552,258 in 1919.

In the foregoing we have been dealing with the trust companies as a whole. As far as the separate companies are concerned, the elaborate statements on subsequent pages will enable the reader to ascertain what the experience of each company has been as between 1926 and 1928. To furnish a sort of general survey we introduce here the following table comprising all the companies in the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn, and showing the deposits on Nov. 12 1919, Nov. 15 1921, Nov. 15 1926, Nov. 15 1927 and Dec. 31 1928. The remarkable feature in this comparison is that only three companies out of all those given fail to show for 1928 an increase as compared with 1927.

DEPOSITS OF NEW YORK CITY TRUST COMPANIES.

Borough of	Nov. 12 1919.	Nov. 15 1921.	Nov. 15 1926.	Nov. 15 1927.	Dec. 31 1928.
<b>Borough of Manhattan.</b>					
American m. Anglo-Sou.	\$ 9,082,733	\$ 15,448,676	\$ 44,673,139	\$ 53,536,350	\$ 64,586,300
Amer. Tr 2	-----	-----	9,083,165	11,271,812	12,627,700
Bk of Athens Trust Co. f	-----	-----	1,247,553	2,952,656	4,498,600
Banca Com Ital' & Tr. 3	-----	-----	8,615,727	11,723,877	18,276,100
Banco di Sicil Trust Co. 4	-----	-----	5,735,478	13,543,037	14,286,300
Bankers. 317,536,146	230,452,276	380,050,522	469,109,339	585,642,400	
Bank of N. Y. & Trust Co. w	-----	-----	102,424,745	110,222,743	161,238,900
Bk of Europe Trust Co. g	-----	-----	12,679,401	14,630,358	16,891,100
Cent Mercan Bank & Tr	-----	-----	-----	50,948,331	(5)
Central k. Union Tr. j	211,438,902	193,635,185	250,186,789	286,522,621	297,398,100
City Trust Co (12)	-----	-----	-----	-----	7,481,900
Commercial County Tr Co of N. Y. i.	8,717,627	7,284,656	(c)	(c)	(c)
Empire. 50,412,043	47,160,104	64,736,972	67,409,578	78,825,700	
Equitable. 234,016,518	206,458,795	384,054,794	408,575,946	530,843,900	
Farmers Loan & Trust. 166,688,021	134,064,853	146,058,966	157,324,958	191,282,400	
Fidelity Tr. l	12,944,106	21,127,153	44,797,012	54,481,362	60,671,300
Fulton. 9,312,365	8,814,322	14,893,635	18,061,095	17,046,800	
Federation Bk & Tr. j.	-----	-----	16,250,065	17,927,102	18,364,000
Guaranty. 725,510,455	430,834,259	518,815,530	609,963,521	836,505,800	
Hudson. 8,268,864	7,007,493	(d)	(d)	(d)	
Am Exchange. 76,278,950	(b)	355,782,903	574,573,141	732,029,300	
Irving Tr. 95,643,900	83,256,238	-----	-----	-----	
Internat Ace Trust. o	-----	-----	3,766,049	9,780,866	17,118,600
Internat Ger manic Tr (6)	-----	-----	-----	3,608,989	13,679,300
Italian Disc't & Trust. p	17,372,888	12,044,482	8,215,912	(p)	(p)
Interstate Trust x	-----	-----	4,089,213	25,370,363	48,760,100
Lawyers' Trust. i	19,542,725	17,167,726	19,821,043	22,703,326	26,575,300
Home. 26,622,804	25,773,985	(u)	(u)	(u)	
Lincoln. 16,249,446	18,437,450	(v)	(v)	(v)	
Merc'le Tr. 39,022,670	27,779,992	(n)	(n)	(n)	
Metropolitan Murray Hill Trust Co. y	-----	-----	2,949,671	6,310,764	11,466,400
N Y Life Ins & Trust. 23,483,727	24,962,284	(w)	(w)	(w)	
New York. 67,956,267	160,065,202	208,304,894	247,530,080	394,823,200	
Pacific Coast Tr Co (7)	-----	-----	-----	6,217,475	23,156,400
Plaza Tr (9)	-----	-----	-----	-----	3,978,200
State Bank & Tr Co (11)	-----	-----	-----	-----	109,362,900
Terminal Tr Co. 5,434,933	-----	-----	4,968,148	(q)	
Times Square Trust Co. z	-----	-----	2,524,837	7,206,201	5,581,100
Title Gu. & T Trust Co. o	33,070,973	34,305,535	44,516,288	48,451,107	51,884,800
N. A., N. Y. U. S. Mtg. & T United States	61,722,175	52,019,127	66,207,879	3,965,505	5,691,700
	49,639,976	52,119,108	46,776,350	69,098,742	75,057,000
				64,833,926	72,235,800
<b>Total a. . . . .</b>	<b>2,280,534,271</b>	<b>1,860,219,001</b>	<b>2,785,095,458</b>	<b>3,468,889,316</b>	<b>4,530,628,500</b>
<b>Borough of Brooklyn.</b>					
Brooklyn (8)	37,744,025	34,058,891	54,303,443	60,174,011	78,627,000
Franklin. 25,278,176	(r)	(r)	(r)	(r)	
Hamilton. 8,500,654	(t)	(t)	(t)	(t)	
Kings County Manufact'rs Citizens. e	24,941,377	23,269,374	32,759,401	30,404,549	30,167,900
Midwood. s	31,784,319	41,809,290	208,844,432	238,625,370	319,165,900
Municipal Bk & Tr Co (10)	-----	1,308,694	9,616,976	11,291,961	12,584,100
People's. 34,304,249	40,415,092	(h)	(h)	(h)	
<b>Total. . . . .</b>	<b>162,552,800</b>	<b>140,861,341</b>	<b>305,524,252</b>	<b>340,495,891</b>	<b>507,054,400</b>
<b>Total Greater New York. . . . .</b>	<b>2,443,087,071</b>	<b>2,001,080,342</b>	<b>3,090,619,710</b>	<b>3,809,385,206</b>	<b>5,037,682,900</b>

a Corporation Trust included in total for all the years; had deposits of \$975,200 on Dec. 31 1928.

b Flatbush Trust of Brooklyn was consolidated with Broadway of New York City March 6 1912. The Broadway changed title to Irving Trust Nov. 30 1917 and Market & Fulton National consolidated with Irving in March 1918. On April 19 1920 the Irving Trust was merged in the Irving National Bank and disappeared from the trust company list. On Feb. 7 1923 the Columbia Trust Co. was consolidated with the Irving Bank, the new institution becoming the Irving Bank-Columbia Trust Co., and accordingly reappeared in the trust company list. A merger of the Irving Bank-Columbia Trust Co. and the National Butchers' & Drovers Bank, under the name Irving Bank & Trust Co. became effective Sept. 20 1926. American Exchange-Pacific Bank was merged on Dec. 11 1926 with the Irving Bank & Trust Co. under the name of American Exchange Irving Trust Co.

c Commercial Trust Co. merged in May with the East River National Bank after first having been converted to a national bank. See "Chronicle," page 2536.

d Hudson Trust Co. merged on July 9 with the Empire Trust Co. under name of Empire Trust Co.

e Citizens Trust Co. took over Manufacturers' National Bank Aug. 12 1914, becoming Manufacturers' Trust Co., which absorbed the West Side Bank, New York City, June 15 1918, the Ridgewood National Bank Sept. 1 1921, the North Side Bank of Brooklyn April 28 1922, the Industrial Bank of New York City Dec. 18 1922, the Columbia Bank Aug. 14 1923 and the Standard Bank and the Commonwealth Bank as of July 29 1927. Merger of the Capitol National Bank & Trust Co., Longacre Bank and United National Bank into the United Capitol Nat. Bank & Tr. Co. on Mar. 9 1928, and later acquired by Manufacturers Trust Co. on June 6 1928.

f Bank of Athens Trust Co. began business April 1 1926.

g Bank of Europe on Feb. 24 1926 entered the trust company list under the title of the Bank of Europe Trust Co.

h Merger of the Peoples Trust Co. with the National City Bank became effective at close of business June 26 1926.

i County Trust Co. of New York began business Feb. 23 1926.

j Formerly the Federation Bank of New York and began business in May 1923. Name changed to the Federation Bank & Trust Co. and began business as a trust company on April 15 1926.

k Central and Union consolidated June 18 1918.

l Lawyers Trust Co. began business Feb. 28 1925 to take over trust business heretofore done by the Lawyers Title & Trust Co.

m American Trust organized Jan. 27 1919, absorbed Queens Co. Trust Sept. 1919.

n Metropolitan Trust Co. on March 1 1925 merged with Chatham & Phenix National Bank, under the title of the Chatham-Phenix National Bank & Trust Co.

o International Acceptance Securities & Trust Co. organized March 9 1926 and owned by the International Acceptance Bank, Inc. Name changed to International Acceptance Trust Co. on Jan. 5 1928.

p Italian Discount & Trust changed its name to the Discount National Bank and merged with the Bowery & East River National Bank as of Feb. 21 1927.

q Brotherhood of Loco. Eng. Co-Op. Trust Co. began business in 1923. Name changed to Terminal Trust Co. as of Sept. 1 1926, and consolidated with the International Germanic Trust Co. on Feb. 20 1928.

r Merged in Bank of America May 1 1920.

s Began business Sept. 1920.

t Hamilton Trust merged in Metropolitan Bank Jan. 29 1921.

u Lincoln Trust merged in Mechanics & Metals National Bank July 1922.

v Mercantile Trust, which began business May 1 1917, merged in Seaboard National Bank April 1 1922.

w New York Life Insurance & Trust merged with Bank of New York, forming Bank of New York & Trust Co. Sept. 1922.

x Interstate Trust Co. began business Oct. 14 1926, and, as of the close of business June 30 1927, acquired Bloomingdale Bros. Bank and merged with the Franklin National Bank. Merged on Jan. 21 1928 with Hamilton National Bank.

y Murray Hill Trust Co. opened for business on Sept. 7 1926.

z Times Square Trust Co. began business on Oct. 5 1926.

(1) Coal & Iron National Bank merged into the Fidelity-International Trust Co.; name of latter changed to Fidelity Trust Co. as of Feb. 27 1926.

(2) Began business Dec. 3 1923.

(3) Began business June 16 1924 and on June 28 1927 acquired the Security Bank, absorbed the private banking firm of Di Sesa & Di Sesa on Aug. 25 1925.

(4) Began business April 20 1925 and acquired the Windsor Bank on Aug. 4 1928.

(5) Formerly the Central Mercantile Bank and changed to the Central Mercantile Bank & Trust Co. on Dec. 17 1926. Absorbed the business of the Broadway Central Bank on Jan. 10 1927 and merged with the Bank of United States on May 21 1928 under title of the latter, taking it out of trust company list.

(6) Began business on Oct. 17 1927. (See Terminal Trust Co. above.)

(7) Began business on April 23 1927

(8) Acquired Bank of Coney Island on Jan. 10 1928.

(9) Began business Dec. 5 1928.

(10) Formerly Municipal Bank; name changed on Aug. 15 1928. Absorbed Seventh National Bank on Dec. 21 1928.

(11) Formerly the State Bank. Name changed Mar. 3 1928.

(12) Harlem Bank of Commerce and Atlantic State Bank merged on June 11 1928 under the name of City Trust Co.

TRUST COMPANIES AT OTHER POINTS.

In the case of the trust companies at Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and St. Louis, the figures as presented on subsequent pages for the different institutions are all our own, we having in each instance made direct application for them to the companies, though in a few instances, where our requests met with no response, we have had to have recourse to official statements made in pursuance of calls of the public authorities. In the nature of things, as we are entirely dependent upon the companies themselves for the figures, and no general data of an official kind are available, comprehensive totals and elaborate details, such as are possible for the institutions of New York, are out of the question. Our summaries for these other centres are such as we have been able to prepare ourselves and necessarily are limited to a few leading items. Nor are the returns in those instances cast on uniform lines, nearly every company having its own distinct method of classification, making general footings out of the question, except as regards those few common things treated alike by all, and which have definite, established meanings, such as capital, surplus and deposits.

In Boston one new company, the Lee, Higginson Trust Co., began business Jan. 2 1928, and one old company disappears from the record, the Liberty Trust Co. having been merged into the Beacon Trust Co. This leaves the number the same; viz., 17 in both years. Capital stock increases were made by several companies: The Beacon Trust Co. increased its capital from \$1,500,000 to \$3,000,000 to provide for the merger with Liberty Trust Co.; the Exchange Trust Co. increased from \$1,250,000 to \$1,500,000, and the United States Trust Co. from \$1,000,000 to \$2,500,000. These, with the addition of the \$500,000 capital of the new Lee, Higginson Trust Co., increases that item \$3,000,000, or from \$28,400,000 Dec. 31 1927 to \$31,400,000 Dec. 31 1928.

Deposits have risen from \$457,072,002 Dec. 31 1927 to \$467,412,309 Dec. 31 1928, surplus and profits from \$37,537,669 Dec. 31 1927 to \$42,541,775 Dec. 31 1928, and aggregate resources from \$521,144,380 Dec. 31 1927 to \$533,453,314 Dec. 31 1928. Below is a comparison for the various items for the last 29 years:

BOSTON.	Capital.	Surplus and Profits.	Deposits.	Aggregate Resources.
Dec. 31 1900 (16 cos.)	\$ 8,450,000	\$ 10,285,659	\$ 89,461,044	\$ 108,196,703
Dec. 31 1901 (16 cos.)	9,000,000	12,294,798	107,991,782	129,286,580
Dec. 31 1902 (18 cos.)	11,100,000	15,779,627	116,264,790	143,144,417
Dec. 31 1903 (19 cos.)	12,100,000	18,629,264	112,281,257	143,010,521
Dec. 31 1904 (19 cos.)	12,500,000	19,702,108	139,851,208	172,053,316
Dec. 31 1905 (19 cos.)	12,500,000	20,841,502	148,033,197	181,397,833
Dec. 31 1906 (18 cos.)	11,100,000	22,551,499	158,213,825	191,885,062
Dec. 31 1907 (19 cos.)	11,750,000	23,699,740	125,254,672	160,704,413
Dec. 31 1908 (19 cos.)	11,750,000	24,610,326	173,765,331	210,125,657
Dec. 31 1909 (19 cos.)	12,150,000	25,002,793	186,937,983	224,090,823
Dec. 31 1910 (19 cos.)	12,250,000	27,349,902	189,158,760	228,753,662
Dec. 31 1911 (19 cos.)	14,850,000	26,234,350	216,925,992	258,248,402
Dec. 31 1912 (21 cos.)	16,250,000	28,108,699	207,263,762	251,622,061
Dec. 31 1913 (23 cos.)	17,250,000	29,358,660	213,973,959	260,582,620
Dec. 31 1914 (24 cos.)	17,450,000	26,143,017	225,532,137	269,125,155
Dec. 31 1915 (26 cos.)	18,480,200	24,261,485	293,833,516	336,704,220
Dec. 31 1916 (29 cos.)	19,150,000	26,174,836	337,625,256	383,460,073
Dec. 31 1917 (29 cos.)	21,479,800	27,419,977	363,551,440	414,609,945
Dec. 31 1918 (30 cos.)	21,650,000	29,107,018	415,355,824	466,298,772
Dec. 31 1919 (31 cos.)	26,077,000	33,978,583	503,450,567	560,096,234
Dec. 31 1920 (28 cos.)	26,329,300	34,573,485	429,925,262	495,145,456
Dec. 31 1921 (23 cos.)	23,450,000	34,983,448	392,924,224	456,804,076
Dec. 31 1922 (21 cos.)	23,850,000	32,900,905	446,844,659	507,282,285
Dec. 31 1923 (17 cos.)	18,650,000	30,089,158	323,701,085	413,589,406
Dec. 31 1924 (17 cos.)	18,750,000	29,719,764	372,741,230	438,755,964
Dec. 31 1925 (16 cos.)	21,750,000	32,088,404	398,114,507	469,871,208
Dec. 31 1926 (16 cos.)	24,400,000	35,711,924	412,235,145	476,541,530
Dec. 31 1927 (17 cos.)	28,400,000	37,537,669	457,072,002	521,144,380
Dec. 31 1928 (17 cos.)	31,400,000	42,541,775	467,412,309	533,453,314

Changes in Philadelphia companies have, as usual, and for the reason stated below, been out of the ordinary. The tabulation below will show the many changes that have taken place in 1928. As stated on previous occasions, the more general use of the trust company in that city makes for greater changes than elsewhere. The number of companies has been diminished by two, there being 80 companies Dec. 31 1928 against 82 for Dec. 31 1927. Five new companies came into existence while seven old companies disappeared. With these changes and the increases the item of capital has risen from \$74,735,750 Dec. 31 1927 to \$77,808,900 Dec. 31 1928.

NEW COMPANIES.

Bank of Philadelphia & Trust Co.	\$2,300,000
City National Bank & Trust Co.	1,125,000
Guardian Bank & Trust Co.	300,000
North City Trust Co.	300,000
Sonsitly Bank & Trust Co.	125,000

INCREASES IN CAPITAL.

Allegheny Title & Trust Co.	from \$632,400 to \$997,100
Bankers Trust Co.	from 2,875,000 to 3,075,000
Belmont Trust Co.	from 250,000 to 375,000
Colonial Trust Co.	from 1,875,000 to 2,500,000
Fairhill Trust Co.	from 169,300 to 231,050
Frankford Trust Co.	from 250,000 to 251,000
Franklin Trust Co.	from 2,000,000 to 2,548,000
Haddington Title & Trust Co.	from 125,000 to 150,000
Hamilton Trust Co.	from 200,000 to 250,000
Holmesburg Trust Co.	from 125,000 to 250,000
Integrity Trust Co.	from 750,000 to 1,000,000
Manheim Trust Co.	from 150,000 to 232,450
Manufacturers Title & Trust Co.	from 266,000 to 267,750
Market Street Title & Trust Co.	from 1,100,000 to 1,200,000
Mitten Men & Management Bank & Trust Co.	from 3,428,810 to 3,500,000
Northeastern Title & Trust Co.	from 200,000 to 400,000
Provident Trust Co.	from 3,192,640 to 3,200,000
Richmond Trust Co.	from 194,700 to 231,500
Security Title & Trust Co.	from 151,800 to 536,450
Southwark Title & Trust Co.	from 125,000 to 250,000
Wharton Title & Trust Co.	from 160,500 to 200,000
William Penn Title & Trust Co.	from 250,000 to 500,000

COMPANIES DISAPPEARING FROM THE LIST.

Chelton Trust Co. (consolidated with Guarantee Trust & Safe Deposit Co. and Trademans National Bank)	\$400,000
Cobb's Creek Title & Trust Co. (merged with City National Bank & Trust Co.)	125,000
Commonwealth Title Ins. & Trust (consolidated with Provident Trust Co.)	1,500,000
Guarantee Trust & Safe Deposit Co. (consolidated with Chelton Trust Co. and Trademans National Bank)	1,000,000
Logan Bank & Trust Co. (merged into Bankers Trust Co.)	200,000
Oak Lane Trust Co. (consolidated with Broad Street National Bank)	750,000
Oxford Bank & Trust Co. (merged into Corn Exchange National Bank & Trust Co.)	500,000

Surplus and profits have increased from \$150,738,418 Dec. 31 1927 to \$172,946,116 Dec. 31 1928. Deposits have declined from \$924,937,431 Dec. 31 1927 to \$897,506,491 Dec. 31 1928. Aggregate resources are up from \$1,163,615,797 Dec. 31 1927 to \$1,241,311,008 Dec. 31 1928. Following is a comparison for a series of years:

PHILADELPHIA.	Capital.	Surplus and Profits.	Deposits.	Aggregate Resources.
Dec. 31 1900 (40 cos.)	\$ 28,399,965	\$ 27,826,941	\$ 136,496,312	\$ 196,498,618
Dec. 31 1901 (41 cos.)	31,927,006	33,885,857	149,137,386	218,680,249
Dec. 31 1902 (43 cos.)	33,142,233	37,514,329	153,151,355	227,807,117
Dec. 31 1903 (43 cos.)	34,320,387	39,654,877	161,231,152	235,217,566
Dec. 31 1904 (44 cos.)	34,800,080	42,844,733	202,335,985	283,507,299
Dec. 31 1905 (43 cos.)	35,312,363	45,594,298	209,213,067	293,177,935
Dec. 31 1906 (52 cos.)	36,931,963	49,590,018	193,283,134	286,232,600
Dec. 31 1907 (58 cos.)	38,727,909	50,840,244	169,669,224	265,150,778
Dec. 31 1908 (58 cos.)	39,068,955	52,000,976	200,983,530	296,761,341
Dec. 31 1909 (59 cos.)	39,897,218	55,374,618	217,196,883	316,892,720
Dec. 31 1910 (59 cos.)	39,931,416	59,187,488	208,837,634	311,640,645
Dec. 31 1911 (58 cos.)	38,511,733	62,262,427	224,225,832	328,196,392
Dec. 31 1912 (56 cos.)	36,797,836	64,847,539	231,712,367	337,179,566
Dec. 31 1913 (56 cos.)	39,162,538	65,535,659	232,941,234	341,764,741
Dec. 31 1914 (56 cos.)	39,069,243	65,932,688	238,256,333	347,588,292
Dec. 31 1915 (56 cos.)	38,870,193	69,298,540	297,235,105	407,024,328
Dec. 31 1916 (56 cos.)	38,879,993	73,775,140	331,108,286	444,775,175
Dec. 31 1917 (56 cos.)	40,579,993	77,779,452	327,597,906	452,498,288
Dec. 31 1918 (57 cos.)	41,307,608	78,408,601	335,093,397	505,489,017
Dec. 31 1919 (57 cos.)	44,142,068	81,801,490	405,373,275	576,019,954
Dec. 31 1920 (64 cos.)	45,338,668	87,915,257	417,307,021	591,315,173
Dec. 31 1921 (66 cos.)	46,098,621	91,183,753	407,600,404	561,639,908
Dec. 31 1922 (69 cos.)	47,554,243	88,125,428	489,308,036	635,130,394
Dec. 31 1923 (76 cos.)	53,525,235	110,457,610	599,916,842	717,778,286
Dec. 31 1924 (81 cos.)	57,839,244	129,778,397	656,621,057	859,818,395
Dec. 31 1925 (89 cos.)	61,440,874	146,171,713	759,772,771	960,052,041
Dec. 31 1926 (86 cos.)	64,612,332	148,434,275	795,599,739	1,026,146,591
Dec. 31 1927 (82 cos.)	74,735,750	150,738,418	924,937,431	1,163,615,797
Dec. 31 1928 (80 cos.)	77,808,900	172,946,116	897,506,491	1,241,311,008

The number of Baltimore companies remains the same, being 13 for both Dec. 31 1927 and Dec. 31 1928. An increase in the capital of the Union Trust Co. from \$1,150,000 to \$1,500,000 accounts for the advance in the aggregate total of that item from \$14,950,000 Dec. 31 1927 to \$15,300,000 Dec. 31 1928. Surplus and profits, however, have increased from \$25,779,355 Dec. 31 1927 to \$28,486,023 Dec. 31 1928. Deposits have fallen from \$235,403,813 on Dec. 31 1927 to \$227,720,059 Dec. 31 1928, and aggregate resources from \$276,363,728 Dec. 31 1927 to \$271,793,425 Dec. 31 1928. Following is a yearly record of the various items back to 1913:

BALTIMORE.	Capital.	Surplus and Profits.	Deposits.	Aggregate Resources.
Dec. 31 1913 (10 cos.)	\$ 8,950,000	\$ 12,177,127	\$ 45,131,061	\$ 66,058,188
Dec. 31 1914 (10 cos.)	8,950,000	11,407,783	52,212,492	73,770,115
Dec. 31 1915 (11 cos.)	8,650,000	11,851,317	72,128,718	93,230,098
Dec. 31 1916 (11 cos.)	8,650,000	12,539,306	82,523,300	103,712,006
Dec. 31 1917 (11 cos.)	8,650,000	12,765,927	89,557,806	110,988,411
Dec. 31 1918 (11 cos.)	8,650,000	13,309,150	85,714,838	107,773,988
Dec. 31 1919 (12 cos.)	9,150,000	14,099,513	116,199,900	140,749,413
Dec. 31 1920 (12 cos.)	10,250,000	14,967,987	108,508,855	138,933,143
Dec. 31 1921 (13 cos.)	10,800,000	15,988,624	110,811,291	140,781,858
Dec. 31 1922 (13 cos.)	11,500,000	17,361,792	137,308,934	169,330,708
Dec. 31 1923 (14 cos.)	13,000,000	19,596,373	137,383,255	190,993,117
Dec. 31 1924 (14 cos.)	13,200,000	20,909,399	164,890,476	203,933,123
Dec. 31 1925 (13 cos.)	13,950,000	21,695,365	200,438,939	244,201,203
Dec. 31 1926 (14 cos.)	14,950,000	24,440,925	198,565,429	247,940,127
Dec. 31 1927 (13 cos.)	14,950,000	25,779,355	235,403,813	276,363,728
Dec. 31 1928 (13 cos.)	15,300,000	28,486,023	227,720,059	271,793,425

Quite a few changes have taken place in St. Louis institutions, the number appearing in our tabulation having been reduced from 22 Dec. 31 1927 to 21 Dec. 31 1928. Following are the changes in detail:

NEW COMPANIES.

Franklin-American Trust Co.	\$2,000,000
Lafayette-South Side Bank & Trust Co.	2,150,000

COMPANIES DISAPPEARING FROM THE LIST.

American Trust Co. (consolidated with Franklin Bank)	\$1,000,000
Farmers & Merchants Trust Co. (consolidated, forming the South Side National Bank)	400,000
South Side Trust Co.	200,000

INCREASES IN CAPITAL.

Vandeventer Trust Co. from \$50,000 to \$250,000

Surplus and profits of the St. Louis institutions have increased from \$19,874,590 Dec. 31 1927 to \$21,447,250 Dec. 31 1928. Deposits have increased from \$202,893,571 Dec. 31 1927 to \$245,452,552, while aggregate resources have risen from \$238,902,733 Dec. 31 1927 to \$298,258,498 Dec. 31 1928. Below is the comparison of the various items for a series of years:

ST. LOUIS.	Capital.	Surplus and Profits.	Deposits.	Aggregate Resources.
Dec. 31 1901 (6 cos.)	\$ 13,425,660	\$ 14,471,934	\$ 41,339,273	\$ 69,229,307
Dec. 31 1902 (9 cos.)	20,485,300	24,922,243	62,910,106	109,167,449
Dec. 31 1903 (8 cos.)	19,000,000	24,915,483	62,663,117	107,454,100
Dec. 31 1904 (5 cos.)	16,000,000	22,507,930	78,796,702	117,214,632
Dec. 31 1905 (6 cos.)	16,100,000	23,365,609	71,681,442	111,268,041
Dec. 31 1906 (9 cos.)	16,350,000	23,584,914	74,512,832	115,189,586
Dec. 31 1907 (8 cos.)	13,350,000	22,537,837	66,329,762	107,028,169
Dec. 31 1908 (9 cos.)	13,452,400	22,822,021	61,619,831	97,856,192
Dec. 31 1909 (13 cos.)	14,752,400	19,428,356	73,959,732	108,139,489
Dec. 31 1910 (13 cos.)	14,752,000	19,505,474	73,015,086	107,272,961
Dec. 31 1911 (16 cos.)	15,002,400	19,591,743	78,169,009	112,763,152
Dec. 31 1912 (15 cos.)	14,900,000	19,617,825	84,229,211	118,747,036

## Indications of Business Activity

### THE STATE OF TRADE—COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

*Friday Night, March 1, 1929.*

Retail trade in the country districts has suffered more or less from rains and snows. In parts of the corn belt the weather has been milder and roads are in bad condition. This not only interferes with the movement of the corn crop, but with the movement of general trade. At the same time there is on the whole an increase in the jobbing trade for the spring, with cotton goods and silks leading features. There has been some advance in semi-finished and finished steel. A larger business has been done in automobile material. Copper has risen to 19 $\frac{1}{4}$ c if not to 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ c on a spirited de-both home and foreign. Consumers have evidently been anxious on both sides of the water. It appears to be another case of producers having overstayed their market, that is held off too long. Now they want quick deliveries as they bid up prices on themselves.

Wheat declined under the weight of enormous supplies competition from Argentina lask of export business, and a better crop outlook in the winter wheat belt of this country. To-day the influence of the enthusiastic and rising stock market was apparent in Chicago, encouraging the idea that bull markets in commodities emulating the example of the stock market may be more popular for the time. Besides worlds exports of 20,000,000 bushels a week to consuming markets can have no other meaning than that the world's consumption is enormous. And it may be worth while to keep an eye on Russia and the Ukraine for further symptoms of famine or semi-famine. Corn has latterly like wheat advanced. The farm feeding of corn has been on a large scale with hogs at the best prices of the season. While supplies of corn at Chicago are larger than those of a year ago it is pointed out that the high quality of this crop enables the farmer to hold it without fear of deterioration. In the last three months farm consumption has been unusually large and the remaining supplies are said to be in strong hands. Prices of oats will be governed by those of corn and those of rye by the fluctuations of wheat. Flour is lower.

There has been speculative buying of lard based on the cheapness of this product as compared with the price of hogs. Sugar has advanced, but still supposed to be below of the cost of production. The March sugar situation is believed to be pretty well liquidated and there is some disposition to buy the distant months on the theory that the price of sugar is unwarrantedly low and therefore in accordance with economic law is likely to advance sooner or later. Coffee has declined some  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$ c on the idea that the recent rains in Brazil so far from doing harm were beneficial rather than otherwise and that the crop of Santos may amount to some 15,000,000 bags. The spot trade in coffee is still quiet, with the cost and freight offers on the whole showing something of a downward trend. Rubber has been very active and fluctuations have been spectacular, running roughly from 100 to nearly 200 points within 26 hours. But in the up-shot prices are some  $\frac{1}{2}$ c higher for the week, indicating that there is an undercurrent of consumptive demand, which really dominates the situation. Cotton has advanced  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$ c on what looks like an unmistakable revival of the textile industry of Lancashire and a rising demand for cotton goods in this country. The weather at the South has been unfavorable for farm work. Not that this matters very much at this time of the year, but it is pointed out that in the years of big crops the season, certainly in such years as 1925 and 1926, was quite early. Moreover, whether because of bad weather or because of restricted credits the sales of fertilizers thus far this season have certainly shown a noteworthy decrease. And world's spinners takings of cotton furthermore show a suggestive increase. The world seems to need an American crop this year of 15,000,000 to 15,500,000 bales, what the consumption may be next season with a rising tide of world's trade must be left to conjecture. Meanwhile the daily spot sales of cotton at Southern markets are far ahead of those of the corresponding days of last year. Reverting to the textile industry it is of interest to notice that one of the large houses here to-day withdrew percales and fancy prints from sale in order to catch up on deliveries. It is said that some interests are sold up 100% for April-delivery and that others in the past week have sold 50% more than their production. After all, however, the recrudescence

of textile business in Lancashire is one of the outstanding features. Another is the settlement of the strike of some 70,000 workers in Germany.

Latterly, trade here in worsteds and woolens has noticeably increased following the American Wollen Co's. opening of its men's wear suitings for the fall of 1929 season. Some reductions were made of 1 to 10 cents a yard mostly on the higher grades. Broad silks, especially printed goods and novelties, have been in good demand. Reductions were made by producers of rayon goods of 5 to 20 cents a pound on both lustrous and dull finished yarns. Raw silk has been quiet and steady. Wool has been quiet and rather tending towards lower prices than otherwise, though no very marked changes are noted. Car loadings are still well above those of a year ago. Chain groceries on the Pacific Coast have been cutting prices, notably those of bread, below the cost of production. Petroleum has declined with lower prices for gasoline a noteworthy feature. The leather trade suffers more or less from the trade in substitutes. Eggs have declined owing to warmer weather in the Southwest. Scarcity of logs account for some reduction in the output of Coast lumber mills. That means that production is still behind the orders and prices are in the strongest position seen for some years past. The coal trade seems on the whole to be in better shape owing to the severe winter which keeps stocks pretty well cleaned up despite a large output.

The stock market has latterly advanced very sharply, despite call money rates of 8 to 10%. The rise in copper stocks coincided with a sharp rise in the copper metal. To-day the so-called Hoover market was more demonstrative than ever with transactions of over 6,000,000 shares at advances of 2 to 20 points. First National Bank stock rose \$800, touching \$7,500 a share. Some realizing occurred as later the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas increased its rediscount rate to 5% from 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ %, but the net advances for all that were very sharp, after the most spectacular trading seen since that of Dec. 7 last year.

The abnormally severe winter throughout the Continent has had serious results on trade and industry of central Europe. It has caused temporary suspension of work at numerous factories, owing to lack of coal which in turn was caused by the blockading of railway traffic throughout this part of Europe by heavy snows.

New Bedford, Mass., stated that an increase in wages averaging from 7% to 12%, depending upon conditions found, has been put into effect in the spinning rooms of the four mills where the labor specialization plan has been installed to date. The four mills are the Wamsutta, Butler, Taber and Hathaway. At Newmarket, N. H., following a disagreement over wages, some 1,200 employees of the Newmarket Manufacturing Co. have been locked out. The employees are seeking an advance of 15% in wages, which the mills will not consider. The mills, it was announced, will be closed indefinitely. Concord, N. H., wired that the bill establishing a 48-hour work week for women and minors in New Hampshire was defeated in the House of Representatives on Feb. 26 by a vote of 226 to 126. Greenville, S. C., reported a decidedly better outlook in the textile industry, adding that the worst period, it was believed, had been passed and that business would continue to hold its own if not to improve and that in that event no curtailment will be necessary for several months longer. Charlotte, N. C., reported a better cotton goods trade, encouraged by the recent rise in raw cotton.

Berlin wirelessly the New York "Times" that according to this week's official reports, workmen entirely unemployed at the end of January made up 19.4% of the labor union membership, while a year ago, the percentage was 11.4. In what are called seasonal occupations, 58.4% were fully unemployed, and in non-seasonal branches, which depend on the general state of trade, 10.3%. Textile strikes in Germany have been settled and it means re-employment of about 70,000 workers on new wage agreements which in some cases cover a year and a half to two years. They provide wage increases of 3 to 5% for 200,000 workers including all trades.

Detroit reported that the automotive industry continues to show a steady increase in production and that the out-

put last week was approximately 123,000 units, or 3% over the preceding week. Shoe production has been rather large. Last year's output was apparently somewhat greater than that of 1927. Latterly the industry has been reviving after a seasonal lull. Hide prices have dropped sharply to around 14½c. for heavy native steers or below those current in the latter part of 1928, and 11½c. below the prices of last spring. The decline is due, it is said, to the curtailments and substitutions in use of leather induced by high leather prices, and the shipment of hides into world markets from many different countries and unusual sources which high prices usually tends to bring out.

Montgomery Ward & Co. reported February sales of \$18,655,270 against \$14,750,080 in February last year, an increase of 28.1%, a new record for February and the 10th consecutive month to show an increase. Sales for the first two months were \$36,784,106 against \$27,775,550, an increase of 32.43%. Sears, Roebuck & Co. showed an increase of 16.4% for February and of 18.6% for the first two months of the year.

New York on the 26th inst. had temperatures of 37 to 41 degrees. Boston had 26 to 40 on the 25th inst.; Chicago 36 to 48, Cincinnati 44 to 56, Cleveland 40 to 50, Detroit 34 to 44, Kansas City 28 to 68, Milwaukee 32 to 42; Philadelphia 38 to 56, Portland, Me., 14 to 32, Seattle 36 to 48, St. Louis 40 to 52, St. Paul 22 to 32. On the 28th inst. in the American and Canadian Northwest it was 6 below zero to 22 degrees above. Chicago was 32 and New York 38 degrees. Atlanta wired to-day that floods swelled rivers in Georgia, Alabama and the Carolinas in the last 24 hours. The Ocmulgee and Oconnee Rivers in Georgia, the Coosa, Tombigbee, Black Warrior and Tallapoosa in Alabama and the Catawah, French, Broad and Swannanoa in the Carolinas inundated wide areas of lowlands. Georgia was hardest hit. Milledgeville, Ga., was marooned. Central Alabama was threatened with the worst flood since 1919 as the rivers rose. To-day the temperature here was 32 to 39 degrees and the forecast was for fair and warmer weather to-morrow. Chicago yesterday had 30 to 36 degrees, Kansas City 26 to 40, Cleveland 30 to 36, Milwaukee 28 to 36, St. Paul 16 to 30, New York 32 to 42 and Philadelphia 36 to 40.

Vienna on Feb. 28 cabled that a new cold wave was again causing anxiety regarding coal supplies in Central Europe. In Czechoslovakia a 48-hour snowfall necessitated the suspension of many train schedules, including some on which Vienna's coal supply depends. The grip is again on the increase in Budapest. In Brussels by order of Queen Elizabeth, 1,000 tons of coal were delivered on Feb. 28 without cost to a number of poor families. The thermometer was 12 degrees above zero here. The weather after two hours of snow and strong winds cleared and the Channel boats resumed the service. On Feb. 28 a great rainstorm causing floods which destroyed roads and cut all communications at Angra was reported from the Azores. The population was said to be panic-stricken when the water entered their homes, doing heavy damage. Near Travnik, Bosnia, some snow drifts were 21 feet deep. Tales of tragedy have come from many parts of Jugo-slavia where a new cold spell has settled upon the suffering population, a heavy snowfall at Belgrade on Feb. 28 stopping communications and causing much suffering. At Constantinople on Feb. 28 for the first time in more than 100 years the mouth of the Bosphorous is almost impassable because of icebergs and icefloes which have floated down from the Black Sea. A terrific landslide destroyed a mosque and many dwellings in Anatolia.

#### Federal Reserve Board's Summary of Business Conditions in the United States—Industrial Production Larger Than Year Ago—Increase in Manufacturing and Mining—Building Declines.

"Manufacturing and mining increased in January and the first part of February, while building continued to decline," says the Federal Reserve Board, in its monthly summary of business conditions in the United States, issued Feb. 28. The summary continues:

Wholesale commodity prices rose slightly. Reserve Bank credit declined between the middle of January and the middle of February reflecting chiefly a reduction in reserve balances of member banks.

##### Production.

Industrial production increased in January and continued to be larger than a year ago. Output of pig iron, steel ingots, and automobiles was in record volume for January. The high rate of steel activity reflected large purchases from automobile manufacturers and also increased de-

mand from railroads. Domestic output of refined copper, while continuing in large volume, was somewhat lower in January than in December. Activity of textile mills increased considerably in January. In the mineral group, output of copper ore, bituminous coal, and petroleum, was exceptionally large, and anthracite coal and tin also increased.

In the first part of February preliminary reports indicate the maintenance of a high level of industrial activity. Steel plants operated at a high percentage of capacity; the output of coal continued large and employment in Detroit factories increased. The production of petroleum, however, declined slightly in the middle of February.

Building activity declined in January for the third successive month, reflecting primarily a large reduction in awards for residential building, while commercial building awards increased somewhat. The value of building contracts let during the first six weeks of the year was substantially lower than the corresponding period of either 1928 or 1927.

##### Trade.

Shipments of freight by rail increased during January and the first two weeks of February and were larger than a year ago. The increase during January reflected primarily larger shipments of coal and coke, and livestock. Sales by wholesale firms were seasonally larger in January and above the level of a year ago. Department store sales declined less than is usual at this season and were considerably larger than in January, 1928.

##### Prices.

The general level of wholesale prices rose somewhat in January. Prices of grains, livestock, and meats advanced and there were also price advances in steel, automobiles, and copper. A decrease in the group index for building materials reflected reductions in the prices of lumber and brick, and prices of pig iron, silk, cotton, and petroleum also declined. Among the raw materials, rubber advanced sharply in price, while silk, cotton, and hides declined. During the first half of February, the price of copper advanced to a new high level, and the price of rubber continued to rise.

Among the agricultural commodities, prices of wheat, corn, and hogs rose, while sugar and cattle declined slightly.

##### Bank Credit.

On February 20 total loans and investments of member banks in leading cities were nearly \$90,000,000 smaller than in the middle of January, owing chiefly to reductions in the banks' investment holdings. After the first week in February, security loans declined, while all other loans, largely commercial, increased somewhat in February.

During the five weeks ending February 20, decline in the reserve balances of member banks, together with a considerable inflow of gold from abroad and some further decline in the demand for currency, were the chief factors accounting for a decline of \$173,000,000 in the volume of reserve bank credit in use. A large decline in Reserve Bank holdings of acceptances and United States securities was offset in part by a small increase in the volume of member bank borrowing.

Open market rates on bankers' acceptances and commercial paper advanced, while rates on collateral loans showed little change.

#### Business Conditions as Viewed by Conference of Statisticians in Industry—Business Activity, Near Record in Some Lines, Rests on Incomplete Basis of Automobile Production and Building Construction.

"Industry and trade during the first six weeks of 1929 have on the whole maintained their level which they established towards the end of 1928," according to the monthly statement on business conditions by the Conference of Statisticians in Industry, which operates under the auspices and with the co-operation of the National Industrial Conference Board, 247 Park Avenue, New York. Current business activity, however, although proceeding in some lines at near record rates, still rests on the incomplete basis of automobile production and building construction, it is pointed out, which continue to support the relatively high level of operations in iron, steel, copper, rubber tires, oil, machine tools and electrical manufactures. "This closely related group of industries in turn has been most directly supported by the expansion of credit in recent years, and the continuance of the specialized activity in them, largely depends upon the future trend of credit and financial conditions," the Conference statement concludes.

Domestic and international credit conditions, however, are described as "unsettled," although, excepting possibly the building industry, "their influence has not yet become widely reflected in general business." The full text of the February statement of the Conference of Statisticians in Industry made available Feb. 25, follows:

Industry and trade during the first six weeks of 1929 have on the whole maintained the level which they established towards the end of 1928. Thus far this year there is no definite indication as to trends for the more or less distant future. Productive activities are well sustained; wholesale and retail trade are proceeding at normal seasonal levels. But domestic and international credit conditions are unsettled, although, outside of possibly the building industry, their influence has not yet become widely reflected in general business. The grain markets and the textiles find themselves in a more or less uncertain and leather in a rather depressed state. In some industries increases in inventories are beginning to make themselves felt.

Operation in iron and steel, automobiles and machine tools have continued at near record rates; production of bituminous coal, of anthracite and of metals has increased considerably over the immediately preceding months, while textile mill operations and the manufacture of food products remain spotted. Petroleum production is at its peak and has been developing at such a high rate that the trade has become newly aroused to



the need for conservation through a program of rationalization, the daily rate of current production being 14% greater than that of a year ago. As for copper, both current demand and production are highest in years and the price of electrolytic copper now stands higher than at any time since 1920, in spite of what would ordinarily seem unfavorable increases in the stocks of both the refined and unrefined metal. A negative factor in the current industrial situation is the continued moderate decline in the amount of contracts awarded for building projects.

During January, the output of both iron and steel set new records for the month. On a daily basis, pig iron was produced at a rate of 20% over that of the preceding January. Total production was higher than in any month since April 1927, and on an annual basis, when allowance is made for the long-time trends and seasonal changes, it was highest since February 1925. Prices, however, are slightly lower.

Similarly, steel ingot production has been carried on at a rate nearly 3½% over that of December and more than 8% over that of January a year ago. Total production of steel ingots was not quite 4% under the monthly record of last October. It was the largest January and the fourth largest month on record as far as total production is concerned, and the fifth largest month on record on the basis of the daily rate of production. However, measured in terms of the long-time trend and seasonal allowances, the increase over the preceding months was not as high as in December. But month-end figures for unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation reveal a more than seasonal increase over the figures of the preceding month, and although some 4% smaller than the figures for January, 1928, are 8% higher than those for January 1927. Delivery dates are being advanced and prices are stiffening.

These facts should not, however, be taken as indicative of an impending boom. The continued high rate of production in iron and steel is largely traceable to the record demands of the automotive and of machine tool industries and only to a lesser extent to increased orders for railway equipment and other steel products. The output of automobiles in January reached the new high record for the month of 423,655 passenger cars and trucks, and during the year just passed automotive industries were the largest consumers of steel products, railroads coming next and building third.

The continuation of the current high rate of steel production will therefore obviously depend to a large extent upon the maintenance of the present high rate of automobile production, as the decline in the awards for building contracts which began last August is continuing. A sustaining influence, however, will be found in orders for railroad equipment and in the demand of the machine tool industries. At the end of January orders were outstanding for 251 locomotives as against 161 at the same time a year ago and 334 two years ago. Orders placed for freight cars during January called for 12,452 units as compared with 3,248 units a year ago. The largest month in 1928 was November, with orders for 6,100 units. Activities in the machine tool industries largely reflect the exceptional activities in automobiles.

Contracts awarded during January for building and engineering construction in the 36 Eastern States were 4% below those of January 1928 and 5% below those of December 1928, in spite of the very large increase in awards for industrial, commercial and engineering projects. The increase for heavy construction amounted to 37%. The decrease in the total figures resulted from the continued decline in contracts for residential buildings, which were lower this month than in any of the three Januaries preceding. Shipments of Portland cement were 12% smaller than a year ago.

Production of both bituminous coal and anthracite was considerably higher in January than in the months of the recent past. Production of bituminous coal during January was 18.6% higher than in the preceding month and 16.4% higher than in the preceding January, and larger than in any month since March 1927, the record month preceding the great coal strike of that year. The output of anthracite during January was 16.7% higher than in December and 27.7% higher than in January 1928.

Similarly, freight-car loadings during the first weeks of 1929 have been showing a consistent increase over the rate of recent months. Totals for January, 1929, were 3.5% higher than for January 1928, but were still about 5% smaller than the totals reported for January 1927.

Cotton and silk textiles appear to have continued their recent recovery. January consumption of raw cotton was the largest on record for the month and the second largest monthly total. Production of staple fabrics, however, was somewhat less than in December. Shipments were slightly ahead of production, and stocks during the month decreased by a corresponding amount. Sales for January were 92.5% of production, and unfilled orders at the end of the month were 6% less than at the beginning of the month. Prices continue at a low level.

Takings of silk by raw silk consumers were nearly 50% above December and nearly 30% above January a year ago. Stocks of wool goods on hand in mills are at a low point and both consumption and activity of machinery are greater than a year ago. The manufacture of leather, on the basis of consumption of electrical energy by the industry, was 16% smaller than a year ago and 7% below the annual average for 1927.

Retail trade in January showed fair growth. Department store sales were by 1% higher than those of January a year ago. Chain store sales recorded further increases over past records, due largely to the increase in the number of units included. Wholesale prices rose slightly in January, but the trend has been downward since last September. During January 1929, 18.6% more life insurance was written than during January 1928.

Farm purchasing power, reflected in the ratio of farm prices to prices of commodities which farmers purchase, shows no definite improvement. This ratio in December stood at 85 as against 86 in November 1928, and 90 in December 1927. The December 1928 ratio was the lowest reported for the year and for any December since 1923, with the exception of December 1926, when it stood at 82. As a possible reflection of the current status of agriculture in some sections of the country, fertilizer sales in January 1929 were approximately 26% less than a year ago.

Factory employment in January in the United States was nearly 4% higher than in January a year ago, pay-rolls, 5.5%, and per capita earnings of factory labor, 1.5% higher. As compared with December, however, employment in January was somewhat smaller (0.3%) and payroll totals considerably smaller (8.3%).

In general, therefore, current business activity still rests, as it did last year, mainly on the incomplete basis of automobile production and building construction which continue to support the relatively high level of operations in iron and steel, copper, rubber tires, oil, machine tools and electrical manufactures. This closely related group of industries has in turn been most directly supported by the expansion of credit in recent years, and the continuance of the specialized activity in them may largely depend upon the future trend of credit and financial conditions.

## Annalist's Weekly Index of Wholesale Commodity Prices.

A further moderate advance occurs this week in The Annalist Weekly Index of Wholesale Commodity Prices, primarily the result of a substantial increase in the index of food prices. In announcing this the "Annalist" says:

Farm products and metal are also slightly higher, while textiles and miscellaneous commodities have declined. As a result, the index of all commodities has risen to 147.3 from last week's level of 146.6.

THE ANNALIST WEEKLY INDEX OF WHOLESALE COMMODITY PRICES  
1913=100.

	Feb. 26 '29.	Feb. 19 '29.	Feb. 28 '28.
Farm products.....	146.7	146.4	146.1
Food products.....	148.2	146.2	150.5
Textile products.....	153.8	154.3	152.1
Fuels.....	161.0	161.0	156.3
Metals.....	127.5	127.0	120.3
Building materials.....	154.1	154.1	150.3
Chemicals.....	134.6	134.6	134.1
Miscellaneous.....	128.8	129.6	123.4
All commodities.....	147.3	146.6	145.6

## Loading of Railroad Revenue Freight Increasing.

Loading of revenue freight for the week ended on Feb. 16 totaled 958,051 cars, the Car Service Division of the American Railway Association announced on Feb. 16. This was an increase of 69,465 cars over the corresponding week in 1928 and an increase of 3,257 cars over the corresponding week in 1927. Particulars follow:

Miscellaneous freight loading for the week totaled 337,936 cars, an increase of 15,937 cars above the corresponding week last year and 10,943 cars over the same week in 1927.

Coal loading totaled 212,980 cars, an increase of 55,943 cars over the same week in 1928 but 515 cars under the same period two years ago.

Grain and grain products loading amounted to 47,149 cars, an increase of 5,839 cars above the same week in 1928 and 4,928 cars above the same week in 1927. In the Western districts alone, grain and grain products loading totaled 33,000 cars, an increase of 4,366 above the same week in 1928.

Live stock loading amounted to 26,879 cars, a decrease of 4,819 cars under the same week in 1928 and 628 cars under the same week in 1927. In the Western districts alone, live stock loading totaled 21,002 cars, a decrease of 3,720 cars under the same week in 1928.

Loading of merchandise less than carload lot freight totaled 248,443 cars, a decrease of 729 cars below the same week in 1928 and 4,416 cars under the corresponding week in 1927.

Forest products loading amounted to 61,460 cars, 6,813 cars below the same week in 1928 and 7,364 cars below the same week in 1927.

Ore loading amounted to 9,605 cars, 1,183 cars over the same week in 1928 but 794 cars below two years ago.

Coke loading totaled 13,599 cars, 2,924 cars above the same week last year and 1,103 cars over the corresponding week two years ago.

All districts except the Northwestern reported increases in the total loading of all commodities compared with the same week in 1928 while all except the Allegheny, Southern and Northwestern districts reported increases compared with the same period in 1927.

Loading of revenue freight in 1929 compared with the two previous years follows:

	1929.	1928.	1927.
Four weeks in January.....	3,570,978	3,448,895	3,756,660
Week ended Feb. 2.....	946,892	926,262	965,664
Week ended Feb. 9.....	955,478	906,477	962,602
Week ended Feb. 16.....	958,051	888,586	954,794
Total.....	6,431,399	6,170,220	6,639,720

## The Position of Business as Viewed by National Bank of Commerce in New York—Industrial Activity Moving Along Steadily—Believed, However, Present Expansion May Reach Early Culmination.

The National Bank of Commerce in New York in discussing "The Position of Business" under date of Feb. 21 notes that "industrial activity is moving along steadily." It states that "expansion is mainly of a seasonal nature but, considering the high basic level from which it is proceeding, the present position is in general very satisfactory. There is some ground, however," says the bank, "for feeling that the current period of expansion may reach its culmination in the spring months." The bank goes on to say in part:

This view is based on the following more or less interrelated points:

1. The prolonged continuation of high money rates.
2. The temporary psychological effects which a sharp reaction in the speculative securities markets might have on business confidence.
3. The very high rates of production which the automotive industry has in view for the next several months—with a question whether there may not have to be a falling off in its activity thereafter.
4. An apparent moderate slowing down in construction.
5. The tendency of production in some important industries to overshoot requirements, leading to an unsatisfactory market condition.

These points summarize the uncertain features in the present outlook. It is evident that most of them are uncertainties rather than definitely unfavorable factors.

The current period has moved closely along the lines set by earlier months. Activity centers about the steel industry, which set new records for January performance and is continuing operations with no signs of let-up at from 85 to above 90% of capacity in the several steel-making districts. The demand for steel is widely diversified. Requirements of the automotive producers are of course large. The farm equipment industry is working at capacity rates. Machine-tool demand continues heavy. The railroads, in line with the improvement in their traffic, ordered substantially more freight cars in January than in any month last year.

Building contracts awarded in January, according to the F. W. Dodge figures, were \$410,000,000, 5% below December, and 4% below January 1928. Projects reported as contemplated were about 10% below last year's figure. It is of course entirely too soon to draw conclusions from such figures about the prospective volume of building. However, high money rates, declining rents and a gradually rising percentage of vacancies in some types of building, are factors which point to moderation rather than further increases in construction activity.

**Union Trust Co., Cleveland, Finds Business Satisfactory Notwithstanding Uncertain Credit Conditions.**

Notwithstanding uncertain credit conditions, business is satisfactory throughout the country in a large variety of lines, says the Union Trust Co., Cleveland. The bank looks for continued good business during most of 1929, although there may be some slowing down of building due to high interest rates. "Retail sales, carloadings, railroad earnings, and farm buying give promise of fair business in most lines throughout 1929," says the bank in its magazine "Trade Winds." "The credit situation presents a serious problem, but one which it is to be hoped may be solved in such a way as not to hamper trade and industry." It adds:

"Production of steel and automobiles continues at high levels. It is encouraging that steel prices have held steady since the first of the year, indicating that volume has not been attained at the sacrifice of profits, as has been the case in the past. Freight movements are running well ahead of this time in 1928.

"The high rate of industrial activity is also indicated by the consumption of electricity, which is reported at 15% ahead of one year ago. Employment is at a high level, Cleveland employment, for example, being now at the highest point in 10 years.

"There is some likelihood that if the automobile manufacturers maintain their present production schedules through the first half of this year, a falling off in automobile manufacturing may be expected during the latter half of the year, with a resultant decline in the business of parts and accessories manufacturers.

"There is also some indication that higher interest rates are now having an effect in the direction of decreasing volume of building, in view of the decline in building shown by the January figures. On the whole, however, indications point to good business at least during the first half of the year, and indeed, with the exception of certain lines, throughout the balance of 1929.

"It is one of the paradoxes of the present situation that this very expectation of continuing good business, with resultant satisfactory earnings, is probably the strongest influence in the direction of bringing about the diversion of credit into speculative channels which threatens to have a deterrent effect upon business."

**Building Permits for January 1929 Show 11% Decline From 1928.**

Building permits issued in 576 cities and towns for the month of January, according to official reports made to S. W. Straus & Co., showed a loss of 11% from Jan. 1928, and a 5% loss from Dec. 1928. The total for the first month of this year in the 576 places was \$239,074,441, compared with \$266,293,500 in January last year and \$251,991,579 in December last. The firm goes on to say:

The January decline of 11% for the whole country appears to be largely in the smaller cities and towns. This is indicated by the reports from the 25 leading cities, which showed a gain of 5% over Jan. 1928; a gain of 9% over Jan. 1927, and a gain of 9% over Dec. 1928. Among the 25 leading cities 15 reported substantial gains over January last year.

The total for the 25 leading places in January was \$165,443,243, compared with \$157,244,920. The most surprising feature of the report from the leading cities was the change in the positions of Chicago and Philadelphia, the latter taking, for the first time, the place of second city in the country. Heretofore, Chicago has always held second position, following New York, with a wide margin over Philadelphia and Detroit.

During this January, Detroit, which held third position for the year 1928, dropped to fifth place, while Los Angeles, which held fifth place for 1928, rose to fourth place following Chicago. The shifting of positions between Chicago and Philadelphia was due not only to a loss of 51% in Chicago from Jan. 1928, but also to a gain of 282% in Philadelphia from January last year.

Detroit reported a gain over Jan. 1928, but the city fell behind its building record in the first month of 1927. This was also true of Los Angeles, Portland, Ore.; Milwaukee, Cincinnati and Pittsburgh.

Among the larger cities which reported losses from Jan. 1928, were San Francisco, Yonkers, Washington, Baltimore, Cleveland, Houston, Boston, St. Louis and Buffalo.

Had there not been a January gain in New York of nearly \$15,000,000, the 25 leading cities, as well as the whole country, would have shown a loss from January a year ago, as the total gain in the leading group was less than \$8,000,000. At the same time it will be observed, from an analysis of the figures of the leading cities, that the heavy loss in Chicago, rather than in the other places, pulled down the showing for the group.

On the whole the January building figures do not show a radical downward tendency in construction activity, but neither do they indicate a recovery from the slowing down which set in after the middle of 1928.

**Building Materials.**

The seasonal strengthening of the building materials market has begun; such minor weakness as were reported being only local. To offset price declines of starting materials in Cleveland, for example, we have increases reported in these materials from Detroit and New Orleans. Brick prices were reported down in Atlanta and New York and up in Dallas and Kansas City. Portland cement was stronger with price increases at Atlanta, Kansas City and New Orleans. Lumber appeared to hold its own and structural steel shapes in a firm position.

**Labor Conditions.**

Adoption of the five-day week for the building trades received strenuous opposition in the recent meeting of the National Association of Building Trades Employers. The five-day week was held economically unsound at the present time; the same amount of work cannot be done by employing

a greater number of workmen for a shorter period, as there is a fine balance in construction that determines the number of men who can be efficiently employed on a construction job at one time, it was stated. For this reason it was felt that the five-day week would have no appreciable effect on the unemployment problem. The American Federation of Labor ban on local arbitration boards to settle jurisdictional disputes as between the various trades was frowned upon and a resolution adopted to demand the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor to co-operate with other agencies in the building industry for the purpose of settling jurisdictional disputes that disturb the harmony of the industry and add to the actual costs of construction because of the delays involved.

**TWELVE LEADING STATES.**

	No. of Permits.	Volume of Permits.
1. New York	42	\$92,839,942
2. California	64	22,234,233
3. Pennsylvania	31	21,302,978
4. Illinois	46	16,434,817
5. Michigan	20	8,718,253
6. Ohio	28	8,683,098
7. New Jersey	34	7,557,093
8. Massachusetts	28	7,158,613
9. Texas	21	6,511,365
10. Washington	13	4,166,550
11. Connecticut	17	3,851,577
12. Wisconsin	18	3,020,819

**TWENTY-FIVE CITIES REPORTING LARGEST VOLUME OF PERMITS FOR JAN. 1929, WITH COMPARISONS.**

	Jan. 1929.	Jan. 1928.	Jan. 1927.	Dec. 1928.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
New York (P. F.)	82,234,376	67,621,875	72,886,416	46,964,436
Philadelphia	17,161,370	4,482,600	3,254,225	5,605,825
Chicago	13,194,400	27,091,400	21,873,100	22,598,300
Los Angeles	7,514,868	7,509,691	8,129,749	10,032,321
Detroit	6,057,879	5,416,551	7,641,333	9,239,632
Seattle	3,085,910	2,692,530	2,312,325	881,420
San Francisco	2,778,323	3,710,925	3,528,955	1,606,700
Yonkers	2,558,700	5,211,670	2,667,500	1,961,212
Washington, D. C.	2,558,445	4,629,895	2,905,755	7,787,680
Portland, Ore.	2,483,320	983,200	3,502,010	1,261,695
Baltimore	2,450,160	6,428,820	1,697,400	11,994,040
Cleveland	2,433,575	2,556,450	1,451,625	6,806,750
Atlanta, Ga.	2,014,307	1,396,150	1,066,385	7,463,751
Houston	2,002,870	2,342,717	3,213,316	3,848,211
Milwaukee	1,935,814	1,447,623	3,431,297	6,527,074
Boston (P. F.)	1,921,324	2,693,759	2,058,661	3,344,650
St. Louis	1,917,439	2,418,377	939,658	2,920,897
Cambridge	1,914,745	799,547	205,780	119,482
Cincinnati	1,660,035	1,109,640	1,878,145	2,770,435
Long Beach	1,410,480	816,800	432,850	2,249,620
Buffalo	1,294,760	1,839,550	1,438,785	1,804,326
Pittsburgh	1,245,380	1,225,109	3,368,203	2,245,719
San Diego	1,227,929	1,072,011	1,122,800	1,934,395
Richmond	1,204,527	1,105,470	760,132	842,971
Hartford	1,182,307	581,954	466,591	1,153,368
	165,443,243	157,244,920	162,233,596	152,295,260

(P. F.) indicates plans filed.

**January Construction Contracts Somewhat Smaller.**

Total construction contracts awarded during January in the 37 eastern States amounted to \$409,967,900, according to statistics compiled by the F. W. Dodge Corporation. In January 1928 these construction contracts aggregated \$427,168,700. Hence there has been a decline of 4.1%. The F. W. Dodge Corporation also compile statistics indicating the contemplated projects and these foot up \$318,284,000 for January 1929 as compared with \$904,674,900, a decrease of \$863,909,000, or 9.5%.

We give below a table showing the details of the projects contemplated in January this year as compared with a year ago, following which we give another table giving the details of the contracts awarded in both years. These figures, it is stated, cover 91% of the total United States construction.

**CONTEMPLATED PROJECTS.**

Month of January.	1929		1928	
	No. of Projects.	Valuation.	No. of Projects.	Valuation.
<i>Classification—</i>				
Commercial buildings	2,225	\$140,131,700	2,175	\$105,878,300
Industrial buildings	612	156,542,200	558	80,283,500
Educational buildings	301	32,233,600	476	56,106,500
Hospitals and institutions	105	18,502,000	144	30,054,200
Public buildings	155	16,198,500	149	24,648,000
Religious, &c.	196	11,302,100	293	17,308,000
Social, &c.	261	23,496,200	325	31,701,500
Non-residential	3,855	\$398,406,300	4,120	\$345,980,000
*Residential building	as,478	264,078,300	b9,816	374,194,300
Total building	12,333	\$662,484,600	13,936	\$720,174,300
Public works, &c.	1,544	155,799,400	1,393	179,601,100
Military and naval buildings	---	---	38	4,899,500
Total construction	13,877	\$818,284,000	15,367	\$904,674,900

**CONTRACTS AWARDED.**

Month of January.	1929	1929	1929	1928	1928
	No. of Projects.	New Floor Space in Square Ft.	Valuation.	No. of Projects.	New Floor Space in Square Ft.
<i>Classification—</i>					
Commercial buildings	1,615	15,750,000	100,378,000	1,676	11,428,500
Industrial buildings	461	7,334,400	63,108,900	419	5,198,100
Educational buildings	140	2,729,100	17,745,900	147	3,498,100
Hospitals & institutions	71	844,500	8,057,100	53	1,372,800
Public buildings	69	795,800	4,949,900	73	605,800
Religious, &c.	121	494,200	4,382,500	132	709,100
Social, &c.	138	914,000	6,755,500	164	1,495,800
Non-residential	2,615	28,862,000	205,377,300	2,664	24,308,200
*Residential	ca,905	29,306,900	138,068,600	da,521	39,114,200
Total buildings	9,520	58,168,900	343,445,900	11,185	63,422,400
Public works, &c.	670	605,000	66,522,000	604	230,700
Military & naval bldgs	---	---	---	10	63,800
Total construction	10,190	58,773,900	409,967,900	11,799	63,716,900

\* Include projects without general contractors, subcontracts being let directly by owners or architects. a 18,741 buildings. b 19,747 buildings. c 10,509 buildings. d 13,489 buildings.

**Wholesale Trade in New York Federal Reserve District in January Experiences Larger Gain Since October.**

Wholesale dealers in the New York Federal Reserve District reported in January the largest increases in sales since October 1928, according to the March 1 Monthly Review of Credit and Business Conditions by the Federal Reserve Agent at New York. Regarding wholesale trade the Bank adds:

Sales of stationery, groceries, and shoes showed substantial increases over a year ago following decreases in December. Machine tool sales continued to be considerably above a year ago, but as sales were in large volume in January 1928 the percentage increase was not as large as those reported a few months ago. Increases continued to be reported in the sales of drugs, paper, cotton goods, silk, and diamonds, while hardware and jewelry sales were below those of a year ago.

Stocks of silk goods and drugs remained larger than last year, but stocks held by cotton jobbers and shoe dealers continued to be smaller than last year. Hardware dealers reported the largest decrease in stock since Dec. 1927.

Collections in accounts outstanding were better this year than last in most of the reporting lines.

Commodity.	Percentage Change January 1929 Compared with December 1928.		Percentage Change January 1929 Compared with January 1928.		P. C. of Accounts Outstanding Dec. 31 Collected in January.	
	Net Sales.	Stock End of Month.	Net Sales.	Stock End of Month.	1928.	1929.
Groceries.....	+3.3	-0.4	+5.4	+5.1	72.6	73.0
Men's clothing.....	+45.7	---	-1.9	---	42.7	46.3
Cotton goods—Jobbers.....	-11.0	+15.7	+4.8	-5.1	---	---
Silk goods *.....	+39.8	-6.5	+7.3	+15.2	50.3	47.8
Shoes.....	+6.8	+15.1	+8.8	-13.9	37.2	39.6
Drugs.....	+43.4	+5.9	+28.3	+19.6	51.3	56.4
Hardware.....	-29.3	+28.4	-2.2	-6.1	50.1	51.6
Machine tools.....	+6.4	---	+34.1	---	---	---
Stationery.....	+7.2	---	+7.0	---	67.7	61.0
Paper.....	+6.8	---	+5.0	---	64.6	67.4
Diamonds.....	+9.6	-2.6	+1.2	-4.5	45.6	46.4
Jewelry.....	-66.6	---	-7.1	---	---	---
Weighted average.....	+12.1	---	+6.4	---	54.5	55.9

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

**Gains in Retail Trade in New York Federal Reserve District.**

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York, in its Monthly Review, March 1, states that "the total sales of leading department stores in this district showed an increase of 4% over a year ago in January, but as there was one more selling day in January of this year the average daily rate of sales was no larger than in January 1928. Increases, however, occurred in Buffalo, Newark, and Southern New York State, even after allowance for the extra selling day." Further surveying department store business the Bank says—

Apparel store sales showed a moderate increase from a year ago, following decreases in November and December.

Collections on charge accounts, for the sixth consecutive month, were better than a year ago, and stock turnover was slightly higher than in January 1928.

Locality.	Percentage Change January 1929 Compared With January 1928.		Per Cent. of Accounts Outstanding Dec. 31 Collected in January.	
	Net Sales.	Stock on Hand End of Month.	1928.	1929.
New York.....	+4.4	+1.9	55.4	58.3
Buffalo.....	+6.7	+0.4	56.3	54.0
Rochester.....	-5.2	+2.4	45.8	48.5
Syracuse.....	+3.6	-2.0	---	---
Newark.....	+5.6	+2.4	49.8	50.5
Bridgeport.....	-4.3	-7.6	---	---
Elsewhere.....	-4.6	-4.6	41.4	42.7
Northern New York State.....	+0.1	---	---	---
Central New York State.....	-3.3	---	---	---
Southern New York State.....	+8.3	---	---	---
Hudson River Valley District.....	-3.0	---	---	---
Capital District.....	-16.7	---	---	---
Westchester District.....	-8.6	---	---	---
All department stores.....	+3.7	+1.9	52.5	54.1
Apparel stores.....	+5.6	-5.5	51.3	54.4

January sales and stocks in the principal departments are compared with those of a year ago in the following table.

	Net Sales Percentage Change January 1929 Compared With January 1928.	Stock on Hand Percentage Change Jan. 31 1929 Compared With Jan. 31 1928.
Musical instruments and radio.....	+24.4	-33.2
Cotton goods.....	+16.9	-2.4
Shoes.....	+16.4	+5.3
Toilet articles and drugs.....	+12.4	+11.4
Men's furnishings.....	+11.1	-9.2
Hostery.....	+10.3	+3.2
Books and stationery.....	+9.9	+11.9
Women's ready-to-wear accessories.....	+9.1	-0.9
Furniture.....	+6.1	+5.8
Luggage and other leather goods.....	+5.6	+2.4
Home furnishings.....	+5.3	+12.3
Linens and handkerchiefs.....	+5.3	-3.8
Toys and sporting goods.....	+4.1	+2.4
Women's and Misses' ready-to-wear.....	+2.7	+8.4
Silverware and jewelry.....	+1.0	-8.7
Men's and Boys' wear.....	-3.9	+3.1
Silks and velvets.....	-11.8	+2.7
Woolen goods.....	-19.8	-10.2
Miscellaneous.....	-3.4	-1.9

**Increased Trade Shown in January By Chain Stores in New York Federal Reserve District.**

Regarding chain store trade in this District the March 1 Monthly Review of Credit and Business Conditions by the Federal Reserve Agent at New York says:

The total January sales of reporting chain store systems in this district showed increases in all lines. Grocery chains showed the largest increase since last October, and the sales of shoe chains were larger than in any month since September. However, increases in sales per store were reported by only three types of chain store systems—grocery, drug, and shoe chains.

Type of Store.	Percentage Change Jan. 1929 Compared with Jan. 1928.		
	No. of Stores.	Total Sales.	Sales Per Store.
Grocery.....	+1.2	+11.8	+4.2
Ten-Cent.....	+9.8	+5.7	-3.7
Drug.....	+9.1	+12.8	+3.4
Tobacco.....	+5.8	+0.2	-5.3
Shoe.....	+9.2	+16.2	+6.4
Variety.....	+16.3	+15.4	-0.7
Candy.....	+12.3	+0.3	-10.7
Total.....	+5.8	+8.8	+2.8

**All Sections of Country Show Increased Sales of Ordinary Life Insurance in January.**

Record volumes of life insurance sales in all sections of the country in January are considered reflection of good conditions throughout the country. All sections showed an increase of at least 4% and the average increase was 16%, according to the Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau. The Bureau, under date of Feb. 20, says:

Very large increases were recorded in those sections of the country where most insurance is already in force and where business and manufacturing, rather than agriculture, predominates. The Middle Atlantic and East North Central sections which pay for more than half of the insurance sold in the country both materially increased their production. Large increases in these States show that where people already have a lot of life insurance they are convinced of its value and eagerly buy more. New York State and Pennsylvania, the two leading States in the amount of new business sold, recorded sales of \$159,329,000 and \$68,743,000 and showed increases of 13% and 24%, respectively.

These figures issued by the Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau are based on the experience of 78 companies having in force 88% of the total legal reserve ordinary life insurance outstanding in the United States.

The record of the various sections during January is indicated as follows by the Bureau:

*New England.*

The New England States show a 12% increase in sales over January 1928. The greatest gain, 19% was recorded in Rhode Island; Massachusetts showed an increase of 15%. For the twelve-month period just ended the section as a whole shows a 7% increase. Connecticut leads with an 11% gain over the preceding twelve-month period.

*Middle Atlantic.*

The Middle Atlantic section, which pays for the most insurance of any section, shows a monthly gain in January of 19% over January 1928. New Jersey leads with a 33% increase, Pennsylvania and New York record monthly increases of 24% and 13% respectively. For the twelve-month period ended Jan. 31 1929 the section as a whole increased its production 7% over the preceding twelve-month period.

*East North Central.*

The greatest monthly gain over January 1928, one of 24%, was made by the East North Central States. Every State shared this large increase. Ohio leads this section with a 31% gain over January 1928, while Ohio and Wisconsin record increases of 25%. For the twelve-month period just ended the section increased 7% over the preceding twelve months.

*West North Central.*

Kansas leads the West North Central States with the unusual increase of 52% over sales in January 1928. The section as a whole shows a monthly gain of 15%. This is shared by all the States in the section with the exception of North Dakota and Nebraska. Every State records a gain for the twelve-month period just ended over the preceding twelve months. The section as a whole increased 5%. Minnesota leads with a 9% increase.

*South Atlantic.*

The South Atlantic States show an average gain of 7% in January over sales in January 1928. Delaware leads with a monthly increase of 32%. For the twelve-month period ended Jan. 31 1929 sales just equaled those of the preceding twelve-month period.

*East South Central.*

Mississippi alone in this section failed to equal the volume of insurance produced in January 1928. The section as a whole shows a monthly increase of 4%. The greatest monthly gain in this section, 10%, was made by Tennessee. For the twelve-month period just ended, the East South Central States show an average gain of 3% over the twelve months preceding.

*West South Central.*

Every State in the West South Central section showed a gain in January over sales in January 1928. As a whole, these States increased their production 4%. Arkansas leads these States with a 15% gain. Arkansas with an 8% increase also shows the greatest gain in this section for the twelve-month period just ended over the preceding twelve months. The section as a whole records an increase of 5% over the preceding twelve months.

*Mountain.*

Nevada leads all the States both in the monthly increase over January 1928 and the gain in the twelve-month period just ended over the preceding twelve months. For the month, Nevada records a 70% increase. The section as a whole gained 14% in January, every State except New Mexico and Wyoming shared this gain. For the twelve-month period just

ended, the Mountain States as a whole increased 5% over the preceding twelve months. Nevada showed an increase of 53%.

#### Pacific.

The three States in the Pacific section averaged a 20% gain in January 1929 over January 1928. Oregon increased 33% and California 22%; Washington recorded a 7% gain. All States shared in the 4% increase made by the section as a whole in the last twelve months over the preceding twelve months.

### Canadian Sales of Ordinary Life Insurance Gain in January.

A total of \$50,575,000 of ordinary life insurance was purchased in Canada during the month of January. This volume is unusually large for January and represents a 6% increase over sales in January 1928. The increase is shown by 60% of the contributing companies. These figures are furnished by the Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau and represent the experience of companies having in force 84% of the total legal reserve ordinary life insurance outstanding in the Dominion of Canada. The Bureau adds:

Every province shows a monthly gain with the exception of Manitoba and New Brunswick. Alberta, Ontario and Quebec, which together pay for more than half of the insurance sold in the Dominion, all record material gains. Alberta leads all provinces with an increase of 30%. The colony of Newfoundland, for which figures are also reported, shows a 54% gain. The record for the twelve-month period ended Jan. 31 1929 shows an increase of 14% over the preceding twelve-month period. Every province shows an increase during the past twelve months. Alberta shows a 27% gain and Saskatchewan an increase of 20%.

The only city which failed to increase its production in January was Winnipeg. Hamilton recorded the unusual increase of 76% and Ottawa followed closely with a 69% gain.

### Wholesale Price Index of National Bank of Commerce in New York Show Increase For First Time in Five Years.

For the first time in five years the wholesale price index of the National Bank of Commerce in New York was higher on Feb. 15 than on Jan. 15. The increase of 1.5 points compared with decreases of 1.2 points in 1928, 1.9 in 1927, 2.7 in 1926 and 1.6 in 1925. The February index of 90.4 was 5.6 points above February 1928, and the highest of any month since Jan. 1927. The bank says:

"Ten of the twenty-three commodities constituting the index were higher than in January, five were unchanged, and eight were lower. The average of the declines was slightly greater than the average of the advances.

"For the second consecutive month the price of rubber showed the greatest gain and that of hides the greatest loss. Rubber is now 25% above the January 15 price and about 40% higher than on Dec. 15. Hide prices dropped nearly 30% during the month and are 35% below those of the middle of December. Hogs advanced about 14% and cattle declined almost as much. Petroleum, the price of which had been unchanged for five months, declined about 13%, bringing it to the lowest level since 1921. Steel scrap was quoted at the same price as on Jan. 15 but during the month it had advanced about 7% and then declined the same amount. Copper made another gain, which brings it to the highest price in over eight years."

### Bank of Nova Scotia Says Stability of Prices is One of Principal Foundations of Canada's Present Prosperity.

According to the Bank of Nova Scotia, one of the most encouraging features in recent Canadian history is the fact that "the level of prices has for some years past been extraordinarily level." In its comments in its Monthly Review for February the bank says:

During the war period and the years immediately following the war, it was impossible for the business man to foresee within a range of about 24c. what the purchasing power of the dollar would probably be during the twelve months immediately before him. During the past seven years, on the other hand, experience has shown that the limit of probable range has not been more than 2c. Similar comparisons of seven-year periods from 1880 to 1914 indicate a range of uncertainty within that time, varying from 8c. (1880-1886) to 3½c. (1886-1893). Even by pre-war standards, therefore, the recent stability in the purchasing power of the Canadian dollar has been very remarkable. At no time in the last sixty years has there been so stable a period as we now enjoy.

Without undue exaggeration, this steadiness may surely be regarded as one of the principal foundations of our present great prosperity. So long as the real value of the Canadian dollar was in a state of rapid and uncertain change, it was difficult to maintain even the semblance of prosperity within the country. The years since 1924 have shown us vividly what can be achieved when this great element of risk has been confined, as at present, within such narrow limits.

The bank also observes that "stable prices are an evidence of stable marketing conditions, and make possible the planning of future production and development without the embarrassing consciousness in the mind of the business man that an unforeseen change in general prices may disorganize his plans."

### Industrial Expansion Under Way in Canada.

A high degree of industrial activity during the next ten months is forecast for Canada by the Bank of Montreal which, with assets in excess of \$870,000,000, stands as one

of the foremost institutions of the Dominion. A notable feature, according to this bank's study of Canadian conditions, is the northward trend of population and settlement. A large part of projected railway extensions is scheduled for the Northern sections of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, where, in the next three years, more than a thousand miles of new lines will be built and put into operation, opening up new agricultural districts and providing better transportation facilities for existing settlements.

Commenting on Canadian activities, the Bank of Montreal states in its current business summary issued under date of Feb. 22:

"Business broadens with the approach of spring, and in some departments renewed activity is manifested, notably in the distribution of dry-goods. Balance sheets of commercial, financial and industrial corporations show 1928 to have enlarged operations and produced profits in excess of any preceding year, and if the same volume of trade can be maintained in the next ten months, a high degree of prosperity will be enjoyed. That this consummation will be realized there is general confidence, founded on many outward and visible signs.

"Industrial operations are upon a large scale, there is little unemployment of labor and commodity prices continue stable. Structural steel mills are well booked with orders; textile industries are working nearer capacity; the automobile industry, both presently and prospectively, is in satisfactory shape; building operations proceed on a larger scale, and although car-loadings in the last six weeks have been less than in the corresponding period of 1928, nearly the whole decrease occurred in the Western division in the single item of grain. In the Eastern division car-loadings to Feb. 9 were up to 10,527 cars over last year. Agricultural implement manufacturers anticipate a busy season; iron and steel works are busily employed, with firm prices for products; and recent advances in quotations of copper increase the value of the growing output of this metal in Canada."

### Report on Hosiery Industry in Philadelphia Federal Reserve District.

The following preliminary report on the hosiery industry by 130 hosiery mills in the Philadelphia Federal Reserve District from data collected by the Bureau of the Census, is made available by the Federal Reserve Bank of Phila.:

PERCENTAGE CHANGES FROM DECEMBER 1928 TO JANUARY 1929.

	Men's.		Women's.	
	Full-fashioned.	Seamless.	Full-fashioned.	Seamless.
Hosiery knit during month.....	+25.8	+3.7	+14.6	+32.3
Net shipments during month.....	-22.7	-0.8	-12.0	+0.2
Stock on hand at end of month, finished and in the gray.....	+7.3	+2.9	+14.2	+12.3
Orders booked during month.....	+5.8	+24.4	-32.9	+36.5
Cancellations during month.....	-88.9	-27.4	-58.9	+55.8
Unfilled orders at end of month.....	+13.5	-1.7	-4.0	+6.4

  

	Boys' Misses' & Children's.	Infants.	Athletic.	Total.
	Hosiery knit during month.....	+26.2	+34.6	+46.0
Net shipments during month.....	+54.8	+84.2	+26.0	+3.2
Stock on hand at end of month, finished and in the gray.....	-5.6	-9.0	+1.1	+5.1
Orders booked during month.....	+45.4	+34.2	+180.0	-11.2
Cancellations during month.....	-8.0	-68.3	+211.5	-44.6
Unfilled orders at end of month.....	-13.5	-10.7	+17.1	-6.0

### Increase in Industrial Consumption of Electric Power in Philadelphia Federal Reserve District During January.

The Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia reports that in industrial consumption of electrical energy increased in its district during January by 5.5% as compared with December, and by 11.1% in contrast with a year earlier. Total sales of electricity also showed a gain of 1.3% in the month and 18.7% in the year. The output of electric power by 12 systems was appreciably larger than in the preceding month or a year before. The statistics of the bank follow:

ELECTRIC POWER—PHILADELPHIA FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT—TWELVE SYSTEMS.

	January.	Change from December 1928.	Change from January 1928.
Rated generator capacity.....	1,788,000 k.w.	+0.4%	+24.5%
Generated output.....	538,168,000 k.w.h.	+3.4%	+21.3%
Hydro-electric.....	102,627,000 k.w.h.	+5.9%	+385.8%
Steam.....	336,975,000 k.w.h.	+2.5%	-3.0%
Purchased.....	98,566,000 k.w.h.	+6.1%	+14.0%
Sales of electricity.....	438,090,000 k.w.h.	+1.3%	+18.7%
Lighting.....	103,542,000 k.w.h.	+2.0%	+7.1%
Municipal.....	12,432,000 k.w.h.	-0.1%	+3.0%
Residential and commercial.....	91,110,000 k.w.h.	+2.3%	+3.5%
Power.....	265,930,000 k.w.h.	+6.5%	+13.5%
Municipal.....	66.98 k.w.h.	+52.7%	+376.0%
Street cars and railroads.....	61,709,000 k.w.h.	+6.1%	+10.8%
Industries.....	197,523,000 k.w.h.	+5.5%	+11.1%
All other sales.....	68,618,000 k.w.h.	-15.7%	+76.2%

### Business Conditions in Philadelphia Federal Reserve District—More Pronounced Seasonal Improvement Than at Same Period Last Year.

"Trade and industry in the Philadelphia Federal Reserve District give evidence of a more pronounced seasonal improvement than was the case a year ago." The Business

Review of the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, dated March 1, in indicating this, adds:

The demand for manufactured products shows improvement and the immediate outlook generally is reported to be favorable. Unfilled orders have increased in the month and are somewhat larger than those at the same time last year. Stocks of commodities carried by reporting firms are moderate and are appreciably smaller than those on the same date last year.

Mercantile activity is well sustained. Business at retail is moving forward at a fair pace, and sales in January were nearly 4% larger than in the same month last year. The dollar volume of wholesale trade, though declining in the month, also exceeded that of a year earlier by about 9%. Stocks of goods carried by most retailers and wholesalers were moderate and smaller than at the end of January, 1928. Wholesale prices have shown little change during the month and as compared with a year ago.

Freight car loadings in this section have increased seasonally and were larger than the volume of a year ago. Shipments of coal and miscellaneous commodities have been largely responsible for heavier railroad traffic in the Allegheny district.

Check payments in the four weeks ended February 20 were 7.2% smaller than in the preceding four weeks but 28.9% larger than in the corresponding period last year.

Industrial activity shows seasonal betterment, the extent of which has been more marked than that of a year ago. The demand for labor by employers, while not quite up to the usual seasonal rate, has continued well ahead of last year. Factory employment in Pennsylvania increased slightly in the month and was larger than a year earlier. Wage payments, too, exceeded the volume of last year but declined in the month. Likewise, employe-hours worked during January showed a drop in comparison with the previous month.

Fabrication of iron and steel products has increased during the month and exceeds materially the volume of a year ago. Textile plant activity also shows expansion, although the present rate of operations generally continues below that prevailing at the same time last year. Mill takings of textile fibers during January have been in larger volume than in December, and in some instances surpassed those of a year before. The output of hosiery has increased considerably in the month.

A seasonal gain is reported in the output of shoes, plant operations having expanded appreciably since the middle of last month. The leather market continues rather quiet, although a higher rate of activity than last month is noted in colored kid leather. Producers of rubber tires and mechanical rubber goods report the usual seasonal upturn in their plant operations.

Other manufacturers, particularly those making paper, cigars, and furniture, indicate enlargement of their plant activity, which in the main compares favorably with the level of a year ago. Plant producing building materials, however, show little change from the level of last month.

The value of building contracts in January decreased heavily as compared with a month and a year before. Building permits, on the contrary, showed large increases from the volume in the previous month and of a year earlier.

The coal market has been somewhat more active than in the previous month. Production of both anthracite and bituminous coal has increased in the month and in the year.

Concerning wholesale and retail trade the Bank says:

Wholesale Trade.

Wholesale and jobbing trade is progressing at a moderate rate. The dollar volume of sales has increased owing largely to the earlier advent of Easter this year than last. Sales of shoes, drugs, groceries, jewelry, and paper are reported to be in good volume and compare favorably with last month. Prices continue unchanged except for advances in groceries and hardware.

Sales in January were about 13% smaller than in the previous month but nearly 9% larger than in January 1928. Drugs and paper reported increases during the month while other lines shown in the accompanying table showed declines. Compared with a year ago, jewelry, drugs, groceries, and paper had larger sales while shoes, hardware, and dry goods showed a smaller volume of business.

Inventories held by dealers in groceries and paper show little change although jewelry reported considerable increases as compared with a month and a year ago. Collections generally were smaller in January than in December. In comparison with a year, payment of accounts in drugs, groceries, and paper was larger while in the four remaining lines they were smaller.

Retail Trade.

Business at retail is fairly active. Reports showing increased sales since the middle of last month are more numerous than those indicating smaller sales. Retail prices for the most part show little change.

Sales in January were nearly 4% larger than in the same month last year, practically all lines of retail trade sharing in this gain. January this year, however, contained one more business day than that in 1928. Increases as compared with a year ago were shown by the York, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, and Altoona trading centers, while the sharpest declines were reported by the Wilkes-Barre, Allentown, Bethlehem, and Easton, and Wilmington areas.

Inventories carried by retailers in this district declined substantially in the month and in the year in nearly all lines. The rate of turnover increased slightly in contrast with that reported for January 1928. Collections generally were larger than the year before.

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

The Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia makes public the following statistics covering wholesale and retail trade in the district during January:

ADVANCE REPORT ON WHOLESALE TRADE IN THE PHILADELPHIA FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1929.

	Net Sales During Month.				Stocks at End of Mo.	
	Index Numbers (P. Ct. of 1923-1925 Monthly Average)		Compared with Previous Month	Compared with Same Month Last Year.	Compared with Previous Month.	Compared with Same Month Last Year.
	Dec. 1928	Jan. 1929				
Boots and shoes	83.0	58.9%	-29.0%	-23.8%	-----	-----
Drugs	*132.4	137.3	+3.7	+20.6	-----	-----
Dry goods	*61.0	48.0	-21.3	-1.1	+6.2%	-31.1%
Electrical supplies**						
Groceries	*98.3	95.4	-3.0	+8.3	-0.8	+3.1
Hardware	*94.2	71.0	-24.0	+3.3	-5.6	-----
Jewelry	*203.9	62.4	-69.4	+24.9	+13.0	+18.6
Paper	*87.6	99.3	+13.4	+6.4	-0.8	-0.5

	Accounts Outstanding at End of Month.			Collections During Month.	
	Compared with Previous Month	Compared with Same Month Last Year	Ratio to Net Sales During Month	Compared with Previous Month	Compared with Same Month Last Year
Boots and shoes	-1.7%	-10.3%	781.7%	-32.2%	-15.4%
Drugs	-0.4	-2.3	118.8	+0.9	+27.3
Dry goods	-7.3	-2.1	369.9	-23.3	-10.2
Electrical supplies**					
Groceries	-1.1	+0.3	130.3	-10.9	+2.9
Hardware	-9.1	-4.7	241.2	-14.1	-6.3
Jewelry	-37.5	+3.1	580.2	+70.7	-19.3
Paper	+12.3	+6.9	129.5	-16.7	+0.5

\* Revised. \*\* Only two firms reported.

ADVANCE REPORT ON RETAIL TRADE IN THE PHILADELPHIA FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1929.

	Index Numbers of Sales (% of 1923-25 Monthly Average)		Net Sales.		Stocks at End of Month Compared with	
	Dec.	Jan.	Jan. 1929 Compared with Jan. 1928	Jan. 1 to Jan. 31 1929.	Month Ago.	Year Ago.
All reporting stores	*174.6	81.9	+3.7	+3.7	-8.3	-10.9
Department stores	*173.4	77.8	+3.6	+3.6	-7.7	-12.5
In Philadelphia	-----	-----	+5.1	+5.1	-9.3	-15.1
Outside Philadelphia	-----	-----	-0.3	-0.3	-4.3	-6.6
Apparel stores	191.6	114.7	+3.6	+3.6	-----	-----
Men's apparel stores	185.1	101.5	+3.9	+3.9	-18.5	-7.8
In Philadelphia	-----	-----	+8.2	+8.2	-26.4	-7.6
Outside Philadelphia	-----	-----	-2.1	-2.1	-8.3	-7.9
Women's apparel stores	194.2	120.0	+3.6	+3.6	-7.6	+8.5
In Philadelphia	-----	-----	+4.3	+4.3	-9.1	+7.5
Outside Philadelphia	-----	-----	-4.1	-4.1	+0.8	+13.8
Shoe stores	155.3	108.1	+5.4	+5.4	-15.7	-2.1
Credit stores	163.9	60.8	+6.5	+6.5	-2.1	-6.8
Stores in:						
Philadelphia	170.9	84.5	+5.3	+5.3	-10.2	-13.0
Allentown, Bethlehem and Easton	*196.5	82.7	-4.8	-4.8	-0.4	-9.6
Altoona	188.6	85.6	+4.7	+4.7	-3.6	-6.2
Harrisburg	174.2	81.4	+7.3	+7.3	-8.1	+2.0
Johnstown**	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Lancaster	188.9	81.9	-2.3	-2.3	+0.9	-1.7
Reading	178.9	77.2	-1.8	-1.8	-4.7	-12.6
Scranton	174.8	70.1	-0.1	-0.1	-7.5	-15.7
Trenton	185.1	72.8	-1.2	-1.2	+3.0	-8.3
Wilkes-Barre	186.5	68.1	-6.0	-6.0	-3.4	+1.0
Williamsport**	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Wilmington	*220.3	88.1	-2.5	-2.5	-8.2	-2.4
York	221.2	86.3	+11.4	+11.4	+0.6	+12.3
All other cities	-----	-----	+4.1	+4.1	-8.5	-7.4

	Stocks Turnover Jan. 1 to Jan. 31.		Accounts Receivable at End of Mo. Compared with Year Ago.	Collections During Month Compared with Year Ago.
	1929.	1928.		
All reporting stores	0.29	0.25	-----	-----
Department stores	0.28	0.23	-----	-----
In Philadelphia	0.31	0.25	-----	-----
Outside Philadelphia	0.21	0.20	+6.9	+1.1
Apparel stores	-----	-----	-----	-----
Men's apparel stores	0.29	0.26	-----	-----
In Philadelphia	0.35	0.30	-----	-----
Outside Philadelphia	0.23	0.22	-17.8	+1.5
Women's apparel stores	0.57	0.53	-----	-----
In Philadelphia	0.62	0.57	-----	-----
Outside Philadelphia	0.30	0.33	+27.3	+14.8
Shoe stores	0.19	0.18	-2.3	+15.4
Credit stores	0.15	0.12	+11.7	+8.7
Stores in:				
Philadelphia	0.33	0.27	-----	-----
Allentown, Bethlehem and Easton	0.17	0.18	-2.1	-1.8
Altoona	0.22	0.21	+6.0	-21.8
Harrisburg	0.24	0.23	+16.1	+9.3
Johnstown**	-----	-----	-----	-----
Lancaster	0.22	0.21	-----	-----
Reading	0.24	0.23	+7.4	+0.4
Scranton	0.25	0.21	-15.9	-1.5
Trenton	0.28	0.25	+12.9	+9.5
Wilkes-Barre	0.19	0.20	+2.8	+4.2
Williamsport**	-----	-----	-----	-----
Wilmington	0.21	0.22	+14.2	+32.6
York	0.21	0.21	+12.2	+20.4
All other cities	0.16	0.14	+15.1	+11.7

\* Revised. \*\* Only two firms reported.

Merchandising Conditions in Chicago Federal Reserve District—Declines in Department Store and Wholesale Trades.

Conditions in the wholesale and retail lines in the Chicago Federal Reserve District are surveyed as follows in the March 1 Monthly Business Conditions Report of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago:

Wholesale Trade.

All reporting lines of wholesale trade except groceries showed sales declines in January from the preceding month, while all but shoes had larger sales than in Jan. 1928. In the latter comparison, however, the majority of firms in both the wholesale shoe and hardware groups reported a smaller volume of business. Unfavorable weather and road conditions were mainly responsible for the declines shown in the latter line. Collections were generally below December, although most groups indicated increases over last January. Prices held at firm levels through January, with advances recorded in certain grocery lines.

WHOLESALE TRADE DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1929.

	Net Sales During Month Per Cent Change from		Stocks at End of Month Per Cent Change from	
	Preceding Month.	Same Month Last Year.	Preceding Month.	Same Month Last Year.
Groceries	(30)+ 7.4	(30)+ 11.9	(20)- 1.7	(18)+ 5.7
Hardware	(12)-14.3	(12)+ 3.9	(8)+ 9.1	(8)- 7.5
Dry goods	(10)- 7.6	(10)+ 7.2	(8)+22.7	(8)- 8.5
Drugs	(9)-14.3	(9)+11.3	(8)+ 1.1	(8)+ 7.6
Shoes	(7)-13.6	(7)-10.5	(5)+ 9.5	(5)+ 5.6
Electrical supplies	(25)-28.1	(25)+20.3	(17)+ 0.6	(19)+12.1

	Accounts Outstanding End of Month.			Collections during Month.	
	Per Cent Change from		Ratio to Net Sales During Month.	Per Cent Change from	
	Preceding Month.	Same Month Last Year.		Preceding Month.	Same Month Last Year.
Groceries	(27)+ 3.5	(27)- 2.2	(27) 94.6	(23)- 6.9	(23)+ 9.1
Hardware	(12)- 8.0	(12)- 3.4	(12) 230.6	(10)-25.0	(10)- 1.1
Dry goods	(10)- 6.8	(9)+ 3.2	(10) 362.0	(9)-31.0	(7)+11.9
Drugs	(8)- 4.9	(8)+ 5.7	(8) 145.1	(7)- 3.1	(7)+19.0
Shoes	(6)- 7.4	(6)- 1.1	(6) 389.8	(5)-26.1	(5)-10.8
Elec. supp.	(25)-13.9	(25)+20.8	(25) 141.0	(20)- 6.4	(20)+31.9

Figures in parentheses indicate number of firms included.

**Department Store Trade.**

A seasonal decline from December of 52.3% took place during January in aggregate sales of 102 department stores of the Seventh district. As compared with Jan. 1928, however, a gain of 6.0% was reported. Chicago, Detroit, and Indianapolis stores shared in this increase, but the total for 56 smaller cities showed a decline of 2.7%. Stocks on hand the end of January averaged 2.5% smaller than a month previous, though exceeding the volume of Jan. 31 last year by 5.6%. Stock turnover for January this year (the ratio of sales to average stocks during the month) was 30.5%, comparing with 30.3% a year ago. January collections aggregated 13.6% more than in the preceding month and 2.8% above last January, while accounts receivable Jan. 31 fell off 15.8% in the month-to-month comparison and exceeded the amount held on the corresponding date of 1928 by 13.3%. The ratio of January collections to accounts receivable Dec. 31 averaged 38.3% this year, compared with 41.5% a year ago.

**Retail Shoe Trade.**

January sales of shoes by 23 dealers and 18 department stores in the Seventh district aggregated 47.0% less than in December and were 4.5% below the volume of a year ago. Stocks on hand Jan. 31 averaged 36.8 and 52.7% heavier in the respective month-to-month and yearly comparisons. Accounts receivable by dealers on Jan. 31 fell 1.8% below a month previous, while collections during the month declined 2.1%; accounts receivable exceeded the amount outstanding Jan. 31 last year by 13.3% and January collections increased 4.0% over a year ago. The ratio of accounts receivable to sales during the month averaged 78.4% for January, 62.7% for December, and 72.8% a year ago.

**Retail Furniture Trade.**

A decline of 40.4% from December was shown in the January sales of 20 retail furniture dealers and the furniture sections of 23 department stores in the district. As compared with January last year, sales showed little change. Installment sales of 15 dealers aggregated 36.3% less in January than a month previous and 1.8% more than a year ago. Total collections by 17 dealers were 10.0% smaller in the month-to-month comparison, but 3.4% larger than in Jan. 1928, while collections on installment sales declined 1.0 and increased 12.6%, respectively, in these comparisons. Accounts receivable Jan. 31 fell 3.2% below the amount outstanding Dec. 31, but exceeded the amount on the corresponding date a year ago by 5.6%. Stocks of dealers and department stores the end of the month averaged 6.1% below a month previous, though showing an aggregate gain of 9.2% over January last year.

**Chain Store Trade.**

Aggregate sales during January of 22 chains operating 2,509 stores fell off 46.9% from the preceding month, though increasing 14.7% over Jan. 1928. The number of stores in operation gained 0.8 and 21.9% respectively, in the comparisons. Average sales per store were 47.3% below December and 5.9% under a year ago. All reporting groups except shoes showed sales declines in the comparison with the preceding month, while only musical instruments and furniture had smaller aggregate sales than last January, grocery, five-and-ten-cent, drug, cigar, shoe, men's and women's clothing chains reporting total sales as larger than a year ago.

**Manufacturing Activities in Chicago Federal Reserve District Gains in Shoe Manufacturing and Automobile Lines—Midwest Distribution of Automobiles.**

An increase in the midwest distribution of automobiles at wholesale is indicated in the following from the Monthly Business Conditions Report of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago issued March 1:

**Automobile Production and Distribution.**

Data on automobile production for January show increases over both December and a year ago. Output of passenger cars in the United States totaled 350,617, or 70.9% more than in the preceding month and 70.4% above last January. Truck production of 51,537 compared with 28,114 in December and 26,082 for Jan. 1928.

Distributors in the Middle West report a great number of cars sold at wholesale in January than either a month previous or in January last year. Retail sales declined in the month-to-month comparison, while a larger number of cars was sold than a year ago but with a decline registered in the figures on total value. Stocks of new cars on hand Jan. 31 were considerably heavier than either a month or a year previous. Used car stocks increased in number over Dec. 31, but declined in value, and exceeded those held on the corresponding date of 1928 in both number and value. Sales of used cars declined in the month-to-month comparison and increased over a year ago. Deferred payment sales constituted 49.9% of the total retail sales of 44 dealers in January, compared with a ratio of 44.3% in December and 41.7% for 26 dealers last January.

**MIDWEST DISTRIBUTION OF AUTOMOBILES.**  
(Changes in Jan. 1929, from previous months.)

	Per Cent Change From		Companies Incl.	
	Dec. 1928.	Jan. 1928.	Dec. 1928.	Jan. 1928.
New Cars—				
Wholesale—				
Number sold	+17.7	+30.6	40	29
Value	+7.9	+18.0	40	29
Retail—				
Number sold	-6.3	+10.3	96	75
Value	+24.9	-15.3	96	75
On hand Jan. 31—				
Number	+27.7	+43.5	66	45
Value	+22.0	+13.7	66	45
Used Cars—				
Number sold	-13.0	+11.8	95	75
Salable on hand—				
Number	+5.5	+22.4	63	43
Value	-3.9	+17.8	63	43

Regarding conditions in the furniture and shoe manufacturing industries the Bank says:

**Shoe Manufacturing, Tanning and Hides.**

Preliminary estimates of the United States Department of Commerce show that shoe manufacturing in the Seventh (Chicago) Federal Reserve district increased 8.7% in January over December. Production of leather in the district gained somewhat in comparison with the preceding month, while sales decreased; both items were below a year ago. Quotations trended downward during the period.

Sales of packer green hides and calf skins were indicated as larger in volume than in December, purchases by district tanners also increased, and shipments from the city decreased. January prices were lower than in December.

**Furniture.**

A seasonal increase of 38.1% over the preceding month was shown in the volume of new orders booked during January by 23 furniture manufacturers in the Seventh district, only five firms indicating declines; in the comparison with a year ago, however, orders booked aggregated 17.4% less, with a majority of the companies reporting declines. Shipments fell off 8.7% from December but were 13.6% above a year ago. Unfilled orders on hand Jan. 31 gained 18.0% in the monthly comparison, though showing a drop of 14.5% from the same date in 1928. The January rate of operations was slightly below December, but higher than for Jan. 1928.

**Industrial Employment Conditions in Chicago Federal Reserve District Shows Slight Falling Off.**

The number of workers gainfully employed in the Seventh [Chicago] Federal Reserve District was somewhat smaller on Jan. 15 than a month earlier, a reaction from the activity preceding the holidays as well as a result of inventory-taking at a large number of reporting plants. The Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, in its Monthly Business Conditions Report March 1, in noting this, says:

At factories employing approximately 356,000 workers, the reductions amounted to 0.7% in number and 2.1% in amount of payrolls. Reports for the distributive and construction industries showed the usual heavy decline in demand for labor at this season, so that the total loss in employment within the district was larger than as reflected in the manufacturing returns. One of the reporting industrial groups, vehicles, registered gains in both men and payrolls, the automobile industry reflecting a distinctly upward trend in operations. Reports received from the Employers' Association of Detroit showed a similar trend, employment in that city gaining 5.4% during the four weeks previous to Jan. 15, with an additional expansion of 4.6% up to the last reporting date, Feb. 12.

Under the metal industries, payroll amounts declined, although there was no curtailment in forces. Agricultural implements and the manufacture of tools and cutlery registered gains. The leather and rubber industries showed some expansion in the number of workers employed, while payroll amounts declined. The remaining reporting groups recorded definite losses in both men and payrolls, the most pronounced of these in the stone, clay, and glass products, where the declines for the month were 12.3 and 12.9% respectively.

The ratio of the number of applicants to available positions at the free employment offices reflected a larger volume of unemployment. At the Illinois offices this ratio increased from 144% for December to 182 for January; in Indiana from 123% to 154; and in Iowa from 247 to 316.

**EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS—SEVENTH FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT.**

Industrial Groups.	Number of Wage Earners			Total Earnings.		
	Week Ended.		Per Cent Change.	Week Ended.		Per Cent Change.
	Jan. 15 1929.	Dec. 15 1928.		Jan. 15 1929.	Dec. 15 1928.	
All groups (10)	353,340	355,692	-0.7	\$9,157,323	\$9,356,719	-2.1
Metals and metal prods. (other than vehicles)	146,545	145,728	+0.6	3,765,815	3,829,898	-1.7
Vehicles	35,335	34,923	+1.2	961,661	955,476	+0.6
Textiles and textile products	25,475	25,683	-0.8	604,148	615,567	-1.9
Food & related products	46,743	47,750	-2.1	1,219,303	1,234,168	-1.2
Stone, clay, & glass products	12,469	14,220	-12.3	353,066	405,317	-12.9
Lumber & its products	29,335	29,796	-1.5	654,007	691,228	-5.4
Chemical products	9,951	10,047	-1.0	262,723	267,594	-1.8
Leather products	13,921	13,838	+0.6	284,815	294,486	-3.3
Rubber products	4,139	4,074	+1.6	100,662	101,823	-0.8
Paper and printing	29,427	29,633	-0.7	951,123	961,472	-1.1

**West Coast Lumbermen's Association Weekly Report.**

According to the West Coast Lumbermen's Association, reports from 195 mills show that for the week ended Feb. 16 shipments were 14.3% over production, while orders exceeded output by 21.9%. The Association's statement follows:

**WEEKLY REPORT OF PRODUCTION, ORDERS AND SHIPMENTS**

195 mills report for week ended Feb. 16 1929.  
(All mills reporting production orders and shipments.)

Production.	Orders.	Shipments.
133,285,772 feet	162,469,971 feet	152,387,897 feet
100%	21.9% over production	14.3% over production

**COMPARISON OF ACTUAL PRODUCTION AND WEEKLY OPERATING CAPACITY (245 IDENTICAL MILLS)**

(All mills reporting production for 1928 and 1929 to date.)

Actual Production	Average Weekly Production 7 Weeks Ended Feb. 16 1929.	Average Weekly Production During 1928.	x Weekly Operating Capacity.
Week Ended Feb. 16 1929.	Ended Feb. 16 1929.	During 1928.	Capacity.
148,152,039 feet	155,936,477 feet	194,381,298 feet	y256,004,477 feet

x Weekly operating capacity is based on average hourly production for the 12 last months preceding mill check and the normal number of operating hours per week.  
y. Includes adjustments result recent mill audit.

**111 IDENTICAL MILLS.**

All mills whose reports of production, orders and shipments are complete for 1928 and 1929 to date.)

	Week Ended Feb. 16 '29.	Average 7 Weeks Ended Feb. 16 '29.	Average 7 Weeks Ended Feb. 18 '28.
Production (feet)	89,752,067	92,297,023	100,036,555
Orders (feet)	114,094,671	105,465,359	107,349,924
Shipments (feet)	101,594,425	91,607,976	97,135,784

**WEEKLY COMPARISON FOR 193 IDENTICAL MILLS—1929.**  
(All mills whose reports of production, orders and shipments are complete for the last four weeks.)

Weeks Ended—	Feb. 16.	Feb. 9.	Feb. 2.	Jan. 26.
Production (feet).....	133,049,802	122,749,021	110,919,602	167,050,783
Orders (feet).....	162,110,913	158,547,468	147,990,279	184,356,268
Rail.....	65,855,027	63,188,176	57,372,609	66,628,385
Domestic cargo.....	63,353,429	67,392,865	57,091,594	65,975,818
Export.....	21,065,815	22,408,328	25,689,059	38,832,410
Local.....	11,836,642	5,563,099	7,837,017	12,919,655
Shipments (feet).....	152,046,801	127,902,256	127,226,497	153,350,409
Rail.....	52,208,346	46,227,212	44,147,494	59,702,336
Domestic cargo.....	62,252,947	52,808,963	45,988,879	48,546,459
Export.....	25,748,866	23,802,982	29,253,107	32,181,959
Local.....	11,836,642	5,563,099	7,837,017	12,919,655
Unfilled orders (feet).....	780,743,389	776,629,570	748,641,209	734,945,514
Rail.....	240,039,208	226,611,727	210,479,808	198,422,514
Domestic cargo.....	292,393,473	294,004,218	280,323,435	274,893,014
Export.....	248,310,708	256,013,625	257,837,966	261,629,987

**DOMESTIC CARGO DISTRIBUTION—WEEK ENDED FEB. 9 '29 (103 Mills)**

	Orders on Hand Beginning Week Feb. 9 '29.		Orders Received.	Cancel-lations.	Ship-ments.	Unfilled Orders Week Ended Feb. 9 '29.
	Feet.	Feet.				
<b>Washington &amp; Oregon (88 Mills)—</b>						
California.....	89,715,345	21,797,389	683,140	21,918,680	88,910,914	
Atlantic Coast.....	140,322,912	31,929,288	None	25,138,681	147,113,519	
Miscellaneous.....	4,421,503	48,058	None	None	4,469,561	
<b>Total Wash. &amp; Oregon.....</b>	<b>234,459,760</b>	<b>53,774,735</b>	<b>683,140</b>	<b>47,057,361</b>	<b>240,493,994</b>	
<b>Br. Col. (16 Mills)—</b>						
California.....	654,443	107,000	None	125,000	636,443	
Atlantic Coast.....	10,749,553	2,760,667	30,000	124,907	13,355,343	
Miscellaneous.....	759,958	685,733	130,000	None	1,315,691	
<b>Total British Columbia.....</b>	<b>12,163,954</b>	<b>3,553,400</b>	<b>160,000</b>	<b>249,907</b>	<b>15,307,477</b>	
<b>Total domestic cargo.....</b>	<b>246,623,744</b>	<b>57,328,135</b>	<b>843,140</b>	<b>47,307,268</b>	<b>255,801,471</b>	

**Lumber Order Files Continue to Show Growth.**

Unfilled softwood orders, as of Feb. 23, are reported as equaling approximately 26.3 days average production, representing an advance from 26.1 days equivalent a week previous and 24.7 days a month ago. Telegraphic reports from 790 hardwood and softwood mills to the National Lumber Manufacturers Association for the week ended Feb. 23 showed shipments as 341,587,000 feet, compared with new business amounting to 369,300,000 feet. Shipments for the preceding week were reported from 826 mills as 360,841,000 feet, with new business amounting to 373,298,000 feet. Some advance in production is reported for the later week, but this continues considerably behind shipments and new business.

For the 8 weeks of the year to date, cumulative orders received for softwoods were 15% above production, and shipments were 6% above production. For hardwoods, new business received during the eight weeks of the year totaled 3% above production and shipments were 2% under production.

A good demand for hardwood lumber continues and 319 mills report a demand for 51,467,000 feet for the week ended Feb. 23, as against orders the week earlier amounting to 59,223,000, or a loss of less than eight million feet with 25 fewer mills reporting. The Association further states:

*Unfilled Orders.*

The unfilled orders of 339 Southern Pine and West Coast mills at the end of last week amounted to 1,047,697,679 feet, as against 1,009,188,529 feet for 339 mills the previous week. The 146 identical Southern Pine mills in the group showed unfilled orders of 263,583,679 feet last week, as against 260,445,529 feet for the week before. For the 193 West Coast mills the unfilled order were 784,114,000 feet, as against 748,743,000 feet for 193 mills a week earlier. Altogether the 510 reporting softwood mills had shipments 103%, and orders 112%, of actual production. For the Southern Pine mills these percentages were respectively 99 and 103; and for the West Coast mills 76 and 103.

Of the reporting mills, the 510 with an established normal production for the week of 303,173,000 feet, gave actual production 94%, shipments 97% and orders 105% thereof.

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

	Past Week.		Preceding Week 1929.. (Revised).	
	Softwood.	Hardwood.	Softwood.	Hardwood.
Mills (or units*).....	510	319	546	344
Production.....	284,475,000	50,345,000	258,624,000	54,787,000
Shipments.....	293,391,000	48,196,000	305,726,000	53,115,000
Orders (new business).....	317,833,000	51,467,000	314,075,000	59,223,000

\* A unit is 35,000 feet of daily production capacity.

*West Coast Movement.*

The West Coast Lumbermen's Association wires from Seattle that new business for the 193 mills reporting for the week ended Feb. 23d totaled 171,012,000 feet, of which 61,493,000 feet was for domestic cargo delivery, 32,127,000 feet export and 8,944,000 local. New business by rail amounted to 68,447,000 feet. Shipments totaled 158,557,000 feet, of which 58,457,000 feet moved coastwise and intercoastal, and 26,342,000 feet export. Rail shipments totaled 64,814,000 feet, and local deliveries 8,944,000 feet. Unshipped orders totaled 784,114,000 feet, of which domestic cargo orders totaled 291,778,000 feet, foreign 250,119,000 feet and rail trade 242,217,000 feet. Weekly capacity of these mills is 223,717,000 feet. For the seven weeks ended Feb. 16, orders reported from 135 identical mills were 17.7% over production, shipments were .08% over production. The same mills showed an increase of .05% in inventories on Feb. 16, as compared with Jan. 1.

*Southern Pine Reports.*

The Southern Pine Association reports from New Orleans that for 146 mills reporting, shipments were 1.20% below production, and orders 3.67% above production and 4.93% above shipments. New business taken during the week amounted to 66,842,595 feet (previous week, 76,325,864); shipments, 63,704,445 feet (previous week, 68,436,614), and production 64,475,730 feet (previous week, 67,969,258). The normal production (three-year average) of these mills is 75,016,132 feet.

The Western Pine Manufacturers Association of Portland, Ore., reports production from 26 mills as 18,891,000 feet, as compared with a normal production for the week of 18,340,000. Thirty-five mills the week earlier reported production as 20,112,000 feet. There were notable reductions in shipments and new business last week.

The California White and Sugar Pine Manufacturers Association of San Francisco, reports production from 22 mills as 10,203,000 feet, as compared with a normal figure for the week of 10,607,000. Twenty-six mills the week before reported production as 11,670,000 feet. Shipments were somewhat below those reported for the previous week, and new business about the same.

The California Redwood Association of San Francisco, reports production from 13 mills as 7,028,000 feet, compared with a normal figure of 7,743,000, and for the week earlier 6,264,000. Shipments were about the same last week and new business showed a small increase.

The North Carolina Pine Association of Norfolk, Va., reports production from 68 mills as 8,822,000 feet, against a normal production for the week of 9,848,000. Sixty-nine mills the preceding week reported production as 9,016,000. Shipments were slightly less last week, and new business slightly larger.

The Northern Pine Manufacturers Association of Minneapolis, Minn., reports production from nine mills as 4,073,000 feet, as compared with a normal figure for the week of 6,706,000 and for the week before 3,882,000. Shipments showed a nominal increase last week, and new business a slight decrease.

The Northern Hemlock and Hardwood Manufacturers Association of Oshkosh, Wis. (in its softwood production) reports production from 27 mills as 3,448,000 feet, as compared with a normal production for the week of 4,374,000. Thirty-one mills the previous week reported production as 3,442,000. Shipments showed some decrease last week, while new business nearly doubled.

*Hardwood Reports.*

The Northern Hemlock and Hardwood Manufacturers Association of Oshkosh, Wis., reports production from 39 units as 8,354,000 feet, as compared with a normal figure for the week of 9,833,000. Forty-four units reported production for the preceding week as 9,745,000 feet. There were no noteworthy changes in shipments and new business last week.

The Hardwood Manufacturers Institute of Memphis, Tenn., reports production from 280 units as 41,991,000 feet as against a normal production for the week of 50,480,000, and for the week earlier 40,506,000. Shipments and new business were slightly below those reported for the preceding week.

Detailed softwood and hardwood statistics for reporting mills of the comparably reporting regional associations will be found below:

**LUMBER MOVEMENT FOR EIGHT WEEKS AND FOR WEEK ENDING FEB. 23 1929.**

Association—	Production.	Shipments.	Orders.	Normal Production for Week.
Southern Pine (8 weeks)---	530,164,000	535,221,000	564,203,000	
Week (146 mills)-----	64,476,000	63,704,000	66,843,000	75,016,000
West Coast Lumbermen—				
Eight weeks-----	1,151,912,000	1,137,390,000	1,284,863,000	
Week (199 mills)-----	167,534,000	160,621,000	173,027,000	170,539,000
Western Pine Mfrs. (8 wks.)---	174,472,000	212,575,000	233,535,000	
Week (26 mills)-----	18,891,000	23,079,000	24,149,000	18,340,000
Calif. White & Sugar Pine—				
Eight weeks-----	108,637,000	194,145,000	196,100,000	
Week (22 mills)-----	10,203,000	21,363,000	27,394,000	10,607,000
Calif. Redwood (8 weeks)---	51,667,000	53,011,000	58,302,000	
Week (13 mills)-----	7,028,000	7,004,000	7,513,000	7,743,000
No. Car. Pine (8 weeks)---	77,622,000	74,752,000	64,001,000	
Week (68 mills)-----	8,822,000	7,473,000	9,033,000	9,848,000
No. Pine Mfrs. (8 weeks)---	31,751,000	53,870,000	60,809,000	
Week (9 mills)-----	4,073,000	7,529,000	5,405,000	6,706,000
No. Hemlock & Hardwood (softwoods) (8 weeks)---	36,102,000	24,408,000	31,264,000	
Week (27 mills)-----	3,448,000	2,618,000	4,469,000	4,374,000
<b>Softwoods total (8 weeks)---</b>	<b>2,162,327,000</b>	<b>2,285,372,000</b>	<b>2,493,077,000</b>	
Week (510 mills)-----	284,475,000	293,391,000	317,833,000	
No. Hemlock & Hardwood (hardwoods) (8 weeks)---	97,756,000	69,206,000	69,576,000	
Week (39 units)-----	8,354,000	5,363,000	5,447,000	9,833,000
Hardwood Mfrs. Inst.—				
Eight weeks-----	315,923,000	336,000,000	357,683,000	
Week (280 units)-----	41,991,000	42,863,000	46,020,000	50,480,000
<b>Hardwood total (8 weeks)---</b>	<b>413,679,000</b>	<b>405,206,000</b>	<b>427,259,000</b>	
Week (319 units)-----	50,345,000	48,196,000	51,467,000	

**Canadian Pulp and Paper Exports in January Increase as Compared with Same Month Last Year—Below December Total.**

The report issued by the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association shows that exports of pulp and paper from Canada in January were valued at \$16,136,198 which was an increase of \$2,348,156 over the total for January, 1928, but \$1,888,419 below December, 1928. The Montreal "Gazette" of Feb. 23, in reporting this adds:

Exports of wood-pulp for the month were valued at \$3,645,154 and exports of paper at \$12,491,044 as compared with \$3,071,447 and \$10,716,595 respectively in January 1928.

Quantities and values for the various grades of pulp and paper exported in January were as under:

	January, 1929.		January, 1928.	
	Tons	\$	Tons	\$
<b>Pulp—</b>				
Mechanical.....	16,771	420,062	10,777	275,880
Sulphite blechd.....	23,328	1,773,913	15,658	1,202,563
Sulphite unblechd.....	14,590	732,446	17,400	887,983
Sulphate.....	11,306	675,669	11,333	674,458
Screenings.....	2,187	43,064	1,481	30,263
	68,182	3,645,154	56,649	3,071,447
<b>Paper—</b>				
Newsprint.....	195,047	11,973,615	157,466	10,240,670
Wrapping.....	1,258	132,839	1,361	152,752
Book (cwt.).....	5,517	49,147	4,390	34,638
Writing (cwt.).....	21	740	1,013	10,260
All other.....	---	334,704	---	278,275
<b>Total.....</b>	---	12,491,044	---	10,716,595

Pulpwood exports in January were 70,536 cords valued at \$649,837 as compared with 113,527 cords valued at \$1,057,959 exported in January, 1929.

The bulk of the exports of pulp and paper in January went to the United States, smaller quantities going to the United Kingdom and other countries as shown:

To—	Pulp.	Paper.	Total.
United States.....	\$3,045,999	\$10,913,432	\$13,959,431
United Kingdom.....	98,151	739,896	838,047
Other countries.....	501,004	837,716	1,338,720
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$3,645,154</b>	<b>\$12,491,044</b>	<b>\$16,136,198</b>

**Production and Shipments of Rubber Tires Reached a New High Record for all Time in 1928—Inventories Increased.**

According to statistics compiled by the Rubber Association of America, Inc., from figures estimated to represent 75% of the industry, 58,457,863 pneumatic casings—balloons, cords and fabrics—and 508,223 solid and cushion tires, were produced during the year ended Dec. 31 1928. This set a new high record and compares with 48,331,311 pneumatic casings and 558,030 solid and cushion tires turned out in the preceding year, 46,104,201 pneumatic casings and 562,041 solid and cushion tires in 1926 and 45,633,316 pneumatic casings and 758,900 solid and cushion tires in 1925. Shipments in the year 1928 are estimated at 55,721,937 pneumatic casings and 512,602 solid and cushion tires, also a new record, and compares with 48,052,414 pneumatic casings and 558,007 solid and cushion tires in the previous year, 44,253,080 pneumatic casings and 542,487 solid and cushion tires in 1926 and 44,446,678 pneumatic casings and 800,395 solid and cushion tires in 1925. Inventory of pneumatic casings at Dec. 31 1928 totaled 10,217,708, a new high figure, and compares with 9,434,003 at Nov. 30 1928 and 7,697,691 at Dec. 31 1927. The previous record was reached on May 31 1928 when the total pneumatic casings on hand amounted to 9,767,754.

The Association also shows that in December 1928 a total of 4,203,624 pneumatic casings and 31,751 solid and cushion tires were produced, as against 4,556,094 pneumatic casings and 35,760 solid and cushion tires in the preceding month and 3,373,080 pneumatic casings and 32,241 solid and cushion tires in December 1927. Shipments in December 1928 amounted to 3,443,210 pneumatic casings and 30,688 solid and cushion tires as compared with 3,123,541 pneumatic casings and 31,793 solid and cushion tires in the corresponding period in 1927 and 3,748,692 pneumatic casings and 37,138 solid and cushion tires in November 1928.

During the year 1928 there were produced 36,878,990 balloon inner tubes and 23,255,891 high pressure inner tubes, as against 25,718,529 balloon inner tubes and 27,398,535 high pressure inner tubes in 1927 and 3,804,824 balloon inner tubes and 49,224,256 high pressure inner tubes in 1924. Shipments in 1928 totaled 34,095,223 balloon inner tubes and 28,749,966 high pressure inner tubes, as against 25,143,821 balloon inner tubes and 29,528,108 high pressure inner tubes in 1927 and 2,992,128 balloon inner tubes and 48,019,665 high pressure inner tubes in 1924. At Dec. 31 1928, there were on hand a total of 12,087,464 inner tubes, all types, as compared with 11,806,916 at Nov. 30 1928 and 10,268,996 at Dec. 31 1927.

The Association in its bulletin, dated Feb. 19, gave the following statistics:

Month of December—	1928		1927	
	Production	Shipments	Production	Shipments
<b>Tires—</b>				
Balloon casings.....	2,761,109	2,371,732	1,824,668	1,710,893
High pressure cords.....	1,434,529	1,061,132	1,487,624	1,368,158
High pressure fabrics.....	7,986	10,346	61,788	44,490
<b>Total pneumatics.....</b>	<b>4,203,624</b>	<b>3,443,210</b>	<b>3,373,080</b>	<b>3,123,541</b>
Solid and cushion tires.....	31,751	30,688	32,241	31,793
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>4,235,375</b>	<b>3,473,898</b>	<b>3,405,321</b>	<b>3,155,334</b>
<b>Inner Tubes—</b>				
Balloon inner tubes.....	2,453,744	2,312,203	1,617,875	1,734,026
High pressure inner tubes.....	1,434,227	1,331,607	2,108,924	1,800,026
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>3,887,971</b>	<b>3,643,810</b>	<b>3,726,799</b>	<b>3,534,052</b>
<b>12 Mos. End. Dec. 31—</b>				
<b>Tires—</b>				
Balloon casings.....	38,878,218	35,931,982	26,037,452	25,111,903
High pressure cords.....	19,302,218	19,351,380	21,527,278	21,741,962
High pressure fabrics.....	277,427	438,575	766,581	1,198,549
<b>Total pneumatics.....</b>	<b>58,457,863</b>	<b>55,721,937</b>	<b>48,331,311</b>	<b>48,052,414</b>
Solid and cushion tires.....	508,223	512,062	558,030	558,007
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>58,966,086</b>	<b>56,233,999</b>	<b>48,889,341</b>	<b>48,610,421</b>
<b>Inner Tubes—</b>				
Balloon inner tubes.....	36,878,990	34,095,223	25,718,529	25,143,821
High pressure inner tubes.....	23,255,891	23,749,966	27,398,535	29,528,108
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>60,134,881</b>	<b>57,845,189</b>	<b>53,117,064</b>	<b>54,671,929</b>

The Association also released the following figures, estimated to represent 75% of the industry:

**CONSUMPTION OF COTTON FABRIC AND CRUDE RUBBER IN THE PRODUCTION OF CASINGS, TUBES, SOLID AND CUSHION TIRES.**

Calendar Years—	1928.	1927.	1926.	1925.
Cotton fabric (lbs.).....	222,243,398	177,979,818	165,963,182	168,298,927
Crude rubber (lbs.).....	600,423,401	514,994,728	518,043,062	552,389,272

Statistics representing 100% of the following respective industries were also issued:

Calendar Years—	1928.	1927.	1926.
Gasoline consumed (gal.).....	13,633,452,000	12,512,976,000	10,708,068,000
x Passenger cars produced.....	4,023,350	3,093,428	3,929,535
x Trucks produced.....	576,416	486,952	535,006

x These figures include Canadian production and cars assembled abroad the parts of which were manufactured in the United States.

**American Woolen Co. Opens Fall Lines of Men's Suitings—Prices Vary Slightly from Spring Levels.**

Completed lines of men's wear suitings for the Fall were opened on Feb. 27 by the American Woolen Company at price levels which varied slightly from those quoted for the Spring season, according to the New York "Journal of Commerce," the account in which says:

Reductions were almost wholly confined to the better grade offerings and ranged from 1c to 10c.

Most of the fabrics offered by Department 1, which include plain and fancy weave mixtures in cheviots, unfinished and clear finished fabrics, fancy weave piece dye fabrics and worsted topcoatings, were priced at spring levels, but a few numbers were 5c less. Departments 2 and 7 pegged down prices on several high grade offerings from 1c to 10c, while the offerings of Department 3 remain about the same.

*Range of Styles*

Striking features of the opening were the eagerness of buyers to view the lines and vast range and diversity of the styles shown. All during the day show booths in Department 3 were occupied by buyers who professed themselves struck by the manner in which the big company prepared its offerings to cover all possible style trends. It was estimated by officials of the firm that the offerings of the four departments comprise about 10,000 styles.

The prices quoted by the company are regarded by millmen as reflecting the growing stability of the market and are in complete concordance with the analysis of present market conditions in the annual report of the Wool Institute, which predicted that no startling price changes would mark openings of fall lines.

Simultaneously with the opening, it was announced that Chester M. Lord had been appointed manager of Department 3 to succeed B. F. Colvin, who resigned recently. Mr. Lord, who has been connected with the company since 1905 and has been located in the New York office since 1909, supervised the showing of fabrics in the department of which he is now head. The offerings opened by the department include cassimeres, twists, tweed suitings and velour and llama finishes, tweeds, twists and fancyback topcoatings.

Of special moment to buyers interested in new style developments were the fancy worsteds in Department 2. The suitings come in a wide variety of colors and color combinations and striking weaves and provoked considerable favorable comment from discerning stylists for large clothing manufacturers.

Although the company is prepared to supply the demand for wine reds and plum shades, royal blues and reddish browns, which are expected to be popular during the fall season, other shades are not slighted. The candy and jazz colors of other years, however, have seemingly yielded to dark, rich tones and less noticeable silk decoration. Cloths for children's garments are light and bright and a number of topcoatings offered come in a wide range of striking colors. Contrasting mixtures and plain piece dyes fixed the attention of many buyers as did other semi-staple lines styled to meet fall fashion requirements.

Among the new fabrics brought forward and which have met with favorable response are Webster Mill No. 1345 decorated back topcoating, \$1.77-1.87; Yantic Mill No. 473 fine cassimere, 13½-ounce, \$1.90-2.10; Oakland Mill No. 1603, topcoating, 17-17½-ounce, \$1.30-1.35.

The opening of the Fall overcoating lines by the American Woolen Company was noted in our issue of Feb. 2, page 648.

**Viscose Co. and Other Rayon Makes Reduce Prices.**

The reduction in prices for rayon yarns, announced recently by the du Pont Rayon Co., has been followed by similar action by the Viscose Co. and other rayon producers. The price cuts made by the du Pont Company were referred to in our issue of Feb. 23, page 1148. The revised price list of the Viscose Co. was made effective Feb. 25, it is learned from the "Journal of Commerce" which in referring to the action of the Viscose Co. said in part:

With this act the largest domestic producer has dispelled any doubts which might exist that a lower price level for viscose process yarns would be established. The reductions range from 5c to 30c a pound, according to the type of yarn.

Reports of a pending cut in prices because of the disturbing influence exerted upon the market by foreign yarns have been current for some time. It had been expected, however, that the new prices would not be put into effect until April 1 and that the announcement of the revision would be made March 1. It is understood that the date for the announcement of price reductions by the two largest American producers, the Viscose and du Pont companies, was advanced to dispel the disquieting influence rumors of a pending cut had upon yarn consumers.

In announcing his company's new price schedule, S. A. Salvage, president of the Viscose Co., also stated that in the future its yarn would be classified as first and second quality rather than as "A" and "B" grades.

*New Viscose Schedule.*

Mr. Salvage's announcement follows: "In view of the recent change in American prices, the Viscose Co. wishes to announce that it has decided to revise its price list as follows:

Denier.	Filament.	Lustre—		Denier.	Filament.	Lustre—	
		1st.	2d.			1st.	2d.
75	18	\$2.50	\$1.70	170	27	\$1.30	\$1.20
75	30	2.60	1.75	170	60	1.50	1.20
100	18	2.10	1.40	200	30	1.25	1.15
100	40	2.20	1.65	200	60	1.45	1.15
125	18	1.55	1.25	300	44	1.10	1.05
125	36	1.60	1.25	450	54	1.10	1.05
150	24	1.30	1.20	600	72	1.10	1.05
150	38	1.35	1.25	900	100	1.10	1.05
150	60	1.50	1.25				



Dulesco.							
Denier.	Filament.	1st.	2d.	Denier.	Filament.	1st.	2d.
75	30	\$2.70	\$1.75	150	60	\$1.60	\$1.20
100	40	2.30	1.50	170	60	1.60	1.20
125	36	1.70	1.25	200	60	1.55	1.15
150	24	1.40	1.20	300	44	1.20	1.05
150	36	1.45	1.20	150 denier 75 filament dulesca, \$1.65 first quality.			

**Improved Production.**

"The refinement in production has advanced so much in the past year that we now produce no 'C' quality, so we will, from now forward, sort our product into a first and second quality, and the trade can accept our first quality as being the same as our former 'A' quality, and our second quality as representing our former 'B' quality.

"This change is effective February 25 and all unfilled contracts will be invoiced as our first and second quality at the above prices."

The same paper in noting in its issue of Feb. 26, price changes by other rayon producers, said:

Three more domestic rayon producers revised their price lists yesterday and changed the classification of their yarns, accepting the new price levels established by the Viscose and du Pont companies. The concerns issuing revised price lists yesterday were the American Glanzstoff Corporation, the Belmose Corporation and the Tubize Artificial Silk Co. of America.

No reduction in the price of its finer counts was made by the Tubize company. A revision of the price list for its imported as well as its domestic yarns was announced by Glanzstoff. Other importers stated yesterday that they expected to meet the reduction in domestic prices. Some delay, however, in the announcement of changes of prices for some imported yarns is expected, due to the necessity of obtaining authorization for new prices from the European producers represented.

In announcing his firm's new price list yesterday Arthur L. Erlanger, sales manager of the American Glanzstoff Corporation, also announced that the length of the company's domestic skein was now 3,800 yards.

**New Glanzstoff Prices.**

Prices for the corporation's domestic yarns are now:

Denier.	Filament.	Skeins—	On Cones.	Denier.	Filament.	Skeins—	On Cones.
		1st.	2d.			1st.	2d.
150	32	1.30	1.20	150	32	"Soft Lustre."	1.20
150	60	1.50	1.25				1.45

The new price list for Glanzstoff's imported yarns follows:

Imported.				Multifilament Yarns.			
Denier.	Filament.	1st.	2d.	Denier.	Filament.	1st.	2d.
60	12	2.60	2.35	50	24	3.90	3.40
75	15	2.45	1.70	90	36	2.45	1.80
90	18	2.15	1.60	100	45	2.20	1.65
100	20	2.05	1.40	120	48	1.70	---
120	24	1.60	1.30	150	60	1.50	1.25
150	25	1.30	1.20	"Soft Lustre."			
200	35	1.25	---	Denier.	Filament.	1st.	2d.
250	36	1.25	---	150	25-30	1.40	1.20
300	50	1.20	1.15	150	40	1.45	1.25

No change was made in the prices of its 35, 50 and 75 denier yarns by Tubize. Their classification, however, was changed from "A" and "B" grades to first and second quality to make their classification uniform with that used for the yarn of other domestic producers. Price reductions on other counts of first quality yarn ranged from 5c to 20c.

**New Tubize Prices.**

The new price list issued yesterday by E. V. Peters, vice president of the Tubize Artificial Silk Co. of America, follows:

Denier.	1st.	2d.	Denier.	1st.	2d.
35	3.50	3.25	140	1.40	1.25
50	2.75	2.50	150	1.30	1.20
75	2.50	1.70	160	1.30	1.20
100	2.10	1.40	175	1.30	1.20
125	1.60	1.25			

**Belmose Changes Prices.**

Price reductions ranging from 10c to 25c a pound on Belmose yarns were announced yesterday by George W. Izon, New York representative of the Belmose Corporation.

The new Belmose price list follows:

Unbleached				Unbleached			
Denier.	Filam't.	1st.	2d.	Denier.	Filam't.	1st.	2d.
150	22	1.30	1.20	1.35	450	66	1.10
150	42	1.35	1.25	1.40	600	66	1.10
300	42	1.10	1.05	1.10	900	126	1.10

**Strike of Workers in Lynn (Mass.) Shoe Plants—6,000 Repored Idle—20% Wage Increase Sought.**

Lynn (Mass.) advices Feb. 28 to the "Herald-Tribune" stated:

The first general strike in the Lynn shoe industry since 1907 went into effect to-day. More than 1,800 lasters and stock fitters were out, with about 1,000 cutters to follow to-morrow, tying up 45 shoe factories in the city and throwing 6,000 employees out of work.

To-day 300 pickets were patrolling factories where the strike was called, and every available policeman, together with inspectors, was called out by Chief Thomas M. Burckes.

The strikers demanded equalization of work and wages, with a straight eight-hour day and a 20% wage increase.

**Wage Increase on New Haven Road.**

The New York New Haven & Hartford RR. announced on Feb. 26 an increase of 4 cents an hour in wages for more than 5,800 mechanics working in the shops at New Haven, according to Associated Press advices from that city on Feb. 26. The dispatch also said:

The increase will be retroactive from Feb. 1. Present rates in mechanical work in the railroad shops range from 40 to 70 cents an hour.

The increase policy is similar to that recently established by the New York Central and Pennsylvania Railroad systems.

**Wage Increase on Union Pacific RR.**

The "Wall Street Journal" of Feb. 25 reported the following from New Haven:

Union Pacific Railroad has granted 11,000 mechanical employes wage increases aggregating \$1,000,000 annually.

**Petroleum and Its Products—Oklahoma Proration Fails To Curtail Production as Planned—New High Record Output Reported—Prices Changes Lacking.**

Posted prices for crude petroleum show no changes this week, although oil economists, in view of the apparent failure of proration to curtail production, are again preaching that the only way to cut output to a figure in line with demand is to make prices so low that drilling becomes unprofitable.

A new high daily average production figure of 2,694,150 barrels is reported for the week ended Feb. 23. This is 20,000 barrels higher than the previous week, when the first recession since November was recorded. Various factors enter into this new high record. Oklahoma production, which, according to the proration plan effective Feb. 15, was to have been cut to 650,000 barrels, was 703,400 barrels in the week ended Feb. 23. This is a reduction of 23,000 barrels in two weeks, but is far from the cut of 80,000 barrels planned. Most of the pools in the Greater Seminole area have been curtailed considerably and a spectacular increase in the Mission pool may be blamed for the Oklahoma showing. The 16 wells in the Mission pool were shut in to 50 barrels each daily, or a total of 800 barrels daily before the latest proration. The order of the Oklahoma Railroad Commission called for inclusion of Mission in the proration order and it was included—to the tune of a daily average of 35,000 barrels in the week of Feb. 23.

West Texas production also showed an increase during the week and California for the first time went over 800,000 barrels a day. This latter increase is caused by the new production from the new deep sands at Santa Fe Springs, to which old wells have recently been drilled a further distance of 750 feet.

In West Texas, Winkler County operators have vetoed a proposal to cut down production from 175,000 barrels daily to 125,000. This proposal was made, not exclusively to aid in reducing the enormous oversupply of oil, but to save the field from what, in the opinion of many, is the serious menace of encroaching water and to prolong the life and total production of the field.

The January cut of 16c. a barrel in posted prices for Mid-Continent crude had practically no effect on either production from existing wells or the drilling of new ones and the various local proration schemes have not worked out as well as had been hoped. The whole producing branch of the petroleum industry now looks to the Oil Conservation Committee of the American Petroleum Institute, scheduled to meet within the next two weeks, for guidance in what has come to be one of the most serious crises which the industry has faced. This committee, named Feb. 12, is considering the problem of orderly conservation and the balancing of crude production with demand, and is expected at its next meeting to have some definite suggestions along these lines.

This A. P. I. committee also will give consideration to possible curtailment of production in South America, where the greatest expansion is being shown by Venezuela. This country has risen from comparative insignificance in the world petroleum picture in 1924, to a rank second only to the United States, topping Mexico and Russia within the past year. In 1924, Venezuela produced some 9,000,000 barrels of oil. The monthly output is now equal to the entire 1924 production. Of the larger companies operating there, Venezuela Oil Concessions, Ltd., is producing 137,571 barrels daily, Lago Oil & Transport 116,450, and Creole Petroleum 42,848 barrels daily.

The decision of the Barnsdall Oil Corp. and several other large Midcontinent producers to go on a six-day week, shutting down production Sundays, was expected to result in a lower yield. It undoubtedly did on the wells affected but new production has more than made up this decrease.

A suggestion that a 60-day moratorium of drilling be declared for its wholesome effect on production us of especial interest in that it is made in the current issue of "The Lamp," house organ of the Standard Oil Co of New Jersey. The article reads:

Considering all of the thought and talk that has been expended on the subject of overproduction it is not flattering that so little attention has been concentrated on the basic cause of oversupply and its train of evils. That cause is the drilling of new wells.

A moratorium on drilling for a period of perhaps 60 days with no release of present shut-in production would go a long way toward solving the problem of the industry.

At a hearing before the House Ways and Means Committee on tariff matters, Feb. 23, Rep. Howard of Oklahoma urged that an "equitable tariff be placed upon crude

petroleum and its products." This, he said, will bring prosperity to the petroleum interests of the United States and will make sure the independence of the independent producer.

**Prices of Typical Crudes per Barrel at Wells.**  
(All gravities, where A. P. I. degrees are not shown.)

Bradford, Pa.	\$4.10	Smackover, Ark., over 24	\$9.90
Corning, Ohio	1.75	Smackover, Ark., below 24	.75
Cabell, W. Va.	1.45	El Dorado, Ark.	1.00
Illinois	1.45	Urania, La.	.90
Western Kentucky	1.63	Salt Creek, Wyo., 37	1.23
Midcontinent, Oklahoma, 37	1.23	Sunburst, Mont.	1.65
Corseana, Tex., heavy	.80	Artesia, N. Mex.	1.03
Hutchinson, Tex., 35	.87	Santa Fe Springs, Calif., 33	1.35
Luling, Tex.	.80	Midway-Sunset, Calif., 22	.80
Spindletop, Tex., grade A	1.10	Huntington, Calif., 26	1.09
Spindletop, Tex., below 25	1.05	Ventura, Calif., 30	1.18
Winkler, Tex.	.65	Petrolia, Canada	1.90

**REFINERY PRODUCTS—GENERAL PRICE STRUCTURE IS UNCHANGED—GASOLINE REMAINS WEAK.**

Some good business passed in the New York bulk gasoline market immediately after the recent reduction to 9½ cents, f. o. b. refinery, but this did not last and the market slowed up considerably during the week on account of the weather. The rumors current when the 10-cent price prevailed that considerable business was being done at a lower figure, continue. It is said that orders have been taken at an eighth and even at a quarter off the named price. Kerosene continues in fair demand at New York with the price unchanged at 8½ cents per gallon, f. o. b. refinery or terminal.

Tank wagon gasoline prices all over the country are holding steady without a named change. The situation on the Pacific Coast, however, is still not what the large companies there would wish. The published prices are still 13 cents tank wagon and 17 cents service station, but the first named of these is only a nominal figure. Sales are being made, when necessary to keep trade from going over to independent sources of supply, at 9½ cents to 10½ cents, including tax, which with bulk gasoline 9 cents in California means an actual loss, considering tax and delivery charges.

Chicago bulk gasolines, tank car lots, f. o. b. refinery, is off ⅛ cent during the week to 6½ cents. Kerosene remains unchanged at 5½ cents with demand good. Furnace oils are in good demand with the 38-40 straw distillate bringing 4¼ cents per gallon.

The Standard Oil Co. of Indiana has placed in effect in Chicago territory only, the following quantity discount schedule on tank wagon gasoline sales:—For more than 500 gallons a month, 2 cents a gallon; for more than 1,000 gallons a month, 4 cents a gallon discount. This compares with former discounts as follows:—For more than 1,000 gallons a month, 2 cents; 2,000 gallons, 2½ cents; 6,000 gallons, 3 cents.

Shell Eastern Petroleum Products, Inc., formed recently by the Shell Union Oil Co. to take over the New England Oil Refining Co., is making a further invasion of eastern markets with the purchase of the Bang chain of twenty service stations in Westchester County, N. Y., with a bulk distributing station at Mount Vernon.

A chronological summary of the week's price changes follows:

Feb. 23—Standard Oil Co. of New York reduces tank wagon price of gasoline 1 cent at Buffalo, Rochester, and Syracuse, and service station price 2 cents, making the markets 14 and 15 cents, respectively.

Feb. 25—Continental Oil Co. reduces tank wagon and service station gasoline at Boise, Idaho, 2 cents to 21.5 and 24.5 cents.

Feb. 25—Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey reduces V. M. & P. naphtha 1 cent per gallon to 17 cents.

Feb. 26—Pennsylvania refiners advance fuel oils ¼ cent.

**Prices are:**

**Gasoline, U. S. Motor, Tankcar Lots, F.O.B. Refinery.**

New York (Bayonne) .09½	Arkansas .07¼	North Louisiana .07¼
Export, cases .264	California .09	North Texas .06½
Chicago .06¾	Los Angeles, export .07½	Oklahoma .07
New Orleans .07¼	Gulf Coast, export .08½	Pennsylvania .09¼

**Gasoline, Service Station, Tax Included.**

New York .19	Cincinnati .18	Minneapolis .182
Atlanta .23	Denver .18	New Orleans .195
Baltimore .22	Detroit .188	Philadelphia .20
Boston .20	Houston .20	San Francisco .17
Buffalo .15	Jacksonville .24	Spokane .205
Chicago .15	Kansas City .179	St. Louis .169

**Kerosene, 41-43 Water White, Tankcar Lots, F.O.B. Refinery.**

New York (Bayonne) .08¼	Chicago .05¾	New Orleans .06¼
Export, cases .189	Los Angeles, export .05½	Tulsa .05¾

**Fuel Oil, 18-22 Degree, F.O.B. Refinery or Terminal.**

New York (Bayonne) 2.00	Los Angeles .70	Gulf Coast .65
Diesel .200	New Orleans .85	Chicago .55

**Gas Oil, 32-36 Degree, F.O.B. Refinery or Terminal.**

New York (Bayonne) .05¼	Chicago .02¼	Tulsa .02¼
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**Crude Oil Output in United States Again Higher.**

The American Petroleum Institute estimates that the daily average gross crude oil production in the United States, for the week ended Feb. 23 1929, was 2,694,150 barrels, as compared with 2,674,900 barrels for the preceding week, an increase of 19,250 barrels. Compared with the output

for the week ended Feb. 25 1928 of 2,349,150 barrels per day, the current figures show an increase of 345,000 barrels daily. The daily average production east of California for the week ended Feb. 23 1929 was 1,885,950 barrels, as compared with 1,876,800 barrels for the preceding week, an increase of 9,150 barrels. The following estimates of daily average gross production (in barrels), by districts, are for the weeks shown below:

**DAILY AVERAGE PRODUCTION.**

Weeks Ended—	Feb. 23 '29.	Feb. 16 '29.	Feb. 9 '29.	Feb. 25 '28.
Oklahoma	703,400	708,200	728,350	658,700
Kansas	95,500	95,950	95,700	110,700
Panhandle Texas	55,250	51,650	56,850	73,750
North Texas	83,000	83,700	84,200	68,550
West Central Texas	53,500	53,700	52,450	53,000
West Texas	384,500	372,150	376,660	297,900
East Central Texas	21,400	21,350	21,050	23,500
Southwest Texas	58,600	52,800	49,350	23,600
North Louisiana	35,700	36,150	35,700	44,900
Arkansas	76,100	76,850	77,250	87,750
Coastal Texas	121,500	121,000	122,000	99,100
Coastal Louisiana	20,900	21,550	21,500	15,400
Eastern	107,850	108,600	109,600	103,500
Wyoming	51,300	54,500	53,700	53,600
Montana	8,500	10,000	10,850	10,950
Colorado	6,300	6,900	6,500	7,800
New Mexico	2,650	1,750	1,950	2,550
California	808,200	798,100	789,900	613,900
Total	2,694,150	2,674,900	2,693,550	2,349,150

The estimated daily average gross production for the Mid-Continent Field, including Oklahoma, Kansas, Panhandle, North, West Central, West, East Central and Southwest Texas, North Louisiana and Arkansas, for the week ending Feb. 23 1929, was 1,566,950 barrels, as compared with 1,552,500 barrels for the preceding week, an increase of 14,450 barrels. The Mid-Continent production, excluding Smackover (Arkansas) heavy oil, was 1,515,900 barrels, as compared with 1,501,450 barrels, an increase of 14,450 barrels.

The production figures of certain pools in the various districts for the current week, compared with the previous week, in barrels of 42 gallons, follow:

Oklahoma—	—Week Ended—	Feb. 23.	Feb. 16.	North Louisiana—	—Week Ended—	Feb. 23.	Feb. 16.
Allen Dome	27,500	27,300		Haynesville	5,500	5,500	
Bowlegs	33,800	39,900		Urania	5,800	5,850	
Bristow-Slick	18,950	18,950		Arkansas—			
Burbank	22,200	22,200		Champagnolle	10,150	10,250	
Cromwell	7,850	8,050		Smackover (light)	6,250	6,600	
Earlsboro	59,450	63,600		Smackover (heavy)	51,050	51,050	
Little River	84,650	93,500		Coastal Texas—			
Lugan County	13,200	13,300		Hull	9,900	9,950	
Maud	41,900	43,250		Pierce Junction	12,400	11,900	
Mission	35,150	1,200		Spindletop	33,550	33,500	
St. Louis	108,750	121,250		West Columbia	7,000	6,900	
Seargird	9,600	8,750		Coastal Louisiana—			
Seminole	33,650	37,850		East Hackberry	6,150	6,400	
Tonkawa	10,500	10,750		Sulphur Dome	2,000	2,500	
Kansas—				Sweet Lake	550	600	
Sedgwick County	7,600	6,850		Vinton	4,100	4,250	
Panhandle Texas—				Wyoming—			
Carson County	5,700	5,550		Salt Creek	32,000	34,250	
Gray County	22,000	20,250		Montana—			
Hutchinson County	25,250	23,750		Sunburst	5,450	6,750	
North Texas—				California—			
Archer County	17,500	17,450		Dominguez	10,000	10,000	
Wilbarger County	26,900	27,200		Elwood-Goleta	23,000	23,500	
West Central Texas—				Huntington Beach	47,000	48,000	
Brown County	8,900	9,000		Inglewood	28,500	26,500	
Shaekelford County	13,100	13,000		Kettleman Hills	3,400	3,300	
West Texas—				Long Beach	181,600	180,500	
Crane & Upton Co's.	50,600	50,500		Midway-Sunset	73,000	73,000	
Howard County	47,800	40,600		Rosecrans	6,500	7,000	
Pecos County	83,750	84,600		Santa Fe Springs	202,000	191,500	
Reagan County	18,800	18,100		Seal Beach	32,500	32,500	
Winkler County	170,400	165,200		Torrance	15,000	15,000	
East Central Texas—				Ventura Ave.	55,500	55,000	
Corseana-Powell	8,950	9,050					
Southwest Texas—							
Laredo District	12,500	12,350					
Luling	12,800	12,900					

**Present Year Viewed as Crucial Period for Petroleum Industry, by Union Trust Co. of Cleveland.**

The present year promises to be a crucial period for the petroleum industry with constructive forces endeavoring to check the great excess of production, says the Union Trust Co., Cleveland. Since the beginning of the year, production has expanded on a large scale and this has stimulated co-operative efforts to hold the situation in hand. "Upon the effectiveness of these efforts the health of the industry in the immediate future largely depends," says the bank. Continuing, it says:

"The great oil fields of Oklahoma and Kansas recently were producing about 75,000 barrels of oil daily above refinery requirements. Plans for reducing output in Oklahoma from 725,000 barrels daily to 650,000 have been adopted.

"Not only has production jumped since the beginning of 1929, but new drilling also has expanded on a wide scale. These developments have had a prompt repercussion upon the price structure. Quotations for both crude oil and gasoline have weakened.

"Developments designed to stem the extraordinary flow of oil from the ground, to stabilize the market and to assure the prosperity of the industry include:

"Appointment of an 'oil and gas conservative umpire' and curtailment of output by producers of the Oklahoma fields.

"Inauguration of an export corporation to function under the Webb-Pomeroy Act.

"Promotion of a legislative program looking to the attainment of production restriction by law.

"Formation of a number of large oil investment trusts, designed to aid in the stabilization of this industry.

"Adoption of a code of ethics in marketing.

"Because of 'wildcatting' and many other factors, it is extremely difficult to attain complete effectiveness in restriction plans. Wildcatting is a relic of the pioneer days of oil. Statisticians of the oil industry estimate that more money is sunk in the ground for oil than comes out. In former days, the mere finding of oil in the ground meant certain profits. But this is no longer true, with heavy production costs, low prices and excessive outputs.

"From the standpoint of consumption, requirements for oil are the greatest in history and growing rapidly. In the world there are in excess of 30,000,000 motor vehicles and of this number more than 24,000,000 are in the United States. It takes in excess of 50,000,000 gallons of gasoline daily to provide fuel for these vehicles.

"The production of gasoline has increased 100% in six years from 200,000,000 barrels to 400,000,000 barrels, while consumption has made an even more rapid increase.

"It is estimated that the consumption of oil in the United States in 1929 will reach 1,100,000,000 barrels, comprising 430,000,000 barrels of gasoline and 680,000,000 barrels of crude and fuel oils. With a reasonable restriction upon production such huge requirements would result in a healthy condition."

#### Price of Copper for Export Reaches 19½ Cents—Increase in Domestic Price.

The price of copper, both domestic and export, has been steadily rising during the week, the "Sun" of last night (March 1) carrying the following regarding the latest advance:

Following the advance of copper for domestic shipment to 19¼ cents a pound yesterday, Copper Exporters, Inc., who control the American foreign trade in the metal, advanced their price to 19½ cents a pound, c.i.f. Hamburg, Havre and London, a raise of ¼ of a cent a pound. Copper for export now is selling at the highest price paid for the metal since 1919. Copper sold in 1920 at 19½ cents, but did not go above that level.

It was reported that sales at the new high level were comparatively light, but that a large tonnage of copper had been sold for 19¼ cents a pound, both for foreign and for domestic shipment. Producers are reluctant to sell any more copper for 19¼ cents a pound, it is stated, because the demand is chiefly for delivery in June and later, a period so far ahead that the selling agencies hesitate to commit themselves to large contracts.

It is believed that the domestic price will be advanced shortly to 19½ cents.

In noting the week's advances in price the "Times" of March 1 said:

From Monday morning's level of 18 cents, domestic, the price has now advanced 1¼ to 1½ cents a pound. This is the most rapid peace-time advance in the history of the industry. The present price is the highest since 1919, when refineries were quoting 22½ cents.

Domestic sales were relatively small yesterday, but they constituted an appreciable drain on the small supplies available, and it was freely predicted that a level between 19½ and 20 cents a pound would be established within a few days. Foreign sales were again reported in fairly heavy volume.

Advancing quotations for copper have also caused a further increase in the prices of the products in which the metal is the chief ingredient. The American Brass Co., subsidiary of the Anaconda Copper Mining Co., announced increases on brass products, and nickel silver of ½ cent a pound, on seamless tube of ½ cent, and on copper products except wire of ⅜ cent a pound.

Much of the inquiry which reached the market yesterday was for July delivery. Producers, however, are not yet prepared to contract for delivery in the latter part of the year. In a normal market contracts are customarily made for delivery only a month or two months ahead. Foreign fabricators have been slower to cover their requirements than domestic users. The amount of copper allocated to European fabricators by the export association has recently been increased.

Previous references to increasing copper prices appeared in our issue of Feb. 9, page 805.

#### Urgent Copper Call Sends Prices Soaring—Sales at 19 Cents, Delivered in East—Domestic Business Exceeds 26,000 Tons in Week.

Prices of copper and lead continued their upward progress during the past week. The latest buying spurt in copper has forced the price up to 19 cents a pound, Connecticut basis, which compares with 18 cents a week ago, *Engineering and Mining Journal* reports, and then adds:

Consumed buying of lead is being maintained at a high rate and with the recent improvement in London quotations producers raised the New York price from 6.95 cents to 7.10 cents a pound. Zinc is in fair demand with the market firm, though quotably unchanged. Tin and antimony quotations declined slightly.

Turbulent conditions have prevailed in the copper market in the last few days, the entry of several of the largest consumers into the market, and failure to completely satisfy their requirements, even at the higher quotations, has revealed in some measure the panicky nature of the present situation. Considerably more than half of the 26,000 tons of copper purchased by domestic consumers during the week has been for June delivery. In one or two instances a premium has been offered for near-by positions. Sales of copper for export this month totaled approximately 63,000 long tons. There is no sign of a let-up in foreign demand.

A feature in the recent demand for copper from large fabricators has been the request for a considerable tonnage of prompt, late March, and early April shipment. These requests indicate that fabricators find themselves in an underbought position, despite the large purchases made several months ago. The demand for copper from ultimate consumers, it is believed, must be very heavy. Several producers are completely sold out for deliveries earlier than June.

#### Demand for Copper to Continue, But Present Shortage May Not Last Beyond July, According to S. H. Logan of Canadian Bank of Commerce.

A study of the factors underlying the copper situation shows that a strong demand and good prices for the metal may be expected for some time, although the present strained condition of the market may not continue beyond July, according to S. H. Logan, General Manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce. While present demand ex-

ceeds blister and refined supply, Mr. Logan says that a shortage of refined copper cannot last long unless leading producers combine to restrict their output, which he considers unlikely. Mr. Logan adds:

"No alarm need be felt for many years with regard to the quantity of copper available, for while under normal conditions consumption is increasing at the rate of between 4 and 5% per annum, there are known to be at least 2,500,000,000 tons of accessible ore, sufficient for twenty years or more without the need of investigating new sources, although of course, further exploration is warranted in countries such as Canada, where geological and mining conditions are favorable."

In a statement based on a special survey taken by the Bank, Mr. Logan comments as follows:

"While the United States is the largest producer of copper, supplying 53% of the world's output, recent discoveries and developments in Africa and Canada make it clear that the rest of the world is becoming less dependent on the United States for this metal. Chile is reported to have 1,000,000,000 tons of ore in sight on three properties. There appears to be in Africa at least 200,000,000 tons of ore, and it is believed that improved transportation and labor methods will insure an output from this quarter of 200,000 tons by 1933. Within the next five years also Canada may be expected to produce annually 200,000 tons, or more than double the amount mined in 1928, and she will greatly have improved her position, not only through actual mining, but through the consummation of her plans for new smelters and refineries.

"It is not unlikely that the world consumption of copper is to-day 50% higher than it was five years ago. Much of the increased use has undoubtedly been due to the development of the electrical industry, which in all its branches uses more than 40% of the available copper, while the automobile industry uses about 12% and the building industry 5%.

"The world production of electricity has more than doubled since 1913 and the limit of expansion has not by any means been reached. As far as can be judged, not more than 15% of the world's potential water power has been utilized, and Europe has scarcely begun to meet its needs in this direction. Italy and France have extensive resources, the former country using about 50% of its water power and the latter about one-third. In the United Kingdom, Germany and France, not more than 25% of the houses are at present wired for domestic purposes, a situation that opens up a vast field for the use of copper."

#### National Metal Exchange Considering Trading in Copper and Zinc.

Broadening of the market for futures trading in metals to include copper, zinc and antimony has been taken under consideration by the Board of Governors of the National Metal Exchange of New York. At present, trading on the Exchange is confined to tin. Sub-committees to conduct an investigation of the conditions inherent to each metal, which will permit eventually of trading therein under the rules of the Exchange, have been appointed. I. J. Louis is Chairman of the Copper Committee; C. S. Trench, of the Zinc Committee, and K. C. Li, of the Antimony Committee. Erwin Vogelsang, President of the Exchange, discussing the plan to broaden the scope of trading, said on Feb. 21:

"The Board has realized from the very inception that in the establishment of adequate and conservatively operated machinery, it was furnishing the medium whereby all metals, let alone tin, could be traded in to the advantage of those interested. Whereas progress in this respect must necessarily be slow, if it be conducted carefully and with the conservatism sponsored by the Board, nevertheless it is felt that within a measurably short time definite progress will be manifest."

#### President Vogelsang of New York Metal Exchange Favors Statistical Bureau For Dissemination of Information Here and Abroad Regarding Tin Industry.

Erwin Vogelsang, President of the National Metal Exchange, announced yesterday that the Exchange would organize a statistical bureau for the public dissemination of authoritative information in regard to the tin industry, both here and abroad. Mr. Vogelsang, under date of Feb. 18, said:

"The National Metal Exchange appreciates that there is a dearth of accurate statistics relative to the tin industry, which would permit both the consumer and the merchant as well as the trade speculator to make intelligent use of price insurance facilities of the Exchange.

"In particular, information from the sources of supply, all of which are foreign, have been very meagre and of little guidance to the American metal trade. The fact that the United States is the largest consumer of tin makes it of paramount importance that all information and statistics regarding the production and supply which will come to the market should be available to those who buy and use tin.

"The Exchange recognizes that it is not interested in the movements of the market, whether they be upward or downward. It is, however, vitally concerned with the portrayal of basic conditions as to production, shipments and consumption together with such relevant data as will serve to paint a clear picture of conditions throughout the world from day to day.

"The Board of Governors of our Exchange has created a Committee on Information and Statistics which for some time past has been working in close harmony and co-operation with the Department of Commerce in Washington. The first step in the creation of a statistical department and the publication of accurate data has been taken and will permit of the release at an early date of information as to shipments to the United States in detail, from every port in the world.

"It is believed that this data will serve as a basis of further investigation and ultimately will redound to the benefit of the whole industry. It is recognized that it is only through such media can those interested in the metal industry judge as to the future and make use of the facilities of the exchange to the best advantage."

**Steel Output Again Shows Upward Tendency—Prices Unchanged.**

Mill output is again rising, responding to the growing pressure for deliveries, particularly of automobile steels, the "Iron Age" this week states in its review of the iron and steel markets. Ingot production at Chicago now stands at fully 95% of capacity, compared with 92% a week ago, and the general average for the Youngstown, Pittsburgh and Wheeling districts, influenced by a recovery from a temporary recession in the Valleys, has gone up five points to 90%, continues the "Age" which further says:

Steel prices continue to gather strength. Wider adoption of advances of \$2 a ton on the common finishes of sheets and \$1 a ton on bars, plates and shapes has been followed by an increase of \$1 a ton on sheet bars, billets and slabs.

Heavy specifications for sheets, strip steel, carbon and alloy steel bars are coming from the automobile industry, as well as other consuming lines. Automobile production still shows an upward tendency, at least for some manufacturers.

The January report of independent makers of flat rolled steel showed large gains in sales, production, shipments and unfilled tonnage. The total of unfilled orders Feb. 1, at 652,600 tons, represented an increase of 60,000 tons for the month. Output in February has been virtually at capacity and, despite heavy shipments, deliveries have continued to lengthen, now ranging from four to eight weeks.

In the face of increasing pressure for deliveries, the mills, by forcing production, have thus far succeeded in satisfying the current requirements of consumers. In fact, the chief effect of the consuming trade's concern about shipments has been a tendency to duplicate orders, thereby throwing mills still further behind in their rolling schedules.

A similar situation exists in semi-finished steel. Detached finishing mills generally have been attempting to add to their contracts for semi-finished material or to buy extra tonnage elsewhere, but, in the light of the price advance just announced, their tactics may have reflected buying strategy rather than an actual shortage of steel for rolling.

Following a winter lull in fabricating awards, structural steel prospects are bright. New projects total 67,000 tons for the week and 122,000 tons for the past fortnight. Early action is expected on a San Francisco bridge, 25,000 tons, and a Baltimore causeway, 30,000 tons.

Railroad freight cars ordered number 3,100, making a total of more than 27,000 bought by domestic roads since Jan. 1.

Scrap is marking time at Pittsburgh and Chicago, and is weaker at Philadelphia, where heavy melting steel has declined 50c. a ton to \$16.

The "Iron Age" composite prices are unchanged, finished steel remaining at 2.391c. a lb. for the twelfth week and pig iron at \$18.38 a gross ton for the fifth week.

Finished Steel.				Pig Iron.				
Feb. 26 1929, 2.391c. a Lb.				Feb. 26 1929, \$18.38 a Gross Ton.				
One week ago	2.391c.	2.391c.	2.391c.	One week ago	\$18.38	\$18.38	\$18.38	
One month ago	2.391c.	2.391c.	2.391c.	One month ago	18.38	18.38	18.38	
One year ago	2.364c.	2.364c.	2.364c.	One year ago	17.75	17.75	17.75	
10-year pre-war average	1.689c.	1.689c.	1.689c.	10-year pre-war average	15.72	15.72	15.72	
Based on steel bars, beams, tank plates, wire nails, black pipe and black sheets. These products make 87% of the United States output of finished steel.				Based on average of basic iron at Valley furnace and foundry irons at Chicago, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Valley and Birmingham.				
High.		Low.		High.		Low.		
1928	2.391c.	Dec. 11	2.314c.	Jan. 3	1928	\$18.59	Nov. 27	\$17.04
1927	2.453c.	Jan. 4	2.293c.	Oct. 25	1927	19.71	Jan. 4	17.54
1926	2.453c.	Jan. 5	2.403c.	May 18	1926	21.54	Jan. 5	19.46
1925	2.560c.	Jan. 6	2.396c.	Aug. 18	1925	22.50	Jan. 13	18.96
1924	2.789c.	Jan. 15	2.460c.	Oct. 14	1924	22.88	Feb. 26	19.21
1923	2.824c.	Apr. 24	2.446c.	Jan. 2	1923	30.86	Mar. 20	20.77

Steel production is at the threshold of what is normally the best 60 days of the year, reports the "Iron Trade Review" in its weekly summary of iron and steel conditions.

Though January and February have been record breaking there are no indications that this has been at the expense of March and April tonnage. Requirements of the automotive industry and the railroads, which are the chief support of the current market, promise to be sustained well into spring, adds the "Review," which is further quoted:

On such important lines as steel bars, sheets and strip, delivery dates have drawn farther away in the past week. With concluding specifications against first quarter contracts for finished products scheduled to be in producers' hands by March 15, this condition apparently will be aggravated. Further advances in prices make current contracts the more attractive.

Semi-finished steel continues the bottleneck of production, especially in the Chicago, Pittsburgh and Youngstown districts. Some finishing capacity lies idle for want of sheet bars and billets. Some steelmakers, having consumed substantially all of their semifinished output, are in the open market seeking material to apply on contracts.

An advance of \$1 has been made in semi-finished steel, with talk of premiums in the Youngstown and Pittsburgh districts. The recent \$2 rise in all grades of sheets, excepting full finished, receives reinforcement by the adherence of the leading producer. Wire products' makers have reaffirmed current prices for the second quarter, which is tantamount to an increase of \$2 because of the large carryover of fourth quarter business.

An analysis of factors which will largely determine finished steel production over the next 60 days discounts any exterior adverse influences. Production of track material will be seasonally high through most of the second quarter. Automotive needs for steel, already at a record for the season, are more likely to expand than contract, as the spring assembly peak is rarely passed before May. Freight car awards assure heavy steel specifications into the third quarter. The approach of spring normally heralds a revival of construction and enhanced demand for many steel lines from rural districts.

Coke continues the most active of raw materials. In some recent transactions the beehive furnace grade has commanded \$3.10, an advance of 10 cents. By-product coke at Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Ohio river points will be advanced 50 cents per ton Mar. 1. Iron and steel scrap has shaken out much of its recent weakness and some large buying is reported. The return of marked activity in pig iron is slow but steady. February shipments constituted a record.

Delivery on bars at Chicago is six to eight weeks deferred, with automotive requirements not yet at their maximum. In no February have Chicago mills shipped so many bars. Car builders at Chicago are specifying nearly 15,000 tons of plates weekly, while new business from the oil country totals 13,000 tons. Three thousand tons of plates has been placed at Pittsburgh for river barges, while 4,500 tons is being distributed for a water line at Youngstown.

Industrial and bridge work is conspicuous in the week's structural awards, the Chesapeake & Ohio placing 4,000 tons for shops, while a 4,500-ton bridge has been ordered at Chicago. The highly competitive condition in which fabricating shops find themselves is stimulating inquiry. Only at Chicago is contracting for second quarter bars, plates and shapes a factor. In that district consumers seek a place on mill books to insure deliveries; in other districts some producers are awaiting a better appraisal of the advance to 1.95c., Pittsburgh, before seeking contracts.

Delivery of full finished sheets by some makers has backed up into May despite capacity output. Furniture sheets are now quoted \$2 higher. January sales of independent producers, at 438,390 tons, were at a record height and compared with 302,921 tons last January. Strip and cold finished bars are in principal demand by automotive users. Weather conditions soon will stimulate demand for wire products.

Railroad equipment buying continues heavy, the 3,234 cars and 32 locomotives ordered this week requiring 80,000 tons of steel. Car awards were lead by 2,500 for the Chesapeake & Ohio and 400 for the Soo Line.

Steelmaking operations at Chicago have attained practical capacity with the lighting of two additional stacks at Gary. The district's ingot rate now averages 95%, with such finishing mills as bars and plates at capacity. Three more open-hearth furnaces have been lighted at Youngstown, making 48 out of the 51 of independent units in operation. The lack of semi-finished steel is acute. The steel rate at Pittsburgh is 85 to 90%. Only five of the 32 open-hearth furnaces at Buffalo are cold.

Advanced prices on semi-finished steel applying immediately because of a scarcity, the "Iron Trade Review" composite of 14 leading iron and steel products is up 12 cents this week, to \$36.27, the highest since September 1927.

Steel ingot production in the past week has been increased 1%, with the average for the industry now estimated at 89½%, compared with 88½% in the preceding week and nearly 87% two weeks ago, says the "Wall Street Journal" of Feb. 26, which adds:

The U. S. Steel Corp. is credited with running slightly better than 91%, against a shade above 90% in the previous week and around 89% two weeks ago.

Independent companies also are doing better, and are at approximately 87%, contrasted with 86% a week ago and 84% two weeks ago.

At this time last year the U. S. Steel Corp. was at 90%, with independents at 77% and the average was nearly 84%.

The "American Metal Market" of Feb. 27 states:

Chicago stays in the lead in steel productive activity, with the steel ingot rate up to 95%. Youngstown district is up a trifle, at about 90%. Pittsburgh at about 90% and eastern plants at 85% and less. The general rate of steel production has been at around 90% since the beginning of the month, representing a slight increase over January and a larger increase over December.

**Postage Stamps to Bear Names Of States to Balk Robberies.**

To eliminate the profits of trading in stolen stamps, the Postoffice Department on April 1 will begin an experiment which, if successful, will require that all stamps bear the names of the state in which they are to be sold. The advices to this effect are contained in a Washington dispatch Feb. 15 to the New York "Herald-Tribune" which added:

The experiment, for the first months, will be restricted to Kansas and Nebraska, but it will be extended to all other states if it is satisfactory. It will include all stamps from one to five cents.

Postmaster General New, to illustrate the advantages which the department hopes to obtain through the plan, referred to a recent robbery in Rhode Island where thieves took more than \$200,000 in stamps. If the stamps had borne the name of the state, Mr. New said, it probably would have been difficult for the thieves to sell them.

"If the fence did buy the stamps," said the Postmaster General, "he would leave himself in a position to be traced easily by our inspectors. As soon as the department would be notified of the robbery, our inspectors would have a clew which, although not conclusive, would be valuable in tracing the fence and eventually through the fence probably would be able to locate more easily the thieves."

The plan to create an individual mark on retail stamps has been discussed in every detail since 1902, the Postmaster General said, and a detailed study of its probable effect and its helpfulness to postal inspectors in running down the robbers of postoffices and their fences finally led the Department to decide on the new plan.

**Chicago Not In Sympathy With Proposal That It Adopt Eastern Standard Time.**

Proposals that Chicago time should be changed to Eastern Standard Time so that New York and Chicago might transact business on an identical schedule are stirring up a controversy in which opponents of the idea appear to be in the majority, said a Chicago dispatch Feb. 24 to the New York "Times". The dispatch went on to say:

Objectors maintain that Chicago would be forced to set its clocks forward two hours instead of one when New York daylight time goes in effect. This would provoke a loud outcry from working people, it is believed.

The assertion is also made that the changes would cause much confusion in Omaha, Minneapolis and Kansas City. That the time in these cities should be the same as that in Chicago is held to be essential.

**Bituminous Coal and Anthracite Production Continues Ahead of Last Year.**

According to the United States Bureau of Mines, the production of bituminous coal during the week ended Feb. 16 amounted to 11,954,000 net tons, an increase of 2,580,000 tons over the corresponding week last year, and compares with 12,093,000 tons in the week ended Feb. 9 this year. The total output of anthracite amounted to 1,736,000 net tons as against 1,829,000 in the preceding week and 1,025,000 tons in the week ended Feb. 18 1928. The Bureau's report is as follows:

**BITUMINOUS COAL.**

The total production of soft coal during the week ended Feb. 16, including lignite and coal coked at the mines, is estimated at 11,954,000 net tons. Compared with the output in the preceding week, this shows a decrease of 139,000 tons, or 1.1%. Production during the week in 1928 corresponding with that of Feb. 16 amounted to 9,374,000 tons.

*Estimated United States Production of Bituminous Coal (Net Tons), Incl. Coal Coked.*

	1928-1929		1927-1928	
	Week.	Coal year to Date.	Week.	Coal Year to Date.
Feb. 2	11,675,000	418,198,000	10,105,000	396,347,000
Daily average	1,546,000	1,620,000	1,684,000	1,533,000
Feb. 9. b	12,093,000	430,291,000	9,749,000	406,096,000
Daily average	2,016,000	1,629,000	1,625,000	1,535,000
Feb. 16. c	11,954,000	442,245,000	9,374,000	415,470,000
Daily average	1,992,000	1,637,000	1,562,000	1,535,000

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

The total production of soft coal during the present coal year to Feb. 16 (approximately 270 working days) amounts to 442,245,000 net tons. Figures for corresponding periods in other recent coal years are given below:

1927-28	415,470,000 net tons	1925-26	471,996,000 net tons
1926-27	514,305,000 net tons	1924-25	416,696,000 net tons

As shown by the revised figures above, the total production of soft coal for the country as a whole during the week ended Feb. 9 is estimated at 12,093,000 net tons. This is an increase of 418,000 tons, or 3.6% over the output in the preceding week. The following table apportions the tonnage by States and gives comparable figures for other recent years:

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

State—	Week Ended—				Feb. 1923 Average.
	Feb. 9 '29.	Feb. 2 '29.	Feb. 11 '28.	Feb. 12 '27.	
Alabama	349,000	340,000	333,000	506,000	434,000
Arkansas	64,000	68,000	25,000	34,000	30,000
Colorado	283,000	322,000	201,000	251,000	226,000
Illinois	1,675,000	1,588,000	1,264,000	2,157,000	2,111,000
Indiana	470,000	433,000	364,000	639,000	659,000
Iowa	98,000	99,000	73,000	153,000	140,000
Kansas	75,000	81,000	50,000	126,000	103,000
Kentucky—Eastern	1,052,000	1,029,000	873,000	955,000	607,000
Western	400,000	382,000	318,000	400,000	240,000
Maryland	66,000	67,000	60,000	64,000	55,000
Michigan	16,000	16,000	13,000	14,000	32,000
Missouri	89,000	91,000	80,000	78,000	87,000
Montana	84,000	86,000	55,000	63,000	82,000
New Mexico	62,000	65,000	47,000	63,000	73,000
North Dakota	81,000	67,000	38,000	42,000	50,000
Ohio	467,000	434,000	198,000	797,000	814,000
Oklahoma	89,000	97,000	45,000	75,000	63,000
Pennsylvania	2,906,000	2,789,000	2,455,000	3,358,000	3,402,000
Tennessee	142,000	120,000	116,000	120,000	113,000
Texas	18,000	19,000	18,000	28,000	26,000
Utah	150,000	151,000	93,000	94,000	109,000
Virginia	285,000	283,000	243,000	268,000	211,000
Washington	67,000	51,000	41,000	54,000	74,000
W. Va.—Southern. b	2,290,000	2,086,000	1,855,000	2,098,000	1,168,000
Northern. c	753,000	743,000	743,000	817,000	728,000
Wyoming	160,000	167,000	113,000	152,000	186,000
Other States	2,000	1,000	2,000	6,000	7,000
Total bituminous	12,093,000	11,675,000	9,749,000	13,434,000	11,850,000
Pennsylvania anthracite	1,829,000	1,718,000	1,466,000	1,491,000	1,968,000
Total all coal	13,922,000	13,393,000	11,215,000	14,925,000	13,818,000

a Average weekly rate for entire month. b Includes operations on the N. & W. C. & O.; Virginian; K. & M., and Charleston division of the B. & O. c Rest of State, including Panhandle.

**PENNSYLVANIA ANTHRACITE.**

The total production of Pennsylvania anthracite during the week ended Feb. 16 1929 is estimated at 1,736,000 net tons. Compared with the revised estimate for the preceding week, this shows a decrease of 93,000 tons, or 5.1%. Production in the week of 1928 corresponding with that of Feb. 16 amounted to 1,025,000 tons.

*Estimated Production of Anthracite in Pennsylvania (Net Tons).*

Week Ended—	1928-1929		1927-1928	
	Week.	Coal Year to Date.	Week.	Coal Year to Date.
Feb. 2	1,718,000	67,832,000	1,579,000	67,960,000
Feb. 9. b	1,829,000	69,661,000	1,466,000	69,426,000
Feb. 16. c	1,736,000	71,397,000	1,025,000	70,451,000

a Minus two days' production in April to equalize number of days in the two coal years. b Revised since last report. c Subject to revision.

**Current Events and Discussions**

**The Week with the Federal Reserve Banks.**

The consolidated statement of condition of the Federal Reserve banks on Feb. 27, made public by the Federal Reserve Board, and which deals with the results for the 12 Reserve banks combined, shows an increase of \$87,500,000 in holdings of discounted bills, and decreases of \$21,600,000 in bills bought in open market, and \$6,200,000 in United States securities. Member bank reserve deposits increased \$48,600,000, Government deposits \$6,000,000, Federal Reserve note circulation \$2,400,000 and cash reserves \$4,300,000. Total bills and securities were \$59,800,000 above the amount held on Feb. 20. After noting these facts, the Federal Reserve Board proceeds as follows:

Holdings of discounted bills increased \$40,700,000 at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, \$18,600,000 at San Francisco, \$16,900,000 at Chicago, \$10,500,000 at Boston, \$7,000,000 at Minneapolis and \$87,500,000 at all Federal Reserve banks. The System's holdings of bills bought in open market declined \$21,600,000, of Treasury notes \$4,400,000 and of Treasury certificates \$1,800,000, while holdings of U. S. bonds were unchanged.

Federal Reserve note circulation was \$2,400,000 larger than a week ago, increases of \$6,900,000 at Cleveland, \$1,600,000 at Chicago, and \$1,500,000 at Philadelphia being largely offset by decreases of \$5,700,000 at New York, \$1,500,000 at Boston, and \$1,000,000 at Richmond.

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 1354 and 1355. A summary of the principal assets and liabilities of the Reserve banks, together with changes during the week and the year ended Feb. 27, is as follows:

	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) During		
	Week.		
	Feb. 27 1929	Week.	Year.
	\$	\$	\$
Total reserves	2,844,164,000	+4,303,000	—130,137,000
Gold reserves	2,686,846,000	+5,736,000	—121,524,000
Total bills and securities	1,463,032,000	+59,752,000	+218,103,000
Bills discounted, total	952,482,000	+87,502,000	+459,914,000
Secured by U. S. Govt. obliga'ns.	608,752,000	+90,481,000	+302,344,000
Other bills discounted	343,730,000	—2,979,000	+157,570,000
Bills bought in open market	334,075,000	—21,561,000	—9,684,000
U. S. Government securities, total	166,400,000	—6,189,000	—241,202,000
Bonds	51,593,000	+1,000	—4,017,000
Treasury notes	90,738,000	—4,406,000	—115,298,000
Certificates of indebtedness	24,069,000	—1,784,000	—121,887,000
Federal Reserve notes in circulation	1,653,971,000	+2,376,000	+65,733,000
Total deposits	2,412,972,000	+51,951,000	—12,633,000
Members' reserve deposits	2,367,250,000	+48,606,000	—7,265,000
Government deposits	21,156,000	+5,969,000	—6,761,000

**Returns of Member Banks for New York and Chicago Federal Reserve Districts—Brokers' Loans.**

Beginning with the returns for June 29 1927, the Federal Reserve Board also commenced 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 statistics covering the entire body of reporting member banks in 101 cities cannot be got ready.

Below 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 reporting member banks. The grand aggregate of these brokers' loans have increased \$30,000,000 the amount of these loans on Feb. 27 was \$5,507,000,000, which compares with \$5,669,000,000 on Feb. 6 1929, the peak for all time, and with only \$3,722,000,000 on Feb. 29 1928.

**CONDITION OF WEEKLY REPORTING MEMBER BANKS IN CENTRAL RESERVE CITIES.**

	New York.		
	Feb. 27 1929.	Feb. 20 1929.	Feb. 29 1928.
Loans and Investments—total	7,239,000,000	7,109,000,000	6,905,000,000
Loans—total	5,369,000,000	5,229,000,000	4,984,000,000
On securities	2,863,000,000	2,743,000,000	2,481,000,000
All other	2,506,000,000	2,486,000,000	2,503,000,000
Investments—total	1,870,000,000	1,880,000,000	1,921,000,000
U. S. Government securities	1,116,000,000	1,127,000,000	1,079,000,000
Other securities	754,000,000	753,000,000	842,000,000
Reserve with Federal Reserve Bank	761,000,000	772,000,000	746,000,000
Cash in vault	56,000,000	61,000,000	51,000,000
Net demand deposits	5,349,000,000	5,212,000,000	5,563,000,000
Time deposits	1,177,000,000	1,173,000,000	1,081,000,000
Government deposits	10,000,000	12,000,000	11,000,000
Due from banks	93,000,000	95,000,000	102,000,000
Due to banks	935,000,000	948,000,000	1,162,000,000
Borrowings from Federal Reserve Bank	134,000,000	103,000,000	42,000,000
Loans on securities to brokers & dealers:			
For own account	1,090,000,000	1,023,000,000	1,149,000,000
For account of out-of-town banks	1,693,000,000	1,786,000,000	1,424,000,000
For account of others	2,724,000,000	2,668,000,000	1,149,000,000
Total	5,507,000,000	5,477,000,000	3,722,000,000
On demand	4,962,000,000	4,918,000,000	2,812,000,000
On time	545,000,000	559,000,000	910,000,000

	Chicago.		
Loans and investments—total.....	2,141,000,000	2,099,000,000	1,942,000,000
Loans—total.....	1,688,000,000	1,646,000,000	1,447,000,000
On securities.....	943,000,000	912,000,000	798,000,000
All other.....	745,000,000	735,000,000	649,000,000
Investments—total.....	453,000,000	453,000,000	495,000,000
U. S. Government securities.....	192,000,000	195,000,000	221,000,000
Other securities.....	261,000,000	258,000,000	274,000,000
Reserve with Federal Reserve Bank.....	188,000,000	177,000,000	184,000,000
Cash in vault.....	17,000,000	17,000,000	17,000,000
Net demand deposits.....	1,281,000,000	1,245,000,000	1,272,000,000
Time deposits.....	685,000,000	686,000,000	646,000,000
Government deposits.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000
Due from banks.....	173,000,000	162,000,000	145,000,000
Due to banks.....	321,000,000	315,000,000	376,000,000
Borrowings from Federal Reserve Bank.....	121,000,000	104,000,000	12,000,000

**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, in 101 cities, cannot be got ready.

Beginning with the statement of Jan. 9 1929, the loan figures exclude "Acceptances of other banks and bills of exchange or drafts sold with endorsement," and include all real estate mortgages and mortgage loans held by the banks; previously acceptances of other banks and bills sold with endorsement were included with loans, and some of the banks included mortgages in investments. Loans secured by U. S. Government obligations are no longer shown separately, only the total of loans on securities being given. Furthermore, borrowings at the Federal Reserve are not now subdivided to show the amount secured by U. S. Government obligations and those secured by commercial paper, only a lump total of the two being given. The figures have also been revised to exclude a bank in the San Francisco district, with loans and investments of \$135,000,000 on Jan. 2, which recently merged with a non-member bank.

In the following will be found the comments of the Federal Reserve Board respecting the returns of the entire body of reporting member banks of the Federal Reserve System for the week ended with the close of business Feb. 20:

The Federal Reserve Board's condition statement of weekly reporting member banks in 101 leading cities on Feb. 20 shows decreases for the week of \$42,000,000 in loans, of \$19,000,000 in investments, of \$246,000,000 in net demand deposits, of \$12,000,000 in time deposits and of \$32,000,000 in borrowings from Federal Reserve banks.

Loans on securities were \$73,000,000 below the Feb. 13 total at all reporting banks, the principal changes by Federal Reserve districts being declines of \$65,000,000 in the New York district, of \$11,000,000 in the San Francisco district, of \$7,000,000 in the Dallas district and of \$6,000,000 in the Kansas City district, and increases of \$34,000,000 in the Chicago district and of \$7,000,000 in the Philadelphia district. "All other" loans increased \$8,000,000 each at reporting banks in the New York and Chicago districts, \$6,000,000 in the Cleveland district and \$31,000,000 at all reporting banks.

Holdings of U. S. Government securities declined \$8,000,000 in the Boston district and \$17,000,000 at all reporting banks, while holdings of other securities show little change for the week.

Net demand deposits, which at all reporting banks were \$246,000,000 below the Feb. 13 total, declined in all districts except Minneapolis, which shows a small increase, the principal reductions by districts being: New York, \$83,000,000; San Francisco, \$31,000,000; Chicago, \$29,000,000; Boston and Cleveland, \$23,000,000 each; St. Louis, \$13,000,000, and Kansas City, \$12,000,000. Time deposits declined \$12,000,000.

The principal changes in borrowings from Federal Reserve banks for the week comprise declines of \$67,000,000 at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, of \$10,000,000 at San Francisco and \$7,000,000 at Cleveland, and increases of \$28,000,000 at the Chicago bank, of \$11,000,000 at Philadelphia and of \$9,000,000 at St. Louis.

A summary of the principal assets and liabilities of weekly reporting member banks, together with changes during the week and the year ending Feb. 20 1929 follows:

	Feb. 20 1929.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Since	
		Feb. 13 1929.	Feb. 21 1928.
Loans and investments—total.....	\$ 22,180,000,000	*-59,000,000	+980,000,000
Loans—total.....	16,188,000,000	*-42,000,000	+1,063,000,000
On securities.....	7,448,000,000	*-73,000,000	+938,000,000
All other.....	8,740,000,000	*+31,000,000	+125,000,000
Investments—total.....	5,991,000,000	-19,000,000	-84,000,000
U. S. Government securities.....	3,067,000,000	-17,000,000	+82,000,000
Other securities.....	2,925,000,000	-1,000,000	-166,000,000
Reserve with Federal Reserve Bks.....	1,750,000,000	+10,000,000	+13,000,000
Cash in vault.....	253,000,000	-8,000,000	+8,000,000
Net demand deposits.....	13,259,000,000	*-246,000,000	-211,000,000
Time deposits.....	6,867,000,000	-12,000,000	+261,000,000
Government deposits.....	43,000,000		+8,000,000
Due from banks.....	1,144,000,000	-46,000,000	+12,000,000
Due to banks.....	2,873,000,000	-49,000,000	-347,000,000
Borrowings from Fed. Res. Banks.....	637,000,000	-32,000,000	+301,000,000

\*Feb. 13 figures revised.

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

The Department of Commerce at Washington releases for publication Mar. 2 the following summary of market conditions abroad, based on advices by cable and radio:

**ARGENTINA.**

The outstanding feature of the month of February was the large amount of United States capital that has been invested in Argentina, principally in light and power plants and in telephone systems. Construction work continued to be active and general business to be good. The summer is nearing its end and the autumn activities will begin on Mar. 1 with a favorable outlook.

**AUSTRALIA.**

For the past month general trade conditions in Australia have been somewhat disappointing and business men generally have proceeded cautiously. Despite fairly good rainfall in sections where it was needed badly the volume of trade has been below expectations. The labor outlook is one of the chief causes of this lack of business confidence. Though it is expected that the timber strike will be settled within the next fortnight, it is felt by many that a crisis in the coal strike is near and that a strike of considerable proportions is probable. There is, however, the possibility that agreement will be reached and that the trouble will be averted. Little progress is being made in the general conference between laborers and employers now under way at Sydney. Uncertainty in industrial circles is reflected in the investment market and there is a very noticeable tendency for investors to prefer gilt-edged securities to industrial stocks.

**AUSTRIA.**

Normal industrial and trade activities in Austria were seriously handicapped during February by unprecedentedly severe cold and heavy snows which disrupted all transportation and forced the curtailment or the closing of many industries owing to a shortage of fuel or electric power. Vienna and other large cities are experiencing a fuel and to a less degree a food shortage. The closing of factories has boosted unemployment to new records; recipients of unemployment subsidies on Feb. 15 numbered 256,000, or 28,000 more than on Jan. 15. The money market continues easy with rates steady. The commodity price tendency, particularly of manufactured goods, is upward.

**BOLIVIA.**

General business conditions in Bolivia during February continued to show the improvement which began during the previous month. Retail trade was more active and importations were much heavier than in January. Collections have improved noticeably, and a number of the leading importers have appreciably relaxed their previous stringent credit policy. At the same time, they are restricting the volume of their business considerably. Local importers, and merchants in general, are reported to be satisfied with the present state of business, although the more important firms are somewhat pessimistic regarding the outlook for the near future if the proposed increased import duties on flour, sugar and textiles are imposed, in which case they will find it difficult if not impossible to compete with the highly protected local products. The Central Bank has not yet begun to function although the local banks have already started to reduce their outstanding loans in conformity with the new law which requires them to maintain a higher percentage of reserve. Important local merchants believe that there will be a credit deflation when the new banking system is definitely inaugurated. Tin prices improved somewhat over those of January although the prevailing low level makes it difficult for any except the large mining companies to operate at a profit.

**BRAZIL.**

General business continues dull with an undertone of pessimism and uncertainty. Exchange has weakened during the last week, and the Bank of Brazil has increased the sight dollar selling rate from 8.359 milreis to 8.395 milreis. The sterling rate remained unchanged at 5-31-32 pence to the milreis. The Bank of Brazil is still not rediscounting. Rumors that the Federal Government will float a foreign loan of £15,000,000 or £20,000,000 by midyear for the purpose of establishing the conversion of all currency persist. Total foreign trade figures for the 12 months of 1928 just made available show imports to have amounted to £90,656,000 and exports £97,426,000, the resulting favorable balance of £6,770,000 being the smallest since 1924. Sao Paulo reports commodity sales dull and the automobile market only fair, sales having been reduced by rains, but a large increase in sales is expected next month. Damage by rains to the coffee crop is estimated at 500,000 to 1,000,000 bags, so that a good crop is still expected. The market is firm. General business has been much impaired and commodity prices are rising owing to interruption of traffic on the Sao Paulo Railway which will be blocked for several weeks. Imports in general have been slow. The rubber market at Para is reported firmer with arrivals from Acre. Business at Bahia has improved because of rains, though the cacao market is still depressed. General business at Pernambuco is dull but with a slight increase in sugar prices around the middle of the month.

**BRITISH MALAYA.**

The reopening of business following the Chinese New Year is marked chiefly by steadily increasing rubber prices. Although retail markets continue seasonably dull, improvement in the rubber situation is creating a strong feeling of optimism among importers.

**CANADA.**

Retail trade in the Dominion is improving steadily after the usual January lull. Heavy shipments of groceries are being made to mining camps in northern Manitoba as the result of mining and construction activities this winter, and the so-called Lenten groceries are moving well, particularly in Quebec Province. Dry goods and clothing sales are reported to be very good in Toronto, where very satisfactory quantities of electrical apparatus and radio equipment are moving into consumption channels. Canned vegetables and fruits continue firm. Collections are fairly good throughout the East but a little slow in rural districts in the western provinces. Advancing copper prices continue to feature the hardware trade. British Columbia hardware merchants report an unusually active winter in view of weather conditions. Retail gasoline prices in that province have been reduced two cents per Imperial gallon.

**CHILE.**

The general merchandising situation in Chile continued at the approximate levels of January, although retail sales in Santiago showed a further decline reflecting the seasonal dullness. Wholesalers report a slightly larger movement in February than in the previous month and statements from other commercial centers indicate that there have been a maintenance of the same volume of merchandise turnover. Conditions are fundamentally sound and import orders indicate that merchants are anticipating heavy demands for merchandise during the coming fall and winter seasons. Non-

employment is at a minimum. Money has tightened considerably during February as a result of the requirements of agriculture and also possibly owing to the announcement that the Banco de Chile y Alemania with reported assets on Sept. 1 1928, of 92,000,000 pesos intends to liquidate. This is one of the largest German banks and has several branches. The Central Bank has maintained its discount and rediscount rates, but commercial banks have increased their rates to 7% and above for first class paper. Deposits appear to have declined slightly and overdrafts increased. Collections continue good, with no large failures reported. Heavy rains in the vicinity of Valdivia early in the month caused some damage to cereals but benefited the hay crops. Although the harvest will not meet the early expectations it will appreciably exceed the production of last year. Prices are also maintaining higher levels. Heavy exportations of various agricultural products took place during the month. Manufacturing industries continue to be actively employed with orders well booked. Copper production is expected to exceed that of January. Nitrate production for January totaled 2,745,000 metric quintals as compared with 2,430,000 metric quintals in January, 1928.

## CHINA.

A branch of the Equitable Eastern Banking Corp. is to be opened in Tientsin on Mar. 15. Improved operating conditions are reported on both the Peking-Suiyuan and Peking-Mukden lines, although both are still handicapped by insufficient rolling stock. Revenues on the Peking-Hankow line are declining, due to excessive military surtaxes. No through traffic on the Tientsin-Pekow line is yet established. The embargo on the importation of radio sets has been removed by the Government. Through freight traffic is again resumed on the Peking-Mukden Railway.

## COLOMBIA.

Business conditions in the Bogota region are slow and a general business depression is noticeable in the Cali district. Bank collections are more difficult. However, the purchase of automobiles, machinery, foodstuffs, textiles and specialties is improving. Building construction in Bogota is brisk. Trade is increasing thus far this year with the United States, which sells Colombia nearly 50% of its needs. The Magdalena River is exceptionally low with the result that 50 cargo boats are tied up, seriously affecting business as imports cannot move from Barranquilla to interior points. The congestion of freight at La Dorada, the terminus of the lower river traffic, is becoming more serious. On account of the inability of boats to carry the coffee from Girardot, a large concentration point for this commodity, prices at that place have declined.

## COSTA RICA.

Although there was the seasonal dullness in trade in Costa Rica during February, collections were good. The port of Puntarenas is still congested, but coffee is moving fairly well. Banana planters on the Atlantic Railway west of the landslide are unable to harvest the fruit but they are hoping to make shipments via Puntarenas in the near future. However, it is stated that barring any setbacks such as unusual rains, the railway to Port Limon will probably be in operation by May 1.

## CUBA.

Wholesale distribution in Cuba is far below the normal for this season of the year which usually witnesses a seasonal improvement, and no sharp increase has been shown over last month. The grinding of the sugar crop is being rushed ahead at unusual speed and by the end of February the trade anticipates that the production will have exceeded 2,500,000 tons. According to the figures of the Cuban Sugar Club, the production to Feb. 15 amounted to 1,900,000 tons. This compares with 1,213,000 tons to the same date of 1928, when the grinding started two weeks later, and 1,490,000 tons to the same date of 1927, in which year grinding started on the same date as this year. The sucrose content of the cane according to the report, is averaging 11.71%, as against 10.67 last year. The total production of the 1928-29 sugar crop is still in doubt, but from present indications it is believed it may exceed the estimate of 4,500,000 tons conservatively made in December. The expectation of an increase is based on the improvement in the sucrose content reported to date. However, the south central region of Cuba is reported suffering heavily from the effects of last year's drought, and in some sections cane left over from last year is not being cut. In view of these facts, the opinions of individual sugar producers are so conflicting that general estimates are not forthcoming. It now appears unlikely that many mills will shut down for financial reasons as the banks are still advancing the funds necessary to enable the mills to harvest the crop.

The tobacco crop is expected to be of assistance this year in stabilizing business conditions. The crop now being gathered is reported so heavy that the sugar mills in the western province are having difficulty in securing sufficient labor to take the cane off the fields at the wages they are able to pay. February has witnessed a remarkable influx of tourists in Havana and present indications are that this season will prove the most lucrative which Cuba has ever known. It appears quite probable that this year's tourist expenditures will register a gross volume of over \$25,000,000. The country outside of Habana is profiting this year to some extent from the tourist business as the opportunity is now given visitors to see the interior of the Island in comparative comfort. The excellent tourist trade is filling a part of the hole made in the income of the Island through the depression in the sugar industry and the results appear to justify the Public Works expenditures on tourist attractions.

## DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

Economic conditions in the Dominican Republic showed some slight improvement during February, owing in large measure to the resumption of sugar grinding and the receipt of proceeds from the fall cacao and coffee crops. However, the unusually dull conditions prevailing during the last six months of 1928 are still adversely affecting business in general and conditions in the northern part of the Republic continue very poor. Banks report collections somewhat better, but still unsatisfactory. Wholesale and retail trade has shown some improvement as merchants have resumed buying to replenish depleted stocks. Imports during January 1929, were about \$375,000 more than during January 1928, and \$100,000 more than in December. This increase in importations was the result of the low level to which stocks of merchandise had fallen and it should not be taken as an indication of greatly improved conditions. Business circles expect a slow and steady improvement during the spring months. Ample rains have materially aided growing crops and the shipment of cacao and coffee is steady.

## ECUADOR.

The economic and commercial situation in Ecuador during February continued unsatisfactory. Only a few orders have been placed by merchants, the reduced purchases being attributed to the delayed returns from the cacao crop. The slackness in trade is expected to be lifted somewhat in March. Banks are continuing to curtail credits. Textile mills in the interior are reported to be prospering with some working on day and night shifts. Heavy rains have resulted in unfavorable cacao conditions and both the "monilla" and "witchbroom" plant diseases are reported in certain sections of the country. It is feared that the rains may also injure the coffee crop.

## FRANCE.

The conversion loan of the amortization office opened on Feb. 18, but subscriptions in National Defense bonds closed the same day after reaching the limit fixed which is reported to be in excess of 4,000,000,000 francs. The exchange of tobacco bonds will continue until Mar. 30. The striking success of this operation confirms the marked improvement in Government credit.

## GUATEMALA.

Business in general during February appears nearly normal, although customs receipts during January and February are below those of last year, which seems to indicate a retrenchment on the part of importers. Both retail and wholesale business showed the usual increase during February on account of the fact that money from the sale of coffee is available. Retail and draft collections also improved over the past months. Agents report that wholesale orders for foodstuffs and textiles during February increased over the previous month. Corn imports during January amounted to 1,457 short tons, and orders for February shipment, placed before Feb. 11, totaled 1,815 short tons. It now appears that the highland corn crop will not supply the country's needs and that consequently imports will continue until the August lowland crop is harvested. Recent local estimates of the 1928-29 coffee crop are considerably more conservative than those made in November and December of last year. It is believed that in spite of the revised and lowered estimates, which in the majority range from 925,000 to 980,000 quintals, there are still strong indications that the crop may reach a figure somewhat above the one million quintal mark.

## HAITI.

General business conditions in Haiti are improving slightly, but collections are still poor. Sales of dry goods are more active than in January. The importation and sale of foodstuffs during the past eight months have been at record levels. The principal crops are now moving and business is benefitting as money from this source becomes available. The current coffee crop, upon which the trend of economic conditions is primarily dependent, is very much smaller than the large crop of last year.

## HONDURAS.

Business in general was slack during January awaiting the taking over of office by the new administration on Feb. 1, and it is reported that since that date merchandise sales have shown an encouraging increase. As a result, the outlook for increased orders for foreign merchandise in the near future is favorable. The banana crop prospects for 1929 are said to be excellent. The bank rate of exchange in Tegucigalpa remains at 2.02 pesos to the dollar.

## JAMAICA.

Retail business during February has shown some improvement over the previous month as a result of increased tourist traffic. Bank deposits remain at a normal level and collections are still reported to be slow. Building and road construction work are active and labor conditions are generally satisfactory. The banana crop is in good condition, but some apprehension exists owing to the scarcity of rain. The grinding of the sugar crop is proceeding at a steady pace with production for February estimated at 8,000 long tons, or about the same amount as produced in January.

## JAPAN.

Markets in general are dull, with little prospect of improvement in foreign trade. No legislation of interest has been completed by the diet. An increase to the lumber tariff appears certain. Cotton mills continued their preparations for a reduction in working hours without impairing their present output. Many new refunding debenture issues at 5.50% are in prospect. It is generally believed that the yen will continue at approximately its present value.

## MEXICO.

A downward reaction in business occurred during the last half of the month of February on account of the political developments growing out of the presidential campaign and the religious conflict. Conditions in the northern States are generally satisfactory, while in the States of Jalisco, Colima, Nayarit, Guanajuato and Hidalgo, they continue disturbed. Inauguration of the Mexico City to Matamoros air mail service has been set for Mar. 9.

## NETHERLAND EAST INDIES.

Business in the first weeks of the current year has shown considerable improvement over the temporary dullness at the close of 1928. Importers are now distributing to retailers in anticipation of native new year celebrations in March.

Export markets, however, are seasonally dull and it is feared that dry weather in east Java may affect sugar, rice, and tobacco crops. The textile market remains overstocked in staples but excellent business has been done in fancies in connection with new year buying. Automotive sales have improved over December and imports are heavy. Dealers and distributors are organizing for keen competition in the automotive trade. Machinery firms are active in supplying demands for estate extensions and construction work. Distribution of canned goods is seasonally active. January forward sugar contracts were weak and the market was dull. Rubber was firm, with good demand for near and future deliveries.

## NETHERLANDS.

General business conditions in the Netherlands during the past few weeks have been slower owing to the severe weather which has hampered manufacturing and transportation.

## NICARAGUA.

The business improvement in Nicaragua noted during December and January has continued in February, with the exception of a slight slowing up in collections. The circulation of the cordoba has increased to 4,370,000 as compared with 4,160,000 last month.

## PERU.

Business conditions in Peru are seasonally dull and imports orders are being limited to bare replacement requirements in both the luxury and general merchandise trades. This condition of trade may continue into July at which time the income received from cotton exports normally increases the purchasing power of the agriculturists. Building activities, the sale of automobiles and the demand for machinery all exceed those of the corresponding quarter of 1928. Bankers report that borrowing is subnormal, collections fast and mercantile balances excellent.

## SALVADOR.

Nearly all prominent retail and wholesale merchants complain of poor business during the month of February, while the smaller stores are generally satisfied with sales. The tendency of the small retailer to make direct importations from abroad has had a marked effect on the market. It is reported that general imports are increasing each month and that sales of low priced American automobiles are larger. The Government is meeting its salary and other obligations promptly and this fact, together with the general satisfactory conditions, presages a prosperous year. There has been

a noticeable improvement in the washed coffee market and the demand for unwashed grades continued strong with large shipments moving. Planters are now fairly satisfied with the general coffee market conditions. The sugar market is extremely dull, with exporters refusing to sell at the low prices offered. The rumored increase in the United States tariff has caused some anxiety and consideration is being given toward limiting sugar production.

#### SWEDEN.

The underlying economic situation remains favorable and the outlook encouraging. Shipping is showing gradual improvement, notwithstanding the retarding influence of heavy ice in the waters surrounding Sweden. According to estimates, shipbuilding reached record production in 1928. A reduction in Swedish beet sugar raising is threatened as a result of the refusal of the Swedish Parliament (Riksdag) to grant a subsidy or to increase import duties. Bourse quotations recorded a moderate decrease during February with normal turnover. Advanced lumber sales have shown appreciable gain, although sales to England have been unimportant on account of large English purchases from Russia. On February 15 advanced sales estimated at 425,000 standards (841,000,000 board feet) compared with 300,000 standards (594,000,000 board feet) at the same time last year. The mills report unusually low stocks of chemical pulp with the market quiet and prices unchanged.

#### TRINIDAD.

General business conditions in Trinidad remain satisfactory and the outlook for the immediate future is promising. The production of cacao has been maintained at a steady level, and the marketing of the crop has afforded the usual stimulus to business activity. The yield from the 1929 sugar crop is expected to be excellent, but the low price prevailing for this commodity is causing anxiety to the industry. All other crops are normal. The oil industry continues to make steady progress despite low prices. The petroleum output in 1928 increased about 40% over the preceding year. Government finances are in a very satisfactory state, and a considerable surplus is being shown. A part of the surplus will be used to open up a large tract of land for agricultural purposes.

#### URUGUAY.

The prospects of a poor corn crop and the closing of retail establishments during the carnival failed to exercise a dampening influence on business which showed greater stability in February than was anticipated. The retail trade was especially benefited by one of the heaviest inward movements of summer visitors from Argentina that the country has ever experienced. Although the meat packing plants curtailed their operations for a short period owing to a shortage of water, the number of animals slaughtered by them is expected to be greater than during January. There was little interest displayed in the wool market and buying was restricted to small lots of crossbred. The hide market was extremely quiet and prices showed a downward tendency.

The Department's summary also includes the following with regard to the Island possessions of the United States:

#### PORTO RICO.

Some slackening in the movement of merchandise in most lines of business has been evident in the past few weeks. This is attributable to the termination of Red Cross relief expenditures which has not been offset by the congressional provisions for farm relief, the money for which is not yet available. The trend of conditions over the next few months is largely dependent on the outcome of the sugar and tobacco crops which are now being watched anxiously. The replacement of buildings destroyed by the storm, especially tobacco barns and military barracks, is maintaining the movement of construction materials somewhat above normal. Stocks are adequate to meet this demand and importers are ordering conservatively. Sales of builders hardware, plumbing materials, and paints are still fairly good. The foodstuffs trade is less active than a month ago. The trade in fertilizers is dull, but the agricultural implements trade, after a long period of dullness, is showing some activity, largely through purchases of tractor drawn implements for sugar farms.

#### Governors Norman, Moreau and Schacht of Central European Banks Confer in Paris.

Under date of Feb. 27, Central News advices from Paris to the "Wall Street News" stated:

Governor Montagu Norman of the Bank of England has been here since Sunday and has had conversations with Governor Moreau of the Bank of France and Governor Schacht of the Reichsbank. It is understood that the object of the visits comprises technical gold questions arising from the Geneva negotiations and the financiers may also discuss the reparations problems.

#### Lord Beaverbrook Says Gold Standard Was Thrust Upon England.

Lord Beaverbrook, British newspaper proprietor, who arrived in New York recently from Bermuda, in an interview on Feb. 23 discussed the English money market as one of his country's present chief concerns. The New York "Times" of Feb. 24, from which we quote, gives the following account of his comments:

"The Bank of England's policy in adopting the gold standard was ill-considered and ill-advised," said Lord Beaverbrook. "The condemnation of the Federal Reserve Bank here for talking with the Bank of England is not half as severe as has been the condemnation of the Bank of England for talking with the Federal Reserve. If Montagu Norman, Governor of the Bank of England, had not talked with the Federal Reserve we would never have had the gold standard thrust upon us."

Lord Beaverbrook further criticized British bankers, saying they dictated the industrial policy of the country. "We have had a bankers' policy all along, directed along the lines of favoring the general financial situation without regard to the industrial situation," he asserted.

He spoke more optimistically on general conditions in Great Britain to-day, foreseeing much improvement.

"There has been," he said, "a noticeable improvement in the coal market, which will make a great difference in England's industrial situation. Likewise there has been considerable betterment in shipbuilding and in the shipping business. These are the fields in which things look best at present. I expect that we will shortly see England emerge from the long period of depression she has been in."

Asked concerning his purposes in visiting this country, Lord Beaverbrook replied that he came here regularly. "I like to feel the influence

of the country," he said. "Every newspaper proprietor in England ought to be compelled to come here at regular intervals to get that same influence. It should be a part of his round of duty."

He said he had sailed from England on the Cunarder Laconia on what he believed was the first cruise of the West Indies starting from Great Britain, and had visited practically every British colony in the West Indies. "There should be more West Indies cruises out from England," he added. "You Americans have been going there for some time, and more of us ought to."

Lord Beaverbrook expects to visit Canada, where he was born, before returning to England.

#### 1928 Favorable Year for Life Insurance in Great Britain.

The year 1928 was a favorable one for the new life insurance business in Great Britain, the returns from 28 offices showing a total of new sums insured for 1928 of £90,357,633 as compared with £81,441,833 in 1927 and £71,760,179 in 1926. According to advices received by Bankers Trust Company of New York by its British Information Service, these figures represent the net sums insured after deduction of reinsurances, and include life insurance business only. In making this known, the trust company on Feb. 22 added:

In addition to this business, a considerable volume of business was done in annuities and sinking fund insurances. The combined total of all the British offices, at £90,357,633, is an increase of 11% compared with an increase of over 13% in 1927 over the corresponding total of 1926.

The need for life insurance is said to have received much more general attention recently throughout the United Kingdom than ever before. The average taxpayer has been made to feel that he really is a greatly under insured person, and that so long as he remains in that position he has failed to meet his family responsibilities. Life insurance propaganda has directed attention rather away from the capital aspect of life policies in the direction of showing the income which their proceeds may be expected to produce. This is considered a sound line of argument, for the most skeptical can quickly be convince of the absurdity of regarding a policy for say £1,000 as adequate provision when actually the proceeds are equivalent only to an income of £1 a week for dependents.

#### Bank of England Had to Bid For Gold in Open Market.

From the "Times" we take the following from London, Feb. 23:

Satisfaction over the Bank of England's purchase this week of gold arriving in the market from South Africa is to some extent tempered by the fact that, contrary to its usual custom, the bank had to pay the market price in order to get the gold. Normally, the Bank of England buys gold only at what is called its statutory price, approximately 84 shillings, 9½ pence per fine ounce. Consequently, if there are any buyers willing to pay more, the bank gets only such supplies as remain unsold.

Last Thursday it bought £712,000 at 84 shillings, 10½ pence, thus paying one penny per ounce more than its statutory price. The balance of £200,000 which remained after this purchase was bought for the home and continental trades and for India, which has also obtained nearly half a million sterling for direct shipment from South Africa.

#### France Issuing New Coin—Five Franc Coins Will Replace Present Pink Notes.

According to a Paris cablegram to the "Times," President Doumergue on Feb. 21 signed a bill authorizing the issuance of the new five-franc coins which will be in nickel and will replace the little pink notes now in circulation. The cablegram added:

These coins will be made on the model of the pre-war five-franc silver pieces and will answer the long standing public complaint that the paper bills are easily torn and are dirty. They will also provide a new complication for tourists who will no doubt have some difficulty in getting used to a coin made of nickel, about the size of a dollar, labeled 5 francs and worth only about 20 cents.

The resumption by France of the coining of gold and silver pieces was noted in our issue of Jan. 26, page 497.

#### Retirement of M. Rist—Vice-Governor of French Bank Remained to Complete Stabilization—M. Moret Successor.

The retirement of Charles Rist from the Deputy Governorship of the Bank of France caused no surprise, says a cablegram, Feb. 22, to the New York "Times." The cablegram goes on to say:

When he accepted the post of Vice-Governor, on the reorganization of the public finances after 1926, he stipulated that his incumbency should be only temporary and that he would withdraw when stabilization had been fully accomplished.

He remained with the bank longer than he had meant to do because his special services were still required. His departure is unanimously regretted; but his successor, M. Moret, who had previously been the chief treasury official, enjoys the complete confidence of banks and other financial circles.

The resignation of Mr. Rist was referred to in these columns Feb. 9, page 816, and Feb. 16, page 982.

#### Credit Lyonnais of France Raises Capital by 60%.

A cablegram from Paris Feb. 24 to the New York "Journal of Commerce" states that the Credit Lyonnais, the most prominent financial institution in France, will increase its



capital from 255,000,000 francs to 408,000,000 francs, a rise of 60%, it was made known by the Agence Economique et Financiere. The cablegram further states:

This capital increase follows similar action already announced by the Credit Commercial de France, the Banque de l'Union Parisienne and the Comptoir National d'Escompte.

The increase in capital of the leading banks have been regarded as an inevitable consequence of the return to the gold standard.

**Lists for French Conversion Loan Closed.**

Regarding the new 4½% French loan, issued at 93.50, a Paris account Feb. 22 to the "Times" stated:

Subscriptions to the new obligations of the Caisse d'Amortissement were so large that the lists were closed on the evening of the first day for subscriptions payable in defense bonds. They remained open only for conversion of old obligations of the Caisse.

The subscription books were opened Feb. 18. The following comment regarding the issue is from a cablegram (copyright) from Paris to the "Herald-Tribune" Feb. 23:

Three years ago, when the French Government launched its interior loan, the subscriptions remained open a month or more and the total was seldom covered. Last week the loan issued by the sinking fund had to be stopped the same evening, as subscribers offered more than 5,000,000 francs of national defense bonds in exchange for the new 4½% long-term bonds.

This will allow the sinking fund to cut by 5,000,000,000 the floating debt, which now stands at 30,000,000,000 francs, and which two years ago amounted to 49,000,000,000. Thus, the effort of the sinking fund, which has been working independently of the Government, has been crowned with brilliant results. Not only has the total been reduced, but the interest rate has been brought down from 8 to 4½%. This amortization effort will be continued during the year, as the sinking fund disposes of 5,412,000,000 francs in cash, which at present it has deposited on current account with the Bank of France.

**German Reparations Receipts and Transfers During January.**

According to the statement issued Feb. 9 at the office of the Agent-General for Reparation Payments, the total transfers during January amounted to 179,807,284 gold marks. The funds available for distribution during the month totaled 183,081,073 gold marks. The report for the month follows:

**STATEMENT OF AVAILABLE FUNDS AND TRANSFERS FOR THE FIFTH ANNUITY YEAR TO JAN. 31 1929.**  
(On Cash Basis, Reduced to Gold Mark Equivalents)

	Month of January 1929. Gold Marks.	Fifth Annuity Year—Cumulative Total to Jan. 31 1929. Gold Marks.
<b>Available Funds—</b>		
Balance as at Aug. 31 1928.....	-----	189,488,944.86
Receipts in completion of the fourth annuity:		
Transport tax.....	-----	24,174,000.00
Interest and amortization on railway reparation bonds.....	-----	55,000,000.00
Receipts on account of the fifth annuity:		
Budgetary contribution.....	104,166,666.66	520,833,333.33
Transport tax.....	24,166,666.66	96,666,666.64
Interest and amortization on railway reparation bonds.....	55,000,000.00	220,000,000.00
Interest and exchange differences.....	276,040.17	3,142,019.38
183,609,373.49	1109304,964.21	
Less discount on advance payments for service of railway bonds.....	528,300.86	3,726,220.06
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>183,081,072.63</b>	<b>1105578,744.15</b>
<b>Transfers—</b>		
<b>In foreign currencies:</b>		
Service of the German External Loan 1924.....	7,520,914.55	35,556,047.23
Reparation Recovery Acts.....	30,919,579.46	168,364,909.25
Deliveries under agreement.....	3,276,292.67	16,468,348.88
Transferred in cash.....	64,071,719.95	278,963,389.42
Costs of Inter-Allied Commissions.....	285,652.16	1,446,216.36
106,074,158.79	500,798,911.14	
<b>By reichsmark payments for:</b>		
Deliveries in kind.....	70,016,498.14	375,474,155.90
Armies of Occupation.....	3,139,579.19	20,861,664.92
Costs of Inter-Allied Commissions.....	476,991.78	2,424,186.72
Miscellaneous objects.....	100,055.85	519,895.66
73,733,124.96	399,279,903.20	
<b>Total transfers.....</b>	<b>179,807,283.75</b>	<b>900,078,814.34</b>
<b>Cash balance as at Jan. 31 1929.....</b>	<b>-----</b>	<b>205,499,929.81</b>
<b>Distribution of Amounts Transferred—</b>		
<b>To the Powers—</b>		
<b>France—Army of Occupation.....</b>	<b>2,106,321.60</b>	<b>14,175,788.91</b>
Reparation Recovery Act.....	5,848,853.05	26,305,707.87
Coal, coke and lignite (including transport).....	14,638,560.25	79,584,349.54
Dyestuffs and pharmaceutical products.....	766,996.72	5,064,760.67
Chemical fertilizers and nitrogenous products.....	4,588,384.98	25,343,433.91
Coal by-products.....	670,897.40	2,330,167.74
Refractory earths.....	58,683.29	325,784.99
Agricultural products.....	41,180.10	283,717.64
Timber.....	565,792.89	2,471,512.91
Sugar.....	1,586,414.23	4,917,278.48
Miscellaneous deliveries.....	25,149,304.68	133,896,724.47
Miscellaneous payments.....	75,000.00	375,000.00
Cash transfers.....	36,064,805.98	161,315,087.41
92,211,195.17	456,689,314.54	
<b>British Empire—Army of Occupation.....</b>	<b>1,004,977.81</b>	<b>6,032,789.92</b>
Reparation Recovery Act.....	25,070,726.41	142,059,201.38
Cash transfers.....	13,444,923.74	55,776,812.11
39,520,627.96	203,868,803.41	
<b>Italy—Coal and coke (including transport).....</b>	<b>6,943,623.48</b>	<b>41,177,250.46</b>
Dyestuffs and pharmaceutical products.....	29,644.38	980,775.46
Coal by-products.....	104,917.81	756,735.86
Miscellaneous deliveries.....	-----	1,520.57
Cash transfers.....	5,196,652.68	23,180,514.37
12,274,838.35	66,096,774.72	

	Month of January 1929. Gold Marks.	Fifth Annuity Year—Cumulative Total to Jan. 31 1929. Gold Marks.
<b>Belgium—Army of Occupation.....</b>	<b>28,279.78</b>	<b>653,086.09</b>
Coal and coke (including transport).....	912,961.38	4,983,771.28
Dyestuffs and pharmaceutical products.....	784,682.82	3,452,619.92
Chemical fertilizers and nitrogenous products.....	433,097.81	1,913,840.48
Coal by-products.....	223,704.75	1,003,268.81
Miscellaneous deliveries.....	3,688,279.50	21,456,856.29
Cash transfers.....	3,594,842.81	12,935,067.98
9,665,848.85	46,398,010.85	
<b>Serb-Croat-Slovene State—Pharmaceutical products.....</b>	<b>-----</b>	<b>204,843.52</b>
Miscellaneous deliveries.....	4,303,587.35	25,592,844.20
Miscellaneous payments.....	25,055.85	141,505.75
Cash transfers.....	1,141,138.26	4,444,437.66
5,469,781.46	30,383,631.13	
<b>United States of America—Deliveries under agreement.....</b>	<b>3,276,292.67</b>	<b>16,468,348.88</b>
Cash transfers in liquidation of priority for Army costs in arrears.....	4,011,700.00	18,213,000.00
7,287,992.67	34,681,348.88	
<b>Rumania—Miscellaneous deliveries.....</b>	<b>2,184,764.17</b>	<b>9,505,020.60</b>
<b>Japan—Chemical fertilizers and nitrogenous products.....</b>	<b>117,565.17</b>	<b>117,565.17</b>
Agricultural products.....	281,904.56	281,904.56
Miscellaneous deliveries.....	398,659.63	2,592,518.76
Cash transfers.....	424,941.89	1,895,273.38
1,223,071.25	4,887,261.87	
<b>Portugal—Miscellaneous deliveries.....</b>	<b>1,316,154.66</b>	<b>4,618,155.43</b>
Cash transfers.....	165,186.74	536,633.47
1,481,341.40	5,154,788.90	
<b>Greece—Miscellaneous deliveries.....</b>	<b>129,624.19</b>	<b>2,098,022.45</b>
Cash transfers.....	27,527.85	654,063.35
157,152.04	2,752,085.80	
<b>Poland—Agricultural products.....</b>	<b>47,111.94</b>	<b>219,433.73</b>
Miscellaneous payments.....	-----	3,389.91
Cash transfers.....	-----	12,499.69
47,111.94	235,323.33	
<b>Total transfers to Powers.....</b>	<b>171,523,725.26</b>	<b>860,652,364.03</b>
<b>For Prior Charges—</b>		
Service of the German External Loan 1924.....	7,520,914.55	35,556,047.23
Costs of Inter-Allied Commissions.....	762,643.94	3,870,403.08
179,807,283.75	900,078,814.34	

**Prussian Government to Form Holding Company to Execute Industrial Foreign Loans.**

Under date of Feb. 23 advices from Berlin to the "Times" stated:

The Prussian Government proposes to form a Prussian holding company with 180,000,000 marks (about \$45,000,000) capital.

The chief purpose of the company will be the execution of foreign loans for Prussian State enterprises, comprising the coal mines and electrical plants of the Preussag, Hibernia, Recklinghausen and Electra concerns.

**Czechoslovakia to Adopt American Dollar As Basis for Gold Standard.**

Associated Press accounts Feb. 25 from Prague stated:

The early adoption of the gold standard was announced by the Governor of the National Bank to-day.

The American gold dollar will be used as a standard with the present Czechoslovak crown convertible into gold on demand.

The Governor said that no revalorization of the crown would be necessary. It has been virtually stabilized for some time.

Adoption of the gold standard would involve no increase in prices or in cost of living, it was said. (The present value of the Czechoslovakian crown is about 2.96 cents.)

Further Associated Press accounts from Prague Feb. 26, said:

Dr. Vilem Pospisil, Governor of the National Bank of Czechoslovakia, said to-day that the country's strong economic and financial position justified the Government in fixing the gold value of the Czechoslovakia crown at 44.58 grams of pure gold or 33.75 crowns to the American gold dollar.

(The Czechoslovakian crown closed in New York yesterday at 2.963 cents, equal to 33.743 crowns to the dollar.)

**Italy's Progress During First Year Since Stabilization of Currency.**

Noteworthy recovery has been recorded by Italy, both from an economic and financial standpoint, during the first year of operation under its stabilized currency, according to a survey made by Roberto Pozzi, for the International Power Securities Corporation which has financed some of the largest public utility enterprises in Italy. Mr. Pozzi, a leading corporation lawyer in Italy, states in his survey that during the year 1928, Italy, in strengthening its financial structure co-incident to stabilization of the lire, reduced its outstanding paper money circulation to the extent of 1,500,000,000 lire. The Government also adopted strong measures of economy and restricted expenditures for the purpose of strengthening the balance sheet. A statement regarding Mr. Pozzi's observations says:

Italian industries, manufacturing export products chiefly, experienced considerable difficulties at the start, due to stabilization of the currency, as indicated by the curtailed exports during the first half of the year. In the last half of 1928, exports improved substantially, and it is expected that these industries will entirely overcome their difficulties in the near future. Consolidations of certain companies in kindred lines has, to

some extent, aided the situation from the manufacturers' standpoint. Considerable attention has also been given by the government to stimulating the agricultural industry, which, due to its geographical position, continues the backbone of Italian prosperity.

Rapid progress, however, has been made in furthering the position of the larger industries in Italy, including the electrical, metallurgical, mechanical, manufacturing, railway and naval industries, the development of which has been the chief cause of the revival of Italian prosperity since the war. The development of industry has retarded agricultural development somewhat, but the latter is now being solved by the government through its reclamation project.

The revival of industry is evidenced by the figures which show the growth of the demand for electrical energy. For the month of November 1928, production of electrical energy increased 19%, compared with the same month in 1927, while production for northern Italy increased 21%.

#### City Savings Bank Co., Ltd., of Budapest Increases Dividend.

The City Savings Bank Co., Ltd., of Budapest, has increased the annual dividend on its capital stock of 50 pengoe par value from 11% paid for the year 1927 to 12% for the year 1928. Each American share represents four Hungarian shares. The payment to be made to holders of American shares is \$4.17 a share, payable March 9 1929 to holders of record at the close of business Feb. 27 1929. The dividend will be paid through the National City Bank of New York, the depositary. The American shares were first issued in June 1928, and the purchasers thereof are receiving the entire year's dividend although the shares were held for only half of the period covered by the dividend. The American shares were offered in this market last June by Colvin & Co., and Geo. H. Burr & Co.

#### Plans for Liquidation of China's Debts—To Pay Off External Loan Within Twenty Years.

Associated Press advices from Shanghai Feb. 19 stated:

Plans for the liquidation of China's domestic and foreign debts were announced to-day by the Nationalist Government.

It was stated that committee had been formed composed of T. V. Soong, the Finance Minister; C. T. Wang, the Foreign Minister, and Wang Teh-chun, Minister of Communications, with several foreign experts to arrange this liquidation.

The Foreign Ministry also announced that it had notified the various foreign governments of the intention of the Nationalist Government to repay foreign debts within twenty years after the declaration of tariff autonomy.

#### To Reorganize Brazil Bank—Report That President Luis Plans to Suggest Changes Soon.

The Brazilian Government is planning to submit a scheme for the reorganization of the Bank of Brazil to the stockholders' meeting in April, according to statements published on Feb. 26 by O Journal of Rio de Janeiro and the Diario de Sao Paulo. This is learned from a Sao Paulo cablegram to the New York "Times" which also stated:

It is understood that President Washington Luis has two plans for reorganizing the bank, and is said to prefer the one making the institution a Central Bank of issue and discount. According to reports, he prefers to limit the bank's activities to these two functions, but since it is impossible to liquidate the bank's discount transactions in a short time, the bank would continue these operations only while the changes were being made.

The foreign markets, principally New York and London, have been hearing reports that the Government plans to cancel the stock of the bank which the National Treasury holds, but it is said that investigations have shown the reports to be inexact.

#### Brazil Bond Bids Sought—State and City of Bahia Seek \$20,000,000 for Public Works.

From Sao Paulo, Brazil, Feb. 21, the "Times" reports the following:

Governor Vital Soares signed a decree yesterday calling for public bids on an external loan of 160,000 contos, or about \$20,000,000, according to a dispatch from Bahia to the Diario da Noite.

The value of the bonds will be 500 milreis each, with interest at 6% and payable in thirty years. The funds are destined for the construction of sanitary works in the City of Bahia and State railways, roads and river navigation, agricultural credits and other items.

#### National Bank of Commerce on Money Situation—Liquidation in Member Bank Credit Fails to Ease Money Conditions.

"The outstanding feature in the credit position," says the National Bank of Commerce in New York, "is the fact that the liquidation in Federal Reserve credit was not accompanied by any material easing in the money situation." In noting this on Feb. 21, the Bank says:

Total bills and securities held by the Federal Reserve system on Feb. 13 were at about the level of the first part of last September. It was at that time that the System adopted the policy of buying acceptances rather freely in order to finance autumn trade and to forestall increased stringency in money conditions. Certainly the recent liquidation in member bank indebtedness and in Federal Reserve open market holdings has left money conditions no more comfortable than they were early last fall.

The net result is that while the liquidation in member bank indebtedness to the Reserve System has been quite marked, member banks still remain indebted to it to the extent of about 38% of their reserve balances. Member banks in the New York Reserve district in this respect are in a relatively comfortable position, since their indebtedness on Feb. 13 to the Reserve Bank was about 26% of their reserve balances. However, there has been practically no liquidation in member bank borrowing from the Reserve System outside of the New York district, with the result that on Feb. 13 member banks outside of this district were indebted to the extent of 46% of their reserve positions. This is at a season of the year when the seasonal liquidation of credit is about over.

The present situation may be summed up about as follows: Liquidation in member bank credit has not resulted in easing money conditions; gold imports have been offset by gold earmarkings; the member banks in the aggregate remain heavily indebted to the reserve banks and still lean too strongly on the Reserve System in maintaining their reserve position; and the Reserve System has continued to exercise its influence in the direction of firm money.

#### State Banks in Multnomah County, Oregon, Withdraw Suits Filed in Protest Against Capital Stock Levy—All State and National Banks Urged to Reach Settlement as to Unpaid Taxes.

The following taxation bulletin was issued Jan. 31 by T. P. Cramer Jr., Secretary of the Oregon Bankers Ass'n:

All suits filed by the state banks of Multnomah County in both Federal and state courts have been withdrawn and a settlement with the county court effected by Messrs. Graham and Stearns, attorneys.

Banks which had not paid the 1926 capital stock tax will pay the same in full. The 1927 and 1928 capital stock levies will be paid only to the amount of the state tax. The banks which have paid the first half of the 1927 levy will receive credit for the amount so paid, this credit applying as payment toward the state levy of 1927 and 1928, the latter tax payable this year. All real estate taxes are to be paid as usual.

In the national bank suit, Judge Bean held that protest to the Board of Equalization was not necessary. In the state bank suit, he held that this was required. This accounts in a large measure for the payment of 1926 taxes in full. Formal protest by all banks had been filed for 1927 and 1928, thus complying with these requirements under the decision mentioned.

It is the recommendation of the Taxation Committee that all banks, both state and national, endeavor to reach a settlement regarding all unpaid taxes covering the years 1926, 1927 and 1928.

The proposed excise tax has been introduced in the Legislature and is known as House Bill 1279. The rate at which the tax is proposed to be levied is left blank in the bill as introduced, the same to be fixed by the Legislature. The measure as introduced in California provides for a 4% levy, and it is expected that the Oregon measure will not vary from that to any great extent.

It may be of interest to Oregon bankers to know that a similar measure is expected to be placed in the Washington Legislature. Under a decision handed down in Seattle on Jan. 30, a refund of approximately \$500,000 is awarded to five national banks in Seattle on their capital stock tax of 1925 and 1926. The suit was based on the same grounds as for the suits in Oregon.

#### Ticker System of New York Curb Market to be Extended to St. Louis and Other Cities in Middle West.

Plans have been completed for the extension of the ticker system of the New York Curb Exchange to St. Louis and the service will be inaugurated about the middle of next month. This fact was made known on Feb. 28, in a report by E. Burd Grubb, Chairman of the Committee on Quotations of that institution which describes the expansion of the ticker service during the past year and also since its inception in 1921. The Curb's announcement on Feb. 28 said:

Mr. Grubb's report also shows that preparations are now under way for the extension of the service to Richmond, Louisville, Akron, Columbus, Youngstown, Minneapolis and Milwaukee and other cities in the middle west. Upwards of 2,000 tickers are now in active operation in approximately 45 cities throughout the United States and Canada and the number of tickers installed and the new cities added to the chain have practically doubled during the past year. At present, the service not only embraces New York City but covers twenty-one more cities than it did a year ago and which are bounded by Chicago in the west, Wheeling, W. Va., in the south, Toronto and Montreal in the north and Boston in the east.

The report also calls attention to the fact that the number of stock tickers in operation in New York is 1,237, which is an increase of 971 tickers since the opening of the Exchange in 1921, and that the cities of Boston, Chicago, Newark, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Hartford, Providence, Montreal, Albany, Syracuse and Detroit show an increase of approximately 200 from the initial number of tickers installed.

The steady growth of the bond ticker service, inaugurated last September for the purpose of relieving the stock ticker of some of its burden and have it more closely reflect current market prices on extremely active days, is also shown in the report, as is an account of the many mechanical refinements which have taken place in the tickers themselves in order to speed up the printing of quotations.

Extension of the ticker service to the Pacific Coast is under consideration, and it is believed that before the close of the present year tickers will be installed in all important cities from New York to San Francisco.

#### Federal Reserve Bank of New York Scrutinizing Discounting Here—Makes Unacceptable Eligible Paper of Those Lending Heavily on Call—Letter to Member Banks.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York has adopted a definite policy of discouraging rediscounting by those member banks which lend freely on the call money market, it is learned in banking circles, according to information in the New York "Journal of Commerce" of Feb. 25. In reporting this, it said:

This policy has been applied to a marked degree since the appearance of the warning against the further expansion of speculative credit issued by the Federal Reserve Board to the individual Reserve banks Feb. 7.

Federal Reserve Banks in three Western Districts, Minneapolis, Kansas City and Dallas, have applied such a policy for a long time past. In the New York district, however, active adoption of a similar policy has only taken place since the warning was issued. A number of banks in this district have received letters indicating that further rediscounting would not be permitted unless their brokers' loans were reduced. On the other hand, at least one bank which recently expanded its rediscounting simultaneously with an increase in commercial loans for apparently non-speculative purposes has received from the Reserve Bank a letter stating that further rediscounting by it for similar purposes would be welcomed.

The present policy of the Reserve Bank, involving discrimination against member banks which lend heavily on the call money market, is based on the differentiation between eligible and acceptable paper. The Federal Reserve Act and interpretative regulations by the Federal Reserve Board fix the eligibility of commercial paper to rediscount privileges at the Reserve banks. The individual Reserve banks turn may determine the acceptability of this paper, and they may bar individual member banks from rediscount privileges by declaring their paper nonacceptable, even if admittedly eligible.

The definite establishment of this policy of making unacceptable for rediscount eligible paper of member banks which play an important role in the brokers' loan market is expected to make that rate far more sensitive to month-end and year-end turnover periods than has been the case so far. This is expected to furnish an automatic discouragement of speculation for the near future.

The reporting New York member banks reported that 49% of the loans to brokers made by them on Feb. 20 were for the account of others. This represents the largest proportion yet recorded. There is a tendency for these outside loans to be drawn down at periods of large outside demand for funds. At such times, hitherto, New York City member banks have endeavored to stabilize the market by increasing loans for their own account, expanding rediscounts at the same time. Should this stabilizing influence be removed, the call rate is expected to show much greater fluctuations in the future.

Because of the apparent general adoption of the new policy of refusing acceptability to paper offered by banks which lend heavily on the call market, the real test of the effects of the Federal Reserve warning will not come until periods of temporary monetary stringency occur, such as the monthly turnover periods. At such times, a sharp upward flurry in call rates to higher levels than the 12% attained at the end of last year will reflect the extent to which the new Reserve policy is effective.

### Brokers' Loans—Banks Scrutinize "Bootleg" Loans—Institutions Watching Balances of the Private Lenders.

The following is from the New York "World" of Feb. 25:

"Bootleg" lenders, who have poured into the call money market more than \$1,500,000,000 within the last year and who now represent nearly half of the \$5,477,000,000 of brokers' loans, are coming under the scrutiny of banks. The Federal Reserve System, the Federal Reserve Banks and all other banking institutions concede they have no control over the "bootleg," or corporate and private lenders, who now have \$2,688,000,000 in the call loan market, as compared with \$1,140,000,000 this time a year ago.

Although the bankers say they can do nothing to prevent corporations and private lenders from putting their surplus funds directly out into the call loan market, these same bankers nevertheless are watching carefully the bank balances of the "bootleg" lenders. When one of these non-banking lenders attempts to obtain a loan from a bank his balance for the last year is carefully studied and his request for credit is pared down to the amount that his bank deposits and average balances appear to justify.

One of the leading bankers in this city last week had occasion to borrow \$350,000 for a personal transaction. He merely telephoned a bank, where for the last year his balance has averaged \$50,000, and was told he could have the loan at 5% either on a time or demand basis as he wished. That same day call loans were bringing 7½%, and the bank might have put its funds out at that rate instead of the 5% it charged the depositor-borrower.

Executives of a number of banks in this city, ranging in size from the most prominent to neighborhood institutions, admit they are paying attention to the balances of depositors these days. Balances are given much study by the smaller institutions, but even the large national and State institutions here admit that the loan clerk is called in at every conference at which the advisability of granting a loan is considered.

Several bankers in showing how they handle prospective borrowers quite readily said that the depositor who maintains a large time deposit merely at a nominal rate of interest and asks for few favors, all other factors being equal, receives favored treatment in the matter of loans.

Last year witnessed the loss of considerable prestige to bankers. The entrance of corporate and private lenders into the call money market without the aid of banks cut into the commissions of the latter institutions and to some extent loosened the banks' control of the money market.

### Higher Yield Demanded on Municipal Bonds.

The following appeared in the New York "Times" of Feb. 24.

More drastic price cuts have been made in the municipal bond market in the last few days than during any similar period of time in recent years, according to dealers who have kept week-to-week charts of the trend of quotations on first-grade municipals. All of these reductions, however, have been made to satisfy a single group of buyers, which group, at present, furnishes almost the whole of the demand—insurance companies.

A few weeks ago when the declining tendency of municipal bond prices became quite pronounced, several insurance companies announced that they would require at least a 4.30% yield on all first-grade bonds purchased. The price was dropped subsequently to 4.40% and this week to 4.50 by some concerns.

Although the insurance companies have been able to force the issue, particularly where slow-moving blocks of bonds were concerned, private investors have been able to take advantage of the lowest prices which

have existed in the market in years. Investigation, however, shows that comparatively few sales have been made to investors.

Where new issues are offered to insurance companies, only the syndicate manager approaches these institutions with the bonds. The bonds thus placed are sold for the account of the entire syndicate and the amount is prorated. Such purchases usually are made by an insurance company at a meeting of the finance committee and are subject to approval of the bonds by its attorneys. As a rule insurance companies insist on bonds issued for purposes calculated to improve living conditions, such as for hospital, park, sewer, garbage-disposal and water system purposes. Most of the companies refuse to buy temporary improvement bonds or long-term road bonds, or, in fact, any bonds which may run longer than the estimated life of the improvement for which they are issued.

### Acceptances Held By Banks, Investors Below \$100,000,000—Survey Shows Foreign Holders Now Have \$500,000,000—Holdings of Savings Banks.

Less than \$100,000,000 of acceptances, or about 10% of the total volume outstanding, are at present in the hands of American member banks and institutional investors, according to a survey of the situation which has been made here, it was stated in the New York "Journal of Commerce" of Feb. 28. Its further observations follow:

This represents the situation existing as a result of one month's campaign to place the discount market on an independent basis, free of reliance upon the Reserve Banks, through a sharp advance in rates.

The survey reveals that the recent advance in rates has had two important effects. In the first place it has decreased the total volume of outstanding acceptances by about \$300,000,000, although the decline would probably have taken place to some degree in any case because of the operation of seasonal influences. The outstanding volume of acceptances, as reported by the American Acceptance Council, amounted to \$1,279,000,000 on January 31. The most reliable available estimates of the total outstanding at present is between \$900,000,000 and \$1,000,000,000. Final figures will not be available until the middle of next month. That this large decline was not mainly of a seasonal character is shown by the fact that in February of 1928 acceptances outstanding declined in volume during the month only \$1,590,414, which compares with an estimated decline of approximately \$300,000,000 this month.

#### Big Foreign Buying.

The second important effect of the recent general advance in acceptance rates has been the sharp increase of the volume of bills held for foreign account. Abroad, bankers' acceptances are in many countries a preferred commitment for short term funds, especially when available at the yields currently quoted here.

The survey that has been made here indicates that about \$500,000,000 of acceptances are being held for foreign account chiefly for foreign central banks. The Federal Reserve Bank on February 19 reported that it held \$306,830,000 of acceptances for the account of foreign central banks, on which bills it had assumed contingent liability. In addition nearly another \$100,000,000 is being held by banks and dealers here for the account of foreign central banks. About an additional \$100,000,000, it is estimated, is held here for the account of foreign private banks of all classes.

The division of these foreign acceptance holdings among different countries is especially difficult of estimate. One informed quarter believes that the Bank of France holds in the neighborhood of \$100,000,000 of bills, and that, despite the higher bill rate in England established with the advance of the bank rate to 5½% there, about \$50,000,000 of acceptances were purchased here only last week by British firms, and that the total British holdings may go to three or four times this figure. Numerous other central and large private banks in many European and South American countries are large buyers of American bills also.

Next to the foreign holders, believed to account for \$500,000,000 of bills, come the Reserve banks themselves. On February 19 they reported holding \$355,636,000 in bankers' acceptances, and this total is being reduced at the rate of about \$30,000,000 weekly right along. The Reserve Banks are expected to continue to decrease their holdings, which at the top were almost \$500,000,000, for some time to come.

The mutual savings banks, which are allowed to buy acceptances under the investment laws in practically every State in which they operate, are third in importance among bill holders, the survey shows. They hold, it is estimated, between \$50,000,000 and \$75,000,000, exact data on their holdings not being available. Dealers in acceptances believe that the savings banks will increase their holdings rapidly if the present high rates are maintained, and that it is conceivable that the volume of their holdings could under these conditions attain \$250,000,000. This is because the savings banks are restricted in their bond investments to issues yielding less than 5% in large part, and therefore the 5¾% yield they can get on the longer term acceptances attracts them. The rise of acceptance yields to a substantially higher basis than Government bonds yields also proves an important point in favor of the former with them. Before the advance in rates dealers believe that the mutual savings banks had less than \$25,000,000. There is some demand for a segregation of acceptance holdings in reports of the savings banks by the State banking departments and the Comptroller of the Currency, in order to permit a check on these holdings.

#### Banks Buy Few.

Commercial banks, corporations, investment trusts, insurance companies and private investors are believed to hold now in the neighborhood of \$25,000,000 of these acceptances. However, many dealers and other observers have expressed themselves as of the opinion that this figure is excessive. One estimate yesterday placed their holdings at only \$15,000,000 in all.

Dealers have portfolios which vary with the state of the market. Present dealer holdings are placed at less than \$50,000,000, although estimates before the advance put the stock of unsold bills at around \$100,000,000, or more. These bills are held in course of resale.

The current demand for bills is reported active, although less than was the case at the beginning of the week. The chief demand for bills from foreign and savings bank sources, now the chief buyers outside of the Reserve system, is for the nearer maturities, stressing the demand for complete liquidity.

### Member Banks in Philadelphia Federal Reserve District Urged by Governor Norris to Reduce Volume of Loans For Speculative Purposes.

The voluntary co-operation of member banks in the Philadelphia Federal Reserve District in effecting a curtailment of loans for speculative purposes is sought in a communication addressed to them under date of Feb. 21 by George W. Norris, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia. In his letter, Governor Norris calls attention both to the warning issued early in February by the Federal Reserve Board against borrowings by member banks from Federal Reserve Banks for speculative loans (this was given in our issue of Feb. 9, page 822) and the statement issued by the Federal Advisory Council approving the action of the Board. This statement, in which it was suggested that member banks in each district be asked by the Reserve Banks to co-operate in bringing about a curtailment of speculative loans, was given in these columns Feb. 16, page 992. Governor Norris in his letter to member banks states that "there has perhaps never been—certainly not since 1920—a time when this co-operation was more urgently needed than it is at the present." In urging that member banks avoid "as far as is consistently possible, the making of new loans for purely speculative purposes," Governor Norris says:

"We remind those who are availing themselves of our discount facilities that if they find their reserve for any reason deficient for anything longer than a very temporary period and have security loans to individuals or firms who are not regular customers entitled to accommodations, they should reduce the volume of such loans rather than rediscount with us or borrow from us. The adoption of this course will correct an unwholesome situation and probably prove advantageous in the long run."

Governor Norris' letter follows:

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.

Feb. 21 1929.

To the Member Banks in the Third Federal Reserve District:

You are doubtless aware of the basic facts that the present volume of bank credit is very large; that it has been increasing at a rate out of proportion to the country's trade; that the greater part of the recent increase has been absorbed in speculative security loans; and that this growth of credit has coincided with a loss of approximately \$500,000,000 in the gold which forms its base. This is a condition which is manifestly liable to have dangerous consequences. It has already materially increased the cost of credit to the business man, and threatens to restrict construction and productive enterprise. We will not detain you by citing the figures which prove these obvious facts.

Under date of Feb. 5 the Federal Reserve Board called public attention to the situation in a statement which included the following paragraph:

"The Board has no disposition to assume authority to interfere with the loan practices of member banks so long as they do not involve the Federal Reserve banks. It has, however, a grave responsibility whenever there is evidence that member banks are maintaining speculative security loans with the aid of Federal Reserve credit. When such is the case the Federal Reserve Bank becomes either a contributing or a sustaining factor in the current volume of speculative security credit. This is not in harmony with the intent of the Federal Reserve Act nor is it conducive to the wholesome operation of the banking and credit system of the country."

There having been some criticism of this statement, the Federal Advisory Council considered the matter at a meeting held in Washington on Feb. 14, and issued the following public statement:

"The Federal Advisory Council approves the action of the Federal Reserve Board in instructing the Federal Reserve Banks to prevent, as far as possible, the diversion of Federal Reserve funds for the purpose of carrying loans based on securities. The Federal Advisory Council suggests that all the member banks in each district be asked directly by the Federal Reserve Bank of the district to co-operate in order to attain the end desired. The Council believes beneficial results can be attained in this manner."

This suggestion of the Federal Advisory Council is in entire accord with the views of the Board of Directors of this bank. A Federal Reserve Bank is owned by the member banks of its district, which elect two-thirds of its directors. It operates for service, not for profit. Its service is to the public through the member banks. It should not, except in a grave emergency, and to avoid greater evils, adopt any policies that are prejudicial to the member banks, or that, even temporarily, hamper or oppress business. It must be remembered, however, that its powers are broad and far-reaching. It has always been, and is still, the policy of the directors of this bank to avoid the use of such of these powers as might seem arbitrary, and to seek the voluntary co-operation of the member banks rather than impose terms upon them. Thus far, we have usually found that when the facts were fairly presented, and the reasons for a course or policy fairly stated, this co-operation was forthcoming.

There has perhaps never been—certainly not since 1920—a time when this co-operation was more urgently needed than it is at the present. We ask those member banks which are not availing themselves of our discount facilities to consider the greatly increased volume of loans to customers who are carrying stocks for speculation, and to avoid, as far as is consistently possible, the making of new loans for such purely speculative purposes. What we particularly have in mind is the growing tendency of persons speculating in the stock market, under the pressure of high carrying charges by brokers, practically to transfer their accounts to banks. We remind those who are availing themselves of our discount facilities that if they find their reserve for any reason deficient for anything longer than a very temporary period, and have security loans to individuals or firms who are not regular customers entitled to accommodation, they should reduce the volume of such loans rather than rediscount with us or borrow from us. The adoption of this course will correct an unwholesome situation, and probably prove advantageous in the long run.

Yours very truly,

GEORGE W. NORRIS, Governor.

### Discount Rate of Dallas Federal Reserve Bank Increased from 4½ to 5%.

The Federal Reserve Board at Washington announced yesterday (Mar. 1) that the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas had increased from 4½% to 5% its discount rate on all classes of paper, of all maturities. The new rate becomes effective to-day (Mar. 2). The 4½% rate had been in force at the Dallas Reserve Bank since May 7 1928, at which time it was advanced from 4%. The 4½% rate is now in effect at but three of the Reserve Banks, namely Minneapolis, Kansas City and San Francisco. The rate at all other Federal Reserve Banks is 5%.

### W. C. Durant Says Warning of Federal Reserve Board Against Speculation Accomplished Nothing But Over-Night Panic—Contends Board Knows Banks Abusing Discount Privileges.

Criticism of the Federal Reserve Board on Feb. 27, came from William C. Durant, stock market operator and automobile manufacturer, who declared the recent warning against speculation accomplished nothing but an over-night panic costing the people hundreds of millions of dollars. The "Evening Post" of Feb. 27, from which we take the foregoing quotes Mr. Durant as saying:

"Any group of eight men vested with or assuming power, who by careless or intentional action, succeeds in destroying credit and confidence—the basis of our great prosperity—will be and are subject to criticism by every sensible business man.

"The methods adopted by the Federal Reserve Board in its attempt to discourage improper use of credit facilities are subject to criticism, and business men generally resent the lack of tact and judgment displayed in the campaign now being conducted.

"The Federal Reserve Board knows every bank that is abusing the discount privileges and it has the right to, and should, quietly and without blare of trumpet see that the offending bank puts its house in order.

"It is well known that over-extended credit for speculation in securities or any other commodity leads to trouble, but our successful bankers do not have to be reminded of it every few days.

"Men engaged in constructive undertakings and whose aim is to make the United States a better place to live in will be overjoyed when the brokers' loans ghost ceases to walk."

### W. Randolph Burgess of New York Federal Reserve Bank Sails for Europe.

W. Randolph Burgess, Deputy Reserve Agent at the New York Federal Reserve Bank, sailed on Feb. 23 on the steamer Olympic for a three weeks' trip abroad.

### Federal Reserve Board's Reply to Heflin Resolution Seeking Information Helpful in Enacting Legislation to Curb Speculative Loans—Board Relying on Co-operation of Banks—Thinks It Can Cure Trouble Without Legislation.

Through its Secretary, Walter L. Eddy, the Federal Reserve Board on Feb. 27 replied to the resolution of Senator Heflin, passed by the Senate on Feb. 11, requesting the Board for any information helpful in securing legislation necessary to correct and prevent "illegitimate and harmful speculation." The resolution was prompted by the Federal Reserve Board's warning to member banks on Feb. 6 against borrowing from the Federal Reserve Banks for speculative purposes, published in these columns Feb. 9, page 822. Replying to Senator Heflin's resolution the Board says:

"At the time of the issue of its [the Board's] statement it was the belief of the Board that it could count upon the co-operation not only of the Federal Reserve Banks but of leading member banks everywhere in the country in making successful an effort to bring about an orderly readjustment of the credit situation; and the Board has been confirmed in this belief by what has taken place since."

In indicating that the "whole matter is engaging the earnest attention and efforts of the Federal Reserve Board," Mr. Eddy in his advices to Senator Heflin adds:

If it should develop that the Board, through exercise of the powers granted under the provisions of the Federal Reserve Act, or through co-operation with the Federal Reserve and member banks, should be unable to bring about a solution of the problem which has awakened the concern alike of the Senate, the Federal Reserve Board, and the general body of public opinion, it will be glad to give consideration to the possibilities of remedy by way of legislation."

The text of Senator Heflin's resolution as adopted by the Senate on Feb. 11 follows:

WHEREAS in press dispatches recently, the Federal Reserve Board has complained that money is being drawn from the channels of business and used for speculative purposes, and that some of said speculation is illegitimate and harmful: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Federal Reserve Board is hereby requested to give to the Senate any information and suggestions that it feels would be helpful in securing legislation necessary to correct the evil complained of and prevent illegitimate and harmful speculation.

The Board's reply to the resolution follows:

Inasmuch as this resolution was occasioned by the statement issued by the Federal Reserve Board on February 6, wherein the attitude and

viewpoint of the Federal Reserve Board with respect to the growing volume of credit in speculative security loans was indicated, the statement is repeated here in order that there may be no misapprehension of the Board's position with reference either to the matter discussed in its statement or to that which is the subject of the Senate's resolution.

"The United States has during the last six years experienced a most remarkable run of economic activity and productivity. The production, distribution and consumption of goods have been in unprecedented volume. The economic system of the country has functioned efficiently and smoothly.

"Among the factors which have contributed to this result, an important place must be assigned to the operation of our credit system and notably to the steady influence and moderating policies of the Federal Reserve System.

"During the last year or more, however, the functioning of the Federal Reserve System has encountered interference by reason of the excessive amount of the country's credit absorbed in speculative security loans. The credit situation since the opening of the new year indicates that some of the factors which occasioned untoward developments during the year 1928 are still at work. The volume of speculative credit is still growing.

"Coming at a time when the country has lost some 500,000,000 dollars of gold, the effect of the great and growing volume of speculative credit has already produced some strain, which has reflected itself in advances of from 1 to 1½% in the cost of credit for commercial uses. The matter is one that concerns every section of the country and every business interest, as an aggravation of these conditions may be expected to have detrimental effects on business and may impair its future.

"The Federal Reserve Board neither assumes the right nor has it any disposition to set itself up as an arbiter of security speculation or values. It is, however, its business to see to it that the Federal Reserve Banks function as effectively as conditions will permit.

"When it finds that conditions are arising which obstruct Federal Reserve Banks in the effective discharge of their function of so managing the credit facilities of the Federal Reserve System as to accommodate commerce and business, it is its duty to inquire into them and to take such measures as may be deemed suitable and effective in the circumstances to correct them; which, in the immediate situation, means to restrain the use, either directly or indirectly, of Federal Reserve credit facilities in aid of the growth of speculative credit.

"In this connection, the Federal Reserve Board, under date of February 2, addressed a letter to the Federal Reserve Banks, which contains a fuller statement of its position:

"The firming tendencies of the money market which have been in evidence since the beginning of the year—contrary to the usual trend at this season—make it incumbent upon the Federal Reserve Banks to give constant and close attention to the situation in order that no influence adverse to the trade and industry of the country shall be exercised by the trend of money conditions, beyond what may develop as inevitable.

"The extraordinary absorption of funds in speculative security loans which has characterized the credit movement during the past year or more, in the judgment of the Federal Reserve Board, deserves particular attention lest it become a decisive factor working toward a still further firming of money rates to the prejudice of the country's commercial interests.

"The resources of the Federal Reserve System are ample for meeting the growth of the country's commercial needs for credit, provided they are competently administered and protected against seepage into uses not contemplated by the Federal Reserve Act.

"The Federal Reserve Act does not, in the opinion of the Federal Reserve Board, contemplate the use of the resources of the Federal Reserve Banks for the creation or extension of speculative credit. A member bank is not within its reasonable claims for rediscount facilities at its Federal Reserve Banks when it borrows either for the purpose of making speculative loans or for the purpose of maintaining speculative loans.

"The Board has no disposition to assume authority to interfere with the loan practices of member banks so long as they do not involve the Federal Reserve Banks. It has, however, a grave responsibility whenever there is evidence that member banks are maintaining speculative security loans with the aid of Federal Reserve credit.

"When such is the case the Federal Reserve Bank becomes either a contributing or a sustaining factor in the current volume of speculative security credit. This is not in harmony with the intent of the Federal Reserve Act nor is it conducive to the wholesome operation of the banking and credit system of the country."

The Board begs leave to call the attention of the Senate to the fact that the purport and language of its statement do not agree with those in the preamble of the Senate resolution. The Board's statement concerned itself with credit conditions. It disclaimed both the authority and the desire "to set itself up as an arbiter of security speculation or values." That still is the Board's position.

At the time of the issue of its statement, it was the belief of the Board that it could count upon the co-operation not only of the Federal Reserve Banks, but of leading member banks everywhere in the country in making successful an effort to bring about an orderly readjustment of the credit situation; and the Board has been confirmed in this belief by what has taken place since.

This also is the view of the Federal Advisory Council, as will be seen from the following minute of its proceedings which was presented to the Board February 15 on the occasion of its recent quarterly meeting:

"The Federal Advisory Council approves the action of the Federal Reserve Board in instructing the Federal Reserve Banks to prevent, as far as possible, the diversion of Federal Reserve funds for the purpose of carrying loans based on securities. The Federal Advisory Council suggests that all the member banks in each district be asked directly by the Federal Reserve Banks of the district to cooperate in order to attain the end desired. The Council believes beneficial results can be attained in this manner."

This whole matter is engaging the earnest attention and efforts of the Federal Reserve Board. If it should develop that the Board, through exercise of the powers granted under the provisions of the Federal Reserve Act, or through cooperation with the Federal Reserve and member banks, should be unable to bring about a solution of the problem which has awakened the concern alike of the Senate, the Federal Reserve Board, and the general body of public opinion, it will be glad to give consideration to the possibilities of remedy by way of legislation.

### House Adopts Motion Tabling Resolutions of Representative Black Calling for Information Regarding Federal Reserve Board's Conferences With Montagu Norman of Bank of England—Adverse Committee Report.

On motion of Representative McFadden, the House on Feb. 23 tabled the resolutions of Representative Black of New York seeking information from President Coolidge, Secretary Mellon and the Federal Reserve Board regarding the latter's conferences with Montagu Norman, Governor of the Bank of England. The text of the resolutions was given in these columns Feb. 23, page 1172. Adverse reports

on the resolutions were voted on Feb. 22 by the House Banking and Currency Committee, of which Representative McFadden is Chairman. After the adoption of the adverse report Representative Black served notice upon the Committee that he would call upon the House to pass final judgment on the resolutions. Under date of Feb. 22, a Washington dispatch to the New York "Journal of Commerce" in reporting this said:

Before the Committee acted, Black appeared at a special meeting this morning to urge favorable consideration of his proposed inquiry.

#### To Block Consideration.

"I am surprised," Black declared, in an authorized statement, "that the Committee on Banking and Currency should throw a protecting blanket over the Federal Reserve Board at a time when the Board is under so much public fire," and he asserted, that "if there was nothing to hide, we should have the information, and if there is anything to hide, stronger are the reasons for the Committee to insist upon a full report between the Federal Reserve Board and Sir Montagu Norman."

Chairman Louis T. McFadden, in a statement issued after an afternoon meeting to determine what action would be taken on the Black resolutions, announced the Committee had instructed him to prepare a report which, it was indicated, will be used to block any move the New York member may make to have the House consider the proposals.

His statement made no mention of the joint resolution calling for a general inquiry into affairs of the Federal Reserve Board such as Chairman McFadden had suggested at the time the Board's "warning" was issued to member banks that credit would be withdrawn if funds were to be used for speculation on the New York Stock Exchange. McFadden's proposal was discussed by the committee, but its failure to report out such a joint resolution, which would require both House and Senate action as well as the President's approval, was attributed to the short time remaining for its consideration at this session of Congress.

The statement explained that the Committee had considered three pending bills, in addition to the Black resolutions. These bills were tabled. They were the Brand bill proposing to amend Sections 7 and 9 of the Federal Reserve Act so as to provide for insuring depositors in member banks of the Federal Reserve system against loss; a measure introduced by Representative Goodwin (Rep.), of Minnesota, known as the bank tax bill, and the Campbell bill containing the legal money tender proposal advanced by Gen. Coxe, for providing work for the unemployed.

"The action of the Committee on these three bills," Chairman McFadden stated, "indicates that no further action will be taken at the present session of Congress on any one of these bills, which, in the final analysis, means that all bills not acted upon at the present session of Congress die with the closing of the Seventieth Congress."

#### To Demand Action.

Representative Black, who made the first move in Congress to obtain an explanation from the Federal Board in regard to the credit statement which preceded a crash on the New York Stock Exchange, later presented a resolution inquiring into conferences held between Federal Reserve Board members and Sir Montagu Norman, Governor of the Bank of England. The two resolutions adversely reported by the Banking and Currency Committee today grew out of the initial proposal of the New York member after Speaker Longworth had ruled the resolution was improperly addressed to secure consideration on the floor of the House.

"The greater the efforts made to block the inquiry," Mr. Black said, "the greater the mystery surrounding the Federal Reserve Board. The Committee should make an investigation of the entire situation as the public is entitled to know anything that was in back of the violent statement of the Federal Reserve Board." He added that "the circumstances attendant upon the visit of Sir Montagu Norman, Governor of the Bank of England, the issuance of this widely criticized statement of the Federal Reserve Board, indicate a cooperative agreement between the two central banks, whereby the Bank of England strengthened its reserve position at the expense of American business and American investors."

Scant prospects are held for House adoption of the Black resolutions, but the New York member maintained that he would insist upon a decision by that body.

The latest resolution looking toward investigation of Federal Reserve Board affairs was one offered by Representative Brand (Dem.) of Georgia, a member of the Banking and Currency Committee. Mr. Brand declared today after the Committee's last meeting of this session that he would not press for action on the resolution.

According to further advices (Feb. 24) to the same paper, scant hope of Representative Black gaining House consideration of his resolutions was seen by House leaders as a result of the adoption of the motion to table the proposals. The Feb. 24 dispatch added:

The Black resolutions precipitated a lively row in the House when they were put aside on motion of Chairman McFadden. Mr. Black charged that McFadden had abandoned, without consulting him, an agreement that nothing would be done with regard to them until next Tuesday, February 26, when the New York member would have an opportunity to object. Mr. Black was not on the floor of the House when the motion was offered, but Chairman McFadden's understanding of the agreement referred to by the New York member concerned a speech which Mr. Black proposed to make on Tuesday.

A request by Mr. Black that the resolutions be reconsidered and brought up for discussion on Tuesday, February 26, was objected to by Representative Snell (Rep. of N. Y.), Chairman of the Rules Committee, and Representative Stevenson (Dem., South Carolina). The New York member then asked permission to speak on the resolutions for three minutes, but this request also was refused when Majority Floor Leader Tilson entered an objection.

Under House procedure when a resolution is reported unfavorably it automatically goes to the Speaker's table. Within three days thereafter it can be placed on the calendar on the motion of any member, but it cannot be called from the table for consideration.

Members of the Banking and Currency Committee, which ordered an adverse report on the resolutions by unanimous vote, are of the opinion that Black has no chance of gaining consideration of his resolutions on the floor of the House. It is pointed out that the resolutions cannot be called up for consideration from the calendar without specific direction to do so by a formal motion of the Committee.

**Representative L. T. McFadden Says We Are Headed for Centralized Branch Banking—Before New York State Bankers Association Discusses Discount and Other Powers of Federal Reserve System—Believes Money Market Could Be Improved with Lower Discount Rate.**

An address, in which he discussed the powers of the Federal Reserve Board, Representative Louis T. McFadden in noting that the Federal Reserve system to-day is operating as a central banking system pointed out that "no other central banking system that is charged with the responsibility of maintaining a proper volume of credit for the needs of the country and the maintenance of a gold reserve, permits the use of Government securities to the extent permitted in the Federal Reserve system." Representative McFadden continuing his discussion made the statement that "I believe it would have been better Treasury policy, and thus would have relieved member banks of the temptation to use the class of securities for the release of credit in the Federal Reserve system, had the total volume of short-term Government Notes been refunded into long term securities about two years ago when money was cheap." "The encouragement," said Mr. McFadden, "which has been given by the Federal Reserve system in the development of bankers' acceptances, in lieu of legitimate trade acceptances, has been a deterrent of what would have been a development of a proper class of eligible paper, paper originating on strictly commercial transactions and the development of a proper bill market in this country." Mr. McFadden declared that "we should weigh carefully the relationship between brokers' loans to American banking and the extent to which capital, as distinguished from credit has entered our bank deposits." He declared that "it has been clearly demonstrated that purchases and sales of securities in a rising market cannot be stopped by a moderate increase of Federal Reserve discount rates." He added "careful consideration, therefore, should be given to this particular subject at the present time as to whether or not the Federal Reserve rate is on a sound or fictitious basis." In conclusion he said:

It seems to me, after giving very careful consideration to this subject and the attractiveness of the New York money market as it has been observed during the past year, that the money market could be somewhat improved with little danger of increasing so-called speculation by reducing the discount rate, which would remove a possible burden on industry, commerce and farming in the United States and thus enable our industry to compete on a more favorable basis in the markets of the world.

Incidentally Mr. McFadden declared that "domestically we are witnessing through a system of consolidations of chain, holding and other modern investment company operations, a concentration of banking assets that must lead one to believe that we are headed for centralized branch banking in the United States." Representative McFadden's address from which the above extracts are taken, was delivered at the banquet, at the Waldorf-Astoria, in New York, given in connection with the mid-winter meeting of the New York State Bankers' Association. The address in full follows:

I desire to invite your attention to the great advancement in industry, commerce and finance in this country during the past 10 years, and to particularly emphasize the potent influence on our economic situation of those changed conditions especially in the concentration effected in both industry and finance.

History proves that this country has advanced very rapidly in its financial and economic progress following each of the great wars in which we have been involved, and the changes brought about subsequent to the closing of the last war have been quite in keeping with the magnitude of the war itself. The economic and efficiencies made necessary in our preparation, first to aid the allies, and then in our own behalf, demonstrated to industry the importance of this evolution. It has not only been preserved, but it has been magnified, and in keeping with this development and in order that it might proceed uninterrupted, our system of finance has likewise become more efficient and more concentrated notwithstanding the fact that just prior to the outbreak of the war we brought into being and practice the Federal Reserve system, a supposedly decentralized system, in preference to the then suggested centralized system of banking. Thus after 10 odd years of operation we see a concentration and organization of banking resources which might well startle the imagination of 10 years ago. Even in this remarkable development of our Federal Reserve banking mechanism, industry apparently has not been sufficiently accommodated with modern banking facilities, for we have seen the organization and establishment of many new instruments operating to serve the purposes which heretofore had been presumed to be banking operations.

Our association in the war with the Allies and the obligations thus incurred through the rendering of industrial, commercial, and financial responsibilities and has thus placed an obligation upon the management of our Federal Reserve system that was not contemplated when the Act was first put into operation. Additional responsibilities have also been placed on the system by the increased production of our mills, factories and farms through the sale of consequent surpluses to countries outside the United States. The financial operations incident to the carrying on of our increased international trade both in exports and imports have made necessary the increased scope of the development of international financial operations which had already become established incident to our co-operation in the furnishing of food, war materials and loans during the war. The development of this necessary relationship was complicated by the fact that the exigencies of the war caused large shipments of gold to this country and loans to other

countries in settlement of trade balances which at the close of the war were considerably enhanced by the fact that the countries abroad had become so impoverished and disorganized industrially and financially as to result in their again asking the financial aid and leadership of this country. This, apparently, could not be avoided, because our prosperity and standards of living were so involved in this intricate development that it became necessary for us to so operate our financial system as to facilitate our co-operation with the world. In other words, the time had arrived when we, as a country, were no longer isolated, but found ourselves to be, economically, industrially and financially, the chief country in the world, and by this force of circumstances we were saddled with the financial leadership and all of the attending responsibilities which come with that dominating position. The world's financial center was thus moved from London to New York, and in the discharge of these new and unexpected responsibilities, our originally organized domestic financial system was, so far as the world is concerned, transformed into a central bank. Whether we are in accord with this situation or not, the fact remains that, under the authority granted in Sec. 4 of the Federal Reserve Act, as interpreted by its management, the Federal Reserve System to-day is operating, under the direction of the Federal Reserve Board and principally through the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, as a central banking system, and is so regarded by the major countries of the world and the central banks therein situated. Domestically we are witnessing, through a system of consolidations of chain, holding, and other modern investment company operations, a concentration of banking assets that must lead one to believe that we are headed for centralized branch banking in the United States, not through a willingness on the part of independent or unit bankers, but by the very force and development of modern economic conditions, following the development of industry, commerce, and farming along more economic lines, naturally resulting in operation by larger units because of mass production.

This modern development is the result of a mixture of opportunity, brains, and vision, which might be more properly called applied American genius.

All of this development, which has been so essential to our success as a nation has made us the world's most influential country, we having not only excelled in the production of national resources and financial leadership but in the standard of living, raising it to the highest level of any country in the world. This could not have been accomplished except for this thing called American genius. This entire development, starting as a speculation, or which at the time that Alexander Hamilton landed in this country looked like a speculation, has developed into a very sound investment. I shall not attempt to explain what is "speculation" and what is "investment." Nor am I going to attempt to say what is essential or non-essential; nor am I going to say that brokers' loans are too high or too low, because I do not know, and I can say this in all frankness. Nor do I know, nor do I believe, there is anyone else in these United States that can correctly state whether or not brokers' loans are too high or too low. Anyone to intelligently answer this must qualify by first expressing a full knowledge as to what use the proceeds of brokers' loans are ultimately put.

John Stewart Mill, the famous English economist, pointed out that the ultimate use to which money or credit is put is the important thing to consider in the operation of monetary systems, having particular reference to inflation.

Hartley Withers, another noted English economist, says there can be no inflation so long as credit is based on short-time, self-liquidating commercial transactions.

R. C. Hawtry, of London, recently speaking before an economic society in Washington, stated that in his judgment there was no inflation extant in this country at the present time, and cited in substantiation of this, the fact that the present commodity price level was about the same as one year ago. He also commented upon the fact that the present gold reserve of the Federal Reserve System was approximately 69% whereas the law requires 35% and 40% on deposits and notes in circulation. This excess amount of legal reserve requirement would indicate that our gold standard is not being impaired.

As a further element of important interest I direct your attention to the vast amount of money and credit now made available in this country through the organization of the Federal Reserve System. The reorganization, development and efficiency resulting in large profits and savings from industrial and financial and commercial operations and the development of our natural resources, coupled with the conditions brought about by the change from a debtor to a creditor nation; the change of financial leadership from London to New York; the development of dollar exchange; and the circulation of American dollars and goods to all parts of the world, have resulted in making available in this country vast amounts of money and credits in addition to confidence that has been created in the minds of individuals and large investors in foreign countries attracted by the solidarity of our institutions, free from any involvement in the complicated conditions existing in their own countries and in other countries of the world. Naturally this has resulted in stimulating purchases of the best grade of our securities and accentuating that old law of supply and demand, which has resulted in an increase in prices because of competition in many of our leading stock exchange securities until there are times when one wonders whether or not there are enough of the better grades of securities left to supply the demand of the investors of the whole world.

Does this changed condition of industry and finance indicate that industry and commerce are leading finance, and does the decrease in the total volume of deposits of the past year indicate that the savings of the people are going directly into industry, rather than through banks, by way of the modern development of security sales agencies. Is it not reasonable to suppose, if such be the case, that in those localities where large amounts of credit are being absorbed, a readjustment of banking reserves should be made to thus strengthen the banking position to meet a sudden withdrawal or transfer of credit to other uses? Professor O. M. W. Sprague, of Harvard, recently suggested that if the credit that was being used in brokers' loans were reduced, this money or credit thus released might go into commodities and inflation would result.

Looking toward the preservation of the liquidity of our financial system, due reference should be given to the decreasing amount of eligible paper and a careful analysis should be made of the liquidity of bankers' acceptances which are now being utilized for investment of bank reserves concentrated in the Federal Reserve System. Consideration should also be given to the continued increasing use by member banks and the Federal Reserve banks of short-time Government securities as security for loans or utilization with the system for the replenishment of reserves with repurchase agreements. No other central banking system, that is charged with the responsibility of maintaining a proper volume of credit for the needs of the country and the maintenance of a gold reserve, permits the use of Government securities to the extent permitted in the Federal Reserve System, and in this connection I believe it would have been better Treasury policy, and thus would have relieved member banks of the temptation to use this class of securities for the release of credit in the Federal Reserve System, had the total volume of short-term Government notes been refunded into long-term securities about two years ago when money was cheap.

The encouragement which has been given by the Federal Reserve System in the development of bankers' acceptances, in lieu of legitimate trade acceptances, has been a deterrent of what would have been a development of a proper class of eligible paper, paper originating on strictly commercial transactions and the development of a proper bill market in this country. At the same time, such a development would have greatly improved the quality of credit in the United States by tending to encourage the raising of the standards of the credit of the issuing houses. I sometimes think we have too many companies attempting to insure credit and that by this process we are destroying a development of integrity in credit instruments which is so much more desirable in this country.

In passing, we should not overlook, as another important element in this situation, the trend away from Government, State, municipal, mortgage and bond investments, due to a full realization of this American spirit as again demonstrated by the speculative instinct in each and everyone of us, the fact that once one invests in a security one becomes either a limited or a general partner in that business, and very recent observation has demonstrated that larger returns are inherent in common stocks which participate in distributions of profits, either in the form of stock dividends or cash, for beyond that which is received by those who are limited partners and owners of preferred stocks and bonds or debentures. This trend, or development, has necessarily been an important one and has been brought about through the use of the agencies of modern financial development and, of course, has been accentuated because there has always been available sufficient money and credit to bring about the necessary reorganizations and refinancing operations.

The demonstration made by the United States Government in the sale of its war loans directly to the public, followed by the campaign of investment houses in the distribution of their securities and later by the direct selling campaign of the public utilities' interest of the country, has created nation-wide interest in investment and speculation in all attractive securities.

In this connection, I would like also to point out the origin and development, sponsored principally by the automobile industry, of the partial-payment sales plan which, while in the beginning and prior to the campaign of the automobile manufacturers was of little significance, has now developed to such proportions that it is one of the important elements in our whole industrial, economic and financial structure. Recent estimates have placed the staggering figure of seven billions and a half as the amount of outstanding partial-payment obligations in existence. I see very little difference in the purchase-on-the-installment-plan of a horse, a cow, a bicycle, an automobile, or a share of stock in the Pennsylvania Railroad, or the Radio Corp. of America, or the National City Bank, or a so-called investment trust. If this system of installment buying has resulted in the creation of too large a line of installment paper, either in the form of a farmer's, a barber's, a clerk's, or a millionaire's obligation, or borrowing by a group, or investment trust, or what-not-kind-of-organization, which has resulted in the absorption of too much credit through the discount of eligible paper, or borrowing in the form of brokers' loans, we must look to the source for the evil (if it is an evil) because this development goes to the very foundation of our prosperity. And, if we have come to the danger point and this class of dealing is absorbing an undue proportion of available credit and thus endangering the stability of our financial structure, we must realize that we have been progressing too rapidly in our development and must now slow down. Is this what we are to infer from the recent announced change of policy of the Federal Reserve System. I hope that we are not to interpret their meaning to be that they are attempting to affect the price of securities.

With further reference to this recent statement issued by the Federal Reserve Board and concurred in by the Federal Advisory Council as wise and proper, and to the general public comment thereon, I desire to point out that in the management of the Federal Reserve System they are first charged with the responsibility of the maintenance of the gold standard, with the regulation of the total volume of credit and to see that the business of the nation proceeds in an orderly manner without impediment so far as financial operations are concerned. The operation of the financial system is primarily to facilitate and not to dictate.

Unquestionably, the three most potential powers of the system are, first, the discount rate, second, the open market operations and, third, publicity. The discovery of the power of publicity was made, so far as the management of the Federal Reserve System is concerned, when the famous statement of the Federal Advisory Council, headed by D. R. Forgan, was issued as a warning to the American public in 1920 which resulted in one of the most drastic deflations that has ever occurred in this country.

The power and influence of open market operations developed about 1922 when the earning ability of the Federal Reserve System, because of the non-use of the rediscounting privileges of the system caused by the deflation which started in 1920, became apparent and the 12 banks, in order to have sufficient earning assets to pay their operating expenses and dividends, began the purchase of Government securities in sufficient quantities to produce the necessary income. These purchases resulted in enhancing the value of Government securities and further resulted in competitive buying between the 12 Federal Reserve banks and other purchasers of Government securities and so unsettled the money market as to cause a hurried investigation by the Treasury, which resulted in a change of policy and the creation of the open markets committee for the purchase and sale not only of government securities but other open market securities for the system. A careful study of the effects of the open market purchases at that time demonstrated to the management the unquestioned influence and power of these operations. So, since then the Federal reserve system have been utilizing these three great powers in their operations, and recently we have been experiencing the effects of the use of the open market and publicity powers. The combined use of the powers granted by law to the Federal reserve system is sufficient to give them control over the gold reserve and the total volume of credits.

There is in the operation of this system, as in all other systems, the great human element, and "to err is human."

Attention has been directed during the past year, and particularly the last few days, to the authority vested in the Federal Reserve Banks and the Federal Reserve Board in the application of changes in discount rate, open market operations, and the use of publicity. My own view is that the banks have the power to initiate but should not put in operation any one of these functions without the approval of the Board, and I can see where it might be necessary, under certain conditions, that the Board should have the right to compel an execution of any one or all of these powers.

The methods pursued in initiating a change of policy or the putting into operation of any one or all of these functions is important, and in this connection I desire to point out that, of course, where the Federal Reserve Board exercise a change of policy they perhaps proceed without consultation with the management of any of the 12 Federal Reserve Banks, as undoubtedly was the case in the recent statement that was sent out. But, on the other hand, particularly in a change of discount rate and perhaps also in dealings in the open market, a consultation with the officers and directors of each of the 12 banks might be desirable, and when initiated by any one or all of these banks the approval of the Board is now deemed essential

before putting into operation any proposed change of policy. These initiations and the consultations necessary by the management and the directors of each of the 12 banks, together with the consideration given by the Board are, of course, necessarily confidential, and are so construed by the management of the system—a very delicate operation, indeed, and one fraught with the responsibility of keeping strictly confidential any information, which, if disclosed in any manner whatsoever, or utilized by anyone connected with the system for their own personal benefit, would be most unfortunate. And, in such a delicate mechanism as is this system, public confidence must be maintained in the integrity and the preservation of those decisions which are so imperative to the successful operation of the system as regards any change in policy.

The successful operation of the Federal Reserve System demands that the necessary confidence in managing its important and vital powers be held inviolate. Likewise in its relationship with foreign central banks it must be understood that the confidence of these foreign central banks must be preserved at all times, else a destruction of such confidence might interfere with necessary co-operation in the management of the gold standard. This relationship between our banking system and the foreign central banks is quite similar to the relationship between a bank and its customer and its transactions should be held in confidence out of respect to the wishes of these associations.

The Federal Reserve System is still young and much of its work to date has not been charted and might be construed as pioneering. Attention has been centered, as probably never before, in Federal Reserve policies during the past two years, principally by the fact that, following a conference in New York of the Governors of the Banks of England, France, and Germany, a change of policy was announced when the discount rate was lowered to 3½% and large operations in the open market were resorted to further ease the money market in this country which resulted in the exportation of something over five hundred million dollars worth of gold. This "easy money" situation resulted in increased purchases of stock exchange and investment securities and a consequent gradual increase in prices of the more attractive securities, which finally resulted in increases of the discount rate and further open market operations by the Federal Reserve System.

Owing to the wide public interest, both national and international, in the purchase of the better grade of common stocks, prices continued to rise and, because of the large volume of transactions, interest rates also began to rise, thus making New York an attractive market for the investment of idle funds. The continuance of this situation resulted in there being placed on the New York market a large amount of independent funds which caused the return importation of gold, and this situation has resulted in the recent drastic raise in the discount rate by the Bank of England from 4½% to 5½%. By some strange coincidence this increased rate was almost simultaneously announced with the warning by the Federal Reserve Board following conferences in New York and Washington between the directors of the Federal Reserve Bank in New York and the Federal Reserve Board in Washington with the Governor of the Bank of England. This announcement of the two important changes of policy by the Federal Reserve System, coming immediately as they did after conferences with important foreign banking heads, has resulted in an outburst of discussion as regards possible collision to the detriment of the best interests of the American people in the management of the Federal Reserve System.

I have already pointed out the fact that the necessities of our situation have developed to the point where financial leadership is being exerted by and through the Federal Reserve System. This leadership cannot be exercised competently without a frank and free exchange of views with the other banks of issue of the important countries of the world who are operating with gold as the basis of their monetary systems. In the more recent developments of standardization of financial systems in these major countries of the world, the Federal Reserve System has played an important part, and I believe in doing so it has been acting for the best interests of the American people. There is no question but that the Federal Reserve System should be operated as an American system to protect the interests of the American people and a certain amount of cooperation is necessary on the part of the management of this system with the management of the other central banks with which we are now cooperating, and I think this cooperation should be limited in scope primarily to the management of gold and the stabilization of exchange, always keeping in mind the stabilization of price levels in this country as well as a general stabilization of world price levels.

In conclusion, the real problem confronting our banks as a whole is one of knowing what to do with surplus funds. This inefficiency on the part of banks accounts for much of the increase in brokers' loans.

We should weight carefully the relationship between brokers' loans to American banking and the extent to which capital as distinguished from credit has entered our bank deposits, bearing in mind that bank deposits can be created in two different ways by the customers contracting a loan at its banks, the proceeds of which are to be on deposit to his account, and also by the placement of capital belonging to the customer on deposit in the bank. In the first case the bank deposit represents the ability of the bank to expand its credit, while in the second case no such credit element is involved. I suggest that so long as this country was a debtor nation, capital was in general too scarce to be left on deposit in our banks to a great proportionate extent. On the other hand, when we became a creditor nation and began to enjoy the recent period of great industrial and commercial prosperity, great amounts of capital were created in this country in the hands of people unaccustomed to the placement of capital in security and other investments. The consequence of this change has been that many people have elected to keep or convert their capital in these bank deposits either for safety or through inexperience with investment. This tendency, of course, is seen very clearly in the enormous increase in time deposits in this country and also to an important extent in the increase of demand deposits as well, and if this situation is to continue, bankers and investors must acquire a new technique in respect to the handling of capital.

I have heretofore on several occasions directed attention to the continually increasing use of short-term government securities in securing credit from the Federal Reserve System. I again take occasion to point out the unwisdom of this continued and increasing practice, and in this connection reiterate the opinion which I have expressed in the past that the present short-term public indebtedness should be refunded into long-term obligations and I respectfully suggest that in consideration of this situation, which has developed as regards bankers' acceptances, that careful scrutiny should also be given to the continual investment of the liquid reserves of member banks in this class of security, bearing in mind at all times whether or not such security would be readily liquidated in an emergency. I desire also to point out that it has been clearly demonstrated that purchases and sales of securities in a rising market cannot be stopped by a moderate increase of Federal Reserve discount rates. Careful consideration, therefore, should be given to this particular subject at the present time as to whether or not the present Federal Reserve rate is on a sound or a fictitious basis. It seems to me, after giving very careful consideration to this subject and the attractiveness of the New York money

market as it has been observed during the past year, that the money market could be somewhat improved with little danger of increasing so-called speculation by reducing the discount rate, which would remove a possible burden on industry, commerce and farming in the United States and thus enable our industry to compete on a more favorable basis in the markets of the world.

### Forthcoming Treasury Offering—\$500,000,000 Issue Looked for.

Indications of a forthcoming Treasury offering were furnished in a circular addressed under date of Feb. 21 by the New York Federal Reserve Bank to banks in the district advising them of the method of procedure in filing subscriptions. It is the expectation that \$500,000,000 will be offered in short-term securities. A Washington dispatch Feb. 25 to the "Times" commenting on the Government's March financing program stated that it was indicated at the Treasury Department that the offering would be withheld for another week or ten days in the hope that money market conditions would make it possible to float the issue on a more favorable basis. This dispatch said:

It is probable that there will be no offering until after the month-end adjustments by banks and corporations.

Higher money rates in the open market over the month-end are expected in some quarters, especially if member banks of the Federal Reserve system withhold funds from use for speculative purposes on the Stock Exchange and corporations at the same time are forced to reduce their loans in the call market. Treasury officials, however, would not comment about this feature of the credit situation.

The Treasury Department's needs include funds with which to refund two issues of short-term certificates of indebtedness which fall due on March 15. These are series TM-1929, paying 3%, of which \$360,947,000 are outstanding, and series TM 2-1929, a 3% issue, of which \$210,884,000 are outstanding, making a total of \$571,831,000.

From the first quarterly payment of income taxes on March 15, the Treasury expects to receive about \$500,000,000, the same as a year ago, although under the 1928 law corporations will pay a levy of 12% as against 13½% last year. The Treasury estimate is based on the fact that net earnings of corporations in the calendar year 1928 were generally larger than in the calendar year 1927.

The last issues of certificates of indebtedness floated by the Treasury, in December, were on a 4¼% basis, a drop of ½% from the October issue.

It is understood that the Treasury hopes to sell its new issue at around 4%, but this will depend largely upon the open market conditions and no decision has yet been made.

The following is the notice issued by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York:

#### FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF NEW YORK

Fiscal Agent of the United States.

[Circular No. 903, Feb. 21 1929.]

*New Treasury Issue—Preliminary Notice of Offering and Methods of Filing Subscriptions.*

To all Member Banks, State Banks, Trust Companies and Savings Banks in the Second Federal Reserve District:

From advices received from the Treasury Department of the United States, this bank is enabled to transmit to banking institutions in this district the following information:

1. That a Treasury offering may be expected shortly.
2. That the subscription books may be closed by the Treasury without advance notice, and therefore,
3. That each subscribing bank, upon receipt of information as to the terms of the Treasury offering (either in the press, through the mails or by telegram) should promptly file with the Federal Reserve Bank any subscriptions for itself and its customers. This is important, as no guarantee can be given as to the period the subscription books may remain open, and subscribing banks, even before receipt of official subscription blanks, may file their subscriptions by telegram or by mail with the Federal Reserve Bank. Any subscriptions so filed by telegram or mail in advance of receipt by subscribing bank of subscription blanks furnished for the particular issue should be confirmed immediately by mail, and on the blank provided, when such blank shall have been received.
4. That if the terms of the offering when announced provide for both cash subscriptions and subscriptions for which payment may be tendered in other securities, the subscribing bank should prepare its subscriptions in such manner as to indicate the method by which it proposes to make payment and the respective par amounts of securities, if any, to be tendered in payment.

#### Classification of Subscriptions, &c.

Bank Customers' Subscriptions.—With regard to issues, subscriptions to which the Treasury determines for the purpose of allotment shall be considered as on a cash basis irrespective of whether or not payment is to be made in cash or in securities, the following classification will be required of subscriptions made for account of customers, stating the number of subscriptions in each class.

- Class A—Subscriptions for \$1,000 or less for any one subscriber.
- Class B—Subscriptions for over \$1,000, but not exceeding \$10,000.
- Class C—Subscriptions for over \$10,000, but not exceeding \$50,000.
- Class D—Subscriptions for over \$50,000, but not exceeding \$100,000.
- Class E—Subscriptions for over \$100,000, but not exceeding \$500,000.
- Class F—Subscriptions for over \$500,000, but not exceeding \$1,000,000.
- Class G—Subscriptions for over \$1,000,000.

Where the maturing securities are not by the instructions accompanying the offering given a preference they shall be treated as cash and such subscriptions to be paid for in securities should be included in the classification.

Bank Subscriptions.—A subscription for a bank's own account should not be included in the above classification of subscriptions for account of customers but should be clearly indicated as for the bank's own account and in addition to subscriptions for customers.

Subscriptions Not Classified.—Where under the terms of an offering or under instructions accompanying an offering, the Treasury agrees to allot new securities in full for any of its securities maturing on the date of the new issue or on any later date, subscriptions to be paid for in such securities should not be classified.

#### Application Forms to Be Furnished.

When the terms of the offering are announced, notice thereof, together with subscription blanks, will be mailed promptly by this bank to banking institutions in this district. Should notice and subscription blanks for any reason be delayed in reaching such institutions, this bank will nevertheless receive subscriptions either by letter or telegraph. It is suggested that subscriptions be promptly transmitted to this bank.

If it be found necessary to telegraph subscriptions they should be confirmed immediately either by letter or on subscription blank, setting forth the classifications indicated above and method of payment, and clearly stating that the confirmation is not an original subscription so that duplication may be avoided.

GEORGE L. HARRISON, Governor.

### U. S. Treasury Turnover in March to Be \$2,000,000,000—Corporations to Start Month With \$400,000,000 in Dividends and Interest—Treasury Financing Heavy.

More than \$2,000,000,000 of funds will be turned over in the two weeks beginning on March 1 in connection with the operations of the United States Treasury Department and the disbursement of dividends and interest by corporations, said the "Times" in its issue of Feb. 27. It added:

Preparations for the month-end distributions of dividends and interest were reflected in a strong tone yesterday in the money market, with call loans quoted at 9%.

In the few days after the first of the month, corporations will pay out about \$400,000,000 in dividends and interest, while on March 15 the government will distribute about \$80,000,000 of interest on its obligations. Further payments to be made in the month by corporations will bring disbursements to around \$500,000,000.

The quarterly financing of the government, which will be dated March 15, but some of which actually will be effected a week or so in advance of that date, will be the biggest money-turnover event of the month. The treasury will offer about \$500,000,000 of new securities as part of its refunding operation. At the same time, it will pay off \$571,000,000 of maturing securities, consisting of two issues of certificates of indebtedness.

On March 15, also, the government will receive quarterly income tax payments. These are expected to total about \$500,000,000, the same as last March, despite the fact that the corporation tax now is 12% against 13½% a year ago. Larger corporate earnings in 1928 than in 1927 are expected to counteract the reduction in the rate.

### U. S. Financial Policy to Meet No Changes Under Next Regime—Will Continue Fundamentally as at Present if Mellon Remains, Is Belief—Long Term Issues at Lower Rates Believed Planned to Refund Floating Debt Maturities.

Little change in fundamental financial policies of the Government are anticipated in the Administration of President Hoover, provided Secretary Mellon continues as head of the Treasury Department, said the Washington correspondent of the New York "Journal of Commerce," under date of Feb. 27. The account went on to say:

While Mellon's retention is generally regarded as assured, it apparently will not be finally certain until the new President makes the formal announcement.

The principal reconstruction projects already have been completed. Taxes have been reduced, the war debts funded and provision made for paying off the public debt.

There are features of the Administration of these problems, however, that yet require attention, especially as to further reduction of taxes and adjustment of the public debt.

#### Plans Long Term Refunding.

The floating of short term debt amounts to approximately \$4,894,000,000, \$1,900,000,000 of which matures during 1929 and the rest before 1933. Most of this debt is at rather high interest rates, some of the issues going up to 4½%. It is understood to be Mellon's intention, should he remain at the head of the Treasury, to place some of these securities in long term issues at lower interest rates and refund the remainder at lower rates as soon as the cost of money declines.

Until lower costs of money prevail it is probable that the Treasury issues of securities will be for short term, nine months to a year. This policy has been pursued by Mellon and enables the Treasury Department to take advantage of any drop in rates. Up to the period of high speculative activity at about the beginning of 1927, interest rates on Government paper had been going down steadily and the average rate paid was below 4%. Most of the issues since that time have been higher and the last ones went to 4½% and over.

Mellon also is expected to give attention to the question of further reductions in taxes and to a revision in administrative policies that will simplify assessment and collection. Steps already have been taken in that direction, through the creation of the advisory committee of the Internal Revenue Bureau. Thousands of tax litigations have been settled by that committee, resulting in the saving of considerable sums both to the Government and to tax payers by eliminating suits in the Board of Tax Appeals and the courts.

Various factions in Congress attacked Mellon and the Internal Revenue Bureau severely for the policy in making refunds, especially to large corporations, but there is no indication that the situation will be changed should the present Secretary remain at the helm.

#### No Tax Cuts in Sight.

There is no immediate tax reduction in sight, since the Government for the next two years, according to present indications, will have a narrow



margin between receipts and expenditures. However, undoubtedly it will be possible to lighten the tax burden within the next two or three years, provided prosperous conditions continue. Some reduction is contemplated in the surtax rates, which have a maximum of 20%, as applied to incomes over \$100,000. The present rates are not a burden on the so-called little fellow.

Married individuals with incomes under \$3,500 annually, pay no tax, while a married individual with four dependents pays no tax unless his net income exceeds \$5,100.

Another important project is the placing in circulation of the Government's new reduced sized paper money. In about May the Treasury will be prepared to definitely name the date and the method of distribution of the new paper currency. It will be applied to all paper including gold and silver certificates, Federal Reserve paper and national bank notes.

Carrying out the \$300,000,000 building program also is charged jointly to the Treasury and the Post Office Department, its administration being carried on chiefly by the Secretary of the Treasury. In all probability before the present funds authorized have been expended it will be necessary to appropriate even a greater sum of money for the purpose. Mellon has mapped out the plan for dealing with this project.

### President Coolidge in Washington's Birthday Address Says Foreign Relations Have Rarely Been in More Happy Condition—No Important Unadjusted Problem with Any European Nation Except Russia.

Declaring that "it is possible to say of our foreign relations at the present time that they have rarely been in a more happy condition," President Coolidge, in an address delivered at the commencement exercises at George Washington University on Feb. 22, made the statement that "we have no important unadjusted problem with the Government of any European nation with the exception of Russia." "Outside of that country," said the President, "all the issues that arose, even out of the World War, have been adjusted." The President indicated that he was moved to mention the subject in view of the recent national campaign "in which, of course, the opposition party was expected to criticize the foreign policy of the Government and suggest that important unsettled issues were gravely interfering with the friendly attitude which we desire to cultivate abroad." "The great measure of our standing in the world," said the President, "is determined by whether other nations turn to us for assistance when they have difficulties among themselves." "Our very detachment," he went on to say, "puts us in the position where we are constantly rendering a service to the world which would otherwise not be possible." "While we are not associated with any particular foreign group," he added, "in the last analysis they all know that they can apply to us when they are in need of friendly offices. This is the position which I judge Washington wished his country to occupy. While he warned us against alliances with any, he was no less urgent in counseling the maintenance of friendly relations with all." Observing, incidentally, that Washington "warned us in his farewell address to beware of permanent and political alliances," President Coolidge added "the phrase entangling alliances is not from him but from Jefferson." Honorary degrees of Doctor of Law were conferred both upon the President and Mrs. Coolidge at the exercises. The President's address follows:

#### *My Fellow-Countrymen:*

Compared with some of the older nations, our holidays are few in number. Being less frequent, they are given a more formal observance. With the possible exception of the Fourth Day of July, none of them on the secular side arouses any more popular interest than the birthday of George Washington. Of course, he is honored for what he did. He was the leader in a successful struggle for independence, which gave him a justified military reputation. He was also the foremost influence in securing the adoption of our Federal Constitution, which gave us a free Republic. Naturally, he was chosen the first President. In this office he brought into practical operation the theories of our National Government, which demonstrated that he was not only a military leader but a sound and patriotic statesman. In addition to all his public service, he was a man of affairs. He ranks as the best business man of his day. Had there been no Revolutionary War, he would undoubtedly have become the foremost Colonial figure of his time.

It is because of his success in so many fields of action that his memory makes such a wide appeal. Wherever men love liberty we find a veneration for the name of George Washington. Wherever there are aspirations for a free government, whether already in being or in future expectation, there is admiration for the institutions he established. Wherever purity of character and self-sacrificing public service are admired, his name is honored and revered. Almost alone of the great figures of history he can be accepted without any qualifications or reservations. Not only is his fame world-wide, but his life is held in universal respect.

#### *Washington's Comprehension of Advantages of Federal Union.*

In a day when tilling the soil went mostly by the rule of thumb, we find him developing agriculture in a scientific way. While others were speculating, usually at a loss, he was investing in land and making a profit. When the political thought of his day was centred for the most part in each local colony, he had the vision to see and the understanding to comprehend the advantages of a Federal Union. Although his own State of Virginia had a college in his youth, and there were others in the North, with the possible exception of some short studies in surveying he did not

attend any of the higher institutions of learning. Yet he became a well-educated man himself, and in many of his public statements, and finally in his will, he was careful to disclose his views on the importance of republican institutions, of government-supported free schools and opportunities for higher education.

#### *Coupled Benefit of Centralized University Training with Cultivation of National Spirit.*

Here, again, he showed distinctly that he was nationally minded, because he coupled the personal benefits of a centralized university training with the cultivation of a national spirit in the students. Since his day so many local colleges and State universities have been established that the provisions of his will have never been put into execution. Yet it is a satisfaction to have this institution at least bearing his name in the national capital. The views which he expressed on the all-important subject of education have that ring of truth and that soundness which make them apply with the same force to-day as they had when they were uttered.

Although he, like Lincoln, did not have opportunity to take a college degree, yet, like the Great Emancipator, the Father of His Country had the advantage of working with a citizenship which was well permeated with college men, whom he constantly sought for his advisers in positions of responsibility. It should always be remembered that unless many of their associates had secured the liberal education which comes from college training, the career of both Washington and Lincoln would have been utterly impossible. Without well-educated leaders and general diffusion of learning among the people they would have had no success.

Outside of college walls, but usually under the guidance of competent instruction, Washington was a most painstaking and thorough student. He gained the position which he held through application to hard work. By that means his mind became well trained. He knew how to think.

Not only in what Washington said do we find much wise counsel relating to education, but we find even more in the man himself. His life justifies the existence and demonstrates the necessity of institutions for giving to our youth that broad culture which comes from application to a course in the liberal arts. We need men of technical training. They are much more necessary now than they were in the Revolutionary period. We could not maintain our modern life for any length of time without them. Washington himself would be entitled to considerable rank as an engineer in his day. It is necessary for our progress to have individuals who make a life study of one subject to the exclusion of everything else. The danger to them and from them lies in their becoming lost in particulars. While they are wonderfully skilled in their own subject, they often do not comprehend its relation to other subjects.

There would be a place in the world for the soldier and sailor who could see nothing but national defense; a place for the pacifist who would never engage in war and had no comprehension of international relations; for the physicist who had little interest in spiritual ideals, and a place in every large enterprise for the experts in accounting, in production, in transportation and in merchandising, though they might understand nothing of the broad principles of political economy. But these talents will reach their greatest usefulness only when directed and coordinated by the wisdom of a comprehending executive who may not always know but who rarely fails to understand.

#### *Washington Superior to Jefferson as Statesman, and Better Business Man Than Hamilton.*

It was in this field that Washington appears to have excelled. He could not have written the Declaration of Independence. Yet as a statesman he was easily the superior of Jefferson. He could not have prepared the intricate report on manufactures. Yet he was a far better business man than Hamilton. His words and actions were such that he inspired confidence. The country followed him because it trusted him. They were willing to take his judgment concerning subjects which they did not themselves comprehend. In him was the essence of all great leadership, a power which gives men faith. The people looked on him and believed. They believed in themselves, in their country and in their future destiny. In that faith they conquered.

It is possible that this kind of talent is born, not made. Yet, as we study the lives of those who have possessed it, we cannot escape the conviction that it is enlarged by rigorous training. The only military experience that Lincoln ever had was a few days' service in the Black Hawk War, to which he always referred with a mixture of amusement. Yet from his early youth we find him constantly employed in the deepest of study trying to learn how to think.

Mathematical accuracy was no mere figure of speech with him. His old note papers show that he was engaged in demonstrating his conclusions in accordance with the principles of geometry. When he came to be tried out in a great conflict the dispatches he sent to his armies in the field indicate that his military judgment was unsurpassed by that of any of his Generals. When the great Jefferson, master writer, brilliantly discoursing on the rights of man, was markedly indifferent to declaring and defending the rights of his countrymen, it was the practical Washington who was bending all his energies to make the rights of man a reality by establishing this Republic under a Federal Constitution.

In all the efforts which our institutions of learning are making to develop science they ought not to fail to put a large emphasis on the development of wisdom. We shall fail if we put all our endowments, all our honor and all our efforts into our technical schools and leave unsupported our schools of liberal arts. It will be found just as impossible to secure progress without them as it is to secure civilization without religion.

In addition to the great example of his life, he left a legacy of wise advice and counsel to his fellow countrymen concerning their relations to each other, to their government and to their God. As he was about to leave the army at the close of the Revolutionary War in June 1783, he issued a letter addressed to the Governors of the several States in which he summed up his solicitous interest in the cultivation of good citizenship in the following paragraph:

"I now make it my earnest prayer that God would have you, and the State over which you preside, in His holy protection; that He would incline the hearts of the citizens to cultivate a spirit of subordination and obedience to government; to entertain a brotherly affection and love for one another, for their fellow-citizens of the United States at large and particularly for their brethren who have served in the field; and, finally, that He would most graciously be pleased to dispose us all to do justice, to love mercy and to demean ourselves with that charity, humility and pacific temper of mind which were the characteristics of the Divine Author of our blessed religion, and without an humble limitation of whose example in these things we can never hope to be a happy nation."

His better-known Farewell Address contains nothing finer than this simple, direct, but all-embracing admonition.

*Washington's Warning Against Alliances.*

Washington was one of the first in a practical way to conceive of the United States as an independent establishment. Before him it had been a province. After him it was a nation. Even following the Revolution there were many people in this country who clung to the old thought that we were a European dependency. If we were not to look to England, then we must look to France. It was the clear belief of Washington that we must look to ourselves. Habits of thought live on. There are still those among us who have an inferiority complex and there are still people in Europe who regard us as a province. He therefore warned us in his Farewell Address to beware of permanent and political alliances. The phrase entangling alliances is not from him, but from Jefferson.

In the thought of that day an alliance meant the banding together of two or more nations for offensive and defensive purposes against certain other nations, either expressed or implied. It was a purely artificial creation. It had no reference to an association of practically all nations in an attempt to recognize their common interests and discharge their common obligations. While we should at all times defend our own independence and maintain our own sovereignty, we should not forget that all nations as well as all individuals have natural and inalienable rights "of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," in the words of Jefferson, and, while we should fail disgracefully in our mission in the world if we did not protect those rights for ourselves, we shall also fail if we do not respect them in others.

This principle was clearly understood by our first President, and, being understood, he did not hesitate to put it into operation. When the French undertook to interfere in our affairs in such a way as to threaten the integrity of our government, he called them to account. When our own citizens, on the other hand, were resentfully refusing to recognize the rights of English subjects, Washington was equally insistent that our government and our citizens should faithfully discharge their legal obligations—even to our Tory enemies. The Revolutionary War inevitably left many undecided questions pending between the United States and Great Britain. There was the question of turning over to this country certain outposts. There were also certain boundary disputes which were not adjusted until well into the next century. These in turn were followed by differences concerning fisheries. Of course, every one recalls the difficulties under which we suffered as neutrals during the Napoleonic era, which resulted in the War of 1812. A like experience came to us in the World War. We also have had issues arise, sometimes of a serious and threatening nature, with many other countries. We had them during the early period of our national life and shall undoubtedly continue to have them in the future. Both foreign and domestic affairs will constantly produce new questions for consideration.

Those who feel in a considerable state of alarm when they learn that there are subjects requiring diplomatic adjustment at the present time would probably be somewhat relieved if they would consider the history of our international relations. So long as we continue as a nation we shall have such relations. Because there are matters which require adjustment is no reason for grave concern. There are more and more methods by which the certainty increases that they will be composed.

*Foreign Relations Rarely in More Happy Condition.*

It is possible to say of our foreign relations at the present time that they have rarely been in a more happy condition. The uncertainties which existed south of the Rio Grande have been very much relieved. The domestic disorders in Central America are being adjusted with a satisfaction that is almost universal. Even the mouths of those who would rather criticize us than have us do right have been stopped. The recent Pan-American Congress held in Washington exhibited a spirit of friendliness and good-will which was most gratifying. Competent and experienced observers have assured me that our relations with South America are on the most satisfactory basis that they have been for twenty-five years. On the far side of the Pacific our situation is equally satisfactory. We have no important unadjusted problem with the government of any European nation, with the exception of Russia. Outside of that country, all the issues that arose, even out of the World War, have been adjusted.

Of course, our citizens meet the citizens of other countries in commercial rivalry in the market places of the world. That will always continue. It is the natural and inevitable result of foreign trade. But it does not raise any issue between our government and other governments. We believe in a policy of national defense and maintain an army and a navy for that purpose. Other countries have similar military establishments. We are committed to the principle of limitation of armaments. The other great powers through the public opinion of their people and the binding obligation of their treaties are more firmly committed to this principle than we are. Each government is conscientiously seeking to extend this principle. It does not raise any issue among us.

*Criticism of Foreign Policy in National Campaign.*

It seems desirable to mention this subject in order that the people of the United States may have my opinion concerning it. We have recently had a national campaign in which, of course, the opposition party was expected to criticize the foreign policy of the government and suggest that important unsettled issues were gravely interfering with the friendly attitude which we desire to cultivate abroad. In other countries there will be similar campaigns, where the parties out of power will criticize their governments in a like manner. There was nothing in our election to indicate that our own country took such statements seriously, and I therefore trust they will not be taken seriously abroad.

For the same reason, our people should not take seriously the campaign utterances of those who may be seeking to supersede the governments in power in other countries. Political utterances of this nature should be carefully differentiated from statements by responsible government authorities. I should like the people of the United States to know that at the present time there are no questions of importance awaiting settlement between our government and any of the European governments with which we have relations. Our government is on the most cordial and friendly terms with all of them.

Because this is true, there should be an attitude of kindness and good-will between our people and all the European people. Whenever we see statements constantly made and seriously entertained concerning the conduct and intentions of our government likely to prejudice it at home or abroad, there comes a time when a candid presentation of the facts is required to promote a state of better understanding. Such an expression is entirely different from a constant attitude of fault-finding and hostility toward everything that is foreign. The governments are friendly. The people and the press should be friendly. The respect and confidence of European governments is especially evidenced by the unanimous request,

not to say insistence, that citizens of the United States should contribute their assistance and counsel in the effort to make a final adjustment of the problem of reparations.

*Our Detachment Enables Us to Render Service to World.*

Of course, in past negotiations we have reached conclusions with them through the necessary process of give and take, but their actions have demonstrated that their governments feel that our conduct has been such that they can trust us. After all, the great measure of our standing in the world is determined by whether other nations turn to us for assistance when they have difficulties among themselves. Our very detachment puts us in the position where we are constantly rendering a service to the world which would not otherwise be possible. While we are not associated with any particular foreign group, in the last analysis they all know that they can apply to us when they are in need of friendly offices.

This is the position which I judge Washington wished his country to occupy. While he warned us against alliances with any, he was no less urgent in counseling the maintenance of friendly relations with all. As our strength has increased, as our power to maintain our independent position has grown, the wisdom of his warning and his counsel has become more and more apparent. Some nations are so situated that it has been and is now necessary for them to seek understandings with others in order to perpetuate their own existence. Others have interests so detached and territory so scattered that they can best protect themselves by some method of regional relations.

Our situation is such that we are and can remain unhampered by any such necessities. We do not seek isolation for its own sake, or in order that we may avoid responsibility, but we cherish our position of unprejudiced detachment, because through that means we can best meet our world obligations. If we become closely identified with any specific grouping of nations, however advantageous it might be to us, we could not hope to continue to perform that service.

As we study the statesmanship of Washington, as we see it demonstrated in our domestic and foreign experience, he becomes a larger and larger figure. The clearness of his intellect, the soundness of his judgment, the wisdom of his counsel, the disinterested patriotism of his actions are constantly revealed to us with a new and compelling force. The reverence for his memory continues to increase. The people of the United States feel that they were exalted in his victory. The people of England feel that even in the defeat of their arms abroad he carried their ideals to victory at home. Such a conquest could not be made save by an exponent of universal truth.

**To Test Hoch-Smith Constitutionality—Supreme Court Will Be Asked to Pass on Meaning of the Act—A Development in California Fruit Rate Case—**

The constitutionality of the Hoch-Smith Resolution will be argued before the Supreme Court of the United States as the result of a final move by the railroads in the California fruit rate case. "Railroad Data" of Feb. 22, from which we quote, says:

In this case the Commission ordered a reduction in rates of approximately 8% on perishable fruits from California to various destinations. A summary of the original decision and subsequent developments were published in "Railroad Data" of August 26 1927 and Dec. 16 1927.

The Commission's decision was based upon its interpretation of the Hoch-Smith Resolution. This resolution directs the Commission, with due regard "to the maintenance of an adequate system of transportation" to investigate and "effect with the least practicable delay such lawful changes in the rate structure of the country as will permit the freedom of movement by common carriers of the products of agriculture . . . including live stock, at the lowest possible rates compatible with the maintenance of adequate transportation service."

The case now comes before the highest court of the land following an appeal from the United States District Court for the Northern District of California.

*The Railroads' Contention.*

In a brief just filed with the Supreme Court, the railroads contend that the Commission erred in construing and applying the Hoch-Smith Resolution. The brief says in part:

"The Commission construed the resolution to require it to reduce an existing rate on agricultural products, notwithstanding that the existing rate was reasonable, and otherwise lawful. This was a misconstruction of the resolution. The resolution required that the Commission reduce existing rates on agricultural products only if such rates were unreasonable or discriminatory, or otherwise unlawful as measured by the provisions of the Inter-State Commerce Act.

"If the resolution properly construed authorizes the Commission to reduce existing reasonable rates, such reduction is only authorized where it is 'compatible with the maintenance of adequate transportation service.' The Commission has interpreted this to mean that a reasonable rate may be reduced, although the carriers are not earning the fair return specified pursuant to Section 15a.

"This is in effect to repeal Section 15a, and is an improper interpretation of the resolution. If the resolution authorizes the Commission to reduce a reasonable rate, where the carriers are not earning a fair return, it also requires that other rates be adjusted simultaneously so that the carriers' revenue, already inadequate, will not be impaired further.

"The Commission erroneously construed the resolution as authorizing it to find without substantial evidence that the existing rate was unreasonable, and that the new rate was the lowest possible lawful rate, and further misconstrued the resolution as placing upon the carriers the burden of proving that the old rate was the lowest possible lawful rate and that the new rate was lower than the lowest possible lawful rate.

*Had Not Sufficient Evidence.*

"The order is arbitrary and invalid since the resolution does not authorize the Commission to act without substantial evidence and does not alter the existing rule requiring complainant to bear the burden of proof.

"The Commission misconstrued the resolution in that it held that a rate which yielded the carrier an amount slightly above operating expenses was a lawful rate. The Inter-State Commerce Act and the Constitution require that each rate shall yield to the carriers all proper costs and a substantial profit.

"The Commission construed the resolution as authorizing it to regulate industry through the medium of regulating rates, and to base rates not upon the approved and accepted principles of rate-making but upon whether the shipper was or was not conducting his business at a profit. "Such is not a proper construction of the resolution, but if it is, the resolution is unconstitutional as it then constitutes a regulation of industry and not a regulation of commerce."

### New Form of Trust Created By Farmers Loan & Trust Co. Designed To Secure For Investors Advantages of Large Scale of Diversification of Investments'

Announcement was made on Feb. 26 by the Farmers Loan & Trust Co. of New York of a new form of trust to be known as The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company Uniform Trust "A". In its announcement the trust company says:

The plan under which these trusts are created represents an ingenious adaptation of the basic principle of revocable voluntary trusts. The operation is in the nature of a composite investment fund created for purposes of large-scale diversification and made possible by the mingling of numerous individual trust funds.

Under the new plan the Trust Company functions both as trustee and as manager of the fund. While accepting all the responsibilities of the former function, the company also enjoys unlimited powers of management.

In effect each trust fund set up under the plan is a complete and self-contained unit, differing from the ordinary voluntary trust in the important particular that all Uniform Trusts may be mingled and invested at the sole discretion of the company to enlarge the investment opportunity and especially to permit of large holdings of extensively diversified securities in the common interest.

The theory underlying the plan is based simply on the principle that there is no essential difference between managing a single trust and managing a thousand or more similar trusts.

The trustee's compensation is limited to a commission of one per cent to be paid upon the establishment and termination of an investment fund, and an annual commission of one-half of one per cent upon the value of each trust fund. All expenses incurred by the trustee in the administration of each such trust fund are covered by these charges. No charge of any kind may be made by the trustee for any of the services rendered by it, nor for any services rendered by any director, officer or employee of the trustee, other than its commissions.

In a booklet issued by the Company the operating method and management are epitomized as follows:

A plan has been adopted to facilitate the establishment of trusts by persons desiring to avail themselves of the investment service of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. This plan provides for the creation of separate individual trust funds, each of which is described as an investment fund having the following characteristics:

(a) The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company will be the Trustee of each such investment fund and will have the exclusive powers to invest and reinvest the moneys constituting such fund, including the power in its discretion, for the purpose of investment and reinvestment, to mingle the funds of each separate trust.

(b) The beneficiary of each investment fund will be the owner of the entire beneficial interest therein.

(c) Each investment fund so established is revocable at any time by the beneficiary thereof who shall thereupon be entitled to the return of the net amount of all funds then constituting the trust.

The investment and reinvestment of each such trust will be under the supervision of a committee, which at present consists of the President, four of the Vice-presidents, and two directors of the Trust Company.

The Trustee will cause each trust fund to be invested and reinvested from time to time, as it may in its absolute discretion deem for the best interests of the trust without any limitation whatsoever.

Beginning in August 1929 and quarterly thereafter of each year the Trustee will pay to the beneficiary of each investment fund such proportions of the sums credited to income and profits as under the circumstances may seem advisable. Any income of realized profits not distributed immediately will be retained by the Trustee for further investment, thus increasing the value of the investment fund, and the beneficiaries' interest therein. Such income and profits may, however, in the discretion of the trustee be subsequently distributed.

At the outset and prior to March 21 1929, trust funds of multiples of \$1,000 will be received. On March 21 1929, the Trustee will execute and deliver Declarations of Trust with relation to all such funds which have previously been received by the Trustee and accepted by it.

### J. Clarence Davies Donates Collection of "Old New York" Prints to Museum of City of New York.

The first valuable gift to the Museum of the City of New York has been made by J. Clarence Davies, prominent Bronx real estate broker, in the donation by him of unique collections of prints, paintings and photographs depicting the growth of New York over a period of three hundred years.

Announcement of this is contained in a statement just made available to the press by the Museum. The collection received from Mr. Davies comprises approximately 15,000 pieces and is valued at not less than half a million dollars. More than forty years ago, according to the statement given out by the Museum, Mr. Davies began his collection of pictorial reproductions of the progress of Greater New York. He earlier sensed the northward growth of the city and foresaw the rapid erection and demolition of many of the structures, and his initial thought was to preserve many of these photographs for the benefit of coming generations. This soon became a hobby and Mr. Davies extended his purchases to include the earliest prints, paintings, drawings, etc., of New York from the time of its origin as the

Dutch Village of New Amsterdam. Regarding his collection, Mr. Davies says:

"I have treasured this collection over many years, in the hope that the time might come when I could place it where it would benefit the city as a whole. The successful effort to establish the Museum of the City of New York for housing such material as this collection of mine marks, in my opinion, a great advance in the cultural progress of our city.

"In making this donation, I sincerely hope that I am taking a step which numbers of others in New York are capable of taking, and that they, too, will realize the greater value and the greater desirability of placing their collections of whatever nature where they will be housed and properly cared for, for the benefit of the public and coming generations."

Mr. Davies' donation places him as one of the three "Donors" whose gifts to the Museum equal one-quarter of a million dollars or more. The other two "donors" are John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and James Speyer. When the new Museum of the City of New York building is completed at Fifth Avenue, between 103rd and 104th Streets, the J. Clarence Davies collection will be displayed in a gallery bearing the name of the donor.

The contract for the foundation for the new Museum Building was let some time ago and the excavation is well under way. The contract for the building, which has been approved of, and favorably commented upon, by the Municipal Art Commission, is expected to be awarded shortly. A celebration is contemplated of the "Corner-Stone Laying" in about two months, with proper ceremonies. The Gracie Mansion, at the foot of 88th Street, East River, is the present home of the Museum, pending the erection of its permanent quarters. The subscriptions to the Building and Endowment Fund of the Museum were noted in our issue of June 23, 1928, page 3878. The officers of the Museum are: Phoenix Ingraham, President; Robert LeRoy, Secretary; Raymond E. Jones, Treasurer; Luke Vincent Lockwood, Chairman of the Building Committee; James Speyer, Chairman of the Finance Committee; Lewis Gouverneur Morris, Chairman of the House Committee, and Hardinge Scholle, Director.

### ITEMS ABOUT BANKS, TRUST COMPANIES, ETC.

Arrangements have been made for the sale of three New York Curb Exchange memberships: One at \$175,000 and two for a consideration of \$160,000 each. Previous to these sales, a membership sold at \$187,000 which was the highest price ever paid for a "seat."

The New York Coffee & Sugar Exchange membership of Raymond E. Jones was reported sold this week to Lowry & Co. for \$31,000. The last preceding sale was for \$29,500.

The creation of the largest banking institution in the country will evolve from the consolidation of the National Bank of Commerce in New York and the Guaranty Trust Company, which has for some time been rumored as in process of consummation, and which was officially confirmed on Feb. 25 after special meetings of the Boards of Directors of both institutions at which identical resolutions were adopted. The official announcement of Feb. 25 said:

This action followed the presentation of a report made to both companies by Myron C. Taylor and Henry W. deForest which recites that an informal survey and analysis had been made by them, acting with Price, Waterhouse & Company, of the assets and earnings of the two companies, taking into careful consideration earnings and equities not reflected in current statements. The basis of consolidation recommended to and adopted by the companies provides that the Bank of Commerce shall first increase its capital stock to \$30,000,000 by the issuance of \$5,000,000 of additional stock to its stockholders at par. The stock of the Bank of Commerce \$30,000,000 and the stock of Guaranty Trust Company \$40,000,000 will then be exchanged for stock of the consolidated company share for share.

The principal officers of the consolidated company will be: Chairman, Board of Directors, James S. Alexander, now Chairman of the Bank of Commerce.

Vice-Chairman, Charles H. Sabin, now Chairman of Guaranty. Chairman, Executive Committee, Thomas W. Lamont of J. P. Morgan & Co.

President, William C. Potter, now President of Guaranty. The officers of the Guaranty Company of New York will be: Chairman of the Board of Directors, Charles H. Sabin. President, Joseph R. Swan.

The present Boards of Directors and the Executive Committees of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York and the National Bank of Commerce will be combined in the enlarged institution, and will be as follows:

James S. Alexander, Charles H. Allen, George G. Allen, James Howard Ardrey, W. W. Atterbury, Edward J. Berwind, Edward F. Carry, W. Palen Conway, Charles P. Cooper, Henry G. Dalton, John W. Davis, Henry W. deForest, John T. Dorrance, Edward D. Duffield, Caleb C. Dula, Charles E. Dunlap, Marshall Field, Lewis Gawtry, Robert W. Goelet, Philip G. Gossler, Eugene G. Grace, W. Averill Harriman, Albert H. Harris, John A. Hartford, David F. Houston, Cornelius F. Kelley, Thomas W. Lamont, Clarence H. Mackey, Angus D. McDonald, Richard B. Mellon, Grayson M. P. Murphy,

William O. Potter, Lansing P. Reed, George E. Roosevelt, Charles H. Sabin, Charles B. Seger, Frederick P. Small, Valentine P. Snyder, Eugene W. Stetson, Eugene M. Stevens, Joseph R. Swan, Joseph B. Terbell, Stevenson E. Ward, Cornelius Vanderbilt Whitney, George Whitney, Harry Payne Whitney, Thomas Williams.

The consolidation will have various advantages, including important operating economies and a wide extension of activities along banking, trust and investment lines. It has been brought about mainly by the joint efforts and close co-operation of Mr. Taylor and Mr. deForest, who were asked some weeks ago by various interests connected with the two companies to consider and report upon the situation. The former is Chairman of the Finance Committee of the United States Steel Corporation; the latter, Chairman of the Board of the Southern Pacific Company, and both are connected with various other business and financial corporations.

According to the "Times" of Feb. 26, the latest negotiations for the merger were started by Thomas W. Lamont of J. P. Morgan & Co. The account in that paper said:

On sailing for Paris early this month to take part in the deliberations of the committee of experts that will fix German reparations, Mr. Lamont left the negotiations in the hands of Mr. Taylor and Mr. de Forest. Both are large stockholders in the two banks.

The name of the new institution, says the "Wall Street Journal," has not yet been determined, but it will probably be a State institution with National Bank of Commerce giving up its national charter. The combined institution will have resources approximating \$2,000,000,000. The resources of the Guaranty Trust Company exceeded a billion dollars for the first time at the date of the Company's last published statement as of December 31 1928. At that time the company reported assets of \$1,052,211,198, with deposits of \$842,358,215. Capital was \$40,000,000, surplus \$50,000,000, and undivided profits \$13,377,019, which gave the company a total capital account of \$103,377,019. The National Bank of Commerce on the same date showed resources of \$934,302,599; its deposits stood at \$672,943,890; the bank's capital was shown as \$25,000,000; the surplus as \$40,000,000, and the undivided profits as \$8,295,321. A review of the history of the Guaranty Trust is furnished by the latter as follows:

The Guaranty, which at the beginning of the present year employed a staff of nearly 4,000 people, was organized in 1864 as the New York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, at a time when the trust company was a comparatively new form of financial institution. Previous to the passage of the Trust Company Act by the New York State Legislature in 1887, trust companies were organized under special acts, and that incorporating the New York Guaranty & Indemnity Company was passed on April 13 1864. The organized capital stock of the company was \$100,000. Another act passed in 1865 authorized an increase in the capital stock, and in 1891 the capital stock was increased to \$2,000,000.

In December 1895 the Supreme Court of New York authorized the New York Guaranty & Indemnity Company of New York to assume the name "Guaranty Trust Company of New York," on Jan. 2 1896.

In 1896 the State Banking Department authorized the company to open a branch in London, which was one of the first foreign offices of any American banking institution. The company now has three offices in London, and offices also in Liverpool, Paris, Havre, Brussels and Antwerp.

The real growth of the company began in 1910, when under the direction of the late H. P. Davison of J. P. Morgan & Company its capital was increased to \$5,000,000 and it absorbed the Morton Trust Company and the Fifth Avenue Trust Company. That year also marked the coming of Charles H. Sabin as the executive head of the company, first as Vice-President, then President, and finally as Chairman of the Board. His great constructive ability brought the company rapidly forward to the very forefront of banking institutions. The Standard Trust Company was absorbed by the Guaranty in 1912 and at that time the capital was increased to \$10,000,000. The capitalization was increased to \$20,000,000 on Jan. 3 1916 and to \$25,000,000 on July 17 1917.

A further addition of \$5,000,000 to capital and \$10,000,000 to surplus was approved by the stockholders on March 11 1927, together with the decision to raise the dividend rate from \$12 to \$16 a share.

The company's capital was again increased, to \$40,000,000, on May 18, 1928, when stockholders approved a proposal for the addition of \$10,000,000 to capital stock and \$20,000,000 to surplus. This most recent increase, together with the preceding change, represented a doubling of the capital and surplus account within a period of fifteen months, bringing the total of capital and surplus to \$90,000,000. The company's total capital account, including surplus and undivided profits, exceeded \$100,000,000 for the first time in September 1928, when its statement showed capital, surplus and undivided profits totaling \$100,479,367.18.

The first home of the Guaranty Trust Company was on Broad Street, adjoining what is now the Stock Exchange Building. It moved in 1891 to the Mutual Life Insurance Building at Pine, Cedar and Nassau Streets on the site of the Middle Dutch Church which was used as a British prison during the Revolutionary War and was succeeded by the old New York Post Office. It remained in the Mutual Life Building twenty years.

In 1911 the Company purchased the plot at 140 Broadway, on the southeast corner of Broadway and Liberty Street. It demolished the old Mutual Life Building then standing there, and erected the building into which it moved in April 1913, and which it has since occupied. The Company has two branch offices in New York City, one at Fifth Avenue and 44th Street, established in 1910, and the other at Madison Avenue and 60th Street, established in 1918.

During the World War the Guaranty threw its resources and man-power wholeheartedly to the support of the Allied cause, building an organization that handled most efficiently the problems of war-time finance. The Company secured more Liberty Loan subscriptions than any other single agency in the United States, leading the country in subscriptions in four out of five war loan campaigns.

As a depository for Government funds abroad, the company adjusted its foreign organization to meet a great variety of the Government's war-time financial needs, serving as paying and receiving agent for United States paymasters and maintaining special facilities for the exclusive use of American soldiers and sailors, including the operation of an "automobile bank," which moved about behind the lines, cashing checks and selling drafts to soldiers,

taking subscriptions for Liberty Bonds, and supplying disbursing officers with cash. The company's Paris Office at one time carried 10,000 accounts for members of the A. E. F.

The Guaranty's remarkable record of achievement in connection with Liberty Bond distribution paved the way definitely for its later position of leadership in the underwriting field, and by October 1920, following a 12-month period in which the company had participated in diversified underwritings totaling considerably more than \$1,000,000,000, the business of the bond department had attained such proportions that a separate corporate organization was deemed necessary that could render service by means of its own branch offices throughout the country.

Accordingly, the Bond Department was incorporated as a subsidiary of the Trust Company, under the name "Guaranty Company of New York," with its capital stock of \$5,000,000 held entirely by the parent company.

Ever since its organization the Guaranty Company has been associated with much of the important financing that has been effected through security offerings in the United States. It has participated in financing done for the Government of Great Britain and Ireland, Belgium, France, Italy, Germany, Dutch East Indies, and other countries, and has underwritten securities issues for many municipalities and for leading industrial, railroad and public utility corporations here and abroad.

From the "Wall Street Journal" of Feb. 26 we take the following regarding the National Bank of Commerce:

#### *National Bank of Commerce.*

National Bank of Commerce in New York, the third largest of the national banks in New York, opened for business on April 3 1839, as the Bank of Commerce in New York with a capital of \$5,000,000—the full amount was not paid up until 1852—under a 50-year State charter obtained under the New York general banking law. At that time the Second Bank of the United States had just closed its doors and it was the intention of the founders of the Bank of Commerce to create an institution so strong that it would be selected as the Government's fiscal agent. In fact throughout its career it has co-operated closely with the Government and was able to render signal service during the crisis of 1857 and again in the trying period of the Civil War of 1861-66 when it rendered important financial assistance to President Lincoln.

This co-operation was maintained during the European War, though all its official connections between the Government and the bank ceased on the adoption of the independent Treasury system in 1848. The bank was one of the original members of the Clearing House. Entry into the national banking system was effected in 1865, whereupon the present title was adopted. At the time of the establishment of the National banking system it was found that certain privileges granted to this institution under its charter were not included in the provisions of the National Bank Act, and a special amendment to the Act was passed permitting the bank to retain these privileges.

#### *Surplus Raised to \$40,000,000.*

At that time the capital was \$10,000,000 to which it had been raised in 1856. In latter years two mergers, with the National Union Bank in 1900 and the Western National Bank in 1903, raised the capital to its present figure of \$25,000,000. In 1865 the surplus was \$2,000,000 and by 1917 it had risen to \$10,000,000. It was equalized with the paid up capital by three transfers of \$5,000,000 each from undivided profits in January 1918, January 1919, and October 1919. In 1926 it was raised to its present figure of \$40,000,000 by additional transfers. On June 30, last, the capital, surplus and undivided profits totaled \$71,295,000. In January 1928, the bank had 6,696 stockholders.

Developments in the foreign field include the organization in 1919 of the French American Banking Corp. with a paid up capital of \$2,000,000, effected in conjunction with First National Bank of Boston and the Comptoir Nationale D'Escompte de Paris. The fundamental policy of the National Bank of Commerce, in both its domestic and foreign business, has been one of co-operation with other institutions through building up of strong correspondent relations. In many cases its correspondents are the central banks of the various countries. It also maintains its own resident representatives in London, Paris and Berlin whose duties include keeping in close personal relation with European affairs and gathering information on financial and economic conditions abroad. A trust department was established toward the end of 1923.

After transacting its business for 88 years under one roof, the bank in 1927 opened a midtown office at 269 Madison Avenue in the Grand Central district.

#### *Large Money Maker.*

On Dec. 31 1928 deposits totaled \$672,900,000 and aggregate resources at \$934,300,000. The stock holding in the French American Banking Corp. is carried in the balance sheet at \$625,000. Bank reported a net profit of \$8,856,000, an increase of \$2,397,000, representing largest earnings in the history of the bank. Since the war the distribution to the shareholders has been substantially increased while total of surplus and undivided profits has been doubled. Last year, a regular dividend of \$18 and extra dividend of \$2 were paid. After payment of dividends, \$3,856,776 was available for undivided profits account.

Charles Hamilton Sabin, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, was born in Williamstown, Mass., on August 24, 1868. He attended Greylock Institute at South Williamstown, Mass., and was graduated there in 1885. His business career is summarized as follows:

Two years later he entered the employ of Henry Russell, a flour merchant of Albany, and remained there for two years. In 1889 he began his career as a banker with the National Commercial Bank of Albany and two years later became Cashier of the Albany City National Bank, and in 1902 Vice-President and General Manager of the National Commercial Bank, with which the City National had been consolidated. In 1907 Mr. Sabin came to New York as President of the National Copper Bank of New York, and three years later, when the National Copper Bank and the Mechanics National Bank were merged as the Mechanics and Metals National Bank, he was elected Vice-President with powers equal to those of the President. In July 1910 Mr. Sabin was elected Vice-President of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York and in January 1915 became President of the company, and in October 1921 was elected Chairman of the Board.

He is a director of many corporations, including the following: Commercial Cable Company, Cuba Cane Sugar Corporation, Discount Corporation of New York, Fifth Avenue Coach Company, First National Bank of Southampton, Guaranty Company of New York, Guaranty Safe Deposit Company, Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Inspiration Consolidated Cop-

per Company, Intercontinental Rubber Company, International Mercantile Marine Company, The Mackay Companies, Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, Montana Power Company, National Surety Company, New Orleans, Texas and Mexico Railway Company, New York Railways Company, Omnibus Corporation, Owens Bottle Company, Postal Telegraph Company, Shell Union Oil Corporation, Texas and Pacific Railway Company and Vanadium Corporation of America.

In recognition of his services during the war, Mr. Sabin was appointed a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor by the French Government, and Officer of the Order of Leopold II and Cross of the Commander of the Order of the Crown by Belgium.

William C. Potter, President of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, was educated as a mining engineer and for 15 years was active in mining and metallurgical operations and their administration, both in this country and in Mexico. His activities are indicated as follows:

He was born in Chicago on Oct. 16 1874, and graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1897 with a degree of Bachelor of Science in Mining Engineering. From that time on he followed his profession of mine operator in New Mexico, Colorado, and Montana until he became General Manager of the Guggenheim Exploration Company in Mexico and later general manager of the American Smelting & Refining Company for Mexico and the Southwest. In 1911 he became President of the Intercontinental Rubber Company, and on July 8 1912 was elected a Vice-President of the Guaranty Trust Company and continued there until March 15 1916, when he resigned to become a member of the firm of Guggenheim Brothers. He continued, however, to be a Director of the Guaranty Trust Company and member of its Executive Committee.

In 1918 Mr. Potter was called to Washington and was appointed Chief of the Equipment Division of the Aviation Corps of the U. S. Army. For his services he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal and later was decorated by the Italian Government as a Commander of the Order of the Crown.

Mr. Potter became Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York on Jan. 5 1921, to succeed Alexander J. Hemphill, whose death occurred on Dec. 29 1920. He was elected President of the trust company on Oct. 5 1921.

In addition to his connection with the Guaranty Trust Company, he is Chairman of the Board of the Intercontinental Rubber Company; Director, Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, Electric Bond & Share Company, and other corporations. He is a member of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, and of a number of New York clubs.

James S. Alexander, Chairman of the Board of the National Bank of Commerce in New York, was born at Tarrytown, N. Y., Feb. 21 1865, and educated at the public schools. His rise to his present position, and his other affiliations, are summarized as follows:

Clerk, Chief Clerk, Assistant Cashier, National Bank of Commerce in New York, New York City, 1885-1907; Treasurer American Express Company, 1907-08; returned to National Bank of Commerce in New York as Vice-President, 1908; President, 1911-23; Chairman of the Board since May 31 1923.

Chairman of the Board, French American Banking Corporation; Director, American Agricultural Chemical Co.; American Express Co.; American Railway Express Co.; American Telephone & Telegraph Co.; Campbell Soup Co.; Pacific Oil Co.; Prudential Insurance Co. of America; Southern Pacific Co.; United States Rubber Co.; United States Rubber Plantations, Inc.; Class A Director, Federal Reserve Bank of New York, 1920-22; member Federal Advisory Council of the Federal Reserve Board; Trustee, Bank for Savings in City of New York.

Member, New York Clearing House Committee, 1913-16, 1919-21 (Chairman of Committee on Credit and Finance); President of the New York Clearing House, 1923, 1924; Chairman, Executive Committee, National Committee on European Finance; member, New York Liberty Loan Committee from its organization, and of its sub-committee on money rates; member, Advisory Committee, American Section, International Chamber of Commerce; member, Committee on Finance and Currency of Chamber of Commerce of State of New York.

Chevalier, Legion of Honor (France); Chevalier, Crown of Italy; Knight Commander, Order of Leopold II (Belgium).

Several references to the reports which had been current regarding the plans for the consolidation of the Guaranty Trust and the National Bank of Commerce have appeared in these columns—one in our issue of Feb. 23, page 1176.

Taking cognizance of the rumors of bank consolidations which have been rife following the announcement of the merger plans of the Guaranty Trust Co. and the National Bank of Commerce in New York, the "Sun" of last night (March 1) said:

The air is full of bank merger rumors. Some of them are far indeed of any possible fulfillment, and consequently other rumors which ordinarily would be given little credence find ready believers. Such staid old institutions as the First National are not spared, and talk of "gigantic" mergers to include everything under First National and Morgan influence rolls glibly off Wall Street tongues. Unless national banks are willing to give up their charters or discontinue a large part of the business of the trust companies, they cannot very well merge with trust company banks. Such banks as First National and National City, one would think, would not consider for a moment the surrender of their names; consequently the acquisition of large trust companies by them would mean the abandonment of much of the business of the acquired concern. In the case of Guaranty and Bank of Commerce, the national charter of the latter will be given up.

Soaring prices of bank stocks have also been incidents of the week, the First National Bank having been one of those experiencing a huge advance, the "Evening World" last night (March 1) noting this as follows:

First National Bank stock, which sold yesterday at \$6,500 bid, \$7,000 asked, its highest price, jumped to-day to a sale at \$7,100, up \$600 from Thursday's highest. George F. Baker is Chairman of First National and it is generally understood that he holds 20,000 shares of the stock. On that basis he yesterday added \$13,000,000 to his fortune and to-day had \$12,000,000 more to put on top of that sum

The quotation to-day for the stock makes the rise in two days \$1,550 per share, an increase that caused wide comment in Wall Street. Various rumors ascribed the demand for and rise in the stock to merger plans, to stock split-up or to extra dividends coming.

The Morgan group was thought to be in the negotiations. Dividends on the stock are now 100% a year. Capital changes were also believed to be imminent as the institution has a small capital in comparison with many leading Wall Street banks, only \$10,000,000.

On Dec 31 1928 its surplus and undivided profits were \$92,684,000 and deposits were \$450,360,800. The bank also has a highly profitable securities subsidiary, earnings figures of which do not often appear in print.

Chairman Baker will be eighty-nine years old this month. He was an intimate friend of the elder J. P. Morgan.

Some of the other marked gains of the week are indicated in the following from the "Herald Tribune" of Feb. 27:

In the face of official denials from the banks concerned that any mergers are being contemplated, stocks of the leading banking institutions continued to soar in trading on the over-the-counter market yesterday.

Among the big gainers were: First National, with a 100 point rise; Seaboard, with a 70 point gain; Brooklyn Trust, up 40 points; National Park, up 35, and Commerce, Manhattan and Nassau National, all up 20 points. On the New York Stock Exchange shares in the Equitable Trust Co. added 28 points to a gain of 78 the day before.

Since Tuesday of last week, or in the space of four trading days, a large number of bank stocks have scored gains of over 100 points, and one, the National Bank of Commerce, has added \$230 to the value of each share.

Fortune for Investors.

During this brief period fortunes have been made for traders and investors in bank stocks who have been shrewd enough to pick institutions which current rumor has involved in forthcoming mergers. A few of the leading bank stocks, with yesterday's final bid price and the gains scored during the last four trading days, following:

Bank—	Yesterday's Bid	Gain
Commerce	1175	230
Bankers Trust	1340	145
First National	5550	125
Brooklyn Trust	1150	110
Seaboard	940	115
Manufacturers Trust	377	115
Equitable	632	116
Chase	1015	98
National Park	950	65
National City, new	380	43
Guaranty Trust	1010	20

James Heckscher, Vice-President in charge of the foreign office of the Irving Trust Co. of New York, sailed on the Aquitania on Mar. 1 on a two months' business trip to Europe. During his absence he will visit England, Switzerland, France, Germany and Poland.

Walter E. Frew, President of the Corn Exchange Bank of New York, sailed for Europe on the Aquitania last night. He expects to return early next month.

The Bankus Corporation, the securities subsidiary of the Bank of United States of this city, on Feb. 21 purchased the capital stock of the Colonial Bank, also of this city. Negotiations are now under way whereby the Colonial Bank will be merged into the Bank of United States. At a meeting following the transfer of the stock of the Colonial Bank to the Bankus Corporation, Bernard K. Marcus was elected President of the Colonial and C. Stanley Mitchell was elected Chairman of the Board, succeeding Alexander Walker, who is retiring. Alexander C. Walker, formerly President, and George S. Carr were elected Vice-Presidents and after the consummation of the merger will continue in that capacity with the Bank of United States. The following were elected directors of the Colonial Bank: Robert Adamson, George S. Carr, Frederick G. Hobbs, John F. Gilchrist, Arthur W. Little, B. K. Marcus, C. Stanley Mitchell, Henry W. Pollock, Saul Singer, George C. Van Tuyl, Alexander S. White and Alexander C. Walker. The merger of the Colonial Bank into the Bank of the United States will become effective about April 1.

The Interstate Trust Co. of New York on Mar. 1 opened its eighth branch banking office, located at Madison Ave. and 96th St., under the management of Charles Windish, previously connected with Interstate's Hamilton Branch, on 42d St. This new branch will give the trust company nine banking offices in Greater New York. The Interstate Trust Co. within the next few months will take over its new banking quarters on Wall Street formerly occupied by the Equitable Trust Co. and now the temporary quarters of Brown Brothers & Co. Interstate Trust Co. resources now aggregate \$65,000,000, a large total for an institution in business for but two and a half years.

At the annual meeting of the International Germanic Trust Co. this week Frederick E. Hasler was elected a member of the board of directors and of the executive committee. Harold C. Bishop, Vice-President of the International Germanic Co., Ltd., was elected a director of the trust company. The board of directors announced the

following elections: Ernest K. Satterlee as Vice-President and Trust Officer; C. C. Kelley, as Vice-President in charge of the Terminal Branch; Morton Waddell as Vice-President in charge of the Madison Ave. Branch. The following appointments were approved by the board of directors: T. W. Knauth, Assistant Secretary to be in charge of the foreign department; A. C. Bising, Assistant Secretary at the Terminal Office; E. Stanley Homan, Assistant Treasurer at the Terminal Office; C. H. Gallagher, Assistant Vice-President at the Terminal Office, and J. Schers, Assistant Secretary at the Madison Ave. Office.

The Municipal Bank and Trust Company of New York received authorization on Feb. 26 from the State Banking Department to make 70 Wall Street its head office, instead of 1783 Pitkin Avenue, Brooklyn, the previous head office.

The Corn Exchange Bank of this city on Feb. 20 leased for 21 years to commence in 1933 the Broadway corner of the building at the northwest corner of 125th Street extending to St. Clair Place, where it will establish a permanent home for its Manhattanville branch now in temporary quarters at Broadway and 125th Street.

At the next meeting of the shareholders of the Banco di Roma, Rome, Italy, to be held in Rome on March 23, the Directors will submit a proposal to distribute to the shareholders a dividend of 6% for the past year 1928, adding lire 5,000,000 to the surplus fund, thus raising it to lire 50,000,000.

At a meeting of stockholders of Manufacturers Trust Company held on Feb. 21 the following directors were elected: Edgar W. Bassick, capitalist, Bridgeport, Conn.; Edwin J. Beinecke, Sperry & Hutchinson Company; Frederick Brown, real estate; Waddill Catchings, Goldman, Sachs & Co.; James H. Conroy, Executive Vice-President; Edward S. Evans, Evans Auto Loading Co., Detroit, Mich.; Charles Froeb, President, Lincoln Savings Bank; Samuel Keller Jacobs, capitalist; Nathan S. Jonas, President; Ralph Jonas; Arthur S. Kleeman, Vice-President; S. B. Kraus, retired; Daniel J. Leary, Morse Dry Dock and Repair Company; Maurice W. Newton, Hallgarten & Company; Harold C. Richard, Chairman, Finance Committee; Walter E. Sachs, Goldman, Sachs & Company; Arthur S. Somers, Fred L. Lavanburg Company; Henry C. Von Elm, Chairman, Executive Committee; Sidney J. Weinberg, Goldman, Sachs & Company; and August Zinsser, President, Central Savings Bank.

On Feb. 19 the Comptroller of the Currency issued a charter to the Cohasset National Bank, Cohasset, Mass., with capital of \$50,000. Hugh Bancroft is President of the new institution and Ralph C. Eichler, Cashier.

A new financial institution has been organized in Hartford, Conn., under the title of the South End Trust Co. The new bank is to be capitalized at \$100,000, consisting of 2,000 shares of the par value of \$50 a share. The organizers are as follows: James H. Naylor, Peter R. Martin, Edward Dugan, Fred N. Tilton, Patrick McGovern, John M. Kinsella, J. Henry McManus, Wilfred H. Dresser, Michael A. Connor (all of Hartford), and Charles H. Abbott, of West Hartford.

The directors of the Keyport Banking Company, Keyport, N. J., at their meeting on Feb. 19, elected F. P. Armstrong President of the bank to succeed the late John W. Keough, whose death was noted in these columns Feb. 23, page 1178. Mr. Armstrong has been a director of the bank since 1916 and has occupied all the positions leading up to his present office, having been employed in the bank for over 25 years. J. H. Hendrickson has been elected Vice-President and made a director; John S. Matthews, Jr., is the new Cashier, and L. E. Cokelet has been appointed Assistant Cashier.

At a special meeting on April 22 stockholders of the Liberty Title & Trust Co. of Philadelphia will take action on a proposal to increase the capital stock of the institution from \$700,000 to \$1,000,000, according to the Philadelphia "Ledger" of Feb. 25.

A report of the condition of the Mountain City Trust Co. of Altoona, Pa., at the close of business Dec. 31 1928 shows combined capital and surplus of \$437,000; deposits of \$2,340,791, and total resources of \$2,827,361. V. A. Oswald, formerly a Vice-President of the company, was recently pro-

moted to the Presidency, succeeding J. E. Smith, whose death occurred on Dec. 13, while J. R. Harkness and W. A. Leckie were added to the roster, the former as Assistant Treasurer and Trust Officer, and the latter as Comptroller. The personnel of the institution is now as follows: V. A. Oswald, President; C. G. Mattas, Vice-President; L. M. Moses, Secretary-Treasurer; J. L. Tate, Assistant Secretary-Treasurer; J. R. Harkness, Assistant Treasurer and Trust Officer, and W. A. Leckie, Comptroller.

J. C. Taliaferro, Jr., was elected a director of the Calvert Bank of Baltimore on Feb. 19 to fill a vacancy caused by the death of his father, J. C. Taliaferro. A vacancy on the board of the Century Trust Co. of Baltimore caused by Mr. Taliaferro's death was filled on the same day by the election of Charles C. Duke, President of the Provident Savings Bank of Baltimore.

Effective Feb. 18 the Wernersville National Bank, Wernersville, Pa., changed its name to the Wernersville National Bank & Trust Co.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Commercial Trust Co. and the Mercantile Trust Co., both of Jersey City, N. J., has been called for Mar. 19 to ratify a proposal to consolidate the institutions under the title of the Commercial Trust Co. The merger, if approved by the stockholders, will become effective Apr. 1.

That the Kenton Savings Bank & Trust Co., Kenton, Ohio, which was closed by the State Banking Department on Nov. 6 1928, after it had suffered a "run," had been re-organized and would reopen for business on Feb. 28, was reported in a press dispatch from that place on Feb. 25, appearing in the Toledo "Blade" of the following day. The new institution is capitalized at \$150,000 with surplus of \$15,000. Its officers are: Addison C. Johnson, President; W. R. Bixler, Vice-President; H. H. Shanks, Cashier, and F. C. Haudenschild, Assistant Cashier. The closing of the Kenton Savings Bank & Trust Co. was noted in the "Chronicle" of Nov. 28 last, page 2912.

The Midland Bank & Midland Corporation of Cleveland—recently organized by a group of Cleveland capitalists headed by C. L. Bradley, President of the Cleveland Union Terminals Co.—opened their doors for business yesterday (Mar. 1) with a total capital and surplus of \$9,000,000. The full roster of the bank is as follows:

John Sherwin, Jr., President; E. E. Barker, Vice-President; J. B. Root, Vice-President & Cashier; A. F. Reed, Vice-President; Willard W. Wilson, Trust Officer; C. S. Sprung, Auditor; Thomas E. Hann, Assistant Trust Officer; C. C. Sigmier, Assistant Cashier; E. H. Dickerson, Assistant Cashier; A. J. Stiver, Assistant Cashier; Robert Bandlow, Assistant Cashier; F. I. Robertson, Assistant Cashier & Manager, Credit Dept.

With reference to the banking situation in Wells County, Ind., where several State banks closed two weeks ago, a press dispatch from Bluffton on Feb. 21 to the Indianapolis "News" reported that a new bank would probably be started in Bluffton. It appears at a meeting composed of local bankers and business men and bankers from Ft. Wayne, Ind., held in Bluffton on the night of Feb. 20, plans were formulated for raising \$150,000 to finance a new institution. It is proposed to start a new State bank with capital of \$100,000 and surplus of \$50,000. The price of the shares will be \$150 each. Half of the shares will be subscribed for by local men and half by Ft. Wayne men. We quote in part from the dispatch as follows:

The new bank proposes to take over from both the Wells County Bank and Union Savings and Trust Company such percentage of the deposits as are guaranteed by first class collateral. As the Union Savings and Trust Company is believed to be solvent, it is expected nearly the full amount of this bank's deposits will be taken over. The percentage of deposits to be taken from the Wells County Bank will depend on the condition of the bank, which will be learned this week when State examiners complete their audit.

Later advices from Bluffton (Feb. 26) to the same paper stated that the new institution will be known as the Commercial Bank and will open for business March 4. Charles M. Neizer and Fred Pothoff (both of Ft. Wayne), will be President and Cashier, respectively, of the new bank. This dispatch furthermore said:

Directors of the new bank have signed a contract to take over the Union Savings and Trust Company, a solvent institution and thus make available at once to all creditors of that institution their full claims. The new bank also may take over some of the assets of the Wells County Bank, but that plan is being held up pending an audit of the Wells bank books.

In furtherance of the plans to merge the Continental National Bank & Trust Co. of Chicago and the Illinois

Merchants Trust Co. of that city, under the title of the Continental Illinois Bank & Trust Co., formal ratification of the consolidated agreement between the two institutions was voted on Wednesday of this week (Feb. 27) by stockholders and trustees for the deposited stock of the two institutions, according to Chicago advices on that to the "Wall Street Journal," which went on to say:

The action was a legal formality to validate the agreement already entered into and was one of the many steps necessary before the actual physical merger of the two banks could be accomplished. This latter event is not expected until after the middle of March, at which time the new Continental-Illinois bank will open for business in the present quarters of the Illinois Merchants Trust Co. now undergoing extensive remodeling.

Our last reference to the approaching union of these banks appeared in the "Chronicle" of Sept. 15 last, page 1480.

The board of directors of the First National Bank of Chicago (the new organization formed by the consolidation of the First National Bank, including its affiliated institution, the First Trust & Savings Bank, and the Union Trust Co.) at the regular meeting held Feb. 26, voted to submit to the stockholders at a meeting to be held April 8 1929 a proposal to increase the capital stock of the bank from \$24,000,000 to \$25,000,000, by offering to each stockholder a right to subscribe for one additional share of stock for every 24 shares of stock standing in his name. The subscription price is to be \$600 for each additional share, and the total subscription, \$6,000,000, of which \$1,000,000 goes to increase the capital of the First National and \$5,000,000 to increase the capital and surplus of the First-Chicago Corp. The transfer books of the bank are to be closed at the close of business on Tuesday, March 26 1929 in anticipation of the stockholders' meeting, and the subscription rights expire at noon on Saturday, May 25.

The First National Bank and the American Exchange National Bank, two of the oldest and largest banks in Duluth, Minn., are being merged into an institution with resources of \$40,000,000, according to Chicago advices yesterday (March 1). The combined institution will be known as the First & American National Bank and will have a capital structure consisting of \$3,000,000 of capital stock, divided into 120,000 shares of \$25 par value, \$2,000,000 surplus and \$1,000,000 undivided profits. It will be headed by David Williams, Chairman; Isaac S. Moore, President, and Philip L. Ray, Executive Vice-President. Special meetings of the respective stockholders will be called shortly to vote upon the plan, which has already received the approval of the Comptroller of the Currency. The merger will probably become effective about April 15.

Application has been made to the Comptroller of the Currency for permission to organize a new bank in Milwaukee, Wis., under the title of the Metropolitan National Bank, with capital of \$200,000.

The Comptroller of the Currency on Feb. 21 approved an application to organize the First National Bank of Moorhead, Minn., with capital of \$100,000.

The following details pertaining to the approaching consolidation of the Mercantile Trust Co. of St. Louis and the National Bank of Commerce in St. Louis (indicated in our issue of Jan. 17, page 358) were received yesterday (March 1) from the latter institution:

The Mercantile-Commerce Bank & Trust Co. is the name chosen for the new depository created by the merger of the Mercantile Trust Co. and The National Bank of Commerce in St. Louis, it is announced. George W. Wilson, now President of the Mercantile, will be Chairman of the board, and John G. Lonsdale, now President of the Bank of Commerce, will be President of the Mercantile-Commerce.

These facts are set forth in communications mailed to stockholders of the two depositories, whose combined resources are in excess of \$160,000,000. The stockholders are requested in the letters to send in their stock certificates for exchange within the next 15 days, so that the consolidation may be completed as early as possible.

As previously announced, the new company is to occupy the present Mercantile quarters at Eighth and Locust Streets.

The capital structure will consist of \$10,000,000 capital stock, \$5,000,000 surplus and \$2,500,000 undivided profits, a total of \$17,500,000. The Mercantile Trust Co. will contribute \$7,687,500 of this capital and the Bank of Commerce \$9,812,500.

The stock of the new bank, 100,000 shares, will be divided equally between stockholders of the two merging banks. Commerce stockholders will receive one-half share of new stock for each share of Commerce stock, and Mercantile stockholders will receive one and two-thirds shares of new stock for every share of Mercantile. No fractional shares will be issued, but the purchase and sale of fractions of shares will be facilitated.

Remaining assets of each merging bank will be held by liquidating companies. The Mercantile liquidating company will hold assets of approximately \$4,290,000, or about \$143 a share, and the Commerce liquidating company, assets of approximately \$5,500,000, or \$55 a share. These assets will be distributed to stockholders of the old banks from time to time as they are turned into cash. The corporate existence of the Bank of Commerce will be maintained with a nominal capital in order to administer existing trusts.

The St. Louis "Globe-Democrat" of Feb. 26 stated that in an effort to decrease as much as possible the loss to depositors of the Troy State Bank, Troy, Ill., which was closed on Feb. 8 by order of the Illinois State Auditing Department, about 100 of the 700 depositors of the institution met on Feb. 25 at Troy to discuss ways whereby the expense of liquidating the bank might be lessened. J. Irwin Hindmarch, an attorney, and son of James F. Hindmarch, a Collinsville druggist, who presided at the meeting, agreed to accept the work of liquidation for \$3,000. Continuing, the St. Louis paper said:

Last week it was estimated the loss to depositors would be approximately 45%, but James Hindmarch yesterday expressed a hope the loss would not exceed 10% if the cost of liquidation is decreased.

Under the Illinois law, as Hindmarch explained it, the temporary receiver is allowed 5% of the money he handles and a similar amount is allowed the permanent receiver. In addition to that expense, an attorney is allowed so much for legal services, the amount to be later determined by court order.

According to Hindmarch, the Troy Coal Company owes the bank \$112,000. Hindmarch said he had been informed the bank accepted accommodation notes from the coal company for payroll advances. The mine, the principal industry of Troy, employs about 200 men and has a monthly payroll of about \$10,000.

Oscar Nelson, State Auditor of Public Accounts, will probably file for the appointment of a receiver within a few days and it is thought, in view of Irwin Hindmarch's agreement, he will recommend his appointment.

President of the bank is Arthur Seligman of 901 Audubon Place, St. Louis, who last week announced plans were being worked out whereby it was hoped depositors would be paid in full. At the time the bank was closed he laid the institution's failure to frozen assets.

According to a previous issue of the same paper (Feb. 24) the closed bank was organized in May 1919 with a capital of \$25,000. At the time of the closing its deposits were approximately \$263,000.

That S. L. Cantley, State Finance Commissioner, announced on Feb. 19 the closing on that day by its directors of the Maysville Bank of Maysville, Mo., because of the inability of the institution to meet its obligations, was reported in advices by the Associated Press from Jefferson City on Feb. 19, appearing in the St. Louis "Globe-Democrat" of Feb. 20. The dispatch said in part:

Bank examiners found a shortage of \$3,665.14 in the bank's ledger accounts. Officers of the bank promised to make the shortage good, Cantley said. The finance commissioner said he asked the Board of Directors to certify to him the replacement of the shortage, and received in reply a telegram stating the bank was closed. W. H. Sharp is President and Albert Sharp Cashier.

The last financial statement of the bank showed the following: Assets, \$103,603.48; deposits, \$78,790; capital stocks, \$20,000; surplus, \$4,500; loans, \$70,000.

The appointment of O. W. Jackson as a Vice-President of the Guardian Trust Co. of Houston, Texas, was announced by officials of the institution on Feb. 21, according to the Houston "Post" of the following day. Mr. Jackson, it was stated, would assume his new duties on or about March 1 and would be elected a director of the company at the next meeting of the Board of Directors. For twenty years Mr. Jackson has been connected with the First National Bank of Houston, and has been its Cashier for the past several years. He is well known in banking circles throughout the Southwest. Continuing, the "Post" said:

Mr. Jackson will devote most of his time to the commercial banking department of the company. On account of the increased business in this section, it was necessary for the bank to have a man well known in this line of work, officers declared. Too, it is the desire of the institution's management to allow C. M. Malone, active Vice-President, to devote more of his time to the development of the trust section and real estate business and the placing of real estate loans.

Effective Feb. 21, the First National Bank of Wellington, Texas, with capital of \$50,000, was placed in voluntary liquidation. The institution is succeeded by the First National Bank in Wellington.

A charter for the First National Bank in Electra, Electra, Texas, with capital of \$100,000, was issued by the Comptroller of the Currency on Feb. 21. J. A. Coker heads the new organization and G. D. Ezell is Cashier.

In order to reduce expenses and increase facilities, the Richmond County Savings Bank of Rockingham, N. C. has been absorbed by the Bank of Pee Dee of that place with which it was closely affiliated, according to a press dispatch from Rockingham on Feb. 22, printed in the Raleigh "News & Observer" of Feb. 23. The Bank of Pee Dee, which was organized in 1891, is one of the oldest banks in that section of the country. It is capitalized at \$100,000 with surplus of like amount and has deposits of approximately \$700,000. W. L. Parsons, ex-State Senator, and for years a leader in the industrial and commercial life of the community, is President. The acquired institution was organized in 1901 and had combined capital and surplus of \$27,000 and deposits, as of December 31 last, of \$118,000.

Replying to reports that plans were being made for the consolidation in the near future of the National Bank of Commerce of Los Angeles with the Pacific National Bank of that city, Erle M. Leaf, President of the former institution, on Feb. 14 issued the following statement (as published in the Los Angeles "Times" of Feb. 15):

"Upon my return from New York recently, I found that rumors were in circulation to the effect that plans for the consolidation of this bank with the Pacific National Bank were nearing completion, and that the merger of the two institutions would in all probability be effective in the near future.

"Prior to my departure for New York, I had tentatively discussed a consolidation of this character with officials of the Pacific National Bank, but the discussions were of a most preliminary and informal nature, and were wholly inconclusive. No definite plan was brought forward at that time, and no plan has as yet been suggested which I would feel justified in submitting to the board of directors of this bank.

"At the present time there is no definite proposal before this bank for a consolidation with the Pacific National Bank, or with any other banking institution, and it seems to me to be very unlikely that any plan will be presented that will meet with the approval of our directors."

On February 11 the Security Trust & Savings Bank of Los Angeles (which on April 1 next will consolidate with the Los Angeles First National Trust & Savings Bank) celebrated the 40th anniversary of its founding. A news item in the matter received this week from the institution is in part:

Coming on the eve of Security's participation in a giant consolidation with the Los Angeles First National Bank, this fortieth anniversary has a double significance. When the consolidation is completed on April 1st, the eighth largest bank in the United States will come into existence, with resources of more than \$600,000,000 and a capital structure of \$59,000,000. Guiding the destinies of the consolidated bank will be J. F. Sartori, holding office as president and as chairman of the executive committee.

The story of the Security Trust & Savings Bank of Los Angeles is part and parcel of the life of Joseph F. Sartori, co-founder and President. Through his vision, initiative and energy, it came into existence as the Security Trust & Savings Bank in a little store-room on Main Street on Feb. 11th, 1889, in the days when horse-cars filled Los Angeles' transportation needs.

Mr. Sartori was born in Cedar Falls, Iowa, on Dec. 25 1858. Young Sartori received his early education in the grade schools of Cedar Rapids and then entered Cornell College at Mt. Vernon, Iowa, in 1874. In 1876 he went to Germany for one year to attend the University of Freiburg, situated in his father's native town. He returned to Cornell in 1887, graduated in 1879 and then entered the University of Michigan Law School where he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1881.

He began his career as an attorney in the law offices of Leslie N. Shaw, former Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, who was then practicing in Dennison, Iowa. Years later when Shaw assumed the guidance of the government's finances he invited the young banker, by that time already established in Los Angeles, to accept the post of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, an honor which was declined. From 1882 to 1887 Mr. Sartori practiced law in Le Mars, Iowa, in partnership with I. S. Struble, a well known attorney and member of the United States House of Representatives.

In 1887 he moved to Monrovia, California, where he was active in subdividing land and established the First National Bank of Monrovia. He served as Cashier of that institution from the time of its founding until 1889 and from that date was vice-president of this bank until it was merged with the Security Trust & Savings Bank in 1924.

Moving to Los Angeles in 1889, he organized the Security Savings Bank, which has since become the Security Trust & Savings Bank. He was cashier of this institution until 1894. In 1895 he became President and a member of the board of directors. He has been the head of this institution ever since. The initial capital of the bank was only \$29,000, but the small group of men who organized the institution brought to the infant enterprise qualities more potent than capital. They had vision and faith in Southern California.

To-day the Security Trust & Savings Bank stands as striking evidence of the soundness of the principles upon which it was founded. It is to-day the largest bank west of Chicago operating in a single metropolitan district. It has more than 330,000 depositors, equal approximately to one out of every four residents of the district in and about Los Angeles in which it is established.

The officers of the Security Bank believed from the beginning that the secret of the bank's growth would lie in the development of the community. Therefore, as time has recorded the years, officers and directors of the bank have been identified with every major forward movement of the Southland. They have seen it become one of the most prosperous and progressive sections of America.

Four other men within the Security organization share with their chief congratulations upon the completion of a span of almost forty years association with him. They are Maurice Hellman, Vice-President and Chairman of the Board; Willis D. Longyear, Vice-President; Tracy Q. Hall, Vice-President and Treasurer; all of the head office, and John H. Bartle, Vice-President and manager of the Monrovia Branches.

It is significant that in connection with its fortieth anniversary the Security Bank should publish for free distribution to the public a 200-page history of Los Angeles. Bearing the colorful title of "La Reina-Los Angeles in Three Centuries," this splendid volume with more than 300 illustrations constitutes a real contribution to the history of Southern California. It was written by Lawrence L. Hill, publicity manager of the bank.

These appointments were announced February 19 by the Los Angeles-First National Trust & Savings Bank, Los Angeles following a meeting of the Board of Directors:

C. N. Rosenthal, Head Office, as an Assistant Vice-President. G. W. Heisig as Manager, Second & Fremont Branch; C. O. Bond as Manager, University Branch; H. M. Brown as Assistant Manager, Tenth & Broadway Branch; F. W. Heydenreich as Assistant Manager, Avalon & Vernon Branch. The following were authorized to sign for manager: G. C. Helming, Second & Spring Branch; R. S. Darby, San Pedro Branch, and H. B. Clarke and L. W. Pingree, Santa Barbara Branch.

Supplementing our item of Feb. 23 (page 1179) with reference to the sale of the Brotherhood National Bank of San Francisco to the Calitalo Investment Corporation (a

bank holding company), the latter on Feb. 20 formally announced the purchase of the majority of the bank's stock. The program of the investment company provides for the necessary procedure to change the bank's name to the City National Bank of San Francisco. Its capital will be increased from \$500,000 (consisting of 5,000 shares of the par value of \$100 a share) to \$1,000,000, divided into 40,000 shares of the par value of \$25 a share. Present stockholders will receive four new shares for each one now held. Remaining shares will be offered to the stockholders of the bank and the holding company in the form of "rights." According to the San Francisco "Chronicle" of Feb. 20, the directors of the Brotherhood National Bank on Feb. 19 authorized a special meeting of the stockholders to vote on the proposed change in the bank's title and the doubling of its capitalization. The date of this special meeting, it was stated, would be decided upon at the annual meeting of the stockholders on Feb. 23. The paper referred to furthermore said:

Frederic Vincent and Company, fiscal agents for Calitalo, stated Tuesday (Feb. 19) that the necessary procedure, including ratification, would consume about thirty days, and that the issuance of rights would then follow. The same company was also authority for a statement to the effect that Calitalo offices would shortly be opened in Seattle, Tacoma and Portland, significance of which lies in the reports some time ago that the Northwest banks of the Brotherhood chain were under option to Calitalo.

The First National Bank of Santa Rosa, Cal. (capitalized at \$100,000), was placed in voluntary liquidation on Feb. 21. The institution has been absorbed by the Bank of America of California, head office Los Angeles.

The McMinnville National Bank, McMinnville, Ore. (capital \$75,000), and the United States National Bank (capital \$50,000), were merged on Feb. 18 under the title of the United States National Bank of McMinnville, with capital of \$125,000.

On Feb. 23 three Seattle banks, the National Bank of Commerce (capital \$1,000,000), the Marine National Bank (capital \$300,000), and the National City Bank (capital \$500,000), all of which are owned by the Marine Bancorporation, were consolidated under the title of the National Bank of Commerce of Seattle, with capital of \$2,500,000.

Daniel Kelleher, Chairman of the Board of the Seattle National Bank, Seattle, Wash., and one of the prominent bankers of the Pacific Northwest, died suddenly of heart disease on Feb. 20. Mr. Kelleher was born at Middleboro, Mass., on Feb. 5 1864, and was graduated from Harvard University in 1885. After studying law in Syracuse, N. Y., he began the practice of his profession in Seattle in 1890. In 1910 he gave up his law practice and devoted himself to banking. At the time of his death in addition to being Chairman of the Board of the Seattle National Bank he was also President of the Bank for Savings in Seattle. During the World War the deceased banker served as State Director of War Savings for Washington and Alaska.

Sir Vincent Meredith, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bank of Montreal and one of the Dominion's most prominent bankers, died in Montreal on February 24 after a prolonged illness. The deceased banker, who was President of the Bank of Montreal for fourteen years, from 1913 to 1927, was born at London, Ont., on Feb. 28 1850 and received his education at Hellmuth College. In 1867, at the age of seventeen, Sir Vincent began his banking career as a clerk in the Hamilton, Ont. branch of the Bank of Montreal. He advanced rapidly to the post of Assistant Inspector at the head office in Montreal and held that title for ten years. He became Manager at Montreal in 1889 and Assistant General Manager in 1903. In 1910 he was elected a director; in December 1911, General Manager; in 1912 Vice-President; in 1913 President, and finally in 1927 Chairman of the Board of Directors, the office he held at his death. On the occasion of the departure from Canada of the Duke of Connaught in 1916 Sir Vincent was created a baronet. Among his many varied business interests, aside from the Bank of Montreal, Sir Vincent was President of the Royal Trust Co., Montreal, Chairman of the Canadian board of the Royal Exchange Assurance of London, England; a director of the Standard Life Assurance Company of Edinburgh, Scotland; a director of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. and the Canadian Pacific Express Co.; a director of Laurentide Co., Limited, Canada Power and Paper Corp. Guarantee Co. of North America, Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co. of Canada, Limited, and of the Dominion Textile Co., Limited. He was a member of the following clubs: Mount Royal, Forest and Stream, Rideau (Ottawa), York (Toronto), Marlborough (London), and Metropolitan (New York).



**NEW YORK  
BROOKLYN  
CHICAGO  
BOSTON**

**Trust Company Returns**

**PHILADELPHIA  
BALTIMORE  
AND  
ST. LOUIS**

We furnish below complete comparative statements of the condition of all the trust companies in New York, Brooklyn, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and St. Louis, and some of the companies in Chicago. This is in continuation of a practice begun twenty-seven years ago, the compilation having been enlarged twelve years ago by the addition of Baltimore's institutions, and in 1921 being further enlarged by the inclusion of the Chicago companies. The statements occupy altogether twenty pages.

The dates selected for comparison are December 31 1928, December 31 1927 and December 31 1926. In the case of the Boston, the Philadelphia, the Baltimore, the Chicago and the St. Louis companies, we have sought to get figures for these dates and have largely succeeded. As, however, returns for these dates are not required in all the States, a few of the companies have not found it convenient to compile statistics for December 31, but have furnished instead the latest complete figures available.

In the matter of the New York companies we take the returns under the call of condition nearest the close of the year. Formerly it was the practice of the State Banking Department to require the trust companies to render a statement of their condition, showing resources and liabilities for the last day of December, and also to furnish certain supplementary statistics for the twelve months of the calendar year. In December 1911 this practice was abandoned, and some years thereafter it became the custom to select Nov. 15 as the date. In 1928, however, the Superintendent again returned to the old practice and once more made the date Dec. 31. Beginning with 1911, too, the Banking Department has waived entirely the requirement as to the supplementary items of information. As these supplementary statistics, dealing with earnings, expenses, dividends, &c., constituted a most valuable feature of the annual returns and the record extended back a quarter of a century or more, we have not felt satisfied to let the record be broken. Accordingly we have made direct application to the companies in each instance and in not a few of the cases we have been successful in obtaining the supplementary statistics, though the number of companies supplying such data has been greatly reduced as compared with the original number.

**NEW YORK COMPANIES**

**\*Irving Trust Co.**

**Anglo-South American Trust Co. (New York).**

Resources—	Dec. 31 '28.	*Nov. 15 '27.	*Nov. 15 '26.
Specie	268,049	\$291,776	\$344,345
Other cur. author. by laws of U. S.	3,466,494	2,975,037	2,301,166
Cash items	228,953,321	124,528,133	39,140,821
Due from Fed. Res. Bank of N. Y.	70,283,342	60,693,459	48,674,266
Due from other banks, trust cos. and bankers	24,149,856	11,052,728	12,647,070
Stock and bond investments	83,390,739	90,205,663	67,247,128
Loans & disc'ts. by bonds & mtg. deed or other real estate collateral	5,068,090	2,140,501	5,780,320
Loans & disc'ts. sec. by other collat.	267,161,966	191,760,138	129,705,128
Loans discounted & bills purch. not secured by collateral	134,690,007	144,769,831	88,907,639
Own acceptances purchased	412,735	368,913	202,050
Overdrafts	288,643	162,463	55,271
Bonds and mortgages owned	12,579,240	9,868,934	7,420,270
Real estate	372,953	2,955,323	242,979
Customers' liability on acceptances	57,715,393	41,213,701	27,346,498
Other assets	6,337,571	3,649,963	2,882,123
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$895,138,399</b>	<b>\$686,636,593</b>	<b>432,897,074</b>
<b>Liabilities—</b>			
Capital stock	40,000,000	\$32,000,000	\$22,000,000
Surplus fund and undivided profits	54,083,962	31,014,783	19,949,436
Preferred deposits—			
Due N. Y. State savings banks	6,941,955	8,695,080	4,939,137
Due N. Y. State savings and loan associations, &c.	234,043	494,213	189,172
Due as executor, admin., guard., &c	3,152,252	3,908,535	2,524,020
Deposits by State of New York	277,927	642,246	503,600
Other depts. sec. by pledge of assets	1,680,903	4,675,226	1,643,547
Deposits otherwise preferred	196,730	160,128	60,031
Due depositors (not preferred)	588,400,462	447,405,887	275,853,437
Due to trust cos., banks & bankers	131,145,038	108,591,822	70,069,956
Acceptances	60,687,543	43,525,229	29,333,665
Other liabilities	8,337,584	5,523,444	5,831,073
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$895,138,399</b>	<b>\$686,636,593</b>	<b>432,897,074</b>
Amount of deposits on which interest is being paid	\$329,436,093	330,337,432	215,293,677

Resources—	Dec. 31 '28.	Nov. 15 '27.	Nov. 15 '26.
Specie	\$404,620	\$640,987	\$481,350
Other cur. author. by laws of U. S.	40,575	71,610	29,872
Cash items	38,346	—	8,302
Due from appr. res. depositaries	892,863	749,297	713,636
Due from other banks & trust co.'s	2,028,057	1,495,438	1,307,813
Stock and bond investments	3,448,618	3,045,710	2,629,777
Loans and discounts, sec. by bond and mortgage	—	3,394	50,000
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral	6,528,607	5,960,101	4,474,071
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral	680,653	1,269,454	1,024,076
Own acceptances purchased	188,874	571,082	341,688
Overdrafts	1,320	21,115	31
Customers' liability on acceptances	2,012,526	2,156,158	2,239,323
Other assets	909,953	747,930	725,216
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$17,175,012</b>	<b>\$16,732,276</b>	<b>\$14,025,148</b>
<b>Liabilities—</b>			
Capital	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
Surplus fund and undivided profits	790,566	645,221	646,358
Preferred deposits—			
Deposits by the State of New York	100,000	75,000	75,000
Due as executor, administr., &c.	53,696	4,884	10,293
Other dep. sec. by pledge of assets	140,685	—	—
Due depositors, not preferred	12,189,431	11,099,979	8,997,872
Due to trust companies, banks and bankers	143,896	81,948	—
Bills payable	111,204	108,725	113,856
Acceptances	2,255,426	2,411,233	2,435,528
Other liabilities	390,108	1,295,286	746,241
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$17,175,012</b>	<b>\$16,732,276</b>	<b>\$14,025,148</b>
Amount of deposits on which interest is paid	\$11,818,650	\$10,270,790	\$8,059,100

**American Trust Co. (New York).**  
 National Butchers & Drovers Bank merged into Irving Bank-Columbia Trust Co. and name changed to Irving Bank & Trust Co., effective Sept. 20 1926. Irving Bank & Trust Co. and American Exchange Pacific Bank merged under name of American Exchange Irving Trust Co. as of close of business Dec. 11 1927. Name since Feb. 1 1829, changed to Irving Trust Co.

**Banca Commerciale Italiana Trust Co. (New York)**

Resources—	Dec. 31 '28.	Nov. 15 '27.	Nov. 15 '26.
Stock and bond investments	\$10,052,407	\$6,783,775	\$4,776,217
Bonds and mortgages owned	3,747,025	4,234,600	11,275,530
Loans & disc'ts sec. by bond & mtg.	1,538,230	1,624,576	1,675,547
Loans & disc'ts sec. by other collateral	23,767,520	24,735,297	16,451,522
Loans, disc. & bills pur. not sec. by coll	14,385,534	12,217,220	9,248,688
Overdrafts	1,258	35,237	4,321
Due from Fed. Res. Bank, N. Y.	16,187,970	9,643,882	7,099,019
Due from other bks., tr. cos. & b'kers	1,701,430	980,499	1,007,615
Specie	66,786	49,506	35,956
Other cur. auth. by laws of U. S.	650,519	978,079	696,875
Cash items	1,046,993	393,091	96,472
Customers' liability on acceptances	1,869	15,645	498,152
Other assets	442,428	201,867	175,393
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$73,589,969</b>	<b>\$61,893,084</b>	<b>\$53,041,126</b>
<b>Liabilities—</b>			
Capital stock	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000
Surplus fund and undivided profits	4,603,187	3,858,818	3,415,409
Preferred deposits—			
Due New York State savings banks	1,560,120	1,671,565	1,854,861
Due N. Y. State sav. & loan assoc.	9,394	7,746	—
Due as executor, administrator, &c.	2,750,682	2,378,645	2,087,411
Deposits by State of New York	303,420	300,000	346,560
Deposits secured by pledge of assets	524,796	93,590	185,763
Deposits otherwise preferred	—	457,746	227,600
Due depositors (not preferred)	58,009,814	48,031,606	38,272,760
Due trust cos., banks and bankers	1,428,103	603,194	1,698,090
Acceptances	1,869	15,645	498,152
Other liabilities	398,583	482,375	454,430
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$73,589,969</b>	<b>\$61,893,084</b>	<b>\$53,041,126</b>
Amt. of dep. on which int. is paid	\$38,293,809	\$40,018,272	\$34,673,350

Resources—	Dec. 31 '28.	Nov. 15 '27.	Nov. 15 '26.
Specie	\$74,221	\$2,191	\$54
Other currency auth. by laws of U. S.	104,875	67,307	67,184
Due from approved res'v'e depositaries	3,061,979	338,201	67,138
Due from other banks and trust cos.	4,278,849	5,516,648	4,593,638
Stock and bond investments	7,014,819	5,614,502	2,320,551
Loans & disc'ts sec. by bond & mtg.	125,000	125,000	535,805
Loans & disc'ts sec. by other collateral	6,085,644	3,104,299	1,578,309
Loans, disc. & bills pur. not sec. by coll.	1,651,935	920,299	1,159,556
Real estate	1,205	417	159
Overdrafts	117,000	—	—
Customers' liability on acceptances	1,597,857	1,076,020	753,921
Other assets	268,250	120,574	10,449,506
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$24,344,834</b>	<b>\$16,885,458</b>	<b>\$21,526,813</b>
<b>Liabilities—</b>			
Capital	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$1,000,000
Surplus and undivided profits	2,110,882	1,847,809	766,934
Preferred deposits—			
Due N. Y. State Savings Banks	141,515	151,360	100,460
Due as executor, administrator, &c.	1,627,736	6,770	1,416
Deposits by State of New York	100,757	100,000	—
Dep. sec. by pledge of assets	254,914	—	—
Deposits otherwise preferred	226,500	—	—
Due depositors not preferred	15,744,807	11,034,878	8,222,950
Due to trust cos., banks & bankers	179,886	430,867	290,899
Acceptances	1,766,874	1,096,450	773,758
Other liabilities	190,963	217,324	10,370,396
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$24,344,834</b>	<b>\$16,885,458</b>	<b>\$21,526,813</b>
Amt. of dep. on which int. is being paid	\$15,191,026	\$10,807,145	\$8,277,329
<b>Supplementary—For Calendar Year—</b>			
Total int. & comm. rec'd during year	1928.	1927.	1926.
All other profits rec'd during year	\$948,912	\$823,319	\$524,017
Charged to profit and loss—			
On account of depreciation	—	—	45,161
Int. credited to depositors during year	—	70,189	—
Expenses during year, excluding taxes	420,774	405,214	405,214
Amt. of divs. declared on cap. stock	400,591	366,578	—
Amr. deposits on which int. is paid	200,000	125,000	—
Taxes paid during year	16,392,980	12,177,203	—
	110,457	56,247	—

Bankers Trust Co. (New York).

Table with 4 columns: Resources, Dec. 31 '28, Nov. 15 '27, Nov. 15 '26. Rows include Stock and bond investments, Real estate, Bonds and mortgages owned, etc.

Table with 4 columns: Liabilities, Dec. 31 '28, Nov. 15 '27, Nov. 15 '26. Rows include Capital stock, Surplus fund and undivided profits, Preferred deposits, etc.

Total \$773,268,866 \$554,942,933 \$451,598,156. Amt. deposits on which int. is paid \$50,256,741 \$91,002,404 \$25,376,413.

\*Bank of Athens Trust Co. (New York).

Table with 4 columns: Resources, Dec. 31 '28, Nov. 15 '27, Nov. 15 '26. Rows include Specie, Other currency auth. by laws of U. S., Cash items, etc.

Table with 4 columns: Liabilities, Dec. 31 '28, Nov. 15 '27, Nov. 15 '26. Rows include Capital, Surplus including undivided profits, Preferred deposits, etc.

Total \$5,804,106 \$4,094,089 \$2,258,913. Amount deposits on which int. is paid \$4,189,039 \$2,650,580 \$891,513.

\* Began business April 1 1926.

\*Bank of Europe Trust Co.

Table with 4 columns: Resources, Dec. 31 '28, Nov. 15 '27, Nov. 15 '26. Rows include Specie, Other currency auth. by laws of U. S., Cash items, etc.

Table with 4 columns: Liabilities, Dec. 31 '28, Nov. 15 '27, Nov. 15 '26. Rows include Capital, Surplus including undivided profits, Preferred deposits, etc.

Table with 4 columns: Supplementary—For Calendar Year, 1928, 1927. Rows include Total interest & commissions received during year, All other profits received during year, etc.

\* Formerly Bank of Europe; changed to a trust company as of Feb. 24 '26.

Bank of New York & Trust Co. (New York).

Table with 4 columns: Resources, Dec. 31 '28, Nov. 15 '27, Nov. 15 '26. Rows include Specie, Other currency auth. by laws of U. S., Cash items, etc.

Total \$198,413,372 \$140,728,702 \$130,237,883.

Bank of New York & Trust Co. (New York) Concluded.

Table with 4 columns: Liabilities, Dec. 31 '28, Nov. 15 '27, Nov. 15 '26. Rows include Capital, Surplus and undivided profits, Preferred deposits, etc.

Total \$198,413,372 \$140,728,702 \$130,237,883. Amt. of dep. on which int. is paid \$62,799,800 \$64,289,800 \$54,638,500.

\* Bank of Sicily Trust Co. (New York).

Table with 4 columns: Resources, Dec. 31 '28, Nov. 15 '27, Nov. 15 '26. Rows include Specie, Other curr. author. by laws of U. S., Cash items, etc.

Total \$17,116,811 \$14,968,842 \$6,822,493. Amt. of dep. on which int. is being pd. \$13,568,887 \$14,069,049 \$5,371,074.

\* Name changed from Banco de Sicilia Trust Co. as of Dec. 27 1928.

Bronx County Trust Co. (New York).

Table with 4 columns: Resources, Dec. 31 '28, Nov. 15 '27, Nov. 15 '26. Rows include Specie, Other curr. authorized by laws of U. S., Cash items, etc.

Total \$26,621,922 \$22,951,844 \$18,113,396. Amount of dep. on which int. is being pd. \$14,000,000 \$12,947,000 \$5,900,000.

Central Union Trust Co. (New York).

Table with 4 columns: Resources, Dec. 31 '28, Nov. 15 '27, Nov. 15 '26. Rows include Stock and bond investments, Real estate, Bonds and mortgages owned, etc.

Total \$402,084,541 \$367,665,391 \$313,011,576. Amt. deposits on which int. is paid \$267,606,510 \$266,377,610 \$235,579,154.

Table with 4 columns: Supplementary—For Calendar Years, 1928, 1927. Rows include Total int. & com'sions rec. during year, Int. credited to depositors during year, etc.

\*City Trust Co. (New York).

Table with 2 columns: Resources, Dec. 31 '28. Rows include Specie, Other currency authorized by laws of United States, Cash items, etc.

Total \$10,292,494.

\*City Trust Co. (New York) Concluded.

Table with 2 columns: Liabilities and Capital. Rows include Capital, Surplus and undivided profits, Preferred deposits, Deposits by State of New York, etc.

\* Began business Aug. 2 1928 being a merger of the Atlantic State Bank and Harlem Bank of Commerce. The institution since the above statement (Feb. 11 1929) has been taken over by the State Banking Department.

Corporation Trust Co. (New York).

Table with 3 columns: Resources, Liabilities, and Supplementary. Rows include Stock and bond investments, Real estate, Loans on bond & mtg., etc.

\*County Trust Co. (New York).

Table with 3 columns: Resources, Liabilities, and Supplementary. Rows include Specie, Other currency authorized by laws of U. S., Cash items, etc.

\* Began business Feb. 23 1926.

Empire Trust Co. (New York).

Table with 3 columns: Resources, Liabilities, and Supplementary. Rows include Stock and bond investments, Real estate, Bonds and mortgages owned, etc.

Equitable Trust Co. (New York).

Table with 3 columns: Resources, Liabilities, and Supplementary. Rows include Stock and bond investments, Real estate, Bonds and mortgages owned, etc.

Equitable Trust Co. (New York) Concluded.

Table with 2 columns: Liabilities and Capital. Rows include Capital stock, Surplus fund and undivided profits, Preferred deposits, etc.

Total... \$672,360,296 \$537,742,984 \$498,964,671

Farmers' Loan & Trust Co. (New York).

Table with 3 columns: Resources, Liabilities, and Supplementary. Rows include Stock and bond investments, Real estate, Loans on bond & mtg., etc.

\*Federation Bank & Trust Co. (New York).

Table with 3 columns: Resources, Liabilities, and Supplementary. Rows include Specie, Other curr. auth. by laws of U. S., Cash items, etc.

Total... \$20,710,589 \$20,212,924 \$18,530,901

\*Fidelity Trust Co. (New York).

Table with 3 columns: Resources, Liabilities, and Supplementary. Rows include Stock and bond investments, Bonds and mortgages owned, Loans on bond & mtg., etc.

\* Coal & Iron merged in Fidelity-International Trust Co. and name changed as above as of Feb. 27 1926.

Fulton Trust Co. (New York).

Financial statement for Fulton Trust Co. (New York) showing resources and liabilities for Dec. 31 '28, Nov. 15 '27, and Nov. 15 '26.

Guaranty Trust Co. (New York).

Financial statement for Guaranty Trust Co. (New York) showing resources and liabilities for Dec. 31 '28, Nov. 15 '27, and Nov. 15 '26.

International Acceptance Trust Co. (New York).

Financial statement for International Acceptance Trust Co. (New York) showing resources and liabilities for Dec. 31 '28, Nov. 15 '27, and Nov. 15 '26.

International Germanic Trust Co. (New York).

Financial statement for International Germanic Trust Co. (New York) showing resources and liabilities for Dec. 31 '28 and Nov. 15 '27.

\*Interstate Trust Co. (New York).

Financial statement for Interstate Trust Co. (New York) showing resources and liabilities for Dec. 31 '28, Nov. 15 '27, and Nov. 15 '26.

Continuation of Interstate Trust Co. (New York) financial statement for Dec. 31 '28, Nov. 15 '27, and Nov. 15 '26.

\* Began business Oct. 14 1926. On June 30 1927 acquired Bloomingdale Bros. and merged with Franklin National Bank. Also on Jan. 21 1928 acquired the Hamilton National Bank.

\*Lawyers' Trust Co. (New York).

Financial statement for Lawyers' Trust Co. (New York) showing resources and liabilities for Dec. 31 '28, Nov. 15 '27, and Nov. 15 '26.

Supplementary financial statement for Lawyers' Trust Co. (New York) for the calendar year 1928.

\* Business of the Lawyers' Title & Trust Co. divided into two corporations as of Feb. 28 1925, the title and mortgage business to be conducted by the Lawyers Title & Guaranty Co. and the banking and trust business by the Lawyers Trust Co. The above statement for Nov. 14 1925 is for the latter company; previous year for the two institutions.

Manufacturers' Trust Co. (New York).

Financial statement for Manufacturers' Trust Co. (New York) showing resources and liabilities for Dec. 31 '28, Nov. 15 '27, and Nov. 15 '26.

Supplementary financial statement for Manufacturers' Trust Co. (New York) for the calendar year 1928.

\* Includes Yorkville Bank since April 1 1925 and Fifth National Bank and Gotham National Bank since June 1 1925. Also since July 29 1927 includes Commonwealth Bank and Standard Bank. United Capitol Nat. Bank & Trust Co. merged into Manufacturers Trust Co. as of June 6 1928.

\*Murray Hill Trust Co. (New York).

Table with 4 columns: Resources, Dec. 31 '28, Nov. 15 '27, Nov. 15 '26. Rows include Specie, Cash items, Due from Federal Reserve Bank, Stock and bond investments, Loans and disc. secured by bond & mtg., etc.

\* Began business Sept. 7 1926.

New York Trust Co. (New York).

Table with 4 columns: Resources, Dec. 31 '28, Nov. 15 '27, Nov. 15 '26. Rows include Stock and bond investments, Real estate, Bonds and mortgages owned, Loans on bond & mtg., etc.

a As of Nov. 15 1927. b As of Nov. 15 1926.

\*Pacific Coast Trust Co. (New York).

Table with 4 columns: Resources, Dec. 31 '28, Nov. 15 '27. Rows include Specie, Other currency authorized by laws of United States, Cash items, Due from Federal Reserve Bank, etc.

\* Began business April 23 1927.

\*Plaza Trust Co. (New York).

Table with 4 columns: Resources, Dec. 31 1928. Rows include Specie, Other currency authorized by laws of United States, Cash items, Due from approved reserve depositories, etc.

\* Began business Dec. 5 1928.

\*State Bank & Trust Co. (New York).

Table with 4 columns: Resources, Dec. 31 '28. Rows include Specie, Other currency authorized by laws of United States, Cash items, Due from Federal Reserve Bank, etc.

\* Formerly State Bank; changed to a trust company as of Mar. 31 1928

\*Times Square Trust Co. (New York).

Table with 4 columns: Resources, Dec. 31 '28, Nov. 15 '27, Nov. 15 '26. Rows include Specie, Other curr. author. by laws of U. S., Cash items, Due from F. R. Bank of New York, etc.

Supplementary—For Calendar Year—

Table with 4 columns: Total Int. and commission rec. during year, All other profits received during year, Charged to profit and loss, etc.

\* Began business Oct. 16 1926.

Title Guarantee & Trust Co. (New York).

Table with 4 columns: Resources, Dec. 31 '28, Nov. 15 '27, Nov. 15 '26. Rows include Stock and bond investments, Real estate, Bonds and mortgages owned, Loans on bond & mtg., etc.

Supplementary—For Cal. Year—

Table with 4 columns: Total Int. & comm. rec'd during year, All other profits received during year, Charged to profit and loss, etc.

Trust Company of North America (New York).

Table with 4 columns: Resources, Dec. 31 '28, Nov. 15 '27, Nov. 15 '26. Rows include Specie, Other currency auth. by laws of U. S., Cash items, Due from approved res. depositaries, etc.

Table with 4 columns: Liabilities, Dec. 31 '28, Nov. 15 '27, Nov. 15 '26. Rows include Capital stock, Surplus fund & undivided profits, Pref. dep.—Due N. Y. State savs. bks., etc.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co. (New York).

Table with 4 columns: Resources, Dec. 31 '28, Nov. 15 '27, Nov. 15 '26. Rows include Stock and bond investments, Real estate, Bonds and mortgages owned, etc.

United States Mtge. & Trust Co. (New York) Concluded.

Table with 4 columns: Liabilities, Dec. 31 '28, Nov. 15 '27, Nov. 15 '26. Rows include Capital stock, Surplus fund and undivided profits, Preferred deposits—Due N. Y. State savings banks, etc.

United States Trust Co. (New York).

Table with 4 columns: Resources, Dec. 31 '28, Nov. 15 '27, Nov. 15 '26. Rows include Stock and bond investments, Real estate, Bonds and mortgages owned, etc.

Table with 4 columns: Liabilities, Dec. 31 '28, Nov. 15 '27, Nov. 15 '26. Rows include Capital stock, Surplus fund & undivided profits, Preferred deposits—Due N. Y. State savings banks, etc.

BROOKLYN COMPANIES

\*Brooklyn Trust Co. (Brooklyn).

Table with 4 columns: Resources, \*Dec. 31 '28, Nov. 15 '27, Nov. 15 '26. Rows include Stock and bond investments, Real estate, Bonds and mortgages owned, etc.

Midwood Trust Co. (Brooklyn).

Table with 4 columns: Resources, Dec. 31 '28, Nov. 15 '27, Nov. 15 '26. Rows include Stock and bond investments, Real estate, Bonds and mortgages owned, etc.

\*Municipal Bank & Trust Co. (Brooklyn).

Table with 4 columns: Resources, \*Dec. 31 '28, Nov. 15 '27, Nov. 15 '26. Rows include Specie, Other currency authorized by laws of United States, Cash items, etc.

Kings County Trust Co. (Brooklyn).

Table with 4 columns: Resources, Dec. 31 '28, Nov. 17 '27, Nov. 15 '26. Rows include Stock and bond investments, Real estate, Bonds and mortgages owned, etc.

BOSTON COMPANIES

American Trust Co. (Boston).

Financial statement for American Trust Co. (Boston) showing Resources (Railroad and other bonds, Time loans, etc.) and Liabilities (Capital stock, Surplus fund, etc.) for Dec. 31 '28, '27, and '26.

Bank of Commerce & Trust Co. (Boston).

Financial statement for Bank of Commerce & Trust Co. (Boston) showing Resources (United States bonds, Other stocks and bonds, etc.) and Liabilities (Capital stock, Surplus fund & undivided profits, etc.) for Dec. 31 '28, '27, and '26.

\*Beacon Trust Co. (Boston).

Financial statement for Beacon Trust Co. (Boston) showing Resources (Time loans, Demand loans, etc.) and Liabilities (Capital stock, Surplus fund, etc.) for Dec. 31 '28, '27, and '26.

\*Beacon Trust Co. and Liberty Trust Co. a of Dec. 5 1928. Above statement is combined result for both companies for all periods.

Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Co. (Boston).

Financial statement for Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Co. (Boston) showing Resources (Bonds and stocks, Loans, etc.) and Liabilities (Capital stock, Surplus, etc.) for Dec. 31 '28, '27, and '26.

Charlestown Trust Co. (Boston).

Financial statement for Charlestown Trust Co. (Boston) showing Resources (United States & Massachusetts bonds, Other stocks and bonds, etc.) and Liabilities (Capital stock, Surplus fund, etc.) for Dec. 31 '28, '27, and '26.

Columbia Trust Co. (Boston).

Financial statement for Columbia Trust Co. (Boston) showing Resources (United States bonds, Other stocks and bonds, etc.) and Liabilities (Capital stock, Surplus and profits, etc.) for Dec. 31 '28, '27, and '26.

Exchange Trust Co. (Boston).

Financial statement for Exchange Trust Co. (Boston) showing Resources (Stocks and bonds, Cash in offices and banks, etc.) and Liabilities (Capital stock, Surplus and profits, etc.) for Dec. 31 '28, '27, and '26.

\*Industrial Bank & Trust Co. (Boston).

Financial statement for Industrial Bank & Trust Co. (Boston) showing Resources (Stocks and bonds, Loans on real estate, etc.) and Liabilities (Capital stock, Surplus fund, etc.) for Dec. 31 '28, '27, and '26.

\* Formerly the Roxbury Trust Co., name changed as of May 6 1927 to Industrial Bank & Trust Co.

Jamaica Plain Trust Co. (Boston).

Financial statement for Jamaica Plain Trust Co. (Boston) showing Resources (State of Massachusetts bonds, Other stocks and bonds, etc.) and Liabilities (Capital stock, Surplus fund, etc.) for Dec. 31 '28, '27, and '26.

\*Lee, Higginson Trust Co. (Boston).

Financial statement for Lee, Higginson Trust Co. (Boston) showing Resources (United States and Massachusetts bonds, Other stocks and bonds, etc.) and Liabilities (Capital stock, Surplus fund, etc.) for Dec. 31 '28.

\* Began business Jan. 2 1928.





American Bank and Trust Co. (Philadelphia),

Table with columns for Dec. 31 '28, \*Dec. 31 '27, Dec. 31 '26. Rows include Resources (Cash and notes, Due from reserve agents, etc.) and Liabilities (Capital stock, Surplus, Undivided profits, etc.).

Table with columns for Dec. 31 '28, \*Dec. 31 '27, Dec. 31 '26. Rows include Resources (Cash on hand and due from banks, Commercial & other paper purchased, etc.) and Liabilities (Capital stock, Surplus, Undivided profits, etc.).

\* Tenth National Bank and American Bank & Trust Co. consolidated as of Dec. 31 1927.

\*Bank of Philadelphia & Trust Co. (Philadelphia).

Table with columns for \*Dec. 31 1928, Dec. 31 '27, Dec. 31 '26. Rows include Resources (Loans and investments, Furniture and fixtures, etc.) and Liabilities (Capital stock, Surplus, Undivided profits, etc.).

Table with columns for \*Dec. 31 1928, Dec. 31 '27, Dec. 31 '26. Rows include Resources (Loans and investments, Furniture and fixtures, etc.) and Liabilities (Capital stock, Surplus, Undivided profits, etc.).

\* Formed Oct. 8 1928 by merger of Broad Street National Bank, National Bank of North Philadelphia, Queen Lane National Bank and Oak Lane Trust Co.

\*Bankers Trust Co.

Table with columns for \*Dec. 31 '28, Dec. 31 '27, Dec. 31 '26. Rows include Resources (Cash, specie and notes, Due from approved reserve agents, etc.) and Liabilities (Capital stock paid in, Surplus fund, Undivided profits, etc.).

\* Bankers Trust Co. of Philadelphia absorbed National Bank of Commerce in Philadelphia Dec. 3 1927. The Bankers Trust Co., a newly organized institution, was consolidated with the Bank & Trust Co. of West Philadelphia as of Dec. 31 1926. The Bank & Trust Co. of West Philadelphia began business April 17 1924, succeeding the West Phila. Bank.

Bank of North America & Trust Co. (Philadelphia)

Table with columns for Dec. 31 '28, Dec. 31 '27, Dec. 31 '26. Rows include Resources (Cash on hand, Due from approved reserve agents, etc.) and Liabilities (Capital, Surplus, Undivided profits, etc.).

Bank of North America & Trust Co. (Phila.) Concl.

Table with columns for Dec. 31 '27, Dec. 31 '28, Dec. 15 '27. Rows include Liabilities (Capital, Surplus fund, Undivided profits, etc.) and Total.

Belmont Trust Co. (Philadelphia).

Table with columns for Dec. 31 '28, Dec. 31 '27, Dec. 31 '26. Rows include Resources (Cash on hand and due from banks, Commercial & other paper purchased, etc.) and Liabilities (Capital stock, Surplus, Undivided profits, etc.).

Broad Street Trust Co. (Philadelphia).

Table with columns for Dec. 31 '28, Dec. 31 '27, Dec. 31 '26. Rows include Resources (Cash, specie and notes, Due from approved reserve agents, etc.) and Liabilities (Capital stock, Surplus and undivided profits, etc.).

Central Trust & Savings Co. (Philadelphia).

Table with columns for Dec. 31 '28, Dec. 31 '27, Dec. 31 '26. Rows include Resources (Stock and bond investments, Commercial & other paper purchased, etc.) and Liabilities (Capital stock, Surplus fund, Undivided profits, etc.).

Chestnut Hill Title & Trust Co. (Philadelphia).

Table with columns for Dec. 31 '28, Dec. 31 '27, Dec. 31 '26. Rows include Resources (Cash, specie and notes, Due from approved reserve agents, etc.) and Liabilities (Capital stock, Surplus fund, Undivided profits, etc.).

\*(The) City National Bank & Trust Co. (Phila.)

Table with columns for \*Dec. 31 1928, Dec. 31 '27, Dec. 31 '26. Rows include Resources (Loans and investments, Interest earned and uncollected, etc.) and Liabilities (Capital, Surplus, Undivided profits, etc.).

\* Began business Feb. 25 1928.

\*The Colonial Trust Co. (Philadelphia).

Table for The Colonial Trust Co. (Philadelphia) showing Resources (Real estate mortgages, Stocks and bonds, etc.) and Liabilities (Capital stock paid in, Surplus and undivided profits, etc.) for Dec. 31 '28, '27, and '26.

\* Colonial Trust Co. and Peoples Bank & Trust Co. consolidated as of Feb. 14 1927 and Excelsior Trust Co. as of Mar. 21 1927. Above are combined results of the three companies for all the years.

Columbia Avenue Trust Co. (Philadelphia).

Table for Columbia Avenue Trust Co. (Philadelphia) showing Resources and Liabilities for Dec. 31 '28, '27, and '26.

Columbus Title & Trust Co. (Philadelphia).

Table for Columbus Title & Trust Co. (Philadelphia) showing Resources and Liabilities for Dec. 31 '28, '27, and '26.

Continental-Equitable Title & Tr. Co. (Philadelphia).

Table for Continental-Equitable Title & Tr. Co. (Philadelphia) showing Resources and Liabilities for Dec. 31 '28, '27, and '26.

Empire Title & Trust Co. (Philadelphia).

Table for Empire Title & Trust Co. (Philadelphia) showing Resources and Liabilities for Dec. 31 '28, '27, and '26.

Fairhill Trust Co. (Philadelphia).

Table for Fairhill Trust Co. (Philadelphia) showing Resources and Liabilities for Dec. 31 '28, '27, and '26.

Federal Trust Co. (Philadelphia).

Table for Federal Trust Co. (Philadelphia) showing Resources and Liabilities for Dec. 31 '28, '27, and '26.

\*Fern Rock Trust Co. (Philadelphia).

Table for Fern Rock Trust Co. (Philadelphia) showing Resources and Liabilities for Dec. 31 '28, '27, and '26.

\* Began business Jan. 2 1926.

\*Fidelity-Philadelphia Trust Co. (Philadelphia).

(Combined results for all years.)

Table for Fidelity-Philadelphia Trust Co. (Philadelphia) showing Resources and Liabilities for Dec. 31 '28, '27, and '26.

\* Fidelity Trust Co. and Philadelphia Trust Co. consolidated as of July 10 1926 under name of Fidelity-Philadelphia Trust Co. Above are combined results for all years.

Finance Co. of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia).

Table for Finance Co. of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia) showing Resources and Liabilities for Dec. 31 '28, '27, and '26.

\* Fox Chase Bank & Trust Co. (Philadelphia).

Financial statement for Fox Chase Bank & Trust Co. (Philadelphia) showing Resources, Liabilities, and Total for Dec. 31 '28, Dec. 31 '27, and Dec. 31 '26.

Frankford Trust Co. (Philadelphia).

Financial statement for Frankford Trust Co. (Philadelphia) showing Resources, Liabilities, and Total for Dec. 31 '28, Dec. 31 '27, and Dec. 31 '26.

Franklin Trust Co. (Philadelphia).

Financial statement for Franklin Trust Co. (Philadelphia) showing Resources, Liabilities, and Total for Dec. 31 '28, Dec. 31 '27, and Dec. 31 '26.

Germantown Trust Co. (Philadelphia).

Financial statement for Germantown Trust Co. (Philadelphia) showing Resources, Liabilities, and Total for Dec. 31 '28, Dec. 31 '27, and Dec. 31 '26.

Gimbel Bros. Bank & Trust Co. (Philadelphia).

Financial statement for Gimbel Bros. Bank & Trust Co. (Philadelphia) showing Resources, Liabilities, and Total for Dec. 31 '28, Dec. 31 '27, and Dec. 31 '26.

Girard Avenue Title & Trust Co. (Philadelphia).

Financial statement for Girard Avenue Title & Trust Co. (Philadelphia) showing Resources, Liabilities, and Total for Dec. 31 '28, Dec. 31 '27, and Dec. 31 '26.

Girard Trust Co. (Philadelphia).

Financial statement for Girard Trust Co. (Philadelphia) showing Resources, Liabilities, and Total for Dec. 31 '28, Dec. 31 '27, and Dec. 31 '26.

\* Guardian Bank & Trust Co. (Phila.)

Financial statement for Guardian Bank & Trust Co. (Phila.) showing Resources, Liabilities, and Total for Dec. 31 '28.

Haddington Title & Trust Co. (Philadelphia).

Financial statement for Haddington Title & Trust Co. (Philadelphia) showing Resources, Liabilities, and Total for Dec. 31 '28, Dec. 31 '27, and Dec. 31 '26.

Hamilton Trust Co. (Philadelphia).

Financial statement for Hamilton Trust Co. (Philadelphia) showing Resources, Liabilities, and Total for Dec. 31 '28, Dec. 31 '27, and Dec. 31 '26.



\*Metropolitan Trust Co. of Philadelphia.

Financial statement for Metropolitan Trust Co. of Philadelphia, showing Resources and Liabilities for Dec. 31 '28, Dec. 31 '27, and Dec. 31 '26.

\*Metropolitan Trust Co. took over the Sons of Italy Bank & Trust Co. as of May 1926 (V. 122, p. 2603). Above is combined statement for all years.

\*Mitten Men & Management Bank & Trust Co. (Phila.).

Financial statement for Mitten Men & Management Bank & Trust Co. (Phila.), showing Resources and Liabilities for Dec. 31 '28, Dec. 31 '27, and Dec. 31 '26.

\* Began business July 1 1926. Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Title & Trust Co. consolidated with the Mitten Men & Management Bank & Trust Co. as of June 2 1927. Above statement is combined results of both companies for both years.

Mortgage Security Trust Co. (Philadelphia).

Financial statement for Mortgage Security Trust Co. (Philadelphia), showing Resources and Liabilities for Dec. 31 '28, Dec. 31 '27, and Dec. 31 '26.

Ninth Bank & Trust Co. (Philadelphia).

Financial statement for Ninth Bank & Trust Co. (Philadelphia), showing Resources and Liabilities for Dec. 31 '28, Dec. 31 '27, and Dec. 31 '26.

North City Trust Co. (Philadelphia).

Financial statement for North City Trust Co. (Philadelphia), showing Resources and Liabilities for Dec. 31 '28.

North City Trust Co. (Philadelphia) Concluded.

Liabilities section of North City Trust Co. (Philadelphia) Concluded, showing Capital stock, Surplus fund, and other items for Dec. 31 '28.

Northeast-Tacony Bank & Trust Co. (Phila.).

Financial statement for Northeast-Tacony Bank & Trust Co. (Phila.), showing Resources and Liabilities for Dec. 31 '28, Dec. 31 '27, and Dec. 31 '26.

Liabilities section of Northeast-Tacony Bank & Trust Co. (Phila.), showing Capital stock, Surplus fund, and other items for Dec. 31 '28.

Northeastern Title & Trust Co. (Phila.).

Financial statement for Northeastern Title & Trust Co. (Phila.), showing Resources and Liabilities for Dec. 31 '28, Dec. 31 '27, and Dec. 31 '26.

\*Northern Central Trust Co. (Philadelphia).

Financial statement for Northern Central Trust Co. (Philadelphia), showing Resources and Liabilities for Dec. 31 '28, Dec. 31 '27, and Dec. 31 '26.

\* The Phoenix Trust Co. and Northern Central Trust Co. have since Dec. 31 1926 been consolidated under name of Northern Central Trust Co. (actually effective Jan. 31 1927). V. 124, p. 745.

Northern Trust Co. (Philadelphia).

Financial statement for Northern Trust Co. (Philadelphia), showing Resources and Liabilities for Dec. 31 '28, Dec. 31 '27, and Jan. 3 '27.

North Philadelphia Trust Co. (Philadelphia).

Financial statement for North Philadelphia Trust Co. (Philadelphia), showing Resources and Liabilities for Dec. 31 '28, Dec. 31 '27, and Dec. 31 '26.

Northwestern Trust Co. (Philadelphia).

Table with 3 columns: Dec. 31 '28, Dec. 31 '27, Dec. 31 '26. Rows include Resources (Cash on hand, Cash on deposit, Commercial paper purchased, Loans on collateral, Loans on bonds and mortgages, Stocks, bonds, &c., Mortgages, Real estate, furniture and fixtures) and Liabilities (Capital, Surplus fund, Undivided profits, Reserve for int., tax & expenses, Demand deposits, Savings fund deposits, Bills payable on demand).

Olney Bank & Trust Co. (Philadelphia).

Table with 3 columns: Dec. 31 '28, Dec. 31 '27, Dec. 31 '26. Rows include Resources (Cash on hand, Due from approved reserve agents, Legal reserve securities, Commercial paper purchased, Loans on collateral, Loans on call on one or more names, Loans on bonds and mortgages, Bonds and stocks, Mortgages and judgments of record, Office building, Other real estate, Furniture and fixtures, Other assets) and Liabilities (Capital stock, Surplus fund, Undivided profits, Reserve for deprec., int., taxes, &c., Demand deposits, Time deposits, Other liabilities).

Parkway Trust Co. (Philadelphia).

Table with 3 columns: Dec. 31 '28, Dec. 31 '27, Dec. 31 '26. Rows include Resources (Cash on hand, Cash on deposit, Commercial paper purchased, Time loans on collateral, Call loans on collateral, Loans on call on one or more names, Loans on bond and mortgage, Bonds, stocks, &c., Mortgages and judgments of record, Furniture and fixtures, Other resources) and Liabilities (Capital stock, Surplus fund, Undivided profits, Reserve for interest, taxes, &c., Demand deposits, Time deposits, Bills payable, Other liabilities).

Penn Colony Trust Co. (Philadelphia).

Table with 3 columns: Dec. 31 '28, Dec. 31 '27. Rows include Resources (Cash specie and notes, Due from approved reserve agents, Legal reserve securities at par, Bills discounted on one, two or more names, Time loans with collateral, Call loans with collateral, Loans on call on one, two or more names, Loans secured by bond and mortgage, Bonds and stocks, Bonds and mortgages owned, Furniture and fixtures, Other resources) and Liabilities (Capital stock, Surplus fund, Undivided profits, Reserve for interest, taxes and expenses, Demand deposits, Time deposits, Due to banks, trust companies, &c., Bill payable on demand, Other liabilities).

Pennsylvania Co. for Insurances on Lives & Granting Annuities (Philadelphia).

Table with 3 columns: Dec. 31 '28, Dec. 31 '27, Dec. 31 '26. Rows include Resources (Cash on hand, Due from banks and bankers, Loans on collateral, Stocks, bonds, &c., Mortgages, Commercial paper purchased, Reserve fund for protection of tr. bal., Interest accrued, Other assets) and Liabilities (Capital stock, Surplus fund, Undivided profits, Reserve for depreciation, Deposits, Interest payable to depositors, Bills payable Federal Reserve Bank, Loans & comm. paper re-discounted, Other liabilities).

Pennsylvania Warehousing & Safe Deposit Co. (Phila.).

Table with 3 columns: Dec. 31 '28, Dec. 31 '27, Dec. 31 '26. Rows include Resources (Cash on hand, Due from banks and bankers, Accrued storage charges, Loans on collateral, Investment securities owned, Real estate, furniture and fixtures, Other assets) and Liabilities (Capital stock, Surplus and undivided profits, Deposits, Reserve for deprec., int., taxes, &c., Bills payable, Other liabilities).

\*Provident Trust Co. (Philadelphia).

Table with 3 columns: Dec. 31 '28, Dec. 31 '27, Dec. 31 '26. Rows include Resources (Mortgages, Stocks and bonds, Commercial paper purchased, Loans on collateral, Real estate, Cash on hand & due from bks. & bkrs., Miscellaneous assets) and Liabilities (Capital stock, Surplus, Undivided profits, Special reserve fund, Dividend payable June 3 1928, Reserve for taxes and other liabilities, Deposits, Bills payable, Other liabilities).

\* In July 1927 purchased the capital stock of the Commonwealth Title Insurance & Trust Co.

\*The Real Estate-Land Title & Trust Co. (Philadelphia).

(Combined Results of All Companies.)

Table with 3 columns: Dec. 31 '28, Dec. 31 '27, Dec. 31 '26. Rows include Resources (Cash on hand and due from banks, Loans, Investments, Real estate, Other assets) and Liabilities (Capital stock paid in, Surplus and reserves, Undivided profits, Deposits, Other liabilities).

\* On Nov. 1 1927, the West End Trust Co., the Real Estate Title Ins. & Trust Co., and the Land Title & Trust Co., were merged under the name of the Real Estate-Land Title & Trust Co. Above statement is combined results of all three companies for all the years.

The Real Estate Trust Co. of Philadelphia.

Table with 3 columns: Dec. 31 '28, Dec. 31 '27, Dec. 31 '26. Rows include Resources (Lawful reserve bonds, Cash on hand, Due from banks and bankers, Call loans on collateral, Time loans on collateral, Loans on bonds and mortgages, Stocks, bonds, &c., Real estate, Other assets) and Liabilities (Capital stock paid in Common, Capital stock, preferred (full paid), Surplus, Undivided profits, Sinking fund for leasehold, Building renewal fund, Principal of ground rents, Deposits, Dividends unpaid, Other liabilities).

1928. 1927. 1926. Rate of interest paid on deposits... 2% 2% 2%. Divs. paid in cal. year... \$219,026 \$219,957 \$220,053

Republic Trust Co. (Philadelphia).

Table with 3 columns: Dec. 31 '28, Dec. 31 '27, Dec. 31 '26. Rows include Resources (Cash and reserve bonds, Real est., safe dep. vaults, furn. & fixt., Loans on collateral, Stocks and bonds, Accrued interest, Miscellaneous) and Liabilities (Capital stock paid in, Surplus fund, Undivided profits, Deposits, Dividends unpaid, Accrued interest and taxes, Bills payable, Other liabilities).

Richmond Trust Co. (Phila.)

Financial statement for Richmond Trust Co. (Phila.) showing Resources (Cash, specie and notes, Due from approved reserve agents, etc.) and Liabilities (Capital stock, Surplus fund, etc.) for Dec 31 '28, '27, and '26.

Sixty-third Street Title & Trust Co. (Philadelphia.)

Financial statement for Sixty-third Street Title & Trust Co. (Philadelphia.) showing Resources (Cash, specie and notes, Due from approved reserve agents, etc.) and Liabilities (Capital stock, Surplus fund, etc.) for Dec 31 '28, '27, and '26.

Roxborough Trust Co. (Philadelphia.)

Financial statement for Roxborough Trust Co. (Philadelphia.) showing Resources (Cash on hand, Cash on deposit, Commercial paper purchased, etc.) and Liabilities (Capital stock, Surplus fund, etc.) for Dec 31 '28, '27, and '46.

Suburban Title & Trust Co. (Philadelphia.)

Financial statement for Suburban Title & Trust Co. (Philadelphia.) showing Resources (Cash, specie and notes, Due from approved reserve agents, etc.) and Liabilities (Capital stock paid in, Surplus fund, etc.) for Dec 31 '28, '27, and '26.

Security Title & Trust Co. (Philadelphia.)

Financial statement for Security Title & Trust Co. (Philadelphia.) showing Resources (Cash, specie and notes, Due from approved reserve agents, etc.) and Liabilities (Capital stock, Surplus fund, etc.) for Dec 31 '28, Oct 5 '27, and Dec 31 '26.

Southwark Title & Trust Co. (Philadelphia.)

Financial statement for Southwark Title & Trust Co. (Philadelphia.) showing Resources (Cash on hand, Due from approved reserve agents, etc.) and Liabilities (Capital stock, Surplus fund, etc.) for Dec 31 '28, '27, and '26.

Sixty-Ninth Street Terminal Title & Trust Co. (Phila.)

Financial statement for Sixty-Ninth Street Terminal Title & Trust Co. (Phila.) showing Resources (Cash, specie and notes, Due from approved reserve agents, etc.) and Liabilities (Capital stock, Surplus fund, etc.) for Dec 31 '28, '27, and '26.

Susquehanna Title & Trust Co. (Philadelphia.)

Financial statement for Susquehanna Title & Trust Co. (Philadelphia.) showing Resources (Cash, specie and notes, Due from approved reserve agents, etc.) and Liabilities (Capital stock, Surplus fund, etc.) for Dec 31 '28, '27, and '26.

Sonitaly Bank & Trust Co. (Philadelphia.)

Financial statement for Sonitaly Bank & Trust Co. (Philadelphia.) showing Resources (Cash, specie and notes, Due from approved reserve agents, etc.) and Liabilities (Capital stock, Surplus fund, etc.) for Dec 31 '28.

Tacony Trust Co. (Philadelphia.)

Financial statement for Tacony Trust Co. (Philadelphia.) showing Resources (Real estate mortgages, Stocks and bonds, Loans on collateral, etc.) and Liabilities (Capital stock, Surplus fund, etc.) for Dec 31 '28, '27, and '26.

Tioga Trust Co. (Philadelphia).

Financial statement for Tioga Trust Co. (Philadelphia) showing Resources and Liabilities for Dec 31 '28, Dec 31 '27, and Dec 31 '26.

\*Union Bank & Trust Co. (Philadelphia).

Financial statement for Union Bank & Trust Co. (Philadelphia) showing Resources and Liabilities for Dec 31 '28, Dec 31 '27, and Dec 31 '26.

\* Union National Bank & Mutual Trust Co. consolidated as of Dec. 5 1927. Middle City Bank consolidated with the Mutual Trust Co. as of Mar. 21 1926.—V. 120, p. 1702.

United Security Life Ins. & Trust Co. (Philadelphia).

Financial statement for United Security Life Ins. & Trust Co. (Philadelphia) showing Resources and Liabilities for Dec 31 '28, Dec 31 '27, and Jan 1 '27.

Wharton Title & Trust Co. (Philadelphia).

Financial statement for Wharton Title & Trust Co. (Philadelphia) showing Resources and Liabilities for Dec 31 '28, Dec 31 '27, and Dec 31 '26.

Wharton Title & Trust Co. (Philadelphia)—Concluded.

Continuation of financial statement for Wharton Title & Trust Co. (Philadelphia) showing Liabilities for Dec 31 '28, Dec 31 '27, and Dec 31 '26.

West Philadelphia Title & Trust Co. (Philadelphia).

Financial statement for West Philadelphia Title & Trust Co. (Philadelphia) showing Resources and Liabilities for Dec 31 '28, Dec 31 '27, and Dec 31 '26.

\*William Penn Title & Trust Co. (Philadelphia).

Financial statement for William Penn Title & Trust Co. (Philadelphia) showing Resources and Liabilities for Dec 31 '28, Dec 31 '27, and Dec 31 '26.

\* Formerly the Pilgrim Title & Trust Co. V. 125, p. 2481, 1007.

Wyoming Bank & Trust Co. (Philadelphia).

Financial statement for Wyoming Bank & Trust Co. (Philadelphia) showing Resources and Liabilities for Dec 31 '28, Dec 31 '27, and Dec 31 '26.

BALTIMORE COMPANIES

\*American Trust Co. (Baltimore).

Financial statement for American Trust Co. (Baltimore) showing Resources and Liabilities for Dec 31 '28, Dec 31 '27, and Dec 31 '26.

Baltimore Trust Co. (Baltimore).

Financial statement for Baltimore Trust Co. (Baltimore) showing Resources and Liabilities for Dec 31 '28, Dec 31 '27, and Dec 31 '26.

Baltimore Trust Co. (Baltimore)—Concluded.

Continuation of financial statement for Baltimore Trust Co. (Baltimore) showing Liabilities for Dec 31 '28, Dec 31 '27, and Dec 31 '26.

Colonial Trust Co. (Baltimore).

Financial statement for Colonial Trust Co. (Baltimore) showing Resources and Liabilities for Dec 31 '28, Dec 31 '27, and Dec 31 '26.



\*Century Trust Co. (Baltimore).

Table with 4 columns: Resource/Liability, Dec. 31 '28, Dec. 31 '27, Dec. 31 '26. Rows include Loans, Investments, Equipment, Cash on hand, etc.

\* Security Storage & Trust Co. purchased as of Dec. 9 1927. Above are combined results of both companies for all the years.

(The) Continental Trust Co. (Baltimore).

Table with 4 columns: Resource/Liability, Dec. 31 '28, Dec. 31 '27, Dec. 31 '26. Rows include Loans and discounts, Stocks, bonds, securities, etc.

Equitable Trust Co. (Baltimore).

Table with 4 columns: Resource/Liability, Dec. 31 '28, Dec. 31 '27, Dec. 31 '26. Rows include Loans and discounts, Overdrafts, secured and unsecured, etc.

Maryland Trust Co. (Baltimore).

Table with 4 columns: Resource/Liability, Dec. 31 '28, Dec. 31 '27, Dec. 31 '26. Rows include Loans, Stocks, bonds, securities, etc.

Mercantile Trust & Deposit Co. (Baltimore).

Table with 4 columns: Resource/Liability, Dec. 31 '28, Dec. 31 '27, Dec. 31 '26. Rows include Loans and discounts, Stocks, bonds, securities, etc.

Fidelity Trust Co. (Baltimore).

Table with 4 columns: Resource/Liability, Dec. 31 '28, Dec. 31 '27, Dec. 31 '26. Rows include Loans and discounts, Overdrafts, secured and unsecured, etc.

\*Real Estate Trust Co. (Baltimore)

Table with 4 columns: Resource/Liability, Dec. 31 '28, Dec. 31 '27, Dec. 31 '26. Rows include Loans, Investments, Furniture and fixtures, etc.

Safe Deposit & Trust Co. (Baltimore).

Table with 4 columns: Resource/Liability, Dec. 31 '28, Dec. 31 '27, Dec. 31 '26. Rows include Stocks and bonds, Loans, demand, time and special, etc.

Title Guarantee & Trust Co. (Baltimore).

Table with 4 columns: Resource/Liability, Dec. 31 '28, Dec. 31 '27, Dec. 31 '26. Rows include Loans and discounts, Stocks, bonds, securities, etc.

\*Union Trust Co. (Baltimore).

Table with 4 columns: Resource/Liability, Dec. 31 '28, Dec. 31 '27, Dec. 31 '26. Rows include Loans and discounts, Stocks, bonds, securities, etc.

\* Commerce Trust Co. absorbed by Union Trust Co. as of Oct. 1 1927. Above is combined statements of both companies for all the year.

ST. LOUIS COMPANIES

Chippewa Trust Co. (St. Louis).

Table with 4 columns: Resource/Liability, Dec. 31 '28, Dec. 31 '27, Dec. 31 '26. Rows include Loans and discounts, Overdrafts, Bonds, etc.

Chippewa Trust Co. (St. Louis)—Concluded.

Table with 4 columns: Resource/Liability, Dec. 31 '28, Dec. 31 '27, Dec. 31 '26. Rows include Capital stock paid in, Surplus, Undivided profits, etc.

**Broadway Trust Co. (St. Louis).**

Table with 4 columns: Resource/Liability, June 30 '28, June 30 '27, Dec. 31 '26. Rows include Loans, Bonds, Cash, Furniture, Total, Capital stock, Surplus, Deposits, etc.

**Chouteau Trust Co. (St. Louis).**

Table with 4 columns: Resource/Liability, Dec. 31 '28, Dec. 31 '27, June 30 '26. Rows include Loans, Bonds, Furniture, Total, Capital stock, Surplus, Deposits, etc.

**Easton-Taylor Trust Co. (St. Louis).**

Table with 4 columns: Resource/Liability, Dec. 31 '28, Dec. 31 '27, Dec. 31 '26. Rows include Loans, Bonds, Furniture, Total, Capital stock, Surplus, Deposits, etc.

**\*Fidelity Bank & Trust Co. (St. Louis)**

Table with 4 columns: Resource/Liability, Dec. 31 '28, Dec. 31 '27, Dec. 31 '26. Rows include Loans, Bonds, Furniture, Total, Capital stock, Surplus, Deposits, etc.

**\*Franklin-American Trust Co. (St. Louis).**

Table with 4 columns: Resource/Liability, Dec. 31 '28, Dec. 31 '27, Dec. 31 '26. Rows include Bonds, U. S. Government securities, Demand loans, Total, Capital stock, Surplus, Deposits, etc.

**Laclede Trust Co. (St. Louis).**

Table with 4 columns: Resource/Liability, Dec. 31 '28, Dec. 31 '27, Dec. 31 '26. Rows include Loans and discounts, Bonds, Real estate, Total, Capital stock, Surplus, Deposits, etc.

**Laclede Trust Co. (St. Louis)—Concluded.**

Table with 4 columns: Resource/Liability, Dec. 31 '28, Dec. 31 '27, Dec. 31 '26. Rows include Capital stock, Surplus, Deposits, Total, Capital stock, Surplus, etc.

**\*Lafayette-South Side Bank & Trust Co. (St. Louis).**

Table with 4 columns: Resource/Liability, Dec. 31 '28, Dec. 31 '27, Dec. 31 '26. Rows include Loans, Customers' liability, Overdrafts, Total, Capital stock, Surplus, Deposits, etc.

**\*Formerly Lafayette South Side Bank. Name changed as above Jan. 3 1928.**

**Liberty Central Trust Co. (St. Louis).**

Table with 4 columns: Resource/Liability, Dec. 31 '28, Dec. 31 '27, Jan. 5 '27. Rows include Loans and discounts, Customers' liability, Overdrafts, Total, Capital stock, Surplus, Deposits, etc.

**Lindell Trust Co. (St. Louis).**

Table with 4 columns: Resource/Liability, Dec. 31 '28, Dec. 31 '27, Dec. 31 '26. Rows include Demand loans, Time loans, Real estate loans, Total, Capital stock, Surplus, Deposits, etc.

**Mercantile Trust Co. (St. Louis).**

Table with 4 columns: Resource/Liability, Dec. 31 '28, Dec. 31 '27, Dec. 31 '26. Rows include Time loans, Demand loans, Bonds, Total, Capital stock, Surplus, Deposits, etc.

Mississippi Valley Trust Co. (St. Louis).

Table with 4 columns: Resources, Dec. 31 '28, Dec. 31 '27, Dec. 31 '26. Rows include Stocks and bonds, U. S. bonds and cts. of indebtedness, Loans on real estate, etc.

Northwestern Trust Co. (St. Louis).

Table with 4 columns: Resources, Dec. 31 '28, Dec. 31 '27, Dec. 31 '26. Rows include Loans and discounts, Cash and due from banks, Real estate, etc.

Security National Bank Savings & Trust Co. (St. Louis).

Table with 4 columns: Resources, Dec. 31 '28, Dec. 31 '27. Rows include Loans on real estate and other collateral, Overdrafts, Bills payable, etc.

Mound City Trust Co. (St. Louis).

Table with 4 columns: Resources, Dec. 31 '28, Dec. 31 '27, Dec. 31 '26. Rows include Loans and discounts, Bonds and stocks in Federal Res. Bk., Real estate, etc.

North St. Louis Trust Co. (St. Louis).

Table with 4 columns: Resources, Dec. 31 '28, Dec. 31 '27, Dec. 31 '26. Rows include Stocks and bonds investment, Loans, Other loans, incl. bills purchased, etc.

Union Easton Trust Co. (St. Louis).

Table with 4 columns: Resources, Jan. 2 '29, June 30 '27, Jan. 7 '26. Rows include Loans and discounts, Bonds, Overdrafts, etc.

Park Savings Trust Co. (St. Louis).

Table with 4 columns: Resources, Dec. 31 '28, Dec. 31 '27, Dec. 31 '26. Rows include Loans on collateral, Loans on real estate, Other negotiable and non-negotiable paper, etc.

\*Vandeventer Trust Co. (St. Louis).

Table with 4 columns: Resources, Dec. 31 '28, Dec. 31 '27, Dec. 31 '26. Rows include Loans on bonds and stocks, Loans to customers, Bonds and stocks, etc.

The Savings Trust Co. (St. Louis).

Table with 4 columns: Resources, Dec. 31 '28, June 30 '27, Dec. 31 '26. Rows include Loans on collateral, Loans on real estate, Bonds, etc.

West St. Louis Trust Co. (St. Louis).

Table with 4 columns: Resources, Dec. 31 '28, Dec. 31 '27, Dec. 31 '26. Rows include Loans on collateral security, Loans on real estate security, Bonds and stocks, etc.

CHICAGO COMPANIES

Central Trust Co. of Illinois (Chicago).

Financial statement for Central Trust Co. of Illinois (Chicago) with columns for Dec. 31 '28, Dec. 31 '27, and Dec. 31 '26. Includes Resources and Liabilities sections.

\*Chicago Trust Company (Chicago).

Financial statement for \*Chicago Trust Company (Chicago) with columns for Dec. 31 '28, \*Dec. 31 '27, and Dec. 31 '26. Includes Resources and Liabilities sections.

\* National Bank of Commerce and Chicago Trust Co., consolidated as of Dec. 1 1927.

Equitable Trust Co. of Chicago.

Financial statement for Equitable Trust Co. of Chicago with columns for Dec. 31 '28, Dec. 31 '27, and Dec. 31 '26. Includes Resources and Liabilities sections.

First Trust and Savings Bank (Chicago).

Financial statement for First Trust and Savings Bank (Chicago) with columns for Jan. 2 '29, Dec. 31 '27, and Dec. 31 '26. Includes Resources and Liabilities sections.

(The) Foreman Trust & Savings Bank (Chicago).

Financial statement for (The) Foreman Trust & Savings Bank (Chicago) with columns for Dec. 31 '28, Dec. 31 '27, and Dec. 31 '26. Includes Resources and Liabilities sections.

Harris Trust & Savings Bank (Chicago).

Financial statement for Harris Trust & Savings Bank (Chicago) with columns for Dec. 31 '28, Dec. 31 '27, and Dec. 31 '26. Includes Resources and Liabilities sections.

Illinois Merchants Trust Co. (Chicago).

Financial statement for Illinois Merchants Trust Co. (Chicago) with columns for Dec. 31 '28, Dec. 31 '27, and Dec. 31 '26. Includes Resources and Liabilities sections.

The Northern Trust Co. (Chicago).

Financial statement for The Northern Trust Co. (Chicago) with columns for Dec. 31 '28, Dec. 31 '27, and Dec. 31 '26. Includes Resources and Liabilities sections.

The Peoples Trust & Savings Bank (Chicago).

Financial statement for The Peoples Trust & Savings Bank (Chicago) with columns for Dec. 31 '28, Dec. 31 '27, and Dec. 31 '26. Includes Resources and Liabilities sections.

State Bank of Chicago (Trust Company).

Financial statement for State Bank of Chicago (Trust Company) with columns for Dec. 31 '28, Dec. 31 '27, and Dec. 31 '26. Includes Resources and Liabilities sections.

\*Union Trust Co. (Chicago).

Financial statement for \*Union Trust Co. (Chicago) with columns for Dec. 31 '28, Dec. 31 '27, and Dec. 31 '26. Includes Resources and Liabilities sections.

\* Union Trust Co. consolidated with First National Bank as of Feb. 13 1929.

**THE WEEK ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.**

The stock market has been active and strong the present week and many new highs have been recorded all along the line. Copper stocks have been especially conspicuous as a result of the further increase in the price of metal to above 19c. Steel stocks have gradually worked upward from the low levels of the preceding week and the so-called specialties have displayed marked improvement, many of the more popular speculative favorites raising their tops to new highs for the year and in several instances in all time. The weekly report of the Federal Reserve Bank, made public after the close of business on Thursday, showed an advance of \$30,000,000 in brokers' loans in this district during the present week, raising the total to \$5,507,000,000. Call money touched 10% on Thursday, but slipped back to 8% on Friday.

Buying orders predominated in the New York Stock Market on Monday when business was resumed after the three day holiday, and prices moved briskly upward. United States Steel assumed the leadership in the early trading with an initial order of 30,000 shares at an advance of 3 points to 185 followed by further advances to 189 $\frac{3}{8}$  where it closed with a net gain of 7 $\frac{3}{8}$  points on the day. Bethlehem also improved, rising 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  points. Collins & Aikman was one of the spectacular features of the session as it bounded forward 11 points to 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Automobile stocks were heavy, though Nash, was in active demand all day and sold above 112 with a net gain of 3 or more points. Copper stocks attracted considerable attention, and Anaconda soared to a record top at 137. Allied Chemical & Dye and General Electric were especially noteworthy and both Crosley Radio and Lambert broke into new high ground. The market continued strong on Tuesday and moved briskly forward under the guidance of the copper, radio and oil shares. Radio Corporation staged one of its spectacular performances, as it shot up about 24 points to 390. Kolster finished with a gain of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  points at 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and Crosley sold up to 120 at its high for the day. Oil shares were stronger than for some time past, particularly Mexican Seaboard which gained nearly 4 points to 48, Pan American Petroleum crossed 44 with a gain of 3 points and Marland Oil gained 2 points to 39. Copper stocks were in the forefront, Anaconda leading with a gain of 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  points to 139 $\frac{1}{2}$  while American Smelting & Refining shot ahead nearly 2 points to 118. Chile Copper closed with a net advance of 3 points. Packard Motors was up about 3 points to 140 $\frac{3}{8}$ . United States Steel common was under pressure in the early trading and declined to 187, but rallied later in the day to 190 $\frac{7}{8}$  and finally closed at 186 $\frac{7}{8}$  with a net loss of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  points on the day. Commercial Solvents moved into new high ground and there was a brisk demand for Westinghouse Air Brake.

On Wednesday the market was fairly buoyant with copper stocks and motors shares leading the upward swing followed by the so called specialties which also participated in the vigorous advances. General Motors sold above 84 at its high for the day and closed at 83 $\frac{7}{8}$  with a net gain of 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  points. Packard moved briskly forward 6 points and closed at 146 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Copper stocks were in urgent demand. New tops were scored by Anaconda above 141, Kennecott which soared above 85, Chile Copper which raised its peak above 102, Calumet & Arizona which advanced into new high ground as it crossed 136 and Andes Copper when it slipped over 63. Greene Cananea Copper sold up to 185 $\frac{7}{8}$  as compared with its previous close at 177 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Numerous specialties joined the upward rush including such active issues as American Can, National Cash Register, Union Carbide & Carbon, General Electric, Allied Chemical & Dye and Johns-Manville. Public utility stocks were featured by American Water Works which sold in large blocks above 90. Commercial Solvents again raised its top and both Columbia Graphophone and Liquid Carbonic were conspicuously strong. United States Steel common sold up to 188 $\frac{1}{2}$  at its top for the day but yielded later in the session and closed with a fractional loss. Copper stocks were the outstanding features on Thursday, the advance of the price of metal to better than 19 cents stimulating a new speculative interest in these stocks. New High records were the rule.

Steel stocks followed along with the coppers, United States Steel common moving ahead from 6 to 7 points followed by Bethlehem Steel which crossed 102. Specialties attracted considerable speculative interest and new tops were registered by such issues as Case Threshing Machine, which jumped 10 points to 480, American Can, Allied Chemical & Dye, Timken Roller Bearing, Commercial Solvents,

American Express, Adams Express and Continental Can. The Market surged forward with irresistible force on Friday, steel shares, copper issues and a host of lesser lights sweeping ahead to new tops for the year. Huge blocks of stocks changed hands in practically all of the speculative favorites and the transactions for the day were in excess of 6,000,000 shares. United States Steel common assumed the leadership and sold up to 193 $\frac{7}{8}$ . Bethlehem Steel followed with its highest peak since 1919 and substantial gains were recorded by some of the independent steel stocks. Radio old and new also reached record levels and American Can broke into new high ground for the present shares. Noteworthy advances were made by Baltimore & Ohio, St. Louis-South western, Union Pacific and New York Central. Copper stocks continued to move with the leaders at higher prices, new tops being scored by such issues as Andes Copper, American Smelting, Miami Copper, Kennecott Copper, Cerro de Pasco, Calumet & Arizona and a host of others in the group. Rubber shares were unusually active. Express shares were in sharp demand at higher prices and motor shares moved to higher levels though the pace was somewhat more moderate in the latter group. The final tone was buoyant.

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

Week Ended Mar. 1.	Stocks, Number of Shares.	Railroad, &c., Bonds.	State, Municipal & Foreign Bonds.		United States Bonds.
			1929.	1928.	
Saturday			HOLIDAY		
Monday	3,506,150	\$7,115,000	\$3,381,000		\$338,000
Tuesday	3,736,200	5,566,000	2,604,000		390,100
Wednesday	4,365,600	6,016,000	2,404,000		505,000
Thursday	4,971,250	6,246,000	2,143,000		307,000
Friday	6,021,300	6,750,000	1,435,000		287,000
Total	22,600,500	\$31,693,000	\$11,967,000		\$1,827,100

  

Sales at New York Stock Exchange.	Week Ended Mar. 1.		Jan. 1 to Mar. 1.	
	1929.	1928.	1929.	1928.
Stocks—No. of shares	22,600,500	9,457,770	194,795,980	107,369,895
Bonds				
Government bonds	\$1,827,100	\$4,258,000	\$23,476,100	\$38,527,500
State and foreign bonds	11,967,000	17,293,000	110,638,050	161,259,625
Railroad & misc. bonds	31,693,000	37,110,500	290,783,500	346,413,800
Total bonds	\$45,487,100	\$58,661,500	\$424,897,650	\$546,200,925

**DAILY TRANSACTIONS AT THE BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE EXCHANGES.**

Week Ended Mar. 1 1929.	Boston.		Philadelphia.		Baltimore.	
	Shares.	Bond Sales.	Shares.	Bond Sales.	Shares.	Bond Sales.
Saturday	HOLIDAY		HOLIDAY		HOLIDAY	
Monday	*76,229	\$13,000	440,647	\$11,000	65,123	\$24,000
Tuesday	*79,106	35,000	451,800	19,000	64,661	82,600
Wednesday	*60,854	36,500	493,557	22,000	63,941	69,400
Thursday	93,662	22,500	4108,878	20,000	63,578	48,000
Friday	69,705	45,000	492,540		66,078	64,000
Total	379,556	\$152,000	397,422	\$77,000	23,381	\$288,000
Prev. week revised	318,209	\$211,500	272,427	\$74,600	13,896	\$181,500

\* In addition, sales of rights were: Monday, 853; Tuesday, 401; Wednesday, 82.  
 a In addition, sales of rights were: Monday, 2,400; Tuesday, 4,000; Wednesday, 4,500; Thursday, 9,300; Friday, 300.  
 b In addition, sales of rights were: Monday, 101; Tuesday, 516; Wednesday, 836 Thursday, 810; Friday, 804. Sales of warrants were: Thursday, 104; Friday, 75. Sales of scrip were: Monday, 30-20.

**THE CURB MARKET.**

Prices in the Curb Market this week for the most part moved irregularly though the trend was upward. To-day's market showed a general forward movement with a number of issues making sharp advances. Aluminum Co. dropped from 174 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 168, then sold up to 175. Amer. Cyanamid, class B, advanced from 58 $\frac{5}{8}$  to 67 $\frac{5}{8}$  and closed to-day at 65 $\frac{3}{4}$ . Auburn Automobile was conspicuous for a rise of 14 points to 192, the final figure to-day being 187 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Aviation Co. of the Americas sold up from 53 $\frac{7}{8}$  to 74 $\frac{1}{2}$  and at 73 $\frac{3}{8}$  finally. Fajardo Sugar lost six points to 110 and recovered finally to 113. Gold Seal Elec. Co., com. sold up from 53 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 75, the close to-day being at 72. Newton Steel, com. advanced from 81 to 102 $\frac{7}{8}$  and finished to-day at 101 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Sikorsky Aviation, com. from 46 $\frac{5}{8}$  reached 62 $\frac{7}{8}$  and rested finally at 61 $\frac{1}{8}$ . Among utilities Amer. Gas & Elec. com. after early loss from 155 to 150, recovered to 159 $\frac{3}{8}$ , the close to-day being at 157 $\frac{3}{4}$ . Amer. Superpower, com. A, sold up from 90 $\frac{5}{8}$  to 119 $\frac{1}{4}$ , the final transaction to-day being at 118 $\frac{3}{8}$ . Com. B moved up from 90 $\frac{1}{4}$  to 119 $\frac{3}{4}$ , the close to-day being at 117. Eastern States Power, com. B, rose from 46 to 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Elec. Bond & Share Securities



now according to the Federal Reserve districts in which they are located, and from this it appears that in the New York Reserve District (including this city) the expansion reaches 31.2%, in the Philadelphia Reserve District 19.5% and in the Boston Reserve District 9.0%. The Cleveland Reserve District records a gain of 12.7% and the Atlanta Reserve District of 12.4%, but the Richmond Reserve District falls 2.0%. In the Chicago Reserve District the totals are larger by 17.5%, in the St. Louis Reserve District by 7.7% and in the Minneapolis Reserve District by 9.6%. The Kansas City Reserve District shows an increase of 7.3%, the Dallas Reserve District of 15.5% and the San Francisco Reserve District of 6.3%.

In the following we furnish a summary by Federal Reserve districts:

SUMMARY OF BANK CLEARINGS.

Table with columns: Week End. Feb. 23 1929., 1928., Inc. or Dec., 1927., 1926. Rows include Federal Reserve Districts (Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Richmond, Atlanta, Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Dallas, San Francisco) and Total.

We now add our detailed statement, showing last week's figures for each city separately, for the four years:

Large table with columns: Clearings at—, Week Ending Feb. 23., 1929., 1928., Inc. or Dec., 1927., 1926. Rows list various cities and their Federal Reserve Districts.

Table with columns: Clearings at—, Week Ending Feb. 23., 1929., 1928., Inc. or Dec., 1927., 1926. Rows list various cities and their Federal Reserve Districts.

Table with columns: Clearings at—, Week Ended Feb. 21., 1929., 1928., Inc. or Dec., 1927., 1926. Rows list various cities and their Federal Reserve Districts.

\* Estimated.

Commercial and Miscellaneous News

Breadstuffs figures brought from page 1432.—All the statements below regarding the movement of grain—receipts, exports, visible supply, &c., are prepared by us from figures collected by the New York Produce Exchange. 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:

Table with columns: Receipts at—, Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Barley, Rye. Rows include Chicago, Minneapolis, Duluth, Milwaukee, Toledo, Detroit, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Peoria, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Joseph, Wichita, Sioux City, and weekly/totals since Aug. 1 for 1928, 1927, and 1926.

Total receipts of flour and grain at the seaboard ports for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 23, follow:

Table with columns: Receipts at—, Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Barley, Rye. Rows include New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, Norfolk, New Orleans, Galveston, St. John, N.B., Boston, and weekly/totals since Jan. 1 for 1929, 1928, and 1927.

\* Receipts do not include grain passing through New Orleans for foreign ports or through bills of lading.

The exports from the several seaboard ports for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 23 1929, are shown below:

Table with columns: Exports from—, Wheat, Flour, Oats, Rye, Barley. Rows include New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, Newport News, Mobile, New Orleans, Galveston, Montreal, St. John, N. B., Houston, Halifax, and weekly/totals for 1929 and 1928.

Foreign Trade of New York—Monthly Statement.

Table with columns: Month, Merchandise Movement at New York (Imports, Exports), Customs Receipts at New York (1928, 1927). Rows include January through December and a Total row.

Movement of gold and silver for the twelve months:

Table with columns: Month, Gold Movement at New York (Imports, Exports), Silver—New York (Imports, Exports). Rows include January through December and a Total row.

Cincinnati Stock Exchange.—Record of transactions at Cincinnati Stock Exchange, Feb. 23 to Mar. 1, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists:

Large table listing various stocks with columns: Stocks—, Par., Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week (Shares), and Range Since Jan. 1 (Low, High). Includes stocks like Ahrens-Fox, Amer Laund Mach, Amer Products, etc.

\* No par value.

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

- APPLICATION TO ORGANIZE RECEIVED WITH TITLES REQUESTED. Capital. Feb. 21—The Metropolitan National Bank of Milwaukee, Wis. \$200,000 Correspondent: S. J. Wabiszewski, 800 Layton Blvd., Milwaukee, Wis. APPLICATION TO ORGANIZE APPROVED. Feb. 21—First National Bank in Moorhead, Minn. 100,000 Correspondent: J. H. Deems, Moorhead, Minn. CHARTERS ISSUED. Feb. 19—The Cohasset National Bank, Cohasset, Mass. 50,000 President, Hugh Bancroft. Cashier, Ralph C. Eichler. Feb. 21—The First National Bank in Electra, Texas. 100,000 President, J. A. Coker. Cashier, G. D. Ezell. CHANGE OF TITLE. Feb. 18—The Wernersville National Bank, Wernersville, Pa., to "The Wernersville National Bank & Trust Co." VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATIONS. Feb. 21—The First National Bank of Wellington, Tex. 50,000 Effective Dec. 26 1928. Liquidating agent, Bob Glenn, Wellington, Texas. Succeeded by The First National Bank in Wellington, No. 13249. The First National Bank of Santa Rosa, Calif. 100,000 Effective Feb. 6 1929. Liquidating agent, W. C. Marshall, Santa Rosa, Calif. Absorbed by Bank of America of California. CONSOLIDATIONS. Feb. 18—The First National Bank of Jersey City, N. J. 1,900,000 Lincoln Trust Co. of New Jersey, Jersey City, N. J. 600,000 Consolidated today under the Act of Nov. 7 1918, as amended Feb. 25 1927, under the charter and title of "The First National Bank of Jersey City." No. 374, with capital stock of \$1,600,000. Feb. 19—The McMinnville National Bank, McMinnville, Ore. 75,000 United States National Bank of McMinnville, Ore. 50,000 Consolidated today under Act of Nov. 7 1918, under charter of The McMinnville National Bank, No. 3857, and under the title "United States National Bank of McMinnville," with capital stock of \$125,000. Feb. 23—The National Bank of Commerce of Seattle, Wash. 1,000,000 The Marine National Bank of Seattle, Wash. 300,000 The National City Bank of Seattle, Wash. 500,000 Consolidated today under the Act of Nov. 7 1918, under the charter and corporate title of "The National Bank of Commerce of Seattle," No. 4375, with capital stock of \$2,500,000.



BRANCHES AUTHORIZED UNDER THE ACT OF FEB. 25 1927.

Feb. 18—The First National Bank of Jersey City, N. J. Location of branches: 89 Monticello Ave.; 286 Central Ave.; 77 Jackson Ave.; 70 Montgomery St.; 878 Bergen Ave. All located in Jersey City, N. J.

Auction Sales.—Among other securities, the following, not actually dealt in at the Stock Exchange, were sold at auction in New York, Philadelphia and Buffalo on Wednesday of this week:

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, New York:

Table with 2 columns: Shares. Stocks. \$ per share. and Shares. Stocks. \$ per share. Lists various stocks like Amer. Home Foundation, Inc. and Shawmut Silver Fox Ranching Co.

By Wise, Hobbs & Arnold, Boston:

Table with 2 columns: Shares. Stocks. \$ per share. and Shares. Stocks. \$ per share. Lists various stocks like Old Colony Trust Co. and Arlington Mills.

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

Table with 2 columns: Shares. Stocks. \$ per sh. and Shares. Stocks. \$ per sh. Lists various stocks like Webster & Atlas Nat. Bank and Atlantic National Bank.

By Barnes & Lofland, Philadelphia:

Table with 2 columns: Shares. Stocks. \$ per sh. and Shares. Stocks. \$ per sh. Lists various stocks like Chestnut Hill Title & Trust Co. and William Penn Title & Trust Co.

By A. J. Wright & Co., Buffalo:

Table with 2 columns: Shares. Stocks. \$ per sh. and Shares. Stocks. \$ per sh. Lists various stocks like Boston & Montana Dev. Co. and Labor Temple Assn. of Buffalo.

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:

Table with 4 columns: Name of Company, Per Cent., When Payable, Books Closed Days Inclusive. Lists dividends for Railroads (Steam) like Alabama & Vicksburg and Erie & Pittsburgh.

Main table with 4 columns: Name of Company, Per Cent., When Payable, Books Closed Days Inclusive. Contains a wide variety of stocks including Public Utilities, Banks, and Miscellaneous.

Table with 4 main columns: Name of Company, Per Cent., When Payable, Books Closed Days Inclusive. It is divided into two main sections: 'Miscellaneous (Concluded)' on the left and 'Railroads (Steam) (Concluded)' on the right. Each section lists various companies with their respective dividend percentages and payment dates.

Below we give the dividends announced in previous weeks and not yet paid. This list does not include dividends announced this week, these being given in the preceding table.

Table with 4 main columns: Name of Company, Per Cent., When Payable, Books Closed Days Inclusive. This section lists dividends for 'Railroads (Steam)' and 'Banks'. It includes companies like Atlantic Coast Line Co., Bangor & Aroostook, and Chelsea Exchange.





Table with columns: Name of Company, Per Cent., When Payable, Books Closed Days Inclusive. Lists various companies like Vapor Car Heating, Preferred (quar.), Wahl Company, etc.

\* From unofficial sources. † The New York Stock Exchange has ruled that stock will not be quoted ex-dividend on this date and not until further notice.

a Transfer books not closed for this dividend. d Correction. e Payable in stock. f Payable in common stock. g Payable in scrip. h On account of accumulated dividends. j Payable in preferred stock.

b Payable in cash on class A stock at rate of one-fourth share. c British Amer. Tob. dividend is ten pence per share. All transfers received in London on or before March 2 will be in time for payment of dividend to transferees.

k Two per cent in stock or 6 1/2% cash; stockholders will receive cash unless notice to take stock is received five days before date of payment. l 60c. cash or one-fifteenth share class A common stock.

m British South Africa dividend is ls. 3d. and 3d. bonus less deduction for expenses of depositary. n Coty, Inc., declared a stock dividend of 6%, payable in quarterly installments.

o New York Stock Exchange rules Wesson Oil & Snowdrift be not quoted ex—the stock dividend until April 2. p Payable in class A stock.

q New York Stock Exchange rules Archer-Daniels-Midland shall not be quoted ex—the 100% stock dividend until March 4. r Federal Water Service dividend payable in cash or class A stock at rate of one-fiftieth of a share for each share held.

s Engineers Public Service Co.'s stock dividend is two-one hundredths share common stock. t New York Stock Exchange rules Certo Corp. be not quoted ex the stock dividend until March 1.

u Payable in cash or stock at rate of one-fortieth share. v Less deduction for expenses of depositary. w National Bellas Hess dividend is two additional shares for each share held.

x Niles-Bement-Pond voted to distribute 2 1/2 shares common stock of United Aircraft & Transport Corp. for each share Niles-Bement-Pond stock held. y Stewart-Warner Speedometer dividend subject to stockholders' meeting Apr. 2.

Weekly Return of New York City Clearing House.—Beginning with Mar. 31 '28, the New York City Clearing House Association discontinued giving out all statements previously issued and now makes only the barest kind of a report. The new return shows nothing but the deposits, along with the capital and surplus. We give it below in full:

STATEMENT OF THE MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE ASSOCIATION FOR THE WEEK ENDED SATURDAY, FEB. 23 1929.

Table with columns: Clearing House Members, \*Capital, \*Surplus & Undivided Profits, Net Demand Deposits Average, Time Deposits Average. Lists members like Bank of N. Y. & Trust Co., Bank of the Manhattan Co., etc.

\* As per official reports: National, Dec. 31 1928; State, Dec. 31 1928; trust companies, Dec. 31 1928.

Includes deposits in foreign branches: a \$295,886,000; b \$15,244,000; c \$68,730,000; d \$111,010,000; e \$6,799,000; f \$121,188,000.

g As of Jan. 9 1929. h As of Jan. 26 1929. i As of Feb. 1 1929. j As of Feb. 16 1929.

The New York "Times" publishes regularly each week returns of a number of banks and trust companies which are not members of the New York Clearing House. The following are the figures for the week ending Feb. 21:

INSTITUTIONS NOT IN CLEARING HOUSE WITH CLOSING OF BUSINESS FOR THE WEEK ENDED THURSDAY, FEB. 21 1929.

Table with columns: Loans, Gold, Oth. Cash, Res. Dep., Dep. Other, Gross Deposits. Lists Manhattan, Brooklyn, Nassau National, Peoples National, Traders National.

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

Table with columns: Loans, Cash, Res'te Dep., Depos. Other, Gross Deposits. Lists Manhattan, American, Bk. of Europe & Tr., Bronx County, Central Union, Empire, Federation, Fulton, Manhattan, Municipal, United States, Brooklyn, Kings County, Bayonne, N. J., Mechanics.

\* Includes amount with Federal Reserve Bank as follows: Central Union—\$32,332,000; Empire, \$3,182,700; Fulton, \$2,050,200.

Boston Clearing House Weekly Returns.—In the following we furnish a summary of all the items in the Boston Clearing House weekly statement for a series of weeks

BOSTON CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS.

Table with columns: Feb. 20 1929, Changes from Previous Week, Feb. 13 1929, Feb. 6 1929. Lists Capital, Surplus and profits, Loans, Individual deposits, Due to banks, Time deposits, United States deposits, Exchanges for Clg. House, Due from other banks, Res've in legal depositors, Cash in bank, Res've excess in F. R. Bk.

Philadelphia Banks.—The Philadelphia Clearing House return for the week ending Feb. 23, 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."

Beginning with the return for the week ending May 14 1928, the Philadelphia Clearing House Association discontinued showing the reserves and whether reserves held are above or below requirements. This will account for the queries at the end of the table.

Table with columns: Two Claphers (00) omitted, Week Ended Feb. 23 1929, Feb. 16 1929, Feb. 9 1929. Lists Capital, Surplus and profits, Loans, Exch. for Clear. House, Due from banks, Bank deposits, Individual deposits, Time deposits, Total deposits, Res. with legal depos., Res. with F. R. Bank, Cash in vault, Total res. & cash held, Reserve required, Excess reserve and cash in vault.

\* Cash in vault not counted as reserve for Federal Reserve members.











For sales during the week of stocks not recorded here, see second page preceding.

Table with columns: HIGH AND LOW SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT. (Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday); Sales for the Week; STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE (Railroads (Con.), Industrial & Miscellaneous); PER SHARE Range Since Jan. 1. (Lowest, Highest); PER SHARE Ranges for Previous Year 1923 (Lowest, Highest). Rows include various stock symbols and prices.

\* Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. z Ex-dividend. y Ex-rights.

For sales during the week of stocks not recorded here, see third page preceding.

HIGH AND LOW SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT.

Table with columns: Saturday, Feb. 23, Monday, Feb. 25, Tuesday, Feb. 26, Wednesday, Feb. 27, Thursday, Feb. 28, Friday, Mar. 1, Sales for the Week, STOCK NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, PER SHARE Range Since Jan. 1., PER SHARE Range for Previous Year 1928. Rows include various stock categories like Indus. & Miscel., Metals, Textiles, etc.

Bid and asked prices; no sale on this day. † Ex-dividend of 100% in com. stock. ‡ Ex-dividend. ¶ Ex-rights. # Shillings. @ Ex-div. and ex-rights.

For sales during the week of stocks not recorded here, see fourth page preceding.

Table with columns: HIGH AND LOW SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT. (Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday); Sales for the Week; STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE; PER SHARE Range Since Jan. 1. (Lowest, Highest); PER SHARE Range for Previous Year 1928 (Lowest, Highest). Rows include various stock categories like Indus. & Miscel., Textile, Paper, etc.

\* Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. s Ex-dividend. y Ex-rights.



For sales during the week of stocks not recorded here, see sixth page preceding.

HIGH AND LOW SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT.

Table with columns for days of the week (Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday) and price ranges for various stock categories like Stock, Exchange, Closed, Extra, and Holiday.

Main table listing individual stocks with columns for Shares, Indus. & Miscel. (Con.), Par, and Per Share (Lowest, Highest) for the current week and previous year.

\* Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. s Dividend. a Ex-rights. o Ex-dividend and ex-rights.

New York Stock Record—Continued—Page 7

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For sales during the week of stocks not recorded here, see seventh page preceding.

Main table with columns for dates (Saturday to Friday), stock names, prices, and ranges. Includes sub-sections for 'HIGH AND LOW SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT.' and 'STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE'.

\* Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. # Ex-dividend. a Ex-rights.

Prices during the week of stocks not recorded here, see eighth page preceding.

Table with columns: HIGH AND LOW SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT., Sales for the Week, STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, PER SHARE Range Since Jan. 1, On basis of 100-share lots, PER SHARE Range for Previous Year 1928. Rows include various stock symbols and prices.

\* Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. Ex-dividend. a Ex-rights. \* No par value. Ex-rates.







Main table containing bond listings for N.Y. Stock Exchange, including columns for Bond Description, Interest Period, Price, Week's Range, Bonds Sold, Range Since Jan. 1, and various market data.

Due Feb.

Main table containing bond listings for 'N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE' and 'BONDS' with columns for price, date, and various bond specifications.

Due May Due June Due August

Table with columns: N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE, Week Ended Mar. 1, Interest Period, Price Friday Mar. 1, Week's Range or Last Sale, Bonds Sold, Range Since Jan. 1, and various bond listings including Wilk & East, Adams Express, and various industrial bonds.

Table with columns: N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE, Week Ended Mar. 1, Interest Period, Price Friday Mar. 1, Week's Range or Last Sale, Bonds Sold, Range Since Jan. 1, and various bond listings including Cuba Cane Sugar, Den Gen & E L, and various utility and industrial bonds.

Main table containing bond listings with columns for Bond Name, Price, Week's Range, Range Since, and various other details. The table is split into two main sections: 'BONDS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE' and 'BONDS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE'.

Outside Stock Exchanges

Chicago Stock Exchange.—Record of transactions at Chicago Stock Exchange, Feb. 23 to Mar. 1, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists:

Table with columns: Stocks—, Par., Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week (Shares), Range Since Jan. 1. (Low, High). Lists various stocks like Acme Steel Co., Adams (J D) Mfg com., etc.

Table with columns: Stocks (Continued) Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week (Shares), Range Since Jan. 1. (Low, High). Lists various stocks like Ineull Util Invest Inc., \$5 1/2 prior preferred, Iron Fireman Mfg Co v t c, etc.

Table of Stock market data including columns for Stocks (Concluded) Par., Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week (Shares), and Range Since Jan. 1. (Low, High). Lists various stocks like 12th St Store, United Chemicals, and various bonds.

\* No par value.

Philadelphia Stock Exchange.—Record of transactions at Philadelphia Stock Exchange, Feb. 23 to Mar. 1, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists:

Table of Philadelphia Stock Exchange transactions including columns for Stocks—Par., Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week (Shares), and Range Since Jan. 1. (Low, High). Lists various stocks like Almar Stores, American Milling, and various bonds.

Rights—Comm Cas..... 1 1/2 5/4 4,400 1/2 Feb 1 Feb 5 Feb 6,600 2 1/2 Feb 1 Feb 5 Feb

Table of Bond market data including columns for Bonds—, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week, and Range Since Jan. 1. (Low, High). Lists various bonds like El & Peoples tr cts 4s-1945, Inter-State Rys coll tr 4s '43, etc.

Pittsburgh Stock Exchange.—Record of transactions at Pittsburgh Stock Exchange, Feb. 23 to Mar. 1, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists:

Table of Pittsburgh Stock Exchange transactions including columns for Stocks—Par., Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week (Shares), and Range Since Jan. 1. (Low, High). Lists various stocks like Allegheny Steel, Allegheny Trust Co, and various bonds.

\* No par value.

Baltimore Stock Exchange.—Record of transactions at Baltimore Stock Exchange, Feb. 23 to Mar. 1, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists:

Table of Baltimore Stock Exchange transactions including columns for Stocks—Par., Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week (Shares), and Range Since Jan. 1. (Low, High). Lists various stocks like Annapolis Dairy Prod, Annapur Corp, and various bonds.



Table with columns: Stocks (Concluded) Par., Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week, Range Since Jan. 1. Includes entries like Mortgage Security com., Me Y-Woolly's M v t., etc.

Table with columns: Stocks (Concluded) Par., Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week, Range Since Jan. 1. Includes entries like Ohio Brass, Preferred, Ohio Seamless Tube com., etc.

Cleveland Stock Exchange.—Record of transactions at Cleveland Stock Exchange, Feb. 23 to Mar. 1, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists:

Table with columns: Stocks— Par., Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week, Range Since Jan. 1. Includes entries like Aetna Rubber com., Akron Rub Reclaim com., etc.

St. Louis Stock Exchange.—Record of transactions at St. Louis Stock Exchange, Feb. 23 to Mar. 1, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists:

Table with columns: Stocks— Par., Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week, Range Since Jan. 1. Includes entries like Bank Stocks— First National Bank, Lafayette-South Side Bk, etc.

Boston Stock Exchange.—Record of transactions at the Boston Stock Exchange, Feb. 23 to Mar. 1, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists:

Table with columns: Stocks— Par., Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week, Range Since Jan. 1. Includes entries like Railroad— Boston & Maine, Ser A 1st pf unstpd, etc.



Table with columns: Stocks (Continued) Par., Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week, Range Since Jan. 1., Stocks (Concluded) Par., Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week, Range Since Jan. 1.

Cincinnati Stock Exchange.—For this week's record of transactions on the Cincinnati Exchange see page 1438.

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 (Feb. 23) and ending the present Friday (Mar. 1). It is compiled entirely from the daily reports of the Curb Market itself, and is intended to include every security, whether stock or bonds, in which any dealings occurred during the week covered.

Large table with columns: Week Ended Mar. 1., Stocks—Par., Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week, Range Since Jan. 1., Stocks (Continued) Par., Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week, Range Since Jan. 1.

Table with 14 columns: Stocks (Continued) Par., Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week (Shares), Range Since Jan. 1. (Low, High), Stocks (Continued) Par., Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week (Shares), Range Since Jan. 1. (Low, High). Contains numerous stock entries such as Doehler Die-Casting, Dominion Stores Ltd., and many others.







Quotations of Sundry Securities

All bond prices are "and interest" except where marked "f".

Main table containing various financial data sections: Public Utilities, Railroad Equipments, Chain Store Stocks, Investment Trust Stocks and Bonds, Short Term Securities, Aeronautical Securities, Standard Oil Stocks, and Indus. & Miscellaneous. Each section lists securities with their respective prices and par values.

\* Par share. † No par value. ‡ Basis. § Purchaser also pays accrued dividend. ¶ Nominal. †† Ex-dividend. ‡‡ Ex-rights. ††† Canadian quotation. †††† Sale price











Third Avenue Railway System.

Table with 5 columns: Description, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926. Rows include Operating Revenue, Operating Expenses, Net operating revenue, Operating income, Interest revenue, Gross income, Deductions, and Net income.

FINANCIAL REPORTS

Annual, &c., Reports.—The following is an index to all annual and other reports of steam railroads, public utilities, industrial and miscellaneous companies published since and including Feb. 2 1929.

Table with 3 columns: Company Name, Page, and Industrial-Continued-Page. Lists various railroads, utilities, and industrial companies with their respective report page numbers.

Table with 3 columns: Company Name, Page, and Industrial-Concluded-Page. Lists a wide variety of industrial companies and their report page numbers.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company.

(Preliminary Report—Year Ended Dec. 31 1928.)

The remarks of President Daniel Willard, together with condensed income account and balance sheet, will be found in the advertising pages of this issue.

TRAFFIC STATISTICS FOR CALENDAR YEARS.

Table with 5 columns: Year (1928, 1927, 1926, 1925), Revenue freight (tons), Revenue tons one mile, Rev. per ton per mile, No. passengers carried, No. pass. carried 1 mile, Rev. per pass. per mile.

CONDENSED INCOME STATEMENT FOR CALENDAR YEARS.

Table with 5 columns: Year (1928, 1927, 1926, 1925), Rev. from frt. transp'n, Rev. from pass. transp'n, Rev. from mail, express and other transport'n, Total ry. oper. revs., Maint. of way & struct., Maint. of equipment, Traffic, Transportation, General, Miscellaneous, Total ry. oper. exp., Transportation ratio, Total operating ratio, Net rev. from ry. oper., Taxes, Equip. & jt. facil. rents, Tot. chgs. to net revs., Net ry. oper. income, Other income, Tot. inc. fr. all sources, Interest, All other deductions, Total deductions, Bal. avail. for divs. and other corporate purp., Divs. decl.—Pref. stock, Common stock, Total dividends, Leaving a surplus of, Shares com. stock outstanding (par \$100), Earnings per share.

The earnings per share on the average amount of common stock outstanding during the year amounted to \$11.10 per share.

COMPARATIVE CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET DECEMBER 31.

Assets - 1928, 1927, 1926. Investment in prop. used in transportation service... Total assets \$1,049,875,003

CONSOLIDATED INCOME AND PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT FOR YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31.

1928, 1927, 1926, 1925. Gross sales 180,849,995; Net oper. profit 11,354,331; Total 30,679,580

Reading Company.

(31st Annual Report—Year Ended Dec. 31 1928.)

Extracts from the remarks of President Agnew T. Dice, together with income account and comparative balance sheet for the year 1928 will be found in the advertising pages of this issue.

RESULTS FOR CALENDAR YEARS.

Ry. Oper. Revenues - 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925. Total \$89,940,034

Total ry. oper. income \$15,581,859; Non-Operating Income

Total net income \$15,516,990; Disposition of Net Inc.

Total deductions \$8,232,983; Net income \$15,090,690

Balance, surplus \$3,480,944; Sls. com. outst. \$1,399,782

Gillette Safety Razor Co.

(Annual Report—Year Ended Dec. 31 1928.)

The remarks of J. E. Aldred, Chairman of the Board together with income account and balance sheet for year ended Dec. 31 1928 will be found in the advertising pages of to-day's issue.

The Borden Company and All Subsidiaries.

(10th Annual Report—Year Ended Dec. 31 1928.)

The remarks of President Arthur W. Milburn, together with the income account and balance sheet, will be found under "Reports and Documents" on subsequent pages of this issue.

CONSOLIDATED GENERAL BALANCE DEC. 31 (Incl. All Subs. Cos.)

Assets - 1928, 1927; Liabilities - 1928, 1927. Total 117,883,588

a After deducting mortgages of \$1,400,000 on Madison Ave. office building properties and depreciation of \$26,145,786.

Shawinigan Water & Power Co.

(Annual Report—Year Ended Dec. 31 1928.)

President J. E. Aldred reports in part:

Shareholders.—As at Dec. 31 1928, there are outstanding 1,867,072 shares held by 13,410 shareholders. Of this stock 1,475,000 shares are held in the Dominion of Canada...

Increase of Capital.—The shareholders, at a special meeting held immediately after the annual meeting in 1928, authorized an increase of the capital from 1,400,000 shares to 1,600,000 shares.

Sale of Bonds.—In May, directors authorized the creation of series "B" 4 1/2% 1st mortgage & collateral trust sinking fund gold bonds to an amount of \$25,000,000.

Acquisition of Properties.—In July last the directors made arrangements for the purchase from the Laurentide Co., Ltd., of their holdings in the Laurentide Power Co., Ltd., on the basis of one share of this company's stock and \$150 cash for each share of Laurentide Power Co., Ltd.

The power development acquired from Laurentide Power Co., Ltd., consists of an installed capacity of 165,000 h.p., with provision for the installation of another 25,000 h.p. unit, making a total of 190,000 h.p.

On Jan. 17 1928, directors made an offer to purchase the assets of the St. Maurice Power Co., Ltd., and to pay either in cash or in shares on the basis of two shares of Shawinigan for each share of St. Maurice Power Co., Ltd.

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The problem of providing substantial and adequate power resources for the future expansion of the company was solved during the year by the acquisition of additional water powers sufficient to meet demands upon the company for many years to come.

By this agreement the company obtains a 75 year emphyteutic lease of all the powers formed by the rapids in the St. Maurice River above La Tuque.

The agreement with the Government provides that construction operations on the first development shall be commenced by July 1 1930, the company to have 100,000 h.p. developed by July 1 1933. It is further provided that the company shall carry out succeeding developments so that the fourth will be started by July 1 1938.

While the data presently available is not conclusive, it is estimated that there is more than 600,000 h.p. at commercial load factors, capable of economic development within the 76 miles of the river covered by the concession, consisting of four power sites, the Allard, Des Coeurs, Les Blancs and Rapides Sans Nom. As these powers are situated a relatively short distance below the Goulin Dam, both efficiency and economy will be promoted in the use of our present storage facilities.

It is the intention of the company to continue the survey work during the summer season of 1929, and by the Fall of this year sufficient data should be available from which to determine the engineering features of the developments.

With the development of these water powers and proposed additional storage works, this company will have power resources on the St. Maurice River of 1,279,000 h.p. This is sufficient to meet the anticipated demands within the area served by the Shawinigan system for many years. This reserve places the company in a preminent position to meet the rapidly increasing power requirements, and this dependable electric energy to draw upon, all within 150 miles of the City of Montreal, must prove an increasing factor in promoting the industrial development of the Province.

The position of this company with respect to the cost of developed power is a most favorable one. Not only does the company possess installed power capacity at an original low cost but every addition made to the original installations has been made at a relatively low capitalization. The company is now again able to augment its developed power by low cost installations, all of which make it possible for the company to deliver power within the entire sphere of its operations, including the City of Montreal, at such prices that the company need fear no competitive developments should such be consummated.

Construction.—Mention was made in the last annual report of the construction of No. 7 unit at Shawinigan Falls. This unit, which has a capacity of 45,000 h.p., went into operation early in October, the installation having taken less than 12 months from the date of commencement of construction. Early in the year consideration was given to the advisability of constructing No. 8 unit at Shawinigan Falls, and it was determined to undertake this construction, as, by combining this work with the installation of No. 7 unit, economy in cost could be achieved. No. 8 unit will be completed early in the Spring of this year. It will also have a capacity of 45,000 h.p.

Power.—The aggregate of developed power owned and controlled by the company together with power purchased is 806,000 h.p., while undeveloped power available to the company inclusive of the powers which may be developed at the four sites in the Upper St. Maurice brings available power to an amount of 792,000 h.p., making a grand total of 1,598,000 h.p.

Consumption.—Consumption of electric energy during the year again shows very substantial growth. The figures in kilowatt hours for the year compared with the figures of 1926 and 1927 are:

Table with 4 columns: Kilowatt Hours (1926, 1927, 1928), Primary power, Secondary power, Shawinigan Chemicals Ltd., and Canadian Electro Products Co., Ltd., under the name of Shawinigan Chemicals Ltd.

The growth of the carbide division shows substantial increases during the past year, brought about by the increased demand for acetic acid and the sale in Canada and foreign countries of carbide for the acetylene industry.

The operating results of the chemical division have been satisfactory. The principal product of that division is acetic acid, this product being used largely throughout the world in the production of artificial silk. Not only is there a continued increased demand for acetic acid, but there has also been a very material increase in the demand for solvents made from the acetylene process and used in the new lacquers.

This Chemical Co. at Shawinigan Falls has become a large user of power from the Shawinigan system, and with the increased sales of the products manufactured, the amount of power so taken has been steadily augmented. The Chemical Co. has a program looking to the substantial enlargement of its operations during 1929, and this enlargement should reflect further benefits to this company, both by reason of additional sales of power to the Chemical Co. as well as increased returns derived through the ownership of the company itself.

RESULTS FOR CALENDAR YEARS.

Table with 4 columns (1926, 1927, 1928, 1929) showing Gross earnings, Operating expenses, Bond interest, Depreciation reserve, Net income, Dividends, Balance surplus, etc.

BALANCE SHEET DEC. 31.

Table with 4 columns (1928, 1927, 1928, 1927) showing Assets (Property, Machinery, Lines, Equipment, etc.) and Liabilities (Capital stock, Bonds, Laur'ide Co. Ltd., etc.).

\* Subject to deduction for income tax. y Represented by 1,867,072 shares of no par value. z After deducting capital reserve of \$11,220,111.—V. 128, p. 1227.

Kraft-Phenix Cheese Corp.

(Annual Report—Year Ended Dec. 31 1928.)

The remarks of J. L. Kraft, Chairman of the Board, together with consolidated income account and balance sheet for 1928 will be found in the advertising pages of this issue.

CONSOLIDATED INCOME ACCOUNT FOR CALENDAR YEARS.

Table with 4 columns (1928, 1927, 1926, 1925) showing Net sales, Cost of sales, Selling, admin. and gen. expenses, Net operating profits, etc.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET DEC. 31.

Table with 4 columns (1928, 1927, 1928, 1927) showing Assets (Cash, Inv'ts in market, Customers' notes, etc.) and Liabilities (Notes pay—banks & brokers, Notes & trade acceptances, etc.).

Total.....38,488,266 25,821,866 a Represented by 888,413 no par shares. b Represented by 452,979 shares, par \$25.—V. 128, p. 899.

The B. F. Goodrich Co.

(Annual Report—Year Ended Dec. 31 1928.)

The remarks of President J. D. Tew, together with income account and balance sheet for 1928, will be found in the advertising pages of to-day's issue.

COMPARATIVE INCOME ACCOUNT FOR CALENDAR YEARS.

Table with 4 columns (1928, 1927, 1926, 1925) showing Net sales, Mfg., &c., expenses, Net profit, Miscellaneous income, Total net income, Depreciation, etc.

Table with 4 columns (1928, 1927, 1926, 1925) showing Balance surplus, Previous surplus, Surp. previously approp. for amort. of war facili., etc.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET DEC. 31.

[Omitting in both years good-will, &c., previously carried at \$57,798,000.]

Table with 4 columns (1928, 1927, 1928, 1927) showing Assets (Real estate and plants, Inv. & advances, etc.) and Liabilities (Com. stk. equity, Prof. stock, Bills pay, etc.).

Tot. (ea. side) 117,071,003 115,261,264 a Real estate, buildings, machinery and sundry equipment, after deducting reserve of \$17,616,511 for depreciation and obsolescence. b 500,000 shares at \$100 each, \$50,000,000; deduct 160,920 shares redeemed and cancelled, \$16,092,000. Authorized and unissued, 50,000 shares of 7% cumulative preferred stock of \$100 par value, \$5,000,000.

Note.—Common stock Dec. 31 1928 authorized 1,000,000 shares of no par value, outstanding 745,910 shares, or \$70,195,220, less exclusion of intangible capital assets, namely, patents, trade-marks and good-will, \$57,798,001, leaving \$12,397,219; earned surplus, \$24,899,225; total, \$37,296,444.

On Dec. 31 1920 the balance sheet was altered by the omission of the item of \$57,798,001 heretofore shown for good-will, patents and trade-marks.—V. 128, p. 567.

Barnsdall Corporation (and Subsidiary Cos.).

(10th Annual Report—Year Ended Dec. 31 1928.)

PRES. E. B. REESER FEB. 28 SAYS IN SUBSTANCE: Change in Capital Structure.—During the year the corporation acquired, through the issuance of 52,425 shares of its capital stock, the entire capital

stock of Wolfe Oil Corp. and secured through this purchase valuable developed and undeveloped leaseholds in the Semole and other areas in Oklahoma, in Winkler County, Tex., and in Lea County, New Mexico.

The stock dividend paid on Feb. 6 1928 resulted in the issuance of 29,250 shares of capital stock.

On Dec. 13 1928, after careful consideration by the directors and acting under the provisions of the bond indenture, the corporation called for payment Feb. 15 1929, all of its then outstanding debentures amounting to \$21,155,500.

At the close of business Dec. 31 1928 there had been issued through the exercise of warrants a total of 547,520 shares and the total number of shares of stock then outstanding in the hands of the public was 1,794,451 shares.

There are now outstanding in the hands of the public a total of 2,247,063 shares of capital stock.

Operations.—The most important development for the corporation during the year 1928 was the discovery of oil at Elwood Terrace near Santa Barbara, Calif. Barnsdall acquired a one-half interest in approximately 1,400 acres of leases from the Rio Grande Oil Co.

Refineries, pipe lines, tank cars and other equipment have been maintained at a high degree of efficiency, and all charges for up-keep and maintenance are included in operating expenses.

Conditions in the petroleum industry as a whole continued to be disturbing throughout the year. Progress has recently been made in the effort to balance production and consumption.

Drilling operations of the corporation have been carried on with a view of protecting its interests in each of the various fields, but no wells have been drilled other than those necessary under lease obligations, and "offset" locations.

Acresage.—A summary of acresage and wells in which the corporation and its subsidiaries owned interests on Dec. 31 1928, follows:

Table with columns: State, Oil and Gas Wells, Operated, and Acresage (Operated, Unoperated). Rows include Arkansas, California, Colorado, Indiana, Illinois, Kansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Texas, West Virginia, and a total row.

During the year, subsidiary companies completed 64 wells, of which 46 were oil wells, 5 were gas wells and 13 unproductive. The daily average net production during 1928 was 25,919 barrels as compared with 29,641 barrels during 1927 and 15,409 barrels during 1926.

The several subsidiary companies produced the following products: Natural gas (1000 cu. ft.) 8,153,811; Crude oil—net barrels 9,486,519; Casinhead gasoline—gallons 17,914,153; Refined petroleum products 154,968,266.

Earnings.—Net income for the year, after all expenses, including interest and taxes, was \$10,717,092. After deducting depreciation, depletion and development charges, amounting to \$6,669,677 and proportion of earnings due minority interests in subsidiary companies of \$7,553 the balance applicable to outstanding stock was \$4,039,861, equivalent to \$3.13 per share on the average number of shares outstanding for the year, 1,288,592 shares.

All drilling and intangible development costs incurred during the year in the amount of \$1,889,478 were charged off against earnings. Intangible investments, including drilling heretofore capitalized, amounting to \$10,764,079 as of Jan. 1 1928 were charged off against surplus.

During the year the corporation expended for all additions to plant and equipment, drilling and development \$4,732,361 (including the Wolfe Oil Co. properties acquired for stock) as compared with \$13,115,521 in 1927.

CONSOLIDATED INCOME ACCOUNT FOR CALENDAR YEARS. Table with columns for years 1928, 1927, 1926, and 1925. Rows include Gross sales and earnings, Oper. & general expenses, Gross income, Other income, Total income, Interest paid, Federal taxes, Depreciation & depletion, Intang. develop. costs, Prof. applic. to min. int., Net income, Previous surplus, Prem. on sale of cl. A stk, Total surplus, Loss on mining property, Stock disc. & prem. on bonds called, Mint. int. in sur. of subs. disposed of n 1925, Surp. applic. to minority stkhldings n sub.cos., Prod drill capital, prior to Jan 1 1928, Adj. of unprod. prop. value, Divs. paid minor. stock holders subsid. cos., Dividends, Profit & loss surplus, Shares of capital stock outstanding (par \$25), Earns. per sh. on cap.stk.

x Of which \$184,648 applicable to minority stockholding in subsidiary companies. y These earnings do not include those of Waite-Phillips Co. acquired in 1925. z Includes \$731,261 paid in stock on Feb. 16 1928.

BALANCE SHEET DECEMBER 31.

Balance Sheet table with columns for Assets and Liabilities for years 1928 and 1927. Rows include Property, Invest. in affil. cos., Adv. to affil. cos., Sk. fds. for debts., Sink. fds. for debts., Deferred charges., Cash., Barnsdall stock in treasury., Bills & accts. rec., Inventories, Class A stock, Class B stock, Div. scrip outst., Bonded debt., Stock of subs. not owned by Barns., Accr. int., taxes, &c., Bills & accts. pay., Surplus.

x After deducting depreciation and depletion of \$25,044,217. y Of which \$48,856 applicable to minority stockholdings in subsidiary companies.—V. 128, p. 561.

Engineers Public Service Co.

(Annual Report—Year Ended Dec. 31 1928.)

A comparative income account and balance sheet for the year ended Dec. 31 1928 together with a list of directors will be found on subsequent pages under "Reports and Documents." See also V. 128, p. 1053 for our usual comparative tables.—V. 128, p. 1226.

Consolidated Gas Company of New York.

(Including Affiliated Gas and Electric Companies.)

(Annual Report—Year Ended Dec. 31 1928.)

The report submitted at the annual meeting of the stockholders Feb. 25 1929 and signed by Pres. George B. Cortelyou, affords the following:

The following is a combined statement of the assets and liabilities of the Consolidated Gas Co. of New York and its affiliated gas and electric companies, as of Dec. 31 1928, together with a combined statement of the revenues and expenses of those companies for the calendar year 1928, with all inter-company items eliminated.

Attention is invited to the evidence presented by the balance sheet, confirming the strength and stability of the company's financial condition. This is attributable, not only to the fact that much of this company's capital stock was issued, in earlier years, at substantial premiums, but also to the conservative policy which, for many years, has governed the matter of dividend distribution, as well as the accumulation, out of earnings which were within the limits of a reasonable return upon the value of the property, of substantial but prudent reserves as safeguards against uninsurable hazards and vicissitudes.

From the combined balance sheet showing the assets and liabilities, it will be observed that the portion of the capital stocks of the affiliated companies in the hands of the public, amounts to less than 2-3 of 1% of all of the capital stocks outstanding.

The affiliated companies are as follows: Astoria Light, Heat & Power Co., United Electric Light & Power Co., New Amsterdam Gas Co., Brush Electric Illum. Co. of N. Y., East River Gas Co. of L. I. City, New York & Queens Electric Light & Power Co., Central Union Gas Co., Bronx Gas & Electric Co., Northern Union Gas Co., Westchester Lighting Co., Standard Gas Light Co. of the City of New York, Northern Westchester Lighting Co., New York & Queens Gas Co., Peekskill Lighting & R.R., New York Edison Co., National Coke & Coal Co., Brooklyn Edison Co., Inc., Municipal Lighting Co., Inc., Yorkers Electric Light & Power Co., Green Mountain Lake Farms, Inc., Edison Light & Power Installation Co., Tarrytown Terminal Corp., Consol. Tel. & Electrical Subway Co., Ensign-Reynolds, Inc.

Capital Changes.—At a special meeting of the stockholders held July 16 1928, authority was given for an increase in the number of shares of common stock, without par value, from 4,320,000 to 12,000,000 shares, and for changing the previously authorized 4,320,000 shares of common stock, all of which were outstanding, into twice the number of shares of the same class, by issuing one additional share of common stock for each share of such stock, to each shareholder of common stock of record at a time to be fixed by the executive committee.

At the same meeting, the stockholders authorized, subject to the approval of the P. S. Commission, the acquisition of the capital stock of Brooklyn Edison Co., Inc., in exchange for stock of this company, by issuing one share of the \$5 cumulative preferred stock and 2 shares of the common stock (as increased) of this company, for each share of the stock of Brooklyn Edison Co. As of Dec. 31 1928, there had been acquired by such exchange 877,350 shares, or 97.48% of the capital stock of Brooklyn Edison Co. for which there had been issued 877,350 shares of \$5 cumulative preferred stock and 1,754,700 shares of common stock of this company.

Of the authorized 3,000,000 shares, no par, \$5 cumulative preferred stock and 12,000,000 shares, no par, common stock, there were outstanding on Dec. 31 1928, 2,077,350 shares of \$5 cumulative preferred stock and 10,394,700 shares common stock, in the names of more than 71,000 stockholders.

Dividends of \$1.25 a share were paid quarterly on the common stock for the first three quarters of the year on 4,320,000 shares and of 75 cents a share for the last quarter on 10,370,846 shares. Dividends of \$1.25 a share were paid quarterly on the \$5 cumulative preferred stock during the year; the first three quarters being on 1,200,000 shares and the last quarter on 2,060,240 shares.

Capital Expenditures.—The aggregate gross capital expenditures of the consolidated company and its affiliated gas and electric companies, for land, plant and equipment, during the year 1928, amounted to \$87,918,579.

Credits to capital account, due to the retirements of plant and equipment from service, adjustments of previous charges and the sale of real estate, aggregated \$28,407,771, leaving a net increase of \$59,510,808 in the investment in land, plant and equipment for the year.

Tax Burden.—As in previous years, one of the largest single factors entering into the cost, and hence reflected in the selling price, of gas and electricity in the territory served by the Consolidated Gas Co. and its affiliated gas and electric companies, is the volume of taxes assessed by Federal, State, County and Municipal authorities.

The taxes charged as a part of the operating costs of these companies, and, therefore, collected by them from their customers for the aid and benefit of the taxing authorities, including interest on disputed taxes (\$200,908) and taxes charged elsewhere (\$13,730), totaled \$24,281,943, in 1928, as compared with \$22,014,270 in 1927, an increase of \$2,267,672 or 10.3%. The burden thus imposed upon, and reflected in the companies' rates, amounted to over 17% of the total operating costs of the gas and electric business. This tax-collecting function thus added 14.24 cents per thousand cubic feet, on the average, to the required rate for gas, and more than 1/2 cent per kilowatt-hour, on the average, to the required rate for electric energy throughout the territory served by the Consolidated Gas Co. and its affiliated gas and electric companies.

Effort to Establish Standard Forms of Rates.—The P. S. Commission has recently instituted State-wide hearings in furtherance of standard forms of rates for gas and electricity, together with standard forms of rate schedules and applicable rules and regulations. A great deal of progress along these lines has been made during the past five years, on the part of the gas and electric companies of the Consolidated Gas system; and these companies will co-operate heartily with the Commission in any way desired, in the presentation of the facts underlying their experience with various rate forms.

Departure from the "flat" or "straight-meter" rate has proved to be greatly to the advantage of users of gas. The optional rates which were initiated by the gas companies connected to the Consolidated system have justified themselves and have developed data which will guide further improvements in rate structure.









authorities of the several States and to the I.-S. C. Commission, will be dispensed with.

The acquisition of control sought herein, if authorized, will result in substantial savings in general, traffic, operating and accounting expenses, substituting in many instances single-line service for joint-line service, expedite the movement of traffic, with no impairment to, but with an improvement of, the public service, and will better enable the carriers involved to earn a reasonable return upon the values of their properties devoted to common-carrier purposes and strengthen each of said carriers financially.

The proposed leases for 99 years provide for the payment of 7% annual dividends on the stock of the New Orleans, Texas & Mexico, which directly or indirectly controls most of the other companies.

Commenting on the application, William H. Williams, Chairman of the Board, is quoted as follows:

The application for authority to lease the lines of various companies, filed with the Commission, involves only the lines of companies now operated under one control and management (but excluding the Texas & Pacific and its subsidiary lines) as constituting the present Missouri Pacific system. It does not involve expansion of that system or the acquisition by lease or otherwise of any new properties. Its purpose is to further unification of the present system and the elimination of certain expenses of operation and management. The interest of the public and the relations of the Missouri Pacific with the public will not be affected by the proposed lease, except as that interest and those relations may be improved by economies which it is expected to accomplish by the proposed lease.—V. 128, p. 880, 554.

Mobile & Ohio RR.—Earnings.—

Table with 3 columns (1928, 1927, 1926) and multiple rows detailing operating revenues, expenses, net revenue, taxes, and dividends.

New York Central Lines.—4,460 Pensioners.—

Frank V. Whiting, Chairman of the Board of Pensions, makes the following announcement: In 1928 the New York Central Lines retired 244 employees who had 40 or more years of service and 22 employees who had been in the railroad service 50 or more years.

In 1928 there were 646 employees retired, on pension, 348 of whom had reached the age limit of 70. There were 202 pensioned because of disability and 86 retired voluntarily at the age of 65 after 40 years of service.

Since the adoption of the pension plan, Jan. 1 1910, the New York Central System has granted 9,655 pensions, for which a total of \$19,504,333 has been paid, the funds being furnished entirely by the railroad companies.

Pension payments in 1928 aggregated \$2,591,193 and the average pension was \$722.88. At the close of 1928 there were on the pension rolls 4,469, of whom 2,722 had been retired under the age limit; 1,362 on account of disability and 385 voluntarily.

The ratio of pensioned employees to the New York Central Lines working force of 160,217 employees at the end of 1928 was slightly under 3%.—V. 127, p. 3394.

Northern Pacific Ry.—Preliminary Earnings.—

Table with 3 columns (1928, 1927, 1926) and multiple rows detailing earnings, expenses, operating income, equipment, other income, total income, and net income.

Northwestern Pacific R. R.—Abandonment of Narrow Gauge Line.—

The I.-S. C. Commission on Feb. 11 issued a certificate authorizing the company to abandon a line of railroad extending from Point Reyes in a general northerly direction to Monte Rio, a distance of 36.48 miles, all in Marin and Sonoma Counties, Calif. The line proposed to be abandoned is part of a narrow-gauge railroad constructed between 1872 and 1876 by the North Pacific Coast RR. northward from Sausalito, on San Francisco Bay, through Baltimore Park, San Anselmo, Manor, Point Reyes, Occidental, Tyrone, Monte Rio, and Duncan Mills, to Cazadero, 80.93 miles. The properties of the North Pacific Coast RR. were conveyed to the North Shore RR. in 1902. About five years later the Northwestern Pacific RR. succeeded to the title to the properties through consolidation of the North Shore RR. and six other carrier corporations.—V. 127, p. 3702.

Pecos & Northern Tex. Ry.—Proposed Construct'n of Line.

The I.-S. C. Commission Feb. 18 denied the application of the company for authority to construct a line of railroad extending from Hale Center in a general northwesterly direction to Parmerton, approximately 66 miles, all in Hale, Lamb, Castro, and Parmer Counties, Texas. The Fort Worth & Denver South Plains Railway Co. and the Fort Worth & Denver City Railway Co. intervened in opposition to the application.—V. 121, p. 837.

Pennsylvania RR.—Earns 14.69% in 1928—Makes New High Record.—

The full income account of the company for 1928 was made public Feb. 26. The most notable feature is the net income, which is shown to have been \$82,507,613, exceeding the corresponding figure for any previous 12 months, and marking the third successive year in which a new high record has been made. An official statement further states:

The net income for 1928 was equivalent to 14.69% on the \$561,673,950 capital stock outstanding at the close of the year; the 7% dividend was, therefore, earned more than twice over. By comparison, the net income for 1927 was \$68,160,296, equivalent to 13.65% on the then outstanding stock, and in 1926 it was \$67,567,958, equivalent to 13.53% on the stock outstanding at the close of that year.

Dividends paid during 1928 amounted to \$38,171,621; \$4,634,802 was applied to sinking and other reserve funds, and \$750,261 to advances and construction expenditures upon leased and affiliated lines. The balance of the net income, amounting to \$38,950,928, was transferred to profit and loss, bringing the total of the general profit and loss account, as of Dec. 31 1928, to \$185,316,573.

The increase in the net income earned in 1928 to new high record figures was due to continued and greater efficiency in operations, and to the extensive betterments and improvements in physical facilities, resulting in large savings in operating expenses.

The gross railway operating revenues for 1928, amounting to \$650,567,316, showed a decrease from the previous year of \$14,283,707, more than half of this being accounted for by a decrease of \$9,630,921 in passenger revenues. Freight revenues decreased \$4,317,759. The passenger decrease reflects the continued and necessary use of private motor cars and buses, which affects all railroad systems in the United States.

As against the decrease of \$14,283,707 in railway operating revenues, however, railway operating expenses were reduced by \$30,497,027. The most important saving was in transportation expenses, which decreased \$17,348,372, and in maintenance of equipment, which showed a saving of \$10,647,553, reflecting continuance of the more thorough organization of this work and, particularly, the concentration of equipment repairs at strategic shop points, with improved machinery and tools. In maintenance of way a reduction of \$2,509,825 was made. The equipment and property of all kinds were fully maintained at high standards.

The net revenue from railway operations amounted to \$170,395,681, an increase over 1927 of \$16,213,320.

Taxes showed another substantial advance, amounting to \$37,846,357, an increase for the year of \$2,136,608.

Non-operating income, representing chiefly dividends and interest on investments, totaled \$44,535,658, an increase of \$1,298,662.

The gross income, before deduction of fixed charges, &c., was \$161,833,344.

Deductions from gross income, consisting chiefly of rentals of leased lines and interest on funded debt, amounted to \$79,325,731, an increase of \$271,727, leaving as a final result for the year the net income of \$82,507,613, as above stated, out of which to pay dividends, supply funds for further improvement of the property and equipment, and provide a balance to sustain the company's credit.—V. 126, p. 1060.

Ulster & Delaware RR.—Time for Deposits Extended.—

F. J. Lisman, Chairman of the committee of first consol. mtge. 5% gold bonds, has notified the holders of these bonds that the I.-S. C. Commission has granted the application of the New York Central RR. for leave to acquire control of the systems of the Cleveland Cincinnati Chicago & St. Louis Ry. and Michigan Central RR., upon the express condition, among other things, that before such unification becomes effective the New York Central RR. shall offer to acquire the lines of the Ulster & Delaware RR. for a consideration equal to the commercial value of its properties as determined by agreement between the parties or by arbitration in the manner referred to in the decision of the Commission. The announcement further says:

In view of this latest development in connection with the affairs and properties of the Ulster & Delaware it is more important than ever that the holders of the above bonds should be united for the protection of their interests. In order that the position of the committee may be strengthened by the deposit of additional bonds and to afford to the holders of undeposited bonds the opportunity of availing themselves of the benefits of representation by the committee, the time for the deposit of such bonds, without or penalty, under the deposit agreement dated Nov. 10 1927 has been extended by the committee to March 15.

The holders of the bonds are invited to make immediate deposit with Central Union Trust Co., 80 Broadway, New York City.—V. 127, p. 3240.

Wabash Ry.—Equipment Trusts.—

The I.-S. C. Commission Feb. 21 authorized the company to assume obligation and liability in respect of \$3,375,000 equip. trust certificates, series H, to be issued by the Bank of North America & Trust Co., under an agreement to be dated Feb. 1 1929, said certificates to be sold at not less than 96.79% and div. in connection with the procurement of certain equipment.

The application solicited bids for the purchase of the trust certificates from 30 firms or institutions, and nine bids were received. The highest bid, 96.79% of par and accrued dividends, was made by Edward Lower Stokes & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Upon that basis the average annual cost to the applicant will be approximately 5.0166%.—See also V. 128, p. 1223.

Yakima (Wash.) Southern RR.—Reduces Capital.—

New supplemental articles of incorporation of this road, showing its authorized capitalization to have been cut from \$2,000,000 to \$1,000,000 have been filed with the Clark County Auditor at Vancouver, Wash.

The company, whose officers are E. E. Lytle of Manhattan Beach, Ore. as President; Henry E. Reed, Portland, Ore., as Vice-President, and J. B. Atkinson, Vancouver, Wash., as Sec.-Treas., filed original articles about six years ago.

The articles state that the company's proposed road will lead from a point on the Columbia River at or near Underwood in Skamania County, Wash., to Yakima.

This action came coincidentally with the filing of articles by the Columbia Basin Yakima & Tidewater RR. for a proposed line to connect the Yakima and Portland trading districts, with one terminal at or near Vancouver. ("Oregonian.")

PUBLIC UTILITIES.

Matters Covered in "Chronicle" of Feb. 23.—U. S. District Court in Kansas upholds right of public utility holding company to sell stock to customers through subsidiary, p. 1155.

Allegheny Gas Corp.—Notes Offered.—Furlaud & Co., Inc., and Bradford, Kimball & Co. are offering \$700,000 convertible 7% secured gold notes at par and int.

Dated Nov. 1 1928; due Nov. 1 1933. Prin. and int. (M. & N.) payable at Fidelity Trust Co., New York, trustee. Denom. \$1,000 and \$500 c\*. Red. as a whole or in part on any int. date, upon 30 days' notice, to and incl. May 1 1930, at 105 and int., the redemption premium decreasing 1% during each year thereafter. Int. payable without deduction for that portion of any Federal income tax not in excess of 2%. Refund of certain Calif., Conn., District of Columbia, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Mass., Mich., Minn., New Hampshire, Oregon, Penn., Virginia and Wash. taxes, upon timely and proper application.

Business.—Corporation has been incorp. in West Virginia to acquire, own and operate natural gas properties in West Virginia now supplying gas under contract to Huntington Development & Gas Co. and United Fuel Gas Co., subsidiaries of Columbia Gas & Electric Corp., and to South Penn Oil Co. and Monickel Gas Co. Gas is also sold at wholesale to the Marmet Gas Co., Owens Bottle Co. and Libbey-Owens Sheet Glass Co. The corporation's subsidiary, The Upham Gas Co., operates an extensive producing and distributing property in Ohio supplying gas to large industrial consumers, including Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Lamb Glass Co., Hope Engineering & Supply Co., C. & G. Cooper Co. and others at Mt. Vernon, O., and to domestic consumers in that vicinity.

The corporation and its subsidiary will own 147 gas wells and over 100 miles of pipe line, including gathering lines, and will control through lease, or own in fee, the gas rights in approximately 37,000 acres of land in the gas-producing territories of Lincoln and Kanawha Counties, W. Va., and Knox County, O. The properties of the corporation and its subsidiary produced more than 2,000,000 cubic feet of gas during the year 1927.

Security.—Notes will be a direct obligation of corporation and will be secured by pledge with the trustee of an equal principal amount of gen. mtge. 7% gold bonds, due Nov. 1 1938. The gen. mtge. 7% gold bonds will be secured by a gen. mtge. on all of the fixed physical properties and developed leases of the corporation, subject only to \$1,800,000 1st mtge & coll. bonds, due Nov. 1 1943, and to outstanding contracts for the sale of gas and the usual farm mortgages.

Earnings.—Net earnings for the year 1929 have been estimated by the engineers to be more than 4.8 times interest charges on this issue after paying all operating expenses, maintenance, taxes, interest and fixed sinking fund requirements of the bonds.

Table comparing 1st mtge. & coll. 6 3/4% gold bonds and 7% secured gold notes across authorized and outstanding amounts.

A secured by pledge with the trustee of an equal principal amount of gen. mtge. 7% gold bonds, due Nov. 1 1938. b Including 7,000 shares reserved for conversion privileges of the notes. c Including 28,500 shares reserved for conversion privileges of the notes, and for stock purchase privileges contained in the warrants attached to the bonds.

Conversion.—Each \$1,000 note is convertible on or before Nov. 1 1931, into 10 shares of \$7 cummul. pref. stock plus 15 shares of common stock; thereafter and until maturity, into 10 shares of \$7 cummul. pref. stock plus 10 shares of common stock. Each \$500 note is convertible into a proportionate number of shares of preferred and common stock.



*Securities and Stock Affected by the Plan.*

The principal or par amounts of securities and stock which are affected by the plan are as follows:

- (a) Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway 1st & Ref. Mtge. 6% gold bonds, Series "A", \$850,000.
- (b) Certificate of participation in the Ohio Syndicate Loan, \$1,530,000.
- (c) Lima Toledo R. R. 1st Mtge. 6% gold bonds, \$1,000,000.
- (d) Lima Toledo R. R. 7% preferred stock \$750,000.
- (e) Lima Toledo R. R. common stock, \$650,000.
- (f) Lima City Street Railway 1st mtge. gold bonds, \$350,000.
- (g) Lima City Street Ry., capital stock, \$380,000.
- (h) Indiana, Columbus & Eastern Traction co., gen. & ref. mtge. 5% gold bonds, \$6,400,000.
- (i) Columbus, London & Springfield Ry. Co. 1st mtge. 5% bonds, \$1,260,000.
- (j) Dayton & Columbus Transportation Co., Capital stock, \$5,000.
- (k) Dayton, Springfield & Urbana Electric Ry. 1st mtge, 5% gold bonds, \$521,000.
- (l) Columbus Interurban Terminal Co. stock, 3 1-3 shares.
- (m) Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Ry. Co., common stock (no par value), \$60,000 shares.

*Purpose of Plan.*

The purpose of the plan is to provide for the acquisition by Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway by purchase, consolidation or merger and by means of acquisition of stock, foreclosure, private sale, trustee's sale or otherwise as may be determined by the reorganization committee of the property, real and personal of Indiana, Columbus & Eastern Traction Co. and Lima Toledo R. R., together with all the outstanding capital stock and bonds of Lima City Street Ry., and all the outstanding capital stock of Dayton & Columbus Transportation Co., and a one-third interest in the stock of Columbus Interurban Terminal Co., such acquisitions to be made by means of the issue of bonds and preferred stock of Cin. Ham. & Dayton Ry., and to amend the existing charter of Cin. Ham. & Dayton Ry. and its mortgage trust deed dated Jan. 2, 1926, as may be deemed by the reorganization committee to be necessary or desirable for the accomplishment of the above mentioned purposes and to enable the Cin. Ham. & Dayton Ry. to finance its future capital additions to best advantage.

*Method of Readjustment of Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Ry. Preliminary to Consolidation.*

The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway will amend its charter to provide for a change of name and for the extension of its corporate business to the points and through the territory to and through which Indiana, Columbus & Eastern Traction Co. and Lima Toledo R. R. now operate and in such other respects as may be deemed by the reorganization committee to be beneficial to the company's future operations.

It will also amend its charter as may be deemed desirable by the reorganization committee to authorize the issue of prior preferred stock in such amounts and upon such terms and conditions and with such priorities as to dividends, assets and otherwise, as the reorganization committee may deem suitable to enable the corporation to issue the same to advantage in payment in whole or in part for subsequent capital additions, or to raise funds for that purpose. None of the prior preferred stock shall be issued prior to the consummation of the plan, except when and as in such amount or amounts as may be approved by the reorganization committee for the above mentioned purpose.

The charter is also to be amended to provide for an authorized issue of \$7 cumulative preferred stock Class "A" without par value which shall be subject to the priority of the prior preferred stock as to dividends, assets, and over its common stock; also to provide for an authorized issue of \$6 non-cumulative preferred stock Class "B" without par value which shall be subject to the priorities of the prior preferred stock and of the Class "A" preferred stock; but shall have priority over the common stock as to assets and dividends. Shares of preferred stock Class "A" and Class "B" shall be issuable for the purposes of the acquisitions contemplated by this plan.

The Cin. Ham. & Dayton Ry.'s now outstanding 60,000 shares of common stock (no par value) shall be reorganized by substituting therefor 18,350 shares of \$7 cumulative preferred stock Class "A," without par value, 45,800 shares of \$6 non-cumulative preferred stock Class "B," and 120,000 shares of common stock (no par value), all of which shall be distributed to the present holders of the 60,000 shares of common stock viz: Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Corp., and the directors of Cin. Ham. & Dayton Ry. provided, however, that 20% of the 45,800 shares of preferred stock of Class "B" shall be delivered in transferable form by the above mentioned holders thereof, immediately upon the issue thereof to them, to the reorganization committee for distribution to the management and principal employees of the corporation, such distribution to be made to such persons and in such amounts as may be designated from time to time by the president of the corporation, by and with the approval of the executive committee of the board of directors, and upon the completion of the plan of reorganization the stock certificates representing any of said 20% of said shares not theretofore so disposed of shall be assigned and transferred to such corporation or individual as the president of the corporation may designate to be held by such individual or corporation in trust pending application thereof as above provided.

In like manner 20% of the 40,000 shares of preferred stock Class "B" to be issued to the Indiana, Columbus & Eastern Traction Co., bond committee, and 20% of the 19,125 shares thereof to be issued to the Ohio Syndicate noteholders protective committee shall immediately upon the issue thereof to said committees be delivered by them in transferable form to the reorganization committee to be thereafter disposed of as above provided respect to 20% of the 45,800 shares of said Class "B" stock.

Provision may also be made, as may be approved by the reorganization committee, for the present or future issue by the Cin. Ham. & Dayton Ry. of shares of its preferred stock Class "A" and (or) preferred stock Class "B" (in addition to the shares of stock to be issued in reorganization of the present common stock and for the acquisition of property as contemplated by the plan), such additional shares to be issued and sold separately or together with bonds in payment for or to provide funds for capital additions to its property either pending the completion of the plan of reorganization, or subsequent thereto. The method by which such additional shares may be so issued and sold and the amount thereof shall be subject to the approval of the reorganization committee as long as the plan remains in force.

The existing mortgage trust deed of the Cin. Ham. & Dayton Ry. will be amended to provide for the change in the name of the corporation, for the issue of bonds in payment for property to be acquired as contemplated by the plan, and for the certification and delivery to the corporation of bonds secured by said mortgage, to be issuable by the board of directors from time to time for the reconstruction of the properties or of any portion or portions thereof acquired as provided in the plan, and for capital additions to the corporation's property now owned or hereafter acquired, in accordance with the uniform system of accounts prescribed by the I.-S. C. Commission for electric railways effective July 1, 1914, and to provide for the subsequent issue of bonds secured thereby subject to such conditions and restrictions as will in the judgment of the reorganization committee enable the corporation to finance its future capital additions to best advantage, and any such other amendments shall be made to the trust deed as the reorganization committee and the corporation shall deem desirable.

The properties to be acquired under this plan shall be conveyed and transferred to the trustee under the mortgage trust deed as additional security for all bonds issued and to be issued thereunder, except such portion or portions thereof located principally upon city streets or highways which with the approval of the reorganization committee may be conveyed to and operated by another company or companies.

*Method of Acquisition of Properties Upon Completion of the Preliminary Adjustments Referred to Above.*

(1.) The corporation will acquire by purchase or consolidation all the property, real and personal, franchises, privileges, easements, contracts and other assets of the Indiana, Columbus & Eastern Traction Co., and (or) of the receiver of said company and also all the property and assets now held or controlled by The Indiana, Columbus & Eastern Traction Co. gen. & ref. mtge. bondholders' committee, including the capital stock of the Dayton & Columbus Transportation Co., a one-third interest in the Columbus Interurban Terminal Co., and all other assets of every kind and character whatsoever now held or to be acquired by said committee.

In order to assist in accomplishing such acquisition, said committee shall, or the reorganization committee, if so determined, may cause the mortgage securing said gen. & ref. mtge. bonds to be foreclosed and all property subject thereto to be sold at foreclosure or trustee's sale and bid in by the reorganization committee or by its nominee and shall cause the same thereupon to be transferred and conveyed in such manner as the reorganization committee shall approve to the corporation, and the Indiana, Columbus & Eastern Traction Co. bondholders, committee shall cause all property and assets owned or held by said committee (or held by the receiver of the Indiana, Columbus & Eastern Traction Co. and distributable to said Com-

mittee) and not subject to the lien of said mortgage, to be transferred, assigned and conveyed to the corporation including all securities and cash and all unliquidated claims or property rights held or acquired by or belonging to said Committee.

Such transfers and conveyances shall be made in consideration of the issue and delivery to the committee or its nominee of 12,800 shares of \$7 cum. pref. stock Class "A" and of 40,000 shares of \$6 non-cum. pref. stock Class "B" of the corporation above mentioned; and in consideration of the payment or assumption by the corporation of the outstanding equipment trust obligations of Indiana, Columbus & Eastern Traction Co. amounting to \$33,075 and the outstanding receivers' certificates issued by the receiver of Indiana, Columbus & Eastern Traction Co. amounting to \$63,300, to the extent that the cash assets received from the committee shall not be sufficient to discharge such obligations. Provided, however, that 20% of the 40,000 shares of preferred stock class "B," shall when issued and delivered to the committee as above provided, be forthwith redelivered by it in transferable form to the reorganization committee for distribution to the management and principal employees of the corporation when and as in the manner provided above.

The corporation shall also assume such liabilities heretofore contracted or incurred by Indiana, Columbus & Eastern Traction Co. bondholders committee as the reorganization committee may in its discretion approve and also such obligations as Indiana, Columbus & Eastern Traction Co., bondholders committee may hereafter contract or incur with the approval of the reorganization committee, the granting or withholding of such approval to be deemed being in each case wholly discretionary with and in no event obligatory upon the reorganization committee.

The outstanding Columbus, London & Springfield Railway Co. 1st mtge. 5% bonds which matured on Oct. 1, 1920, shall be delivered by the committee to the reorganization committee which shall have full power and authority as the holder of said bonds to collect any and all sums of money or other assets which the holder of said bonds may be entitled to collect and receive and (or) to foreclose the mortgage securing said bonds and (or) to exercise any other remedy of the bondholders under said mortgage and (or) to cause said bonds and said mortgage to be extinguished and cancelled as and when said reorganization committee may deem desirable.

\$390,750 of the corporation's 1st & ref. mtge bonds Series "A" shall be applied for the purpose of acquiring or otherwise retiring the \$521,000 of bonds of the Dayton, Springfield & Urbana Electric Railway on a basis of not to exceed 75% in face amount of 1st & ref. bonds for each of the Dayton, Springfield & Urbana Electric Railway bonds so to be retired; the holders of Dayton, Springfield & Urbana bonds to receive in addition with respect to each \$1,000 of bonds a sum in cash equal to 1-521 of the amount held by the trustee in the sinking and other funds under the mortgage securing said bonds with accruals thereon and without deduction of any kind therefrom. All of Dayton, Springfield & Urbana bonds held or received by The New York Trust Co., trustee, as part of the sinking fund under the mortgage securing the same shall be cancelled.

Until the mortgage securing the Dayton, Springfield & Urbana Electric Ry. bonds has been foreclosed or extinguished or the property subject to the lien thereof has been acquired by the corporation free and clear of the lien of said bonds, all of said bonds which shall in any manner be acquired by the reorganization committee or by the corporation shall be pledged and deposited under the corporation's mortgage trust deed securing its 1st & ref. mtge. bonds so to be issued, and whenever all of the Dayton, Springfield & Urbana Electric Ry. bonds have been so acquired said bonds shall be cancelled and the indenture securing the same shall be released of record.

Any of the \$390,750 of the 1st & ref. mtge gold bonds Series "A" which shall not be applied to the acquisition or retirement of the Dayton, Springfield & Urbana Electric Ry. bonds as above provided shall be returned to the corporation and held in its treasury for future issue for any of its lawful corporate purposes. Any of the Dayton, Springfield & Urbana Electric Co. bonds not so acquired or retired, and all other outstanding bonds secured by mortgage upon any part of the property of Indiana, Columbus & Eastern Traction Co., shall be extinguished through foreclosure or otherwise.

All earnings derived from the property of Indiana, Columbus & Eastern Traction Co., prior to the date of settlement for the conveyance of the property, shall be applied in the discharge of current liabilities of the property and any remaining balance to the payment or reduction of receivers' certificates, to the payment of interest charges on, and maturing principal of, equipment trust obligations, and to the discharge of any other obligations of Indiana, Columbus & Eastern Traction Co., and (or) its receiver which if unpaid would in the judgment of the reorganization committee constitute a lien or enforceable charge against the property or any portion thereof when acquired by the corporation.

Any cash which may then remain available from earnings, or from the sale or disposition of property, or otherwise, and available for distribution to Indiana, Columbus & Eastern bondholders committee shall be applied by the committee in discharge or reduction of any of the committee's obligations as may be approved or required by the reorganization committee and any balance then remaining may be retained by the Indiana, Columbus & Eastern bondholders committee except that there shall be turned over by the committee to the corporation to the extent available sufficient cash when added to the good current assets to be transferred to the corporation as of the date of settlement (all of which current assets are to be so assigned) to offset the face amount of unpaid current operating liabilities of the property so to be conveyed as of said date (which current liabilities are to be assumed), plus a sum in cash equivalent to one month's average operating expense of the property for the calendar year 1928.

2. The Ohio Syndicate noteholders protective committee shall cause all the property, real and personal, of the Lima Toledo R. R. and all the outstanding capital stock and bonds of Lima City Street Railway to be transferred, assigned and conveyed to the committee and delivered to the committee of \$1,000,000 1st & ref. mtge. 6% gold bonds, Series "A," 7,650 shares of \$7 cumulative preferred stock Class "A" and 19,125 shares of \$6 non-cumulative preferred stock, Class "B." Provided, however, that 20% of the 19,125 shares of preferred stock Class "B," shall when issued and delivered to the committee as above provided, be redelivered by it in transferable form to the reorganization committee for distribution to the management and principal employees of the Cin., Ham. & Dayton Ry. when and as in the manner provided above.

The bonds and stocks of the corporation may be so delivered to the Ohio Syndicate noteholders protective committee in consideration for its causing the property of Lima Toledo R. R. (free and clear of the lien of the 1st mtge. bonds of Lima Toledo R. R.) and the capital stock and bonds of Lima City Street Ry. to be transferred, assigned and conveyed to the corporation as aforesaid, or the stocks may be so delivered to the committee and the property of the Lima Toledo R. R. may be so conveyed subject to the issue of the \$1,000,000 Lima Toledo R. R. 1st mtge. 6% gold bonds and the bonds may be subsequently retired and redeemed by the issue and delivery in exchange thereof of the above mentioned \$1,000,000 1st & ref. mtge. 6% gold bonds Series "A," as the reorganization committee may determine.

If the reorganization committee shall determine upon the latter method of acquiring title to the property of the Lima Toledo R. R., then, until the mortgage securing the Lima Toledo R. R. 1st mtge. bonds has been foreclosed or extinguished or the property subject to the lien thereof has been acquired by the corporation free and clear of the lien of the bonds, all of the Lima Toledo R. R.'s 1st mtge. bonds which shall in any manner be acquired by the reorganization committee or by the corporation shall be pledged and deposited under the corporation's mortgage trust deed securing its 1st & ref. mtge bonds so to be issued, and whenever all of the Lima Toledo R. R. bonds have been so acquired the bonds shall be cancelled and the mortgage securing the same shall be released of record.

All cash and (or) cash assets and investments in the treasuries of the companies, or either of them, as of Dec. 31, 1928, may be withdrawn and retained by the committee except that the committee shall cause to be turned over to the corporation a sufficient amount of cash when added to the good current assets of both of companies as of the date of settlement (which current assets are to be so assigned) to offset the face amount of current operating liabilities of both of the companies as of said date (which current liabilities are to be assumed) plus a sum in cash equivalent to one month's average operating expense of both of said companies for the calendar year 1928.

No additions to the surplus of either of said companies resulting from operations on and after Jan. 1, 1929, shall be distributed to the shareholders thereof by way of a dividend or otherwise or shall be applied in payment of the principal of any outstanding book accounts in favor of the Ohio Syndicate noteholders protective committee prior to the date of acquisition of the properties to be acquired and the delivery of securities to be issued in payment therefor, in compliance with the plan, and (or) any amendment thereof. Provided, nevertheless, that the Ohio Syndicate noteholders protective committee shall have the right to obtain distribution from time to time out of the earnings from operations of either or both of said companies from Dec. 31, 1928, to the date of settlement with the corporation of sums equal to interest accruing during such period upon said first mort-

page 6% gold bonds of the Lima Toledo R. R. and (or) of the Lima City Street Railway and upon the outstanding book accounts of either or both of said companies in favor of said committee.

The Ohio Syndicate noteholders protective committee may, however, cause the Lima City Street Ry. and (or) the Lima Toledo R. R. to apply and use any portion of the surplus funds of either of said companies, and any additional funds, to assist in the accomplishment of the purposes of the plan, or in financing improvements in or additions to any portion of the properties to be acquired by the corporation thereunder, in such amounts and in such a manner as the reorganization committee may from time to time approve.

The property of The Lima Toledo R. R. shall be so transferred, assigned and conveyed either subject to the lien of the \$1,000,000 1st mtge. 6% gold bonds or free and clear of the lien thereof as may be determined by the reorganization committee but in either event free and clear of all other liens and encumbrances except construction and (or) franchise obligations, taxes for the current year and accrued taxes not yet due (which current and accrued taxes shall be included as a part of current liabilities) and except any and all unascertained liens for labor or material incident to construction.

At the time of settlement there shall be no outstanding obligation of the Lima City Street Railway except the \$350,000 of bonds to be transferred and assigned to the corporation, a certain mortgage on the Terminal Building in Lima in the principal amount of \$12,500, paying assessments levied by the City of Lima, O. not as yet due as of the date of settlement, any then existing construction and (or) franchise obligations, the aforementioned current liabilities of the company as of said date, and taxes and liens for labor and materials as aforesaid.

3. The Cin., Ham. & Dayton Ry. may, however, eliminate from the property and (or) assets to be acquired by it any portion or portions thereof whose elimination shall be approved by the reorganization committee and with the approval of the reorganization committee any portion or portions of the property and (or) assets, may, prior to the consummation of the plan, be sold, conveyed or otherwise disposed of when and as and upon such terms as the reorganization committee may approve, in which event the proceeds of any portion or portions so disposed of and (or) any other assets which may be substituted therefor may, with the approval of the reorganization committee, be transferred, conveyed and assigned to the Cin., Ham. & Dayton Ry. in accordance with the provisions outlined above in lieu of the portion or portions of the property and (or) assets so disposed of; and the reorganization committee may in its discretion cause any portion or portions of the properties to be acquired by the corporation as above stated, and which may be located principally upon city streets and highways, to be conveyed to and held and operated by another company or companies, in consideration of the issue of such securities to be received and held by the corporation, and otherwise upon such terms and conditions as the corporation may determine and as the reorganization committee may approve in each case if any such transfer or conveyance be made prior to the consummation of the Plan.

Exchange of Securities.

Holders of certificates of deposit for bonds and for stock who shall be entitled to the benefits of the plan and shall have complied with the conditions thereof will, subject to the conditions of the plan be entitled to receive bonds and stock of the corporation therefor of the classes and in the amounts respectively stated, to be deliverable as soon as practicable after completion of the reorganization, upon surrender of their certificates of deposit in transferable form or otherwise, when and as the reorganization committee may direct.

(a) For each \$1,000 Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway 1st & ref. mtge. 6% gold bonds Series "A," a like principal amount of the corporation's 1st & ref. mtge 6% gold bonds Series "A" (or of such other Series as may hereafter be agreed upon).

(b) For each \$1,000 of the certificates of participation in Ohio Syndicate Loan, \$650 approximately principal amount of the corporation's 1st & ref. mtge 6% gold bonds Series "A" (or of such other Series as may hereafter be agreed upon) together with 5 shares of \$7 cumulative preferred stock Class "A" and 10 shares of \$6 non-cumulative preferred stock Class "B".

(c) For each \$1,000 Indiana Columbus & Eastern Traction Co. gen. & ref. mtge. 6% gold bonds, two shares of \$7 cum. pref. stock Class "A" and five shares of \$6 non-cum. pref. stock Class "B".

(d) For each \$1,000 Dayton, Springfield & Urbana Electric Ry. 1st mtge. 5% gold bonds, \$750 of 1st & ref. mtge. 6% gold bonds Series "A" (or of such other Series as may hereafter be agreed upon, also a sum in cash equal to 1-521 of the amount held by the trustee in the sinking and other funds under the mortgage securing said bonds with accruals thereon and without deduction of any kind therefrom; also an additional sum equal to the unpaid interest on each such Dayton, Springfield & Urbana bond to the date of settlement at the rate of 5% per annum, less an amount equal to the accrued interest from the next preceding interest date to the date of settlement upon the \$750 principal amount of 1st & ref. mtge. bonds so to be delivered in exchange.

(e) For each of the 60,000 shares of Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway common stock now outstanding, two shares of common stock, without par value together with approximately 0.30583 of a share of \$7 cum. pref. stock Class "A" without par value and approximately 0.61007 of a share of \$6 non-cum. pref. stock Class "B" of the corporation without par value.

The numbers of shares of preferred stock Class "B" of the corporation to be delivered in exchange as set forth above in paragraphs (b), (c) and (e) are the net amounts to be received and retained in exchange for the securities mentioned in said paragraphs after deducting in each case the 20% thereof which is to be redelivered for distribution to the management and principal employees of the corporation as provided above.

Upon completion of the reorganization, the reorganization committee shall, with reasonable promptness, on such date or dates as shall be fixed by it, return to the Ohio Syndicate Noteholders protective committee the preferred and common stocks of the Lima Toledo R. R. which shall have been deposited with the reorganization committee hereunder. New securities which are not required for the purpose of the plan may remain unused or be otherwise disposed of upon such terms and conditions and for such consideration as the reorganization committee may determine and as may be authorized by any governmental authority having jurisdiction in the premises. Holders of bonds or stocks or certificates of deposit or other securities who do not assent to the plan will not be entitled to participate in the plan or the benefits thereof.

Capitalization of Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company Giving Effect to the Reorganization Plan.

After giving effect to the reorganization plan, the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway will have the following securities outstanding exclusive of any additional securities which may be issued for new money:

Hamilton City Division 1st mtge. 6% gold bonds \$200,000 Dayton Traction Co., 1st mtge. 6% gold bonds 250,000 First & ref. mtge. 6% gold bonds \*2,240,750

\* This figure will be increased to \$2,690,750 if the above mentioned underlying bonds aggregating \$450,000 are retired by the issue of a like amount of additional 1st and ref. mortgage 6% gold bonds.

Prior preferred stock, to provide for junior financing—none to be issued except as hereinbefore provided.

Class "A" preferred stock (no par) 38,800 shs.

Class "B" preferred stock (no par) 104,925 shs.

Common stock (no par) 120,000 shs.

—V. 126, p. 2308.

Cincinnati & Suburban Bell Telephone Co.—Earnings.—

Table with columns for Years Ended Dec. 31 and rows for Telephone operating revenues, Telephone operating expenses, Net telephone oper. revenue, Uncollectible oper. revenues, Taxes assignable to operations, Operating income, Net non-operating income, Gross income, Other interest, Rents and miscellaneous, Net income, Dividends, Other appropriations, Balance, Shs. com. stk. outst'g (par \$50), Earnings per share.

—V. 126, p. 1349, 575; V. 124, p. 1664, 1508; V. 122, p. 1168; V. 120, p. 828; V. 118, p. 2309; V. 115, p. 2384.

Cities Service Co.—May Split-Up Shares—Regular Dividends Declared.—The question of the advisability of splitting up the common stock was discussed by the directors at their regular meeting on Feb. 21 and it was decided to call a special meeting for March 12 to consider recommendations to the stockholders at the annual meeting in April. The par value of the common stock at present is \$20 per share.

Dividends.—The directors have declared the regular monthly dividends of 1/2 of 1% in cash and 1/2 of 1% in stock on the common stock and 50c. per share on the preferred and preference "BB" stocks and 5c. per share on the preference "B" stock, all payable Apr. 1 to holders of record Mar. 15. Like amounts were payable on Mar. 1.—V. 128, p. 1225, 1052.

Cleveland (Electric) Ry. Co.—Annual Report.—

Calendar Years—1928, 1927, 1926, 1925. Rows: Gross earnings, Net earnings, Other income, Interest and taxes, Sinking fund deduc'n, Interest fund deduction, Balance, deficit.

—V. 126, p. 1349.

Coast Counties Gas & Electric Co.—Petition Denied.—

The California RR. Commission has refused to permit this Company, recently purchased by the Fitkin interests, to issue \$1,000,000 6% conv. callable pref. stock in place of \$1,000,000 non-callable 2nd pref. stock declaring the action unequitable to 1st pref. stockholders.—V. 127, p. 3241.

Connecticut Electric Service Co.—Rights—Dividend.

The common and preferred stockholders of record March 1 have been given the right to subscribe on or before April 1 for 143,000 additional shares of common stock (no par value) at \$75 per share, on the basis of one new common share for each five shares of common or convertible preferred stock owned. At present there are outstanding 625,055 shares of common and 89,945 shares of cum. conv. preferred stock, no par value. The stockholders on Feb. 18 voted to increase the authorized common stock by 400,000 shares without par value, to be issued by the directors from time to time for the purpose of financing or refinancing the activities of the company and its affiliated companies.

Any stock remaining unsubscribed for by the stockholders will be taken by J. P. Morgan & Co. and Bonbright & Co., both of New York; Drexel & Co. of Philadelphia; Putnam & Co. of Hartford; Charles W. Scranton of Co. of New Haven, and the R. F. Griggs Co. of Waterbury.

The directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 6 1/2 c. per share on the common stock, payable April 1. Previously quarterly distributions of 50c. per share were made on this issue.—V. 125, p. 2386.

Consumers' Gas Co. of Toronto.—New Financing.—

Sealed tenders, addressed to the company, 19 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont., Canada, and marked "Tender for Capital Stock," will be received until 12 o'clock noon of March 14 1929 for the purchase, in lots of any desired number of shares, of 12,500 shares of unissued capital stock (par \$100), subject to certain conditions and terms of sale, the particulars of which, together with the form of tender to be used, may be had on application at the office of the company at the above address.—V. 127, p. 3088.

Dallas (Tex.) Power & Light Co.—Stock Increased.—

The company late in 1928 increased its authorized common stock by 87,500 shares of no par value, making a total of 262,500 shares authorized and outstanding, all of no par value. It also has authorized and outstanding 35,000 shares of 7% pref. stock, par \$100.—V. 125, p. 912.

Dayton & Columbus Transportation Co.—Reorg. Plan.

See Cincinnati Hamilton & Dayton Ry. above.

Diamond State Telephone Co.—Earnings.—

Calendar Years—1928, 1927, 1926, 1925. Rows: Telephone Oper. revenue, Telephone oper. expenses, Uncoll. oper. revenues, Taxes assignable to oper., Total oper. income, Net non-oper. income, Total gross income, Rent & miscellaneous, Interest, Net income, Preferred dividends, Com. dividends (8%), Other approp. of income, Bal. for corp. surplus, Shares of com. outstanding (par \$100), Earnings per share on com.

—V. 126, p. 1505.

El Paso Electric Co.—Income Account.—

Calendar Years—1928, 1927. Rows: Total gross earnings, Operation expenses, Maintenance, Taxes, Net earnings, Income from other sources, Total income, Interest and amortization charges, Balance, Prior earned surplus, Total surplus, Retirement reserve, Net direct charges, Dividends—Preferred stock, Common stock, Earned surplus at end of year.

Consolidated Comparative Balance Sheet Dec. 31.

Table with columns for 1928, 1927, 1928, 1927. Rows: Assets—Plant & property, Cash, Notes receivable, Accounts receivable, Materials & suppl., Prepayments, Misc. investments, Unam. debt disc. & expense, Unadjusted debits, Liabilities—Preferred stock: Series A 7%, Series B 6%, Com. stk. (no par), Bonds, Accounts payable, Accounts not yet due, Dividends declared, Retirement reserve, Approp. res. for retirements, Contributions for extensions, Operating reserves, Unadjusted credits, Earned surplus.

Total (ea. side) 12,563,889 12,296,659. \* Represented by 58,050 shares of no par value—V. 126, p. 1349.

Fall River Electric Light Co.—Earnings.—

Table with 4 columns for years 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928. Rows include Calendar Years, Total operating revenue, Operating expenses, Taxes, Net operating income, Non-operating income, Total income, Int. & miscel. charges, Dividend, Surplus. Includes Balance Sheet as of Dec. 31.

Federal Light & Traction Co.—Earnings.—

Table with 4 columns for years 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928. Rows include Years End. Dec. 31—, Gross earnings, Oper., adm. exp. & taxes, Total income, Interest and discount, Net income, Dividends, Balance surplus. Includes consolidated balance sheet as of Dec. 31.

Holyoke Street Railway.—Earnings.—

Table with 4 columns for years 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928. Rows include Calendar Years—, Operating revenues, Operating expenses, Taxes, Operating income, Non Operating income, Gross income, Interest, rents, &c., Net income, Dividends, Balance surplus.

Illinois Northern Utilities Co.—Earnings.—

Table with 4 columns for years 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928. Rows include Calendar Years—, Gross earnings, Oper. exp., taxes, &c., Interest charges, Rent of leased lines & plants, Amort. of debt disc. & exp, Miscell. amortization, Loss from oper. of Ster. Dix. & East. El. Ry., Net income, Previous surplus, Total surplus, Preferred dividends, Junior pref. dividends, Common dividends, Adj. to bring divs. to accrued basis, Miscellaneous credits, Surplus Dec. 31.

Indiana Columbus & Eastern Trac. Co.—Reorg. Plan.

See Cincinnati Hamilton & Dayton Ry. above.—V. 123, p. 111.

Indianapolis & Northwestern Traction Co.—Income.

Table with 4 columns for years 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928. Rows include Calendar Years—, Total operating income, Tot. oper. exps. & taxes, Deductions from income, Deficit.

Indianapolis Crawfordsville & Danville Electric Ry.—

Table with 4 columns for years 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928. Rows include Earnings—Cal. Years—, Total operating income, Tot. oper. exps. & taxes, Deductions from income, Sinking fund, Deficit.

Indianapolis Street Railway Co.—Earnings.—

Table with 4 columns for years 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928. Rows include Calendar Years—, Gross earnings, Operating expenses, Fixed charges, Taxes, Net income.

Intercontinents Power Co.—Initial Preferred Div.—

The directors have declared an initial quarterly dividend of \$1.75 per share on the \$7 cum. pref. stock, no par value, payable March 1 to holders on record Feb. 25. (See offering in V. 128, p. 555.)

The Bank of America N. A. has been appointed transfer agent of 298,000 shares of class A common stock and registrar of 210,000 shares of class B common stock.

The Chatham Phenix National Bank & Trust Co. has been appointed transfer agent of 200,000 shares of \$7 cum. pref. stock, first series, with class A common stock purchase warrants attached.—V. 128, p. 725, 556.

Jacksonville Traction Co.—Earnings.—

Table with 2 columns for years 1927, 1928. Rows include Calendar Years—, Transportation revenues, Non-operating revenues, Total earnings, Operating expense & taxes, Net earnings, City of South Jacksonville portion of net earnings, Net earnings of Jacksonville Traction Co., Interest & amortization charges, Balance, Prior surplus, Direct credits to surplus, Balance surplus at end of year.

Lima City Street Ry.—Reorganization Plan.—

See Cincinnati Hamilton & Dayton Ry. above.—V. 128, p. 399.

Lima Toledo RR.—Reorganization Plan.—

See Cincinnati Hamilton & Dayton Ry. above.—V. 128, p. 399.

Mackay Companies.—Annual Report.—

Table with 4 columns for years 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928. Rows include Calendar Years—, Recept., Oper. exp., Fed. tax, &c., Net income, Pref. dividends (4%), Common dividends, Rate of common divs, Balance surplus, Shares of common outstanding (par \$100), Earn. per share on com., Assets, Investments, Cash, receivables, &c., Total, Liabilities, Pref. stock issued, Common stock issued, Sundry acc'ts payable, Surplus, Total.

National Power & Light (& Subs.).—Annual Report.—

[National Power & Light Co. acquired control of Lehigh Power Securities Corp. in February 1928. The following comparative consolidated statement of income for the 12-month periods ended Dec. 31 1928 and Dec. 31 1927 is given to indicate the earnings of National Power & Light Co. as they would have been had that company controlled Lehigh Power Securities Corp. for these periods on the basis of control as it existed Dec. 31 1928.]

Table with 4 columns for years 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928. Rows include Comparative Consolidated Statement of Income (Inter-Co. Items Eliminated), Calendar Years—, Subsidiary Companies—, Gross earnings, Operating expenses, including taxes, Net earnings, Other income, Total income, Interest to public and other deductions, Preferred dividends to public, Renewal and replacement (deprec.) appropriations, Proportion applicable to minority interests, Balance, National Power & Light Co.—, Balance of sub. cos.' earnings applic. to National Power & Light Co. (as shown above), Other income, Total income, Expenses of National Power & Light Co., Interest deductions of National Power & Light Co., Balance, Divs. on pref. stocks of National Pow. & Lt. Co., Divs. paid on com. stock of Nat. Pow. & Lt. Co., Balance.

New Bedford Gas & Edison Light Co.—Annual Report.

Table with 4 columns for years 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928. Rows include Years End. Dec. 31—, Total operating revenues, Total operating expenses, Net operating revenue, Other income, Total income, Taxes, Bond interest, Int. on notes, &c, Amortization charges, Depreciation, Net income, Dividends paid, Surplus.

Balance Sheet Dec. 31. Table with 2 columns for years 1927, 1928. Rows include Assets—, Plant investment, Other investments & receivables, Cash, Special deposits, Mat'ls & supplies, Prepd. insur. & int., Unadjusted debits, Liabilities—, Capital stock, Premium on stock, 1st mtge. bonds, Notes payable, Accounts payable, Consumers' depos., Divs. declared, Accr. taxes, int., &c., Unadjusted credits, Deprec. reserve, Other reserves, Profit and loss.

Total (each side) 18,121,687 19,125,607 —V. 127, p. 2526.











History and Business.—Company had its origin in the business established by Morris T. Baker in 1925. The present company was incorp. in Delaware in 1927. Company, it is said, has earned a nation-wide reputation in the successful development of high-grade income properties.

To secure proper and profitable co-ordination in the development of real estate projects, the company, it is stated, will now own outright, companies or departments specializing in planning, construction, property management, rentals and insurance.

Earnings.—The earnings of the company have been derived from management fees on properties now in operation, the sale of securities, and interests in a diversity of real estate holding companies.

By the extension of its scope of operation, new and substantial earnings should be available to the company from services which heretofore have been furnished by outside agencies in the planning, constructing, managing of the real estate projects conceived and developed by the Morris T. Baker Co.

Bank & Insuranshares, Inc.—Deposited Bank Shares Offered.—Bank & Insuranshares, Inc., is offering a new issue of deposited bank shares, a fixed investment in the stocks of 20 of Philadelphia's largest banks and trust companies, priced at the market, about 17 1/2 per share.

Trust certificates are issued by Bank and Insuranshares, Inc., depositor, and certified by the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities, trustee.

Units comprising shares of the stocks of the 20 banks and cash for the reserve fund, are deposited with the Pennsylvania Co. for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities as trustee and title to the stock vested in its name. For each unit deposited 1,000 deposited bank shares series B-1 are issued.

The trustee collects all dividends and every six months pays to each coupon holder his share of dividends and other distributable profits. For the 10-year period ended Dec. 31 1927, the average annual return including the value of stock dividends and subscription rights on the shares of stock composing the foregoing units was in excess of 8% per annum.

(W. R. & L. S.) Barringer (Richmond Hotel, Augusta, Ga.)—Bonds Offered.—Whitney-Central Banks, New Orleans, La. recently offered \$300,000 1st mtge. leasehold 6 1/4% serial gold bonds at par and interest.

The bonds are personal obligations of W. R. and L. S. Barringer whose combined financial statement shows a net worth of over \$1,000,000.

The bonds are secured by leasehold estate in leading commercial hotel of Augusta, Ga., having 272 rooms and baths, valued at \$750,000. The amount of this issue is only 40% of the value of the security.

Net income before depreciation, &c., for last 5 years has averaged \$80,152 per annum or more than 4 times the largest annual interest charge of this issue.

Bearings Co. of America, Lancaster, Pa.—Report.—

Calendar Years— 1928. 1927. Gross profit \$458,201 \$431,382

Balance Sheet Dec. 31. Assets— 1928. 1927. Real estate, plants, &c. (less depr.) \$1,382,915 \$1,323,167

Beech-Nut Packing Co. (& Subs.)—Annual Report.—

Calendar Years— 1928. 1927. 1926. 1925. Net sales \$23,367,523 \$22,273,806 \$21,820,762 \$21,566,994

Total income \$3,803,743 \$3,091,888 \$3,475,109 \$3,430,759

Net profit \$2,768,768 \$2,301,464 \$2,012,222 \$2,099,243

Balance, surplus \$1,406,685 \$1,068,306 \$805,500 \$893,567

Profit and loss surplus \$5,551,110 \$5,146,073 \$4,077,741 \$3,264,301

Assets— 1928. 1927. Real est., bldgs, &c. \$3,763,875 4,185,819

Liabilities— 1928. 1927. Common stock \$8,500,000 8,500,000

Total \$18,141,563 17,745,065

Assets— 1928. 1927. Land, bldgs, &c. (less reserve) \$11,185,938 11,474,371

Liabilities— 1928. 1927. 6% pref. stock \$2,724,300 2,724,300

Assets— 1928. 1927. Land, bldgs, &c. (less reserve) \$11,185,938 11,474,371

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Assets— 1928. 1927. Land, bldgs, &c. (less reserve) \$11,185,938 11,474,371

(The) Bastian-Blessing Co.—Earnings.—

Years Ended Nov. 30— 1928. 1927. Net profit from operations (after depreciation) \$479,183 \$387,302

Total \$493,661 \$393,859

Net profit \$434,661 \$301,702

L. G. Blessing, Vice-President and General Manager, says in part: "We have just closed one of the most successful years in the history of our business, the volume exceeding all other years—the net profits, after deducting Federal taxes being 22 1/2% greater than in 1927."

During 1928 we paid \$259,375 in cash dividends, increasing the rate on the common stock to 6 1/2% a share on Dec. 1. Surplus now stands at \$840,944, having been increased during the year by \$327,525. Profits from operation during the year were \$493,661 before allowing for Federal taxes.

General Balance Sheet Nov. 30. Assets— 1928. 1927. Capital assets \$415,652 \$380,665

Liabilities— 1928. 1927. Preferred stock \$725,000 \$500,000

Total \$1,827,660 \$1,581,329

(Isaac) Benesch & Sons Co.—Transfer Agent.—

Berger Manufacturing Co., Canton, O.—Acquisition.—

Bigelow-Hartford Carpet Corp.—Annual Report.—

Calendar Years— 1928. 1927. 1926. 1925. Sales \$22,030,444 \$19,440,622 \$19,465,146 \$21,148,081

Balance, surplus \$805,995 \$535,543 def \$62,446 \$511,214

Earnings per share \$0.35 \$0.57 \$0.74 \$0.82

Balance Sheet Dec. 31. Assets— 1928. 1927. Land, bldgs, &c. (less reserve) \$11,185,938 11,474,371

Liabilities— 1928. 1927. 6% pref. stock \$2,724,300 2,724,300

Assets— 1928. 1927. Land, bldgs, &c. (less reserve) \$11,185,938 11,474,371

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Assets— 1928. 1927. Land, bldgs, &c. (less reserve) \$11,185,938 11,474,371

Liabilities— 1928. 1927. 6% pref. stock \$2,724,300 2,724,300





Officers and directors: Chairman, F. H. Wellington; Pres., Colin B. Kennedy; Vice-Pres., Clement Studebaker 3rd; Vice-Pres., Julius J. Spindler; Secretary, John J. Seerley; General Counsel, Orville J. Taylor; George M. Studebaker, John C. Tobin.

Columbus Auto Parts Co.—Initial Dividend.—

The directors have declared an initial quarterly dividend of 50c. per share on the conv. cum. pref. stock, no par value, payable March 1 to holders of record Feb. 21. See offering in V. 127, p. 3546.

Commercial Credit Co., Balt.—Dividend Increased.—

The directors on Feb. 28 declared a quarterly dividend of 50 cents per share on the common stock, no par value, payable March 30 to holders of record March 9. This compares with quarterly dividends of 25 cents per share paid on this issue from Dec. 31 1926 to Dec. 31 1928, incl.—V. 128, p. 1234.

Consolidated Aircraft Corp.—Listed on Curb.—

Trading started Feb. 21 on the New York Curb Market in shares of the corporation. Initial quotation was at 33 3/4, compared with the public offering price of 25. The company has authorized 750,000 shares of no par common stock of which 550,000 shares are outstanding. There are no senior issues. Stock was marketed recently by Pynchon & Co. See V. 128, p. 724, 1234.

Consolidated Lead & Zinc Co.—Capitalization Changed.

The stockholders have approved a plan whereby the class A stockholders will be given equal voting rights with the class B, and also authorized the issuance of 50,000 shares of capital stock. The distinction between the class A and class B stocks has been abolished.—V. 127, p. 3709.

Consolidated Service Co.—Stocks Offered.—Hoagland, Allum & Co., Inc., are offering 50,000 shares conv. \$2.50 preference stock (cumulative) and 25,000 shares common stock in units of one share of pref. and 1/2 share of common at \$35 per unit.

Convertible \$2.50 preference stock may be converted into common stock, share for share, at any time up to 5 days before redemption with protection against certain dilutions. Preferred as to assets and dividends over the class A stock and the common stock. Dividends (cumulative from March 1 1929) payable quarterly. Callable, as a whole or in part, on any div. date on 30 days' notice at \$40 per share and divs. Entitled to \$35 per share and divs. in event of liquidation. Dividends exempt from present normal Federal income tax. Transfer Agents, Continental National Bank & Trust Co., Chicago. Registrars, National Bank of the Republic, Chicago.

Capitalization—

Convertible \$2.50 pref. stock (cumul., no par) 50,000 shs. 50,000 shs. Class A stock (no par) 40,000 shs. 40,000 shs. Common stock 300,000 shs. 125,000 shs. \*90,000 shares of common stock reserved for conversion of convertible \$2.50 preference stock and class A stock.

Listing.—Application will be made to list on the Chicago Stock Exchange.

Data from Letter of C. E. Lahman, President of the Company. Company.—Incorp. in Maryland. Will, through operating subsidiaries, manufacture and sell cold products requiring refrigeration, which includes ice, ice cream, milk and allied products, supplemented by a cold storage and fuel business, in more than 150 communities in Oklahoma (where the ice business, under the State laws, enjoys protection from competition equal to other public utilities), and 50 communities in Kansas. The combined population served is estimated in excess of 500,000. The physical properties consist of 32 ice manufacturing plants, 40 ice storage plants, 16 ice cream plants, 6 cold storage warehouses, &c., with over 500 trucks and wagons used for wholesale and retail distribution.

Among the cities in which plants are situated are Oklahoma City, Muskogee, Enid, Shawnee, El Reno, Altus, Ponca City, Blackwell, &c., in Oklahoma, and Coffeyville, Winfield and El Dorado, &c., in Kansas.

Earnings.—As certified by Haskins & Sells, the consolidated net income for the year ended Oct. 31 1928, (after eliminating certain items deemed by the management to be non-recurring charges, aggregating \$25,000), available for dividends, &c., after deducting maintenance as provided by subsidiaries' trust indentures, interest and dividends on securities of subsidiary companies, and depreciation, was as follows:

Table with columns: Net Income as Outlined Above, Times Dts. Earn. on Conv. \$2.50 Pref. Stock, Earn. per Sh. on Conv. \$2.50 Pref. Stock, Earn. per Sh. on Com. Stock. Values range from \$373,682 to \$1.51.

Consumers Company, Chicago.—Annual Report.—

Table with columns: Calendar Years—1928, 1927, 1926, 1925. Rows include Total sales, Oper and other income, Admin. & gen. expenses, Deprec. & depletion, Interest and discount, Fed. taxes, Net profit, Prior preferred divs., Preferred dividends, Balance, Previous surplus, Income tax refund, Apprec. due to appraisal of capital assets, Total surplus, Adj. of prop. values due to deprec. & disposal of capital assets, Accounts written off and appropriations, Miscell. adj. prior years, Profit & loss surplus, Earns. per shr. on com. stock.

Comparative Balance Sheet Dec. 31.

Table with columns: 1928, 1927. Rows include Assets—Land, bldgs., equip., Goodwill, Def. charges, Cash, Notes receivable, Accts. receivable, Investments, Employees' stk. sub., Inventories. Liabilities—7% prior pfd., 6% prior pfd., 7% cum. pfd., Common stock, 5-yr. conv. notes, Purch. m. obllgs.'s., Reserve, Accts. payable, Acru. exp., Surplus.

Craddock-Terry Co.—Balance Sheet Dec. 31.—

Table with columns: 1928, 1927. Rows include Assets—Real estate, &c., Cash, Accts. receivable, Notes receivable, Mds. Inventories, Other assets, Stocks of affiliated, &c., companies, Deferred charges. Liabilities—Common stock, 1st pref. 6% cum., 2d pref. 6% cum., Cl. C pfd. 7% cum., Accts. payable, Notes payable, Acrued accounts, Res. for conting's., Surplus.

Total (each side) 13,093,456 13,666,669

x After deducting \$1,187,836 reserve for depreciation.—V. 126, p. 1206

Coty, Inc.—Annual Report.—

Table with columns: Calendar Years—1928, 1927, 1926, 1925. Rows include Gross profit, Gen. adm. sell. expts. &c., Balance, Other income, Total income, Depreciation, Federal taxes, Adj. of min. stkhlders int., Net income, Dividends, Rate per share, Stock dividend (6%), Surplus, Shares capital stock outstanding (no par), Earned per share.

Comparative Balance Sheet Dec. 31.

Table with columns: 1928, 1927. Rows include Assets—Building lmpts., Mach., equip., &c., Rent deposit, In-City, Ld., Eng, Advances, Marketable securities, Goodwill, formulae &c., Cash, Accts. receivable, Inventories, Secur. held as coll., Prepaid items. Liabilities—Capital stock, Accts. pay., for, Notes payable, 10-yr. bonds, Min. stockholders int. in subs., Tenant deposit, Acrued expenses, Res. Fed. taxes, P. & L. surplus.

x Represented by 1,311,048 shares of no par value in 1928 and 309,300 shares in 1927 the company having paid a 300% stock div. in Nov. 1928. y Temporary borrowings which have all been paid off prior to Jan. 16 1929.—V. 128, p. 734.

Crocker-Wheeler Electric Mfg. Co.—Receives Order.—

The company has obtained from A. M. Byers Co. one of the largest orders ever placed for steel mill type motors to be used in Byers' new Ambridge plant.—V. 128, p. 255.

Curtiss Flying Service, Inc.—Appointed Agent.—

The Gessna Aircraft Co. has just closed a contract appointing the above company exclusive sales agent and distributor in the United States and Canada. The Curtiss company is taking over distributors previously appointed by Cessna and has placed an original order for 39 of the Gessna four place cantilever cabin monoplane, of which 20 will be equipped with Curtiss Challenger motors. The Cessna company is at work on plans for the production of a larger four-place monoplane and six-place cantilever cabin monoplane, details of which will be forthcoming later.—V. 127, p. 3252.

David & Frere, Ltd.—Earnings.—

Table with columns: Earnings for Period from June 10 1928 to Dec. 31 1928. Rows include Manufacturing profits, Selling & administrative expenses, Operating profit, Other income, Total income, Dividends paid, Incorporation expenses, Balance surplus.

Dayton Airplane Engine Co.—Stock Offered.—R. G. Harper & Co., W. M. Madden & Co. and Frear & Co. are offering 40,000 shares common stock (no par value) at \$16.50 per share.

Registrar, Equitable Trust Co. of New York. Transfer Agent, Bankers Trust Co., New York.

Capitalization—

Authorized. Outstanding. Common stock (no par) 100,000 shs. 100,000 shs.

Data from Letter of R. R. Grant, President of the Company.

History and Business.—Company is the outgrowth of a private group formed in 1927 known as the Dayton Engine Co. to manufacture air-cooled airplane engines. The company's product, known as the "Dayton bear" is a four-cylinder straight-in-line 110 h.p. air-cooled engine which has successfully passed the 50-hour endurance test of the United States Army and holds the United States Department of Commerce Approved Type Certificate No. 11. Company's plant located at Dayton, Ohio, on the main line of the Baltimore & Ohio RR. is of modern steel and brick construction and is entirely equipped for quantity production. Inasmuch as the plant occupies only approximately 25% of the total acreage owned, the company has ample space for additional plant expansion.

Industry.—The ever growing demand for engines of this type heretofore has been met by the wartime supply of now obsolete water-cooled engines. The U. S. Department of Commerce reports that at least 9,000 light aircraft (to which the "Dayton bear" is suited) will be manufactured during the current year. In addition, it is conservatively estimated that replacement will be necessary during 1929 in approximately 50% of light engines now in service.

Earnings.—Company has unfilled orders for more than 500 engines. The management estimates net earnings, after taxes and depreciation for 1929 in excess of \$400,000, or at least \$4 per share on the common stock to be presently outstanding.

Production.—Based on a survey made by Black & Bigelow, Aeronautical Engineers, the company is equipped to increase its production to 10 engines per day within 90 days.

Assets.—A pro forma balance sheet as of Jan. 31 1929 after giving effect to this financing shows total assets of \$1,060,861 and total current assets of \$760,003 against current liabilities of \$300,000.

Purpose.—Proceeds from the sale of this stock will be used to acquire the plant, equipment, designs and contracts of the predecessor company, to provide additional working capital and for other corporate purposes.

Directors.—G. A. Funkhouser (Sec. & Treas.); Ross L. Gardner (Vice-Pres. & Director of Operations, Business Air Transport, Inc.); R. R. Grant (President); L. L. Kaess (Pres., Kaess Aircraft Engineering Corp.); W. M. Madden (W. M. Madden & Co., N. Y., Investment Bankers); Major M. H. Simmons (Vice-Pres.), and Major John Kennedy White (Pres., Business Air Transport, Inc.).

Listing.—Company has agreed to make application to list this stock on the New York Curb Market.

Drug Incorporated (& Subs.)—Earnings.—

Table with columns: Earnings for 11 Months Feb. 1 to Dec. 31 1928. Rows include Gross profit, Merchandising and operating expenses, Operating profit, Other income, incl. return from invest., less other deductions, Total income, Depreciation, Interest on funded debt, Federal tax reserve, Dividends on stocks of sub. companies outstanding, Net income, Dividends paid, Net surplus Dec. 31, Earnings per share on 2,183,990 shs. capital stock (no par).



Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31 1928.

Assets— Cash, Acc'ts receivable, Notes and other obligations, Merchandise inventories, Fixed assets, Stocks in other companies, U. S. certificates, bonds, &c., Advances & deferred items, Tr.-mks., good-will, patents, &c. Liabilities— Accounts payable, Notes payable (subsidiaries), Dividend payable, Real estate mtgs. (subs.), 5-year 5% gold notes, 25-yr. 5% deb. bonds, Res've for Federal taxes, Res've for int., advertising, royalties, contingencies, &c., Capital stock, Earned surplus.

Total. \$144,998,404 x After deducting depreciation of \$9,360,953. y Represented by 2,183,990 no par shares. z Includes \$129,232 for capital stock and minority interest of Sterling Remedy Co.—V. 127, p. 3710.

Dominion Stores, Ltd.—Rights, &c.—

The stockholders of record March 15 will be given the right to subscribe for additional capital stock (no par value) at \$5 per share on the basis of two new shares for each share owned. Rights will expire on April 5. At present there are outstanding 90,750 shares of capital stock. The stockholders recently increased the authorized capital stock from 150,000 shares to 500,000 shares.—V. 128, p. 1061; V. 127, p. 415.

(The) Eagle-Picher Lead Co.—Earnings.—

Calendar Years— 1928. 1927. Gross sales, Allowance freight & discounts, Production & manufacturing cost, Gross profit, Sundry operating income, Gross operating income, Selling & general expense, Bad debts & losses, Depletion & depreciation, Interest (net), Prov. for inc. taxes, Net profit, Dividends paid: Preferred stock, Common stock, Balance surplus, Balance surplus at Dec. 31.

Balance Sheet Dec. 31 1928.

Assets— Cash, Government securities, Receivables, Inventories, Advances on ore purchases, Investments at cost, Mining & mfg. prop. at cost, Ore res. & leases apprc., Prepaid expense, &c., Good-will, patents, &c. Liabilities— Preferred stock, Common stock, Notes payable, Drafts payable, Accr. wages, taxes, &c., Deprec. & depl. res., Depl. of ore res. & leases, Earned surplus.

—V. 128, p. 1236.

Eaton Axle & Spring Co.—Annual Report.—

[Including Eaton Bumper & Spring Service Co.]

Calendar Years— 1928. 1927. 1926. 1925. Manufacturing profit, Sell., gen. & admin. exp., Operating profit, Other income, Total income, Other deductions, Amort. of patent account, Prov. for est. Fed. taxes, Net income, Divs. paid & provided for, Balance, surplus, Shares of cap. stk. outst'd (no par), Earnings per sh. on cap. stk., x After deducting cost of goods sold including material, labor, factory expenses and depreciation, y After deducting depreciation of \$422,943.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31.

Assets— Fixed assets, Patents, Cash, U. S. Govt. secur. & accrued int., Notes & accts. rec., Inventories, Other assets, Inv. in affil. co., Deferred charges, Capital stock of \$8,325,801 (represented by 270,000 no par shares) and surplus of \$2,149,037.—V. 128, p. 736.

Electrical Products Corp. of Colo.—Sales Increase.—

Sales for the month of January amounted to \$32,800 compared with sales for the first quarter of 1928 of \$36,000, according to President J. Fred Brown.

Electric Auto-Lite Co.—Extra Dividend.—

The directors have declared an extra dividend of 50c. per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of \$1 per share on the outstanding 890,000 shares of common stock, no par value, both payable April 1 to holders of record March 15. In each of the three preceding quarters regular dividends of \$1 per share were paid.—V. 128, p. 1062.

Epicure Food Stores Corp.—Stock Offered.—S. J. Weiss & Co., Inc., New York, are offering at \$26.50 per share 100,000 shares common stock (no par value).

Transfer Agent, Manufacturers Trust Co., New York. Registrar, National Park Bank of New York. Capitalization— Common stock (no par value), Authorized, Outstanding.

Data from Letter of George Stadlander, President of the Company.

Business.—Corporation has been organized for the purpose of acquiring by outright purchase for cash the assets, good-will and business of 44 established retail delicatessen stores in Manhattan, Brooklyn and the Bronx. These stores have been selected as being the choicest and most profitable of approximately 600 stores considered. Warehouse and Commissary.—Suitable warehousing facilities have been arranged for, the plant being sufficiently large to take care of future expansion. This warehouse is now equipped with various up-to-date facilities for the efficient handling of food products. The location is of exceptional value by reason of its easy accessibility to the terminals through which the company will receive its merchandise. Sales and Earnings.—Audits of the stores, as certified to by Barrow, Wade, Guthrie & Co., disclose the following aggregate sales and earnings for the periods specified, after providing for the new wage schedule, reasonable depreciation on fixtures, New York State franchise tax and Federal taxes at current rates.

1927. 1928. Sales, Earnings, Per Share. x 1928. 44 Stores \$2,285,422 \$196,185 \$1.96 x 4 Months computed. 30 Stores \$3,172,355 \$306,696 3.06

Balance Sheet.—The pro forma balance sheet as certified to by Barrow, Wade, Guthrie & Co., after giving effect to present financing and acquisition of present units, shows: Cash on hand, Reserves, Surplus.

The company has no funded indebtedness, bank loans or any other liabilities other than capital stock to be presently outstanding. Goodwill and leaseholds are carried at \$1. Purpose.—Net proceeds of present financing will be used to acquire these stores and (or) others at the discretion of the management, to establish and equip a central warehouse, commissary and distributing plant, to provide working capital, and for other corporate purposes. No stock is being issued for any consideration other than cash, and officers of this company have purchased and paid in full for substantial amounts of common stock. Listing.—Company agrees to make application for listing on the New York Curb Market.

Erskine-Danforth Corp.—Declares Extra Dividend.—

The directors have declared an extra dividend of 25c. per share on the common stock in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of \$1 per share, both payable March 1 to holders of record Feb. 28. Like amounts were also paid on Dec. 1 1928. The regular quarterly dividend of 2% on the preferred stock has also been declared, payable April 1 to holders of record March 29.—V. 127, p. 3097.

Evans-Wallower Lead Co.—To Increase Stock.—

A special meeting of stockholders has been called for March 9 to approve an increase in the authorized common stock from 500,000 to 625,000 shares, no par value. The additional stock will be used by the company to finance the acquisition from Eastern Electrolytic Zinc, Inc., of rights to use the Tainton process for the manufacture of electrolytic zinc throughout the United States. Rights to use the Tainton process in certain territories were obtained by the company last year and under the latest agreement are now extended to all parts of the United States with the exception of a limited area in the State of Washington and the rights held by another company in Idaho. An agreement, which the stockholders will be asked to approve, calls for the transfer of 115,000 shares of the new stock, together with an option to purchase an additional 10,000 shares at a price of \$10 per share, to Eastern Electrolytic Zinc, Inc. in addition to \$100,000 in cash.—V. 128, p. 1062.

Exchange Buffet Corp.—Earnings.—

Quar. End. Jan. 31— 9 Mos. End. Jan. 31. Period— 1929. 1928. 1929. 1928. Gross profit, Depreciation, Federal taxes, Net profit, Balance surplus, Shares of cap. stk. outstanding (no par), Earn. per share on com.—V. 127, p. 3097.

Fabrics Finishing Corp.—Transfer Agent.—

The Seaboard National Bank of the City of New York has been appointed transfer agent of the common stock. The Seaboard National Bank has also been appointed agent under warrant agreement dated as of Jan. 1 1929 covering subscription warrants for common stock. See V. 128, p. 566, 736.

Fairbanks Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings.—

1928. 1927. 1926. 1925. Gross profit, Operating expenses, Operating profit, Other income, Total income, Depreciation, Interest, reserve, &c., Federal taxes, Net profit, Earnings per sh. on 10,000 shs. 8% pf. (par \$100), Earnings for 3 Months Ended Dec. 31.

Fidelity-Phenix Fire Insurance Co. of N. Y.—New Vice-Pres.—

Ernest Sturm, chairman of the American Eagle Fire Insurance Co., Continental Insurance Co., Fidelity-Phenix Fire Insurance Co. and the First American Fire Insurance Co., comprising the "America Fire" group, announced this appointment as vice-president in charge of agency production development of Wm. F. Dooley, formerly secretary in charge of the New York-New England department. George F. Hayden has been made secretary of the four companies.—V. 128, p. 567.

Financial & Industrial Securities Corp.—Merger.—

The stockholders on Feb. 21 approved the consolidation of this corporation with the Goldman Sachs Trading Corp.—V. 128, p. 1236, 1062.

Fitz Simons & Connell Dredge & Dock Co.—Divs.—

The directors have declared a stock dividend for the year 1929 consisting of four quarterly instalments of 1-40 of a share each of common stock on the common stock payable Mar. 1, June 1, Sept. 1 and Dec. 1. The Mar. 1 dividend was paid to holders of record Feb. 23. See also V. 128, p. 1062.

Foltis-Fischer, Inc.—Proposed Merger.—

This corporation, which now operates a chain of 29 restaurants in Greater New York City, is now negotiating for the acquisition of another large restaurant chain, President G. Foltis announced. In addition to the proposed merger, Mr. Foltis said, the company has approved a plan which calls for the opening of 18 additional stores in the metropolitan section of New York, two of which are now under construction and will be ready for business this month. The daily sales of the chain are now the highest in the history of the company, it is stated.—V. 128, p. 1237.

French Line (La Compagnie Generale Transatlantique)—Dividend on "American" Shares.—

The Equitable Trust Co. of New York, as depository of certain common stock "B" of this company under agreement dated March 15 1928, has received a dividend on the above mentioned common stock held by it of 12.30 francs per share of the par value of 600 francs each. The equivalent thereof distributable to holders of "American shares" under the terms of the agreement is 47.4-10 cents on each "American share." The dividend will be distributed by the trust company on March 15, next, to registered holders of "American shares" of record March 8 1929. A dividend of 65.60 francs per share, equivalent to \$2.54 on each "American share" was distributed on the common stock "B" on July 24 1928.—V. 127, p. 266.

**Gabriel Snubber Mfg. Co.—Annual Report.—**  
*Calendar Years—*

	1928.	1927.
Gross profit from operation	\$677,917	\$1,709,743
Selling, gen. & admin. exp. and local taxes	316,910	609,055
Depreciation	26,598	28,148
Amortization of patents	37,563	38,839
Net profit	\$296,846	\$1,033,702
Other income	69,071	57,464
Total income	\$365,917	\$1,091,166
Provision for Federal taxes	37,940	130,835
Net profits	\$327,976	\$960,330
Dividends paid		700,000
Balance	\$327,976	\$260,330
Earned per sh. on 200,000 shs. combined A & B stk.	\$1.63	\$4.80

*Comparative Balance Sheet Dec. 31.*

Assets—	1928.	1927.	Liabilities—	1928.	1927.
Land & bldgs., &c.	\$607,657	\$377,101	Capital stock	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
Inventories	135,854	231,413	Accounts payable	186,498	64,975
Accts. receivable	96,489	118,814	Res. for returnable demonstrators, &c.		28,843
Notes receivable		6,000	Accruals	55,421	135,371
Interest receivable	10,709	14,401	Initial surplus	529,783	529,783
Liberty Loan bds.	1,642,461	1,506,437	Surplus from oper.	1,020,307	711,848
Cash	14,079	71,377			
Patents	85,011	122,575			
Good-will	1	1			
Deferred charges	199,747	22,699			
			Tot. (each side)	\$2,792,011	\$2,470,821

As represented by 198,000 shares of class A, no par value, and 2,000 shares of class B, no par value.—V. 127, p. 2691.

**Galena Signal Oil Co. (Pa.).—Suit.—**  
 The minority stockholders have appeared before Judge W. M. Parker, according to a Franklin (Pa.) dispatch, against the proposed reorganization of the company as Galena Oil Corp. of Delaware. The proposed change, which has been approved by more than 86% of the stockholders, involves the sale of the properties outside of Pennsylvania to the Texas Corp. A decision is expected in a few days.—V. 127, p. 3405.

**General Electric Co.—Mazda Lamp Prices Reduced.—**  
 President Gerard Swope announces that on March 1 Mazda lamp prices will again be reduced on the 50 and 60-watt lamps of the standard line of inside frosted lamps. Price reductions will also be made on all colored lamps except flame tints. This is the twelfth time that Mazda lamp prices have been reduced since 1920. Present reduction of approximately 10% brings the prices of these lamps to approximately one-half of their 1914 prices. "This reduction in price becomes even more impressive when one considers that during the same period the lighting efficiency of Mazda lamps has been greatly increased, the cost of material has gone up and the average wage paid lamp makers has more than doubled," Mr. Swope pointed out. The March 1 price reductions are as follows:

Lamp Size.	Old Price.	New Price.
50-watt (A)	22c.	20c.
60-watt (A)	22c.	20c.
25-watt (colored)	30c.	25c.
40-watt (colored)	30c.	25c.

The new prices will afford consumers a saving of two cents and five cents each on types of Mazda lamps that are extremely popular.—V. 128, p. 896, 567.

**General Mills, Inc.—Rights, &c.—**  
 The common stockholders of record March 11 have been given the right to subscribe on or before April 1 to additional common stock (no par value) at \$75 per share on the basis of 3 new shares for every 10 shares owned. The offering has been underwritten by the National City Bank and associates. President James F. Bell announced the completion of the acquisition of the properties of the Sperry Flour Co. of San Francisco.—V. 128, p. 896, 256.

**General Motors Corp.—Sales Overseas.—**  
 During the year 1928 General Motors sales to overseas dealers amounted to 282,157 cars, as compared with 193,830 cars for the year 1927, or an increase of 45.6%. Sales in the fourth quarter of 1928 amounted to 71,867 cars, as compared with 52,493 cars in the corresponding quarter of 1927, or an increase of 36.9%. The fourth quarter was influenced by model changes in the Chevrolet, Pontiac and Olds divisions and the first quarter of 1929 should show a considerable increase over the first quarter of 1928. The number of cars sold to overseas dealers is shown by quarters in the following tabulation:

Number of Cars & Trucks Sold.	1928.	1927.	1926.	1925.
1st quarter	56,937	39,443	31,936	15,577
2nd quarter	80,533	53,009	31,861	26,277
3rd quarter	72,820	48,885	22,799	25,906
4th quarter	71,867	52,493	32,195	33,134
Total	282,157	193,830	118,791	100,894

x These figures represent the sales to dealers by General Motors export organizations, of Chevrolet, Pontiac, Oldsmobile, Oakland, Buick, LaSalle and Cadillac in all countries of the world, except the United States and Dominion of Canada. They do not include sales of Vauxhall Motors, Ltd., or overseas sales of the products of Yellow Truck & Coach Manufacturing Co.

**January Sales.—**According to President Alfred P. Sloan Jr., January sales of motor vehicles by the various divisions of General Motors aggregated 127,580 units, compared with 125,181 in the corresponding month of 1928. Sales by dealers to users in January this year totaled 104,188, compared with 107,278 in the same month last year. The announcement adds:

Dealers' sales to consumers in January were influenced by the scarcity of cars in the field, particularly in the Chevrolet, Pontiac and Oldsmobile lines, naturally following the change in models made in December. Sales by General Motors divisions to dealers were likewise influenced by limited production for the same reason. This condition will be remedied to a large extent in February in which month it is expected that actual sales will reflect more nearly the existing demand.

*Dealer's Sales to Users—*

	1928.	1927.	1928.	1927.
January	104,488	107,278	81,010	127,580
February	132,029	102,025	300	169,232
March	183,706	146,275		197,821

These figures include passenger cars and trucks sold in the United States, Dominion of Canada and overseas by the Chevrolet, Pontiac, Oldsmobile, Oakland, Buick, LaSalle and Cadillac manufacturing divisions of General Motors.—V. 128, p. 896, 737.

**General Petroleum Corp.—New Refinery.—**  
 The corporation's \$3,000,000 refinery and tank farm program at Torrance, Calif., is nearing completion in anticipation of peak output at Santa Fe Springs. The first two units, with a 30,000-barrel capacity, will be running oil about Mar. 1, and construction work is now three-quarters completed. The company is already storing oil from Santa Fe in steel tanks. The program calls for 13 steel tanks aggregating 1,742,000 barrels, with a concrete lined reservoir with 2,520,000 barrels capacity. Work on tankage is about half completed. Plant is located on 950-acre tract purchased several years ago. The company's refineries at Vernon, Olinda and Lebec put through daily 50,000 barrels.—V. 127, p. 959.

**General Public Service Corp.—To Retire Preferred Stock.**  
 At a meeting to-day the directors on Feb. 26 called for redemption on May 1 1929 at 110 and divs., the entire outstanding convertible pref. stock. This stock is convertible at any time up to and including April 22 at the rate of five shares of common stock for each share of pref. stock.—V. 128, p. 395.

**General Refractories Co., Phila.—Stock Increased.—**  
 The stockholders on Feb. 25 increased the authorized capital stock (no par value) from 225,000 shares to 300,000 shares. See V. 127, p. 3711.

The stockholders of record March 11 will receive the right to subscribe on or before April 1 for 75,000 additional shares of capital stock at \$68 per share on the basis of one new share for each 3 shares owned. This offering has been underwritten by Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. The proceeds will be used for the complete retirement of all the bonded and floating debt and for other corporate purposes.

The directors have authorized an immediate call of all the outstanding \$3,608,000 1st mtge. 6% gold bonds, series A, at 107 1/2 and int., the bonds to be called for redemption as of April 8.—V. 127, p. 3711.

**Gerlach-Barklow Co., Joliet, Ill.—Debentures Offered.—**  
 Harris Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago, and A. C. Allyn & Co. are offering \$1,900,000 6% gold debentures at par and int.

Dated Feb. 1 1929; due Feb. 1 1944. Int. pay. F. & A. Denom. \$1,000, \$500 and \$100 c\*. Red. all or part on any int. date on 30 days' notice to and incl. Feb. 1 1933 at 105 and int., this premium of 5% of the principal decreasing at the rate of 1/4 of 1% of the principal on each Aug. 1 thereafter to maturity. Principal and int. payable at Continental National Bank & Trust Co., Chicago, trustee. Interest payable without deductions for normal Federal income tax not to exceed 2%. Company will refund any taxes paid on the income from or on the ownership of these debentures under the laws of any State or possession of the United States, not in excess of 5 mills per annum on each dollar in principal amount, to holders resident in such State or possession.

**Data from Letter of Theodore R. Gerlach, President of the Company.**  
 Business.—Company, organized in Delaware, is acquiring the business and assets of the Gerlach-Barklow Co. (Ill.), and all of the capital stocks of the P. F. Volland Co., Rust Craft Publishers, Inc., and the Artographic Corp. The business to be carried on by the company was established in 1907 when the Gerlach-Barklow Co. and the P. F. Volland Co. were organized in Illinois. The Gerlach-Barklow Co. and its subsidiaries, are engaged in the manufacture and sale of high class color printing by many processes, their products including art calendars and greeting cards for advertisers, direct-by-mail advertising media, booklets, high-class leather specialties, greeting cards for all occasions, juvenile books, framed mottoes and pictures, bridge accessories, &c. The products of the various plants are sold to more than 50,000 customers annually, among whom are bankers, manufacturers, department stores, book and stationery stores, in fact, practically all lines of business.

**Earnings.**—Net earnings available for the payment of interest on these debentures and for Federal taxes, after deducting all operating charges including depreciation, are as follows:

Calendar Years—	1928.	1927.	1926.
Net earnings	\$700,603	\$637,081	\$578,446
Times maximum interest requirements on debentures	6.14	5.58	5.07

**Sinking Fund.**—Company covenants to pay to the trustee, in semi-annual installments, beginning Aug. 1 1930, \$200,000 annually, for the payment of debenture interest and for the retirement and cancellation of debentures outstanding with the public by purchase or redemption by lot. If debentures are available for the sinking fund at par, substantially all of the \$1,900,000 debentures outstanding with the public should be retired by the operation of this sinking fund before maturity and if the additional \$600,000 of debentures now held in the treasury of the company are outstanding with the public, not less than 40% of the total issue should be so retired.

**Purpose.**—Proceeds from the sale of the 6% gold debentures will be used to complete the acquisition of the business and assets of the Gerlach-Barklow Co. and the capital stocks of the P. F. Volland Co., Rust Craft Publishers, Inc., and the Artographic Corp. and to provide additional working capital for the business.

**Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31 1928.**  
 [After giving effect to the sale of \$1,900,000 debentures, and the issuance of 78,500 shares of preference stock, and 150,000 shares of no par common stock.]

Assets—	Capital and Liabilities—		
Plant and property	\$3,098,000	Net worth	\$3,598,542
Investments	188,436	Paid-in surplus	500,000
Inventory	1,360,205	15-year 6% gold debts	1,900,000
Notes and accts. receiv'le	2,256,422	Notes payable	110,000
Cash	161,592	Accounts payable	491,741
Deferred charges	107,787	Accruals	105,333
		Reserves	466,826
Total	\$7,172,442	Total	\$7,172,442

x Capital stock: Preferred, authorized 200,000 shares \$2 cumulative, issued 78,500 shares; common, authorized 500,000 shares no par value, issued 159,000 shares.—V. 128, p. 1238.

**Germanic Fire Insurance Co.—Operations.—**  
 This company, which began active underwriting operations on Jan. 2 of this year, is already admitted to and operating in the following states: New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Maryland, District of Columbia, South Carolina, Louisiana, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Arizona, New Mexico and California, and has filed application for license to do business in other states.—V. 128, p. 256.

**Gleaser Combine Harvester Corp.—Dividend No. 2.—**  
 The directors have declared a quarterly dividend of \$1 per share on the common stock, no par value payable April 1 to holders of record March 19. An initial quarterly distribution of like amount was paid on Jan. 1 last.—V. 127, p. 3254.

**Globe & Rutgers Fire Insurance Co.—Financial Statement.—**  
 The report of the company for the year ended Dec. 31 1928 shows that the surplus increased during the year from \$29,514,599, Dec. 31 1927 to \$37,252,917. Unearned premium reserves increased \$2,537,867 to \$24,332,695 and reserve for taxes and depreciation stood at \$11,505,000 as against \$7,505,000 in 1927. The statement shows the growth of the company since its organization in 1899. At the end of the first year assets were reported as \$529,282 compared with present assets of \$98,190,645.—V. 128, p. 410.

**(The) Goldman Sachs Trading Corp.—Merger.—**  
 The stockholders on Feb. 21 approved the acquisition of the Financial & Industrial Securities Corp. as reported in the "Chronicle" of Feb. 16. See V. 128, p. 1063.

**Gotham Knitbac Machine Corp.—Lease.—**  
 The Gotham Silk Hosiery Co. and its subsidiary, the Gotham Knitbac Service Co., on Feb. 21 signed leases for showroom space in the new \$15,000,000 Atlantic City (N. J.) auditorium and convention hall, which will be formally opened to the public next summer. The leases run for five years and cover two Boardwalk stores directly east of the main entrance of the Convention Hall.—V. 128, p. 1238.

**Grays Harbor Pulp Co.—Successor.—**  
 See Gray's Harbor Pulp & Paper Co.—V. 126, p. 3764.

**Grays Harbor Pulp & Paper Co.—Bonds.—**  
 An issue of \$1,250,000 1st mtge. 6% gold bonds, series 1944, was offered in December last at 99 and int. by Blyth, Witter & Co.

Dated Jan. 1 1929; due Jan. 1 1944. Principal and int. payable J. & J. at the California-Montgomery office of Bank of Italy National Trust & Savings Association, San Francisco. Red. all or part, on any int. date to and incl. Jan. 1 1939, at 103 and int.; thereafter at 100 and int. Company agrees to pay interest without deduction for any normal Federal income taxes, not in excess of 2%. Company agrees to refund amounts actually paid by holders of these bonds on account of Calif. personal property taxes, not in excess of 4 mills per dollar of par value of bonds per annum. W. J.

Kleferdorf, Trustee. Bank of Italy National Trust & Savings Association, San Francisco, co-trustee.

Data from Letter of E. M. Mills, President of the Company.

Company.—Organized in Delaware to acquire the assets and liabilities of the Grays Harbor Pulp Co. and to engage in the manufacture and sale of pulp, paper and paper products, has constructed a sulphite pulp mill, with complete auxiliary properties at Hoquiam, Wash. and is now constructing a paper mill costing more than \$2,000,000.

The properties include approximately 29 acres of land, fronting on tide water on which is situated the sulphite pulp mill, having a daily capacity of 175 tons of unbleached sulphite, or 150 tons of bleached sulphite and on which the paper mill is now being constructed. The auxiliary facilities include a wood preparing plant, warehouse, docks and a modern, well-equipped power house. The buildings are of reinforced concrete and all equipment and machinery are new. Closely adjoining the plant are a number of large saw mills, with which the company has made long time contracts for supplies of sawmill waste for fuel, which will permit it to generate steam and power for its own use at a low cost.

Company has acquired water rights and has built a modern water system, including approximately 7 miles of 36-inch pipe line, with filter plant and necessary accessories sufficient to supply a maximum of twenty million gallons of water a day.

Security.—Bonds are a direct obligation of the company, and are secured by a first mortgage on all fixed assets of the company now owned and on all additions, extensions and improvements comprising fixed assets or appurtenances of such fixed assets, and on such property as the company may acquire under any agreement previously made by Grays Harbor Pulp Co. and on any property additions which may be used by the company as a basis of its issuance of any additional bonds or its exercise of any other privileges under the trust indenture, subject, as to the timberlands, to all existing rights-of-way, mineral and other reservations not materially interfering with the timber rights, and will be additionally secured by deposit with the trustee of all wood contracts.

Estimated Earnings.—It is estimated that the net earnings of the company, available for the payment of bond interest, should be approximately \$1,000,000 per annum, which is equivalent to over four times the annual interest requirements on these bonds.

Improvement and Sinking Fund.—Indenture provides for annual payments, beginning Jan. 1 1932, amounting to \$50,000 per annum, to be used for the redemption of series 1944 bonds, except that one-half of such fund may be used for permanent additions and improvements to properties, against which no bonds may be issued.

Capitalization.—Authorized, Outstanding. x First mtge. bonds series 1943. \$5,000,000 \$2,500,000 Series 1944. 1,250,000 Preferred stock (without par value) 25,000 shs. 25,000 shs. Common stock (without par value) 55,000 shs. 54,937 shs. x Additional first mortgage bonds may be issued only under the restrictions of the trust indenture to which reference is hereinafter made. y Known as Grays Harbor Pulp Co. 1st mtge. bonds, series 1943.

Greene Cananea Copper Co.—Dividend Rate Increased from \$1.50 to \$2 Quarterly.—The directors on Feb. 28 declared a quarterly dividend of \$2 per share on the outstanding \$50,000,000 capital stock, par \$100, payable April 1 to holders of record March 7. This compares with a quarterly distribution of \$1.50 per share made on Jan. 7 last and quarterly dividends of \$1 each on July 2 and Oct. 1 1928.—V. 127, p. 2964.

Grocery Store Products, Inc.—Organized.—See Toddy Corp. below.

Gulf States Steel Co.—Stock Increased, &c.—

The stockholders on Feb. 25 voted to change the authorized common stock from 125,000 shares of \$100 par value to 300,000 shares of no par value.

The common and preferred stockholders of record March 8 will be given the right to subscribe on or before April 1 for new common stock (no par value) at \$60 per share on the basis of one new common share for every two shares of common or preferred stock owned.—V. 128, p. 411.

(C. M.) Hall Lamp Co.—Earnings.—

Table with columns for Calendar Years (1928, 1927) and Comparative Balance Sheet (December 31) showing assets and liabilities.

Comparative Balance Sheet December 31. Assets: Plant, equip., &c. \$1,568,716; Pats. & good-will 1; Cash 147,277; Other investments 20,200; Marketable secur. 492,000; Dep. cts. & bds. 326,200; Material in transit 3,136; Accts. & notes rec. 353,810; Inventories 798,760; Prepaid expense 47,738. Liabilities: Capital stock and surplus \$3,137,142; Accounts payable 139,064; Accrued payroll 15,296; Federal inc. taxes 137,000. Total (each side) \$3,428,504.

x Representing the book value of 400,000 shares of common stock, no par value. y After deducting \$1,002,150 reserve for depreciation.—V. 128, p. 1238.

Hart-Parr Co.—Consolidation.—

See Oliver Farms Equipment Co. below.—V. 127, p. 3550.

Material Service Corp., Chicago.—Initial Dividend.—

The directors have declared an initial quarterly dividend of 50 cents per share on the capital stock, par \$10, payable March 1 to holders of record Feb. 15. See offering in V. 127, p. 3714.

Hayes Body Corp.—New Directors.—

K. W. Todd of Pittsburgh and R. O. Gill and H. A. Fischer of Detroit have been elected directors. This action, it was announced, was effected to give adequate representation to a group of Eastern investors closely identified with the automobile industry, who have recently acquired substantial holdings of Hayes Body stock. All officers of the corporation were re-elected.—V. 127, p. 3407.

Hathaway Bakeries, Inc.—Stocks Sold.—Spencer Trask & Co., New York, announce the sale of an additional issue of 3,000 shares \$7 cumulative conv. pref. stock (no par) and an additional issue of 6,000 shares of class A stock (no par).

The pref. stock is convertible at any time up to and including any date specified for redemption into 3-5 shares of class B stock.

Capitalization.—Authorized, Outstanding. \$7 cum. conv. pref. stock (no par) 30,000 shs. 17,926 shs. Class A stock (no par) 75,000 shs. 35,221 shs. Class B stock (no par) 270,000 shs. 150,000 shs. x 78,000 shares issuable only for conversion of preferred stock. On conversion of all the preferred stock the total authorized amount of class B stock will be 300,000 shares.

y Includes 11 shares preferred stock, 370 shares class A stock and 495 shares class B stock exchanged for subsidiary company stock subsequent to Dec. 31 1928 and 431 shares class B stock sold for cash. These shares were issued since Dec. 31 1928.

Data from Letter of Alton H. Hathaway, President of the Company.

Company.—Organized May 24 1928 in Mass. Owns practically all the outstanding capital stocks of Hathaway Baking Co., Dolly Madison Baking Corp. and Community Bakeries, Inc., and has arranged to acquire the entire outstanding capital stocks of Wehle Baking Co., Inc., Wehle Bros. Baking Corp. and Wehle Baking Co., Inc., of Ohio. These companies, which serve a territory with a population of several millions, have 14 plants.

Listed.—All classes of stock listed on the Boston Stock Exchange. Purpose.—The proceeds from the sale of the 3,000 shares of preferred stock and of 6,000 shares of class A stock and 25,000 shares of class B stock will

provide part of the purchase price of the entire outstanding capital stocks of Wehle Baking Co., Inc., Wehle Bros. Baking Corp. and Wehle Baking Co., Inc., of Ohio.

Earnings.—The following is a statement of the combined net income of Hathaway Bakeries, Inc., and its subsidiaries (including predecessor companies and companies presently to be acquired).

Table showing Combined net income after depreciation at appraisers' rates applied to appraised reproductive values of properties, but eliminating interest (aggregating for the entire period \$33,150 on obligations liquidated and before) for 1928, 1927, and 1926.

Table showing Earnings applicable to capital stocks of subs. held and to be held by Hathaway Bakeries, Inc. for 1928, 1927, and 1926, including dividend requirement on 17,915 shares of \$7 pref. stock outstanding.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31 1928 (After Present Financing).

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31 1928. Assets: Cash (including call loan of \$100,000) \$557,629; Accts receivable, less reserve 155,428; Inventories 293,371; Prepaid expenses 52,505; Accts with drivers for purchase of automobiles 11,594; Miscellaneous investments 3,682; Property, plant & equipment 3,280,306; Goodwill, trademarks, &c. 1; Deferred charges 19,284. Total \$4,373,800.

Total \$4,373,800. Total \$4,373,800. a Represented by 17,915 shares \$7 pref., 34,851 shs. class A and 149,074 shs. class B.—V. 128, p. 1065.

Hercules Powder Co.—New Common Stock Placed on a \$3 Annual Dividend Basis.—The directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 75c. per share on the new no par common stock, payable Mar. 25 to holders of record Mar. 14. This is equivalent to \$12 per annum on the old common stock (par \$100) which was recently split up on a four-for-one basis.

Prior to the split up, regular dividends at the annual rate of \$8 per share (\$2 quarterly) were paid, in addition to which the company on Dec. 24 1928 paid an extra of \$6 per share, and on Dec. 24 1927, one of \$3 per share. (See also V. 127, p. 3099).—V. 128, p. 898.

Home Fire & Marine Insurance Co., San Francisco, Calif.—Larger Dividend.—

The directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 50c. a share, payable March 25 to holders of record March 5. This places the stock on a \$2 annual basis compared with \$1.60 formerly.

Hotel Vicksburg.—Bonds Offered.—An issue of \$325,000 1st mtge. 6% gold bonds is being offered at 100 and int. by Union & Planters Bank & Trust Co., Memphis, Tenn.; Merchants' National Bank & Trust Co. and National City Savings Bank & Trust Co., Vicksburg, Miss.

Dated Feb. 1 1929; due serially Feb. 1 1930-1944. Denom. \$500 and \$1,000. Int. payable F. & A. Red. all or part in inverse numerical order, on any int. date upon 60 days' notice, at a premium of 1/2 of 1% for each year or fraction thereof, by which the maturity is anticipated, but not to exceed 105. Principal and int. payable at Union & Planters Bank & Trust Co., Memphis, Tenn. and Union & Planters Bank & Trust Co. and W. Wightman Hughes, trustees.

Security and Valuations.—These bonds will be secured by a direct, closed first mortgage on the property known as Hotel Vicksburg, owned by the Magnolia Hotel Co. The hotel will be the largest and only thoroughly modern, fireproof hotel in Vicksburg. It will be 11 stories in height, and contain 194 excellently appointed guest rooms.

There follows a summary of the actual cost value of the property: Land, \$27,500; building, \$522,500; furnishings, \$75,000; total, \$625,000. This loan is only 52% of the actual cost. More than two-thirds of the hotel has been completed and it is expected that it will be formally opened June 1 1929.

Lease.—The Hotel Vicksburg will be operated under a lease extending five years beyond the last maturity of these bonds, to P. M. Atkins, J. T. Austin and E. S. Morey, of Monroe, La. As additional security for the bonds this lease is also pledged, requiring payment monthly in advance to the trustee of a net amount materially greater than the requirements for the service of the issue.

Houston Oil Co. of Texas.—Earnings.—

Table showing Earnings for Houston Oil Co. of Texas for 1928, 1927, and 1925, including calendar years and gross earnings, crude oil & gas purchases, decrease in crude oil and refinery inventories (net), producing & oper. exps., taxes, income taxes, admin. & gen. expenses, adjustment of inventory of materials & supplies, and depreciation & depletion.

Table showing Income from operations and other income credits for 1928, 1927, and 1925, along with gross income, income charges (including Federal taxes), net income, and profit and loss credit.

Table showing Gross surplus for year, dividends on preferred stock, and due under crude oil contract written off for 1928, 1927, and 1925.

Table showing Surplus for the year and Surplus Dec. 31 for 1928, 1927, and 1925, including surplus Jan. 1 and earnings per share on common stock.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31. (Houston Oil Co. of Texas and Houston Pipe Line Co.)

Assets— 1928. 1927. Property acc't. \$ 24,265,098 42,640,791 Due from South West'n Settlem't & Develop. Co. 5,282,012 5,086,161

x After depreciation and depletion of \$9,490,504.—V. 127, p. 2693.

Hudson River Navigation Corp.—Sale of Pier 32 to City of New York Cancelled.

Col. Edward C. Carrington, President and Chairman of the Hudson River Night Line, has written the following letter to Mayor Walker: On Jan. 27 1928, we made a contract of sale with the Commissioner of Docks to sell the rights of our company in Pier 32, North River, for \$2,534,412.20, which agreement was subject to the approval of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

Col. E. C. Carrington on Feb. 26 announced that he had been advised that the City of New York could not acquire the company's Canal Street pier by condemnation in order to lease it to a transatlantic line.

Imperial Tobacco Co. (of Great Britain & Ireland).—Ann. Rept. Oct. 31 Yrs.—1927-28. 1926-27. 1925-26. 1924-25. Net after deprec., &c. £9,599,705 £9,227,796 £8,968,355 £8,884,990

Indian Refining Co.—Rights, &c.—The stockholders on Feb. 25 approved the issuance of 275,000 shares of \$10 par common stock.

Inland Wire & Cable Co.—Proposed Sale.—At a meeting of the board, the offer of the directors of the Anaconda Wire & Cable Co. to take over the assets of the Inland Wire & Cable Co. was accepted.

Independent Oil & Gas Co. (& Subs.)—Report.—Calendar Years— 1928. 1927. 1926. 1925. Gross operating income \$22,163,480 \$12,938,559 \$9,941,663 \$6,253,072

Innovation Trunk Co., Inc.—January Sales, &c.—The stockholders have been called to meet on March 6 to elect a full board of 10 members and to adopt amendments to the by-laws authorizing the establishment of an executive committee and the addition of the offices of Vice-President, Assistant Secretary and Treasurer.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31.

Assets— 1928. 1927. Prop. & equip. \$29,596,433 25,592,132 Cash. 6,609,823 527,242 Notes & acc'ts. rec. 2,921,007 950,798

Tot. (each side) \$46,610,015 31,206,180

Industrial Rayon Corp.—Earnings.—Calendar Years— 1928. 1927.

Profit from operations \$2,254,962 \$1,413,076 Reserve for depreciation 342,673 299,690 Interest charges 35,090 73,617

Balance Sheet Dec. 31.

Assets— 1928. 1927. Cash. \$ 1,125,200 6,465 Cts. of dep. & accr. int. 102,297 531,250

Inspiration Consolidated Copper Co.—Larger Dividend.—The directors on Feb. 23 declared a quarterly dividend of \$1 per share on the capital stock, par \$20, payable April 1 to holders of record March 14.

Insull Utility Investments, Inc.—Common Stk. Cfs.—It is announced that the 30-day restriction upon the delivery of certificates of common stock purchased pursuant to the stock purchase warrants attached to the 5% gold debentures, series A, and to the certificates of \$5.50 prior preferred stock has been modified.

Inter-City Baking Co., Ltd.—Acquisitions.—See Lake of the Woods Milling Co. below.—V. 127, p. 2239.

International Germanic Co., Ltd.—Jamaica Office.—The company announces the opening of a branch office at 155-31 Jamaica Ave., Jamaica, Long Island, to deal in domestic and foreign investment securities.

International Germanic Trust Co.—New Officer.—Morton Waddell has been elected Vice-President in charge of the Madison Ave. (N. Y.) branch.—V. 128, p. 899.

International Investing Corp.—Debentures Offered.—Boettcher & Co., Denver, Colo.; Marine Share Corp., Liberty Bond & Share Corp., Schoellkopf, Hutton & Pomeroy, Inc., and Viotor, Common & Co., Buffalo, are offering \$1,500,000 25-year 6% gold debentures, series A (with stock warrants attached).

Capitalization Upon Completion of Present Financing. 25-year 6% debentures series A, due Jan. 1 1954. \$1,500,000 Common stock (\$10 par) authorized and outstanding \$31,000 shs.

Company.—Incorp. in Maryland. Was organized in Dec. 1928 for the purpose of investing its funds in government, municipal or corporate securities.

Under its charter the corporation may, among other things, acquire, hold and sell securities and obligations of all kinds, including stocks, mortgages, bonds, debentures and notes of all kinds in all parts of the world, and participate in underwritings or syndicates.

Investments.—Of the proceeds of this financing \$1,494,456 has been invested in 11,900,000 Reichsmark redemption value Reichsalohnungswert Deutsche Anleihe Auslosungs scheine einschliesslich 1-5 Ablosungsschuld. (German Government redemption bonds with drawing rights). These bonds were purchased prior to this financing and have been transferred to the corporation at net cost.

The German Government redemption debt is a direct obligation of the German Government the service of which is not dependent upon any condition and is in no way connected with the Dawes plan. One thirtieth of this debt is retired each year, the last bonds maturing in 1955.

Trust Agreement.—The trust agreement under which these debentures are issued provides among other things that so long as any series A debentures are outstanding the corporation will not create any lien against these German redemption bonds, and further, when, as and if any portion of these German bonds are called and paid, that after provision for series A debenture interest from date of issue and reserves for taxes have been provided, 60% of the remaining funds, if any, shall be applied by the trustee to the purchase, at not to exceed 100, or call of series A debentures.

In the event of the sale of these German bonds, after provision for Series A debenture interest, and reserve for taxes, all remaining funds derived from such sale shall be used to retire series A bonds as provided in the indenture.

In the event that any further series of bonds are issued by the corporation, then the remainder of the above mentioned 11,900,000 Reichsmarks German redemption bonds will be pledged as collateral for the outstanding series A debentures.

Stock Warrants.—Each debenture will carry a non-detachable warrant entitling the bearer to receive without additional cost common stock of the corporation at the rate of 10 shares for each \$1,000 of series A debenture. Such warrants may be exercised upon declaration of the initial dividend payable on the common stock, or earlier at the discretion of the corporation. In the event any debentures are called for redemption prior to the date upon which the warrants become exchangeable for common stock the warrants attached to debentures so called will become exchangeable for common stock upon the date of such redemption or at the maturity of the debentures.

Common Stock.—Interests identified with the organization of the corporation have purchased 16,000 shares of common stock at \$20 per share. The organization expenses have been paid by the underwriters.

Upon completion of this financing the corporation will have, based upon present market value, cash or securities with a value of over \$1,350 for each \$1,000 principal amount of series A debentures.

Management.—The board of directors consists of Claude K. Boettcher (Pres., Boettcher & Co.) Denver, Douglas W. Clinch (Pres., D. W. Clinch & Co.) New York, Charles H. Diefendorf (Vice-Pres., Marine Trust Co.), Bradley Gaylord (Vice-Pres., Victor, Common & Co., Inc.), Philip H. Gerner (Vice-Pres., Liberty Bank), Russell J. H. Hutton (Vice-Pres., Schoellkopf, Hutton & Pomeroy, Inc.) Buffalo; and E. H. Letchworth (of Kenefick, Cooke, Mitchell & Bass).

Officers.—President, Charles H. Diefendorf; Vice-President, Bradley Gaylord; Vice-Pres. & Treas., Russell J. H. Hutton; Secretary, E. H. Letchworth.

International Paper & Power Co.—Increased Output.—

In January 1929 the International Paper & Power Co. system produced 380,018,000 k.w.h. of electric energy, an increase of 40% over the output of the system in Jan. 1928. Included in the output figures are those of the New England Power Association, of the Canadian Hydro-Electric Corp., Ltd., controlling Gattineau Power Co. and Saint John River Power Co., and of the hydro-electric plants of the International Paper Co. group.

The Canadian Hydro-Electric Corp., Ltd., produced 172,695,000 k.w.h. of electric energy in January, double the output of the corporation in January 1928, and a new high record for a single month. The corporation recently established a new high output for a single day by generating 6,351,000 k.w.h., compared with the previous record of 6,256,000 k.w.h. made on Dec. 28.

The New England Power Association produced 131,300,000 k.w.h. of electric energy in January of this year, an increase of 18% over the output of January 1928, and 47% over January 1927. January was the greatest month in production of primary electric energy by the Association, output being 6% greater than in December 1928, the previous high month. Output of the Association is now running at the annual rate of more than 1,500,000,000 k.w.h.—V. 128, p. 739.

Interstate Department Stores, Inc.—Initial Div.

The directors have declared an initial quarterly dividend of 50c. per share on the common stock, no par value, payable April 1 to holders of record March 15.—V. 128, p. 899, 412.

Interstate Iron & Steel Co.—Annual Report.—

Calendar Years— 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925. Gross earnings— \$2,078,462 x \$1,190,810 x \$1,722,979 \$2,168,805

Balance, surplus— \$784,077 \$162,884 \$509,455 \$902,141 Shs. com. out. (par \$100) 40,000 40,000 40,000

Balance Sheet December 31.

Assets— 1928, 1927. Plant, equip., &c. \$1,548,951 10,845,089 Preferred stock— 1,143,300 1,224,600

Total— \$17,029,214 15,933,182 Total— \$17,029,214 15,933,182

Interstate Terminal Warehouses, Inc.—New Control.—

Agreements were reached on Feb. 15 for the sale of the controlling stock interest in this corporation to William J. Hogan of Indianapolis, Pres. & Gen. Mgr. The announcement was made by I. W. Sharp, Sec. & Counsel. It means the shifting of headquarters of this concern from Cleveland to Indianapolis. On Feb. 26 Mr. Hogan sold the assets and business of the Interstate Terminal Warehouses, Inc., to a new concern organized in Delaware known as the National Terminals Corp. with principal offices in Indianapolis.

A new financing plan has been arranged by Paul H. Davis & Co., Chicago and A. B. Leach & Co. They have purchased from the National Terminals Corp., 52,000 shares of 7% cumulative, convertible preferred stock (par \$25) and 52,000 shares of participating preference stock (without par value) with \$1 dividend requirement. See National Terminals Corp. below.—V. 126, p. 113.

Intertype Corporation.—Annual Report.—

Calendar Years— 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925. a Profits— \$939,099 \$781,560 \$730,529 \$1,185,165

Balance, surplus— \$215,570 \$70,029 \$83,667 \$452,826 Shares of common outstanding (no par)— 199,771 199,771 199,141 199,141

Assets— 1928, 1927. Mach. & equip— \$591,047 \$628,737 First pref. stock— \$1,127,500 \$1,146,400

Total (each side) \$7,951,165 \$7,918,718 Surplus— 3,237,324 3,021,754

Iron Cap Copper Co.—Subsidiary to Sell Interest in Tennessee Mineral Products Co.—

The Mineral Products Co., a subsidiary, has entered into an agreement to dispose of its interest in the Tennessee Mineral Products Co., either through merger or outright sale. The agreement contemplates the creation of a new company to take over the property of the Tennessee company. The proposed sale, it is announced, would yield the Mineral Products company \$300,000 in cash at once and \$550,000 more over a period of about four years.

Iroquois Share Corp.—Stock Offered.—O'Brian, Potter & Stafford, Buffalo, in January last offered 100,000 shares capital stock (no par value) at \$21.50 per share.

Capitalization— Authorized, 250,000 shs. Outstanding, 100,000 shs. Of the unissued stock 50,000 shares are under option to the managers until Dec. 31 1932.

Business.—Corporation has been organized in New York to buy, sell, trade in, hold, underwrite, offer and generally to deal in the stocks of corporations, also governmental and other securities.

The corporation may exercise such other of its charter powers as its board of directors may from time to time determine. Under its charter, the corporation has the widest possible powers in the conduct of its business activities except that it may not engage in banking.

Earnings.—Corporation derives its income from the profit on the purchase and sale of securities, regular and extra dividends received on stocks and securities owned, interest on bonds—if any are held, interest on call loans and interest on bank deposits.

The corporation will derive additional profit through syndicate participations and underwritings. Further substantial profit should become available from participating in stock transactions through the corporation's affiliation with banking groups locally and in New York.

Management.—The operation of the corporation will be conducted by O'Brian, Potter & Stafford, under a 10-year management contract, which will be subject to the approval of the board of directors.

The compensation paid to O'Brian, Potter & Stafford for their general management services will be a quarterly payment of 1/4 of 1% of the liquidating value of outstanding stock of the corporation as of January, April, July and October 1, of each year.

The officers and directors of the Iroquois Share Corp. have made an initial investment of \$400,000 in the stock of the company.

Officers.—Roland Lord O'Brian, Chairman; Walter F. Stafford, Pres.; Roger C. Adams, Executive Vice-Pres.; John C. Trefts, Vice-Pres.; Nelson Cheney, Vice-Pres.; Carl W. Wenger, Treas.; Harl Eslick, Asst. Treas.; Nathaniel P. Hall, Sec.; Edwin S. Edwards, Asst. ASec.

Irving Air Chute Co., Inc.—Stock Offered.—

Hornblower & Weeks, Cassatt & Co. and James C. Wilson & Co. are offering 120,000 shares common stock at \$25 per share. This stock has been bought from individuals and not from the company.

Transfer Agents, Guaranty Trust Co., New York, and Illinois Merchants Trust Co., Chicago, Registrars, National City Bank, New York, and Central Trust Co. of Illinois, Chicago.

Capitalization— Authorized, 300,000 shs. Outstanding, 200,000 shs. \* A call upon the remaining 100,000 authorized but unissued shares at \$25 per share has been given in connection with transfer to the company of a British subsidiary formerly owned by the stockholders.

Data from Letter of George Waite, President of the Company.

Company.—Incorp. in New York in 1919. Is the oldest and largest manufacturer in the world of safety parachutes for airplanes, balloons and dirigibles. Late in 1918, Irving Air Chute Co., a partnership, sent its first few parachutes to the U. S. Government. For several years thereafter, in close co-operation with the engineering division of the United States Army Air Corps, exhaustive research work developed and refined the Irvin Air Chute. This experimentation has continued until the present parachute has been adopted as the standard of the world.

The company's product is now the standard equipment for United States Army, Navy and Marine Corps, the British Air Ministry, Russia, Spain, Japan, Holland, Canada, Chile, Brazil, Sweden, Norway and practically every other government that has an Air Service, the various United States Air Mail lines and numerous commercial companies all over the world. It has a factory in Buffalo, N. Y., another in England, and contemplates opening additional foreign factories in the near future.

Patents.—Company either owns outright or is licensed under basic and improvement patents, which, in the opinion of Counsel, afford ample patent protection. Patents are carried on the balance sheet at \$1.

Earnings.—Consolidated net earnings of the company and its British subsidiary for the past three years, after adjustments for non-recurring salary items, amortization of patents, change in fiscal year of the British company, and after deducting United States and British income taxes, were as follows:

Years— 1928, 1927, 1926. Net earnings— \$414,375 \$203,564 \$294,172

Listing.—It is expected that application shortly will be made to list this stock on the Chicago Stock Exchange and the New York Curb Market.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31 1928.

[After giving effect to (a) recapitalization of the company and (b) the acquisition by it of outstanding capital stock of Irving Air Chute Co. of Great Britain, Ltd., (c) reduction of patents and good-will to \$1.]

Assets— \$213,048 Accounts payable— \$80,455 Accounts receivable— 188,574 U. S. & British Govt. Income

Calendar Years— 1928, 1927. Sales— \$47,945,559 \$44,313,701 Manufact. cost, sell. & administ. expense— 40,383,089 38,254,283

Balance, surplus— \$2,814,399 \$1,333,160 Earnings per share on 750,000 shs. (no par)— \$6.75 \$4.77

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31.

Table with columns for 1928 and 1927, split into Assets and Liabilities. Assets include Plant, equip't, &c., Cash, Accts. & notes rec., Inventories, Sec. of other cos., U. S. Treas. cts., and Deferred charges. Liabilities include Common stock, Preferred stock, Accts. payable, Wages, comm., &c., Dividend reserve, Income tax res., Bonds of sub. cos., and Surplus.

Comparative Balance Sheet Dec. 31.

Table comparing 1928 and 1927 for Lebanon Iron Co. Assets include Prop., plant, tank cars, &c., Invest. in oth. cos., Cash, Accts receivable, Inventories, and Prepaid expenses. Liabilities include Notes & accts pay, Dividends payable, Res. & accruals, 1st mtge. 7% bds., Res'v for deprec. & depletion, Deferred liabilities, and Cap. stk. & surp.

(Byron) Jackson Pump Co.—100% Stock Dividend—Larger Cash Dividend Also Paid.—The directors on Feb. 7 declared a 100% stock dividend and a regular quarterly cash dividend of 50 cents per share on the outstanding common stock, no par value (approximately 168,000 shares), both payable Mar. 1 to holders of record Feb. 15.

Kalamazoo Building Co.—Bonds Offered.—First National Co. of Detroit, are offering \$750,000 1st mtge. 5 1/2% sinking fund gold bonds at 100 and int.

Dated Jan. 15 1929; due Jan. 15 1949. Denom. \$1,000 and \$500 c\*. Interest payable J. & J. without deduction for normal Federal income tax not to exceed 2%. Red. on any int. date on 30 days' notice at 101 and int. Prin. and int. payable at Kalamazoo Trust & Savings Bank, Kalamazoo, Mich., trustee, or at the office of the First National Co. of Detroit.

Earnings.—The net annual income, based upon an occupancy of 85% is estimated by Bassett & Smith, Inc., upon completion of the building, as follows: Estimated net annual income after allowance for vacancies, \$155,457.25

Kalamazoo (Mich.) Stove Co.—Extra Dividend of 1 1/2% in Stock Declared.—The directors have declared quarterly dividends of \$1.12 1/2 per share in cash and 1 1/2% in stock, payable April 1 to holders of record March 20.

Kinnear Stores Co.—Plan Operative—Offer Extended.—President Erle S. Kinnear, who is Chairman of the stockholder's committee, in a notice to the holders of 8% cum. conv. pref. stock, Series A, and com. stock of the Kinnear Stores Co., and to the holders of certificates of deposit for both classes of said stock issued under plan and deposit agreement, dated Jan. 3, 1929, for the exchange of common stock of the Kinnear stores co.

Lily-Tulip Cup Corp.—Stock Offered.—Hitt, Farwell & Co., New York, are offering at \$23 per share 30,000 shares common stock (without par value). Transfer agent, Equitable Trust Co., New York. Registrar, Commercial National Bank & Trust Co., New York.

Kobacker Stores, Inc.—Acquisition.—The corporation has acquired Goodman's Department Store at Gary, Ind., making the eighth large department store owned by the organization. The Gary unit occupies a 3-story brick building and has 150 feet frontage on two of the principal business streets in the heart of Gary's retail business section.

Kroger Grocery & Baking Co.—To Increase Stock.—The stockholders will vote March 6 on increasing the authorized common stock, no par value, from 2,000,000 shares to 3,000,000 shares.—V. 128, p. 1066, 899.

Lake of the Woods Milling Co.—Sub. Co. Acquis.—This company, through its subsidiary the Inter-City Baking Co., Ltd., has purchased the Golden West Baking Co. and the Mitchell Sanitary Baking Co. of Calgary.—V. 127, p. 2241.

Lane Drug Stores, Inc.—Expansion Proposed.—The corporation is preparing to establish additional stores in Georgia, Northern Florida, North Carolina and Tennessee sufficient in number to bring the chain up to 225 stores by the end of 1929, according to a report in Atlanta where more than half the company's 69 stores have been established.

Lion Oil Refining Co.—Annual Report.—Calendar Years—1928. 1927. 1926. 1925. Sales \$6,193,758 \$5,884,051 \$8,555,320 \$7,445,790 Cost of sales 4,787,843 4,260,314 5,803,930 4,708,269

Pub. Serv. Cup Co. Tulip Cup Corp. Combined Net Earnings (Before Fed. Taxes) (After Fed. Taxes) Yr. (before Fed. Taxes) (before Fed. Taxes) 1926—\$96,702 \$212,837 \$309,340 \$272,219

Jan. 1929 were 37% greater than in Jan. 1928. An increase on sales of 20% annually and substantial economies in administration, advertising, manufacturing and selling expenses have been included in a budget which increases combined net earnings as above, after Federal income taxes at 12%, from \$207,349 for 1928, to \$525,000, or approximately \$2.75 per share on 183,000 shares of common stock, after deducting annual dividend requirements on the preferred stock presently to be outstanding.

Table with columns for 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925. Rows include Sales, Cost of sales, Adm. & general expense, Balance, Miscellaneous income, Total income, Res. for deprec. & depl., Interest & bond discount, Federal taxes, Net profit, Shares of cap. stk. outstanding (no par), and Earnings per sh. on cap.stk.

Lebanon Iron Co.—Sale—Bonds Called.—See Wrought Iron Co. below and in V. 127, p. 3560.—V. 120, p. 1467.

Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co.—New Director.—William P. Gest has been elected a director, succeeding Erskine Hewitt.—V. 127, p. 3552.

Table with columns for 1928, 1927, 1926. Rows include Net profit after selling, admin. & gen. expense and deprec., Federal taxes, Net income, Minorities interest in Lysol, Inc., Dividends management stock, Dividends common stock, Balance, surplus, Shares of common stock outstanding, and Earned per share on common.

Table with columns for 1928, 1927. Rows include Capital assets, Cash, Accts. rec., less res., Sundry debtors, Inventories, Investment, Trade marks, trade names, &c., Cap. stk. of Prod. Realization Corp., and Deferred charges.

Lessings, Inc.—Dividend Rate Increased.—The directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 15c. a share and an extra dividend of 5c. a share, both payable April 1 to holders of record March 9.

Data from Letter of President Henry Nias, Dated Feb. 25. Business.—Corporation is to acquire as of Jan. 1 1929, subject to stockholders' approval, the business, good-will and assets and is to assume the liabilities of Tulip Cup Corp., manufacturer of "Tulip" paper cups, "Nestrite" containers, paper cans and other specialties, and of Public Service Cup Co., manufacturer of "Lily" cups and "Paktite" papercontainers.

Profits.—S. D. Leidesdorf & Co., certified public accountants, have examined the books and accounts of Tulip Cup Corp. and Public Service Cup Co., and its subsidiary. They certify net earnings, including a location of profits to merchandise held in warehouse against trade acceptances receivable, after all charges and after allowance for non-recurring charges averaging \$18,399 per year for the three years, for each separately and combined as follows:

Combined sales of the two predecessor companies for the month of Jan. 1929 were 37% greater than in Jan. 1928. An increase on sales of 20% annually and substantial economies in administration, advertising, manufacturing and selling expenses have been included in a budget which increases combined net earnings as above, after Federal income taxes at 12%, from \$207,349 for 1928, to \$525,000, or approximately \$2.75 per share on 183,000 shares of common stock, after deducting annual dividend requirements on the preferred stock presently to be outstanding.

Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co.—Annual Report.—

Table with 4 columns: Calendar Years (1928, 1927, 1926, 1925). Rows include Net after int. charges, Depreciation, Federal taxes, Net income, Sink. fund of 1st pf. stk., First pref. div., Second preferred div., Common dividends, Balance, surplus, Profit & loss surplus, Com. shs. out., Earnings per sh. on com., Net profit from operations, and After stock dividend.

Balance Sheet December 31.

Balance Sheet comparing 1928 and 1927. Columns: Assets, Liabilities, 1928, 1927. Rows include Land, Inventories, Accounts receivable, Investments, Marketable securities, Cash, Deferred charges, Total, 1st pref. stock, 2d pref. stock, Common stock, Long term debt, Mtge. int. payable, Accounts payable, Short term bonds, Fed. tax & contng. reserve, Stock redem. res., and Surplus.

Total (each side) 26,203,314 25,642,466. Includes buildings, equipment, good-will, trade-marks, &c. and is after deduction for depreciation of \$5,447,569. Par \$25.—V. 126, p. 1363; V. 124, p. 3079, 2758, 2601, 1676, 1369.

Lord & Taylor (N. Y. City).—New Director.—

B. G. Holt has been elected a director succeeding J. Bowen.—V. 128, p. 900.

MacMarr Stores, Inc.—Transfer Agent.—

The Chase National Bank has been appointed transfer agent for an authorized issue of 16,146 shares of 7% pref. stock, 243,207 shares of common stock, and 16,146 shares of common stock purchase warrants.

McClintic-Marshall Corp., Pittsburgh.—Stock Inc.

The company has filed a certificate at Dover, Del., increasing its authorized stated capital from \$8,000,000 to \$15,000,000.—V. 125, p. 3072.

McMillen Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind.—Stock Sold.—

Bell & Beekwith, Toledo, O., have sold 32,280 shares of no par value common stock at \$25 per share.

Data from Letter of D. W. McMillen, Pres. Jan. 23.

History & Business.—An Indiana corporation, originally established in the grain, hay and feed business in Fort Wayne, Indiana in 1917. In 1919, company began to manufacture and sell prepared mixed feed for live stock under the copyrighted brand "Wayne feeds."

The growth of co's. business has been such that it has necessitated the continuous enlargement of the Fort Wayne plant by additions made practically every year since its inception. In Oct. 1927, the company also purchased a plant in East St. Louis to serve the territory in that section.

Capitalization.—Authorized 100,000 shs., Outstanding 87,500 shs. Purpose.—To reimburse the President and associates for funds furnished the company to complete the new Buffalo plant, liquidate all obligations, and provide the company with working capital.

Earnings.—The following shows the total sales and net profits after Federal income taxes, for the past three years.

Table with 4 columns: Year (1926, 1927, 1928), Net Sales, Net Profits. Rows show sales and profits for each year.

Dividends.—It is anticipated that the company will start dividends on basis of \$1.50 per share annually, payable in quarterly installments, beginning April 1 1929.

McCroly Stores Corp.—Annual Report.—

Table with 4 columns: Calendar Years (1928, 1927, 1926, 1925). Rows include Sales, Cost of sales, Profit from operations, Profits from sales of real estate, Total income, Interest charges, Provision for Fed. taxes, Net income, Divs. on pref. stock, Divs. on com. stk. (incash), Balance, surplus, Previous surplus, Divs. on com. stock, Charges to sur. due to retirements, Claims for refund of Fed. taxes, Profit & loss surplus, Shares com. stk. outstanding, Earned per share.

Comparative Balance Sheet Dec. 31.

Comparative Balance Sheet comparing 1928 and 1927. Columns: Assets, Liabilities, 1928, 1927. Rows include Real est. leaseh. furn., Inventories, Marketable secur., Sundry dt., Life Insur., Cash, Accts. received, Deferred charges, Good-will, Total, Preferred stock, Com. stock, 15-yr. gold deb., Mtge. & purchase money oblig., Accts. payable, Deposits of empl., Federal tax reserve, Surplus.

Total 36,766,688 35,212,621. After depreciation of \$3,390,761. B Represented by 376,717 shares of common and 80,545 shares of class B stock, both of no par value. Note.—As of Dec. 31 1928 there were outstanding stock purchase warrants entitling the holders to purchase 1,333 shares of class B common stock on or before Dec. 31 1930 at \$40 per share.—V. 128, p. 901.

Magazine Repeating Razor Co.—Reorganization Ap-

proved.—The stockholders have approved the plan under which the company has been recapitalized. The company will shortly offer to stockholders of record March 8 note purchase warrants entitling them to purchase before Dec. 31 1931 its 10-year 6% notes convertible into class B stock. Notes

totaling \$700,000 have been underwritten and it is expected stockholders will purchase not less than \$300,000 more, thus giving the company \$1,000,000 in new working capital.—V. 128, p. 1242.

Marmon Motor Car Co.—Shipments, &c.—

During the last seven months the company shipped 16.25% of its production to foreign countries this figure not including shipments to Canada. It was announced, on Feb. 23 by President G. M. Williams with the expanded Marmon program centered around the forthcoming introduction of the Roosevelt eight it is expected that this ratio of export shipments will be fully maintained as a result of the extension of export department activities to countries never before penetrated by the company.

Shipments to Canada also are being maintained at a high level, a solid trainload of automobiles having been shipped this week to Montreal where a new distributing connection has been placed into operation.—V. 128, p. 1242.

Mathieson Alkali Works.—To Split Up Shares.—

The stockholders will shortly vote on increasing the authorized common stock, no par value, from 200,000 shares to 1,000,000 shares, 3 new shares to be issued in exchange for each share now owned. The date of distribution of the additional shares will be announced later. See also V. 128, p. 1242.

Medical and Dental Building (Vancouver Properties, Ltd.), Vancouver, B. C.—Bonds Offered.—

Blyth & Co. and Bowes Brothers & Co. recently offered \$1,000,000 1st closed mtge. 6% sinking fund gold bonds at 99 and int. to yield 6.10%.

Dated Feb. 15 1929; due Feb. 15 1944. Principal and int. (F. & A.) payable at office of Canadian Bank of Commerce, in Vancouver, B. C., Seattle, Wash., or San Francisco, Calif. Red. all or part on any int. date, upon 60 days' notice, at 103 and int. on or before Feb. 15 1934; thereafter at 102 and int. to and incl. Feb. 15 1939; and thereafter at 101 and int. until maturity. Denom. \$1,000 and \$500. Interest payable without deduction for United States normal Federal income tax, not in excess of 2%, which the company may be required or permitted to pay thereon. The borrowing corporation agrees to refund upon timely and appropriate application, any personal property tax levied upon these bonds by the State of California, not exceeding in any case 5 mills per annum on each dollar of the principal amount. The Royal Trust Co., trustee.

Security.—These bonds are to be a direct obligatory of Vancouver Properties, Ltd., specifically secured by a closed first mortgage on land owned in fee and the Medical and Dental Building being erected on the northwest corner of Georgia and Hornby Streets, Vancouver, B. C.

The building will be 15 stories in height, of class "A" reinforced concrete construction. The building will have a total cubic content of approximately 2,262,439 feet. It will contain approximately 80,000 square feet of office space, especially designed for use of the medical and dental professions. In addition, the building will contain 7,800 square feet of rental area on the ground floor for store purposes, and a special portion of the building is designed to provide garage space for 300 automobiles. It is expected that the building will be ready for occupancy not later than Aug. 1 1929.

Appraisals.—Appraisals based on the present value of the land plus the actual cost of the completed building have been made by Pemberton & Sons (Vancouver) Ltd. and Gillespie, Hart & Todd, Ltd. of Vancouver, B. C., the lower of which is \$1,702,179, of which this issue represents about 58%.

Earnings and Occupancy.—Applications for most of the store space, for the garage space, and signed applications for more than 80% of the office space are in the hands of the owners. Leases are being made only after a careful check as to professional standing and responsibility of the applicants. Allowing 10% for vacancies which is considered conservative in view of the known demand for office space of this nature, it is estimated the net earnings available for interest charges should be \$150,000 annually, or 2½ times the maximum requirements of this issue.

Sinking Fund.—Beginning at the end of the second year, an annual sinking fund is scheduled to retire not less than 55% of the issue prior to maturity. The trust deed provides for the purchase of bonds in the open market at prices up to and including the call price, and if bonds are not so available for the sinking fund, they shall be called by lot.

Merit Hosiery Co., Inc., New York.—Pref. Stock Of-

ferred.—O'Brian, Potter & Stafford and Hayes & Collins, Buffalo, are offering 20,000 shares \$3 cum. conv. preference stock in units at \$45.50 per unit. Each unit consists of one share of pref. and ½ share of common stock.

Preferred as to dividends, and as to assets to the extent of \$52.50 per share and divs. Dividends cumulative from March 1 1929, payable quarterly beginning June 1 1929. Red. at \$52.50 per share and divs. on any div. date on 30 days' notice. Sinking fund, commencing March 1 1934 is provided, sufficient to retire annually at least 600 shares of preference stock. Convertible at any time upon notice at the holder's option into common stock on a share-for-share basis; in case of redemption the holder may convert up to the redemption date. Transfer agent, Guaranty Trust Co., New York. Registrar, Commercial National Bank & Trust Co., New York.

Capitalization.—Authorized 20,000 shs., Outstanding 20,000 shs., Common stock (no par) 75,000 shs., 20,000 shares reserved for conversion of the preference stock.

Data from Letter of Joseph Rubin, President of the Company.

History and Business.—The predecessor company was incorporated in January 1915 in New York, with a paid-in capital of \$25,000. In 1929 the present company acquired all the assets of its predecessor. Company manufactures ladies' full-fashioned silk hosiery, both dip-dyed and Ingrain. Its products are of the higher grade, ranging at retail prices from \$1.25 to \$6 per pair and are sold under the company's own registered trade-mark "Merit" and under special brands of leading retailers.

Sales and Distribution.—Company maintains sales offices in New York, Chicago, and Boston, and through these offices and its salesmen distributes its products to approximately 1,500 retailers, including department stores, shoe stores, specialty shops, &c. Sales have increased constantly, amounting to approximately 110,000 dozen pairs in 1926, 125,000 dozen pairs in 1927 and 150,000 dozen pairs in 1928.

Earnings.—Net earnings of the business for the two fiscal years ended Dec. 31 1927 and for the 11 months ended Nov. 30 1928 after adjustment of Federal income taxes to the present rate of 12%, and the elimination of certain non-recurring charges based partly upon estimates made by the management and averaging \$59,584 on a yearly basis, have been as follows:

Table with 4 columns: Year, Net Profit as Above, Preferred Dividend Requirements, Available for Common, Earnings per Share Common. Rows show 1926, 1927, 1928 (11 mos.).

Financial Position.—Upon completion of this financing, the condensed balance sheet as at Nov. 30 1928 shows total current assets of \$733,967, against total current liabilities of \$62,120. This is a ratio of 11.8 to 1, and leaves a net working capital of \$671,846. The plant, which is carried on the balance sheet at \$680,287, was appraised by the American Appraisal Co. at a sound depreciated value in excess of \$1,300,000.

Purpose.—This financing will, after providing for the retirement of certain obligations of the company, afford ample funds for expanding its business.—V. 128, p. 1242.

Missouri State Life Insurance Co.—Volume Gains.—

The company announces a gain of \$884,918 in written ordinary business for the first 45 days of 1929. From Jan. 1 to Feb. 15 1929, company representatives wrote \$21,781,588 of ordinary life business, against \$20,896,670 during the same period in 1928.—V. 128, p. 1242.

Monsanto Chemical Works.—10% Stock Dividend.—

The directors have declared a 10% stock dividend, payable April 1 to holders of record March 20 1929. They also declared the regular quarterly cash dividend of 62½ cents a share also payable April 1 to stockholders of record March 20. No fractional shares will be issued. Cash will be paid for fractional shares on the basis of the average price on the Chicago Stock Exchange on April 1 1929. See also V. 127, p. 3102, 2545.





With the unanimous approval of the stockholders the directors have by resolution determined that any dividends declared after May 1 1929, upon the stock of the company in so far as the same may be applicable to shares for which such exchange of certificates has not been effected shall be withheld in the treasury of the company until such exchange has been effected. It is expected that the new permanent \$25 par value certificates will ready for issuance approximately April 1 next at the rate of four new shares for one of the old.—V. 128, p. 263, 1067.

**Neisner Bros., Inc., Rochester, N. Y.—Earnings.**

	1928.		1927.	
Calendar Years	1928.	1927.	1926.	1925.
Net sales	\$10,292,130	\$6,477,100	\$4,497,208	\$2,695,697
Net profit after taxes, &c	779,698	458,590	292,618	218,035
Preferred dividends	142,000	70,000	54,296	19,582
Net income	\$637,698	\$388,590	\$238,321	\$198,453
Shs. com. stock outstand.	125,000	100,000	80,000	80,000
Earns. per sh. on com.	\$5.10	\$3.88	\$2.98	\$2.48

a Reserve for Federal taxes in 1928 amounted to \$125,000 in 1927 to \$75,000.

**Balance Sheet Dec. 31.**

	1928.		1927.	
<b>Assets</b>	1928.	1927.		
Furn. & fixtures (less deprec.)	\$902,670	\$589,787		
Invest. in leases	1,362,321	1,362,321		
Other Investments	45,000			
Cash	2,549,337	1,806,283		
Accts receivable	44,908	21,280		
Life ins. cash value	21,670	18,619		
Inventory	1,421,663	772,937		
Prepaid rent to be applied to 1928.		21,275		
Other assets		130,257		
Deferred charges	145,694	102,674		
Total	\$5,130,943	\$4,325,439		
Liabilities				
Accounts payable		\$176,173		\$28,263
Due empl. bonuses				50,267
Res. for Fed. taxes & ins.			168,658	78,820
7% cum. conv. pref. stock.			2,500,000	2,500,000
Com. stk. & surp.			2,286,112	1,668,089
Total			\$5,130,943	\$4,325,439

a Represented by 125,000 shares, no par value.—V. 128, p. 903.

**New Orleans Pontchartrain Bridge Co.—Receivership, &c.**—Peabody, Smith & Co., Inc. in a letter to security holders of the company dated Feb. 14 says:

This company has encountered a series of unforeseen difficulties since the bridge was opened for traffic on Feb. 18 1928. As it is one of the most remarkable structures of its kind in the world, apart from being the first highway bridge across Lake Pontchartrain and further because it affords a much shorter route from New Orleans to the north than any other practical route, it seemed destined to be successful from the start.

Unfortunately, political agitation in Louisiana in favor of free highway bridges to be constructed at Chef Menteur and The Rigolets handicapped the prospects of the bridge almost from the time it was opened. The State of Louisiana established a system of free ferries along the route of the proposed new free bridges, notwithstanding the fact that the State itself was receiving 10c. of the toll from each car crossing the New Orleans Pontchartrain Bridge.

It is significant in this connection that with more than 100 ferries operating in the State of Louisiana, no others permit free transportation through such a State subsidy. This competition was not only manifestly unfair and discriminatory, but we understand that the maintenance of the free ferries is costing the State approximately \$100,000 annually.

Aside from these direct handicaps, the company was taxed last year by the State, Parish and City, to the extent of approximately \$7,000. As a result of these and other adverse factors, revenues of the New Orleans Pontchartrain Bridge have been insufficient to cover interest charges on the first mortgage bonds.

During the year, repeated efforts have been made to correct the situation through meetings between the bankers and various State officials. More recently, a committee, composed of representatives of the bankers, visited New Orleans and consulted with the Governor of Louisiana and with various influential citizens.

Within a short time you will be advised of the formation of two bond-holders protective committees, one of which will represent the holders of the \$3,000,000 first mortgage 7% bonds, and the other, the holders of the \$2,500,000 7% debentures. Your cooperation with either of these committees will be of material value in their effort to unravel the present unfortunate situation.

Judge Borah, of the United States District Court, Eastern Division of Louisiana, on Feb. 3 1929, appointed, as receiver of the company J. W. Smither of New Orleans. We believe that this receivership is entirely friendly to the security holders, and that its operations will be conducted economically. The Court has appointed as attorney for the receiver, Messrs. Monroe and Lehmann of New Orleans.

The State of Louisiana has committed its taxpayers to the heavy cost of constructing a highway and bridges through Chef Menteur and The Rigolets, which we believe to be a duplication of facilities. This economic waste was not anticipated. This together with the difficulties of the free ferries has been fundamentally responsible for the operation of the New Orleans Pontchartrain Bridge Co. We are nevertheless hopeful that as time goes by, with a clearer comprehension of the situation on the part of the State, and with the natural development of the territory, its traffic and its good roads, the New Orleans Pontchartrain Bridge will be able to solve its present problem.

The bankers and the board of directors will co-operate with the security holders, and are making a strong effort to create a more friendly attitude on the part of the State administration. It is hoped that some definite improvement will be accomplished.

**Balance Sheet, Dec. 31 1928.**

	Assets	Liabilities
Property: bridge & equipment	\$4,997,380	Capital stock (110,000 shs., no par)
Cash	11,021	1st mtg. sink fund, 7%
Miscel. accounts receivable	1,501	15-year 7% debentures
Cash on deposit with paying agents for payment of coupon interest matured on bonds and debentures	6,283	Vouchers payable
Defer. red Debts:		Coupon Int. due on bonds & debentures
Shell stock (est.)	763	Acrr. Int. on fund. debt.
Stationery stock (est.)	190	Acrr. Int. on unfund. debt.
Special deposit for electric service	855	Acrr. property taxes
Prepaid ins. & licenses	4,725	Due to contractors
Miscellaneous	33	Deferred credits
Unamort. dis. & exp. on unfund. debt issues	725,269	Corporate deficit
Total	\$7,253,895	Total (each side)

—V. 123, p. 1641.

**New York & London Management Co., Ltd.—Dividend Date Corrected.**

The initial quarterly dividend of 75 cents per share on the \$50 par value preferred stock announced last week as payable to holders of record Feb. 19, is payable on March 1 and not April 1 as previously reported. See V. 128, p. 1243.

**Nicholas-Beazley Airplane Co., Inc.—Stock Offered.**—Paul Brown & Co., Oliver J. Anderson & Co., Knicht, Dysart & Gamble and Mark C. Steinberg & Co., St. Louis, are offering 40,000 shares capital stock at \$20.50 per share. Transfer agent, Mercantile Trust Co., St. Louis. Registrar, Mercantile Trust Co., St. Louis.

**Data from Letter of Russell Nicholas, President of the Company.**

Company.—Organized in the fall of 1926, succeeding a partnership of the same name, which was formed in 1923. Company is the largest airplane supply company in the country, doing direct business with most of the big manufacturers and flying schools, and also doing a large mail-order business with the private owners of planes. Company represent exclusively a number of the manufacturers of various parts going into the manufacture of planes, together with pilot equipment and war-time material. It has authorized representatives who are known as the exclusive Nicholas-Beazley representatives in California, eastern Canada, Detroit, New York City, Texas, Kansas City, and Mexico. Company is under negotiations to appoint six other companies located in different parts of the country as agents. A separate export department is now operating profitably, selling all over the world. Besides this, the company owns the Marshall

Flying School, Inc., which has materially contributed to their profits, training in 1928 some 304 students.

Company also has a plant located at Marshall, Mo., for the manufacture of airplanes, and has developed under the design of Walter H. Barling a new plane to be known as the Barling NB-3. The new plane has an all-metal structure and incorporates fully patented wing construction.

Company has exclusive manufacturing rights on the above in the United States and expects to be in production shortly. The Barling NB-3 plane will sell for approximately \$3,600 retail, being the only all-metal structure three-place job in the United States selling for less than \$10,000.

**Capitalization**—Authorized 300,000 shs. Outstanding 100,000 shs.

**Directors**—Russell Nicholas (Pres.), Howard Beazley (Sec.), Cary Huston, C. M. Buckner Jr., Albert M. Keller, Sidney Maestre, Lewis D. Dozier Jr.

**Earnings.**—Company has shown a very substantial growth, commencing business in 1923 with \$25,000 capital. The earnings as certified to by Price, Waterhouse & Co. are as follows:

Year ended Jan. 10 1928	\$102,047
Year ended Jan. 10 1929	224,304

**Listing.**—Application will be made to list this stock on the St. Louis Stock Exchange and the New York Curb Market.

**Nichols & Shepard Co.—Consolidation.**—See Oliver Farms Equipment Co. below.—V. 128, p. 1067.

**North American Investment Corp.—Rights.**

The directors have extended to all owners of 6% and 5½% p-ref. stock of record March 15 1929, the right to subscribe at \$90 per share to an additional issue of 5½% p-ref. stock at the rate of ¼ of a share for each share of 6% p-ref. stock and (or) 5½% p-ref. stock owned by the stockholders on that date. This offer will remain open until the close of business April 10 1929.

Payments for the stock subscribed may be made either in full with subscription, not later than April 10 or at the option of the subscriber, payments may be made in 3 installments of \$30 per share on or before April 10, July 10 and Oct. 10 1929.

The company, upon request, will arrange to purchase and sell for account of stockholders their fractional warrants on the best available terms. These transactions can also be made through stock-brokerage houses in San Francisco.—V. 128, p. 1243.

**Northern Manufacturing Co.—1929 Pref. Dividends.**

On Feb. 20th the directors declared a quarterly dividend of 19c. per share on the outstanding preference stock to stockholders of record Feb. 23 1929, and at the same time they have set aside a fund to cover the entire cumulative dividends on the preference stock for the year of 1929.

In order to facilitate bookkeeping the quarterly dividend will be paid as follows: 19c. per share on each of the following dates; March 1, June 1, Sept. 1 and Dec. 1 1929.

E. A. Tracey is Vice-President.

**Northwest Bancorporation.—Stock Offered.**—The Minnesota Co., Minneapolis, are offering 100,000 shares common stock (par \$50) at \$50.35 per share.

The Minnesota Loan & Trust Co. transfer agent; The Northwestern National Bank of Minneapolis, Minn., registrar.

**Capitalization.**—Authorized \$75,000,000 (par \$50).

**Company.**—A Delaware corporation, organized to acquire interests in banks, trust companies and other financial institutions in the Northwest, with the belief that through uniting resources and endeavors the member institutions can increase the service rendered to their respective communities and the entire territory.

**Exchange of Stock.**—In addition to the stock now being sold, arrangements have been completed to exchange Northwest Bancorporation stock for controlling interests in the following banks and trust companies of the Northwest:

Northwestern National Bank, Minneapolis, Minn. (and affiliated banks); Minnesota Loan & Trust Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; First National Bank, Mason City, Ia.; First National Bank & Trust Co., Fargo, N. D.; National Bank of LaCrosse, LaCrosse, Wis.; First National Bank, Lead, S. D.; First National Bank, Deadwood, S. D.; Security National Bank, Fairbault, Minn.

**Earnings.**—The earnings of each of the above named banks and trust companies for the year 1928 were in excess of two times dividend requirement on the stock of Northwest Bancorporation to be issued in exchange therefor.

**Purpose.**—Out of the proceeds of the sale of the \$5,000,000 of stock now being offered, capital will be furnished for a Securities Company which will engage in the origination and distribution of investment securities. The balance of the proceeds will be used in acquiring stock in other financial institutions in the Northwest, and for other corporate purposes.

**Dividends.**—It is planned to put the stock on an annual dividend basis of \$1.80 per share, payable at the rate of 45c. per quarter.

**Management.**—The officers and directors of the Northwest Bancorporation will consist of a group of men who are in intimate contact with conditions throughout the Northwest and who for many years have been identified with the banking, industrial and agricultural resources of this territory.

**Nye Odorless Incinerator Corp.—Register.**

The Chase National Bank has been appointed registrar for 20,000 shares of class A stock, no par value, and 89,000 shares class B stock, no par value.

**Ocean Center Building Co.—Bonds Offered.**—Blyth & Co. recently offered \$1,100,000 1st (closed) mtg. 6½% sinking fund gold bonds at 98½ and int.

Dated Nov. 1 1928; due Nov. 1 1948. Int. payable M. & N., without deduction for normal Federal income tax not in excess of 2%. Denom. \$1,000 and \$500. c\*. Prin. and int. payable at Los Angeles—First National Trust & Savings Bank, Los Angeles, trustee. Red. all or part on any int. date on 30 days' notice at 103 and interest. Exempt from Calif. personal property tax.

**Company.**—Organized in Delaware for the purpose of erecting and operating a modern store and office building, on property owned in fee by the company at the southwest corner of Pine Avenue and Ocean Boulevard, Long Beach, Calif. The site is in the heart of the business district.

The building to be erected will cover the entire property. The construction will be of class A reinforced concrete. The central portion will be 14 stories in height, with shops on the lower three floors having street frontage of approximately 675 feet, garage space on two floors, and offices in the balance of the building. The building has approximately 114,000 square feet of rentable area, and the garage will have space for approximately 130 cars.

**Earnings.**—Corporation will contract with the Roy O. Seeley Co., realtors, to take charge of leasing and management of the building. This company's estimate of earnings after completion, on a conservative basis, shows a net operating revenue, after allowance for operating expenses and vacancies, of over \$140,000. On the basis of this estimate, the maximum bond interest will be earned over 1.9 times.

**Sinking Fund.**—Indenture provides that commencing Dec. 15 1932, and quarterly thereafter, the company will pay into the sinking fund a total minimum sum sufficient to retire \$327,000 par value of bonds prior to maturity. The indenture provides further that in event the earned surplus is sufficient, the company shall each year, beginning March, 1934, pay to the sinking fund amounts which will retire prior to maturity an additional \$300,500 par value of bonds.

**Ohio Brass Co.—Report.**

	1928.		1927.	
Calendar Years	1928.	1927.	1926.	1925.
Net profit	\$2,002,058	\$2,506,455	\$2,501,657	\$2,200,151

**Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31.**

	1928.		1927.	
<b>Assets</b>	1928.	1927.		
Mfg. plants & eq.	4,574,995	4,647,899		
Cash	1,086,462	1,208,899		
Marketable secur.	2,651,921	1,824,180		
Notes receivable	154,165	206,980		
Accts. receivable	1,333,443	1,447,915		
Inventory	2,046,448	2,624,286		
Total	\$11,847,434	\$11,960,159		
<b>Liabilities</b>				
Preferred stock			2,000,000	2,100,000
Com. stk. (no par)				
347,534 shares)			8,851,327	9,030,908
Accounts payable			281,714	459,250
Reserve for taxes			250,000	370,000
Reserve for divs.			464,393	
Total			\$11,847,434	\$11,960,159

—V. 126, p. 1996.

**Ocean Steamship Co. of Savannah.—New President.**—A. E. Clift has been elected President, with headquarters at Savannah, Ga., succeeding J. J. Pelley, resigned.—V. 116, p. 2775.

**Oliver Farms Equipment Co.—Prof. Share Sold.**—The National City Co. has sold at \$100 a share 200,000 shares no par value prior preferred stock, series A (with stock purchase warrants).

The prior preferred stock, series "A" will be entitled to cumulative divs. at the rate of \$6 a share per annum, payable Q.-J. Dividends on this issue will accumulate from April 1 1929. Dividends exempt from the present normal Federal income tax. Red. all or part, on any div. date, upon 30 days' notice, at \$107.50 a share and divs. In any voluntary distribution of capital assets, entitled to \$107.50 a share and divs. In any involuntary distribution of capital assets, entitled to \$100 a share and divs. Transfer agents: National City Bank, New York, and National Bank of the Republic, Chicago. Registrars, Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., New York, and First Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago.

**Stock Purchase Warrants.**—Each share of prior preferred stock, series "A," upon original issuance, will be accompanied by a detachable stock purchase warrant entitling the holder thereof to purchase common stock on or prior to April 1 1934, at the rate of 1½ shares of common stock at \$80 a share; or thereafter, on or prior to April 1 1939, at the rate of one share of common stock at \$100 a share.

**Capitalization—**  
 Prior preferred stock (no par value)----- 300,000 shs. 200,000 shs.  
 Convertible participating stock (no par value) x----- 750,000 shs. 500,000 shs.  
 Common stock (no par value)----- y2,000,000 shs. 350,000 shs.  
 x The convertible partic. stock is to be entitled to dividends (cumul. from April 1 1929) at the rate of \$3 a share per annum subject to the prior rights of the prior preferred stock. In any year, after \$3 a share has been paid on the common stock, the convertible partic. stock is to share ratably (share for share) with the common stock in further distributions until an additional \$1 a share has been paid on the convertible partic. stock. The convertible partic. stock is to be entitled to receive \$80 a share in any distribution of capital assets, subject to the prior rights of the prior pref. stock, and is to be convertible, at any time, share for share, into common stock, y including 250,000 shares reserved to provide for exercise of warrants issued with the 200,000 shares of prior preferred stock series "A"; 750,000 shares reserved to provide for conversion of the authorized number of shares of convertible partic. stock; z 150,000 shares reserved to provide for exercise of certain options; and 500,000 shares reserved for issuance for future corporate purposes.

**Data from Letter of Joseph D. Oliver, Chairman of the Company.**  
**Company.**—Incorp. in Delaware to acquire the business and properties of Oliver Chilled Plow Works, Nichols & Shepard Co. and Hart-Parr Co. These concerns have been pioneers in the agricultural equipment industry, the business of Oliver Chilled Plow Works having been established originally in 1855, that of Nichols & Shepard Co. in 1848, and that of Hart-Parr Co. in 1897.

The products manufactured comprise practically a complete line of farm equipment. Insofar as the line of products is not complete, the company proposes to make such additions as may be desired. Dealer and agency connections are already established in all agricultural countries of the world. The manufacturing plants are located at South Bend, Ind., Battle Creek, Mich., and Charles City, Ia. The properties are modern, well equipped, adaptable to economical manufacture and may be extended readily to meet the requirements of increased sales volume.

**Purpose.**—The prior preferred stock, series "A," the conv. partic. stock, and the common stock are being issued in connection with the acquisition of the business and properties of the predecessor companies, and to provide additional working capital. Substantially the entire amounts of conv. partic. stock and common stock will be distributed to the stockholders of the predecessor companies.

**Listing.**—Application will be made to list the prior preferred stock, series "A," the convertible partic. stock, and the common stock on the New York Stock Exchange.

**Earnings.**—The following tabulation shows the combined net sales, depreciation charged and net income available for dividends of the properties and businesses to be acquired by Oliver Farm Equipment Co. The net income available for dividends has been calculated by eliminating interest charges and Federal income taxes of the predecessor companies and by deducting Federal income taxes at the present rate of 12% per annum.

**Calendar Years—**  
 1927. 1928.  
 Net sales ..... \$19,593,340 \$20,481,290 \$22,059,357 \$24,494,062  
 Depreciation charged..... 609,216 613,461 591,473 595,115  
 Net avail. for divs. .... 1,598,914 1,565,007 2,361,782 3,094,478

The net income available for dividends for the year ended Dec. 31 1928, as shown above, amounted to \$3,094,478, equivalent to more than 2½ times the annual dividend requirements on the 200,000 shares of prior preferred stock, series "A," to be presently outstanding.

It is estimated that under combined operation the sales and net income of the company will be substantially increased.

**Pro Forma Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31 1928.**

<b>Assets—</b> Cash and cash resources..... \$9,075,634 Notes & accounts..... 14,074,494 Inventories..... 9,149,497 Land, buildings & equipment..... 9,612,892 Install. cont. on real est. sold..... 421,357 Investments..... 146,381 Prepaid interest, insur., &c..... 99,941 Patents, &c..... 1 Deferred charges..... 319,266 Total..... \$42,899,463	<b>Liabilities—</b> Accounts payable..... \$2,138,985 Accrued items..... 467,312 Reserve for income taxes..... 331,413 Reserve for insurance, &c..... 208,813 Sub. co. stk., held by others..... 4,000 Capital stock & surplus..... \$39,748,940 Total..... \$42,899,463
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z Represented by prior pref. stock, 200,000 shares of series "A"; conv. partic. stock, 500,000 shares, and common stock, 350,000 shares, and surplus at organization.

**Note.**—The foregoing balance sheet assumes (a) exercise of the warrants outstanding at Dec. 31 1928 for the purchase of 17,970 shares of common stock of the Nichols & Shepard Co.; (b) conversion of the entire issue of cumul. pref. stock of Hart-Parr Co. into common stock of that company and exercise of the warrants outstanding at Dec. 31 1928, for the purchase of 380 shares of common stock of Hart-Parr Co.; and (c) redemption on Feb. 1 1929, of the 6% conv. notes and redemption of the entire issue of 7% cumul. preferred stock of Nichols & Shepard Co.

**Parke, Davis & Co.—Extra Dividend of 10c.**—The directors have declared an extra dividend of 10c. per share and the regular quarterly of 25c. per share, both payable March 31 to holders of record March 18. An extra dividend of 35c. per share was paid on Jan. 2, while in each of the preceding 3 quarters a special dividend of 10c. per share was paid.—V. 128, p. 1068.

**Pathe Exchange, Inc.—Debentures Called.**—Certain outstanding 10-year 7% sinking fund gold debentures, due May 1 1937, aggregating \$79,000, have been called for redemption May 1 next at 109 and int. Payment will be made at the office of Blair & Co., Inc., 24 Broad St., N. Y. City.—V. 128, p. 574.

**(D.) Pender Grocery Co.—Extra Class "B" Dividend.**—The directors have declared an extra dividend of 25c. a share on the class B stock in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 25c. a share, both payable Apr. 1 to holders of record Mar. 15. Like amounts were paid on this issue since and including April 1 1928.

Prescott Bigelow of Hayden, Stone & Co., and Scott Allen, President of the Southern Grocery Stores, Inc., both directors of the latter concern, and Ralph Earle, of Schuyler & Earle of New York, have been elected directors.—V. 128, p. 904.

**(J. C.) Penney Co., Inc.—Larger Common Div., &c.**—An annual dividend of \$7 per share has been declared on the common stock payable March 13 to holders of record March 7. Last year (on March 19 1928) an annual distribution of \$6 per share was made on this issue.

The company has acquired the J. B. Byars Co. and the J. N. McCracken Co., which operate 117 "Golden Rule" stores throughout the West. The purchase of the Byars company carries with it control of the W. J. Lindsay Co., purchased recently by Byars. With these chains, the total number of the J. C. Penney stores is 1,212. Sales of the acquired groups in 1928 were approximately \$8,000,000.—V. 128, p. 904.

**Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co.—Complaint Dismissed.**—The Federal Trade Commission announces dismissal of a complaint charging the company with acquiring stock of a competitor, the Michigan Electrochemical Co. of Menominee, Mich., in violation of Section 7 of the Clayton Act.—V. 127, p. 1959.

**Phelps Dodge Corp.—Capitalization Changed.**—The stockholders on Feb. 25 voted to change the authorized capital stock from 500,000 shares, par \$100, to 2,000,000 shares, par \$25.—V. 128, p. 1069.

**Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Corp. (& Subs.)—Report.**

<b>Calendar Years—</b> Gross inc. from all sources \$6,019,144 Oper. cost, selling & gen. expenses & taxes 5,934,223 Deplet., amort. & deprec 800,771 Interest, mortgages, &c. 177,152 Prov. for Fed. taxes ----- Net income def \$893,003 Surplus Jan. 1 1,678,075 Profit and loss credit ----- Gross surplus ----- \$786,505 Divs. on pref. stock ----- 34,427 Miscellaneous deduct'ns 30,391 Surplus Dec. 31 ----- \$756,114 Shares of com. stock outstanding (par \$100) 120,000 Earnings per sh. on com. ----- Nil	<b>1927.</b> \$5,286,833 5,410,172 800,771 178,161 ----- def \$953,641 2,714,948 ----- \$1,761,307 34,427 48,804 \$1,678,076 120,000 Nil	<b>1926.</b> \$10,151,293 8,366,731 1,151,480 191,659 78,156 ----- \$363,266 2,657,043 ----- \$3,020,309 215,039 90,323 \$2,714,948 120,000 \$1.24	<b>1925.</b> \$8,819,002 7,187,246 1,050,662 192,214 19,100 ----- \$314,790 2,621,807 200 \$2,936,798 232,005 47,749 \$2,657,043 120,000 \$0.69
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**Polymet Manufacturing Corp.—Acquisition.**—The Corporation has acquired the Strand & Sweet Co. of Winsted, Conn., manufacturers of enameled ware. It is announced by Secretary Nat C. Greene. This is the second productive unit to be acquired by the corporation within the last 60 days.

Earnings in January were approximately 50c a share after taxes, on the 45,000 shares outstanding, it is stated.—V. 128, p. 264.

**Porto Rican American Tobacco Co.—Annual Report.**

<b>Calendar Years—</b> Gross profits on sales \$852,668 General expenses, &c. 699,114 Operating profit ----- \$153,554 Other income ----- a1,000,000 Total income ----- \$1,153,554 Interest, taxes, &c. y537,831 Net profit ----- \$615,722 Class A divs. ----- 178,282 Surplus ----- \$437,440 Shs. cl. A stk. outstand'g b101,875 Earnings per share ----- \$6.04	<b>1927.</b> 852,668 699,114 ----- 1,153,554 y502,533 ----- 609,270 534,846 \$74,424 b101,875 \$5.98	<b>1926.</b> \$1,032,173 854,860 ----- \$177,312 227,035 ----- \$404,348 241,528 ----- \$162,820 \$162,820 \$182,820 c63,155 \$2.58	<b>1925.</b> \$1,334,730 877,575 ----- \$457,155 157,661 ----- \$614,816 297,686 ----- \$317,130 \$317,130 \$13,100 \$5.02
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a Dividends from Congress Cigar Co., Inc. b Shares of class A com. stock (7% cumul.) par \$100. c Capital stock of \$100 par. The stockholders in March 1927 charged the old capital stock from 100,000 shares of \$100 par value to 150,000 shares of 7% cumul. class A com. (par \$100) each old share being exchanged for a share of class A stock. In addition an issue of 150,000 shares of class B com. stock (no par value) was created. x Includes \$332,773 partial enhancement of Congress Cigar Co. stock. y Includes int. and proportion of disct. on the 6% bonds issued in 1927.

**Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31.**

<b>Assets—</b> Land, buildings, machinery, &c. y982,383 Inventory 2,729,931 Accts. & notes rec. 1,319,402 Cash 534,872 Stock of Congress Cigar Co., Inc. 13,150,000 Inv. in other cos. 605,607 Good-will, &c. 1,500,000 Deferred charges 498,055 Total 21,320,253	<b>1927.</b> 1,061,904 3,591,781 1,422,584 379,099 13,000,000 496,358 1,500,000 579,405 22,031,041	<b>Liabilities—</b> Class A com. stk. 10,187,550 Class B com. stk. x2,061,000 Scrip ----- 6,993 6% bonds ----- 7,087,000 Notes payable ----- 250,000 Accounts payable 300,084 Dividends payable 178,282 Accrued interest, taxes, &c. ----- 282,411 Surplus ----- 1,216,932 Total 21,320,253	<b>1927.</b> 10,187,550 2,061,000 6,993 7,991,000 250,000 262,737 178,282 313,988 779,491 22,031,041
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x Represented by 82,440 shares of no par value. y After depreciation of \$670,663.—V. 127, p. 3261.

**Prairie Pipe Line Co.—Earnings.**

<b>Calendar Years—</b> Net income ----- \$19,786,613 Dividends ----- 10,530,000 Surplus ----- \$9,256,613 Shares of capital stock outstanding (par \$100) 810,000 Earnings per sh. on cap. stk. \$24.24 x Including earnings of Pure Oil Pipe Line Co. of Texas.	<b>1927.</b> x1928. \$18,327,712 8,100,000 \$10,227,712 810,000 \$22.62	<b>1926.</b> \$14,446,788 6,480,000 \$7,966,788 810,000 \$17.84	<b>1925.</b> \$15,228,607 6,480,000 \$8,748,607 810,000 \$18.80
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**Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31.**

<b>Assets—</b> Property ----- 105,784,912 Stk. in affil. cos. ----- 7,703,807 Current assets ----- 69,140,462 Deferred assets ----- 67,370 Unadj. debits ----- 889,482 Total ----- 175,882,226	<b>1927.</b> 95,968,509 7,703,807 58,397,264 58,732 782,436 162,910,749	<b>Liabilities—</b> Capital stock ----- 81,000,000 Cur. liabilities ----- 418,695 Res. for taxes ----- 3,356,414 Res. for deprec. ----- 38,323,589 Unadj. credits ----- 20,565 Surplus ----- 52,762,962 Total ----- 175,882,226	<b>1927.</b> 81,000,000 2,392,747 3,366,542 33,857,700 21,899 42,271,858 162,910,749
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x Including Pure Oil Pipe Line Co. of Texas.—V. 128, p. 1069.

**Prairie Oil & Gas Co.—Annual Report.**

<b>Calendar Years—</b> Gross income ----- 118,209,428 Cost of crude & oper. & gen. exps ----- 90,977,779 Net operating income ----- 27,231,649 Interest & discount earnings ----- 627,971 Miscellaneous other income ----- 725,157 Gross income ----- 28,584,777 Taxes (other than income) ----- 1,731,654 Interest on current debt ----- 963,908 Development (drilling, &c.) ----- 4,469,062 Cancelled & surrendered leases ----- 1,740,737 Rentals (unoperated) ----- 364,323 Other deductions ----- 2,329 Depletion & depreciation ----- 8,075,464 Federal income taxes ----- 699,869 Net earnings ----- 10,537,431 Dividends earned ----- 4,167 Premium on sale of stock ----- 172,644 Total surplus ----- 10,714,241 Dividends paid ----- ----- Adjust., applic. to prior yrs.' res. & taxes ----- 11,904 Balance ----- 10,702,337 Previous surplus ----- 89,937,701 Total surplus ----- 100,640,038 Earnings per share on capital stock ----- \$4.37	<b>1927.</b> 118,519,227 99,456,743 ----- 19,062,483 849,007 904,595 ----- 20,816,085 1,700,520 1,111,293 7,326,597 1,335,221 500,940 Cr. 279,780 7,879,648 60,650 ----- 15,170,993 1,185,068 323,161 ----- 16,279,222 3,612,098 ----- 91,586 10,702,337 90,962,163 ----- 89,937,701 100,640,038 \$1.11	<b>1926.</b> \$147,548,768 119,456,448 ----- 28,092,320 523,567 563,399 ----- 29,179,286 1,450,680 1,578,881 3,398,529 793,805 362,541 71,787 5,301,739 2,126,703 ----- 15,515,619 311,866 134,883 ----- 15,962,367 3,606,456 ----- 829,010 11,526,901 79,455,262 ----- 89,937,701 90,962,163 \$6.65
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Balance Sheet Dec. 31.

Assets— 1928. 1927. 1926. 1925. Fixed assets \$47,703,596 \$50,297,501 \$44,055,835 \$34,953,011

Pressed Steel Car Co.—Annual Report—

Calendar Years— 1928. 1927. 1926. 1925. Oper. profit after taxes \$68,531 \$1,215,756 loss \$275,626 \$1,006,345

Total surplus \$15,834,730 \$16,726,236 \$16,334,548 \$14,286,478. Earn. per share on com. stock—Nil Nil Nil \$0.52

Notwithstanding the agreement of the interests referred to in the last annual report to use their best efforts to carry into effect their plan of recapitalization, also referred to in that report, and to procure the exchange of outstanding 10-year 5% convertible gold bonds, due Jan. 1 1933, of your company, for new 15-year 5% convertible gold debentures, due Jan. 1 1943, and shares of the no par value common stock, of your company, only \$298,000 face amount of said bonds were exchanged pursuant to said agreement.

During the year \$183,000 face amount additional of said bonds were exchanged for debentures and common stock after the expiration of said agreement, and \$480,000 face amount additional of said bonds were converted into common stock.

Through the above exchanges and conversion, the amount of the outstanding bonds due 1933 has been reduced from \$6,000,000 to \$5,039,000. The new debentures have been listed on the New York Curb Market, so they can be dealt in, and the date for exchanging bonds for debentures and common stock, at the rate of \$1,000 face amount of debentures and 3 shares of common stock for each \$1,000 face amount of bonds, has been extended to Dec. 31 1929.

The second portion of the plan, namely, of offering \$3,750,000 of new debentures, together with 11,250 shares of new common stock, first to holders of common stock for subscription, and second to holders of the preferred stock in exchange for 25% of their holdings, cannot be put into operation until all of the outstanding issue of bonds due 1933 have been retired.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31. 1928. 1927. Assets— Plant, equipment, &c. \$38,961,495 38,601,827 Securities & stocks owned 3,321,802 2,734,154

Total \$55,617,692 55,258,872. Includes \$38,601,827 for plant, land, bldgs., equip., and franchises Jan. 1 1928; additions and betterments during 1928, \$652,401, less \$292,733 for depreciation, obsolescence, &c., charged off at close of year. y Represented by 389,604 shares (no par value).—V. 127, p. 2972.

Proctor & Gamble Co.—Initial Dividend, &c.— An initial dividend of 62 1/2¢ a share for the half quarter has been declared on the new 5% pref. stock payable Mar. 15 to holders of record Feb. 25. (See offering in V. 128, p. 745).

The directors also declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 a share on the 6% pref. stock, payable Mar. 15 to holders of record Feb. 25 and 25c. additional for the interest up to the date of the call for redemption (Mar. 28) of this issue at 110 and 120. It was erroneously stated in last week's "Chronicle" that the above dividends would be paid on Mar. 25 to holders of record of Mar. 15.—V. 128, p. 1244.

Purity Bakeries Corp.—Pref. Stock Called.— All the outstanding shares of \$6 cumulative dividend pref. stock have been called for redemption on May 1 next at 110 and divs. of \$1 per share to said date. The stock may be deposited at the Irving Trust Co., 60 Broadway, N. Y. City.—V. 128, p. 396.

Reo Motor Car Co.—Extra Dividend.— The directors have declared an extra dividend of 20c. and the regular quarterly of 20c. on the outstanding \$20,000,000 capital stock (par \$10), both payable April 1 to holders of record March 11. Like amounts were paid on Jan. 2 last, while on Oct. 1 last an extra dividend of 30c. was paid.—V. 127, p. 3104.

Richfield Oil Co. of California.—Annual Report.— Years Ended Dec. 31— 1928. 1927. 1926. Net sales \$52,021,192 \$38,612,000 \$32,070,869

Net income \$7,818,076 \$3,742,884 \$2,644,392. Shs. com. stock outstanding (par \$25) 1,887,123 1,169,293 1,131,626. Earnings per share \$4.19 \$3.21 \$2.31. Surplus Account Dec. 31 1928.—Earned surplus follows: Balance Jan. 1 1928, \$4,541,693; add net income for year (as above) \$7,818,076; total surplus \$12,359,769; deduct preferred dividends for 15 months ended Dec. 31 1928, \$752,554; common dividends (\$6.25 per share), \$2,721,666; balance surplus \$8,885,549; add charges previously made to surplus account now transferred to capital surplus, \$862,821; balance Dec. 31 1928, \$9,748,370.

Earnings for 3 Months Ended Dec. 31.

1928. 1927. Net income from operation \$3,798,038 \$1,937,301 Depreciation & depletion, &c. 1,209,469 533,157

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31. 1928. 1927. Assets— Plant, prop. & eq. \$8,264,492 48,754,245 Preferred stock 9,997,500 6,458,500

Root Refining Co.—Earnings.— This company, which took over the business of Root Refineries, Inc., in Jan. 1929, reports net earnings of the predecessor company for the year ended Dec. 31 1928, after provision for Federal income taxes, inventory adjustments and year-end write-offs, of \$488,039. This is equivalent to over 4 1/2 times the annual dividend requirements on the outstanding 60,000 shares of conv. cum. prior preference stock. After deducting annual dividends on the conv. cum. prior preference stock and conv. cum. pref. stock, the balance was equivalent to \$3.16 a share on the outstanding common stock.—V. 128, p. 1070.

Ruud Manufacturing Co.—Stock Offered.—Otis & Co. announce the sale at \$43 per share of 35,219 shares no par value common stock. The stock offered has been purchased from individuals and does not represent any financing by the company.

Transfer Agents, Illinois Merchants Trust Co., Chicago, and the Union Trust Co. of Pittsburgh, Registrars, Northern Trust Co., Chicago and Mellon National Bank, Pittsburgh.

Data from Letter of Edwin Ruud, President of the Company. Company.—Organized in New Jersey in 1897. Is the foremost manufacturer of automatic gas water heaters in the country. Company was not only the pioneer in its field, but it has also contributed many basic developments to the industry. Products are divided into two major groups— instantaneous continuous flow automatic water heaters and automatic gas storage water heaters. In these two classifications the company makes nearly 100 different types, sizes and combinations. Non-automatic tank water heaters are also manufactured. Heaters manufactured by the company are sold under the trade names of "Ruud" and "Humphrey" and are adapted to use in residences, apartments, clubs, hotels, schools, churches, hospitals or wherever an abundant supply of hot water is necessary.

Company's main plant at Pittsburgh occupies a six-story building held under favorable lease. Company also maintains a plant, owned in fee, at Kalamazoo, Mich., known as the Humphrey Division, and in addition manufactures in leased plants in Toronto, Ont., and London, Eng. Earnings.—Company has made a profit in every year since 1899 and has paid dividends on its common stock in every year since 1913. Consolidated net earnings of the company and its wholly owned subsidiary, Ruud-Humphrey Water Heater Co. of Texas, for the five-year period ended Dec. 31 1928, after all charges including depreciation and Federal taxes at the current rate of 12%, and the elimination of non-recurring income, have been as follows:

Calendar Years— 1924. Net Earnings \$582,011 Net Per Sh. of Common Stock \$4.72

Average annual net earnings, as set forth above, for the five-year period were \$478,022 or equivalent to \$3.88 per share of no par value common stock to be presently outstanding.

Capitalization— Common stock (no par) 400,000 shs. 123,300 shs. Dividends— Directors have agreed to declare an initial quarterly dividend of 65 cents per share on the no par value common stock, payable May 1 1929. Listed.— This stock is listed on the Chicago Stock Exchange and application will be made to list on the Pittsburgh Stock Exchange.

Sally Frock, Inc., Chicago.—Stock Sold.—Merrill, Lynch & Co. and Howe Snow & Co., Inc., have sold 45,000 shares common stock at \$31 a share.

Capitalization— Common stock (no par) 100,000 shs. 100,000 shs. Listing.— Application will be made to list stock on Chicago Stock Exchange.

Data from Letter of Arthur S. Kahn, President of the Company. Company.—Organized in Delaware and will acquire all of the shares of stock and assets or properties of Sally Frock, Inc. (Ill.). Arthur S. Kahn & Co. (Ill.) and certain affiliated companies. The Delaware corporation and its subsidiaries will operate a chain of stores selling women's dresses at moderate prices. These companies are now operating 20 stores, located in Chicago, Detroit, Omaha, Minneapolis, and other cities in the Middle West.

Sales and Profits.—Combined net sales and net earnings after providing for Federal income taxes at the present rate of 12% and after being adjusted to eliminate non-recurring charges (amounting to \$13,200 in 1926 and \$38,000 in 1927), are reported as follows:

Calendar Years— 1926. 1927. 1928. Stores at end of year 5 14 20 Net sales \$587,422 \$1,565,795 \$2,906,940

The company reports sales for January 1929 of \$249,247 as compared to \$150,211 in January 1928, an increase of 65%.

Dividends.—It is the intention of the management to inaugurate dividends on the common stock in the near future.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31 1928 (After Present Financing). Assets— Cash \$444,781 Accounts payable & accrued expenses \$146,215

Schletter & Zander, Inc.—Transfer Agent, &c.— The Seaboard National Bank of the City of New York has been appointed transfer agent of the convertible preference and common stocks as appointed agent under voting trust agreement dated Feb. 11 1929 and transfer agent of voting trust certificates for common stock. The Equitable Trust Co. of New York has been appointed registrar.— See also V. 128, p. 1070.

**Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago.—Stock Dividends, &c.—**  
The stockholders on Feb. 25 authorized the directors to issue and distribute all or any part of the unissued stock of the company as a stock dividend, or as stock dividends from time to time as they may determine; or for the purchase of real and (or) personal property and (or) shares of stock of other companies.

The stockholders also approved a plan to issue stock of the company to employees at a minimum of \$100 per share.  
Period End. February—1929—Month—1928. 1929—2 Mos.—1928.  
Sales—\$27,741,412 \$23,842,036 \$57,012,692 \$48,082,184  
—V. 128, p. 904.

**Second General American Investors Co., Inc.—Initial Preferred Dividend.—**  
The directors have declared an initial quarterly dividend of 1½% on the 6% cum. pref. stock, payable April 1 to holders of record March 15. (For offering, see V. 127, p. 2246.)—V. 127, p. 3262.

**Separate Units, Inc.—Stock Dividend Ratified.—**  
The stockholders on Feb. 26 ratified the action of the directors in declaring a 10% stock dividend, to be payable to holders of record March 1. The company paid a similar stock dividend to stockholders of record Dec. 18 last. See also V. 128, p. 1246.

**(W. A.) Sheaffer Pen Co.—Extra Dividend, &c.—**  
The directors have declared an extra dividend of 50 cents per share and two semi-annual dividends of \$1 each. The extra and the first semi-annual dividend are payable March 15 to holders of record Feb. 25 and the second semi-annual dividend is payable Sept. 19 to holders of record Aug. 25. The company paid an annual dividend of \$2 per share on March 10 1928. See also Wahl Co. below.—V. 126, p. 3774.

**Signode Steel Strapping Co.—Initial Dividend.—**  
The directors have declared an initial quarterly dividend of 62½ cents per share on the \$2.50 cum. pref. stock, payable April 15 to holders of record Mar. 31 1929. (See offering in V. 127, p. 3719.)

The company reports a 48% gain in January net sales as compared with the same month a year ago, the figures for January 1929 being \$176,952 as compared with \$119,484 in January 1928. Orders on hand indicate a substantial rate of increase will be maintained for the current year, according to the company.—V. 128, p. 265.

**Silver Brook Anthracite Co., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—**  
The Irving Trust Co. has been appointed transfer agent for 25,000 shares of pref. stock and 100,000 shares common stock.—V. 120, p. 839.

**Sonatron Tube Co.—Larger Regular Dividend.—**  
The directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 37½ cents per share on the capital stock no par value, payable April 1 to holders of record March 20. This compares with a quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share and an extra of 12½ cents per share paid on Jan. 2 last.—V. 128, p. 747, 126.

**Southern Grocery Stores, Inc.—New Directors.—**  
L. H. Windholz, President of the David Pender Grocery Co., and Hunter C. Phelan, President of the National Food Products Co., both directors of the Pender company have been elected to the board of directors of the Southern company.—V. 127, p. 2383.

**Southern New York Investment Corp.—Organized, &c.**  
The corporation was recently formed in Maryland to conduct the business of an investment trust and its resources will be invested and reinvested in carefully selected stocks, bonds and other securities.

**Capitalization.**  
First preferred \$5 stock.....10,000 shs.  
Second preferred \$5 stock.....2,000 shs.  
Common stock.....40,000 shs.  
The 1st pref. shares were offered in units of 1 share of 1st pref. stock and 1 share of common stock at \$100 per unit. The management have purchased the 2d pref. for \$200,000 cash, which provides a 20% equity for the 1st preferred stock.

Directors are: Chester B. Lord (Sec.), R. M. Gaffney (Pres.), Walter H. Morse (V.-Pres.), Walter L. Chittenden, Edgar Higgins, W. G. Phelps Jr. (Treas.), Harvey D. Hinman.  
The directors are prohibited from selling or buying any securities for the corporation with profits to themselves or the institution with which they are connected.

**South Porto Rico Sugar Co.—Extra Dividend.—**  
The directors have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents per share and an extra dividend of 25 cents per share on the outstanding 745,735 shares of no par value common stock payable April 1 to holders of record March 11. Like amounts were paid on July 1 and Oct. 1 1928 and on Jan. 2 last.—V. 127, p. 2679.

**Southland Royalty Co.—Stock Offered.—**A banking group comprising F. S. Smithers & Co., Chas. D. Barney & Co. and Dominick & Dominick is offering at \$25 per share 225,000 shares of no par value capital stock. Of the shares offered, 56,118 represent new financing by the company.

Transfer agents, Guaranty Trust Co., New York; Old Colony Trust Co., Boston, and Southland Royalty Co., Ponca City, Okla. Registrars, Seaboard National Bank, New York; First National Bank, Boston, and Security Bank & Trust Co., Ponca City, Okla.

**Capitalization.—** Authorized. Outstanding.  
Capital stock.....1,000,000 shs. 1,000,000 shs.

**Data from Letter of E. W. Marland, Chairman of the Board.**

**Company.**—Organized on June 26 1924 in Delaware to acquire from land owners in the United States interests in any minerals, oil and gas under their lands and interests in the royalties from leases made by the land owners to operating oil companies.

Of more than 1,000,000 acres on which company has mineral rights and royalty interests as at Dec. 31 1928, 21,000 acres were producing, 48,000 additional acres had been definitely proven to be oil bearing, and 64,000 acres were semi-proven, the latter being adjacent to proven acreage or lying between producing wells in the same field but not on adjacent properties, leaving over 800,000 acres still untested for oil. Only a small fraction of the total acreage has been tested and definitely found non-productive.

**Development.**—The development during the past three years of the properties in which company is interested is indicated by the following table:

	Dec. 31 '26.	Dec. 31 '27.	Dec. 31 '28.
Number producing leases.....	119	290	377
Net daily production sold, barrels (company's interest).....	1,397.4	2,198.9	4,285.5
Number producing oil wells.....	436	893	1,339
Number producing gas wells.....	25	49	82

**Dividends.**—Dividends are being paid on the company's capital stock at the rate of 60 cents annually, payable 15 cents a share quarterly. The last quarterly dividend was paid Jan. 15 1929 to holders of record Jan. 5 1929.

**List. d.**—Listed on the Boston Stock Exchange.

**Consolidated Income Statement Year Ended Dec. 31 1928.**  
(Includes net income for the year of corporations acquired through merger, to dates of merger.)

*Income—Oil Revenue.....	\$1,348,081
Gas revenue.....	61,537
Rentals, &c.....	34,849
<b>Total income.....</b>	<b>\$1,444,468</b>
General administrative expenses.....	216,488
<b>Net operating income.....</b>	<b>\$1,227,982</b>
Profit from sale of royalties.....	150,047
Sale of leases.....	40,651
Interest earned, &c.....	9,355
<b>Gross income.....</b>	<b>\$1,428,037</b>
Total income charges.....	46,686
Provision for depletion, depreciation & Federal income tax.....	434,804
<b>Net income.....</b>	<b>\$946,547</b>

\* Includes prior year's revenue received during the current year, payments having been impounded at Dec. 31 1927.

**Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31 1928.**  
(After giving effect to the sale of 56,118 shares by the company.)

Assets—	Liabilities—
Producing royalties, less deple. \$1,537,088	Capital and surplus.....\$5,844,464
Non-producing royalties.....2,762,095	Deferred credits (oil and gas revenue suspense).....122,620
Fee lands.....21,925	Mortgages payable.....8,738
Undeveloped leases.....23,751	Note payable.....200,000
Automobiles, less res. for depre. 7,000	Accounts payable.....78,537
Furn. & fixt., less res. for depre. 6,796	Accrued interest and taxes.....120,022
Mtgs. & accr. int. receivable.....115,231	
Cash in banks and on hand.....1,592,330	
Accts receivable, production.....141,768	
Other accounts receivable.....29,162	
Charges & sundry assets.....3,263	
Contingent accts receivable.....106,569	<b>Total (each side).....\$6,374,385</b>
—V. 128, p. 1246.	

**South Penn Oil Co.—50c. Dividend.—**  
The directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 2% on the capital stock, par \$25, payable March 30 to holders of record March 15. This is equivalent to 1% on the old capitalization which was outstanding prior to the 50% stock distribution which was made on Feb. 1. Prior to the latter payment, quarterly dividends of 2% each were paid and, in addition, the company on both Sept. 29 and Dec. 31 made an extra distribution of 1%.—V. 128, p. 417, 748.

**South West Pennsylvania Pipe Lines.—2% Div.**  
The directors on Feb. 26 declared a dividend of 2% (\$1 a share), payable April 1 to holders of record March 15.

Last year the authorized and outstanding capital stock was reduced from \$3,500,000, par \$100, to \$1,750,000, par \$50, and on Dec. 31 1928, the company paid a \$15 dividend on account of the capital reduction. (See V. 127, p. 1961.)

Prior to the capital distribution, the company from Dec. 31 1924 to Oct. 1 1928 incl., paid quarterly dividends of 1% (\$1 per share on the \$100 par value capital stock, and in addition paid the following extra dividends on Dec. 31 1927, 2%; Apr. 2 1928, 9%; and in July 1928, 4%.—V. 128, p. 904.

**Sperry Flour Co.—Merger Ratified.—**  
The stockholders on Feb. 20 ratified a plan to merge this company with the General Mills, Inc. (see latter in V. 128, p. 896).—V. 128, p. 905.

**Standard Holding Corp.—Rights.—**  
The directors have voted to offer 40,000 shares of class "A" stock to holders of record Feb. 25 at \$30 a share in the ratio of one share for each two held. Rights will expire March 25. The board announced that it was their intention to continue the present annual dividend rate of \$1.50 a share on the increased capitalization.

**Standard Oil Co. of Kentucky.—New Stock Placed on a \$1.60 Annual Dividend Basis.—**The directors on February 26 declared an initial quarterly dividend of 40 cents per share on the new capital stock, par \$10, payable March 30, to holders of record March 15. This is equivalent to \$1.50 per share on the \$25 par value stock outstanding prior to the split up on a 2½-for-1 basis and the payment on Dec. 31 1928 of a 50% stock dividend. The rate paid on the old shares was \$1 per share quarterly, and, in addition, the company on December 31 last paid a special dividend of 50 cents per share.—V. 127, p. 3720.

**Teleregister Corp.—Agent Appointed.—**  
Chase National Bank has been appointed agent under the corporation's voting trust agreement dated Feb. 8 1929 covering 200,000 shares of class A stock, and upon the issuance and deposit thereof, of 40,000 shares of class B stock.

**Tennessee Copper & Chemical Corp.—Correction—**  
**Stockholders Given Right to Subscribe to \$100 of Bonds for Each 25 Shares of Stock Held.—**

The stockholders of record Feb. 8 are given the right to subscribe to a new issue of 6% 15-year convertible bonds in the proportion of \$100 of bonds (not \$400 as stated in V. 128, p. 905) for each 25 shares of stock held. Secretary, M. A. Caine in a letter to stockholders dated Feb. 14, says in part:

"Referring to this corporation's announcement offering 15-year 6% convertible debenture gold bonds for subscription, under which each stockholder and each holder of voting trust certificates of record Feb. 8, is entitled to subscribe for such bonds in the proportion of \$100 of bonds for each 25 shares of stock then held, or represented by voting trust certificates then held, you are now advised that at the stockholders' meeting held on Feb. 4 resolutions were adopted authorizing the directors to confer on the holders of \$5,000,000 15-year 6% convertible debenture gold bonds, or any part thereof, the right to convert the principal thereof into stock of the corporation.

Bonds will be issued only in denom. of \$1,000, \$500 and \$100. No subscription for bonds based upon a fractional warrant will be received unless such warrant is presented together with other similar warrants representing in the aggregate the right to subscribe for one or more whole bonds. "Subscription warrants must be delivered to the Bank of America, N. A. at its office at 44 Wall St., New York, at or before three o'clock March 6, accompanied by remittance in New York funds for the full amount of the subscription price of the bonds subscribed for; that is to say, the full par or principal amount of such bonds with accrued int. from March 1 1929 to March 6 1929 (amounting to \$.8333 per \$1,000 bond; \$.41666 per \$500 bond; and \$.08333 per \$100 bond).

"Holders of warrants who may wish to subscribe for a portion of the bonds covered by their warrants and to dispose of the remainder of their rights, or to dispose of a portion of their rights to one person and the remainder to another, should deliver their warrants to Irving Trust Co., 60 Broadway, New York City, to be exchanged for other warrants, specifying in writing the number of warrants desired in exchange, the aggregate principal amount of bonds to be covered by each, and the names of the persons to whom they are to be issued, respectively."—V. 128, p. 905.

**Tin Selection Trust.—Stock Oversubscribed.—**  
This trust, a member of the Anglo-Oriental group of tin companies, announces that its recent issue of 500,000 shares offered to stockholders has been heavily oversubscribed. This issue forms half of the 1,000,000 new £1 shares authorized at the annual general meeting, when the company's capital was increased from £1,000,000 to £1,000,000.—V. 128, p. 1247.

**Title Guarantee & Trust Co.—New Trustee.—**  
Charles L. Tyner, President of the Home Insurance Co. has been elected a trustee.—V. 127, p. 3559.

**Toddy Corp.—Merger Plans Completed.—**  
Plans have been completed for the merger of this corporation which owns Toddy, Inc., Toddy Co. of Canada, Ltd., and Toddy S. A. (Cuba), and the Foulds Co., controlling the Foulds Milling Co. and Kitchen Bouquet, Inc., in a new corporation known as Grocery Store Products, Inc., recently incorp. in Delaware with an authorized capital of \$7,500,000 of 15-year 5% conv. debentures and 1,000,000 shares of capital stock of one class. Formal offer of exchange of stocks of the constituent companies for securities of the new corporation will be mailed to stockholders of both companies on March 4, it is announced.

The Grocery Store Products, Inc. was formed under the sponsorship of Robert M. McMullen, now chairman of the Toddy Corp., and George K. Morrow, President of the Gold Dust Corp., both of whom are identified with many trademarked food enterprises.—V. 127, p. 1961.

**Trans-America Corp.—Exchange Offer.—**  
It was announced that up to and including Mar. 7, the stockholders in New York of the Bank of America National Association can exchange their stock for Trans-America Corp. stock on the basis of 1½ shares of the latter issue for one share of the Bank of America, N. A., stock. The exchange of the Bank of America, N. A., stock for Trans-America stock can be made at the 680 Broadway office of the bank in N. Y. City.

An exchange on the above basis for the Pacific Coast must be made by Mar. 4, so that the transfer can be completed in New York before the close of books for dividend.—V. 128, p. 1247.

**Tulip Cup Corp.—Consolidation.—**

See Lily-Tulip Cup Corp. above.—V. 125, p. 1852.

**Union Oil Associates, Los Angeles.—New Directors.—**

W. L. Stewart, Jr., and John E. Jardine have been added to the board.—V. 127, p. 3721.

**Union Oil Co. of California.—New Directors.—**

John E. Jardine, President of the Los Angeles Stock Exchange, and Dwight Whiting, President of Whiting Finance Corp., have been elected directors.—V. 128, p. 1247, 1221; V. 127, p. 3721.

**United Cigar Stores Co. of America.—Vice-President.—**

Arthur Johnson and Andrew Dempsey have been elected Vice-Presidents and directors.—V. 128, p. 267.

**United Corp., Seattle, Wash.—Pref. Stock Offered.—**

An issue of 33,685 shares fully participating preference stock (non-callable) is being offered (at market) by Drummheller, Ehrlichman & White and Murphey, Favre & Co.

Fully participating share for share with common stock. Has priority over common stock as to assets, and non-cumulative dividends up to \$1 per share per annum, after which common stock is entitled to \$1 per share per annum; then any further amount declared as dividends shall be divided equally share for share. Shares are fully paid and non-assessable. Has priority in liquidation or dissolution over common stock up to \$25 per share, after which common stock is entitled to \$25 per share; then remaining assets shall be distributed ratably among holders of both participating preference stock and common stock, share for share. The Pacific National Bank of Seattle, registrar and transfer agent.

**Capitalization.**—Organized in Washington July 19 1928 as a holding company and now owns controlling and majority common stock interests of the following corporations in the following amounts:  
38,250 shs. (51%) Drummheller, Ehrlichman & White capital stock.  
2,000 shs. (100%) Murphey, Favre & Co. common stock (except directors' qualifying shares).

13,651 shs. (97%) United Bond & Share Corp. common stock.  
13,899 shs. (98%) United Pacific Corp. common stock.  
19,872 shs. (66%) United Diversified Securities Corp. common stock.  
5,712 shs. (51%) United Medical & Dental Bldg., Inc., common stock.

The assets of the corporation were acquired at prices which, in the opinion of the directors, are substantially lower than would prevail on the open market. The corporations controlled by the United Corp., with the exception of Drummheller, Ehrlichman & White and Murphey, Favre & Co., who are financial agencies, have no investments in, or holdings of capital stocks of any other of the above corporations.

**Capitalization.**—The articles of incorporation provide for 150,000 shares of fully participating preference stock, all of which will be outstanding upon completion of this financing; and 30,000 shares of common stock, of which 21,507 shares are outstanding. The paid-in capital upon completion of this financing will amount to \$4,771,140, of which \$4,241,128 will be represented by 150,000 shares of fully participating preference stock and \$530,011 by 21,507 shares of common stock.

**Earnings.**—The earnings, before Federal income taxes, accruing to the above securities owned by the United Corp. for the 12 months ended Dec. 31 1928 were more than \$4 per share on the entire 150,000 shares of fully participating preference stock to be presently outstanding and more than \$3.50 per share including both common stock and fully participating preference stock to be presently outstanding.

United Corp. has no bank loans and no liabilities other than the outstanding shares of fully participating preference stock and common stock.

**Dividends.**—The board of directors has announced its intention to pay dividends on the fully participating preference stock during the year ending June 30 1929, of \$1.60 per share for the first full year's operation, (of which 60c. per share had been paid up to Feb. 1 1929).

**Listed.**—Listed on the Seattle Stock Exchange.—V. 127, p. 3107.

**United Piece Dye Works (N.J.).—Split up.—**

The stockholders on Feb. 25 ratified a proposal to increase the authorized number of no par common shares from 450,000 to 900,000 and to issue to each common stock holder of record March 6 one additional share for each share then held. The additional certificates will be mailed on March 16. The books of the corporation will not be closed between the record date and the distribution date.—V. 128, p. 578.

**United Profit-Sharing Corp.—Annual Report.—**

Calendar Years—		1928.	1927.	1926.	1925.
Net profit	-----	\$333,055	\$312,771	\$374,694	\$396,991
Federal taxes	-----	23,200	20,400	49,800	48,700
<b>Net income</b>	-----	<b>\$309,855</b>	<b>\$292,371</b>	<b>\$324,894</b>	<b>\$348,291</b>
Pref. dividends	-----	19,914	19,893	19,868	19,813
Com. dividends	-----	283,853	141,912	190,108	245,616
<b>Balance, surplus</b>	-----	<b>\$6,086</b>	<b>\$130,566</b>	<b>\$114,918</b>	<b>\$82,862</b>
<b>Previous surplus</b>	-----	<b>744,976</b>	<b>636,940</b>	<b>563,924</b>	<b>481,062</b>
<b>Total</b>	-----	<b>\$751,063</b>	<b>\$767,506</b>	<b>\$678,842</b>	<b>\$563,924</b>
<b>Com. stock div.</b>	-----	-----	22,530	41,902	-----
<b>Profit &amp; loss surplus</b>	-----	<b>\$751,063</b>	<b>\$744,976</b>	<b>\$636,940</b>	<b>\$563,924</b>
Shares of common outstanding (no par)	-----	236,548	236,847	214,938	×409,538
Earns. per sh. on com	-----	\$1.22	\$1.15	\$1.42	\$0.80
x Consists of shares of \$1 par value.	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Balance Sheet Dec. 31.

Assets—	1928.	1927.	Liabilities—	1928.	1927.
Furniture & fixt.	\$ 12,339	\$ 11,080	Preferred stock	\$ 199,150	\$ 199,030
Cash	150,833	123,970	Common stock	473,745	473,695
Investments	1,453,302	1,590,263	Cap. distrib. bal.	156	174
Inventories	76,573	87,541	Accounts payable	133,288	134,363
Unexpired insur.	487	476	Divs. payable	141,929	141,913
Accts. receivable	361,489	342,241	x Prov. accounts	24,367,945	24,103,671
Coupon accounts	24,012,250	23,642,251	Surplus	751,063	744,977
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,067,275</b>	<b>25,797,823</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>26,067,275</b>	<b>25,797,823</b>

x For contingent liability on coupons, taxes, fixture depreciation, &c. y 236,548 shares, no par value.—V. 126, p. 1680.

**United Realities, Inc.—Pref. Stock Offered.—**

Hambleton & Co. are offering at \$35 and div. 43,000 shares prior preference stock, \$2.50 convertible series A (without par value).

Dividends cumulative from March 1 1929 at the rate of \$2.50 per share per annum. Dividend payment dates Q-M. The prior preference stock is preferred over all other classes of stock as to cumulative dividends and as to assets on liquidation. Prior preference stock, \$2.50 convertible series A, is entitled on liquidation to \$40 per share and divs., and is red. at any time, as a whole or in part, on 30 days' notice, at \$40 per share and divs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., New York, and Continental National Bank & Trust Co., Chicago, registrars, and Empire Trust Co., New York, and State Bank of Chicago, transfer agents.

Convertible at the option of the holders at any time up to redemption date into common stock of the company, at the rate of two shares of common stock for each share of prior preference stock, \$2.50 convertible series A.

**Capitalization.**—Authorized, Outstanding.  
Prior preference stock-----100,000 shs. ×43,000 shs.  
Preferred stock (no par)-----100,000 shs. ×10,000 shs.  
Common stock (no par)-----500,000 shs. 100,000 shs.

\* At least 181,500 shares of common stock will be reserved for (a) conversion of prior preference stock, \$2.50 convertible series A, and of preferred stock, \$2.50 convertible series A, and (b) stock purchase warrants and option to be outstanding covering in all 75,000 shs. Company's wholly owned subsidiary mentioned below will have outstanding \$1,650,000 principal amount of first mortgage bonds.

**Data from Letter of Dick R. Lane, Pres., Davenport, Ia., Feb. 28.**

Company.—A Delaware corporation organized for the purpose of centralizing the control, ownership and management of representative hotels,

apartment houses and other income producing real estate. Upon completion of the present financing, company will have acquired the entire capital stock of Black Hawk Hotels Corp., which will own Blackhawk Hotel and Kimball Building at Davenport, Ia.; leases of Hotel Fort Des Moines and Hotel Savery at Des Moines, Ia.; Hotel Davenport at Davenport, Ia.; and Hanford Hotel at Mason City, Ia.; and the furnishings of such hotels and building which contain in all over 1,500 rooms. Company plans to acquire equities in, lease, operate and manage other and similar properties rather than to invest substantial amounts of capital in real estate in fee, expecting thereby to increase its earnings without proportionate increases in capital invested.

**Earnings.**—It is expected that the income of the company will be derived from management fees which will be operating charges of subsidiary companies and from leases and security holdings, and that such management fees and income from Black Hawk Hotels Corp. and securities presently to be acquired, will be substantially in excess of the annual dividend requirements on this issue of prior preference stock, \$2.50 convertible series A.

Combined net income of the operating companies, all properties of which are to be acquired by Black Hawk Hotels Corp., for the calendar year 1928 after elimination of certain non-recurring items (\$17,308), and after deduction of Federal income taxes and the maximum amount of annual interest and sinking fund requirements on the \$1,650,000 first mortgage bonds to be issued by that corporation, but before depreciation and interest on obligations to be retired, was in excess of 2 1/3 times the annual dividend requirements on this issue of prior preference stock, \$2.50 convertible series A.

**Purpose.**—Proceeds will be used to acquire the entire capital stock of Black Hawk Hotels Corp. and certain securities of another hotel corporation, and for working capital and general corporate purposes.

**Directors.**—Dick R. Lane, President; J. Reed Lane, T. J. Walsh, H. C. Kahl, L. J. Dougherty, Davenport, Ia.; Harry Wardman, Washington, D. C. V. F. Valdes, Philadelphia, Pa.; J. Ross Lee, Davenport, Ia.

**United Retail Chemists Corp.—Transfer Agent.—**

The Equitable Trust Co. of New York has been appointed transfer agent for the voting trust certificates and voting trust scrip certificates for fractional shares for class B. stock. [See also United Cigar Stores Co. of America in V. 127, p. 3418.]

**United States Electric Light & Power Shares, Inc.—**

Dividend of 67 Cents.—

The directors have declared the quarterly dividend coupon No. 9, due Mar. 9 1929, on trust certificates series A, payable at the rate of 67 cents per share, with \$91.32 per unit accruing to the reserve fund. This dividend represents an increase of 12 cents per share over the 55 cents paid last quarter and an increase of \$64.02 in the accrual to the reserve fund, bringing that amount to \$280.99 per unit (see V. 127, p. 3263).—V. 128, p. 749.

**United States Smelting, Refining & Mining Co.—**

Notes Called.—

All of the outstanding 10-year 5 1/4% sold notes, dated Nov. 1 1925, have been called for redemption May 1 at 104 and int. Payment will be made at the First National Bank, Boston, Mass., or at the option of the holder at the First National Corp. of Boston in N. Y. City.—V. 128, p. 268.

**United States Steel Corp.—To Refund \$271,385,000**

Funded Debt Through Issuance of \$496,679,000 Stock—

Authorized Common Stock to Be Increased to \$1,250,000,000.—

Under a capital readjustment approved by the directors Feb. 26, the corporation will eliminate \$271,385,000 of funded debt, increase its authorized common stock from 7,533,210 to 12,500,000 shares of \$100 par and place in the hands of the public a vast amount of additional stock through a subscription offer. The additional \$496,679,000 common stock to be authorized will give the company a total common stock capital of \$1,250,000,000. The plan as announced by Myron C. Taylor, gives only a broad outline and calls for a complete revamping of the capital structure. It will erase all the bonded indebtedness of the corporation proper, leaving outstanding only the obligations of subsidiary companies, amounting to about \$200,000,000, and the preferred and common shares.

The details of the stock offering were not revealed, but it is expected that the amount to be sold, the subscription price and the ratio to present holdings will be announced before the annual meeting of stockholders on April 30.

The corporation announced its proposed reconstruction program in a statement Feb. 26, which says:

At the regular meeting of the directors of United States Corp. approval was given of a plan for submission to stockholders for an increase of the authorized common stock to 12,500,000 shares (par value \$100 each). The present authorized issue is 7,533,210 shares, of which 7,116,235 shares are issued and outstanding.

Upon the increase being effected, it is the present intention of the directors to offer common stockholders the right to subscribe for additional shares, the amount, the ratio to present holdings, and the price, terms and dates of payment, to be fixed in the offer when made.

Funds received from sale to stockholders of shares of common stock thus to be offered, together with such portion, as directors may then decide upon employing, of the cash resources of the corporation in hand representing surplus and other reserves (part of which cash resources has already been used in the purchase of bonds) will be employed to redeem by purchase for cancellation and to call for retirement all or part of the bonds of the United States Steel Corp. as the directors may elect, of which there were outstanding Dec. 31 1928, exclusive of those held in the sinking funds and in the corporation's treasury, the following:

50-year 5% bonds of 1951	-----	\$134,830,000
Ten 60-year 5% bonds of 1963	-----	136,555,000

Of the 50-year 5% bonds of 1951 outstanding the Series A, C and E, constituting the major portion of the issue, are subject to call on any interest date at 115 and accrued interest while arrangements have been made with holders of nearly all of the non-callable bonds, Series B, D and F, to surrender their bonds for retirement at the same price and or to provide for deposit of funds with the trustee for the redemption, at the price named, of any bonds which may not be promptly surrendered. Under the plan arranged for, all of the bonds of the 50-year issue will be retired, or provision made for their retirement by Sept. 1 1929.

The 10-60-year 5% bonds of 1963 are callable in part or in whole on any semi-annual interest date at 110 and accrued interest. It is the present intention of the directors, subject to the stockholders authorizing the proposed increase in common stock, and the subscription by stockholders and sale by the corporation of the shares of such stock which it may be determined upon to offer for subscription as before stated, to call in part or whole the 10-60-year bonds for redemption on Nov. 1 1929.

Retirement of the entire issue of the 50-year 5% bonds of 1951 will result in relieving current annual earnings of the necessity of supplying cash funds for interest and sinking fund requirements on the bonds, which now equal annually the sum of \$18,237,350. Similar annual charges on the entire issue of the 10-60-year bonds of 1963 amount to \$11,010,000, making a total annual reduction in fixed charges which will result from the retirement of the entire amount of both issues, of \$29,247,350.

In case of such retirement the charge for the dividends which may be paid on the additional common stock contemplated to be issued in connection with the plan outlined would reduce the above amount of savings of net income, but the exact amount of such dividend payments on the additional common cannot be stated pending final determination by the directors of the conditions attending the offering of common shares for subscription. The amount of savings in net income will, however, be largely in excess of the amount of dividends at the present rate, to be paid on the increased common stock which may be presently offered for subscription.

The plan will afford greater protection to the preferred stock by eliminating the prior lien of the bonds and a large fixed charge now having preference over its rights, and likewise will improve the position of the common stock and increase the net income available for dividends on common stock after

providing for the added dividends required for the new common shares contemplated to be issued.

The remainder of the increased authorized issue of common stock will be used for future corporate purposes and when the directors may deem advisable, but no issue other than for debt retirement and for employees' stock subscriptions, referred to below, is contemplated at this time.

The directors also authorized the submission to the stockholders at the forthcoming annual meeting, of a revision of the corporation's employees' stock subscription plan, which will give to the directors the option, permitted under the New Jersey statutes, of issuing shares of capital stock to be offered for subscription under the plan, or the securing of the needed shares by purchase in the open market.

**To Retire \$2,999,000 5% Gold Bonds.—**

Two thousand nine hundred ninety-nine (\$2,999,000) 10-60-year 5% sinking fund gold bonds, dated April 1 1903, have been drawn for redemption May 1 at 110 and int. Payment will be made at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., N. Y. City.—V. 128, p. 1075, 906.

**United Steel Works of Burbach-Eich-Dudelage (Societe Anonyme des Acieries Reunies de Burbach-Eich-Dudelage) (Grand Duchy of Luxemburg) "Arbed."—Bonds Called.—**

Certain 25-year sinking fund 7% gold bonds, dated April 1 1926, aggregating \$93,500, have been called for payment April 1 next at par and int. at the office of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., 52 William St., N. Y. City, or at the Guaranty Trust Co., 140 Broadway, N. Y. City.

As of Feb. 21 1929 bonds of the above issue bearing the following numbers previously drawn for redemption were still unredeemed: Bonds at \$1,000 each—M1068, 2222, 2424, 2434, 2757, 6765 and 6809; bonds at \$500 each—D2026 and 4969.—V. 127, p. 1267.

**Van Dorn Iron Works Co.—Sells Metal Furniture Div.**  
See Central Alloy Steel Corp. above.—V. 125, p. 1724.

**Vulcan Detinning Co.—3% Back Dividend.—**

The directors have declared a dividend of 3% on the preferred stock on account of accumulations in addition to the regular quarterly dividends of 1½% on the preferred and preferred A stock, all payable April 20 to holders of record April 11. Like amounts were paid Oct. 20 last, while on Oct. 20 1927 a distribution on account of arrears of 2% was paid.

This reduces the accumulations on the preferred stock to 11½%. See also V. 127, p. 3108.

**Wesson Oil & Snowdrift Co., Inc.—Div. Ruling.—**

The Committee on Securities of the New York Stock Exchange rules that the common stock shall not be quoted ex the 100% stock dividend until March 2. See V. 128, p. 1076.

**West Boylston Manufacturing Co.—4% Back Divs.—**

The company has received from the Treasury Department refunds against Federal taxes paid in the years 1918 and 1919. From these funds the directors at a meeting held Feb. 14 1929, voted to declare a dividend of \$4 per share, payable March 1 1929, to preferred stockholders of record Feb. 21 1929. This represents the unpaid dividends that were due Dec. 1 1926 and March 1 1927.—V. 127, p. 1119.

**Western Auto Supply Co., Kansas City, Mo.—Sales.—**

Month of January—	1929.	1928.	1927.
Sales—	\$775,348	\$559,539	\$514,238

—V. 127, p. 3723, 3560.

**Westvaco Chlorine Products Corp.—New Control—Offer Made to Stockholders.—**

See United Chemicals, Inc. in last week's "Chronicle," page 1247.—V. 128, p. 1076.

**White Star Refining Co.—Stock Sold.—**Wm. L. Davis & Co. and Keane, Higbie & Co., Inc., Detroit, announce the sale at \$50 per share of 144,000 shares common stock. The offering is a part of the 320,000 outstanding shares which has been purchased from individuals and represents no financing on the part of the company.

Dividends exempt from present normal Federal income tax. Transfer agents, Corporation Trust Co., New York, Central Trust Co. of Illinois, Chicago, and Fidelity Trust Co., Detroit. Registrars, Guaranty Trust Co., New York, National Bank of the Republic of Chicago, and Guardian Trust Co., Detroit.

Capitalization	Authorized.	Outstanding.
Common stock (no par)-----	500,000 shs.	320,000 shs.

**Data from Letter of H. B. Earhart, President of the Company.**

*Company.*—Organized in Delaware in 1918 to own and operate oil refining and distributing properties. At the present time the company owns the entire capital stock of the White Star Refining Co. of W. Va., organized in 1924, and the White Star Refining Co., Ltd., of Ontario, Can., organized in 1926. The business was originally founded in 1912 by H. B. Earhart with a cash investment of \$10,000, and has grown to its present size entirely through the reinvestment of earnings.

*Company is engaged in the refining of crude petroleum and the distribution of refined petroleum products, namely gasoline, naphtha, domestic and industrial fuel oils, lubricating oils and greases. Company owns and operates a modern refinery at Wood River, Ill., having a daily capacity of approximately 210,000 gallons of crude oil. The steadily increasing demand for White Star products has made necessary the construction of a new refinery at Trenton, Mich., 18 miles from Detroit's business center, which will have a daily capacity of 250,000 gallons of crude oil. It is expected that this refinery will be completed before June 1 1929. The combined capacity of the Wood River refinery and the new refinery at Trenton will substantially equal the company's present volume of distribution.*

*Earnings.*—Net earnings of the company and its subsidiaries, or net earnings arising from operations now conducted by the company, after all charges including Federal taxes at the current rate, and after eliminating non-recurring charges of \$170,811 in 1926, \$176,881 in 1927, and \$176,062 in 1928, are as follows:

Cal. Year.	Net After Taxes Available for Dividends.	Earned per Sh. on 320,000 Shs. Common Stock.
1923-----	\$267,576	\$0.83
1924-----	424,423	1.32
1925-----	538,285	1.68
1926-----	1,522,045	4.75
1927-----	1,368,800	4.27
1928-----	1,522,456	4.75

*Assets.*—The balance sheet as of Dec. 31 1928 shows net tangible assets of \$4,876,770 and net current assets of \$1,909,565. Current assets are in excess of 2.2 times current liabilities. Cash and marketable securities amount to \$1,670,274. Company's goodwill is not assigned a value on its balance sheet.

*Dividends.*—Directors have declared their intention to place this com. stock on an annual dividend basis of \$2.50 per share. The initial quarterly dividend will be payable July 1 1929, to stockholders of record June 15.

*Listing.*—Company has agreed to apply in due course for listing of this stock on the New York, Chicago and Detroit Stock Exchanges.

**(R. C.) Williams & Co., Inc.—Opens Pittsburgh Branch.—**

The company announces the opening of its third distributing plant, which is located in Pittsburgh, the other two being in New York and Savannah. This is the first time the company has entered the field west of the Atlantic Seaboard. The Pittsburgh plant is situated in the Pittsburgh Terminal Warehouse, No. 23, and will occupy six floors. The company is taking over a large part of the sales force of the Arbuckle Co.'s Pittsburgh business. This is taken to mean the retirement of the Arbuckle company from direct selling in the Pittsburgh field.—V. 127, p. 3560, 3419, 3110.

**Wil-Low Cafeterias, Inc.—Stock Certificates Ready.—**

The Bank of America National Association is now prepared to deliver stock certificates of the above corporation against the surrender of outstanding interim receipts. See offering in V. 128, p. 751.

**Wilmington Steamboat Co.—Complete Control Passes.—**  
See Wilson Line, Inc., below.—V. 128, p. 420.

**Wilson & Co., Inc.—1¼% Back Dividend.—**

The directors have declared a dividend of 1¼% on the preferred stock (on account of accumulations), payable April 1 to holders of record Mar. 9.—V. 128, p. 396.

**Wilson Line, Inc.—Organized.—**

With the passing of complete control of the old Wilmington Steamboat Co. (V. 128, p. 420) to the recently organized Wilson Line, Inc., officers and executives of the new corporation gave their attention to completion of plans for the further improvement of the company's various river transportation and excursion activities in time for the opening of the busy spring and summer season.

The board of directors includes Captain Horace L. Wilson and Joseph S. Wilson and Henry P. Scott, President of the Wilmington Trust Co.

George B. Junkin, who is associated with various coal-mining, quarrying and industrial enterprises, is the President of the new corporation and Edward H. Rouss, President of the E. H. Rouss Mfg. Co., the Standard Piping & Fitting Co., and the Philadelphia Steam Co., is Vice-President.

The city of Wilmington will continue to be the headquarters of the organization, since Lawrence C. Campbell, Vice-President and General Manager will be permanently located here.

Walter L. Morgan, of Morgan & Co., certified public accountants and President of Industrial & Power Securities Co., Philadelphia, is Secretary and Treasurer of the new corporation.

The board of directors includes the following, in addition to those already mentioned: Samuel Rea, former President of the Pennsylvania R.R.; Eugene S. Wilson, Vice-President of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co.; Harry W. Harrison of Harrison, Smith & Co., Philadelphia investment bankers; John R. Umsted, Vice-President of the Continental Equitable Title & Trust Co., of Philadelphia, and Walter S. Marter, former Secretary of the Wilmington Steamboat Co.

**Winchester Repeating Arms Co.—Registrar.—**

The Seaboard National Bank of the City of New York has been appointed registrar of the preferred, class A, and common stocks.—V. 128, p. 1077.

**Worthington Pump & Machinery Co.—Pays Accrued Dividends.—**

The directors on Feb. 26 declared a dividend of 3½% (\$3.50 per share) on the preferred A stock and one of 3% (\$3 per share) on the preferred B stock, on account of arrearages, both payable Mar. 20 to holders of record Mar. 9. These are the first dividends to be paid on these issues since Oct. 1 1926, when quarterly distributions of 1¾% and 1½% respectively were made. Accumulations on the preferred A stock totaled 15¾% and on the pref. B stock 13½% on Jan. 1 1929.—V. 127, p. 970.

**Wrought Iron Co. of America.—Bonds Called.—**

All of the outstanding Lebanon Valley Iron & Steel Co. 1st mtge. 20-year 6% s. f. gold bonds due 1939 have been called for redemption on Mar. 1 1929 at 105 and int. at the Bank of North America & Trust Co., trustee, City Hall Square, Phila., Pa. See also V. 127, p. 3560.

CURRENT NOTICES.

—Henry G. Rolston & Co., 30 Broad St., New York City, announce that Charles H. Schweitzer, Jr. has become a member of the firm and that Robert K. Fagan has retired from membership.

—W. A. Harriman & Co., Inc., 39 Broadway, New York City, are distributing copies of the 1929 income tax pamphlet, together with forms for records for the convenience of the taxpayer.

—Ingalls & Snyder, members New York Stock Exchange, 100 Broadway, New York, have issued an analysis covering all phases of the operations of the Otis Elevator Company.

—Morrison & Townsend, members New York Stock Exchange, have admitted to their firm Reginald P. Rose, as a general partner and George Roxe as a limited partner.

—Prince & Whitely, 25 Broad St., New York City are distributing an analysis of Calumet & Arizona Mining Company and one of the Nevada Consolidated Copper Co.

—Bernard Mergentime, formerly with Straus & Co., has become associated with Ernst & Co., members New York Stock Exchange, 120 Broadway, New York City.

—Arthur I. Hayman has joined the firm of S. Edward Fox & Co., 10 East 43rd St., New York, City, as general manager of the trading and securities department.

—E. G. Childs & Co., Inc., Chamber of Commerce Building, Syracuse, N. Y. have prepared an analyses of Syracuse bank stocks which they will forward upon request.

—Tracy, Willis & Richardson, members of the New York Curb Market, 25 Broad St., N. Y., have issued a descriptive circular on Carman & Co. Inc. Class A and B stock.

—Vilas & Hickey, members of the New York Stock Exchange, have admitted to general partnership, Roy G. Vilas, who is a member of the New York Curb Market.

—Throckmorton & Co., 165 Broadway, New York, announce the appointments of Ralph F. Meeks, retail salesmanager and John R. White, special representative.

—H. D. Knox & Co., members Unlisted Securities Dealers Association announce the removal of their New York office from 44 Broad St. to 11 Broadway.

—B. J. Van Ingen & Co., 57 William St., N. Y., have compiled a complete analysis of the growth and present financial condition of Miami, Florida.

—Peter P. McDermott & Co., 42 Broadway, New York City, have issued a descriptive bulletin on Westvaco Chlorine Products Corporation.

—Abbott, Hoppin & Co., members New York Stock Exchange, announce the admission of Hugh Eustis Paine to general partnership in their firm.

—Tucker, Anthony & Co. announce that Frederick C. Anderson has become associated with their organization in the Watertown, N. T., office.

—Peter P. McDermott & Co., 42 Broadway, New York, have issued a descriptive analysis on Empire Power Corporation.

—Herbert W. Knoblauch & Co., New York City, are issuing for distribution an analysis of Equitable Trust Company.

—Baker, Simonds & Co., Inc., 37 Wall St., N. Y., have issued an analysis of the Kirsch Co.

—W. W. Townsend & Co., Inc., announce the removal of their New York offices to 120 Broadway.

—Bryan, Kemp & Co., Richmond, Virginia, are distributing an analysis of Chesapeake & Ohio.

—Alex J. Disher is now associated with E. R. Diggs & Co., Inc., 57 William St., New York.

—Farr & Co., 90 Wall St., N. Y., have prepared their current review of the sugar market.

Reports and Documents.

PUBLISHED AS ADVERTISEMENTS

THE BORDEN COMPANY  
ESTABLISHED 1857  
AND ALL SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1928

DIRECTORS.

Chellis A. Austin	Edward B. Lewis
Union N. Bethell	John W. McConnell
Lewis M. Borden	Albert G. Milbank
Walter E. Hope	Arthur W. Milburn
Albert T. Johnston	Beverley R. Robinson
Robeliff V. Jones	Henry C. Sherman
John L. Feber	Wallace D. Strack

Robert Struthers

OFFICERS.

Albert G. Milbank, *Chairman Board of Directors.*  
 Arthur W. Milburn, *President.*  
 Patrick D. Fox, *Vice-President.\**  
 Albert T. Johnston, *Vice-President.*  
 Edward B. Lewis, *Vice-President.\**  
 Merritt J. Norton, *Vice-President.*  
 Wallace D. Strack, *Vice-President.*  
 George M. Waugh, Jr., *Vice-President.*  
 William P. Marsh, *Secretary and Treasurer.*  
 Stephen J. DeBaun, *Assistant Treasurer.*  
 Everett L. Noetzel, *General Controller and Assistant Secretary.*  
 Herbert W. Dye, *Controller and Assistant Treasurer.*  
 Walter H. Rebman, *Assistant Secretary.*

\* Elected Feb. 5 1929.

EXECUTIVE OFFICES

The Borden Company  
350 Madison Avenue, New York City  
(Subsidiary and Territorial Offices not included.)

REGISTERED OFFICE

15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J.

*Transfer Agent,* Seaboard National Bank, 115 Broadway, New York City.  
*Registrar,* Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street, New York City.  
*Counsel,* Masten & Nichols, 49 Wall Street, New York City.

CORPORATE ORGANIZATION AND SCOPE.

The business of your Company for the year under report falls into three general divisions:

(1) The manufacture and sale of products consisting principally of the following:

Condensed Milk	Caramels
Evaporated Milk	Loaf Cheeses
Dried Milk	Mince Meat
Malted Milk	Dried Fruit Juices

(2) The purchase, preparation and distribution of:

Fresh Milk	Cream
Butter	Eggs

and other dairy products by a system of wagon deliveries; and

(3) The manufacture and sale of ice cream.

The manufacturing and selling operations are conducted by The Borden Company (which dates back to 1857) in the production of Eagle Brand Condensed Milk, and its following subsidiaries:

Corporate Name—	Percentage of Stock Owned
The Borden Sales Co., Inc.	100%
Borden's Premium Co., Inc.	100%
The Borden Western Company	100%
The Borden Southern Company	100%
The Borden Company of Pennsylvania	100%
The Borden Company, Ltd. (Canada)	100%
Borden Realty Corporation	100%
Merrell-Soule Co., Inc.	100%
Merrell-Soule Co., Ltd. (England)	100%
Lakeshire Cheese Company	100%
Thompson's Malted Milk Co., Inc.	100%
Thompson's Malted Milk Co. of Canada, Ltd. (Canada)	100%
Canadian Milk Products, Ltd. (Canada)	100%

The fresh milk and dairy products distribution in the so-called Metropolitan District of New York City and adjacent territory, in Chicago, Ill., and its suburbs, in Milwaukee, Wis. and environs, and in Montreal and Ottawa, Canada, and in various other cities, is conducted by subsidiaries as follows (the last four of which are combination fluid milk and ice cream companies):

Corporate Name—	Percentage of Stock Owned
Borden's Farm Products Co., Inc.	100%
Borden's Farm Products Co. of Illinois	100%
Borden's Farm Products Co., Ltd. (Canada)	100%
Wieland Dairy Company, Inc.	100%
Gridley Dairy Company	100%
Kennedy Dairy Company	100%
Ottawa Dairy Limited (Canada)	100%
Cornwall Dairy Products Limited (Canada)	100%

The manufacture and distribution of Ice Cream in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Pennsylvania and Illinois is conducted by the following subsidiaries:

Corporate Name—	Percentage of Stock Owned
J. M. Horton Ice Cream Co., Inc.	100%
Reid Ice Cream Corporation	100%
Dairy Made Ice Cream Co., Inc.	100%
Aurora Ice Cream Company, Inc.	100%
Wieland Ice Cream Company, Inc.	100%
Peoples Fuel & Supply Co., Inc.	100%

COMMENT

A report of The Borden Company for the year 1928 should be read more in the light of its development and expansion during that year, and the effects and potentialities thereof, than as a report of operations on a basis comparable with prior years.

A report that comprehended only those activities that have been conducted for years past, which might be referred to as the old business of The Borden Company, would show both increased sales and net earnings derived therefrom when compared with 1927 and prior years.

It is also true that the 1928 results of those subsidiaries whose operations for the full year of 1928 are for the first time included in this report show an increase over 1927 and years prior thereto, as do the full year's results of most of the companies whose operations are necessarily included for only a part year, which part year period in numerous cases happens to be the less or least profitable period of the year. But without exception the operating results of our recent acquisitions in 1928 have been quite satisfactory thus far and have equalled the expectations of the management.

Sales and Net Income.

Sales for the year amounted to \$180,849,904.95 and Net Income derived was \$11,354,331.28, being 6.28% on sales and \$9.07 per share on Capital Stock outstanding December 31, 1928. It is to be noted that while value of sales increased 37% during the year as compared with 1927, the net income derived therefrom increased 59%. The shares outstanding at the close of the year included the 78,346 shares subscribed by Stockholders during the year and, as well, all stock issued up to that date in payment for businesses acquired during the year, irrespective of the date when the results of their operations were reflected in Borden income.

The earnings per share were, as referred to in the introductory paragraph of this report, necessarily substantially affected by the fact that although all stock issued in payment for certain businesses was outstanding at the close of the year, the Company enjoyed only a partial year's income to apply against such total issued stock at December 31, 1928.

Had the earnings per share been calculated on the basis of the average number of shares outstanding during the year, instead of the total outstanding on the last day of the year, the earnings would be considerably in excess of \$10.00 per share, although as will be readily understood it was necessary in acquiring such outstanding companies to consider and pay for potentialities definitely recognized.

*Current Assets.*

Cash on hand December 31, 1928 of \$13,546,195.71 compares with \$12,265,408.06 on hand at the close of the previous year.

Marketable Securities on hand December 31, 1928 of \$10,243,641.93 compares with \$8,640,128.76 on hand at the close of the previous year. The market value of these securities exceeds their book value.

Inventories on hand December 31, 1928 of \$11,633,098.82 compares with \$8,986,324.81 on hand at the close of the previous year. These are carried at cost or market, whichever is the lower. It is obvious that with the numerous acquisitions made, this item must necessarily show a substantial increase. However, the inventories as shown are not excessive, nor out of proper proportion to the requirements of the business.

Receivables are in excellent condition, collections having been good, with usual small credit losses, against which adequate reserves have, as always, been provided by charges to current operations.

*Net Working Capital and Ratio of Current Assets.*

Net Working Capital amounted on December 31, 1928 to \$31,127,030.73 as compared with \$24,726,622.74 on December 31, 1927.

Current Assets as of December 31, 1928 amounted to \$3.36 for every \$1.00 of Current Liabilities.

*Mortgages and Purchase Money Notes.*

All Mortgages and Purchase Money Notes as previously reported and in addition those assumed in connection with acquired businesses, have been paid. In this connection it should be noted that all outstanding bond, note and (or) Preferred Stock issues of acquired companies have also been paid or provision made as of December 31, 1928, for such payment as soon as possible under the terms of indenture.

*Property, Plant and Equipment.*

(Not including Property, Plant and Equipment of such businesses as were acquired during the year 1928.)

In addition to the usual betterment and extension expenditures during 1928, The Borden Southern Company completed construction of a new Evaporated Milk plant at Macon, Mississippi, which is now in operation.

Another rapidly growing dairy section of the South, under observation and study by our experts for some time past, is the State of Texas, and as a result, we have recently begun the erection of a Powdered Milk plant at Waco, Texas, which, with three nearby feeder stations to furnish an additional fluid milk supply, will permit of the future expansion of the project to a combination Powdered Milk and Evaporated Milk plant. This undertaking, when completed, will enable us to more advantageously provide for the needs of that section of the country.

Borden's Farm Products Company, Inc. added considerably to its pasteurizing and distributing facilities during the year, the most important additions being new plants in Utica; Van Ness Avenue in the Bronx, New York City; Manhasset, Long Island; and Glenwood Road, Brooklyn, which are model plants of most modern design and equipment.

All important plant extensions, with certain general betterment items, were treated as capital expenditures.

The Company at all times maintains its properties in excellent physical condition and constantly studies their needs, both from a capacity and efficiency viewpoint, making such necessary outlay as the studies seem to make necessary. These, as well as all other property expenditures, are controlled by a conservative policy of accounting.

*Expansion.*

The inauguration of a policy of expansion in kindred products, all with a view to a broadening and diversification of the Company's activities and earning power, was announced in the 1927 Report, and more detailed announcements as to particular acquisitions have since, from time to time, been made. A recapitulation of all acquisitions to the date of writing this report will be found on Pages 10 and 11.

In connection with the foregoing, all of which is in the interest of product and territorial diversification, it is gratifying to note the greatly strengthened position of the Company in the fluid milk and ice cream fields in the cities of New York and Chicago, and its entrance in a very important way into the city of Detroit, as well as numerous other smaller, but important, cities of the country.

Our position in the Dried Milk and Malted Milk fields has also been considerably strengthened, and large importance is attached to the potentialities of the package and loaf cheese business (both hard and soft cheeses) in which we are now extensively engaged in the United States and Canada.

The policy of expansion will be continued to the extent that businesses of character, with managements of proven ability, can be acquired on a fair and proper basis.

Borden Company stock has been the consideration in practically all acquisitions, except for the cash involved in the retirement of outstanding bond and preferred stock issues, which, in the aggregate, is a considerable sum. Nevertheless, our cash position remains strong.

It is a fact that many outstanding men in the milk industry are now identified with this Company and provision is being made to benefit, not only by their efforts in certain prescribed fields, but also by their collective experience and talents as applied to Borden business generally.

An interesting feature of the Company's expansion is the growth of its Canadian business. The management has a firm faith in the potentialities of the Dominion and considers itself fortunate that one of Canada's most representative citizens, Mr. John W. McConnell, of Montreal, has consented to serve upon the Board of Directors of The Borden Company.

*Co-ordination.*

With such a policy of expansion the proper co-ordination of the numerous activities involved becomes of utmost importance. This matter has had, and is continuing to receive, the most careful study of the management, all based on a policy of centralized control with decentralized operations.

*Trade Marks, Patents and Good Will.*

It will be noted from the attached Balance Sheet that the Trade Marks, Patents and Good Will account has increased \$4,500,000, which is less than half the cost of the Good Will of all the businesses acquired in 1928, the value of which was carefully measured. The basis upon which a number of the Companies were acquired produced Capital Surplus which has not been taken into the Surplus account of the Company, but has been used to reduce the Good Will acquired to the figure above mentioned, which has been temporarily capitalized, making the Good Will account as of December 31, 1928 \$7,000,000.

*Capital Stock.*

Of the authorized issue of 2,000,000 shares of capital stock of an aggregate par value of \$100,000,000 there was outstanding on December 31, 1928, \$62,588,750 represented by 1,251,775 shares of stock of \$50 par value each, as compared with \$34,670,700 and 693,414 shares outstanding on December 31, 1927. Of this increase in the capital stock of the Company (which for the year 1928 amounts to 558,361 shares) 78,346 shares were issued to Stockholders or their assignees as of August 16, 1928 at \$105 per share, the balance of the increase having been issued in payment for businesses acquired. The stock outstanding December 31, 1928 was held by 9,482 Stockholders with an average holding of 132 shares. Employees held an aggregate of 244,918 shares.

While it has been thought wise in each of the last five years to issue additional stock to Stockholders on an advantageous price basis, such action, if any, as to this year, is, in view of the Company's very strong cash position at the beginning of the year, deferred until the known cash requirements, particularly having in mind further acquisitions, are clearly established.

*Change in Par Value.*

As set forth in our letter to Stockholders under date of February 5, 1929 the Board of Directors considered it wise, and in the best interests of the Company and its Stockholders, to recommend the change in the par value of the stock from its present \$50.00 par value to \$25.00 par value per share. Should the Stockholders, therefore, at their meeting of April 17, 1929 give their approval to the proposed change of par, there will be issued to Stockholders as of April 26, 1929 two shares of the Capital Stock of this Company of the par value of \$25.00 per share for each share of stock of \$50.00 par value then held by them. This action, it seems, should result in a broader distribution and, therefore, a more general interest in the stock of the Company.

*Organization.*

A report of the year's accomplishments would not be complete without particular mention being made of that



which brings it about—a splendid organization, working intelligently and co-operatively, and constituting the Company's chief asset.

Respectively submitted,  
ARTHUR W. MILBURN,  
President.

ACQUISITIONS

Referred to Under Caption "Expansion" on Page 7 (Pamphlet Report)

1927 Acquisitions, operation of which began as of January 1, 1928, were as follows:

J. M. HORTON ICE CREAM COMPANY, INC.	NEW YORK, N. Y.
REID ICE CREAM CORPORATION	NEW YORK, N. Y.
OTTAWA DAIRY LIMITED	OTTAWA, CANADA
CORNWALL DAIRY PRODUCTS, LTD.	CORNWALL, CANADA
MERRELL-SOULE COMPANY, INC.	NEW YORK, N. Y.
CANADIAN MILK PRODUCTS, LTD.	TORONTO, ONT., CANADA
MERRELL-SOULE CO., LIMITED	LONDON, ENGLAND
DAIRY MADE ICE CREAM CO., INC.	PATERSON, N. J.

Companies contracted for at various dates during 1928, and for which the stock issued in payment therefor was outstanding on December 31, 1928, are as follows:

GRIDLEY DAIRY COMPANY	MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN
WIELAND DAIRY COMPANY, INC.	CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
WIELAND ICE CREAM COMPANY, INC.	CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
LAKEHIRE CHEESE COMPANY	PLYMOUTH, WISCONSIN
PEOPLES FUEL & SUPPLY COMPANY, INC.	CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
KENNEDY DAIRY COMPANY	MADISON, WISCONSIN
AURORA ICE CREAM COMPANY, INC.	AURORA, ILLINOIS
THOMPSON'S MALTED MILK COMPANY, INC.	WAUKESHA, WISCONSIN
THOMPSON'S MALTED MILK CO. OF CANADA, LTD.	TRENTON, ONT., CANADA

In addition to the above named companies acquired during 1928, all of which are being operated under their established names and by their proven efficient managements, the following acquisitions were merged with existing Borden operations:

J. M. BARRON & SONS	CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
A. J. OLSON COMPANY	CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
J. D. BROXHAM DAIRY CO.	CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
CHRISTIANSEN BROS. DAIRY CO.	CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
FREPORT MILK PRODUCTS COMPANY	CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
GREENVIEW FARMS DAIRY COMPANY	CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
CLINTONVILLE MILK COMPANY	CLINTONVILLE, WIS.
CLOVER LEAF MILK COMPANY	CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
KOENIG DAIRY COMPANY	CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

The following companies were contracted for during the latter part of 1928 and in 1929 up to the date of the writing of this report; the actual ownership and operation of which, and the payments therefor (principally in stock) are effective at various dates in 1929:

F. X. Baumert & Co., Inc., including its subsidiaries:— W. A. Lawrence & Son, Inc., and Baumert Co., Ltd.	The first two operating in the United States and Baumert Co., Ltd. operating in Canada.	Manufacturers, Wholesale Dealers and Importers of cheeses, the principal brands being Eagle Brand Cream Cheese and Military Brand Camembert Cheese.
Risdon Creamery Gabel Creamery Co. Sandusky Milk Products Co. Consumers Ice & Creamery Co. Schneider Holmes Co. Belle Isle Creamery Co. International Milk Products Co.	Operating in the city and environs of Detroit, Mich.	Manufacturers and—Distributors of Fluid Milk, Cream, Ice and Ice Cream. (This will give us a substantial business upon our entry into the fourth largest city in the U. S.)
The Furnas Ice Cream Companies	Operating in the cities of Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Fort Wayne and South Bend, Indiana, and Akron and Columbus, Ohio. Fort Wayne, Ind. St. Louis, Mo.	Manufacturers and Distributors of Ice Cream.
Muldoon Dairy Co. The City Dairies Co. Chateau Cheese Co., Ltd. Moynour Co operative Creamery, Ltd. Laurentian Dairy, Ltd.	With headquarters in Ottawa, Canada.	Manufacturers and—Distributors of Fluid Milk, Butter and Cheese.
Moores & Ross, Inc., including its subsidiaries:— Noaker Ice Cream Co. Hamilton Milk Co. Central Ohio Dairy Co. of Columbus.	Operating in Columbus and throughout central Ohio.	Manufacturers and—Distributors of Fluid Milk, Cream and Ice Cream.
South Chicago Ice Cream Co. Jersey Ice Cream Co. Marshfield Milk Company	Chicago, Illinois. Chicago, Illinois. Marshfield, Wis.	To further improve our Ice Cream position in the Chicago territory. Acquired largely as a matter of procuring an additional milk supply.
Racine Pure Milk Co.	Racine, Wisconsin.	Manufacturers and—Distributors of Fluid Milk, Cream and Ice Cream.
Schmitt Bros.	Blue River, Wis.	Manufacturers of Cheeses.

HASKINS & SELLS  
Certified Public Accountants

Offices in the Principal Cities of the United States of America and in London, Paris, Berlin, Shanghai, Montreal, Havana, Mexico City

37 West 39th Street  
New York

THE BORDEN COMPANY AND ALL SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

CERTIFICATE OF AUDIT

We have made a general audit of the accounts of The Borden Company and those of its subsidiary companies for the year ended December 31, 1928, or for the periods from

the dates of acquisition to December 31, 1928, of companies whose businesses were completely acquired during the year.

We have verified the accounts representing cash and securities either by examination of such assets or by obtaining certifications of depositaries.

The charges to property accounts have been controlled by a conservative policy. In our opinion, adequate reserves have been provided for depreciation of property and for possible losses, and full provision has been made for all known liabilities.

The inventories of finished goods and raw materials and supplies represent book balances as shown by the inventory records, which are adjusted from time to time to agree with physical inventories, and which were examined and appear to be correct, all inventory valuations being based upon cost or market, whichever was lower.

We hereby certify that in our opinion the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheet and Statement of Consolidated Income and Profit and Loss correctly set forth, respectively, the financial condition of the companies at December 31, 1928, and the results of their operations for the year (or lesser periods) ended that date.

HASKINS & SELLS.

New York, February 20, 1929.

THE BORDEN COMPANY AND ALL SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

Consolidated Balance Sheet, December 31, 1928

ASSETS

Property, Plant and Equipment: Including Madison Avenue and Hudson Street Office Building Properties (Values are based on cost or on field surveys by Company's engineers, supplemented where necessary by independent appraisals, with subsequent additions at cost)		\$93,707,858.78
Less: Mortgages—Madison Ave. Office Building Properties	\$1,400,000.00	
Reserves for Depreciation	26,145,786.29	27,545,786.29
Net Property, Plant and Equipment		\$66,162,072.49
Current Assets:		
Cash	\$13,546,195.71 (a)	
Receivables—Less Reserve for Doubtful Accounts	8,905,738.33	
Marketable Securities (at Market or Less)	10,243,641.93	
Finished Goods (at the Lower of Cost or Market)	7,634,307.60	
Raw Materials and Supplies (at the Lower of Cost or Market)	3,998,791.22	\$44,328,674.79
Prepaid Items and Miscellaneous Assets		392,840.92
Trade Marks, Patents and Good Will		7,000,000.00
Total		\$117,883,588.20

(a) This Cash balance does not include funds deposited in escrow for the retirement of bonds, notes and preferred stocks of acquired companies which have been called for redemption.

LIABILITIES

Current Liabilities:		
Accounts Payable	\$9,092,872.74	
Accrued Accounts: Income Taxes (Estimated)	1,499,024.39	
Other Items	2,609,746.93	\$13,201,644.06
Deferred Credits		112,371.10
Total		\$13,314,015.16
Capital Stock—The Borden Company: 1,251,775 Shares Common (\$50.00 each)		\$62,588,750.00
Reserves: Insurance, Contingencies, etc.	11,667,213.91	
Surplus	30,313,609.13	
Total Capital Stock, Reserves and Surplus		\$104,569,573.04
Total		\$117,883,588.20

THE BORDEN COMPANY AND ALL SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

Statement of Consolidated Income and Profit and Loss for the Year Ended December 31, 1928

Gross Sales		\$180,849,994.95
Net Operating Profit: (After deducting all operating charges, which include provision for depreciation in the amount of \$4,635,395.92, insurance and property taxes)		\$12,025,994.07
Other Income—Interest (Net), Dividends, etc.		811,980.19
Gross Income		\$12,837,974.26
Other Deductions—Income Taxes (Estimated)		1,483,642.98
Net Income		\$11,354,331.28
Surplus Credits: Surplus, January 1, 1928		20,234,164.98
Premium realized from sale of Capital Stock		4,309,030.00
Gross Surplus		\$35,897,526.26
Surplus Charges: Dividends—Paid during the year	\$6,258,066.00	
Less Dividend declared in 1927 and paid in 1928	1,040,121.00	\$5,217,945.00
Interest on Subscriptions to Capital Stock		163,236.48
Loss on Property and Securities Sold (based on cost)		140,796.76
Appropriations to Reserves (Including as in former years provision for profit sharing, amounting for 1928 to \$645,596.74)		\$1,061,938.89
Less return to Surplus of Reserve no longer needed for purpose for which established	1,000,000.00	\$61,938.89
Surplus, December 31, 1928		\$30,313,609.13

## ENGINEERS PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY

## DATA EXTRACTED FROM 1928 ANNUAL REPORT

## INCLUDING:

VIRGINIA ELECTRIC AND POWER CO. AND SUBSIDIARIES  
 EASTERN TEXAS ELECTRIC CO. AND SUBSIDIARIES  
 SAVANNAH ELECTRIC AND POWER COMPANY  
 THE KEY WEST ELECTRIC COMPANY  
 PUGET SOUND POWER & LIGHT CO. AND SUBSIDIARIES†  
 EL PASO ELECTRIC CO. AND SUBSIDIARIES  
 BATON ROUGE ELECTRIC COMPANY  
 PONCE ELECTRIC COMPANY‡

## COMPARATIVE CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT

	1928	Per Cent of Earnings	1927	Per Cent of Earnings	Increase
<b>EARNINGS</b>					
Light and Power.....	\$20,892,350.34	63.6	\$17,811,261.86	60.4	\$3,081,088.48
Transportation.....	8,815,831.04	26.8	8,681,805.38	29.5	134,025.66
Gas.....	1,397,345.02	4.2	1,319,012.76	4.5	78,332.26
Other.....	1,759,132.03	5.4	1,641,515.23	5.6	117,616.80
Total.....	\$32,864,658.43	100.0	\$29,453,595.23	100.0	\$3,411,063.20
<b>Expenses</b>					
Operation.....	\$14,013,452.32	42.6	\$13,332,429.71	45.3	\$681,022.61
Maintenance.....	2,469,510.15	7.5	2,399,640.35	8.1	69,869.80
Depreciation of Equipment.....	14,500.39	.1			14,500.39
Taxes.....	2,505,995.44	7.6	2,375,189.27	8.1	130,806.17
Total Operating Expenses and Taxes.....	\$19,003,458.30	57.8	\$18,107,259.33	61.5	\$896,198.97
<b>NET OPERATING REVENUE</b> .....	\$13,861,200.13	42.2	\$11,346,335.90	38.5	\$2,514,864.23
Income from Other Sources.....	175,683.05	.5	32,536.19	.1	143,146.86
Balance.....	\$14,036,883.18	42.7	\$11,378,872.09	38.6	\$2,658,011.09
Interest and Amortization.....	4,119,515.81	12.5	3,457,049.47	11.7	662,466.34
Balance.....	\$9,917,367.37	30.2	\$7,921,822.62	26.9	\$1,995,544.75
Dividends on Preferred Stock of Subsidiary Companies (Accrued).....	2,153,631.94	6.6	1,609,547.93	5.5	544,084.01
Balance.....	\$7,763,735.43	23.6	\$6,312,274.69	21.4	\$1,451,460.74
Amount Applicable to Common Stock of Subsidiaries in Hands of Public.....	68,694.20	.2	52,750.88	.2	15,943.32
Balance Applicable to Reserves and to Engineers Public Service Company.....	\$7,695,041.23	23.4	\$6,259,523.81	21.2	\$1,435,517.42

†Puget Sound Power & Light Company acquired December 1, 1928; the results of operation of this Company are included in the 1928 statement for 1 month only.

‡Ponce Electric Company acquired in March, 1927; the results of operations of this Company are included in the 1927 statement for 9 months only.

## COMPARATIVE CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

ASSETS	December 31, 1928	December 31, 1927	Increase
Property, Plant, etc.....	\$254,783,050.27	\$144,885,921.92	\$109,897,128.35
Excess of Book Value of securities of Subsidiary Companies as of date of acquisition over par or stated value thereof.....	9,277,931.16	6,134,275.02	3,143,656.14
Investments.....	15,888,440.84	60,524.38	15,827,916.46
Cash.....	10,362,413.29	2,782,254.46	7,580,158.83
Notes Receivable.....	249,472.33	160,128.67	89,343.66
Accounts Receivable.....	6,578,606.33	3,027,666.86	2,550,939.47
Materials and Supplies.....	3,043,681.06	2,190,366.03	853,315.00
Prepayments.....	1,062,013.79	700,837.12	361,176.67
Subscribers to Stock.....	5,528.05	114,562.70	*109,034.65
Sinking Funds.....	**11,042,416.83	4,937,805.62	6,104,611.21
Special Deposits.....	**903,304.38	526,526.85	376,777.53
Unamortized Debt Discount and Expense.....	4,797,030.47	3,243,907.97	1,553,122.50
Unadjusted Debits.....	930,866.21	516,329.09	414,537.12
	\$318,924,755.01	\$169,281,106.69	\$149,643,648.32
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
Preferred Stock†.....	\$43,208,803.50	\$28,278,187.00	\$14,930,616.50
Preferred Stock Scrip.....	12,188.75		12,188.75
Common Stock‡.....	34,712,098.50	14,836,242.50	19,875,856.00
Common Stock Scrip.....	9,990.25		9,990.25
Preferred Stock, 675,849 shares; 1927—250,589 shares (Subsidiaries).....	64,375,752.08	25,053,338.00	39,322,414.08
Premium on Stock (Subsidiaries).....	134,918.71	134,532.91	385.80
Stock Subscribed For (Subsidiaries).....	12,113.50	330,837.50	*318,724.00
Bonds (Subsidiaries).....	120,349,500.00	66,009,500.00	54,340,000.00
Coupon Notes (Subsidiaries).....	6,059,500.00	5,936,400.00	123,100.00
Notes Payable.....	9,395,369.89	3,248,671.91	6,146,697.98
Accounts Payable.....	1,458,357.73	806,266.59	652,091.14
Accounts Not Yet Due.....	3,858,145.90	2,262,031.18	1,596,114.72
Dividends Declared.....	600,253.50	48,662.00	551,591.50
Retirement Reserve.....	20,353,900.75	12,930,283.99	7,423,616.76
Operating Reserves.....	394,486.99	258,315.35	136,171.64
Unadjusted Credits.....	696,532.06	646,499.80	50,032.26
Minority Interests in Capital and Surplus of Subsidiaries (Earned Surplus \$216,414.38; 1927—\$134,495.95).....	1,470,858.16	583,708.04	887,150.12
Earned Surplus.....	\$11,821,984.74	7,917,629.97	3,904,354.77
	\$318,924,755.01	\$169,281,106.69	\$149,643,648.32

\* Decrease.

\*\* Includes \$10,778,500 bonds of Subsidiaries held in Sinking Funds, uncanceled and \$98,000 bonds of Subsidiaries held in escrow.

† Represented by 254,820 shares \$5 Dividend Convertible Preferred and 197,993 shares \$5.50 Cumulative Dividend Preferred of no par value (1927—310,468 shares \$7 Dividend Preferred Stock).

‡ Represented by 1,270,621 shares of no par value; average number of Common shares outstanding in 1928 was 930,828 (1927—797,240 Common shares; average 780,965).

§ Surplus of Subsidiary Companies at date of acquisition by Engineers Public Service Company, was \$9,277,931.16 (1927—\$6,134,275.02).

## CONSOLIDATED CAPITALIZATION

	Net Amount Outstanding	Per Cent of Total
Bonds and Coupon Notes of Subsidiaries at face value.....	\$115,532,500	38.6
Notes Payable.....	9,395,370	3.1
Preferred Stocks of subsidiaries at par or book value.....	64,375,752	21.5
Common Stocks of subsidiaries in public hands at book value.....	1,470,858	.5
Engineers Public Service Company Preferred at liquidation value.....	45,281,300	15.1
Engineers Public Service Company Common at market December 31, 1928.....	63,531,050	21.2
	\$299,586,830	100.0

**ENGINEERS PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY**  
(Holding Company)

COMPARATIVE INCOME STATEMENT

	1928.	1927.	Increase.
Earnings:			
Dividend Revenue	\$3,202,647.91	\$2,674,827.92	\$527,819.99
Interest Revenue	364,282.96	200,616.96	163,666.00
Miscellaneous Revenue	-----	329.50	*329.50
<b>Total Earnings</b>	<b>\$3,566,930.87</b>	<b>\$2,875,774.38</b>	<b>\$691,156.49</b>
Expenses:			
Operating Expenses	\$158,848.45	\$147,107.21	\$11,741.24
Taxes	7,597.92	9,846.46	*2,248.54
<b>Total Oper. Exp. and Taxes</b>	<b>\$166,446.37</b>	<b>\$156,953.67</b>	<b>\$9,492.70</b>
<b>Net Earnings</b>	<b>\$3,400,484.50</b>	<b>\$2,718,820.71</b>	<b>\$681,663.79</b>
Interest	125,100.00	-----	125,100.00
<b>Net Income</b>	<b>\$3,275,384.50</b>	<b>\$2,718,820.71</b>	<b>\$556,563.79</b>

\* Decrease.

a Represented by 254,820 shares \$5 Dividend Convertible Preferred and 197,993 shares \$5.50 Cumulative Dividend Preferred of no par value.  
x Represented by 1,270,621 shares of no par value; average number of Common shares outstanding in 1928 was 930,828.

**ENGINEERS PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY.**  
(Holding Company)

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET DECEMBER 31, 1928

<b>Assets:</b>	
Investments in Subsidiary Companies	\$77,308,857.87
Cash	337,124.10
Notes Receivable	7,900,000.00
Dividends Receivable	468,951.00
Interest and Accounts Receivable	60,272.91
Unadjusted Debits	1.00
	<b>\$86,075,206.88</b>
<b>Liabilities:</b>	
Preferred Stock	\$43,208,803.50
Preferred Stock Scrip	12,188.75
Common Stock	\$34,712,098.50
Common Stock Scrip	9,990.25
Notes Payable	6,200,000.00
Accounts Payable	15,202.24
Accounts Not Yet Due—	
Tax Liability	7,597.92
Interest Accrued	25,733.34
Unadjusted Credits	6,615.00
Earned Surplus	1,876,977.38
	<b>\$86,075,206.88</b>

**DIRECTORS**

CHARLES A. STONE, Chairman

Chairman of the Board, Stone & Webster, Inc., New York.

<b>FRANK L. BABBOTT</b> President, Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, Brooklyn, N. Y.	<b>JOSEPH P. GRACE</b> President, W. R. Grace & Company, New York.	<b>ARTHUR W. PAGE</b> Vice-President, American Telephone & Telegraph Co., New York.
<b>MURRAY W. DODGE</b> Vice-President, Chase Securities Corporation, New York.	<b>ARTHUR T. HADLEY</b> President Emeritus, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.	<b>THOMAS N. PERKINS</b> of Ropes, Gray, Boyden & Perkins, Boston.
<b>HOMER L. FERGUSON</b> President, Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, Newport News, Va.	<b>EPPA HUNTON, JR.</b> President, Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad Company, Richmond, Va.	<b>BAYARD F. POPE</b> President, Stone & Webster and Blodgett, Inc., New York.
<b>ANDREW FLETCHER</b> W. & A. Fletcher Company, Hoboken, N. J.	<b>CHARLES W. KELLOGG</b> President, Engineers Public Service Company, New York.	<b>HENRY S. PRITCHETT</b> President, The Carnegie Foundation, New York.
<b>W. CAMERON FORBES</b> of J. M. Forbes & Co., Boston.	<b>GEORGE N. LINDSAY</b> Vice-President, Blair & Co., Inc., New York.	<b>SAMUEL B. TUELL</b> Vice-President, Engineers Public Service Company, New York.
<b>PHILIP A. S. FRANKLIN</b> President, International Mercantile Marine Company, New York.	<b>RAY MORRIS</b> of Brown Brothers & Co., New York.	<b>EDWIN S. WEBSTER</b> President, Stone & Webster, Inc., Boston.
	<b>GEORGE O. MUELFELD</b> Vice-President, Stone & Webster, Inc., New York.	<b>BEEKMAN WINTHROP</b> of Robert Winthrop & Co., New York.

FULL REPORT MAY BE HAD ON REQUEST TO  
**ENGINEERS PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY., INC.,**  
120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

**CURRENT NOTICES.**

—The L. L. Harr Corp. of New York, which was established in 1903, has opened offices at 26 Broadway, and will engage in the business of originating, syndicating, and wholesaling high-grade industrial securities. L. L. Harr, the President has been actively associated as financial and industrial adviser to many large corporations, among which are, Beech-nut Packing Co., Graton & Knight Co., Jordan Motor Car Co., White Sewing Machine Co., also the Angus Co. and other publishing companies. More recently Mr. Harr has been associated as buying partner of one of the large New York investment houses. Courtland Palmer of the law firm of Palmer and Furman, formerly Assistant General Counsel of the Standard Oil Co. of New York, will be associated with Mr. Harr.

—George M. Forman & Company, Inc. are distributing the latest edition of "Forman's Business Barometer." This publication, issued monthly, shows business conditions graphically by means of charts. Based on figures for the year 1913, which is generally considered a normal business year from which to get the business trend, these charts show at a glance general business conditions. Direct of production, prices and so on, are indicated by charts of bond and stock prices, money rates, ratio of brokers' loans, commodity prices, pig iron production, grain prices, department store trade and others.

—The J. Henry Schroder Banking Corporation has opened its new quarters at 46 William St., New York City, in the Bank of New York & Trust Co. building. The corporation has leased three entire floors, which provides floor space considerably larger than that heretofore leased at 27 Pine St. An arrangement has been made by which the corporation will have its own private address and entrance to its executive quarters at 46 William St. The general banking departments can be reached through the main entrance of the building at 48 Wall St.

—John G. Lonsdale, President of the National Bank of Commerce in St. Louis, has been appointed Chairman of the advertising committee of the Industrial Club of St. Louis for 1929, it was announced recently by Harold M. Bixby, President of the Industrial Bureau of the club. It is the duty of this committee to plan the advertising which is published in magazines and newspapers to attract new industries and new citizens to St. Louis.

—The co-partnership of W. C. Giddings & Co., has been dissolved and Charles R. Hammerslough has formed the firm of Charles R. Hammerslough & Co. to specialize in bank and insurance stocks and will continue business at 50 Broadway, New York. W. C. Giddings will continue to do business under the name of W. C. Giddings & Company with new offices at 67 Wall St., New York, specializing in bank and insurance stocks.

—Engel & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange announce that Leon Osterwell, formerly of the firm of Osterwell & Co., which has just been dissolved, has been admitted as a general partner, and that David Fox has been admitted as a special partner in the firm. Mr. Osterwell will become resident partner in the firm's new office which was opened Mar. 1 at 1531 Broadway.

—The Germanic Group Companies, including International Germanic Trust Co., International Germanic Co., Ltd., Germanic Fire Insurance Co. of New York, Germanic Safe Deposit Co., Germanic Realty Corp., and Central Bank for German Industry (Berlin), are fully described in a brochure just issued from the executive offices at 26 Broadway, N. Y.

—DeWitt N. Conklin, formerly with Sales Department of Moody's Investors Service, is now associated with Calvin Bullock, Denver and New York.

—Sanders, Phalen & Co., Inc., Chicago, announce the opening of offices in Suite 501, 137 South La Salle St., to deal in Investment Securities. Telephone Franklin 8440. P. L. Phelan, was formerly manager of the trading department of E. L. Lobdell & Co., Chicago, and Mr. D. T. Sanders was formerly with Jackson & Curtis, New York.

—Jackson Bros., Boesel & Co., members New York Stock Exchange, announce that the following have become associated with them in the stock department of their New York office: Francis R. Nichols, Edward T. Doyle, Harry D. Brown, Daniel E. Huger, William H. Fleischmann, John W. Hutton, and William Fletcher Farrell.

—Adolph O. Infanger, associated with the Bank of New York & Trust Co. for the past seven years, has established himself as investment counsel at 100 Broadway. Mr. Infanger has been acting as investment counsel to a group of individuals for several years and hereafter will devote his full time to this field.

—James Talcott, Inc., has been appointed factor for the Groveville Textile Mills, Inc., of Groveville, N. J., manufacturers of damasks and tapestries with selling agency at 211 Fourth Avenue, New York and for the Crane Weaving Co., Inc. of Paterson, N. J. manufacturers of Tie Silks, Scarfs and Novelties.

—The Seaboard National Bank of the City of New York has been appointed trustee under indenture dated as of Jan. 1 1929 securing an issue of 7% mtge. gold bonds, due Jan. 1 1944, of 26 West 48th Street Corp. and also as transfer agent of the common stock of the United Founders Corp.

—Eben Richards, Jr., formerly with White, Weld & Co.; Robert Cleveland Dunn, formerly with H. T. Carey & Co., and John Durant, a member of the New York Curb Market, have formed the brokerage firm of Richards, Dunn & Company with offices at 26 Broadway, New York.

—Howe, Snow & Co., Inc., New York City, have prepared "Everyman's Income Tax, With Bookkeeping Records For The Individual," based on the 1928 law and containing an annual amount of valuable information and memorandum sheets for the keeping of income tax records.

—T. L. Watson & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange announce that Wesley Smith has been admitted to general partnership in the firm. Mr. Smith will act as resident partner in the Bridgeport, Conn. office located at the corner of Main and John Streets.

—Marks & Graham, members of the New York Stock Exchange, have announced that Frederick D. Gearhart, Jr., formerly with Hambleton & Company, has joined their bank and insurance stock department under the management of B. S. Lichtenstein.

—Bryant Griffin, advertising manager of National Newark & Essex Banking Co., Newark, N. J., announces that after Mar. 1 he will be associated with the United Advertising Agency of Newark and New York, as an account executive.

—Allan W. Ames, J. Shirley Austin and Philip A. S. Franklin, Jr. have been admitted as general partners in the firm of C. D. Halsey & Co., members New York and Pittsburgh Stock Exchanges and New York Curb Market.

—W. W. Snyder & Co. have removed their offices to the Bank of New York & Trust Company Building, 48 Wall Street. John H. Grouls, Jr., formerly with Eastman, Dillon & Co., has become a member of the firm.

—A. M. Mitchell and Coleman Stewart announce the formation of A. M. Mitchell & Co. to transact a general business in investment securities, with offices in the Capital Building, Hartford, Conn.

## The Commercial Markets and the Crops

COTTON—SUGAR—COFFEE—GRAIN—PROVISIONS  
PETROLEUM—RUBBER—HIDES—METALS—DRY GOODS—WOOL—ETC.

### COMMERCIAL EPITOME

The introductory remarks formerly appearing here will now be found in an earlier part of this paper, immediately following the editorial matter, in a department headed "INDICATIONS OF BUSINESS ACTIVITY."

Friday Night, March 1 1929.

COFFEE on the spot was quiet with Santos 4s, 24 1-2 to 25c.; Rio 7s 18¼ to 18½c.; Victoria 7-8s 18¼c. and Robustas 20 to 20¼c. Arrivals of mild coffee at United States ports in February have amounted to 291,165 bags against 279,914 bags in January and 324,971 bags in February last year. The February deliveries amounted to 285,710 bags against 262,702 bags in January and 278,141 bags in February, 1928. The stocks at all ports on Feb. 24th were 375,960 bags against 399,662 bags last week and 288,105 bags a year ago. Early on the 26th inst. the cost and freight offers from Brazil were in the main unchanged with a few being slightly lower. On the 27th inst. early cost and freight offers were irregular, some being unchanged and others 10 to 30 points lower. Some of the high class shippers, it is reported, are making no offers. For prompt shipment, Santos Bourbon 2/3s were here at 25.15c. to 25¼c.; 3s at 24.95c.; 3/4s at 24¼c. to 24.45c.; 3/5s at 23.05c. to 24¼c.; 4/5s at 22.80c. to 24.05c.; 5s at 22.45c. to 24.30c. 5/6s at 22.20c.; 6s at 21.90c. to 22.35c.; 6/7s at 21.30c. to 22.05c.; 7s at 21.15c.; 7/8s at 19.70c.; part Bourbon 3/4s at 24¼c.; 3/5s at 23¼c. to 24.50c.; 6s at 22c.; Peaberry 4s at 23¼c.; 4/5s at 23.05c.; 6s at 22.20c.; Rio 3/4s at 18.70c.; 7s at 17.10c. to 17.40c.; 7/8s at 16.90c. to 17.20c.; Victoria 7s at 16¾c. On Feb. 28th early cost and freight offers from Brazil were in some cases lower. For prompt shipment Santos Bourbon 2/3s were quoted at 25.15c.; 3s at 24.80c.; 3/4s at 23.95c. to 24¼c.; 3/5s at 23.05c. to 24¼c.; 4/5s at 22.80c. to 23.55c.; 5s at 22.45c. to 24.30c.; 5/6s at 22.20 to 23½c.; 6s at 21.90c. to 22.35c.; 6/7s at 21.30c. to 21.80c.; 7 at 20.90c.; 7/8s at 17.30c. to 19.55c.; part Bourbon 3/4s at 24¼c.; 3/5s at 23.70c. to 24c.; peaberry 4s at 23.60c.; 4/5s at 23.05c.; 6s at 22.20c.; Rio 3/4s at 18.65c.; 5/6s at 18c.; 7/8s at 16.90c. to 17.15c.; 7s at 17.10c.; Victoria 7/8s at 16¾c.

Fair to good Cucutas 23½ to 24c. Colombian, Ocana 23 to 23½c. Bucaramanga natural 23½ to 24¼c.; washed 25 to 25¼c.; Honda, Tolima and Giradot 25½ to 25¾c.; Medellin 26½ to 26¾c.; Manizales 25½ to 26c. Mexican washed 25½ to 27c. Surinam 22 to 23c. Ankola 34 to 38c.; Mandhelling 36½ to 29c. Genuine Java 34 to 35c. Robusta washed 20 to 20¼c.; Mocha 27½ to 28c.; Harrar 26½ to 27c. Guatemala, prime 26 to 27c.; Bourbon 24¼ to 24½c. Trie-a-la-main 23 to 23½c. Rio receipts on the 27th inst. were 11,000 bags against 11,000 on the previous day and 7,000 last year; clearances to Europe 1,000 against 7,000 on the previous day and 1,000 last year; clearances elsewhere 1,000 against 1,000 on the previous day and none last year; stock 283,000 bags against 274,000 on the previous day and 317,000 last year. Santos receipts on February 27th were 41,000 bags against 40,000 bags on the previous day and 29,000 last year; stock 979,000 bags against 981,000 on the previous day and 917,000 last year. Sao Paulo receipts on Feb. 27th were 32,000 bags against 26,000 on the previous day and 30,000 last year. Jundiahy receipts on Feb. 27th were 26,000 bags against 21,000 on the previous day and 22,000 on the same day last year. Receipts during February at Rio 177,000 bags; at Santos 766,000; total 943,000 bags; since July 1st at Rio 1,967,000 bags; at Santos 5,760,000 total 7,727,000 against 2,741,000 bags in the same time last year at Rio and 6,370,000 at Santos; total 9,611,000; same time two years ago at Rio 2,734,000, at Santos 6,326,000; total 9,060,000 bags.

Spot trade later was small with prices 24½ to 25c. for Santos 4s, 18¼ to 18½c. for Rio 7s and 18 to 18¼c. for Victoria 7-8s with Robustas 20 to 20¼c. Some of the firm offers from Santos were a little lower today. Prices on prompt shipment cost and freight tenders this morning were unchanged. They included Santos Bourbon 2/3s at 23.15c.; 3s at 24.80c.; 3/4s at 24¼ to 24.30c.; 3/5s at 23.05 to 24¼c.; 4/5s at 22.80 to 24.35c.; 5s at 22.45 to 24.30c.; 5/6s at 22.20 to 23.05c.; 6s at 21.90 to 22¼c.; 6/7s at 21.30 to 21.85c.; 7s at 21c.; 7/8s at 16.90 to 19.55c.; part Bourbon 3/4s at 24¼c.; 3/5s at 23.70 to 24c.; Peaberry 4s at 23.60 to 23.70c.; 4/5s at 23.05c.; 6s at 22.20c.; Rio 3/4s at 18.65c.; 5/6s at 18c.; 7/8s at 16.90 to 17.15c.

Futures on the 25th ended 5 points lower to 11 points higher on Santos with sales of 45,250 bags and 15 points lower to 10 higher on Rio with sales of 32,250 bags. Europe was the largest buyer. The steadiness of Brazilian and European markets over the holidays plainly had its effect here. And only 3 Santos March notices were issued. An official cable from Santos to the Exchange said that the railway will probably not be in normal condition for 10 days. The Institute de Cafe do Sao Paulo has ordered the

railway to deliver 40,000 bags daily ex warehouses near Santos, which warehouses have stocks estimated at 800,000 bags. A private Santos cable said that the only warehouses in the interior that were delivering are the Northwest and the Sorocabano. These warehouses the cable added are in the poorer districts. Consequently the stock of good coffee in Santos is very light it was added. Another Santos cable read: "Traveler just returned from interior believes next crop unhurt by rains. Estimates Santos minimum of 15,000; Rio large. Also claims outlook very good." On the 26th inst. futures fell 23 to 31 points on Rio with sales of 53,000 bags and 21 to 28 on Santos with sales of 26,000 bags with Europe, Brazil and New York longs selling. Recent big rains in Brazil it is now said did little or no harm. That news told. Also an official cable to the Exchange stated that the Rip receipts for the first 15 days of March will be 8,889 bags daily. This is an increase of 3,205 bags per day. It was also stated in Santos advices that the 1928-29 crop promises to be 15,000,000 bags minimum for Santos. The Rio crop while not estimated in figures, was declared to be equally promising. Lower closing cables from Rio seemed to increase the weakness of New York prices especially on December Rio. Santos cabled on the 27th: "Sao Paulo Railway normalized" which means that regular traffic over the road has been resumed and the interference with daily receipts from the interior ended. Some are struck by the discrepancy in price between Brazilian and mild grades, the latter selling almost at the same parity or even below Brazilian prices. They think that is a bar to a further advance of Santos prices. Arrivals of all kinds of coffee in Havre during February amounted to 134,000 baks of which 85,000 were Brazilian. Deliveries of all kinds during February were 156,000 of which 98,000 were Brazilian. Stocks in Havre on March 1st totaled 297,000 bags of which 137,000 were Brazilian; discharging 45,000 bags of which 40,000 were Brazilian.

Futures on Feb. 28th closed 2 to 20 points higher with Brazil buying and European prices firmer. Cost and freights in some cases were slightly lower. Today futures closed 10 to 20 points off on Santos with sales of 21,000 bags. Rio was 10 to 16 points lower. Final prices show a decline for the week of 27 to 40 points on Rio and 27 to 33 on Santos.

Rio coffee prices closed as follows:

Spot (unofficial) ... 18¼	May ... 16.20	September ... 14.84
March ... 16.78	July ... 15.40	December ... 14.47

Santos coffee prices closed as follows:

Spot (unofficial) ... 23.32	May ... 22.53	September 20.85@
March ... 23.32	July ... 21.69	December 20.30@20.31

COCOA sales today were 404 lots March closed at 10.95c.; May at 11.27c. and July at 11.54c.

SUGAR—Prompt Cuban raws were firmer with a moderate demand and quotations 1-15/16 to 1-31/32c. Refined was 4.90c. with a good business for immediate delivery but not much for later delivery. On the 26th inst. 125,000 bags of Cuba sold at 1-15/16 to 1-31/32c.; also 3,000 tons Philippine at 3.71c. and 4,000 tons Porto Rico at 3.74c. Some think the present low prices will have some influence on the planting of the new beet crop in Europe during the coming spring; also consumption will continue to be increased. Futures on the 25th inst. advanced 2 to 3 points with sales of 61,250 tons of which 22,600 were exchanges. Of March notices 100 were issued and were soon stopped. March shorts covered freely. Europe bought distant months; 100 notices appeared. Sales were made of actual sugar of 35,000 bags and upward including Porto Rico at 3.71 delivered equal to 1-15/16c. c.&f. due first half of March. Europe it was said bought several cargoes including Cubas for April shipment to the United Kingdom at 9s 4½d. London is watching New York sharply for a cue. Sustained firmness here would be the signal it is believed for London buying on a considerable scale.

On the 26th inst. prices advanced 2 to 3 points with sales of 55,150 tons. No further March notices appeared. Europe bought. Large Cuban interests are supposed to have bought May. The outside public bought distant months. The tone was better in both futures and spot raws with sales for the first half of March at 1-31/32c. Receipts at Cuban ports for the week were 232,886 tons against 229,964 last year; exports 123,458 tons against 78,937 last year; stock (consumption deducted) 818,978 tons against 671,487 last year; centrals grinding 163 against 169 last year. Of the exports 79,690 went to Atlantic ports; 28,697 to New Orleans, 2,154 to Galveston, 1,127 to Interior United States, 2,714 to Savannah, 2,858 to China and 6,218 to Europe. Late last week March offerings were easily absorbed by leading Cuban interests and also by the issuers of the notices who bought the March and sold the later deliveries on a gradually widening switches basis. Over 75% of the business for a time was switching

operations with 210 notices on the 21st. The world's production of sugar for the season of 1928-29 was estimated at 27,976,000 long tons against 26,616,000 actually produced in 1927-28. This season's world's consumption is put at \$27,022,000 long tons compared with 26,100,000 consumed last season. Prices are said to be below the cost of production.

On Feb. 28 tariff talk from Washington caused covering and other buying by Wall Street, the trade and scattered interests. At one time that day Cuba sold July heavily and also some December and January. This selling died down later in the day. September was in good demand. Washington wired that Representative Tilson, the House flood leader, had stated he had recommended to President-elect Hoover in a conference on the previous day that the extra session of Congress be called for April 10, and that it seemed likely the farm relief bill will be then ready and the tariff bill on April 20th. This was the sequel for considerable covering in May and July. Some 49,500 bags of Cuban sold at 1-61/64c. c.&f. part second half of March. Later 1-31/32c. was asked. Refined was still 4.90c. with some second hand granulated at 4.87 1/2c. though it was not plentiful Rio de Janeiro cabled that the Brazilian crop for 1929 is estimated at 800,000 tons. To-day a cargo of Cuban raw sugar for second half March shipment sold at 1-31/32c. c.&f. There were further sellers of sugars in that position at this price. Refiners still seem to be apathetic. Final prices on futures ended 1 point lower to 4 higher for the day. They are 3 to 5 points higher than last Thursday. There were 142 March notices issued in the morning and 10,150 tons were delivered on contract.

Spot (unofficial)	1 15-16 July	2.11	December	2.20@2.21	
March	1.90	September	2.16	January	2.20@2.21
May	2.02				

LARD—On the spot prices were firm. Prime western 12.45 to 12.55c. in tierces; refined continent 12 3/8c.; South America 13 3/8c.; Brazil in kegs 14 1/8c. On the 23rd inst. futures advanced 5 to 8 points despite some decline in grain Shorts covered. Hogs advanced and this fact naturally had more or less effect. The rise in meats also gave an upward impetus to prices for lard. On the whole however they followed the rise in hogs. Commission houses and shorts bought. Hogs were 10c higher with a few sale reported at 10.90c. for 200 lb. and bidding 10.75c. for heavy butchers. July ribs were 12 points higher at 13.97c. Bellies for May deliveries sold from 14 to 14.10c. or 20 points higher. July sold at 14.55c. to 14.70c., or 23 points higher. Hog receipts at Chicago for Monday were unofficially estimated at 58,000 and for the entire week 185,000. On the 25th inst. futures closed unchanged to 2 points lower. Hogs were 10c. lower with a top price of \$10.85. Total receipts were 65,000. Western hog receipts were 154,800 against 137,000 a week previously and 189,000 last year. Clearances of lard from New York were 9,928,125 lbs. against 6,866,000 last week. Liverpool lard closed 3d higher. Deliveries on March lard contracts were 500,000 lbs. To-day futures ended 5 to 7 points higher with hogs and corn up. Hogs were at new high prices for the season. Final prices show a net advance for the week of 5 points.

PORK quiet; Mess \$30.50; family \$34 to \$35; fat back \$30 to \$31. Ribs, Chicago cash \$12.50, basis of 50 to 60 lbs. average. Beef; Mess \$25; packet \$25 to \$26; family \$27 to \$28; extra India Mess \$44 to \$46; No. 1 canned corned beef \$3.10; No. 2, six pounds, South America \$16.75; pickled tongues \$75 to \$80. Cut meats firm; pickled hams 10 to 20 lbs. 19 1/4 to 20c.; bellies clear, f.o.b. New York, 6 to 12 lbs. 17 1/4 to 18 1/4c.; bellies clear, dry salted, boxed, 18 to 20 lbs. 15 3/8c.; 14 to 16 lbs. 15 3/8c. Butter, lower grades to high scoring 45 to 51c. Cheese, flats 23 1/2 to 29c.; daisies 24 to 27 1/2c. Eggs, medium to extras 43 1/2 to 47c.

OILS.—Linseed was steady at 10.2c. for carlots spot. There was a better inquiry. Better weather conditions stimulated the demand somewhat especially for forward delivery. There was little interest in spot oil. The price for single barrels was steady at 11c. Later it was intimated that 10.1c. would be accepted for spot carlots on a firm bid. Coconut, Manila, coast tanks 7 3/4c.; spot, N. Y. tanks 8 1/4c. Corn, crude, bbls. 10 1/2c.; f.o.b. mill, 9 1/4c. Olive, Den. \$1.30 to \$1.40. China wood, N. Y. drums carlots, spot 14 1/4c.; Pacific Coast tanks, futures 13 1/4c. Soya bean bbls., N. Y. 12c.; tanks, coast 9 1/2c. Edible, Corn, 100 bbl. lots 12c.; Olive, \$2.25 to 2.30. Lard, prime 15 3/4c.; extra strained winter, N. Y. 13 3/4c. Cod, Newfoundland 67c. Turpentine 57 1/4 to 62 1/4c. Rosin \$8.25 to \$12.50. Cottonseed Oil sales today including switches 4,400 bbls. P. Crude S.E. 9 1/4c. bid. Prices closed as follows:

Spot	10.80@	May	10.86@10.88	August	11.12@11.20
March	10.83@10.90	June	10.88@11.05	September	11.20@11.25
April	10.70@10.92	July	11.08@	October	11.00@11.10

PETROLEUM.—Prices for bulk gasoline were easier. Leading refiners were generally asking 9 1/2c. for U. S. Motor but it was intimated that business could be done at 9 1/4c. and in at least one direction at 9c. Up-state competition was keen. The unfavorable weather in that section has tended to check the demand. Jobbers have not been taking much and according to reports their tanks are virtually empty. Kerosene was also easier with 41-43 water white 8c. and 43-45 8 1/4c. in tank cars at refineries. Demand has fallen off somewhat. Very little new buying appeared.

There was a fair movement against old contracts. Bunker oil was steady with a fair spot demand. Grade C was \$1.05 a barrel f.a.s. New York Harbor. Deliveries on contract were large. Diesel oil was steady at \$2. refineries. Furnace oil was more active at 6 1/2c. at refinery. Consumption is well maintained. Gas oil demand was good and prices steady. Lubricating oils showed little change. Mineral spirits were in better demand.

Tables of prices usually appearing here will be found on an earlier page in our department of "Business Indications," in an article entitled "Petroleum and Its Products."

RUBBER.—New York on the 25th inst. ended 100 to 140 points higher after being 150 to 170 points higher with London up 7/d and Singapore 1d on a squeeze of the shorts. The sales here were 2,470 lots or 6,175 tons. In other words the world's markets were active, excited and decidedly higher in oversold markets. But the Continent and America were also buyers in London supposedly in part at least for long account. London opened at 13 3/8d for Spot, Feb. and March, 13 3/8d for April-June, 11 3/8d for July-Sept. and 14 1/8d for Oct.-Dec. New York prices on the 25th ended with March 26.40c.; May 26.90c.; July 27.60c.; Sept. 27.30c.; Oct. 27.20c.; Dec. 27.40c.; and Jan. 27.50c. Outside prices:—Smoked sheets ribbed spot, February and March 26 5/8 to 26 3/4c.; April-June 27 to 27 1/4c.; July-Sept. 27 1/4 to 27 1/2c.; Oct.-Dec. 27 1/2 to 27 3/4c. On the 26th inst. New York fell 10 to 30 points but later regained the loss and closed 20 to 30 points net higher with sales of 1,380 lots or 3,460 tons. The trade and Wall Street sold early. Covering and general buying told later. Outside prices also advanced 1/4 to 27c. for standard ribbed on the spot. New York closed on the 26th inst. with March 26.60 to 26.70c.; April 26.90c.; May 27.10c.; June 27.20c.; July 27.30c.; September 27.50c.; October 27.50 to 27.60c.; November 27.60c.; December 27.60c.; January 27.70c. Outside prices:—Ribbed smoked spot February and March 26 3/4 to 27c.; April-June 27 1/4 to 27 1/2c.; July-September 27 1/2 to 27 3/4c.; October-December 27 3/4 to 28c.

On the 27th inst. New York prices fell 50 to 60 points with London off 1/8d and demand here on the whole rather less urgent after recent large buying at the Exchange. Sales were 1,339 lots or 3,347 tons. New York closed on the 27th inst. with March 26.10 to 26.20c.; May 26.60c.; July 26.70c. Outside prices closed with ribbed sheets, spot, February and March 26 1/4 to 26 1/2c. Spot first latex crepe 26 3/4 to 27c.; clean thin brown crepe 24 to 24 1/4c.; specky 23 3/4 to 24c.; No. 2 amber 24 1/4 to 24 1/2c. Paras, upriver, fine spot 27 to 27 1/4c. coarse 17 1/2 to 17 3/4c. London spot and March on the 27th inst. closed at 18 1/8d. Singapore, March 13 3/8d. On Feb. 28th prices were very irregular falling 100 points on realizing and then rallying 150 points on covering and new buying. Manufacturers also bought. Standard dropped 25 1/2c. outside but later was 26 1/2c. for March ribs. London closed on Feb. 28th 1/8d to 1/4d net lower. Some say there is only 4 1/2 months' supply of crude rubber on hand. Sales on Feb. 28th here were 2,193 lots. March closed at 26.30 to 26.40c.; May at 26.60 to 26.70c.; July 26.80 to 26.90c. Outside prices: Ribbed spot, February and March 26 1/4 to 26 1/2c.; April-June 26 3/4 to 27c.; July-Sept. 27 to 27 1/2c.; Oct.-Dec. 27 1/2 to 27 3/4c. Spot, first latex crepe 26 3/4 to 27c.; clean thin brown crepe 24 to 24 1/4c.; specky 23 3/4 to 24c.; rolled 19 5/8 to 19 3/4c.; No. 2 amber 24 1/4 to 24 1/2c.; No. 3 24 to 24 1/4c.; No. 4, 23 3/4 to 24. Paras, upriver fine spot 27 to 27 1/4c.; coarse 17 1/2 to 17 3/4c.; Acre fine spot 27 3/4 to 28c.; Caucho Ball-Upper 17 to 17 1/4c. London on Feb. 28th, spot and March 12 7/8d; April-June 13 1/8d. Singapore March 12-7/16d. London closed today unchanged with spot-March 12 7/8d; April-June 13 3/8d; July-Sept. 13 1/4d; Oct. 13 3/8d. Singapore closed quiet today at 1/8d to 1/4d net higher. No 3 Amber Crepe spot was quoted at 11 1/8d, or 1/8d net higher. To-day prices closed 40 to 70 points lower with sales of 10,211 lots. March closed at 25.60 to 25.70c.; May at 26.10 and July at 26.30c. Final prices show an advance since Thursday of last week of 50 to 60 points, however.

HIDES.—Common hides were in rather better demand late last week. A small quantity of Central American hides were sold it seems at 22c.; also it appears dry salted Santo Domingos at 15c. and Colombians at 24c. River Plate hides were rather quiet. Some 2,000 Biltzman extremes sold at 17 9/16c. Heavy frigorifico steers were reported firmer. City packer hides were rather firmer. Packer hides, native steers 14 1/2c.; butt brands 14c.; Colorados 13 1/2c. Frigorifico later were rather steadier and sales were reported of 30,000 steers at 18 11/16c. to 18 13/16c. Unsold stocks are reported small and demand better. Country hides were steady with more inquiry. Common dry hides were in rather better demand. City packer were steady. Last sales were at 14 1/2c. for native steers, 14c. for butt brands and 13 1/2c. for Colorado. Common dry, Cucutas, Orinocos and Central America 24c.; La Guayra 23c.; Savanillas 24c.; Santa Marta 25c. New York City calfskins 5-7s, 2c.; 7-9s, 2.25c.; 9-12s 2.75c.

OCEAN FREIGHTS.—On grain to the Mediterranean 19 1/2c. late March was paid. Time and tanker rates were very firm. Cargo lots later were dull.

CHARTERS included grain 35,000 qrs. St. John prompt, Mediterranean, basis 19 1/2c.; Gulf, March, heavy, to Antwerp-Rotterdam-Amsterdam at 16c.; Lumber, Gulf, March-April 10, Buenos Aires-Rosario 16.50 and \$16.75. Sugar Cuba, late March to U. K.-Continent 19s 6d; Time:—prompt delivery New York-West Indies, three months \$1.15; prompt, South America round trip \$1.12 1/2c.; delivery U. S., N. H.,

redelivery, U. S., N. H., three months \$1.20 prompt; round West Indies prompt New York \$2. trip across in London at 6s 4d.; Tankers:—Venezuela, dirty, March, to North of Hatteras 24c.; sublet at 24c for prompt March upcoast dirty cargo; Black Sea June dirty 8 trips U. K. Petrol coke: Gulf, March to Bordeaux, \$6.75. Oil cake: Gulf to four ports Denmark \$6.75. Coal:—Atlantic range, prompt to West Italy \$8.

**TOBACCO**—The United States Tobacco Journal said: "Buyers are still combing the Wisconsin market for choice binder crops to round out their packings. During the past 10 days a movement started on stemming crops, bringing the farmers from 10 to 12 cents, farmer fillers included. There is a large quantity of stemming in 1928 Wisconsin which accounts for the fact that buyers did not start to clean it up earlier. However, the movement is now on and the probability is that the market will be bare of both stemming and binder tobaccos within a short while. Advices from Porto Rico are to the effect that a fair size crop will be harvested. Cutting has already started though weather conditions for this operation have been none too favorable. The Pennsylvania and Ohio crops have been almost entirely bought up at prices much higher than were paid a year ago. Sumatra buyers are now on the high seas bound for Amsterdam. The new crop is not expected to be as abundant in wrapper leaf for the American market as was the 1927 crop. Nevertheless importers and manufacturers seem to be averse to bidding the market up in order to get the tobacco. At the present moment there is an opinion that old Sumatra in the local market is very good property and that it should go into circulation rapidly. The Hartford market continues active with buyers riding through the Valley to pick up good crops. Choice outdoor leaf is considered very scarce and buying activities, therefore, are very difficult. Shade is still in good demand while large shipments of this tobacco are going out regularly to the factories."

**COAL**—There was a fair demand and with the weather recently favorable for production and consumption eastern output has increased. In the three weeks ended February 16th anthracite output was 5,263,000 tons, a gain of 25% over a similar period in 1928. Independent steam sizes for buckwheat were \$2.50 to \$2.75; rice \$1.50 to \$1.75, and barley \$1.30 to \$1.50. The latter, especially can be improved from the buyers' angle. Shawmut and similar medium volatile grades of Pennsylvania bituminous sell at \$1.60 to \$1.75; low sulphur gas coal \$1.85 to \$2. and high volatile steam mine run, \$1.25 to \$1.40. Slack is quoted in some quarters at from 60c. to 90c. Slack is somewhat weaker. Northern and Southern producers appear to have their markets pretty well in hand and prices for run of mine and screened coal were firm with the movement of Pennsylvania soft coal northward and of Hampton Roads coal over the piers satisfactory. At Cleveland soft coal has been improving through gradually. Conditions were a little better in Ohio and Pennsylvania union fields. Domestic demand was stimulated by the severe cold weather and industrial buying continues strong, as stock piles are at their lowest point for two and a half years. Prices are firm. Later in the week soft coal was quiet and prices if anything were rather lower.

**COPPER** early in the week was advanced  $\frac{1}{4}$ c. generally to 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. delivered Connecticut Valley. Some business was done on the 25th inst. at 18c. but this price completely disappeared late in the day. Consumption is steadily increasing. Stocks are low. Copper and brass products were raised  $\frac{1}{4}$ c. Later copper was advanced to 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for domestic and 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. for foreign account. The price is now the highest since 1920. Some producers were asking 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. for domestic. The foreign trade is believed to be covered for April, but not for later months. Domestic buyers are said to have covered requirements fairly well up to the end of May. Producers have not yet begun to make copper for July shipment, and are therefore not willing to commit themselves for delivery of the metal that far ahead. On the other hand, however, the rapid rise in prices has caused much anxiety among fabricators. They are seeking to cover as far ahead as possible. April, May and June are the deliveries most wanted. Producers it is said may open their books for July delivery should the price become established at 19c. though the inquiry for that month is not yet very large. Late on the 27th it was rumored that a sale had been made at 19c., but this could not be confirmed. The American Brass Co. advanced its products  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$ c. It marked bare copper wire up  $\frac{1}{2}$ c. in addition to the rise of  $\frac{1}{4}$ c. on the previous day. London on the 27th inst. advanced £1 11s 3d to £81 5s; futures up £1 16s 3d to £82 3s 9d; sales 500 tons spot and 1,900 futures; spot electrolytic up £1 10s to £86 10s; futures rose £1 15s to £28 10s.

Later came a rise to 19 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. on both domestic and foreign business in an active market and 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. rumored paid. In London on Feb 28th spot standard advanced £1 7s 6d to £82 12s 6d; futures up £1 8s 9d to £83 12s 6d; sales 200 tons spot and 2,600 futures. Electrolytic up £2 to £88 10s for spot and £89 10s for futures. Still later 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. was said to have been reached, but most producers were quoting 19 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. The American Brass Co., announced an advance in its various prices of  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

**TIN** was in good demand recently. On the 27th inst. about 100 tons of specific brands sold in the outside market at about 49c. for Straits quality or an advance of  $\frac{1}{8}$ c. over the previous day. On the Exchange 170 tons sold. Prices

were unchanged to 10 points lower. Towards the close there was a good demand especially for March. Prices on the 27th closed at 48.55c. for March, 48.55 to 48.60c. for April, 48.60 for May, 48.60 for June, 48.65 to 48.75c. for July and 48.65 to 48.70c. for August. In London on the 27th inst spot standard advanced 2s 6d in the early session to £220 12s 6d; futures rose 12s 6d to £222 12s 6d; sales 150 tons spot and 300 futures. Spot Straits up 2s 6d to £225 12s 6d; Eastern c.i.f. London declined 5s to £224 17s 6d on sales of 200 tons. At the second session London spot standard fell 7s 6d; futures down 2s 6d; total sales for the day 540 tons. Later premiums on futures tended to increase. On Feb. 28th prompt sold at 48 $\frac{3}{4}$ c., June at 48.90c., July at 48.95c. At the close there were buyers at 48 $\frac{3}{4}$ c for prompt and 48 $\frac{7}{8}$ c. for futures. The sales of specific brands was about 200 tons for the day but only 75 tons of standard tin futures was traded on the local exchange. Sales at London were 730 tons and in the Far East 325 tons. London on Feb. 28th declined 7s 6d on spot standard to £220 5s; futures unchanged at £222 12s 6d; sales 50 tons spot and 300 futures. Spot Straits dropped 7s 6d to £225 5s; Eastern c.i.f. London advanced 5s to £225 2s 6d.

To-day prices closed unchanged to 5 points lower on the local exchange with March ending and May ending at 48.60c. and July at 48.65c. Sales were 49 lots or 245 tons.

**LEAD** was advanced to 7.10c. by the American Smelting & Refining Co., a rise of \$3. This price is \$9. higher than at the beginning of the year. Middle Western producers marked up their prices to 7c.; in some instances 7.05c. was quoted. There was a brisk demand. In London on the 27th inst. spot advanced 2s 6d to £23 13s 9d; futures up 1s 3d to £23 13s 9d; sales 100 tons spot and 3400 futures. Later in the week the demand was good on the basis of 7.10c. New York and 7c. East St. Louis with London prices rising. On Feb. 28th they rose 3s 9d to £23 17s 6d for both spot and futures; sales 1,000 tons futures.

**ZINC** was rather quiet. With the price 6.32 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 6.35c. East St. Louis. The big producers generally quoted the outside figure while other sellers were willing to do business at the lower price. However the activity of the steel and brass industries it is felt will soon bring about a better demand for zinc. The world's production of slab zinc in 1928 according to the American Bureau of Statistics was 1,563,324 tons of which 619,595 tons were produced in the United States and 943,729 tons in other countries. The world's output in 1927 was 1,415,049 tons against 1,375,030 in 1926. In London on the 27th inst. prices were unchanged at £26 6s 3d for spot and £26 5s for futures; sales 225 tons futures. Later trade was to all appearance a little slow and prices none too steady. It was said however that 6.35c. was more generally maintained. In London on Feb. 28th spot rose 1s 3d to £26 7s 6d; futures advanced 3s 9d to £26 8s 9d; sales 25 tons spot and 1550 futures.

**STEEL**—Sheets were said to be in good demand at Birmingham at the recent advance in prices. The severe weather in the last few weeks has tended to check business for outdoor projects. The prevalence of influenza also hindered production at some points. Cleveland reported a heavy production with Mahoning Valley mills at capacity except for necessary repairs and a shortage becoming evident in semi-finished steel. Pittsburgh was at about 90 per cent. The present rate of steel production in the Cleveland district seems to suggest a new high record for February. Sheet bars, billets and slabs advanced \$1. and other items recently advanced sell more readily it is said at the rise; that is \$2. on the common finishes of sheets and \$1. on bars, plates and shapes. The automobile industry is specifying freely on sheets, stripped steel &c. Ingot output at Chicago was later stated as 95 per cent an increase of 3 per cent in a week; also there is an average increase in Pittsburgh and Youngstown within a week of 5 per cent. to 90 per cent. In the Pittsburgh district the American Sheet and Tin Plate Co., advanced prices \$2. a ton on black galvanized and blue annealed sheets for the second quarter.

**PIG IRON**—In this vicinity last week's sales are said to have reached nearly 10,000 tons. Western reports said that sales are increasing, especially in Chicago, Cleveland and Buffalo while more activity is shown in Eastern districts, although the volume is not as large as in the Middle West. Within a week some of the larger consumers have been inquiring for second quarter deliveries. Shipments from furnaces increased. Consumers are said to be carrying such small stocks that any interruption in shipment on account of bad weather might cause shortage. Coke was active especially in domestic sizes. Foundry coke was moving on contract in increasing volume. New business in ferro-alloys was not active, but shipments were large. Later in the week prices here in the East were reported lower. Buffalo it appears was selling at \$17. in sharp competition for New England business. Eastern Pennsylvania prices it is suggested may not impossibly have also been eased to meet the exigencies of the times.

**WOOL**—Liverpool cabled Feb. 24th: "At the opening of the March series of the East India auctions to be held here from March 4th to 8th, the quantity declared availa-

ble for this sale totals 27,000 bales. This is an average offering, and the usual percentage about 7,000 to 8,000 bales is expected to be bought by American manufacturers or members of the wool trade. Continental mills will in all probability absorb the balance in the event of normal buying by these interests." At Auckland on Feb. 25th 28,200 bales were offered and 26,500 sold. Demand from Yorkshire, America and the Continent was sharp. Offerings of crossbreds were representative, but there were no merinos. Values were about equal to those at Wellington, Feb. 20. Prices realized: Crossbreds 50-56s, 16½ to 17¾d; 48-50s, 16 to 18¾d; 46-48s, 15½ to 17½d; 44-46s, 14 to 16¾d; 40-44s, 13 to 15d and 36-40s, 11¼ to 13½d. Boston wired Feb. 26: "There is a firmer tone in the primary wool markets of the Southern Hemisphere. This is shown distinctly from the cables received from Melbourne, Australia and with respect to the sale in Wanganui, N. Z. In the former market there was a good selection both of merinos and crossbreds. England was very keen and Japan was operating steadily, while America bought moderately. For super wool, clean landed costs are figured on the following basis: 64-70s, 90 to 91c.; 64s to 64s, about 89c.; 60-64s about 84c.; 60s about 83c. and 58-60s about 80c. At the Wanganui sale also, there was a firmer tone and 28,000 bales were moved or close to the entire offering. Super 48s were bringing 18¾d or 58c. clean basis, landed in bond, while super 44-46s were fetching 16¾d or the equivalent of 50½c. clean basis landed in bond. The Continent and Bradford bought freely. At Melbourne on Feb. 26th 7,200 bales offered and 96 per cent. sold. Selection very good including Victorian, Upper Murray and Southeastern merinos and comebacks. Competition was generally keen and late rates were maintained. Prices paid: Mount Sturgeon merino 26¾d; lambs 25d; Killanoola 23¾d; Ellan Donan 23¾d; Woomargama comebacks 23d; Tarrone, 23¾d; Drysdale 22¾d; Mount Schanck crossbreds 21¾d.

At Brisbane on Feb. 26th selection average to poor. Japan was the largest buyer with Russia and Germany competing. France also was a buyer. Compared to the close of Sydney sales Feb. 20th prices were firm, but compared to Brisbane sales Jan. 8-10, were 7½ per cent to 10 per cent lower, except for fine quality wool which was 5 per cent lower. At Perth on Feb. 26th there was a fair selection. Prices fairly steady on the basis of about 83c. equivalent clean handed basis for 64s, super combing wool, sight draft. Bradford and local buyers predominated in the sale. Of the 22,000 bales offered 90% sold. The local market was quiet. Cables from Australia on the 27th stated as to the auctions in Melbourne, Brisbane and Wanganui that the sales there were proceeding steadily and that prices are fully maintained on the basis of the preceding quotations.

Boston wired on Feb. 27th: "There is little more interest in 64s and finer fleece wools. Manufacturers are bidding slightly under 45c. in the grease, for Ohio and similar delaine wools of this quality. The asking price of 45c. however appears to be generally firm. More favorable reports from the Australian markets this week have stimulated a little better tone in the market for fine domestic wools. At Melbourne on Feb. 28th a good selection totalling 5,800 bales was offered and 4,800 sold. Bradford was the chief buyer and later prices were maintained. At Brisbane on Feb. 28th sales closed firm compared with the opening on Feb. 26th. At Wanganui on Feb. 28th the sales terminated with a representative selection; 25,000 bags offered and 22,000 sold. Good demand from Yorkshire, Continental and American buyers. Values were about equal to the Auckland sales on Feb. 25. Prices paid: Crossbreds 48-50s, 15 to 17½d; 46-48s, 14 to 17½d; 44-46s, 13½ to 16d; 40-44s, 11½ to 14¾d; 36-40s, 10½ to 13¾d.

Later in the week Boston reported that the demand for fine territory wools had improved somewhat at a slightly lower level of prices than last week. The bulk of the current sales is of the French combing staples. Sizable quantities of original bag Montana and Wyoming wools containing some strictly combing staple are bringing \$1.05, scoured basis, while average French combing lots of territory wools are bringing \$1.02-\$1.03 scoured basis. Graded French combing territory sells at \$1.02-\$1.05 scoured basis. In London the second series of colonial wool auctions will open March 5th. Offerings will total 114,000 bales, comprising: Australian 44,950; New Zealand 4,580; Cape 3,200; South America 19,500; Sundries 550. According to present arrangements the series will close March 20th.

SILK closed today 1 point lower to 2 points higher with March ending at 4.96 to 4.98c., May 4.96 to 4.97c. and July 4.90c Sales were 77 lots or 385 bales.

COTTON

Friday Night, March 1 1929.

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 91,438 bales, against 80,860 bales last week and 81,570 bales the previous week, making the total receipts since the 1st of August 1928, 8,110,068 bales, against 7,024,974 bales for the same period of 1927, showing an increase since Aug. 1 1928 of 1,085,094 bales.

Receipts at—	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Total.
Galveston		9,195	8,156	5,569	2,466	1,526	26,912
Texas City						1,250	1,250
Houston	1,993	6,063	3,101	1,784	4,217	2,746	19,904
New Orleans	2,642	9,444	4,776	3,964	5,559	4,908	31,293
Mobile	86	36	470	197	227	254	1,270
Jacksonville						22	22
Savannah	696	559	791	188	1,047	1,423	4,704
Charleston	1,107	281	24		2	30	1,444
Wilmington	68	100	284	74	134	221	881
Norfolk	360	401	362	259	114	927	2,423
New York		50	23		95	130	508
Boston			24			3	27
Baltimore						800	800
Total this week	6,952	26,129	18,221	12,035	13,861	14,240	91,438

The following table shows the week's total receipts, the total since Aug. 1 1928 and the stocks to-night, compared with last year:

Receipts to Mar. 1.	1928-29.		1927-28.		Stock.	
	This Week.	Since Aug. 1 1928.	This Week.	Since Aug. 1 1927.	1929.	1928.
Galveston	26,912	2,567,315	20,635	1,885,359	479,012	393,135
Texas City	1,250	168,318	290	84,270	33,638	35,513
Houston	19,904	2,682,314	12,020	2,335,578	803,257	731,976
Corpus Christi		255,973		541		
Port Arthur, &c.		14,065		176,092		
New Orleans	31,293	1,316,933	17,717	1,217,632	328,181	496,802
Mobile		398				
Jacksonville	1,270	224,056	2,650	232,970	32,352	12,423
Pensacola		11,494		11,428		
Savannah	22	142		8	730	592
Brunswick	4,704	318,038	3,433	516,178	40,360	23,440
Charleston	1,444	152,210	1,207	217,934	36,029	25,847
Lake Charles		5,505		756		
Wilmington	881	112,905	2,742	92,151	37,079	21,949
Norfolk	2,423	207,541	1,063	192,784	92,512	73,131
N'port News, &c.		92		92		
New York	508	34,531		5,719	85,186	191,219
Boston	27	1,938	36	4,829	3,630	3,904
Baltimore	800	36,294	757	50,590	1,086	1,556
Philadelphia		6		155	4,657	9,957
Totals	91,438	8,110,068	62,281	7,024,974	1,977,709	2,021,444

In order that comparison may be made with other years, we give below the totals at leading ports for six seasons:

Receipts at—	1928-29.	1927-28.	1926-27.	1925-26.	1924-25.	1923-24.
Galveston	26,912	20,635	50,840	29,692	57,035	22,268
Houston	19,904	12,020	50,952	18,878	61,673	16,675
New Orleans	31,293	17,717	35,268	37,122	42,932	14,649
Mobile	1,270	2,650	7,503	3,033	2,445	959
Jacksonville	4,704	3,433	20,798	12,053	12,636	5,988
Brunswick						
Charleston	1,444	1,207	11,104	5,410	6,700	2,524
Lake Charles	881	2,473	3,483	1,758	4,087	717
Wilmington	2,423	1,063	6,521	4,132	9,972	2,904
Norfolk						
N'port N., &c.						
All others	2,607	1,083	9,690	6,688	2,153	2,690
Total this wk.	91,438	62,281	196,159	118,766	199,633	69,374
Since Aug. 1	8,110,068	7,024,974	10,699,222	7,993,098	7,949,982	5,759,719

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 149,167 bales, of which 28,972 were to Great Britain, 6,627 to France, 35,675 to Germany, 19,735 to Italy, nil to Russia, 41,525 to Japan and China, and 16,633 to other destinations. In the corresponding week last year total exports were 168,642 bales. For the season to date aggregate exports have been 6,120,893 bales, against 5,145,374 bales in the same period of the previous season. Below are the exports for the week:

Week Ended Mar. 1 1929.	Exported to—							Total.
	Great Britain.	France.	Germany.	Italy.	Russia.	Japan & China.	Other.	
Galveston	6,615		10,367	1,859		11,652	7,347	37,840
Houston		1,293	10,628	8,729		11,975	3,603	36,228
Texas City	1,488		1,614					3,102
Port Arthur				250				948
New Orleans	11,077	4,309	3,081	6,267		12,090	4,203	41,027
Mobile	2,025		3,345					5,720
Savannah	2,973		407					3,688
Charleston	1,410		2,609					4,163
Norfolk	125		600	1,230				1,955
New York	1,789	100	31					1,920
Baltimore		700						700
Los Angeles	308	225	2,993	1,400		5,508		10,434
San Francisco	1,162					300		1,462
Total	28,972	6,627	35,675	19,735		41,525	16,633	149,167
Total 1928	59,017	5,630	34,510	32,563		3,950	32,972	168,642
Total 1927	62,709	20,747	64,366	17,127	5,010	46,707	50,228	266,894

From Aug. 1 1928 to Mar. 1 1929.	Exported to—							Total.
	Great Britain.	France.	Germany.	Italy.	Russia.	Japan & China.	Other.	
Galveston	334,624	260,894	502,229	131,431	15,798	498,086	291,018	2,034,080
Houston	357,963	240,641	456,038	164,984	43,640	352,584	132,327	1,748,177
Texas City	29,647	11,140	34,448	1,616				67,851
Port Arthur	480	2,430	7,422	500		7,213	10,235	94,299
Corpus Christi	47,576	41,740	87,712	21,624	4,904	55,036	27,781	14,065
Lake Charles	1,296		1,151	3,250				286,373
New Orleans	342,100	74,291	186,780	90,946	68,440	128,495	79,889	970,941
Mobile	65,986	1,533	67,866	3,198		7,300	4,060	149,943
Pensacola	4,019		5,225	750		1,400	100	11,494
Savannah	129,804	24	102,354	1,730		10,500	2,789	247,201
Gulfport	398							398
Charleston	51,385	777	52,916			1,150	11,980	118,208
Wilmington	29,800		5,585	31,600			2,500	69,485
Norfolk	57,907	638	19,701	2,374		5,400	1,405	87,425
Newport News	92							92
New York	18,590	4,547	25,500	12,534		6,010	13,409	80,590
Boston	745		441				2,186	3,372
Baltimore		2,565		1,549				4,114
Philadelphia	70		1					71
Los Angeles	41,253	12,174	30,945	5,250		50,158	1,610	141,390
San Diego	2,700	1,948	4,296				600	9,544
San Francisco	7,543	250	5,408	200		13,370	460	27,231
Seattle						16,373		16,373
Total	1,523,978	655,592	1,596,018	473,536	132,782	1,153,075	585,912	6,120,893
Total 1927-28	919,990	698,739	1,624,724	446,508	113,226	760,807	581,380	5,145,374
Total 1926-27	1,958,160	803,251	2,169,377	570,145	137,783	1,157,730	818,159	7,614,605

Note.—Exports to Canada.—It has never been our practice to include in the above table reports of cotton shipments to Canada, the reason being that virtually

all the cotton destined to the Dominion comes overland and it is impossible to get returns concerning the same from week to week, while reports from the customs districts on the Canadian border are always very slow in coming to hand.

In addition to above exports, our telegrams to-night also give us the following amounts of cotton on shipboard, not cleared, at the ports named:

Table with columns: Mar. 1 at—, Great Britain, France, Germany, Other Foreign, Coast-wise, Total, Leaving Stock. Rows include Galveston, New Orleans, Savannah, Charleston, Mobile, Norfolk, Other ports, and totals for 1929, 1928, and 1927.

Speculation in cotton for future delivery was more active and the general direction of prices was upward owing to a better trade in cotton goods in Manchester and on this side of the water, heavy rains delaying field work at the South.

On the 25th inst. after three holidays, including Sunday, New York advanced 22 to 23 points, the old crop leading the rise. Contracts were at times scarce. The technical position had been strengthened by weeks of liquidation.

On the 27th inst. prices advanced 15 to 20 points on rains of 2 to 5 inches in the Central and East Gulf sections of the belt, heavy covering by Wall Street and other interests partly on stop orders, rather better Liverpool cables than were due, trade buying, higher and more active spot markets, increasing business in cloths and yarns in Manchester and a fairly active trade in small lots in Worth Street with some gray goods up 1/16 to 1/8c.

To-day prices early in the day were 10 to 15 points higher with the cables higher than due, and cotton goods reports from Manchester and American centers very favorable indeed.

only 68% of those of the same time last year and shipments for the first 23 days of February only 60% of those for the same period in 1928. It is said that the falling off in fertilizer sales is due partly to restriction of credits and to bad weather. The Dallas discount rate was raised from 4 1/2 to 5% to-day.

Differences between grades established for delivery on contract Mar. 7 1929. Figured from the Feb. 28th average quotations of the ten markets designated by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Table showing Staple Premiums (60% of average of six markets) and differences between grades established for delivery on contract Mar. 7 1929. Columns include 15-16 inch, 1-inch & longer, and various cotton grades like Middling Fair, Strict Good Middling, etc.

The official quotation for middling upland cotton in the New York market each day for the past week has been: Feb. 23 to March 1— Sat. Mon. Tues. Wed. Thurs. Fri. Middling upland— Hol. 20.55 20.60 20.80 20.70 20.70

FUTURES.—The highest, lowest and closing prices at New York for the past week have been as follows:

Table showing futures prices for various months from Jan. to Dec. Columns include Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday. Rows include Range, Closing, and specific price points.

Range of future prices at New York for week ending Jan. 00 1929 and since trading began on each option:

Table showing Range of future prices at New York for week ending Jan. 00 1929 and since trading began on each option. Columns include Option for, Range for Week, and Range Since Beginning of Option.



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.

Table with columns for date (March 1, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926) and categories (Stock at Liverpool, Stock at London, Stock at Manchester, Total Great Britain, Total European stocks, India cotton afloat, etc.).

Total visible supply 7,226,096 6,701,828 8,380,532 6,536,298
Of the above, totals of American and other descriptions are as follows:

Table with columns for date (Mar. 1, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926) and categories (Liverpool stock, Manchester stock, Continental stock, American afloat, U.S. port stocks, U.S. interior stocks, U.S. exports, etc.).

Total visible supply 7,226,096 6,701,828 8,380,532 6,536,298
Middling uplands, Liverpool 10.75d. 10.63d. 7.93d. 9.95d.

Continental imports for past week have been 173,000 bales. The above figures for 1929 show a decrease from last week of 124,370 bales, a gain of 524,268 over 1928, a decrease of 1,154,436 bales from 1927, and a gain of 689,793 bales over 1926.

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:

Table with columns for Movement to Mar. 1 1929 and Movement to Mar. 2 1928, with sub-columns for Receipts, Shipments, and Stocks, and rows for various towns like Ala., Birmingham, Eufaula, etc.

The above total shows that the interior stocks have decreased during the week 29,640 bales and are to-night

80,997 bales less than at the same time last year. The receipts at all towns have been 18,349 bales more than the same week last year.

NEW YORK QUOTATIONS FOR 32 YEARS.

The quotations for middling upland at New York on Mar. 1 for each of the past 32 years have been as follows:

Table with columns for year (1929-1900) and price (20.70c to 11.45c).

MARKET AND SALES AT NEW YORK.

Table with columns for Spot Market Closed, Futures Market Closed, and SALES (Spot, Contr't, Total) for days from Saturday to Friday.

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:

Table with columns for Mar. 1, 1928-29, and 1927-28, with sub-columns for Shipper, Week, and Since Aug. 1, listing various routes like Via St. Louis, Via Mounds, etc.

\*Including movement by rail to Canada.

The foregoing shows the week's net overland movement this year has been 21,107 bales, against 17,693 bales for the week last year, and that for the season to date the aggregate net overland exhibits an increase over a year ago of 63,153 bales.

Table with columns for 1928-29 and 1927-28, with sub-columns for In Sight and Spinners' Takings, Week, and Since Aug. 1, listing Receipts at port, Net overland, etc.

Movement into sight in previous years:

Table with columns for Week, Bales, and Since Aug. 1, listing movement for March 4, March 5, and March 6.

QUOTATIONS FOR MIDDLING COTTON AT OTHER MARKETS.—Below are the closing quotations for middling cotton at Southern and other principal cotton markets for each day of the week:

Table with columns for Week Ended March 1 and Closing Quotations for Middling Cotton on Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday.

NEW ORLEANS CONTRACT MARKET.—The closing quotations for leading contracts in the New Orleans cotton market for the past week have been as follows:

Table with columns for date (Saturday, Feb. 23 to Friday, Mar. 1) and contract terms (January, February, March, etc.).

WEATHER REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.—Reports to us by telegraph this evening denote that the weather has been unfavorable during the week in most sections of the cotton belt. Heavy rains in many localities have set back farm work.

Table with columns: Location, Rain, Rainfall, Thermometer. Locations include Galveston, Texas; Abilene; Brownsville; Corpus Christi; Dallas; Del Rio; Palestine; San Antonio; New Orleans; Shreveport; Mobile, Ala.; Savannah, Ga.; Charleston, S. C.; Charlotte, N. C.; Memphis, Tenn.

The following statement we have also received by telegraph, showing the height of rivers at the points named at 8 a. m. of the dates given:

Table with columns: Location, Mar. 1 1929, Mar. 2 1928. Locations include New Orleans, Memphis, Nashville, Shreveport, Vicksburg.

RECEIPTS FROM THE PLANTATIONS.

Table with columns: Week Ended, Receipts at Ports, Stocks at Interior Towns, Receipts from Plantations. Rows include Nov., Dec., Jan., Feb., Mar.

The above statement shows: (1) That the total receipts from the plantations since Aug. 1 1928 are 8,669,952 bales; in 1927-28 were 7,633,134 bales, and in 1926-27 were 11,188,501 bales. (2) That, although the receipts at the outports the past week were 91,438 bales, the actual movement from plantations was 61,798 bales, stocks at interior towns having decreased 29,640 bales during the week. Last year receipts from the plantations for the week were 26,545 bales and for 1927 they were 141,545 bales.

WORLD'S SUPPLY AND TAKINGS OF COTTON.

Table with columns: Cotton Takings, Week and Season, 1928-29, 1927-28. Rows include Visible supply, Total supply, Deduct, Visible supply, Total takings.

\* Embraces receipts in Europe from Brazil, Smyrna, West Indies, &c. a This total embraces since Aug. 1 the total estimated consumption by Southern mills, 3,319,000 bales in 1928-29 and 3,341,000 bales in 1927-28—takings not being available—and the aggregate amounts taken by Northern and foreign spinners, 10,791,516 bales in 1928-29 and 10,254,429 bales in 1927-28, of which 7,019,316 bales and 6,724,069 bales American. b Estimated.

INDIA COTTON MOVEMENT FROM ALL PORTS.

Table with columns: Receipts at, 1928-29, 1927-28, 1926-27. Rows include Bombay, Exports from.

According to the foregoing, Bombay appears to show an increase compared with last year in the week's receipts of 60,000 bales. Exports from all India ports record a decrease of 13,000 bales during the week, and since Aug. 1 show an increase of 408,500 bales.

ALEXANDRIA RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.

Table with columns: Alexandria, Egypt, Feb. 27, 1928-29, 1927-28, 1926-27. Rows include Receipts (cantars), Export (bales).

Note.—A cantar is 99 lbs. Egyptian bales weigh about 750 lbs. This statement shows that the receipts for the week ending Feb. 28 were 165,000 cantars and the foreign shipments 28,000 bales.

MANCHESTER MARKET.—Our report received by cable to-night from Manchester states that the market for both yarns and cloths is steady. Demand for both yarn and cloth is improving. We give prices to-day below and leave those for previous weeks of this and last year for comparison.

Table with columns: 1928, 1927. Rows include Nov., Dec., Jan., Feb., Mar. Columns include 32s Cop Twists, 8 1/2 Lbs. Shrtngs, Cotton Middl'g, 32s Cop Twists, 8 1/2 Lbs. Shrtngs, Cotton Middl'g.

SHIPPING NEWS.—Shipments in detail:

Table listing shipping news with columns: Destination, Date, Ship Name, Quantity. Destinations include Barcelona, Genoa, Bremen, Hamburg, Liverpool, etc.

SAVANNAH—To Bremen—Feb. 25—Magmeric, 311	Bales.	311
To Liverpool—Feb. 28—Darian, 2,074		2,074
To Hamburg—Feb. 25—Magmeric, 96		96
To Manchester—Feb. 28—Darian, 899		899
To Rotterdam—Feb. 22—Hercules, 238		238
To Amsterdam—Feb. 22—Hercules, 50		50
NORFOLK—To Manchester—Feb. 26—Clairton, 125		125
To Bremen—Feb. 26—Porta, 500	Feb. 25—Zenada, 100	600
To Genoa—Feb. 25—Express, 1,230		1,230
CHARLESTON—To Liverpool—Feb. 21—Darian, 816		816
To Manchester—Feb. 21—Darian, 594		594
To Bremen—Feb. 20—Grete, 1,193	Feb. 21—Coldwater, 50	1,243
To Hamburg—Feb. 20—Grete, 1,295	Feb. 21—Coldwater, 71	1,366
To Rotterdam—Feb. 20—Hercules, 73		73
To Antwerp—Feb. 21—Coldwater, 71		71
NEW YORK—To Liverpool—Feb. 20—Lancastria, 1,485	Feb. 21—Regina, 304	1,789
To Bremen—Feb. 23—Republic, 31		31
To Havre—Feb. 27—Liberty, 100		100

149,167

LIVERPOOL.—By cable from Liverpool we have the following statement of the week's sales, stocks, &c., at that port:

	Feb. 8.	Feb. 15.	Feb. 22.	Mar. 1.
Sales of the week	24,000	25,000	30,000	50,000
Of which American	18,000	17,000	19,000	28,000
Actual exports	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Forwarded	67,000	57,000	61,000	61,000
Total stocks	970,000	90,000	970,000	998,000
Of which American	694,000	713,000	697,000	716,000
Total imports	55,000	87,000	34,000	109,000
Of which American	33,000	72,000	21,000	73,000
Amount afloat	253,000	218,000	265,000	203,100
Of which American	183,000	141,000	173,000	130,000

The tone of the Liverpool market for spots and futures each day of the past week and the daily closing prices of spot cotton have been as follows:

	Spot.	Saturday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.
Market 12:15 P. M.	Quiet.	Moderate demand.	A fair bus. doing.	Good demand.	Good demand.	Good demand.	Good demand.
Mid. Upl'ds	10.56d.	10.54d.	10.70d.	10.71d.	10.76d.	10.75d.	
Sales	4,000	6,000	12,000	8,000	10,000	10,000	
Futures Market opened	Steady unch. to pt adv.	Q't but st'y decline.	Firm 7 to 12 pts. advance.	Steady 1 to 4 pts. decline.	Steady 7 to 9 pts. advance.	Steady 3 to 4 pts. decline.	
Market 4 P. M.	Steady 1 to 4 pts. advance.	Steady 2 to 11 pts. advance.	Steady 12 to 22 pts advance.	Quiet 5 to 8 pts. decline.	Q't but st'y 5 to 7 pts. advance.	St'y unch. to 4 pts. advance.	

Prices of futures at Liverpool for each day are given below:

Feb. 23 to March 1.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
	13.15 12.30 p. m.	12.15 4.00 p. m.	12.15 4.00 p. m.	12.15 4.00 p. m.	12.15 4.00 p. m.	12.15 4.00 p. m.
January	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
February	10.26	10.24	10.23	10.40	10.45	10.41
March	10.27	10.25	10.25	10.42	10.46	10.42
April	10.32	10.31	10.30	10.47	10.50	10.47
May	10.39	10.38	10.37	10.54	10.57	10.54
June	10.42	10.41	10.40	10.56	10.59	10.56
July	10.38	10.37	10.36	10.51	10.54	10.51
August	10.33	10.32	10.32	10.46	10.48	10.46
September	10.29	10.28	10.28	10.41	10.43	10.41
October	10.26	10.26	10.26	10.38	10.40	10.38
November	10.26	10.26	10.26	10.38	10.40	10.38
December	10.26	10.26	10.26	10.38	10.40	10.38
January (1930)	10.26	10.25	10.25	10.37	10.39	10.36
February	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.36	10.37	10.34
March	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.36	10.37	10.34

BREADSTUFFS

Friday Night, March 1 1929.

Flour.—No Russian buying of flour, it seems, took place, despite rumors late last week that such purchases had occurred. Serious shortage of food, however, was reported in the Ukraine. Whatever the explanation, from Aug. 1 to Feb. 2, shipments of wheat from the Canadian Pacific Coast ports to the Orient were 21,688,000 bushels against 5,976,000 bushels last year for the same period. From the United States ports during the same time there were shipped 9,488,000 bushels of wheat against 8,832,000 for the same time last year. While sales of flour to Russia were denied, there had been, it was said, purchases of wheat through the Pacific Coast ports with the idea that Russia would grind the grain itself. And if reports of serious food shortage in Russia have had foundation, some Russian purchases of American flour sooner or later would not be surprising. Later prices were lower in response to lower prices for wheat. Clearances from New York last week were 179,664 sacks against 214,917 sacks in the previous week.

Wheat declined under liquidation and dullness of export trade, but showed a distinctly better tone to-day. Besides, the world's consumption is enormous. On the 23rd inst. prices declined 1/4 to 1/2c. on better weather in this country and large Argentina shipments. On this side export business was small. Distribution of wheat in Europe was delayed by renewed cold weather. Liverpool ended on the 23rd inst. 3/8 to 5/8d. lower than on Thursday with further pressure from Australia. Dry weather was reported in Australia and India, but received little attention, while Argentina has received good rains. Argentine exports for the week were 6,742,000 bushels against 6,153,000 bushels in the previous week and 5,432,000 last year. Australia cleared 3,776,000 bushels including 2,400,000 to non-European countries. Some feared damage to the new American winter wheat crop, but it was impossible to tell definitely whether there has been serious damage or not. Omaha offered cash wheat to go to Chicago, but no purchases were reported. London reported an enormous Oriental demand for flour. Part of the decline in Chicago on Saturday was regained.

On the 25th inst., prices fell 2 1/2 to 2 3/4c. on good snows in Nebraska and Iowa, expectation of more, good reports from Missouri, an absence of export business, large offerings from Southwestern markets to Chicago, sales by Missouri River points to Chicago at an increased discount, a decline in the trading basis at Chicago of 1 to 2c. and finally an overbought condition of the speculative market. Moreover, the United States visible supply decreased last week only 315,000 bushels against a decrease last year of 838,000 bushels. The total too is after all still 123,315 bushels against 73,379 a year ago. Liverpool closed 1/2 to 3/8d. lower.

On the 26th inst. prices advanced 1/2 to 1 3/8c. net despite reports of favorable weather for the crop in the winter wheat belt. Outside speculation was broader. The Kansas weekly report complained of recent alternate freezing and thawing. Bradstreet's world's visible supply for the week showed a decrease of 2,416,000 bushels against a decrease last year of 4,426,000 bushels. The total stock was 289,000,000 against 316,257,000 last year. A private cable also made the exportable surplus in the Argentine 210,000,000 bushels, of which 44,000,000 have cleared since Jan. 1. It is true that for a time the Southwestern markets continued to offer wheat freely to Chicago and sold No. 2 hard wheat to go there from Kansas City at 5 1/2c. under May, the widest discount on the crop. Milling demand was slow, also export demand. But Liverpool failed to follow the full decline in North America on the 25th inst. and closed 1/4 to 1d. lower with further hedging sales against Argentine grain a factor. The world's available supply decreased 2,416,000 bushels for the week, though the total is 389,000,000 bushels against 316,257,000 last year. On the 27th inst. prices dropped 2 1/2 to 2 3/4c. at Chicago and 2 3/8 to 2 3/4c. at Winnipeg. Other Northwestern and Southwestern markets were generally lower. The forecast pointed to snow in the Central and Western sections of the belt, and some good rains were predicted for the Southwest. According to the weekly Government report, the damage from the recent cold wave was in all probability not widespread. Export business was not large. Bullish factors had little effect. Liverpool and Northwestern interests were selling.

To-day prices advanced 1 to 1 5/8c. partly in response to the advance in corn as well as to the big and rising stock market. Some are talking of the possibility of bull markets generally with the opening of the new Administration. In any case, there was new buying partly on the strength of the stock market. But the fact was also stressed that the offerings were not large. The market in other words was not under pressure. World's exports point to about 20,000,000 bushels for the week. Of course, that means an enormous demand. March 1st deliveries were well taken. Final prices show a decline for the week, however, of 2 1/2 to 3c.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT IN NEW YORK.

No. 2 red	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
	163 3/4	160	161	158 3/4	159	160

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT FUTURES IN CHICAGO.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
March	127 3/4	125 1/2	125 3/4	123 3/4	123 3/4	124 3/4
May	132 3/4	129 3/4	130 1/2	128 3/4	129 1/2	130 3/4
July	135 3/4	132 3/4	133 3/4	131 3/4	131 3/4	132 3/4

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT FUTURES IN WINNIPEG.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
May	134 1/2	132	132 1/2	130 3/4	131 3/4	132 3/4
July	136	133 3/4	134	131 3/4	132 3/4	133 3/4
October	134 3/4	132	132 1/2	130 3/4	131 3/4	132 3/4

Indian corn advanced this week on big consumption and slowness of the crop movement owing to milder weather and bad roads. Moreover, there has been some export inquiry. On the 23d inst. the decline in wheat affected corn to some extent, especially as foreign interests seemed to be selling July and cash houses sold May and July. But at 99c. for May, commission houses bought and May closed at 99 1/8c. That was 1/4c. above the low on that day of 98 3/4c. Buenos Aires advanced 1/2c. Export bids in this country were near a working basis. The feeding demand was expected to increase, owing to the recent severe weather. On the 25th inst., prices rose early 1/2 to 3/4c. and then dropped 2c., ending at 1/2 to 7/8c. net lower. The weather was bad for the crop movement, country offerings were small, the receipts were light at the Southwest. Roads were said to be almost impassable. Cash interests sold on a fair scale. The cash basis was unchanged to 1c. lower. The United States visible supply increased last week 823,000 bushels against a decrease in the same week last year of 519,000 bushels. The total is 32,488,000 bushels against 37,936,000 a year ago. The decline in wheat and liquidation sent prices downward later.

On the 26th inst. prices advanced 1 3/4 to 2 1/4c., May going above \$1 on heavy rains delaying the crop movement and reports of export business on Monday favored by low freights. Kansas City prices were strong and exporters bought there for Italy and England, but the sales to foreign markets were said to be small. On the 27th inst., prices declined 1 to 1 1/2c., being influenced largely by wheat. Bearish factors were reports of increased chartering of Argentine corn at cheaper prices, and advices that picking had begun in that country.

To-day prices advanced 1 to 1 5/8c., March leading the rise. There was no anxiety to sell. March deliveries were larger than expected, but it is said were going into the

hands of exporters. Certainly large interests took them and this removed a factor which might have been more or less depressing. March shorts deemed it advisable to cover and did on a larger scale. Receipts were small as the weather was mild and the roads bad. Exports bid were said to be too low. Final prices show a rise for the week of 1 to 1 1/2c.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF CORN IN NEW YORK. Table with columns for days of the week and prices for No. 2 yellow corn.

Oats have not chagned much during the week, though March liquidation made some impression at one time. But the cash grain is firm. On the 23rd inst. prices were 1/8 to 3/8c. lower with moderate trading. On the 25th inst. prices followed those for other grain. Moderate buying was done early by cash and commission houses generally on a scale down. Cash prices tended downward with the Eastern demand poor. Local longs sold. The United States visible supply increased last week 161,000 bushels against a decrease in the same week last year of 417,000 bushels. The total was 14,593,000 bushels against 20,406,000 a year ago. On the 26th inst. prices advanced 1/4 to 3/8c. on the rise in other grain, reports of delayed seeding in the Southwest, covering and scattered buying for long account. On the 27th inst. prices fell 1/4 to 1 1/8c.

To-day prices advanced 1/4 to 3/8c., partly in response to the rise in corn. But the trading was not heavy and therefore the rise was restricted to fractions. Cash oats were firm in the later business. Deliveries were unimportant. Final prices show a decline on March and May of 1/4 to 1 1/2c., while July ended 1/8c. higher than a week ago.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS IN NEW YORK. Table with columns for days of the week and prices for No. 2 white oats.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS FUTURES IN CHICAGO. Table with columns for days of the week and prices for March, May, and July.

Rye declined with wheat for a time, especially as there was no sign of export business. But it became stronger to-day in response to the rise in the other grain. On the 23rd inst. prices were irregular, ending 1/2c. lower to 1/8c. higher, with a moderate business. No export business was reported. On the 25th inst. prices ended 1/2 to 2 1/2c. lower on the decline in wheat. There was some buying on resting orders. The visible supply increased last week 98,000 bushels against an increase in the same week last year of 46,000 bushels. The total is 6,352,000 bushels against 4,223,000 a year ago. On the 26th inst. prices advanced 3/8 to 1 1/8c. in response to new buying as wheat prices rose. On the 27th inst. prices followed those of other grain downward and ended at a decline for the day of 7/8 to 2c. To-day rye after some irregularity wound up 3/4 to 2c. higher, the latter on sympathy with the rise in wheat. Final prices show a net decline for the week of 1 1/2 to 2c.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS FUTURES IN WINNIPEG. Table with columns for days of the week and prices for March, May, July, and October.

Rye declined with wheat for a time, especially as there was no sign of export business. But it became stronger to-day in response to the rise in the other grain. On the 23rd inst. prices were irregular, ending 1/2c. lower to 1/8c. higher, with a moderate business. No export business was reported. On the 25th inst. prices ended 1/2 to 2 1/2c. lower on the decline in wheat. There was some buying on resting orders. The visible supply increased last week 98,000 bushels against an increase in the same week last year of 46,000 bushels. The total is 6,352,000 bushels against 4,223,000 a year ago. On the 26th inst. prices advanced 3/8 to 1 1/8c. in response to new buying as wheat prices rose. On the 27th inst. prices followed those of other grain downward and ended at a decline for the day of 7/8 to 2c. To-day rye after some irregularity wound up 3/4 to 2c. higher, the latter on sympathy with the rise in wheat. Final prices show a net decline for the week of 1 1/2 to 2c.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF RYE FUTURES IN CHICAGO. Table with columns for days of the week and prices for March, May, and July.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF LARD FUTURES IN CHICAGO. Table with columns for days of the week and prices for March, May, and July.

Closing quotations were as follows: GRAIN. Table listing prices for Wheat, Corn, and Barley in New York.

FLOUR. Table listing prices for Spring patents, Clear, Soft winter straights, Hard winter straights, Hard winter patents, Hard winter clears, Fancy Minn. patents, City mills, Rye flour, Semolina, Oats goods, Corn flour, Barley goods, and Fancy pearl.

For other tables usually given here, see page 1348. The destination of these exports for the week and since July 1 1928 is as below:

Table showing exports for Flour, Wheat, and Corn by week and since July 1, 1929.

The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports Saturday, Feb. 23, were as follows:

GRAIN STOCKS. Table showing stocks in bushels for United States and various regions including New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, etc.

Summary table showing totals for Feb. 23 1929, Feb. 16 1929, and Feb. 25 1928 for Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, and Barley.

Note.—Bonded grain not included above: Oats, New York, 75,000 bushels; Philadelphia, 11,000; Baltimore, 5,000; Buffalo, 374,000; Buffalo, afloat, 229,000; Duluth, 14,000; total, 708,000 bushels, against 303,000 bushels in 1928. Barley, New York, 425,000 bushels; Boston, 28,000; Philadelphia, 184,000; Baltimore, 179,000; Buffalo, 799,000; Buffalo afloat, 437,000; Duluth, 97,000; total, 2,149,000 bushels, against 1,742,000 bushels in 1928. Wheat, New York, 3,986,000 bushels; Boston, 1,500,000; Philadelphia, 3,193,000; Baltimore, 3,423,000; Buffalo, 8,502,000; Buffalo afloat, 5,637,000; Duluth, 266,000; Toledo afloat, 1,369,000; total, 27,876,000 bushels, against 22,033,000 bushels in 1928.

Canadian table showing exports for Montreal, Ft. William & Pt. Arthur, Afloat, and Other Canadian.

Summary table showing totals for Feb. 23 1929, Feb. 16 1929, and Feb. 25 1928 for American and Canadian grain.

Summary table showing totals for Feb. 23 1929, Feb. 16 1929, and Feb. 25 1928 for American and Canadian grain, including additional categories.

The world's shipments of wheat and corn, as furnished by Brookholl to the New York Produce Exchange, for the week ending Friday, Feb. 22, and since July 1 1928 and 1927, are shown in the following:

Table showing world's shipments of Wheat and Corn by week and since July 1 for the years 1928-29 and 1927-28.

WEATHER BULLETIN FOR THE WEEK ENDED FEB. 26.—The general summary of the weather bulletin, issued by the Department of Agriculture, indicating the influence of the weather for the week ended Feb. 26 follows:

At the beginning of the week an area of high pressure prevailed over the eastern Lake region, attended by colder weather in most sections east of the Mississippi River, especially so in the middle Atlantic and west Gulf States; precipitation had occurred over much of this area, but the amounts were mostly light. There was a rapid reaction to warmer over the Northwest at this time, with many stations in that section reporting a temperature rise of 20 deg. to over 60 deg. in 24 hours; elsewhere in the West mostly seasonable weather prevailed. A weak depression, that was central over the western Gulf of Mexico on the 20th, moved northeastward on the 21st-22d, bringing snow or rain to much of the Southeast and adjacent sections to the westward and northward. The snow was heavy in many central-eastern districts, and was the first substantial fall of the winter in much of the middle Atlantic area.

In the meantime temperatures had risen over the Lake region, attending the passage of a "low", but there was a reaction to colder over the North west. A widespread area of high pressure obtained over the West on the 22d, but temperatures were not unusually low for the season; it became somewhat colder in the East, attending the passage of the Great Plains. Precipitation while more moderate weather prevailed in the Great Plains. Precipitation was rather widespread in central valley sections toward the close of the week, and severe local storms occurred in the South; the temperatures were mostly moderate for the season rather generally.

Chart I shows that the week, as a whole, was considerably colder than normal over much the greater portion of the country. In fact, the only areas showing more than normal warmth appear in the Southeast, the far Northwest, and far western sections. The period was especially cold in the southern trans-Mississippi States, and from the Ohio and lower Missouri Valleys northward and northeastward where the weekly mean temperatures were generally from 6 deg. to as much as 14 deg. subnormal. In the Central-Northern States, from the Red River westward, where persistently cold weather has prevailed for a long time, there was a material moderation of temperature, with parts of western North Dakota and considerable areas of Montana having higher than normal means. In the Florida Peninsula unusually warm weather prevailed, with the temperature averaging from 3 deg. to as much as 7 deg. above normal. Freezing weather did not reach the Gulf coast, and in most of the Florida Peninsula minimum temperatures ranged from 50 deg. to more than 60 deg.; elsewhere, in the Gulf districts, the lowest reported were 36 deg. to 38 deg. In the North, however, the line of zero temperatures extended

southward to south-central Illinois and to the lower Missouri River; the lowest reported for the week from a first-order station was 28 deg. below zero at La Crosse, Wis., on the 20th. In the far Northwest minimum temperatures were much higher than during recent weeks.

Chart II shows that precipitation for the week was substantial to heavy in most sections from the Mississippi Valley eastward, although the falls were light in the west Gulf area, the extreme Southeast, and in some of the Northern States. The weekly totals exceeded an inch over a large area from Mississippi and eastern Arkansas northeastward to the Atlantic coast from South Carolina to southern New England, with considerable sections receiving amounts in excess of 2 inches. Heavy snowfall occurred in the middle Atlantic area and central and southern Appalachian Mountain districts. Over the western half of the country precipitation was generally light, with very little reported for a large area of the Southwest, including southern Pacific districts, and only traces in most Northern States east of western Washington.

The weather, in general, remained unfavorable for seasonal farm operations. There was an improvement in temperature conditions in the West and Northwest, and not much precipitation occurred in those sections, though the ground is still generally snow-covered. In the interior the first part of the week experienced unusually cold weather, especially the upper Mississippi Valley, with some co-operative stations reporting temperatures in excess of 30 deg. below zero. Later in the week the weather became much milder, with rapidly disappearing snow, and, at the close, the cover had been largely removed from the Ohio Valley States; at the same time a heavy, wet blanket was again deposited over the upper Mississippi Valley and western Lake region, with consequent reblocking of many side roads.

In the middle Atlantic area, under the influence of warmer weather, the heavy snow disappeared rapidly, but a cover during much of the week, and widespread rain the latter part, prevented active outside operations. In the Southern States rains were again frequent. The soil was too wet for plowing and other preparations for spring planting throughout practically the entire cotton belt, although some work was done in the extreme western portion, and conditions were less unfavorable in a few of the more southern districts. Potato planting was begun in southern Georgia, and some corn was seeded in southern Texas. The cold in the west Gulf area favorably retarded fruit buds, but the milder weather in the Southeast caused considerable development, with some peaches beginning to open in the Fort Valley district of Georgia.

**SMALL GRAINS.**—Early in the week a severe cold wave overspread the central wheat belt, with some records of extremely low temperatures in the upper Mississippi Valley, but, at the same time, wheat fields were generally well protected by an ample snow cover during the severe winter conditions. Later in the week a reaction to much milder cleared the snow from much of the wheat area, and, at the close, the ground was mostly bare east of the Mississippi River, except the Lake region; at the same time there was a heavy fall in upper Mississippi Valley districts from northern Missouri northward.

In the western belt the snow largely melted in Nebraska, but there was a fall of 1 to 5 inches in western Kansas, with considerable rain farther south. In the Southwest wheat made but little growth, because of the cold weather, with higher temperatures and more sunshine needed in the southern Great Plains. In the far Northwest there was considerable melting of snow, and a good many of the wheat sections of Washington and Oregon are now exposed. The influence of the winter weather on the wheat crop in the main producing area is still indefinite, but reports indicate that apparently no widespread serious harm has occurred.

The Weather Bureau also furnishes the following resume of the conditions in the different States:

**Virginia.**—Richmond: Cold, with snow, first part; temperatures moderate latter part. Snow cover in interior during cold spell beneficial to wheat. Some preparation of tobacco beds, but week unfavorable for farm work. Soil too wet for plowing. Water truck fair to good.

**North Carolina.**—Raleigh: Cold Wednesday and Thursday, with a glaze storm in interior, causing considerable damage to shrubbery, trees and some power, telegraph, and telephone lines; week closed mild. Soil mostly too wet to work, except in portions of southeast where progress fair, though still behind. Little change in small grains.

**South Carolina.**—Columbia: Cold nights kept tree fruits in check, but hardy shrubbery greenening perceptibly. Spring plowing retarded by rains early and late in week. Winter cereals and truck show only slow growth. Pastures improved.

**Georgia.**—Atlanta: Considerable rainfall at beginning and close of week; one clear, cold day between, with heavy frosts to southern border. High river stages reported, but no flood damage. Too much rain for farm work. Condition of crops favorable. Water truck fair to good. Peach buds beginning to open in Fort Valley district.

**Florida.**—Jacksonville: High midday temperatures in much of south and central, followed by unfavorable cold in north and west; local frost west of Suwannee River. Showers in north and central improved truck, strawberries, early melons, and corn. Oats doing well. Tobacco beds good. Large shipments of truck, and citrus shipping active. Some potato shipments made; crop in good condition. Tomato planting continued in central; cane planting extensive in south. Farm work backward on lowlands of west.

**Alabama.**—Montgomery: Temperatures alternately considerably above or somewhat below normal. Freezing first five days in extreme northwest; rains general and locally heavy on beginning and closing days. Little farm work accomplished. Condition and progress of oats continue fairly good. Pastures advanced slightly in more southern portions; elsewhere poor or dormant. In coast section early-planted truck deteriorated account too wet soil; late-planted advancing slowly; little growing elsewhere. Satsuma orange trees show signs of buds swelling.

**Mississippi.**—Vicksburg: Warm at beginning and last two days; otherwise unseasonably cool. Mostly fair Friday to Sunday; moderate precipitation, except heavy in north and central Monday. Mostly unfavorable for progress of farm activities and truck.

**Louisiana.**—New Orleans: Subnormal temperatures and wet soil unfavorable greater part of week, but work resumed in extreme south where preparations for corn, cotton, rice, and for further planting of sugarcane, truck, and potatoes made fair progress and pastures improved.

**Texas.**—Houston: Week averaged cold, although middle part warm. Precipitation light to moderate, with droughty conditions in portions of west and southwest. Farm work slow account cold in west and wet soil in east. Vegetation backward. Truck shipments large. Strawberries backward. Condition of winter wheat, oats, truck, and pastures fair to good; growth slow. Corn and potato planting started in south. Fruit buds retarded by cold weather.

**Oklahoma.**—Oklahoma City: Cold, with much cloudy, misty, weather; precipitation moderate in east and light in west. Farm work suspended in east portion where soil very wet, but some plowing in central and west. Sowing oats further delayed, except some localities of west portion. Wheat made no growth, but generally in fair to good condition; needs warmth and sunshine. Pastures short and poor. Farm work and season two weeks late.

**Arkansas.**—Little Rock: Cold first of week; warm latter portion. Snow and sleet on frozen ground in central and north; rather heavy precipitation last of week; four days with precipitation in all portions. No farm work of consequence. Snow cover very favorable for wheat, oats, meadows, pastures, and fruit.

**Tennessee.**—Nashville: Winter grains experienced third coldest period of season, followed by decided thermal rise last of week, but heavy snow in central and north Wednesday and Thursday afforded desired protection to grass and grains, which are thriving. No reports of damage beyond snow limit. Livestock generally in good condition.

**Kentucky.**—Louisville: Low temperatures and soil continuously frozen until rain and general thaw near end of week. No change in winter grains; snow cover heavy in south and east; light in north on several days.

## THE DRY GOODS TRADE

New York, Friday Night, March 1 1929.

The textile trades are more generally active, and this week has been productive of encouragement to those divisions which have been adversely affected by price-cutting and small-lot buying. The good prospects for woolen goods are apparently beginning to mature, and cotton fabrics are being sold in increasingly large quantities, with the hesi-

tancy of buyers manifestly lessened. Cotton, silk, and worsted printed goods continue in good demand. Buyers are pressing urgently for prompt delivery, and mills are in some cases experiencing difficulty in fulfilling orders in specified time. Great diversity of styling is characteristic of offerings in all three divisions, and the fact that demand is broad enough to cause movement in nearly all of the new lines is regarded as highly favorable. The general situation in the cotton goods division, nevertheless, remains rather contradictory. While the volume of actual sales is undoubtedly good, competition is still too intense for comfort. In spite of the fact that the relation of current production to demand is fairly reasonable, and that figures for this particular week are expected to reveal a substantial excess of sales over the former, prices continue to yield only an extremely narrow margin of profit. Mills are using every means in their power to lessen costs, and intensive production is the obvious answer to this. In the meantime, while it is said that actual stocks in primary channels cannot be regarded as a very great burden when compared with the large quantities of goods moving into distribution, the future is uncertain and holds a very patent danger of accumulations in case demand slackens again. Even now when sales are at a high rate, reactions in that rate are apt to result in concessions where such are conceivably possible, because supply is not, comparatively speaking, so fluctuating. The fact is that output remains intrinsically too high. However, if the demand continues on the present satisfactory scale for some time, the situation should automatically adjust itself, and prices climb to a rational level.

**DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS.**—Markets for cotton goods are more active and in certain instances there is evidence of hardening prices. Some of the finer counts in gray goods are reported as sold ahead as much as four months and the converting trade is taking goods in a more general way. While orders are often for relatively small quantities, taken together they form a quite impressive volume. The small stocks in distributors hands are at last beginning to be an acting factor in the situation. Those who have postponed covering their spring needs are experiencing some difficulty in procuring goods in time, and inadequate supplies on hand are placing them at a disadvantage. Requests for prompt delivery are urgent. Printed goods feature the improved business. Demand is in a very broad range, practically all constructions selling at an active rate. Manufacturers are in many cases unable to insure delivery before four and even six weeks, in some cases, and when it is remembered that mills are running night and day, it is obvious that the uncertain situation which existed in this division of the trade has been considerably modified. Under present circumstances, there is little immediate prospect of any general curtailment. Fine prints in fancy stylings are in constant request as are the less distinctive percales. Other finished goods which experienced some slackening during the past week or so, are renewing activity. Sheetings are also benefiting from the more favorable conditions. Fine and fancy goods generally are in a satisfactory position, with production booked for the next six weeks, and buyers displaying appreciation of the increased beauty and better qualities offered. Sentiment throughout the trade is more sanguine, and a better season is looked for than was expected a few weeks ago. Consumption estimates are bullish and the industrial consumers of cotton goods are running at record pitch. Print cloths 28-inch 64 x 60's construction are quoted at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. and 27-inch 64 x 60's at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Gray goods 39-inch 68 x 72's construction are quoted at 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ c., and 39-inch 80 x 80's at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

**WOOLEN GOODS.**—Buyers are now approaching manufacturers with the purpose of contracting for their fall lines, and the influx of inquiries and orders into woolens and worsteds markets during the week is indicated as the beginning of a buying movement which may be reasonably expected to last well into the spring. Buyers from the West and the South, here to view showings of offerings for the new season, are numerous, and are well satisfied with the goods and the prices at which they are quoted, as far as can be gathered from their spoken opinions and the growing activity which they are promoting. Overcoatings of lesser quality are reported to be selling well, while business in the medium and high-grade fabrics is still tentative, owing to the fact that buyers need more time to consider the somewhat confusing variety of stylings represented. However, this does not appear to imply disapproval. From all accounts, buyers are very favorably impressed with the new goods. It is thought that distributors are prepared to cover their overcoating needs at an early date, in order to avoid having to pay higher prices later in the season, when it is quite possible that such shortages as those of last fall may occur. Present prices are generally on a parity with the initial prices last year.

**FOREIGN DRY GOODS.**—The linen situation continues much the same. Sentiment is more favorable and somewhat better sales are being made in some quarters. Burlaps were moderately active with interest greater for heavies than light weights. The latter were quoted at 6.95c., and the former at 9.35c.

## State and City Department

### NEWS ITEMS

**Chicago Sanitary District, Ill.—New District Treasurer Elected.**—According to a report appearing in the Chicago "Journal of Commerce" of Feb. 26, Frederick H. Rawson, co-chairman of the First National Bank of Chicago tendered his resignation as Treasurer of the district to the trustees on Feb. 25 explaining that it would be unethical for him to retain his post while the First National Bank was participating in loans to the district. The trustees accepted his resignation and elected Frank O. Burney, President of the Reliance State Bank, as his successor.

**Houston, Tex.—City to Vote on Nine Amendments to Charter.**—At an election to be held on Apr. 9 the voters will be called upon to pass judgment on nine amendments to the city charter. The following is a list of the proposed changes as given in the Dallas "News" of Feb. 17:

Three amendments provide for salary raises to city officials, two provisions of paving laws to include sidewalk paving as well as streets and give owners 10 years to pay instead of five. Another would change the date of the fiscal year to Jan. 1. When new officials take office another sets the date of the general election as the third Tuesday in December, another would validate the annexation by ordinance of 24 miles of territory taken into the city in that manner and another would annex 2.7 miles more of territory.

If the amendments pass, Houston's territory would be 71.5 square miles.

**Michigan, State of.—Senate Adopts \$20,000,000 Bond Issue.**—According to a report appearing in the Detroit "Free Press" of Feb. 25, the State Senate, following a special message by Gov. Green which urged it to approve the measure, reversed the position it assumed last week and approved the Wood proposal for a constitutional amendment to provide a \$20,000,000 bond issue for the rebuilding of State institutions and hospitals, by a vote of 26 to 6. The proposed measure had been reduced by amendment from \$24,000,000 to \$20,000,000. The proposal now goes to the House of Representatives, which body, according to the report, is expected to concur in the Senate vote.

**Mississippi, State of.—Mandamus Proceedings Brought for Payment of School Warrants.**—J. H. Howie, District Attorney, instituted mandamus proceedings on Feb. 20 in the Circuit Court of Hinds County, in order to force the State Treasurer to honor school warrants as they fall due. We quote from the Memphis "Appeal" of Feb. 21 as follows:

Legal action to force Webb Walley, State Treasurer, to pay school warrants as they fall due, was instituted in Hinds County Circuit Court this afternoon by District Attorney J. H. Howie, who appeared as friend at court for the teachers of the State who face a second "hour of distress" during the present school term as the result of the State's financial condition.

Treasurer Walley yesterday announced that warrants drawn on him would be cashed only so long as there was sufficient money in the treasury to insure payment of the \$4,000,000 short-term note issue due Apr. 15. To insure payment, not only of the school warrants but other warrants falling due in the next few months, the State Treasurer and Gov. Bilbo announced yesterday that \$3,500,000 in short term notes will be offered for sale Mar. 8.

Legal proceedings instituted before Judge Wiley H. Potter late this afternoon took the form of mandamus proceedings to force the State Treasurer to pay school warrants as they are presented irrespective of the avowed preference to be given the short-term note holders.

Judge Potter had left the courthouse when the mandamus petition was filed, but Mr. Howie said he would be requested to-morrow morning to issue a fiat docketing the petition for hearing next Wednesday.

**New York City.—Bill for City Bridge and Tunnel Authority Introduced.**—A bill was introduced on Feb. 15 into the Legislature which calls for the establishment of a city-controlled Bridge and Tunnel Authority with a view to the building of a tri-borough bridge and the construction of a tunnel under the Narrows to connect Brooklyn and Staten Island. The provisions of the bill, as set forth in the "Herald-Tribune" of Feb. 19, are as follows:

1. Creation of an "authority" consisting of five members, three to be appointed by the Mayor of New York for five-year terms, the other two to be ex-officio members, namely, the Commissioner of Plants and Structures and the chairman of the Board of Transportation.

2. Advances to be made by the city for immediate expenses, such advances to be paid back after the funded debt for the construction of bridges and tunnels has been discharged.

3. The "authority" to be a body politic, with full power to construct and operate bridges and tunnels and to borrow money for that purpose, and to have power of condemnation.

4. Money for the construction of bridges to be raised by sale of authority's bonds. Security for such obligations to be bridge or tunnel tolls only. Bonds to become due within a maximum of thirty years, to bear not more than 6%, and to be sold for not less than par, "on sealed proposals or at public auction."

5. Tolls to be established sufficient to meet interest and amortization charges on the bonds, as well as to defray other expenses included in advances by the city.

6. The bonds to be exempt from taxation for local and State purposes and to be fully "legal investments."

7. Bridge or tunnels to revert to city after they are paid for. Restriction to be imposed against erection of competing bridges or tunnels until amortization of bonded debt.

**New York State.—Action of Joint Legislative Committee on Pending Amendments for Changes in Savings Bank Investment Laws.**—Edward H. Collins writes as follows in the New York Herald Tribune for Feb. 28:

Virtually every measure that has been suggested in recent months for the modification of the New York State savings bank laws was rejected yesterday in a report made public by Assemblyman Nelson W. Cheney, Chairman of the joint legislative committee which has been studying the savings bank situation for the last two years. The general basis of rejection was that such changes as had been proposed would, if adopted, "lead the savings banks into the commercial field."

The only outside suggestion that seems to have found favor with the committee is that providing for a revision of the limitations on savings bank investments in railroad securities. Appended to the report is a suggested bill providing for the modernizing of this section of the law. As previously noted in this column, this measure has for its objectives the clarification of the present muddled statute and the placing of greater emphasis on railroad earning power as basis of merit and legality. Although the Cheney committee's chairman makes it clear that body is prepared to throw its weight behind this measure, it is requested in the report that the

life of the committee be extended to March 1 1930, to permit a more complete study of this admittedly complicated phase of the savings bank investment law.

#### Opposed to Modifications.

Bills carrying out two affirmative recommendations of the Cheney committee will be offered and pressed at an early date. One of these will require that savings banks publish annually detailed lists of their investments the other will prohibit interlocking directorates. Under the terms of the latter measure no trustee of a savings bank could be a director of a commercial bank or a mortgage or title company.

Expectations among savings bank men here have been that little of the mass of proposed legislation placed before the Cheney committee would be accepted, but the vigorous tone of the report in turning down these proposals leaves no doubt that the latter is determined to block any movement which would substantially modify the restrictions under which savings institutions now operate in this state. For the present it seems clear that these banks will be restrained from invading fields for which they were not specifically created. Among the powers which have been sought and which the committee would deny savings banks are the following:

- 1.—Permission to act as executor, administrator or trustee of estates of deceased depositors in cases where an estate is under \$25,000.
- 2.—Increasing the limitation on individual deposits from \$7,500 to \$10,000.
- 3.—Authority to make small loans to needy borrowers on terms similar to those permitted to personal loan companies.
- 4.—The right to sell to depositors shares of participations in mortgages in amounts of \$100 or multiples thereof.
- 5.—Power to establish an unlimited number of branches in the city in which the main office is located.
- 6.—The right to insure titles and act as agents for fire insurance companies, and to negotiate mortgages.
- 7.—Authority to operate county-wide branches.
- 8.—Permission to allow depositors to check against their accounts and thus withdraw funds without presentation of a pass book.

Referring to these proposals, advanced by various savings banks groups, the Cheney committee's report declares:

"All of these proposals are in line with the present day tendency on the part of all classes of banking institutions to depart from the purposes for which they were designed and render additional service along other lines. As the banking law was framed, it was the evident intention to have several classes of institutions the activities of one class supplementing those of another, so that the various classes would not be in active competition with one another.

#### Will Protect Savings.

"We do not recommend the above proposals because we do not feel that we have come to the parting of the ways where we ought to say that in the future there shall be only one kind of banking institution. If there is to be a continual expansion of the powers of savings banks, then do away with them entirely as such institutions and throw the doors wide open, allow them to operate as banks pure and simple and surround them with all the safeguards the proper capital, surplus, limitation as to percentage of loans and carrying adequate reserves. The committee feels that it would rather err on the side of conservatism than do any thing that might jeopardize in any way these savings, which now amount to some \$4,000,000,000 in New York State. We believe that the rivalry engendered by the breaking down of these class lines and the intense competition resulting therefrom have a bad effect upon the banking situation."

The committee assailed the proposal that savings banks be authorized to make small loans, declaring:

"Would not the thrifty depositors view with alarm this proposal to loan their savings to the class of borrowers most lacking in thrift; namely, those who find it necessary to pay an excessive rate of interest?"

**North Carolina, State of.—State Treasurer Dies.**—Benjamin R. Lacy, State Treasurer since 1900, died on Feb. 21, at the age of 74 years after an illness of several days duration.

**Pueblo, Colo.—Stolen Bonds Will Be Duplicated.**—According to newspaper reports, the \$50,000 issue of paving bonds stolen last May from the First National Bank of Lamar will be duplicated, following a decision by the city commissioners. The original bonds have never been recovered and in order to protect its interests, the city will require the bank to guarantee that if the originals are ever located that payment cannot be demanded on both sets of securities.

**Texas, State of.—Eighteen Bills Approved by Governor.**—On Feb. 19 Governor Dan Moody approved eighteen bills and also House joint resolution No. 6, which proposes an amendment to the Constitution to increase the Supreme Court to nine members and to provide for its continuous session.

## BOND PROPOSALS AND NEGOTIATIONS.

**ABILENE, Taylor County, Tex.—PRICE PAID.**—The three issues of bonds aggregating \$575,000, that were jointly awarded on Jan. 18 to Braun, Bosworth & Co. of Toledo and Taylor Ewart & Co. of Chicago, as 5½%—V. 128, p. 1092—were awarded to them for a premium of \$1,011, equal to 100.175, a basis of about 5.73%. The issues are described as follows: \$350,000 water works; \$125,000 school and \$100,000 street improvement bonds. Due from Feb. 15 1930 to 1939 incl.

**AKRON, Summit County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.**—E. C. Gal-leher, Director of Finance, will receive sealed bids until 12 M. March 11, for the purchase of the following issues of 4½ coupon bonds aggregating \$1,335,000:

- \$500,000 water works ext. impt. and repairing bonds. Due \$20,000. Oct. 1 1930 to 1934, incl.
- 400,000 street opening, widening and extension bonds. Due \$16,000. Oct. 1 1930 to 1934, incl.
- 200,000 street paving, surfacing, grading, and repairing bonds. Due \$20,000, Oct. 1 1930 to 1939, incl.
- 135,000 water works ext. enlarging and improving bonds. Due Oct. 1, as follows: \$5,000, 1930 to 1944, incl.; and \$6,000, 1945 to 1954, incl.
- 100,000 West Tallmadge Ave. impt. bonds. Due \$4,000, Oct. 1 1930 to 1954, incl.

Dated April 1 1929. Denominations \$1,000. Prin. and int. payable at the National Park Bank, New York. Bids to be on an all or none basis. A certified check payable to the order of the above-mentioned official for 2% of the bonds offered is required. Tenders to be subject to legal approving opinion by attorneys for bidders.

**ALLEN COUNTY (P. O. Fort Wayne), Ind.—BOND SALE.**—The \$16,000 road construction bonds offered on Feb. 20—V. 128, p. 1092—were awarded to A. P. Flynn of Logansport, at a price of par. Bonds are dated Feb. 15 1929 and mature \$800, on May and Nov. 15, from 1930 to 1939, incl.

A conditional bid submitted by the Fletcher American Co. of Indianapolis, offered par plus a premium of \$183.00 for the issue.

**AMSTERDAM, Montgomery County, N. Y.—BOND OFFERING.**—E. O. Bartlett, City Treasurer, will receive sealed bids until 2 p. m. on March 6, for the purchase of \$80,500 4½% coupon or registered sewer bonds. Dated March 1 1929. Denom. \$1,000, one bond for \$500. Due March 1, as follows: \$4,500, 1930; and \$4,000, 1931 to 1949 incl. Prin. and int. payable in gold at the office of the City Treasurer or at any bank or trust company in Amsterdam or New York. A certified check for 5% of the bonds bid for is required.

**ANACONDA, Deerlodge County, Mont.—BOND SALE.**—The \$90,000 issue of semi-annual funding bonds offered for sale on Feb. 18—V. 128, p. 591—was awarded to the State Land Board, as 4½%, at par.

**ARCHER CITY, Archer County, Tex.—BONDS REGISTERED.**—A \$70,000 issue of 5 1/2% serial refunding series 1928 bonds was registered on Feb. 20, by G. N. Holton, State Comptroller.

**ASHLAND, Boyd County, Ky.—BOND OFFERING.**—Sealed bids will be received by H. L. Carroll, City Clerk, until Mar. 5, for the purchase of a \$200,000 issue of 4 3/4% semi-annual sewer bonds.

**ATLANTIC CITY, Atlantic County, N. J.—BIDS.**—The following bids were also submitted on Feb. 21, for the \$1,385,000 bonds awarded as 5.40s, to the Bancamer Corp. and Gibson, Lefe & Co., both of New York, at 100.01—V. 128, p. 1262.

Bidder	Int. Rate	Price Bid.
Stephens & Co.	5.45%	\$1,385,281.00
Bankers Trust Co.	5.50%	1,385,307.47
Atlantic County Trust Co.	6.00%	1,386,000.00

**AVOYELLES PARISH FIRST WARD SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 11 (P. O. Marksville), La.—MATURITY.**—In connection with the offering of the \$45,000 issue of not to exceed 6% semi-annual school bonds on Mar. 5—V. 128, p. 1093—we are now informed that the bonds are due on Mar. 1, as follows: \$500, 1930; \$1,000, 1931 to 1934; \$1,500, 1935 to 1944; \$2,000, 1945 to 1948; \$2,500, 1949 and \$3,000, 1950 to 1954, all incl.

**AVOYELLES PARISH GRAVITY DRAINAGE DISTRICT NO. 20 (P. O. Marksville), La.—BOND SALE.**—The \$300,000 issue of drainage bonds that was offered for sale on June 27—V. 126, p. 3630—has been purchased by an unknown investor.

**BEARDSTOWN, Cass County, Ill.—BOND SALE.**—The H. C. Speer & Sons Co. of Chicago, is reported to have purchased an issue of \$125,000 sewer bonds bearing a coupon rate of 4 1/2%, at a price of par. Bonds mature in 20 years. Interest payable semi-annually.

**BECKHAM COUNTY CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 50 (P. O. Carter), Okla.—BOND OFFERING.**—Sealed bids will be received by G. C. Mitchell, District Clerk, until 5 p. m. on Mar. 5, for the purchase of a \$27,000 issue of school bonds. Int. rate is to be named by the bidder. A certified check for 2% must accompany the bid.

**BEEEMER, Cumming County, Neb.—BOND SALE.**—A \$6,000 issue of 4 1/2% water extension bonds has recently been purchased by an unknown investor. Dated Jan. 1 1929. Due on Jan. 1 1944 and optional after 1939.

**BERRIEN COUNTY (P. O. St. Joseph), Mich.—BOND SALE.**—The \$394,000 refunding bonds offered on February 25—V. 128, p. 919—were awarded to the Continental National Co. of Chicago, at a premium of \$188.00 equal to a price of 100.04. Bonds mature on March 15, as follows: \$39,000, 1931; \$70,000, 1932; \$90,000, 1933; \$95,000, 1934; and \$100,000, 1935. Interest rate unknown. Bids according to the County Clerk were also submitted by the William R. Compton Co., Chicago, Detroit & Security Trust Co., Detroit, Stranahan, Harris & Co., Toledo, and the Union Banking Co. of St. Joseph.

**BISHOPS DRAINAGE DISTRICT (Pl. O. Bradenton), Manatee County, Fla.—BOND SALE.**—The \$130,000 issue of 6% coupon drainage bonds offered for sale on Feb. 6—V. 128, p. 919—was awarded to Cone Bros. of Tampa, at a price of 95. Denom. \$1,000. Int. payable on Jan. and July 1.

**BLOOMINGTON, Franklin County, Neb.—INT. RATE.**—The two issues of paving district bonds aggregating \$18,700, that were purchased at par by the State—V. 128, p. 1093—bear interest at 4 3/4%.

**BOONEVILLE, Prentiss County, Miss.—ADDITIONAL DETAILS.**—The \$58,700 5 1/2% paving and sewerage bonds that were purchased by the Bank of Commerce of Memphis, at a price of 100.22—V. 128, p. 1263—are divided as follows: Due \$3,000 from Mar. 1 1930 to 1939, incl. \$30,000 series A bonds. Due on Mar. 1, as follows: \$1,700, 1930 and \$3,000, 1931 to 1939. Basis of about 5.45%. Int. payable on Mar. & Sept. 1.

**BRADWOOD, Will County, Ill.—BOND SALE.**—The Bank of Braidwood, was awarded on January 1 this year, \$5,000 6% coupon fire apparatus bonds at a price of par. Bonds are dated January 1, 1929, in denominations of \$1,000 and mature \$1,000, from 1930 to 1934 inclusive. Interest payable on Jan. and July 1.

**BRIGANTINE BEACH (P. O. Brigantine), Atlantic County, N. J.—BOND SALE.**—The Second National Bank of Atlantic City, is reported, to have purchased an issue of \$75,000 6% temporary assessment bonds, dated Nov. 10 1928 and maturing on Nov. 10 1934.

**BRILLIANT SCHOOL DISTRICT, Jefferson County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.**—Paul L. McKay, Clerk Board of Education, will receive sealed bids until 7 p. m. March 12, for the purchase of \$55,000 5% coupon school bonds. Dated March 1 1929. Denom. \$1,000 and \$500. Due \$2,500, Oct. 1 1929 to 1950, incl. Prin. and int. payable at the Brilliant Bank & Savings Co., Brilliant. A certified check payable to the order of the above-mentioned official for \$1,000 is required. Legality to be approved by Squire, Sanders & Dempsey of Cleveland.

**BROWN COUNTY (P. O. Brownwood), Tex.—BOND SALE.**—A \$50,000 issue of refunding road bonds has recently been purchased by J. E. Jarratt & Co. of San Antonio for a \$250 premium, equal to 100.50.

**BROWN COUNTY (P. O. Brownwood), Tex.—BONDS REGISTERED.**—The \$300,000 issue of 6% coupon series E road bonds awarded on Feb. 15—V. 128, p. 1263—was registered on Feb. 18 by the State Comptroller.

**BRUNSWICK COUNTY (P. O. Southport), N. C.—BOND SALE.**—The \$100,000 issue of 6% road and bridge bonds offered for sale on Feb. 18 V. 128, p. 919—was awarded to the Weil, Roth & Irving Co. of Cincinnati, at 107.08, a basis of about 5.33%. Dated Nov. 1 1928. Due \$5,000 from Nov. 1 1935 to 1954, incl.

**BUNCOMBE COUNTY (P. O. Asheville), N. C.—BOND OFFERING.**—Sealed bids will be received until 4 p. m. on Mar. 5, by Geo. A. Digges, Clerk of the Board of Commissioners, for the purchase of three issues of 5% bonds aggregating \$2,100,000 as follows: Due on Mar. 1, as follows: \$20,000 1939 to 1948; \$30,000, 1949 to 1958 and \$50,000, 1959 to 1968, all incl.

1,000,000 road and bridge bonds. Due on Mar. 1, as follows: \$30,000, 1939 to 1943; \$40,000, 1944 to 1948; \$60,000, 1949 to 1953 and \$70,000, 1954 to 1958, all incl.  
100,000 juvenile prison bonds. Due on Mar. 1, as follows: \$3,000, 1932 1946; 1947 to 1958 and \$7,000 in 1959.  
Denom. \$1,000. Dated Mar. 1 1929. Prin. and int. (M & S) payable in gold at the Hanover National Bank in New York City. Reed, Hoyt & Washburn of New York City will furnish the legal approval. The County will furnish the required bidding forms. A \$42,000 certified check is required.

**BUTLER, Butler County, Pa.—PROPOSED BOND ISSUE.**—The City Council approved on Feb. 18, a resolution to issue \$60,000 street impt. bonds. Issue is to bear interest at the rate of 4 1/2%, will be in denoms. of \$1,000 and mature \$10,000, Apr. 1, from 1931 to 1936 incl. Formal notice of the proposal sale will be made shortly.

**CAMDEN, Ouachita County, Ark.—BOND SALE.**—The \$98,000 issue of paving bonds offered for sale on Feb. 19—V. 127, p. 3738—has been purchased by an unknown investor. Due in 20 years.

**CANEY, Montgomery County, Kan.—BOND SALE.**—A \$71,900 issue of 4 1/2% paving bonds has been purchased at par by the Commerce Trust Co. of Kansas City.

**CARSON COUNTY (P. O. Panhandle), Tex.—BOND OFFERING.**—Sealed bids will be received until 10 a. m. on Mar. 6, by A. A. Callaghan, County Judge, for the purchase of a \$230,000 issue of 4 1/2% road bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Dated Dec. 15 1928. Due on Apr. 1, as follows: \$5,000, 1930; \$6,000, 1931 to 1938; \$7,000, 1939 to 1941; \$8,000, 1942 to 1946; \$9,000, 1947 to 1951; \$10,000, 1952 to 1957 and \$11,000 in 1958. Prin. and int. (A & O) payable at the National Bank of Commerce in New York City. Clay, Dillon & Vandewater of New York City will furnish the legal approval. A \$5,000 certified check payable to the County Judge must accompany the bid.

**CASS COUNTY (P. O. Cassopolis), Mich.—BOND OFFERING.**—Sealed bids will be received by the Clerk Board of County Road Commissioners, until 1.30 p. m. March 4, for the purchase of \$22,725 Road Assessment District No. 50 bonds, \$14,400 Road Assessment District No. 52 bonds and \$13,500 Road Assessment District No. 53 bonds, three issues aggregating \$50,625 to bear interest at the rate of 5%.

**CATAHOULA PARISH (P. O. Harrisonburg), La.—BOND OFFERING.**—Sealed bids will be received until 11 a. m. on Mar. 26, by J. K. McGee, Secretary of the Police Jury, for the purchase of an issue of \$150,000 semi-annual public improvement bonds. Int. rate is not to exceed 6%. Denom. \$1,000. Dated Apr. 1 1929. Due from 1930 to 1949, incl. B. A. Campbell of New Orleans will furnish the legal approval. A \$5,000 certified check, payable to J. A. Wurster, President of the Police Jury, must accompany the bid.

**CAMERON COUNTY IRRIGATION DISTRICT No. 3 (P. O. Brownville), Tex.—BONDS VOTED.**—At a special election held on Feb. 19, the voters approved a proposition calling for the issuance of \$1,600,000 in bonds for irrigation and drainage purposes by a count of 309 "for" to 127 "against."

**CHAGRIN FALLS, Cuyahoga County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.**—Glady's M. Foster, Village Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 12 M. Mar. 18 for the purchase of \$8,500 5% property owner's portion street improvement bonds. Dated March 15, 1929. Denom. \$500. Due Oct. 1 as follows: \$500, 1930; \$1,000, 1931 and 1932; \$500, 1933; \$1,000, 1934 and 1935; \$500, 1936; and \$1,000, 1937 to 1939 inclusive. Prin. and int. payable at the Chagrin Falls Banking Co., Chagrin Falls. A certified check payable to the order of the Village Treasurer, for 5% of the bonds offered is required.

**CHANDLER TOWNSHIP (P. O. Chickasha), Grady County, Okla.—BOND OFFERING.**—Sealed bids will be received until 2 p. m. on Mar. 5, by C. H. Williams, Township Trustee, for the purchase of a \$7,000 issue of township bonds.

**CHATTANOOGA, Hamilton County, Tenn.—BOND OFFERING.**—Sealed bids will be received until 11 a. m. on Mar. 12, by E. D. Bass, Mayor, for the purchase of three issues of 4 1/2% bonds aggregating \$675,000, as follows:

\$300,000 Twelfth and Thirteenth Ward sewer bonds. Due in 30 years.  
250,000 Aviation Park bonds. Due in 30 years.  
125,000 Incinerator bonds. Due in 30 years.  
Denom. \$1,000. Dated Mar. 1 1929. Prin. and semi-annual int. payable in lawful money of the U. S. at the National City Bank in New York City. Caldwell & Raymond of New York will furnish the legal approval to the purchaser. A certified check for 2% of the bonds, payable to F. K. Rosamond, City Treasurer, must accompany the bid.

**CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY (P. O. Mayville), N. Y.—BOND OFFERING.**—William J. Doty, County Treasurer will receive sealed bids until 2 p. m. Mar. 12, for the purchase of \$350,000 5% coupon highway bonds. Dated April 1 1928. Due April 1, as follows: \$200,000, 1938; and \$150,000 1939. 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 Thomson, Wood & Hoffman of New York City.

**CHESTER SCHOOL TOWNSHIP, Wabash County, Ind.—BOND SALE.**—The \$108,000 4 1/2% school building bonds offered on Feb. 11—V. 128, p. 592—were awarded to the Meyer-Kiser Bank of Indianapolis, at a premium of \$1,212, equal to 101.12, a basis of about 4.34%. Due as follows: \$3,600, July 1 1930; \$3,600, Jan. and July 1 1931 to 1944, incl.; and \$3,600 Jan. 1 1945. Other bidders were:

Bidder	Premium
Fletcher Savings & Trust Co., Indianapolis	\$363.60
Jent, Grace & Co., Chicago	606.00
K. F. Wild Investment Co., Indianapolis	701.00

**CHICAGO, Cook County, Ill.—TEMPORARY FINANCING.**—The First National Bank of Chicago and the First Trust & Savings Bank, also of Chicago, purchased on February 28, \$500,000 Chicago Sanitary tax anticipation Warrants, to provide funds for the payment of principal and interest falling due on March 1, according to the "Herald Tribune" of February 28. It will be noted that during January of this year, the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, purchased \$15,000,000 Chicago anticipation warrants running for about two years, the funds according to George K. Schmidt, City Controller, to be used for "city salaries and running expenses"—V. 128 p. 764.

In reporting the current financing the "Tribune" states that: "These banks are forming a syndicate which will be composed largely of Chicago banks but will also include some Eastern institutions which will organize an investment company to buy tax anticipation warrants from all Chicago municipal bodies until the taxes, muddled by the reassessment situation, can be collected. This will involve a total of \$125,000,000 to \$150,000,000, of which \$12,000,000 to \$15,000,000 Will be for the sanitary district."

**CHILDRESS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Childress) Childress County, Tex.—BOND SALE.**—A \$60,000 issue of 5% school building bonds has recently been purchased by Prudden & Co. of Toledo at a price of 100.62.

**CLIFFSIDE PARK (P. O. Cliffside) Bergen County, N. J.—NO BIDS.**—Herbert L. Post, Collector of Taxes, states that no bids were submitted on Feb. 26, for the purchase of two issues of 4 3/4% bonds aggregating \$394,000 scheduled to have been sold—V. 128, p. 1093. Offering consisted of:

\$298,000 assessment bonds. Due Mar. 1, as follows: \$25,000, 1930 to 1935 incl.; and \$37,000, 1936 to 1939 incl.  
96,000 public impt. bonds. Due Mar. 1, as follows: \$5,000, 1931 to 1938 incl.; and \$7,000, 1939 to 1946 incl.  
Dated Mar. 1 1929.

**CLOVIS, Curry County, N. Mex.—BOND SALE.**—The \$45,000 issue of city hall bonds offered for sale on Feb. 15—V. 128, p. 919—was awarded to the United States Bond Co. of Denver, as 5% bonds.

**COE TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2 (P. O. Shephard), Isabella County, Mich.—BOND OFFERING.**—Harry M. Wetzel, Secretary Board of Education, will receive sealed bids until 8 p. m. Mar. 6, for the purchase of \$80,000 school bonds, rate of interest not to exceed 5%. Due Nov. 1, as follows: \$2,000, 1929 to 1931 incl.; \$2,500, 1932 to 1934 incl.; \$3,000, 1935 to 1937 incl.; \$3,500, 1938 to 1940 incl.; \$4,000, 1941 and 1942; \$4,500, 1943 and 1944; and \$5,000, 1945 and 1946. A certified check payable to the order of the District Treasurer for \$560 is required.

**COLDWATER, Branch County, Mich.—BOND CALL.**—The following notice signed by Max A. Olds, City Clerk, appeared in the Feb. 18 issue of the "Coldwater Reporter."

"By order of the Common Council the following special assessment bonds are called for payment, March 15 1929, at the office of the City Treasurer in this City:

W. Pearl St. Paving No. 2 Bond No. 1167; W. Pearl St. Paving No. 2 Bond No. 1169; W. Pearl St. Paving No. 2 Bond No. 1171; W. Pearl St. Paving No. 2 Bond No. 1172; Hull St. Curb and Gutter Bond No. 1186; Marshall St. Paving No. 2 Bond No. 1196; Marshall St. Paving No. 2 Bond No. 1197; Marshall St. Paving No. 2 Bond No. 1209.

Sufficient advance payments have been paid into these special assessment funds to arrant the calling of these bonds, so the Council feel this action should be taken."

**COLOMA TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Coloma), Berrien County, Mich.—BOND OFFERING.**—A. W. Baker, Secretary Board of Education, will receive sealed bids until 10 a. m. March 8, for the purchase of \$125,000 school bonds—rate of interest not to exceed 5%. Dated Oct. 1 1928. Denom. \$1,000. Due Oct. 1, as follows: \$2,000 1929 to 1933, incl.; \$3,000, 1934 to 1938, incl.; \$4,000, 1939 to 1945, incl.; \$5,000, 1946 to 1951, incl.; and \$6,000, 1952 to 1958, incl. A certified check payable to the order of the Secretary Board of Education, for \$500 is required.

**COLUMBUS, Franklin County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.**—Howard S. Wilkins, City Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 12 m. (eastern standard time) Mar. 14, for the purchase of \$1,000,000 4 1/2% sewerage and sewage disposal bonds. Dated Feb. 1 1929. Denoms. \$1,000. Due \$40,000, Feb. 1, from 1931 to 1955 incl. Prin. and int. (Feb. and Aug. 1) payable at the office of the agency of the City of Columbus in New York. Bids for bonds to bear a coupon rate other than the one stated above will also be considered; in the event a fractional rate is bid such fraction shall be in a multiple of 1/4 of 1% or multiples thereof. A certified check payable to the order of the City Treasurer, for 1% of the amount of bonds bid for is required.

Transcripts of proceedings will be furnished successful bidders, and sufficient time allowed within fifteen days from the time of said award for the examination of such transcript by bidder's attorney, and bids may be made subject to approval of same.

**CORNWALL UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 5 (P. O. Cornwall), Orange County, N. Y.—BOND OFFERING.**—John A.

Shearer, District Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 8 p. m. March 4, for the purchase of \$150,000 coupon or registered school bonds—rate of interest not to exceed 5% and to be stated in a multiple of 1/4 of 1-10th of 1%.

CORVALLIS, Benton County, Ore.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids will be received until 7.30 p. m. on March 4, by the City Recorder, for the purchase of a \$13,140.83 issue of 6% improvement bonds.

COULEE NICHOLAS DRAINAGE DISTRICT (P. O. Breaux Bridge) Saint Martin Parish, La.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids will be received until 10 a. m. on Mar. 5, by L. C. Willis, Secretary of the Board of Commissioners, for the purchase of two issues of 6% semi-annual drainage bonds aggregating \$55,000, as follows:

\$30,000 acreage tax bonds. Due from Mar. 1 1930 to 1963, incl. \$25,000 ad valorem tax bonds. Due from Mar. 1 1930 to 1959, incl. Denom. \$250. Dated Mar. 1 1929. A certified check for 2 1/2%, payable to D. Champagne, Jr., President, is required.

CRAWFORD, Dawes County, Neb.—ADDITIONAL DETAILS.—The \$36,000 issue of intersection paving bonds that was purchased at par by the State—V. 128, p. 1263—bears interest at 4 1/2%. Dated Dec. 15 1928. Due from Dec. 15 1929 to 1938, incl.

CRAWFORD COUNTY (P. O. English), Ind.—BOND SALE.—The \$8,360 5% Liberty Township road bonds offered on February 15—V. 128, p. 592—were awarded to the Bankers Investment Co. of Indianapolis, at a premium of \$272.25 equal to 103.25 a basis of about 4.38%. Dated February 15, 1929. Due \$418, May and November 15, from 1930 to 1939, incl.

CROSBY COUNTY (P. O. Crosbyton), Tex.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids will be received by Edgar Hutchins, County Judge, until March 11, for the purchase of a \$40,000 issue of road bonds.

CUYAHOGA COUNTY (P. O. Cleveland), Ohio.—BIDS REJECTED.—F. J. Husak, Clerk Board of County Commissioners, reports that all bids submitted on Feb. 20, for the purchase of the following described 4 1/2% bonds aggregating \$316,503.31, offered on that date—V. 128, p. 920—were rejected:

- \$123,720.00 assessment portion, road impt. bonds. Due Oct. 1 as follows: \$11,720, 1929; \$12,000, 1930 to 1934 incl.; and \$13,000 1935 to 1938 incl.
53,296.31 county's portion road impt. bonds. Due Oct. 1 as follows: \$4,296.31, 1929; \$5,000, 1930 to 1934 incl.; and \$6,000, 1935 to 1938 incl.
47,380.00 assessment portion, road impt. bonds. Due Oct. 1 as follows: \$4,380, 1929; \$5,000, 1930 to 1934 incl.; and \$6,000, 1935 to 1937 incl.
35,215.00 assessment portion, road improvement bonds. Due Oct. 1 as follows: \$3,215, 1929; \$3,000, 1930 to 1933 incl.; and \$4,000, 1934 to 1938 incl.
35,215.00 county's portion, road improvement bonds. Due Oct. 1 as follows: \$3,215, 1929; \$3,000, 1930 to 1933 incl.; and \$4,000, 1934 to 1938 incl.
21,677.00 county's portion, road improvement bonds. Due Oct. 1 as follows: \$2,677, 1929; \$2,000, 1930 to 1937 incl.; and \$3,000, 1938.

All the above issues are dated Feb. 1 1929. Prin. and annual int. (Oct. 1) payable at the office of the County Treasurer.

DECATUR, Morgan County, Ala.—PURCHASER.—The \$64,000 issue of 5 1/2% public improvement bonds that was reported as having been sold at par (V. 128, p. 920) was purchased by Ellis & Co. of Cincinnati. Due from Oct. 1 1929 to 1938 inclusive.

DEFIANCE COUNTY (P. O. Defiance), Ohio.—BOND SALE.—The \$7,488 5% street improvement bonds offered on February 25—V. 128, p. 920—were awarded to the Merchants Bank, Defiance, at a price of par. Bonds are dated March 1 1929 and mature on September 1, as follows: \$1,488, 1930; and \$1,500, 1931 to 1934 inclusive. Blanchet Bowman Wood of Toledo, offered a premium of \$2.73 for 5 1/2% bonds.

DULUTH, St. Louis County, Minn.—BOND SALE.—The \$370,000 issue of 4 1/2% bridge bonds offered for sale on Feb. 25—V. 128, p. 593—was jointly awarded to the Illinois Merchants Trust Co. and the Continental National Co., both of Chicago for a premium of \$3,570, equal to 100.964, a basis of about 4.36%. Dated Oct. 1 1928 and due on Oct. 1, as follows: \$20,000, 1929 and \$35,000, 1930 to 1943, incl.

Table with columns: Bidder, Price Bid. Lists various bidders and their bids for Duluth bonds, including White, Weld & Co., Wells-Dickey Co., and others.

DUQUESNE SCHOOL DISTRICT, Allegheny County, Pa.—BOND OFFERING.—L. L. Canon, Secretary Board of Education, will receive sealed bids until March 14, for the purchase of \$140,000 4 1/2% coupon or registered school bonds. Dated Oct. 1 1928. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$28,000, October 1 1954 to 1958 incl. Prin. and int. payable in Duquesne. A certified check for \$5,000 is required. These are the bonds offered for sale on Feb. 20—V. 128, p. 920. All bids were returned unopened.

DUTCHESS COUNTY (P. O. Poughkeepsie), N. Y.—BIDDERS.—The following is a list of the other bids submitted on Feb. 21, for the \$1,000,000 highway and bridge bonds, jointly awarded to George B. Gibbons & Co. and Stone & Webster and Blodgett, Inc. both of New York, as 4 1/4%, at par plus a premium of \$7,187 equal to 100.7187, a basis of about 4.40%—V. 128, p. 1264. Successful bidders are reoffering the bonds for public investment, priced to yield 4.25%. Bids below were also for 4 1/2% bonds:

Table with columns: Bidder, Premium. Lists bidders like Lehman Bros., Estabrook & Co., and Bankers Co. with their respective premium bids.

EAST BAY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT (P. O. Oakland), Calif.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids will be received until 5 p. m. on Mar. 1, by John H. Kimball, Secretary of the Board of Directors, for the purchase of a \$3,000,000 issue of 5% water bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Dated Jan. 1 1925. Due \$75,000 from Jan. 1 1935 to 1974, incl. Prin. and int. (J. & J.) payable in gold coin at the District Treasurer's office or at the fiscal agency, the National City Bank in New York City. Orrick, Palmer & Dahlquist of San Francisco will furnish the legal approval. The above bonds are a part of a total issue of \$39,000,000.

EAST GRAND RAPIDS (P. O. Grand Rapids), Kent County, Mich.—BOND OFFERING.—Peter R. Schregardus, City Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 8 p. m. March 4, for the purchase of \$39,660 sewer construction

bonds, to bear interest at the rate of 4 1/4% payable semi-annually. Bonds are to mature serially in from 1 to 9 years. A certified check payable to the order of the above-mentioned official for 1% of the bonds bid for is required.

EAST ST. LOUIS PARK DISTRICT, St. Clair County, Ill.—BOND OFFERING.—Spencer Ellsworth, Secretary of Park Commissioners, will receive sealed bids until 12 M. (to be opened at 2:30 p. m.) March 1, for the purchase of \$200,000 4 1/4% coupon part bonds. Dated March 1 1929. Denoms. \$1,000. Due March 1, as follows: \$30,000, 1935; \$20,000, 1938; \$30,000, 1944; and \$60,000, 1948 and 1949. A certified check for \$5,000 is required.

EVERETT SCHOOL DISTRICT, Bedford County, Pa.—BOND SALE.—The \$9,000 5% school bonds offered on January 19—V. 128, p. 433—were awarded to the Everett Cemetery Association, at a price of 100.06 a basis of about 4.95%. Bonds are dated Jan 1 1929 are in denoms. of \$1,000 and mature January 1, as follows: \$4,000, 1930 and \$5,000, 1931.

FARMINGTON SCHOOL DISTRICT, Kent County, Del.—BOND SALE.—The Farmers Bank, Dover, has purchased an issue of \$4,803.14 school bonds, bearing a coupon rate of 5%, at a price of par. Bonds are dated November 1, 1928 fifteen bonds in denomination of \$300, and one bond for \$303.14. Due \$303.14, November 21, 1929 and \$300, November 1, 1930 to 1944, incl.

FORT COLLINS, Larimer County, Colo.—ADDITIONAL DETAILS.—The \$70,000 issue of 4% municipal railway refunding bonds that was purchased by Gray, Emery, Vasconcellis & Co. of Denver—V. 128, p. 1094—was awarded to them at a price of 97, a basis of about 4.38%. Due \$2,500 from Mar. 1 1934 to 1961, incl. Optional after Mar. 1 1939.

FORT MYERS, Lee County, Fla.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids will be received by L. H. Barker, Acting City Manager, until Mar. 26, for the purchase of a \$250,000 issue of refunding bonds.

FOSTORIA, Seneca County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Myrtle J. Lindsey, City Auditor, will receive sealed bids until 12 M. March 19, for the purchase of \$10,000 water works improvement bonds—rate of interest not to exceed 5%. Dated March 1 1929. Denominations \$500. Due \$500. March and September 1, from 1930 to 1939, inclusive.

BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids will be received at the same time for the purchase of \$19,953.97 special assessment street improvement bonds—rate of interest not to exceed 5 1/2%. Due as follows: \$953.57, March 1 1930 and \$1,000, Sept. 1 1930; and \$1,000, March and Sept. 1 1931 to 1939, incl. Both issues are dated March 1 1929. Interest payable on March and Sept. 1. A certified check payable to the order of the City Treasurer, for 2% of the bonds offered is required.

FOUNTAIN COUNTY (P. O. Covington), Ind.—BOND SALE.—The \$71,600 4 1/2% flood repair bonds offered on Feb. 26—V. 128, p. 920—were awarded to the Fletcher Savings & Trust Co., Indianapolis, at a premium of \$13.60, equal to 100.01, a basis of about 4.495%. Dated Feb. 15 1929. Due as follows: \$3,580, July 1 1929; \$3,580, Jan. and July 1, 1930 to 1938 incl.; and \$3,580, Jan. 1 1939.

FRENCH INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Beaumont), Tex.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids will be received by A. B. Dean Superintendent of the Board of Education, until 8 p. m. on Mar. 14, for the purchase of a \$40,000 issue of 5% semi-annual school bonds. Due on April 10, as follows: \$1,000, 1935 to 1964 and \$2,000, 1965 to 1969, all incl. The bidder is to include in his bid the printing of the bonds and also the legal opinion of a reputable bond attorney. The election on these bonds will be held on Mar. 2. A certified check for 2% of the bid, payable to Clyde H. Wooding, President of the Board of Education is required.

GARRISON, McLean County, N. Dak.—ADDITIONAL DETAILS.—The \$6,500 issue of 5% semi-annual water bonds that was reported sold—V. 128, p. 765—was awarded at par to C. J. Ehlers, of Garrison. PRICE PAID.—The \$5,000 issue of 5% semi-annual water works bonds that was purchased by the First Minneapolis Trust Co. of Minneapolis—V. 128, p. 765—was awarded at par.

GLENVIL, Clay County, Neb.—BOND SALE.—A \$24,500 issue of 4 1/2% water bonds has been purchased at par by the State of Nebraska. Due in 1949.

GLENWOOD HIGHWAY DISTRICT (P. O. Kamiah), Idaho County, Ida.—BONDS NOT SOLD.—The \$11,900 issue of 6% semi-annual highway bonds offered on Jan. 19—V. 128, p. 141—was not sold as the one bid that was submitted for the bonds was rejected. They will be re-offered for sale on Mar. 16. Due in 20 years. The bids will be received by the Secretary of the Board of Commissioners.

GRAHAM, Young County, Texas.—BOND SALE.—A \$225,000 issue of 5% semi-annual water works bonds was offered for sale on Jan. 17—V. 127 p. 3575—has since been purchased at par by Garrett & Co. of Dallas. Dated May 1 1928. Due from Apr. 1 1929 to 1958, incl.

GRAND RAPIDS, Kent County, Mich.—BOND OFFERING.—Jacob Van Wingen, City Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 3 p. m. (Central standard time), Mar. 11, for the purchase of the following issues of 4% bonds aggregating \$943,000: \$460,000 Street improvement bonds. Due \$92,000, Apr. 1 1930 to 1934 inclusive. 288,000 Sewage Disposal System bonds. Due \$12,000, Aug. 1, 1930 to 1953 inclusive. 190,000 Street improvement bonds. Due \$19,000, Apr. 1 1930 to 1939 inclusive. 5,000 Sewer construction bonds, Due \$1,000, April 1, 1930 to 1934 inclusive.

Dated April 1 1929. Denom. \$1,000. Prin. and int. payable at the office of the City Treasurer. A certified check payable to the order of the City Treasurer, for 3% of the bonds bid for is required.

Financial Condition, January 31, 1929. The City has no floating debt. Assessed valuation of City, 1928, \$265,691,000. Total value of Water Works Sinking Fund, \$925,671. Total value of General Sinking Fund, \$853,036. Total value of Special Assessment Sinking Fund, \$1,490,646.00. Total value of Cemetery Trust Funds, \$580,577.00. Total value of Sinking Funds, Water Works, General, Cemetery Trust Funds, Special Assessments, \$3,849,791.00. Cash on hand exclusive of Sinking Fund, \$23,529.00. Cash value of assets of City, \$22,178,784.00. Population, census of 1920, 137,634; present estimated population, 172,000. City has never defaulted payment on any bonds at maturity, and the legality of a bond issue has never been questioned. Street improvement and sewer construction bonds are only a temporary obligation being issued for from one to ten years, and their payment is provided for by special assessment on the property directly benefited; but are a direct city obligation. There is no question as to the legality of the corporate existence of the City or as to the legality of the terms of the officials. Nationalities—Americans predominate; Holland, Irish, German, Polish and others. Principal Business—Furniture, general manufacturing and jobbing trade.

Table titled 'Recapitulation of Bonded Debt, January 31, 1929.' Lists various debt categories like Sewage Disposal General Taxation, Cemetery, T. B. Hospital, etc., with their respective amounts.

Net bonded debt payable by general taxation \$ 9,688,964.00 \*Serial bonds all held in sinking fund.

GRATIOT COUNTY (P. O. Ithaca), Mich.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids will be received by the County Drain Commissioner, until



10 a. m. on March 7, for the purchase of \$5,500 drainage bonds. A certified check for \$200 is required.

GREENBURGH (P. O. Tarrytown), Westchester County, N. Y.—BOND OFFERING.—Norman C. Templeton, Town Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 3 p. m. on March 6, for the purchase of the following issues of 4 1/4% coupon or registered bonds aggregating \$206,500:

- \$96,000 Parkway Gardens, paving impt. bonds. Due March 15, as follows: \$9,000, 1930 to 1933, incl; and \$10,000, 1934 to 1939, incl.
86,000 Knollwood Manor, Section No. 2, paving impt. bonds. Due March 15, as follows: \$8,000, 1930 to 1933, incl; and \$9,000, 1934 to 1939, incl.
21,000 Shawnee Road, paving impt. bonds. Due March 15, as follows: \$1,000, 1930 to 1938, incl.; and \$2,000, 1939 to 1944, incl.
3,500 Archer Ave. paving impt. bonds. Due March 15, as follows: \$500, 1930; and \$1,000, 1931 to 1933, incl.

Dated March 15, 1929. Principal and Interest payable in gold at the Tarrytown National Bank & Trust Co., Tarrytown. A certified check payable to the order of the Town Supervisor, for \$4,000 is required. Legality to be approved by Clay, Dillon & Vandewater of New York City.

HALLS, Lauderdale County, Tenn.—BOND SALE.—A \$10,000 issue of refunding bonds has been purchased by an unknown investor.

HAMILTON, Caldwell County, Mo.—BOND SALE.—A \$20,000 issue of water bonds has been purchased by Stern Bros. & Co. of Kansas City.

HARLINGEN INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Harlingen), Tex.—BONDS REGISTERED.—A \$243,000 issue of 5% serial-series B school bonds was registered on Feb. 21 by G. N. Holton, State Comptroller.

HARNET COUNTY (P. O. Lillington), N. C.—ADDITIONAL DETAILS.—The \$150,000 issue of County school bonds that was purchased by Bray Bros. of Greensboro—V. 128 p. 1264—at a price of 100.662, bears interest at 5% and is due on Feb. 1, as follows: \$5,000, 1934 to 1953 and \$10,000, 1954 to 1958, all incl., giving a basis of about 4.94%.

HARRINGTON SCHOOL DISTRICT, Kent County, Del.—BOND SALE.—The First National Bank of Harrington, has purchased an issue of \$5,174 school bonds, bearing interest at the rate of 5%, at a price of par. Bonds are dated September 1 1928, ten bonds in denominations of \$500 and one bond for \$174. Due as follows: \$174, 1929; and \$500, 1930 to 1939, incl.

HASTINGS ON HUDSON, Westchester County, N. Y.—BOND SALE.—The \$150,000 coupon or registered municipal building bonds offered on February 25—V. 128, p. 1095—were awarded to Harris, Forbes & Co. of New York, as 4 1/4%, at a price of 100.309 a basis of about 4.47%. Dated Feb. 1 1929. Due \$5,000, from 1934 to 1963, incl.

Table with columns: Bidder, Int. Rate, Rate Bid. Includes: Roosevelt & Son (4.60%, 100.678), Dewey, Bacon & Co (4.60%, 100.18), Lehman Bros. (4.70%, 102.50)

HAWKINS COUNTY (P. O. Rogersville), Tenn.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids will be received until 1 p. m. on Mar. 23, by J. O. Phillips, Chairman of the Finance Committee, for the purchase of an issue of \$160,000 5% road bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Dated Mar. 1 1929. Due \$10,000 from March 1 1933 to 1948. Prin. and int. (M. & S.) payable at the office of the County Trustee. The bonds may be sold in \$40,000 blocks and bids are invited upon the series as a whole and upon the several blocks. Each bid for the entire series must be accompanied by a \$5,000 certified check, for a part only, by check in proportion.

HEMPSTEAD UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT No. 19 (P. O. East Rockaway) Nassau County, N. Y.—BOND OFFERING.—Durant R. Miller, District Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 8 p. m. March 14, for the purchase of \$125,000 coupon or registered school bonds—rate of interest not to exceed 5% and to be stated in a multiple of 1/4 or 1-10th of 1%. Dated April 1 1929. Denom. \$1,000. Due April 1, as follows: \$1,000, 1931 and 1932; \$2,000, 1933; \$3,000, 1934 to 1936, incl.; \$4,000, 1937; \$5,000, 1938; \$6,000 1939; \$7,000, 1940 and 1941; \$8,000, 1942 to 1944, incl.; \$10,000, 1945; \$11,000, 1946; \$12,000, 1947; and \$13,000, 1948 and 1949. Principal and Interest payable in gold at the East Rockaway National Bank, East Rockaway. A certified check payable to the order of George W. Smith, District Treasurer, for \$3,500 is required.

HIDALGO COUNTY WATER CONTROL AND IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT NO. 7 (P. O. Edinburg), Tex.—BONDS VOTED.—At a special election held on Feb. 19 the voters authorized the issuance of \$2,750,000 in bonds for canal improvements by a majority of more than 3 to 1.

HILLSDALE, Hillsdale County, Mich.—BONDS DEFEATED.—At the election held on Feb. 19—V. 128, p. 1095—the proposal to issue \$475,000 bonds for school construction and equipment purposes, was defeated by a large majority vote, according to the February 20 issue of the Battle Creek "Evening News." Of the total vote polled 503 were in the affirmative and 824 in the negative.

HIRAM, PORTAGE COUNTY, OHIO.—BOND SALE.—The First National Bank of Garrettsville, was awarded on Feb. 21, \$27,953.54 special assessment and Village's portion, street and water works improvement bonds, at par. Bonds bear interest at the rate of 5% payable semi-annually on April and Oct. 1. Due on April and Oct. 1, from 1930 to 1939, incl.

HOLLYWOOD, Broward County, Fla.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids will be received until 10 a. m. on March 11, by F. T. Blackwell, City Manager, for the purchase of a \$95,000 issue of 6% refunding bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Dated Dec. 31 1928. Due on March 1 as follows: \$15,000, 1933 and \$20,000, 1934 to 1937. Prin. and int. (M. & S.) payable in gold at the National Bank of Commerce in New York City. Caldwell & Raymond of New York City will furnish the legal approval. A \$1,000 certified check, payable to the City Treasurer, must accompany the bid.

HOLT COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2 (P. O. Page), Neb.—ADDITIONAL DETAILS.—The \$20,000 issue of school bonds that was reported as having been recently sold—V. 128, p. 1265—bears interest at 4 1/4% and was awarded at par to Washob, Bender & Co. of Omaha. Due in 20 years.

HURON, Erie County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—C. G. Specker, Village Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 12 M. March 27, for the purchase of \$21,379.35 5 1/4% special assessment street improvement bonds. Due September 1, as follows: \$1,379.35, 1930; \$2,000, 1931 to 1937, incl; and \$3,000, 1938 and 1939. A certified check payable to the order of the Village Treasurer, for 1% of the bonds offered is required.

INDIANOLA, Warren County, Iowa.—BOND SALE.—A \$20,000 issue of 4 1/4% city hall bonds has been purchased by the Ballard-Hasset Co. of Des Moines.

JACKSON, Hinds County, Miss.—BOND ELECTION.—A special election will be held on Mar. 9, for the purpose of voting upon the issuance of \$675,000 in bonds to be used as follows: \$175,000 for water works extension and improvement; \$50,000 for street extension and improvements; \$50,000 for the erecting and-or equipping fire alarm system; \$50,000 for the extension and-or improvement of sanitary and storm sewers; \$350,000 for the erection, repairing and-or remodeling of schools and public buildings, as provided by a resolution adopted Feb. 6 1929, declaring the intention of the Council of the City of Jackson, Miss., to issue the above mentioned bonds in a maximum amount as above stated, and authorizing an election upon the issuing of said bonds. The bonds are to be dated Apr. 1 1929. Int. rate is not to exceed 6%. Due serially in from 1 to 25 years. Prin. and semi-annual int. shall be payable at the National Park Bank in New York City.

JAMESTOWN, Chautauqua County, N. Y.—BOND SALE.—George B. Gibbons & Co. of New York, were awarded on Feb. 21, three issues of certificates and bonds aggregating \$151,192.27, at a price of 100.09. Obligations bear interest at the rate of 4.70%, payable semi-annually.

JOHNSON COUNTY (P. O. Franklin), Ind.—BOND OFFERING.—William M. Burgett, County Treasurer, will receive sealed bids until 10 a. m. Mar. 8, for the purchase of the following issues of 4 1/4% bonds aggregating \$16,900:

\$11,300 Ed Paddock et al White River Twp. highway improvement bonds. Due \$565 May and Nov. 15, from 1930 to 1939 inclusive.
5,600 John W. Shephard et al White River Twp., highway impt. bonds. Due \$280, May and Nov. 15, from 1930 to 1939 incl.
Dated Mar. 8 1929. Int. payable on May and Nov. 15.

JONES COUNTY CONSOLIDATED ROAD DISTRICT NO. 10 (P. O. Anson), Tex.—BOND SALE.—Two issues of bonds aggregating \$461,000 have been recently purchased by the Brown-Crummer Co. of Wichita, as follows: \$436,000 5% series E road bonds for a premium of \$198, and \$25,000 5 1/4% road bonds for a premium of \$362.

JUNCTION CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Junction City), Geary County, Kan.—BOND SALE.—An issue of \$100,000 school bonds has been purchased at par by the State School Fund Commission.

KAMRAR INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Kamrar), Hamilton County, Iowa.—BOND SALE.—A \$35,000 issue of 4 1/4% school bonds has been purchased by Geo. M. Bechtel & Co. of Davenport. Due in from 2 to 20 years and optional after 5 years.

KANSAS CITY, Jackson County, Mo.—BOND SALE.—Two issues of bonds aggregating \$384,000 were awarded on Feb. 27 to Stern Bros. & Co. of Kansas City at a price of 101.283, a basis of about 0.00%. The issues are divided as follows:

- \$250,000 4 1/4% Swope Park improvement bonds. Due \$10,000 from July 1 1930 to 1954, inclusive.
134,000 4 1/4% fire protection bonds. Due \$67,000 in 1939 and 1940.

Dated July 1 1928. Prin. and int. (J. & J.) payable in gold at the office of the City Treasurer or at the Chase National Bank in N. Y. City. The second highest bid for the entire issue was an offer of 100.053 by the National City Co. of New York.

KARNES CITY, Karnes County, Tex.—WARRANT SALE.—An \$80,000 issue of 5 3/4% semi-annual refunding warrants has recently been purchased by the Brown-Crummer Co. of Wichita.

KINGS MILLS RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT, Warren County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.—The \$50,000 school construction bonds offered on Feb. 23—V. 128, p. 921—were awarded to the Bohmer-Reinhart Co. of Cincinnati, as 5s, at a premium of \$676.00, equal to a price of 101.354, a basis of about 4.83%. Dated Sept. 1 1928. Due \$2,500, Sept. 1, from 1929 to 1948 inclusive.

Table: Bidder and Premium. Includes: Otis & Co. (\$135.00), W. K. Terry & Co. (\$116.00), W. L. Slayton & Co. (\$167.00), Poor & Co. (\$111.00), Stranahan, Harris & Oatis (\$290.00), Seasonood & Mayer (\$1,005.00), Weil, Roth Irving Co. (\$105.00), Arthur Hoffmashoff (\$1,000.00), Davies-Bertram Co. (\$310.00), N. S. Hill & Co. (\$750.00)

KNOX COUNTY (P. O. Knoxville), Tenn.—FINANCIAL STATEMENT.—The following detailed statement is furnished in connection with the offering on Mar. 16—V. 128, p. 1095—of the \$100,000 issue of 5% notes:

Table: Valuation for year 1928: Realty (\$116,306,845.00), Personality (\$13,299,368.00), Public Utilities (\$17,056,499.74). Total (\$146,662,712.74). Estimated valuation for 1929 (\$155,000,000.00). Actual value of property probably (\$210,000,000.00). Total bonded indebtedness (outstanding) (\$1,630,000.00).

Due to be returned to the County from the State for bonds issued and funds advanced to the State for highway purposes by the county \$856,633.40 with interest until paid in full. This leaves a net county indebtedness of only \$773,866.60. There is a small current indebtedness, but this will be paid in full by taxes which are now being paid rapidly. 1928 taxes payable Oct. 1 1928, to March 1 1929. Delinquent after that date, and penalty attaches. All taxable property of the County, including City of Knoxville, is subject to tax levy for interest and sinking fund to retire these notes.

Knox County originally organized 1792. Population of Knox County, 1910 census 94,187; 1920 census 112,926; estimated for 1929, 165,000; estimated population of Knoxville, 1929, 139,800. 1.3% foreign born. Negro population 14.4%. Tax rate for said county for 1928 is \$1.16 per \$100.00. Area of Knox County 612 square miles. Area of Knoxville 26.4 square miles.

KOPPEL, Beaver County, Pa.—BOND SALE.—J. H. Holmes & Co. of Pittsburgh, were awarded on Feb. 26, an issue of \$35,000 4 1/4% Series B coupon Borough bonds at a premium of \$677, equal to 101.93, a basis of about 4.35%. Denoms. \$1,000. Due \$5,000, Mar. 1 1938, 1942, 1945, 1948, 1951, 1953 and 1955.

LANGLADE COUNTY (P. O. Antigo) Wis.—BOND DESCRIPTION.—The \$96,000 issue of highway bonds that was purchased by Hill, Joiner & Co. of Chicago—V. 128, p. 1095—is more fully described as follows: 4 1/4% coupon bonds, registerable as to principal. Denom. \$1,000. Dated May 1 1927. Due from May 1 1929 to 1941, incl. Int. payable on May and Nov. 1.

LANSING, Ingham County, Mich.—BOND ELECTION.—A special election will be held on Apr. 1, to permit the electors to pass on a proposal to issue \$400,000 bonds for sewer construction purposes. The bonds if issued will bear a coupon rate not exceeding 4 1/2%.

LARAMIE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 7 (P. O. Pine Bluffs) Wyo.—ADDITIONAL OFFERING DETAILS.—The \$90,000 issue of 5% school building bonds to be offered for sale on Mar. 16—V. 128, p. 1265—by A. E. Carlstrom, District Clerk, is due as follows: \$3,000, 1935 to 1939; \$4,000, 1940 to 1944; \$5,000, 1945 to 1949 and \$6,000, 1950 to 1954, all incl.

LAUDERDALE COUNTY (P. O. Ripley), Tenn.—BOND SALE.—The \$250,000 issue of semi-annual road improvement bonds offered for sale on Feb. 21—V. 128, p. 1265—was awarded to I. B. Tigaret & Co. of Memphis, as 4 1/4s, for a premium of \$2,250, equal to 100.90, a basis of about 4.42%. Due serially in from 1 to 30 years from date of issuance.

LEAVENWORTH, Leavenworth County, Kan.—BOND SALE.—The \$23,441.91 issue of 4 1/4% improvement bonds offered for sale on Feb. 19—V. 128, p. 1265—was awarded at par to the Wulfekuhler State Bank of Leavenworth. Dated Feb. 1 1929. Due in from 1 to 10 years.

LEIPSIC, Del.—BOND SALE.—The Farmers Bank, Dover, has purchased an issue of \$3,307.78 5% school bonds at a price of par. Dated Nov. 1 1928. Fifteen bonds in denominations of \$200, and one bond for \$307.78. Due Nov. 1 as follows: \$307.78, 1929; and \$200, from 1930 to 1944 incl.

LEOMINSTER, Worcester County, Mass.—LOAN OFFERING.—Sealed bids will be received by the City Treasurer, until 11 a. m. Mar. 5, for the purchase of a \$100,000 temporary loan, dated Mar. 5 1929 and due on Nov. 1 1929.

LEWISTOWN, Mifflin County, Pa.—BOND OFFERING.—H. E. Fetterolf, Borough Secretary will receive sealed bids until 5 p. m. Mar. 4, for the purchase of \$28,000 4 1/4% street improvement bonds. Dated Jan. 1 1929. Denom. \$1,000. Due Jan. 1, as follows: \$1,000, 1933, 1935 and 1937; \$2,000, 1939; \$1,000, 1941; \$2,000, 1943, 1945, 1947 and 1949; \$3,000, 1951, 1953, 1955 and 1957; and \$2,000, 1959. A certified check for 1% of the bonds bid for is required.

LISBON, Linn County, Iowa.—MATURITY.—The two issues of 4 1/4% semi-annual bonds aggregating \$9,000, awarded at par on Feb. 14 to Geo. M. Bechtel & Co. of Davenport—V. 128, p. 1265—are due as follows: \$5,000 grading bonds. Due \$500 from Nov. 1 1932 to 1941 incl. 4,000 improvement bonds. Due on Nov. 1 as follows: \$1,000, 1944; \$500, 1945; \$1,000, 1946; \$500 in 1947 and \$1,000 in 1948.

**LOCKHART, Caldwell County, Tex.—BOND OFFERING.**—Sealed bids will be received until Mar. 5, by W. Schofield, Mayor, for the purchase of an issue of \$100,000 street improvement bonds.

**LOCKNEY INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Lockney) Floyd County, Tex.—BOND SALE.**—An issue of \$115,000 high school bonds has recently been purchased subject to a pending election.

**LOS ANGELES, Los Angeles County, Calif.—BONDS NOT SOLD.**—The \$1,000,000 issue of not to exceed 4 1/4% Santa Clara Valley Damage, series No. 2 bonds offered on Feb. 26—V. 128, p. 1265—was not sold as all the bids were rejected. Dated Oct. 1 1928. Due from Oct. 1 1929 to 1948 incl. At the same time six issues of bonds aggregating \$6,400,000 were unsuccessfully offered as all the bids were rejected. It is reported that the above Santa Clara Valley bonds will be re-advertised for sale in the near future, the sale of the other issues has been postponed indefinitely.

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY (P. O. Los Angeles), Calif.—BOND SALE.**—The two issues of 7% bonds, aggregating \$21,497.06, offered for sale on Feb. 18—V. 128, p. 923—were awarded as follows:

\$18,737.35 Acquisition and Improvement District No. 207 bonds to G. W. Bond & Son of Santa Ana for a premium of \$387.50, equal to 102.06, a basis of about 6.67%. Denom. \$1,000, \$500 and one for \$237.35. Due on Jan. 28 as follows: \$1,500, 1931 and 1932; \$1,000, 1933; \$1,500, 1934 to 1942, and \$1,237.35 in 1943.

2,759.71 Acquisition and Improvement District No. 92 bonds to Wm. Raymond of Los Angeles for a premium of \$31, equal to 101.12, a basis of about 6.78%. Denom. \$100, one for \$59.71. Due on Jan. 28 as follows: \$200, 1931; \$500, 1932 to 1934; \$200, 1935; \$300, 1936 to 1938; \$200, 1939, and \$359.71 in 1940.

Dated Jan. 28 1929. Prin. and semi-annual int. payable at the County Treasury.

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY ACQUISITION AND IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT NO. 149 (P. O. Los Angeles), Calif.—BOND OFFERING.**—Sealed bids will be received until 2 p. m. on Mar. 4, by L. E. Lampton, County Clerk, for the purchase of an issue of \$120,298.66 improvement bonds. Int. rate is not to exceed 7%. Denom. \$1,000, one for \$298.66. Dated Feb. 18 1929 and due on Feb. 18, as follows: \$6,000, 1934 to 1952 and \$6,298.66 in 1953. Prin. and semi-annual int. payable in gold coin at the County Treasury. Bids are not to be for less than par. A certified check for 5% of the bonds, payable to the order of the Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, is required.

The following are the official lists of the bidders and their bids:

District No. 10 Bonds.		District No. 163 Bonds.	
Bank of San Pedro	\$60.59	Andrew Stewart & Co.	\$35.00
Wm. Raymond	141.00	G. W. Bond & Son	27.50
Miller-Vosburg Co.	19.00	Redfield, Van Evera Co.*	55.00
		Miller-Vosburg Co.	38.00

\* Successful bid.

**LOUISIANA, Pike County, Mo.—ADDITIONAL DETAILS.**—The \$40,000 issue of judgment funding bonds that was purchased by Kauffman, Smith & Co. of St. Louis—V. 128, p. 435—bears interest at 4 1/4% and is due in 20 years.

**LOUISIANA, State of (P. O. Baton Rouge)—BOND SALE.**—The \$10,000,000 issue of road bonds offered for sale on Feb. 26—V. 128, p. 435—was awarded to a syndicate composed of Harris, Forbes & Co. and the National City Co., both of New York, the Illinois Merchants Trust Co. of Chicago, L. Rothschild & Co., R. W. Pressprich & Co. and Eldred & Co., all of New York, C. W. McNear & Co. of Chicago, Stranahan, Harris & Oatis, Inc., of Toledo, the Fibernia Securities Co. of New York and several New Orleans banks, as 5% bonds, at a price of 101.099, a basis of about 4.86%. Dated Mar. 1 1929. Due in from 1 to 20 years.

**BONDS OFFERED FOR INVESTMENT.**—The above bonds are now being offered for public subscription by the successful bidders, priced to yield from 4.85 to 4.60%, according to maturities. The following statement accompanies the offering notice: "Over one-half of this issue will be used to pay for new roads and the balance to pay for roads already constructed. The bonds are tax exempt in Louisiana, exempt from all Federal income taxes and are legal investment for savings banks and trust funds in New York, Massachusetts and other States."

**LOWER TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Cape May), N. J.—BOND SALE.**—The New Jersey Teachers' Pension and Annuity Fund, has purchased an issue of \$60,000 registered school bonds, bearing a coupon rate of 4 1/4%, at a price of par. Dated Dec. 31 1928. Denoms. \$1,000. Due \$2,000, from 1929 to 1958 incl. Int. payable on June and Dec. 1.

**LUBBOCK, Lubbock County, Tex.—MATURITY—BASIS.**—The \$200,000 5% coupon sewer, water extension and paving bonds that were awarded to Stranahan, Harris & Oatis, Inc., of Toledo, at a price of 101.26—V. 128, p. 766—is due on Feb. 1, as follows: \$1,000, 1930; \$2,000, 1931; \$1,000, 1932; \$2,000, 1933; \$4,000, 1934; \$5,000, 1935; \$4,000, 1936; \$5,000, 1937; \$4,000, 1938; \$5,000, 1939; \$4,000, 1940; \$5,000, 1941; \$4,000, 1942; \$6,000, 1943; \$5,000, 1944; \$6,000, 1945; \$5,000, 1946; \$6,000, 1947; \$5,000, 1948; \$6,000, 1949; \$5,000, 1950; \$6,000, 1951; \$5,000, 1952; \$6,000, 1953; \$5,000, 1954; \$6,000, 1955; \$5,000, 1956; \$6,000, 1957; \$5,000, 1958 and \$6,000, 1959 to 1969, incl., giving a basis of about 4.90%.

**LUFKIN, Angelina County, Tex.—BOND SALE.**—The \$100,000 issue of semi-annual street bonds offered for sale on Feb. 19—V. 128, p. 766—was purchased by the Brown-Crummer Co. of Wichita for a \$5,000 premium, equal to 105.

**LYON COUNTY (P. O. Eddyville), Ky.—BOND SALE.**—A \$50,000 issue of road bonds has been purchased by Seasongood & Mayer of Cincinnati.

**MADISON COUNTY (P. O. Canton), Miss.—BOND OFFERING.**—Sealed bids will be received until noon on Mar. 5, by R. E. Spivey, Jr., Attorneys for the purchase of an issue of \$100,000 4 1/4% general county road bonds. Dated Mar. 1 1928. Due from Mar. 1 1929 to 1953 incl. The following statement is furnished in connection with the offering: "These bonds are a part of an issue of \$600,000, dated Mar. 1 1928, of which \$300,000 have been sold (Caldwell & Co. and Canton Exchange Bank), and \$200,000 yet remain to be sold. Amount of General County Bonds no outstanding, not including this issue of 100,000, but including the \$300,000 previously sold, \$630,000. Sinking Fund, now on hand, with which to pay said bonds and interest, \$60,584. Tax levy already made with which to pay said bonds and interest. Assessed valuation of county, 1928, approximately \$11,750,000. Population, 1920 census, 29,500. Population 1929, estimated, 33,000."

**MAPLE HEIGHTS, Cuyahoga County, O.—BOND SALE.**—The \$13,100 5 1/4% sidewalk improvement bonds offered on Jan. 23—V. 127, p. 3741—were awarded to Blanchet, Bowman & Wood of Toledo, at a premium of \$87.00, equal to 100.66. Dated Jan. 15 1929. Due Oct. 1, as follows: \$1,100, 1930; \$1,000, 1931 and 1932; \$2,000, 1933; \$1,000, 1934 and 1935; \$2,000, 1936; \$1,000, 1937 and 1938, and \$2,000, 1939.

**MARICOPA COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 17 (P. O. Phoenix), Ariz.—BOND SALE.**—The \$15,000 issue of school bonds offered for sale on Feb. 25—V. 128, p. 766—was awarded to the Anglo-London-Paris Co. of San Francisco, as 6s, at a price of 100.046, a basis of about 4.97%. Dated Feb. 1 1929. Due in 20 years.

**MARIN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT (P. O. San Rafael) Marin County, Calif.—BOND SALE.**—The \$350,000 issue of 5% coupon or registered water bonds offered for sale on Feb. 19—V. 128, p. 1095—was jointly awarded to R. H. Moulton & Co. of San Francisco and the Harris Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago, for a premium of \$8,011, equal to 102.288, a basis of about 4.86%. Dated Jan. 1 1929. Due \$200,000 on Jan. 1 1962 and \$150,000 on Jan. 1 1963. Prin. and int. (J. & U. 1) payable in gold at the American Trust Co. in San Rafael or at the U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co. in New York City.

**MARION COUNTY (P. O. Ocala), Fla.—BOND SALE.**—The \$500,000 issue of coupon highway bonds offered for sale on Feb. 25—V. 128, p. 766—was awarded to the Title Guarantee & Trust Co. of Cincinnati, as 6s, at a price of 96.50, a basis of about 6.35%. Dated Feb. 1 1929 and due on Feb. 1, as follows: \$33,000, 1938 to 1951 and \$38,000 in 1952.

**MARSHALL, Calhoun County, Mich.—BONDS VOTED.**—At the election held on Feb. 19—V. 128, p. 1096—the proposal to issue \$300,000 bonds to finance the construction of a new Junior-Senior High School building, was approved by a majority vote of approximately 2 to 1. The bonds when issued will bear a coupon rate of not exceeding 4 1/2% and are to mature over a period of 30 years.

The following is a list of the other bidders and their bids:

Names of Other Bidders—	Price Bid.
White-Phillips Co.	\$120 allowance for legal expense
Geo. H. Bechtel Co.	4 1/4% & \$118 for printing and opinion
Carlton D. Beh.	4 1/4% & \$150 for pr'tg & opinion
Fidelity Savings Bank, Marshalltown, Ia.	Par and accrued interest

**MARSHALL COUNTY (P. O. Marshalltown), Iowa.—BOND SALE.**—The \$12,000 issue of 4 1/4% county poor fund bonds offered for sale on Feb. 19—V. 128, p. 1096—was awarded to the Security Savings Bank of Marshalltown for a \$20 premium, equal to 100.166, a basis of about 4.45%. Dated Feb. 1 1929. Due \$2,000 from Feb. 1 1930 to 1935, incl.

**MASON, Warren County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.**—Noma Bogan, Village Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 12 M. March 8, for the purchase of \$2,500 6% fire equipment bonds. Dated March 1 1929. Denoms. \$500. Due \$500, September 1, from 1930 to 1934, incl. A certified check payable to the order of the Village Treasurer, for 5% of the bonds offered is required.

**MISSISSIPPI, State of (P. O. Jackson)—NOTE OFFERING.**—Sealed bids will be received until noon on March 8, by Webb Walley, State Treasurer, for the purchase of a \$3,500,000 issue of notes. Int. rate is not to exceed 6%. Denom. \$5,000, unless otherwise agreed upon at the date of the sale. Dated Mar. 1 1929. Due on Mar. 1 1930. Prin. and int. is payable at the office of the State Treasurer or at the National City Bank in New York City, or some other Bank in New York, designed by the State Bond Commission. Thomson, Wood & Hoffman of New York, or some other recognized bond attorneys will be furnished to the purchaser. Private sale or public outcry may be resorted to for sale. A certified check for 1-20 of the value of the notes bid for, is required.

**MOBILE, Mobile County, Ala.—BOND SALE.**—The \$500,000 issue of 5% public improvement series IJ bonds offered for sale on Feb. 2—V. 128, p. 1096—was awarded at par to Eldredge & Co. of New York. Dated Feb. 1 1929. Due \$50,000 from Feb. 1 1930 to 1939, incl. The only other bid was an offer of 95 by Marx & Co. of Birmingham.

**MONMOUTH COUNTY (P. O. Freehold), N. J.—BOND OFFERING.**—C. Asa Francis, County Treasurer, will receive sealed bids until 11 a. m. March 6, for the purchase of \$564,000 4 1/4% coupon or registered road bonds. Dated March 15 1929. Denoms. \$1,000. Due March 15, as following: \$24,000 1931; and \$30,000, 1932 to 1949, incl. Principal and interest payable at the office of the County Treasurer. No more bonds to be awarded than will produce a premium of \$1,000 over \$564,000. A certified check payable to the order of the County Treasurer, for 2% of the bonds for is required. Legality to be approved by Caldwell & Raymond of New York.

**MONTGOMERY COUNTY (P. O. Clarksville), Tenn.—BOND OFFERING.**—Sealed bids will be received by John T. Cunningham, County Judge, until Mar. 11, for the purchase of a \$200,000 issue of 4 1/4% semi-annual refunding bonds. Dated Feb. 1 1929. Due in 20 years.

**MORRISTOWN, Hamblen County, Tenn.—PRICE PAID.**—The \$150,000 issue of 5 1/4% improvement bonds that was jointly purchased by Caldwell & Co. of Nashville and Little, Wooten & Co. of Jackson—V. 128, p. 1266—was awarded to them at par, plus the cost of the bonds and the legal approval. Due on Feb. 1 1959.

**MOREHEAD CITY, Carteret County, N. C.—BOND SALE.**—A \$97,000 issue of 5 1/4% funding bonds has been purchased by an unknown investor.

**MORGAN COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2 (P. O. Fort Morgan) Colo.—BOND SALE.**—An issue of \$150,000 4% school bonds has been purchased at par by Bosworth, Chanute, Lousbridge & Co. of Denver. Due as follows: \$2,000, 1949 to 1958; \$7,000, 1959 to 1967, and \$74,000 in 1968. Prin. and int. is payable at the County Treasurer's office or in New York City. (This report corrects that appearing in V. 128, p. 1266.

**MOUNT PLEASANT SCHOOL DISTRICT, Westmoreland County, Pa.—BOND SALE.**—The \$150,000 school bonds offered on February 26—V. 128, p. 1096—were awarded as 4 1/4% to the Mellon National Bank of Pittsburgh, at par plus a premium of \$1,528 equal to 101.01 a basis of about 4.17%. Dated February 1, 1929. Due as follows: \$1,000, 1934 and 1935; \$2,000, 1936 and 1937; \$3,000, 1938 and 1939; \$4,000, 1940 and 1941; \$5,000, 1942 and 1943; \$6,000, 1944 and 1945; \$7,000, 1946 and 1947; \$8,000, 1948 and 1949; \$9,000, 1950 and 1951; \$10,000, 1952 and 1953; \$11,000, 1954 and 1955; and \$9,000, 1956 and 1957.

**MULBERRY COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Mulberry), Crawford County, Ark.—BOND SALE.**—The \$25,000 issue of 6% school bonds offered for sale on Feb. 23—V. 128, p. 923—was awarded to the Merchants and Planters Title Investment Co. of Pine Bluff, at a price of 105.26, a basis of about 5.57%. Due in 20 years.

**MUNCIE SCHOOL DISTRICT, Delaware County, Ind.—BOND OFFERING.**—Sealed bids will be received by the Clerk Board of Trustees, until 2 p. m. Mar. 5, for the purchase of \$160,000 4 1/4% school bonds. Dated Mar. 1 1929. Denoms. \$1,000. Due Mar. 1, as follows: \$20,000, 1930 to 1933 incl.; and \$80,000, 1934. Prin. and int. payable at the Mercantile National Bank, Muncie. A certified check for 2 1/2% of the bonds bid for is required.

**MUSKEGON HEIGHTS, Mich.—BONDS NOT SOLD.**—The \$14,900 improvement bonds offered on Feb. 18—V. 128, p. 1096—were not sold according to Mabel C. Peterson, City Clerk. Bonds are to bear interest at a rate not exceeding 5%, and to mature in 10 years.

**NASHUA, Hillsboro County, N. H.—TEMPORARY LOAN.**—Faxon, Gade & Co., Inc. of Boston, were awarded on February 27, a \$50,000 temporary loan on a discount basis of 5.29%. The loan is dated March 1, 1929 and is payable on December 6 1929. Other bidders were:

Bidder—	Discount Basis.
Old Colony Corp.	5.43%
First National Bank, Boston	5.47%

**NATCHITOCHE PARISH ROAD DISTRICT NO. A7 (P. O. Natchitoches), La.—BOND SALE.**—The \$25,000 issue of road bonds offered on Aug. 6—V. 127, p. 579—has since been purchased by an unknown investor. Dated Aug. 1 1928. Due from Aug. 1 1929 to 1948, incl.

**NORMAN SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Norman), Bear Lake County, Ida.—BOND SALE.**—A \$7,000 issue of school gymnasium bonds has been purchased at par by the State of Idaho.

**NORTH LITTLE ROCK SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. North Little Rock) Pulaski County, Ark.—BOND OFFERING.**—Sealed bids will be received until Mar. 21, by the Secretary of the Board of Education, for the purchase of an issue of \$125,000 school bonds.

**NORTHPORT, Suffolk County, N. Y.—BONDS OFFERED.**—Sealed bids were received by the Village Clerk until 8 p. m. Feb. 28 for the purchase of \$100,000 coupon or registered sewer bonds, rate of interest not to exceed 5%. Dated April 1 1929. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$10,000, April 1, from 1933 to 1942, incl. Int. payable semi-annually.

**NUTLEY SCHOOL DISTRICT, Essex County, N. J.—BOND SALE.**—The State Sinking Fund Commission was awarded on Feb. 1 \$320,000 4 1/4% registered school building construction bonds, at a price of par. Dated Aug. 1 1928. Denoms. \$1,000. Due as follows: \$23,000, 1930 to 1941, incl.; and \$22,000, 1942 and 1943. Int. payable on Feb. and Aug. 1.

**OGDEN SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Ogden), Boone County, Iowa.—BOND SALE.**—A \$2,000 issue of school playground bonds has been purchased by local investors.

**OGLESBY, La Salle County, Ill.—ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.**—In connection with the award in—V. 128, p. 767—of \$10,000 sewer bonds, bearing a coupon rate of 5%, to local investors, the City Clerk, states that the bonds are coupon in denominations of \$500 and \$100, and mature \$1,000 annually. Price paid was par.

**OLD FORGE, Herkimer County, N. Y.—BOND SALE.**—The \$10,000 5% coupon or registered water bonds offered on Feb. 13—V. 128, p. 923—were awarded to Sherwood & Merrifield, Inc. of New York, at 100.66, a basis of about 4.75%. Dated Jan. 1 1929. Due \$1,000, Jan. 1, from 1930 to 1939 inclusive.

**ORANGE CITY-LAKE HELEN SPECIAL ROAD AND BRIDGE DISTRICT (P. O. DeLand), Volusia County, Fla.—BOND SALE.**—The \$97,000 issue of 6% coupon road and bridge bonds unsuccessfully offered on Nov. 8—V. 127, p. 2857—was recently purchased at par by the Brown-Crummer Co. of Wichita. Dated July 2 1928. Due from July 2 1934 to 1950, incl.

**ORANGE COUNTY (P. O. Paoli), Ind.—BOND OFFERING.**—J. J. Wells, County Treasurer, will receive sealed bids until 2 p. m. Mar. 4, for the purchase of \$6,000 road bonds, consisting of a \$4,000 and a \$2,000 issue. Bonds are to bear interest at the rate of 4½% payable semi-annually.

**OTERO COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 11 (P. O. LaJunta), Colo.—BOND SALE.**—A \$40,000 issue of 4¼% refunding school bonds has been purchased by Sidlo, Simons, Day & Co. of Denver, at a price of 99.27, a basis of about 4.32%. Due in 20 years and optional in 10 years.

**OXNARD SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Ventura) Ventura County, Calif.—BOND SALE.**—The \$76,000 issue of 5% school bonds offered for sale on Feb. 19—V. 128, p. 923—was awarded to the California Securities Co. of Los Angeles for a premium of \$2,348, equal to 103.089, a basis of about 4.63%. Dated Mar. 1 1929. Due from Mar. 1 1930 to 1949, incl.

The following other bids were entered: Weeden & Co., \$2,028; William R. Staats & Co., \$1,852; R. E. Campbell & Co., \$1,625; Seaboard National Bank, \$1,505.57; Dean Witter & Co., \$1,389; Anglo London Paris Co., \$1,239; American Investment Company, \$1,010.87.

**PELHAM UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Pelham) Westchester County, N. Y.—BOND OFFERING.**—William B. Shaw, District Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 8 p. m. Mar. 21, for the purchase of \$575,000 issue "Q", coupon or registered school bonds—rate of interest not to exceed 5% and to be stated in a multiple of ¼ or 1-10th of 1%. Dated Apr. 1 1929. Denoms. \$1,000. Due Apr. 1, as follows: \$10,000, 1944 to 1947 incl.; \$20,000, 1948 to 1950 incl.; \$30,000, 1951 to 1965 incl.; and \$25,000, 1966. Prin. and int. payable in gold at the Pelham National Bank, Pelham or at the Bank of America National Association, New York. A certified check payable to the order of Alfred L. Gamber, District Treasurer, for 2% of the bonds bid for is required. Legality to be approved by Clay, Dillon & Vandewater of New York City.

**PENSACOLA, Escambia County, Fla.—BONDS NOT SOLD.**—The \$151,000 issue of 5% funding bonds offered on Feb. 25—V. 128, p. 1096—was not sold as all the bids were rejected. The bonds will be re-offered for sale on Mar. 18. No bids for less than par will be accepted.

**BONDS RE-OFFERED.**—Sealed bids will again be received by J. H. Bayliss, Commissioner of Revenue and Finance, until Mar. 18, for the purchase of the above issue of bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Dated Dec. 1 1928. Prin. and semi-annual int. payable in gold at the United States Mortgage & Trust Co. in New York City. Thomson, Wood & Hoffman of New York City will furnish the legal approval. The city will furnish the required bidding forms. A certified check for 2% par of the bonds bid for is required.

**PLEASANT TOWNSHIP, Wabash County, Ind.—BOND OFFERING.**—Levi Hill, Trustee, will receive sealed bids until 10 a. m., Mar. 20, for the purchase of \$75,000 4½% school building bonds. Dated Feb. 1 1929. Denoms. \$500. Due as follows: \$2,500, July 1 1930; \$2,500, Jan. and July 1 1931 to 1944 incl.; and \$2,500, Jan. 1 1945. A certified check for \$1,000 is required.

**POCOMOKE CITY, Worcester County, Md.—BONDS OFFERED.**—Sealed bids were received until 3 p. m. Mar. 1, for the purchase of \$50,000 bonds to bear interest at the rate of 5%, payable semi-annually on Jan. and July 1. Bonds dated Jan. 1 1929 in denominations \$1,000. Due \$2,000, Jan. 1 1933 to 1957, incl. Bonds are reported to be exempt from taxation for State, county, municipal and other local purposes in Maryland.

**POMPEY CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 6 (P. O. Fayetteville), Onondaga County, N. Y.—BOND SALE.**—The \$5,000 school bonds offered on Feb. 15—V. 128, p. 1096—were awarded as follows to the only bidder the Fayetteville Commercial Bank, at a price of par. Bonds are dated April 1 1929 and mature \$500, April 1, from 1930 to 1939, incl.

**PORTLAND, Cumberland County, Me.—TEMPORARY LOAN.**—The \$300,000 temporary loan offered on Feb. 25—V. 128, p. 1266—was awarded to the Casco Mercantile Trust Co., Portland, on a discount basis of 5.36%. Loan is dated Mar. 1 1929 and to be payable on Oct. 7 1929 at the First National Bank of Boston. Other bidders were:

Bidder	Discount Basis.
Shawmut Corp. of Boston	5.47%
Salomon Bros. & Hutzler (Plus \$5.00)	5.49%
S. N. Bond & Co. (Plus \$4.00)	5.49%
Fidelity Trust Co., Portland	5.61%

**PORTLAND, Jay County, Ind.—BOND SALE.**—J. F. Wild Investment Co. of Indianapolis, was awarded on Feb. 28, for the purchase of \$35,000 4¼% Light and Power Plant bonds, at a premium of \$18.00, equal to 100.051, a basis of about 4.48%. Dated Feb. 15 1929. Denoms. \$500. Due as follows: \$3,500, Dec. 30 1929; \$3,500, June and Dec. 30 1930 to 1933 incl.; and \$3,500, June 30 1934.

**PORTLAND, Multnomah County, Ore.—LIST OF BIDDERS.**—The following is an official tabulation of the bids received on Feb. 11 for the \$600,000 issue of 4½% assessment collection bonds awarded to a group headed by Geo. H. Burr, Conrad & Broom.—V. 128, p. 1096—on a basis of about 4.37%:

Anglo-London-Paris Co.; American National Co.	Accrued int. & 100.132 for	\$600,000
A. B. Leach & Co. Inc.; E. H. Rollins & Sons; Peirce, Fair & Co.	Accrued int. & 100.32 for	600,000
The Nat'l City Co.; Old Colony Corp.	Accrued int. & 100.309 for	600,000
Freeman, Smith & Camp Co.; First Trust & Savings Bank; Wm. R. Compton Co.; the Northern Tr. Co.	Accrued int. & 100.40 for	600,000
*Geo. H. Burr, Conrad & Broom, Inc.; Murphey, Favre & Co.; Atkinson, Jones & Co.	Accrued int. & 101.071 for	600,000
Wells-Dickey Co.; Detroit & Security Trust Co.; A. D. Wakeman Co.	Accrued int. & 100.117 for	600,000
Wm. Adams, City Treas., Acct. Firemen's Relief & Pension Fund	Accrued int. & 100.90 for	10,000
Wm. Adams, City Treas., acct. sinking fund.	Par and accrued int. for	170,000

**PORTLAND, Multnomah County, Ore.—BOND OFFERING.**—Sealed bids will be received until 11 a. m. on Mar. 19 by Geo. R. Funk, City Auditor, for the purchase of an issue of \$185,000 4½% street widening bonds. Denoms. \$1,000. Dated Apr. 1 1929 and due on Apr. 1 as follows: \$9,000, 1932 to 1938; \$6,000, 1939 to 1945; \$7,000, 1946 to 1952; \$9,000, 1953 to 1956 and \$10,000, 1957 to 1959, all incl. Prin. and int. (A. & O.) payable in gold coin at the City Treasurer's office, or at the city's fiscal agency in New York. Storey, Thorndike, Palmer & Dodge of Boston will furnish the legal approval. A certified check for 5% of the bonds bid for payable to the city, is required.

**PORTLAND, MULTNOMAH COUNTY, Ore.—BOND SALE.**—An issue of \$151,302.80 6% bonds was recently awarded as follows: \$75,000 in improvement bonds to J. P. Powers at 106.061 and \$41,302.80 at 105.911; \$10,000 to Gustave Klaetsch at 106.00, and \$25,000 to the sinking fund at par.

**POST INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Post) Garza County, Tex.—BONDS REGISTERED.**—A \$55,500 issue of 5% serial school bonds was registered by the State Comptroller on Feb. 20.

**POTEET, Atascosa County, Texas.—BOND SALE.**—A \$40,000 issue of 6% water works bonds has recently been purchased at par by W. K. Ewing & Co. of San Antonio. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$1,000 from 1930 to 1969, incl.

**PRAIRIE RONDE GRAVITY DRAINAGE DISTRICT (P. O. Ville Platte), Evangeline and St. Landry Parishes, La.—BOND SALE.**—The two issues of bonds aggregating \$95,000, offered for sale on Feb. 16—V. 128, p. 767—were awarded as follows:

\$50,000 6% ad valorem bonds to Dr. Chas. F. Boagni, of Opelousas, for a premium of \$1,357, equal to 102.714, a basis of about 5.75%. Due from 1930 to 1969.

45,000 6% acreage tax bonds to J. Franklin Schell, of Washington, for a premium of \$110, equal to 100.244, a basis of about 5.98%. Due from 1930 to 1969.

**PRINCETON SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Colusa), Colusa County, Calif.—BOND SALE.**—The \$25,000 issue of 5% semi-annual school bonds offered unsuccessfully on June 12—V. 126, p. 3967—was awarded on July 2 to the California National Co. of Sacramento, at a price of 103.

**PULASKI COUNTY (P. O. Winamac), Ind.—NO BIDS.**—Ralph E. Wilson, County Auditor, reports that no bids were submitted on Feb. 14, for the purchase of \$2,676.46 6% August Dunker et al White Post and Cass Twps. ditch repair bonds, scheduled to have been sold—V. 128 p. 596—Issue is dated Jan. 15 1929 and matures on May 15, as follows: \$276.46, 1930; and \$300, 1931 to 1938, incl.

**RANGER, Eastland County, Tex.—BONDS REGISTERED.**—G. N. Holton, State Comptroller, registered on Feb. 20, an issue of \$150,000 5½% refunding, series 1929 bonds.

**REVERE, Suffolk County, Mass.—TEMPORARY LOAN.**—The Atlantic-Merrill Oldham Corp. of Boston, was awarded on Feb. 26, a \$300,000 temporary loan, dated Mar. 1 1929 and due on Nov. 15 1929, on a discount basis of 5.49%. The following bids were also submitted:

Bidder	Discount Basis.
Bank of Commerce & Trust Co., Boston	5.625%
R. E. Holden	5.75%
First National Bank, Boston	5.86%
Old Colony Corp.	5.875%

**RIVER GROVE, Cook County, Ill.—BOND SALE.**—The William R. Compton Co. of Chicago, is reported to have purchased an issue of \$25,000 Village Hall bonds, bearing interest at the rate of 5%, at a price of par. Bonds are due in 1946. Interest payable semi-annually.

**RIVERVIEW, Mich.—BOND SALE.**—The Wyandotte Savings Bank of that city purchased during August of last year, an issue of \$16,650 5% coupon improvement bonds, at par. Bonds are dated July 15 1928 and mature serially from 1929 to 1932 incl. Int. payable on January and July 15 bonds are coupon in form.

**ROCHESTER, Monroe County, N. Y.—NOTE OFFERING.**—O. E. Higgins, City Comptroller, will receive sealed bids until 2:30 p. m., Mar. 4, for the purchase of \$1,450,000 notes consisting of:

- \$700,000 Overdue Tax Notes, 1928. Due Jan. 7 1929.
- 200,000 1928, general revenue notes. Due Nov. 7 1929.
- 160,000 1928, school revenue notes. Due Nov. 7 1929.
- 75,000 Municipal Land purchase notes. Due Nov. 7 1929.
- 60,000 school construction notes. Due Nov. 7 1929.
- 50,000 1927, overdue tax notes. Due June 7 1929.
- 40,000 Elmwood Ave. suway notes. Due Nov. 7 1929.
- 40,000 Winton Road subway notes. Due Nov. 7 1929.
- 25,000 Transit Subway notes. Due Nov. 7 1929.
- 10,000 Municipal Bldg. construction notes. Due Nov. 7 1929.

Notes are dated Mar. 7 1929 and are payable at the Central Union Trust Co., New York. Bidders to designate denoms. desired and state to whom (not bearer) notes shall be payable.

**ROCK HILL, York County, S. C.—BOND SALE POSTPONED.**—The sale of the \$300,000 issue of water bonds scheduled for March 1—V. 128, p. 924—has been postponed indefinitely.

**ROCKPORT, Atchison County, Mo.—BOND SALE.**—A \$30,000 issue of water works bonds has been purchased by the Prescott, Wright, Snider Co. of Kansas City.

**ROGERS, Benton County, Ark.—BOND OFFERING.**—Sealed bids will be received until 2 p. m. on March 15 by J. H. Rood, Mayor, for the purchase of two issues of 6% semi-annual bonds, aggregating \$45,500, as follows:

- \$40,000 city hall, fire station and police headquarters site bonds.
- 5,500 park purchase and equipment bonds.

Dated Nov. 15 1928. Due \$1,000 in 1932; \$1,500, 1933 to 1937; \$2,000, 1938 to 1942; \$2,500, 1943 to 1945; \$3,000, 1946 to 1948 and \$3,500, 1949 to 1951, all incl. Bonds are convertible to a lower rate of interest. A certified check for 5% of the amount bid is required.

**ST. LOUIS, Mo.—BOND OFFERING.**—Sealed bids will be received by Felix E. Gunn, Deputy City Comptroller, until Apr. 15 for the purchase of three issues of coupon or registered bonds aggregating \$6,000,000, divided as follows:

- \$2,000,000 airport bonds. Due \$100,000 from May 1 1930 to 1949 incl.
- 2,000,000 public buildings and improvement bonds. Due from May 1 1934 to 1949 incl. (These bonds are part of an authorized issue of \$75,372,500.)
- 2,000,000 water works revenue bonds. Due from May 1 1934 to 1949 incl. (These bonds are part of an authorized issue of \$12,000,000.)

Denom. \$1,000. May 1 1929. The int. rate is not as yet determined. Prin. and int. is payable in gold at the National Bank of Commerce in New York City. Beni H. Charles of St. Louis will furnish the legal approval. The city will furnish the required bidding forms. A certified check for 1% par of the bid is required.

**SALEM, Marion County, Ore.—BOND SALE.**—A \$60,373.83 issue of 6% semi-annual improvement bonds was awarded to Pierce, Fair & Co. of Portland for a premium of \$485, equal to 100.83.

**SALMON, Lemhi County, Ida.—BOND OFFERING.**—Sealed bids will be received until 2 p. m. on Mar. 7 by the City Clerk, for the purchase of a \$64,429.16 issue of 6% semi-annual special assessment improvement bonds.

**SAN BENITO, Cameron County, Tex.—MATURITY.**—The two issues of 5½% semi-annual bonds aggregating \$30,000, that were awarded to the J. E. Jarratt Co. of San Antonio, at a price of 102.66—V. 128, p. 768—are due as follows:

- \$20,000 street improvement bonds. Due on Jan. 1, as follows: \$1,000, 1943 to 1955; \$2,000, 1956 and 1957 and \$3,000 in 1958.
- 10,000 sewer bonds. Due \$1,000 from Jan. 1 1946 to 1955, incl. Basis of about 5.29%. Denom. \$1,000. Dated Jan. 1 1929.

**SAN BERNARDINO HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. San Bernardino), San Bernardino County, Calif.—BOND OFFERING.**—Sealed bids will be received until 11 a. m. on Mar. 4, by Harry L. Allison, County Clerk, for the purchase of a \$95,000 issue of 4½% school bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Dated Mar. 1 1929 and due on Mar. 1 as follows: \$10,000, 1930 to 1931; \$15,000, 1932 and 1933; \$20,000, 1934 and 1935 and \$5,000 in 1936. Prin. and int. (M. & S.) payable at the County Treasury. A certified check for 3%, payable to the County Treasurer, must accompany the bid.

**SANDY CREEK SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 9 (P. O. Sandy Creek), Oswego County, N. Y.—BOND SALE.**—The \$163,000 school bonds offered on Feb. 21—V. 128, p. 1097—were awarded to the First National Bank of Lacona, as 4¼s, at a price of par. Bonds are dated Mar. 1 1929 and mature on Mar. 1, as follows: \$2,000, 1930; \$3,000, 1931 to 1936 incl.; \$4,000, 1937 to 1941 incl.; \$5,000, 1942 to 1946 incl.; \$6,000, 1947 to 1950 incl.; \$7,000, 1951 to 1953 incl.; \$8,000, 1954 and 1955; \$9,000, 1956 to 1958 incl.; and \$10,000, 1959.

**SARANAC LAKE, Franklin County, N. Y.—BOND SALE.**—The \$40,000 coupon sewer bonds offered on Feb. 28—V. 128, p. 1267—were awarded to the Manufacturers & Traders-Peoples Trust Co. Buffalo as 4½s, at 100.269. Bonds are dated Jan. 1 1929 and mature serially. Other bidders were:

Bidder	Int. Rate.	Rate Bid.
George B. Gibbons & Co.	4.75%	100.217
Farson, Son & Co.	4.90%	100.162
Dewey, Bacon & Co.	5.00%	100.50

**SAULT STE. MARIE SCHOOL DISTRICT, Chippewa County, Mich.—BIDS.**—The following bids were also submitted on Feb. 15, for the \$100,000 4½% school bonds awarded to the Harris Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago, at a price of 100.327, a basis of about 4.46%—V. 128, p. 1267:

Bidder	Rate Bid.
Detroit & Security Trust Co., Detroit	100.15
Bank of Detroit, Detroit	100.11
Lewis & Co., Inc., Detroit	100.07
Kent, Grace & Co., Chicago	100.00

**SCOTCH PLAINS TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Scotch Plains), Union County, N. J.—BOND SALE.—**The \$63,000 coupon or registered school bonds offered on Feb. 27—V. 128, p. 1267—were awarded to Rufus Waples & Co. of Philadelphia, as 5s, at a premium of \$84.20, equal to 101.34, a basis of about 4.85%. Dated July 1 1928. Due \$3,000, July 1 1930 to 1950 incl.

**SEAGRAVES, Gaines County, Tex.—BOND SALE.—**A \$45,000 issue of 6% semi-annual water works construction bonds was awarded on Feb. 25 to H. C. Burt & Co. of Houston at par. Due in from 1 to 40 years.

**SECAUCUS, Hudson County, N. J.—BOND OFFERING.—**Adrian Post, Town Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 8 p. m. Mar. 12, for the purchase of \$227,500 5, 5¼ or 5½% school bonds. Dated Mar. 1 1929. Denominations \$1,000 one bond for \$500. Due Mar. 1, as follows: \$4,500, 1930; \$4,000, 1931 to 1935 incl.; \$5,000, 1936; and \$6,000, 1937 to 1969 incl. Prin. and int. payable in gold at the First National Bank, Secaucus. The U. S. Mtge. & Trust Co., N. Y. will certify as to the genuineness of the bonds and the signatures of the officials also the seal impressed thereon. No more bonds to be awarded than will produce a premium of \$500 over the amount stated above. A certified check payable to the order of the Town for 2% of the bonds bid for is required. Legality to be approved by Hawkins, Delafield & Longfellow of New York. These are the bonds offered on Feb. 26—V. 128, p. 1267—All bids submitted were rejected. A statement showing in detail the financial condition of the Town appeared in the afore-mentioned report.

**SHARPSVILLE SCHOOL DISTRICT, Mercer County, Pa.—BOND OFFERING.—**Glenn M. Titus, Secretary Board of Directors, will receive sealed bids until 7 p. m. Mar. 12, for the purchase of \$80,000 4¼% coupon school bonds. Dated Feb. 1 1929. Denom. \$1,000. Due Feb. 1, as follows: \$4,000, 1932; \$5,000, 1935; \$6,000, 1938; \$8,000, 1942; \$10,000, 1946; \$14,000, 1952; \$13,000, 1955; and \$14,000, 1958. A certified check for \$1,500 is required. Legality to be approved by Townsend, Elliott & Munson of Philadelphia. These are the bonds mentioned in—V. 128, p. 1267.

**SHELBY, Cleveland County, N. C.—BOND OFFERING.—**Sealed bids will be received until noon on Mar. 5, by F. P. Culbreth, Town Clerk, for the purchase of two issues of bonds aggregating \$100,000 as follows: \$70,000 sewer bonds. Due on Mar. 1, as follows: \$1,000, 1932 to 1935 and \$2,000, 1936 to 1963, all incl. 30,000 electric light bonds. Due on Mar. 1, as follows: \$1,000, 1932 to 1955 and \$2,000, 1956 to 1958, all incl. Int. rate is not to exceed 6%. Denom. \$1,000. Prin. and int. (M & S) payable in gold in New York City. Masslich & Mitchell of New York City will approve the legality of the bonds. The Town will furnish the required bidding forms. A \$2,000 certified check must accompany the bid.

**SILOAM SPRINGS, Benton County, Ark.—BOND OFFERING.—**Sealed bids will be received until 2 p. m. on Mar. 8, by the City Clerk, for the purchase of two issues of 6% semi-annual bonds aggregating \$40,200 as follows: \$21,200 paving improvement district No. 6 bonds. Due in from 2 to 20 years. 19,000 paving improvement district No. 5 bonds. Due in from 2 to 15 years.

Dated Apr. 1 1929. Purchaser to have the option of conversion into 5 or 5½% bonds. A \$500 certified check must accompany the bid.

**SILVER LAKE TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Lake Park) Dickinson County, Iowa.—BOND SALE.—**A \$45,000 issue of school bonds has been purchased by Geo. M. Bechtel & Co. of Davenport.

**SMITH COUNTY SUPERVISORS DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Raleigh), Miss.—BOND SALE NOT CONSUMMATED.—**The sale of the \$100,000 issue of 5½% improvement bonds to Walter, Woody & Heimerdinger of Cincinnati—C. 127, p. 3579—has not been consummated as the above firm is reported to have declined acceptance of the bonds.

**BOND SALE.—**The above bonds are reported to have been subsequently awarded to A. K. Tisrett & Co. of Memphis, and the Mississippi Bond & Securities Co. of Jackson, jointly, as 6s, at par. Dated Nov. 1 1928. Due from Nov. 1 1929 to 1948 incl.

**SOUTH SAINT PAUL SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. South Saint Paul), Dakota County, Minn.—BOND SALE.—**A \$370,000 issue of school erection and enlargement bonds was purchased by the Merchants National Bank of St. Paul.

**SOUTH WHITTIER SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Los Angeles), Los Angeles County, Calif.—BOND SALE.—**The \$35,000 issue of 5% school bonds, offered for sale on Feb. 25—V. 128, p. 1097—was awarded to G. W. Bond & Son of Los Angeles, for a premium of \$205, equal to 100.585, a basis of about 4.79%. Due \$7,000 from Feb. 1 1930 to 1934, inclusive.

**SPRINGFIELD SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Springfield), Green County, Mo.—BOND SALE.—**The \$1,500,000 issue of semi-annual school bonds offered for sale on Feb. 20—V. 128, p. 1267—was awarded to a group composed of Kauffman, Smith & Co. of St. Louis; Ames, Emerich & Co. of Chicago, the Mississippi Valley Trust Co. of St. Louis and the Prescott, Wright, Snider Co. of Kansas City as 4½s, at par. Due serially in from 1 to 20 years.

**SPRUCE PINE, Mitchell County, N. C.—PRICE PAID.—**The \$12,000 issue of semi-annual public improvement bonds that was awarded on Feb. 5 to R. L. Durfee & Co. of Toledo—V. 128, p. 1267—was awarded as 5¼% bonds for a \$12 premium, equal to 100.10.

**STAMFORD, Fairfield County, Conn.—LOAN OFFERING.—**Leroy I. Holly, City Treasurer, will receive sealed bids until 12 m. March 8, for the purchase on a discount basis of a \$100,000 temporary loan. Dated March 8 1929. Denom. \$25,000, \$10,000 and \$5,000. Legality to be approved by Storey, Thorndike, Palmer & Dodge of Boston.

**STAMFORD, Fairfield County, Conn.—BOND OFFERING.—**Harold S. Nichols, Town Treasurer, will receive sealed bids until 12 m. March 8 for the purchase of \$120,000 coupon or registered 4¼% Springdale School Addition bonds. Dated March 1 1929. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$10,000, March 1 1931 to 1942, inclusive. Prin. and interest payable at the office of the Old Colony Trust Co., Boston, or at the Bankers Trust Co., New York City. A certified check, payable to the order of the Town for \$2,400, is required. Legality to be approved by Ropes, Gray, Boyden & Perkins of Boston.

**STAMFORD, Fairfield County, Conn.—TEMPORARY LOAN.—**The First Stamford National Bank was awarded on Feb. 25, a \$200,000 temporary loan, maturing in about 9 months, on a discount basis of 5.49%. Other bidders were:

Bidder	Disc't. Basis
S. N. Bond & Co.	5.54%
Old Colony Corp.	5.56%

**STUBEN COUNTY (P. O. Bath), N. Y.—BOND SALE.—**The \$300,000 4¼% highway bonds offered on Feb. 27—V. 128, p. 1097—were awarded to the Bankers Co. of New York, at a price of 102.21, a basis of about 4.35%. Dated Feb. 1 1929. Due \$30,000, Feb. 1 1948 to 1957 incl. Other bidders were:

Bidder	Rate Bid
Dewey, Bacon & Co.	101.73
Bancameric Corp.	101.65
Manufacturers & Traders-Peoples Trust Co., Buffalo	101.29
George B. Gibbons & Co.	101.197
Barr Bros	100.79
Bath National Bank	100.00

**STUBEN COUNTY (P. O. Angola), Ind.—BOND OFFERING.—**Ella Fisher, County Treasurer, will receive sealed bids until 10 a. m. Mar. 11 for the purchase of \$7,800 Orville Stevens et al Pleasant Township road construction bonds. Dated Feb. 16 1929. Denom. \$390. Due \$390, May and Nov. 15 from 1930 to 1939 incl. Interest payable on May and Nov. 15.

**TARRYTOWN, Westchester County, N. Y.—BOND OFFERING.—**J. Wyckoff Cole, Village Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 8 p. m. Mar. 11, for the purchase of \$117,000 coupon or registered Real Property Bonds. Dated Feb. 1 1929. Denoms. \$1,000. Due Feb. 1, as follows: \$4,000, 1934 to 1951 incl.; and \$5,000, 1952 to 1960 incl. Bidders to state rate of int. Prin. and int. payable in gold. A certified check payable to the order of the Village for \$2,000 is required. Legality to be approved by Caldwell & Raymond of New York City.

**TAUNTON, Bristol County, Mass.—BOND OFFERING.—**Lewis A. Hodges, City Treasurer, will receive sealed bids until 5 p. m. Mar. 5, for the purchase of \$100,000 4% coupon school bonds. Dated Dec. 1 1928. Denom. \$1,000. Due Dec. 1 as follows: \$7,000, 1929 to 1938 incl.; and \$6,000, 1939 to 1943 incl. Bonds are registrable as to principal. The Old Colony Trust Co., Boston, will certify as to the genuineness of the bonds. Legality to be approved by Ropes, Gray, Boyden & Perkins of Boston.

**TAYLOR COUNTY (P. O. Abilene), Tex.—BOND OFFERING.—**Sealed bids will be received until 10 a. m. on Mar. 18, by Tom K. Eplen, County Judge, for the purchase of a \$275,000 issue of 4¼% or 4½% road bonds. Due on Apr. 1 as follows: \$4,000, 1930 and 1931; \$5,000, 1932 to 1934; \$6,000, 1935 to 1937; \$7,000, 1938 to 1940; \$8,000, 1941 and 1942; \$9,000, 1943 to 1945; \$10,000, 1946 and 1947; \$11,000, 1948 and 1949; \$12,000, 1950 to 1952; \$13,000, 1953; \$14,000, 1954; \$15,000, 1955 and 1956; \$17,000, 1957 and \$18,000 in 1958. Chapman & Cutler of Chicago will furnish the legal approval without cost to purchaser. A \$5,500 certified check must accompany the bid.

**TIPTON COUNTY (P. O. Tipton), Ind.—BOND OFFERING.—**Willis A. Kendall, County Auditor, will receive bids until 10 a. m. Mar. 16, for the purchase of \$10,000 Wilbert C. Crum et al drainage bonds, to bear interest at the rate of 6%. Due \$1,000, Feb. 16, from 1930 to 1939, incl. Interest payable Feb. and Aug. 16.

**TURTLE CREEK, Allegheny County, Pa.—BOND OFFERING.—**E. E. Little, Borough Secretary, will receive sealed bids until 7:30 p. m. March 25, for the purchase of \$300,000 4¼% bonds. Dated Jan. 1 1929. Denominations \$1,000. Due Jan. 1, as follows: \$20,000, 1945 to 1951 incl.; \$25,000, 1952 to 1955 incl.; and \$20,000, 1956 to 1958 incl. Interest payable on Jan. and July 1. A certified check payable to the order of the Borough for \$3,000 is required. Legality to be approved by Moorehead & Knox of Pittsburgh.

**UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS (P. O. Cleveland), Cuyahoga County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.—**The \$253,650 street improvement bonds offered on Feb. 19—V. 128, p. 924—were awarded to McDonald, Callahan & Co. and the Guardian Trust Co., both of Cleveland, as 5¼%, at a premium of \$8.47 equal to 100.56 a basis of about 5.64%. Bonds are dated Feb. 1 1929 and mature on Oct. 1, as follows: \$24,650, 1930; \$25,000, 1931; \$36,000, 1932; \$15,000, 1933; \$25,000, 1934; \$26,000, 1935; \$25,000, 1936; \$26,000, 1937; \$25,000, 1938 and \$26,000, 1939.

**VALLEY MILLS, Bosque County, Tex.—BONDS REGISTERED.—**The \$30,000 issue of 6% coupon sewer bonds that was awarded on Feb. 7—V. 128, p. 1267—was registered on Feb. 18 by the State Comptroller.

**VANDERBURGH COUNTY (P. O. Evansville), Ind.—BOND SALE.—**The \$50,000 4¼% Walter E. Vann et al Knight Township road improvement bonds offered on Feb. 20—V. 128, p. 1097—were awarded to the Bankers Investment Co., Indianapolis, at a premium of \$365.00, equal to 100.73, a basis of about 4.35%. Dated Feb. 1 1929. Due \$2,500, May and Nov. 15 1930 to 1939 incl. Other bidders were:

Bidder	Premium
Kent, Grace & Co., Chicago	\$306.00
Fletcher American Co., Indianapolis	192.00
Inland Investment Co., Indianapolis	155.50
J. F. Wild Investment Co., Indianapolis	215.00
City Securities Corp., Indianapolis	206.00
Meyer-Kiser Bank, Indianapolis	230.00
Merchants National Bank, Muncie	133.33

**VERMILION COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 18 (P. O. Georgetown), Vermilion County, Ill.—MATURITY.—**The \$50,000 4½% school bonds awarded at 101.738 to N. L. Rogers & Co. of Peoria—V. 128, p. 1267—a basis of about 4.32%, are dated July 1 1928 and mature on Aug. 1, as follows: \$2,000, 1933 to 1935 incl.; \$3,000, 1936 to 1943 incl.; and \$5,000, 1944 to 1947 incl. Interest is payable on Feb. and Aug. 1.

**WACO, McLennan County, Tex.—BOND OFFERING.—**Sealed bids will be received by E. E. McAdams, City Manager, until 7:30 p. m. on Mar. 19, for the purchase of a \$1,000,000 issue of water works improvement bonds. Int. rate is to be either 4¼ or 4½%. Denom. \$1,000. Dated Apr. 1 1929. Due as follows: \$10,000, 1930 to 1934; \$20,000, 1935 to 1939; \$25,000, 1940 to 1949 and \$30,000, 1950 to 1969, all incl. Prin. and int. (A. & O.) payable at the U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co. in New York City. The city will furnish the required bidding forms. Bids are to be unconditional. Thomson, Wood & Hoffman of New York City will furnish the legal approval. A certified check for 2% par of the bonds, payable to the Mayor, must accompany the bid.

(This report supplements that given in V. 128, p. 1097).  
Financial Statement, Dec. 1928.

Taxable Values—		
Assessed values of real estate for the year 1928, as shown by the last approved assessment rolls.....		\$44,819,040.00
Assessed value of personal property for the year 1928 as shown by the last approved assessment rolls.....		14,467,830.00
Tax rate for the year 1928.....		2.40
Bonded Indebtedness—		
Total bonded debt, this issue not included.....		5,518,000.00
Sinking Funds—		
General—Cash.....	\$102,985.03	
Securities.....	577,200.00	
		\$680,185.03
Water works—		
Cash.....	36,079.47	
Securities.....	323,000.00	
		\$359,079.47
		\$1,039,264.50
Net bonded indebtedness.....		\$4,478,735.50

**WALTON COUNTY (P. O. DeFuniak Springs), Fla.—FINANCIAL STATEMENT.—**In connection with the offering on Feb. 16 of the two issues of 6% bonds, aggregating \$90,000—V. 128, p. 1267—the following detailed statement is furnished:

Est. real valuation of all real and personal property within the corporate limits of Walton County, Fla., for year 1928.....	\$15,000,000.00
Assessed valuation for year 1928.....	3,452,216.00
Court house bonds outstanding.....	1,444,000.00
Road and bridge bonds outstanding.....	1,250,000.00
Total bonded debt.....	1,394,000.00
Less interest and sinking funds on hand Feb. 1 1929:	
Int. and s. f. for road and bridge bonds.....	\$39,940.92
Int. and s. f. for hospital bonds.....	1,065.79
Int. and s. f. for jail bonds.....	799.32
Int. and s. f. for Court House bonds.....	13,465.68
	\$44,261.71
Leaving net bonded debt Feb. 1 1929.....	1,338,728.29

**WATERLOO COMMON SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 5 (P. O. Waterloo) Seneca County, N. Y.—BOND OFFERING.—**Mortimer H. Mills, Sole Trustee, will receive sealed bids until 4 p. m. Mar. 7, for the purchase of \$85,000 5% coupon or registered school bonds. Dated Mar. 1 1929. Denom. \$1,000. Due Mar. 1, as follows: \$1,000, 1930 to 1934 incl.; \$2,000, 1935 to 1938 incl.; \$3,000, 1939 to 1942 incl.; \$4,000, 1943 to 1947 incl.; and \$5,000, 1948 to 1955 incl. Prin. and int. payable in gold at the First National Bank, Waterloo or at the Hanover National Bank, New York. A certified check payable to the order of the Sole Trustee, for \$1,700 is required. Legality to be approved by Clay, Dillon & Vandewater of New York City.

**WATERTOWN, Middlesex County, Mass.—LOAN OFFERING.—**Sealed bids will be received until 3:30 p. m., Mar. 6, for the purchase on a discount basis of a \$200,000 temporary loan, due \$200,000, on Nov. 20 1929 and \$100,000, Dec. 20 1929.

**WAYNE COUNTY (P. O. Detroit), Mich.—BOND SALE.—**The \$93,000 Allen Park drainage bonds offered on Feb. 20—V. 128, p. 1097—were awarded to Morris Mather & Co. of Chicago as 5¼s, at a price of 100.65, a basis of about 5.145%. Bonds are dated Mar. 1 1929 and mature on May 1 as follows: \$6,000, 1930 to 1941 incl.; and \$7,000, 1942 to 1944 incl. Other bidders were:

Bidder	Rate Bid
Union Trust Co., Detroit	100.29
Lewis & Co., Inc., Detroit	100.16

**WEEHAWKEN TOWNSHIP (P. O. Weehawken), Hudson County, N. J.—BOND OFFERING.**—Leo P. Carroll, Township Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 8.45 p. m. Mar. 4, for the purchase of the following issues of 4½% coupon or registered bonds aggregating \$750,000: \$550,000 school bonds. Due Mar. 15 as follows: \$10,000, 1931 to 1937 incl.; and \$15,000, 1938 to 1969 incl. 200,000 municipal building bonds. Due \$5,000, Mar. 15 1930 to 1969 incl. Dated March 15 1929. Denom. \$1,000. Prin. and int. payable in gold at the Hamilton National Bank, Weehawken. No more bonds to be awarded than will produce a premium of \$1,000 over the amount of each issue. The United States Mtrce. & Trust Co., New York, will certify as to the genuineness of the signatures of the officials and the seal impressed on the bonds. A certified check payable to the order of the Township for 2% of the bonds bid for is required. Legality to be approved by Reed, Hoyt & Washburn of New York City.

**WESTWOOD, Bergen County, N. J.—NO BIDS.**—William L. Best, Borough Clerk, states that no bids were submitted on Feb. 26—V. 128, p. 1267—for the purchase of \$80,000 4½% coupon or registered public improvement bonds scheduled to have been sold. Bonds mature annually on Sept. 1 as follows: \$5,000, 1929 to 1933 incl.; \$6,000, 1934; and \$7,000, 1935 to 1941 incl.

**WICHITA, Sedgwick County, Kans.—BOND OFFERING.**—Sealed bids will be received until 2.30 p. m. (opening at 3.30 p. m.) on March 11, by C. C. Ellis, City Clerk, for the purchase of two issues of coupon bonds aggregating \$213,018.81, divided as follows: \$108,923.66 4½% paving and sewer bonds. Denoms. \$1,000, \$500 and one bond for \$233.66. Due in from 1 to 10 years. 104,095.15 4¼% internal improvement bonds. Denom. \$1,000, one for \$1,095.15. Due in from 1 to 20 years.

Dated March 1 1929. Interest payable semi-annually. A certified check for 2% of the bid is required.

All bids are made and will be received subject to the following conditions: First: That the said bonds are required by law to be submitted to the State's School Fund Commission which commission has the option to take or reject the same. If taken in whole or part by said School Fund Commission the bonds so taken will not be included in this sale. Each bidder is required to state whether his bid covers the whole or part of said bonds or whether he will take such portion thereof as has not been taken by the State School Fund Commission. Second: All proposals and bids are subject to the right of the Board of Commissioners of the City of Wichita, to reject any and all of said bids.

**WILKES COUNTY (P. O. Wilkesboro), N. C.—BOND SALE.**—Two issues of bonds and notes have been purchased by unknown investors. They are divided as follows: \$150,000 court house bonds and \$15,000 refunding notes.

**WILLIAMSTOWN TOWNSHIP FRACTIONAL SCHOOL DISTRICT No. 1 (P. O. Williamstown), Ingham County, Mich.—BOND OFFERING.**—Claire Gorsline, Secretary Board of Education, will receive sealed bids until 2 p. m. March 4, for the purchase of \$115,000 school bonds—rate of interest not to exceed 4¾%. Dated March 1 1929. Due Jan. 1, as follows: \$2,000, 1931 and 1932; \$2,500, 1933 to 1935, incl.; \$3,000, 1936 and 1937; \$3,500, 1938 to 1940, incl.; \$4,000, 1941 to 1943, incl.; \$4,500, 1944 to 1951, incl.; \$5,000, 1952 to 1954, incl.; and \$6,000, 1955 to 1958, incl. A certified check payable to the order of the District Treasurer, for \$1,000 is required.

**WILLOUGHBY TOWNSHIP, Lake County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.**—The following issues of bonds aggregating \$25,200 offered on Feb. 23—V. 128, p. 1098—were awarded as 5½s to Blanchet, Bowman & Wood of Toledo, at a premium of \$42.84, equal to a price of 100.96; a basis of about 5.16%: \$23,500 bonds. Due as follows: \$2,000, April and \$2,700, Oct. 1, from 1929 to 1933 inclusive. 1,700 bonds. Due Oct. 1, as follows: \$400, 1930 to 1932 incl., and \$500, 1933.

Bonds are dated Feb. 1 1929. The Guardian Savings & Trust Co., Cleveland, offered to take both issues as 6s, paying par plus, a premium of \$74.00. Spitzer, Rorick & Co. of Toledo, offered a premium of \$3.00 for \$23,500 bonds as 5½s and \$1,700 bonds as 6s.

**WILLOWICK (P. O. Willowick) Lake County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.**—The \$104,500 sewer improvement bonds offered on Feb. 23—V. 128, p. 1098—were awarded to Seasongood & Mayer of Cincinnati, as 5½s, at a price of 101.62. Bonds are dated Feb. 1 1929 and mature on Oct. 1, as follows: \$4,500, 1930; \$5,000, 1931 to 1944 incl.; and \$6,000, 1945 to 1949, incl.

The following bids were also submitted:

Bidder	Int. Rate	Premium
Spitzer, Rorick & Co.	5½%	\$333.00
Siler, Carpenter & Roose	5½%	60.00
Otis & Co.	5¾%	285.00
W. L. Slayton & Co.	5¾%	267.00
Herrick Co.	6%	76.00

**CANADA, its Provinces and Municipalities.**

**BURLINGTON, Ont.—BIDS REJECTED.**—L. Sykes, Town Clerk states that all bids submitted on February 21, for the purchase of \$57,689.34 5% improvement bonds, scheduled to have been sold—V. 128, p. 1268—were rejected. Bonds are dated December 12 1928 and are to mature in 15 annual instalments.

**BURNABY DISTRICT, B. C.—BOND SALE.**—The following 5% bonds aggregating \$262,000 offered on February 25—V. 128, p. 925—were awarded to the Dominion Securities Corp. and the Canadian Bank of Commerce, both of Toronto, at a price of 98.14 a basis of about 5.15%: \$114,000 road bonds. Due February 1 1944. 80,000 road bonds. Due January 31 1959. 68,000 road bonds. Due February 1 1944.

**CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.—BOND SALE.**—Robinson & Sons of Charlottetown, have purchased an issue of \$20,000 improvement bonds, bearing interest at the rate of 4¾%, at a price of 95.29 a basis of about 4.87%. Bonds mature in 20 years.

**MORSE, Sask.—BOND SALE.**—The \$8,000 electric-light instalment debentures offered on Feb. 5—V. 128, p. 769—were awarded to H. J. Birkett & Co. of Regina, at a price of 95.375 a basis of about 6.02%. Bonds bear interest at the rate of 5% and are to mature in 10 instalments.

**ONTARIO (Province of)—BIDS REJECTED.**—All tenders submitted on Feb. 12, for the purchase of the \$800,000 issue of 5% debentures, guaranteed by the Province of Ontario, scheduled to have been sold—V. 128, p. 925—were rejected, according to the Feb. 22 issue of the "Monetary Times" of Toronto. Debentures mature \$64,193 each (including prin. and interest) on Jan. 15, from 1930 to 1949, inclusive.

**QUEBEC (Province of)—BIDS.**—The following is a complete list of the bids submitted on Feb. 8 for the \$1,749,000 bonds, consisting of two issues, awarded as to Wood, Gundy & Co. and the Royal Bank of Canada, both of Montreal, at 100.10, a basis of about 4.90%—V. 128, p. 1098. Compilation also designates whether payment was desired in Canada or New York:

	\$1,199,090 Issue.		
	Canada 4½%	N. Y. 4½%	Canada 5%
Bank of Montreal, Banque Canadienne Nationale, A. E. Ames & Co. and Hanson Bros., Inc.		91.52	
The National City Co.		92.727	
Wood, Gundy & Co. and Royal Bank of Canada	93.20	93.70	100.10
McLeod, Young, Weir & Co. and Bell, Gouinlock & Co.		91.78	
	\$550,000 Issue.		
	N. Y. 5%	Canada 4½%	Canada 5%
Bank of Montreal, Banque Canadienne Nationale, A. E. Ames & Co. and Hanson Bros., Inc.	99.257	91.52	99.257
The National City Co.	99.724	92.547	99.036
Wood, Gundy & Co. and Royal Bank of Canada	100.53	93.20	100.10
McLeod, Young, Weir & Co. and Bell, Gouinlock & Co.	99.20	91.78	99.20

**REGINA, Sask.—BOND SALE.**—The \$8,000 Hraton Roman Catholic Separate School District No. 13 bonds offered on Feb. 21—V. 128, p. 1098—were awarded as 6s to Houston, Willoughby & Co., Regina, at a discount of \$320, equal to 96. Bonds to mature in 10 years. Three other bids for 5½ and 6% bonds were also submitted.

**SANDWICH, Ont.—BIDS REJECTED.**—All bids submitted on February 25, for the purchase of the following issues of 5½% bonds aggregating \$216,191.11 scheduled to have been sold—V. 128, p. 1268—were rejected E. R. North, Town Clerk, reports.

\$137,147.74 local improvement bonds. Due in 15 years. 54,043.37 local improvement bonds. Due in 10 years. 25,000.00 Public School Site bonds. Due in 30 years.

**SASKATCHEWAN (Province of)—BONDS AUTHORIZED.**—The Feb. 22 issue of the "Monetary Times" of Toronto gives the following as a list of authorizations granted by the Local Government Board from Feb. 2 to 9:

School Districts.—Mortlach, \$6,000 6% 15 years; Sanderson, \$5,000 15 years, not exceeding 7%; Zenon Park, \$1,200, not exceeding 7% 5 years; Royer, \$1,000, not exceeding 7% 5 years. Village of Bengough, \$5,000, not exceeding 7%, 15 instalments.

**TIMMINS, Ont.—BOND OFFERING.**—Sealed bids will be received by J. A. Walsh, Secretary Separate School Board, until March 9 for the purchase of \$17,000 30-year debentures, to bear interest at the rate of 5%. Debentures, it is stated, are guaranteed by the Province of Ontario.

**VANCOUVER, B. C.—BIDDERS.**—The following bids were also submitted on Feb. 19, for the \$2,355,471.40 4½ and 5% bonds, jointly awarded to A. E. Ames & Co. of Toronto, and the Bank of Montreal, Montreal, at a price of 93.077 a basis of about 4.97%.

Bidder	Rate Bid
Dillon, Read & Co., Bank of Commerce and Dominion Securities Co.	\$92.403
Wood, Gundy & Co., Royal Bank of Canada & Pemberton & Son Fry, Mills, Spence & Co., Bell, Gouinlock & Co., Cochran, Hay & Co., McLeod, Young, Weir & Co., R. R. Clark & Co., and O. D. Odium & Co.	91.61

**BONDS RE-OFFERED FOR INVESTMENT.**—The bonds are being re-offered for investment, by the successful bidders, at prices ranging from 96.41 yielding 5.00% for the Feb. 1 1938 bonds to 93.04 yielding 4.90% for the Aug. 1 1968 maturing bonds. Legality to be approved by E. G. Long, K. C.

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