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BONDS AND NOTES

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Where the Gold of the World Goes

In an endeavor to explain where gold goes, the Alexander Hamilton Institute, in a study of the movement of this precious metal, raises the question who gets the gold when we export it.

"This question," says the Institute, "is important because gold is the commodity upon which credit is based. If gold which leaves the United States becomes permanently lost to the business world future credits will be restricted in proportion to the loss. The loss of gold would not be a serious matter if shipments from New York were to find lodgment in the banks of London, Paris and Berlin to be employed there as the basis of European bank credit. History shows, however, that when the United States loses gold in large amounts it does not find lodgment in London, Paris and Berlin and other money centers. Many millions went to Europe. The eastward flow of gold, however, did not stop with Europe. Hundreds of millions went on to India.

Shipments to the Far East

"When gold reaches India it 'goes into the ground.' It is practically impossible for bankers in London and New York to retrieve it. That being the case, a conscious effort should be made to prevent a loss of gold unless there is a surplus which can be spared permanently.

"India procures gold by hard work. There are 300,000,000 people in India. They are poor individually, but over a period of years their collective efforts produce large quantities of wealth. India exports cotton, wheat, burlap and jute, rice, tea, etc. If she received automobiles, agricultural implements and machinery in exchange for these raw products there would be no drain on the gold reserves of Europe and America, but India has not yet reached the age of modern business. Gold is hoarded in India by all classes of people. The masses hoard gold as a reserve against famine. Gold is the most acceptable form of 'marriage dot.' Instead of buying an insurance policy for his wife, a man will give her gold ornaments. The wealthy princes

have accumulated enormous sums. The private vaults of the Indian princes contain gold and silver objects accumulated over a long period of years."

It is estimated that India had a gold reserve of \$500,000,000 in 1800. This was increased by \$780,000,000 in the nineteenth century; but from 1900 to 1919 gold imports to India amounted to \$860,000,000, or more than was received in the previous century. From 1919 to 1925, the latter year estimated, India has imported another \$1,031,000,000 gold, due to the fact that during the period of suspended gold payments in Europe a good deal of gold found its way to India instead of London, Paris, Berlin and other money centers.

Reasons for Conservation

"At the moment, of course, there is a surplus of gold in the United States. There is no regret that India is taking most of the gold which is mined in South Africa. It would be an irresponsible policy, however, to encourage the shipment of gold from America to India on the ground that we have an excessive surplus. There are three reasons for gold conservation:

"1. To force gold out of the country, it is necessary to have inflation of credit and commodity prices to an undesirable extent.

"2. Once gold has gone to India it is difficult to restore it to international channels.

"3. Business needs for credit are increasing rapidly. A few years hence all of the gold now in the United States will be needed to sustain the country's credit structure."

NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY APPOINTMENTS

New York—At a recent meeting of the board of trustees of the New York Trust Company Boyd G. Curtis and Artemus L. Gates were elected vice presidents of the company and A. C. Downing was appointed secretary. Lindsay Bradford, Clarence E. Hunter and John Murray Mitchell were appointed assistant vice presidents; Sidney B. Silleck was appointed trust officer and Manice deF. Lockwood and William J. Mackey were appointed assistant treasurers.

Western Municipal Bonds

FUTURE BOND ELECTIONS

- February 1**—Mohawk Valley Irrigation District, Ariz. (P. O. Yuma)—\$500,000 irrigation bonds.
- February 2**—Wilcox, Neb.—\$5,000 town hall bonds.
- February 5**—Lyons Station, Iowa (P. O. Clinton)—\$97,500 school bonds.
- February 6**—Tipton Township, Iowa, School District No. 4 (P. O. Hubbard)—\$2,000 school bonds.
- February 8**—Clinton, Iowa—\$135,000 school bonds.
- February 10**—Clinton County, Iowa (P. O. Clinton)—\$1,000,000 highway bonds.
- February 11**—Newton, Iowa—\$17,000 school bonds.
- February 15**—Huron, S. D.—\$135,000 school bonds.

FUTURE BOND SALES

- February 1**—Contra Costa County, Cal., Antioch-Live Oak School District (P. O. Martinez)—\$70,000 school bonds; 5 per cent.; 9 year (average). County clerk.
- February 1**—Vancouver, Wash.—\$40,000 warehouse bonds; denominations \$100 or multiples; 5½ per cent.; certified check 5 per cent. D. E. Crandall, city clerk.
- February 1**—Swift County, Minn. (P. O. Benson)—\$36,000 refunding bonds; not exceeding 5 per cent.; 10 year; certified check 5 per cent. D. P. Carney, county auditor.
- February 1**—Yuma County, Ariz., School District No. 1 (P. O. Yuma)—\$90,000 school bonds; denominations \$500; 5 per cent.; 10-20 year; certified check 5 per cent. Clara A. Smith, clerk board of supervisors.
- February 3**—Williams County, N. D., Sauk Valley Township (P. O. McGregor)—\$5,000 hall bonds; 6 per cent.; 20 years; certified check 5 per cent. County auditor, Williston, N. D.
- February 3**—State of Oregon (P. O. Salem)—\$2,000,000 Oregon Veterans' State Aid, Series No. 5, bonds; denominations \$1,000; not exceeding 6 per cent.; 4½ year (average); certified check 2½ per cent. W. P. Simpson, Secretary World War Veterans' State Aid Commission.
- February 4**—Sioux Falls, S. D.—\$600,000 sewage disposal plant bonds; denominations \$500 to \$1,000; 4½ per cent.; 1-10 year; certified check \$1,000. W. C. Leyse, city auditor.
- February 8**—Nampa, Idaho—\$50,000 street improvement bonds; not exceeding 6 per cent.; 6-20 year; certified check \$2,500. D. W. Moffatt, city clerk.
- February 9**—Hover, S. D.—\$8,250 electric light bonds; 5 per cent.; 1-20 years serial; certified check 10 per cent. A. P. Erpelding, clerk.
- February 9**—San Mateo County, Cal., North Palo Alto Sanitary District (P. O. Palo Alto)—\$18,000 sanitary bonds; denominations \$500; 6 per cent.; 1-36 year; certified check \$500. Charles Hill, Secretary Sanitary Board.
- February 9**—Lake of the Woods County, Minn. (P. O. Baudette)—\$58,000 drainage bonds; not exceeding 6 per cent.; 5-15 years; \$56,000 funding bonds; 3-15 years; both in denominations of \$1,000; certified check 3 per cent. M. D. Weeks, county auditor.
- February 15**—Glendive, Mont.—\$34,000 refunding bonds; denominations \$1,000; not exceeding 6 per cent.; certified check \$880. August Colin, city clerk.
- February 15**—Rosebud County, Mont., School District No. 36 (P. O. Forsyth)—\$800 refunding bonds; not exceeding 6 per cent.; 5-10 years; certified check \$100. J. E. Gray, Clerk, Board of Trustees.

BOND NOTES

- Kimball, Minn.—School bonds in the amount of \$6,000 were authorized at a recent election.
- Carroll, Neb.—At a recent election \$12,000 5¼ per cent. refunding bonds were authorized.
- Loup City, Neb.—An issue of \$28,000 5 per cent. water main extension refunding bonds has been sold at par.
- Parma, Idaho—An issue of \$24,000 5½ per cent. refunding water bonds has been awarded Benwell & Co. of Denver.
- Nampa, Idaho—At a recent election \$50,000 6 per cent. street paving bonds were authorized by a vote of 442 to 61.

Ontario, Cal.—The Security Company of Los Angeles has purchased \$175,000 5 per cent. city bonds at a premium of \$5,779-103.30.

Montezuma County, Colo., McPhee School District (P. O. McPhee)—Benwell & Co. of Denver recently purchased \$8,500 school bonds.

Hall County, Neb., School District No. 26 (P. O. Grand Island)—An issue of \$28,000 school bonds was defeated at a recent election.

Beverly Hills, Cal.—The Security Company of Los Angeles recently purchased \$225,000 5 per cent. Improvement District No. 3 bonds.

Wymore, Neb.—Intersection Paving District No. 6 bonds in the amount of \$14,859.94 have been awarded Burns, Brinker & Co. of Omaha.

Corning, Iowa—George M. Bechtel & Co. of Davenport have been awarded \$160,000 4½ per cent. school bonds at a premium of \$1,975-101.23.

Winnebago County, Iowa (P. O. Forest City)—George M. Bechtel & Co. of Davenport recently purchased \$20,000 4½ per cent. funding bonds at par.

Hennepin County, Minn. (P. O. Minneapolis)—An issue of \$8,700 County Ditch No. 38 bonds has been purchased by the county for the sinking fund, at par.

Los Angeles County, Cal., Jefferson School District (P. O. Los Angeles)—R. E. Campbell & Co. of Los Angeles have purchased \$83,000 5 per cent. school bonds.

Fonda, Iowa—An issue of \$6,500 refunding bonds, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent., has been awarded to George M. Bechtel & Co. of Davenport at par.

Scott County, Iowa (P. O. Davenport)—Refunding bonds aggregating \$990,000, bearing 4½ per cent., have been awarded George M. Bechtel & Co. of Davenport.

Boise City, Idaho—John B. Cruzen of Boise City recently purchased \$115,000 4½ per cent. station approach bonds at a premium of \$76,100.06, a basis of 4.49 per cent.

Crete, Neb.—The United States Trust Company of Omaha recently purchased \$11,909.49 paving bonds for District No. 15, and \$14,188.10 bonds for Paving District No. 19.

St. Maries, Idaho—The Lumbermens State Bank & Trust Company of St. Maries has been awarded \$27,000 5¼ per cent. refunding bonds at a premium of \$325-101.20.

Grand Forks County, N. D. (P. O. Grand Forks)—The Citizens National Bank of Northwood recently purchased \$5,650 5 per cent. bonds for Drainage District No. 14.

Adams County, Colo., School District No. 27 (P. O. Brighton)—By a vote of 448 to 298 an issue of \$150,000 4½ per cent. school bonds was authorized at a recent election.

Clallam County, Wash., School District No. 7 (P. O. Port Los Angeles)—An issue of \$80,000 4½ per cent. high school improvement bonds has been awarded the State at par.

Hermose Beach, Cal.—An issue of \$79,000 5 per cent. sewer bonds has been awarded the Anglo London Paris Company of San Francisco at 102.35, a basis of 4.80 per cent.

Eugene, Ore.—The Lumbermens Trust Company and Pierce, Fair & Co., both of Portland, jointly purchased \$281,000 5½ per cent. Bancroft improvement bonds at 100.15.

Lane County, Ore. (P. O. Eugene)—The County Clerk will receive sealed bids at any time for 5 per cent., semi-annual, 14½ year (average) county road bonds, due in 5 to 24 years, in the amount of \$43,500.

Los Angeles County, Cal., Glendale City School District (P. O. Los Angeles)—The National City Company of New York has been awarded \$300,000 5 per cent. school bonds at 104.897, a basis of 4.62 per cent.

West Allis, Wis.—Street improvement bonds in the amount of \$40,000 and \$92,000 school bonds have been awarded the First Wisconsin National Bank of Milwaukee at a premium of \$6,461-104.90, a basis of 4.36 per cent.

State of Arizona (P. O. Phoenix)—The Bankers Trust Company of New York has been awarded \$1,500,000 five months tax anticipation notes, bearing 4½ per cent., at a premium of \$3,450-100.23, a basis of 3.58 per cent.

Geneva, Neb.—An issue of \$10,000 5 per cent. water extension bonds has been awarded the Geneva State Bank, less \$250 for expenses—\$96.50. The First Trust Company of Lincoln purchased \$15,000 5 per cent. water funding bonds at a premium of \$149-100.99.

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Wenatchee, Wash.—A syndicate composed of Blythe, Witter & Co. of Seattle, the Commercial Bank and Trust Co. of Wenatchee, Ralph H. Schneeloch Company of Portland and Baillargeon Winslow & Co. of Seattle, purchased \$300,000 5½ per cent. water revenue bonds at 97, a basis of 5.87 per cent.

State of Idaho (P. O. Boise)—A syndicate composed of the First National Bank and Salomon Bros. & Hutzler, both of New York, the Anglo London Paris Company of San Francisco, and the Ralph Schneeloch Company of Portland, has purchased \$1,000,000 one year Treasury Notes at a premium of \$10-100.001, a basis of 4.19 per cent.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The Wells-Dickey Company of Minneapolis and Eldredge & Company of New York, jointly, were the successful bidders for the \$1,444,000 5 per cent. 1-30 year water works bonds and the \$256,000 5 per cent. 1-30 year permanent improvement bonds, at par, with an average interest rate of 4.15 per cent.

San Francisco, Cal. (City and County)—A syndicate composed of the First National Bank, Halsey, Stuart & Co., Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co., Eldredge & Co., and Redmond & Co., all of New York, the Anglo London Paris Company of San Francisco, Detroit Company of New York, Stevenson Perry Stacy & Co. of Chicago and the Bank of Italy of San Francisco, recently purchased \$6,000,000 5 per cent. school bonds and \$1,000,000 5 per cent. Hetch Hetchy water bonds at 105.489, a basis of 4.56 per cent.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BONDS

Price range for week ending January 30, 1926, as reported by C. F. Childs & Co., 609 Second Ave. S., Minneapolis, Minnesota. Quotations on Liberties are in 32nds in accordance with the practice on the New York Stock Exchange. The Treasury Certificates, Treasury Notes and Federal Land Bank Bonds, for convenience, are also quoted in fractions of 1/32.

| Issue | High | Low | Close | Yld. |
|-------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|------|
| 1st Liberty Loan 3½s, 1932/47 | 100-5 | 99-31 | 100-1 | 5.48 |
| 1st Liberty Loan 4½s, 1932/47 | 102-2 | 101-26 | 102 | 3.89 |
| 2d Liberty Loan 4¾s, 1927/42 | 100-27 | 100-21 | 100-22 | 3.85 |
| 3d Liberty Loan 4¾s, 1928 | 101-3 | 100-28 | 100-31 | 3.80 |
| 4th Liberty Loan 4¾s, 1933/38 | 102-13 | 102-4 | 102-10 | 3.89 |
| Treasury 4½s, 1947/52 | 107-20 | 106-28 | 107-15 | 3.73 |
| Treasury 4s, 1944/54 | 103-31 | 103-4 | 103-27 | 3.73 |

Treasury Certificates and Notes

| Issued | Bid | Asked | Yld. |
|--------------------------|--------|--------|------|
| A-4¾s—March 15, 1926 | 100-3 | 100-5 | 3.53 |
| TJ-3s—June 15, 1926 | 99-25 | 99-28 | 3.31 |
| TJ2-3¾s—June 15, 1926 | 99-28 | 99-31 | 3.52 |
| B-4¼s—September 15, 1926 | 100-10 | 100-13 | 3.59 |
| TD-3¾s—December 15, 1926 | 99-31 | 100-1 | 3.71 |
| B-4¾s—March 15, 1927 | 101 | 101-2 | 3.77 |
| A-4½s—December 15, 1927 | 101-4 | 101-6 | 3.84 |

Federal Land Bank Bonds

| Rates | Maturity | Bid | Asked |
|-------|-----------------------------|--------|--------|
| 4½s | May and November 1, 1922/37 | 100-12 | 100-20 |
| 4½s | May and November 1, 1923/38 | 100-12 | 100-20 |
| 4½s | May and November 1, 1924/39 | 100-12 | 100-20 |
| 4½s | May 1, 1932/42 | 101 | 101-8 |
| 4½s | January 1, 1933/43 | 101 | 101-12 |
| 4½s | January and July 1, 1933/53 | 101 | 101-12 |
| 4½s | January 1, 1933/43 | 101 | 101-12 |
| 4½s | January 1, 1936/56 | 101-20 | 101-28 |
| 4¾s | July 1, 1933/53 | 102-16 | 102-28 |
| 4¾s | January and July 1, 1934/54 | 102-20 | 103 |
| 5s | May and November 1, 1931/41 | 103 | 103-16 |

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT BONDS

Reported January 27 by Salomon Bros. & Hutzler, Minneapolis.

| | Bid | Offer | Yield |
|---|--------|--------|-------|
| Argentine Nat., Govt. of, 4½ J-D5, June 5, 1926 | 97.25 | 97.75 | 6.12 |
| Argentine Nat., Govt. of, 7 F-A, Feb. 1, 1927 | 97.25 | 97.50 | 5.15 |
| Argentine Nat., Govt. of, 6 M-S, Sept. 1, 1957 | 102 | 102.50 | 6.75 |
| Austrian, Govt. of, 7 J-D, June 1, 1943 | 107.25 | 108 | 7.39 |
| Belgium, Kingdom of, 8 F-A, Feb. 1, 1941 | 109.50 | 110 | 6.95 |
| Belgium, Kingdom of, 7½ J-D, June 1, 1945 | 93.50 | 94 | 7.00 |
| Belgium, Kingdom of, 6½ M-S, Sept. 1, 1949 | 86.50 | 87 | 7.02 |
| Belgium, Kingdom of, 6 J-J, Jan. 1, 1955 | 99.68 | 99.75 | 4.40 |
| Canada, Govt. of Dom., 4 M-S, Sept. 1, 1926 | 100.06 | 100.18 | 4.00 |
| Canada, Govt. of Dom., 5 A-O, April 1, 1926 | 102.50 | 102.75 | 4.63 |
| Canada, Govt. of Dom., 5 A-O, April 1, 1929 | 101.67 | 101.88 | 4.60 |
| Canada, Govt. of Dom., 5½ F-A, August 1, 1929 | 103.25 | 103.75 | 4.75 |
| Canada, Govt. of Dom., 5 A-O, April 1, 1931 | 104.75 | 105.25 | 5.57 |
| Canada, Govt. of Dom., 5 M-N, May 1, 1952 | 103 | 103.50 | 5.17 |
| Dutch, East Indies, 6 J-J, Jan. 1, 1947 | 103 | 103.50 | 5.17 |
| Dutch East Indies, 5½ M-S, March 1, 1953 | 104.75 | 105.25 | 5.63 |
| Dutch East Indies, 5½ M-S, Nov. 1, 1953 | 97.88 | 98.25 | 7.65 |
| Dutch East Indies, 6 M-S, March 1, 1962 | 102.12 | 103 | 7.80 |
| France, Republic of, 7½ J-D, June 1, 1941 | 89.67 | 90 | 7.90 |
| France, Republic of, 8 M-S15, Sept. 15, 1945 | 83.25 | 83.50 | 8.67 |
| France, Republic of, 7 J-D, Dec. 1, 1949 | 102.25 | 102.50 | 6.72 |
| French Cities (Bdx. Mss. Lyons) 6 M-N, 11-1-34 | 96.25 | 96.50 | 7.33 |
| German, 7 A-O15, Oct. 15, 1949 | 93.25 | 93.50 | 7.05 |
| Japanese Govt. Sterling, 6½ F-A, Feb. 1, 1954 | 86 | 86.25 | 6.65 |
| Japanese Govt. Sterling 2nd, 4 J-J, Jan. 1, 1931 | 100.75 | 100.75 | 5.65 |
| Japan, Industrial Bank of, 6 F-A15, Aug. 15, 1927 | 104.75 | 104.67 | 5.63 |
| Netherlands, Kingdom of, 6 A-O, April 1, 1954 | 100.75 | 101.25 | 5.86 |
| Norway, Kingdom of, 6 F-A-15, Aug. 15, 1943 | 100.75 | 101.25 | 5.88 |
| Norway, Kingdom of, 5 F-A, August 1, 1944 | 101.50 | 102 | 5.80 |
| Norway, Kingdom of, 6 A-O15, Oct. 15, 1952 | 96 | 96.25 | 5.74 |
| Sweden, Govt. of, 6 J-D15, June 15, 1939 | 104.25 | 105 | 5.45 |
| Sweden, Govt. of, 5½ M-N, Nov. 1, 1954 | 102 | 102.25 | 5.28 |
| Switzerland, Govt. of, 5½ F-A, Aug. 1, 1929 | 102.25 | 102.50 | 4.73 |
| Switzerland, Govt. of, 8 J-J, July 1, 1940 | 116.50 | 117 | 6.15 |
| Switzerland, Govt. of, 5½ A-O, April 1, 1946 | 103.67 | 103.67 | 5.04 |
| Un. King. of Gt. Brit. & Ire., 5½ F-A, Aug. 1, 1929 | 118.50 | 118.75 | ..... |
| Un. King. of Gt. Brit. & Ire., 5½ F-A, Feb. 1, 1937 | | | |

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

Quotations January 26, 1926

| | Bid | Asked |
|----------------------------|--------|-------|
| Anglo-American, non-voting | 18.12 | 18.50 |
| Atlantic Refining com. | 106 | 107 |
| Atlantic Refining pfd. | 117.25 | 118 |
| Borneo Scrymser | 226 | 230 |

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Buckeye Pipe Line | 58 | 59 |
| Chesebro Mfg. Co. | 67 | 69 |
| Continental Oil | 23.75 | 24 |
| Crescent Pipe | 15.50 | ..... |
| Cumberland Pipe | 132 | 133 |
| Eureka Pipe Line | 61.50 | 62 |
| Galena Signal | 30 | 22 |
| Galena Pr., old | 93 | 95 |
| Galena pfd., new | 90 | 95 |
| Gulf Oil | 90.25 | 91 |
| Humble Oil | 93.50 | 94 |
| Illinois Pipe | 138 | 142 |
| Imperial Oil of Canada | 37.25 | 37.50 |
| Indiana Pipe | 60 | 61 |
| Inter Petroleum | 34 | 34.12 |
| National Transit | 19 | 20 |
| N. Y. Transit | 49 | 50 |
| Northern Pipe | 73 | 74 |
| Ohio Oil | 63.25 | 64 |
| Penn. Mex. | 18.50 | 20 |
| Prairie Oil & Gas | 57.50 | 58.25 |
| Prairie Pipe Line | 124.50 | 125.50 |
| Solar Refining | 208 | 209 |
| Southwest Pa. P. L. | 52 | 53.50 |
| Southern Pipe Line | 60.50 | 62 |
| South Penn Oil | 180 | 182 |
| South Penn w.l. | 45.75 | 46.25 |
| Standard Oil of California com. | 57.12 | 57.50 |
| Standard Oil of Indiana | 66.12 | 66.37 |
| Standard Oil of Kansas | 33 | 33.25 |
| Standard Oil of Kentucky (\$25 par) | 126.50 | 127 |
| Standard Oil of Nebraska | 237 | 242 |
| Standard Oil of New Jersey com. | 43.88 | 44 |
| Standard Oil of New Jersey pfd. | 117 | 117.50 |
| Standard Oil of New York | 36.12 | 36.37 |
| Standard Oil of Ohio com. | 340 | 342 |
| Standard Oil of Ohio pfd. | 110 | 119 |
| Swan & Finch | 20 | 21 |
| Swan & Finch pfd. | 20 | 30 |
| Union Tank | 88 | 89 |
| Union Tank pfd. | 113.50 | 115.50 |
| Vacuum Oil | 104.25 | 104.75 |
| Washington Oil | 50 | ..... |

OFFERING OF STOCK OF THE EMPORIUM, ST. PAUL

Kalman Gates, White & Co. of St. Paul and Lane, Piper & Jaffray and the Wells-Dickey Company of Minneapolis, are offering 50,000 shares preference stock (no par value) of The Emporium of St. Paul, Inc.

The Emporium of St. Paul, Inc., owns all of the capital stock of the Emporium Mercantile Co., Inc., which company owns and operates the Emporium store at St. Paul. Both are Delaware corporations. The Company occupies a five-story building containing 413,000 square feet, which covers the entire block bounded by Seventh, Robert, Eighth and Jackson Streets with the exception of two small corners at Eighth and Robert and Eighth and Jackson Streets. The latter corner is held for future development under a 99-year lease. A portion of the building is owned by the Company, the remaining portion being held under very favorable long-term leases.

The Company operates 68 departments, handling well-balanced lines of moderately priced merchandise. Approximately 75% of its business is for cash. Offering is made in units of one share of preference stock and one share of common stock at \$30 per unit.

SPEED TESTS AT FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF MINNEAPOLIS

At the First National Bank of Minneapolis, on the night of January 23, 425 employees of the bank and affiliated organizations held their annual speed contest and dance.

More than \$400 in cash prizes was distributed among the winners by James Murphy, cashier of the bank, and a silver loving cup, donated by F. A. Chamberlain, president of the bank, is to be awarded the highest point scorer.

Winners in the listing contests were: Men's class—Elroy Peterson, straight listing 160 checks in one minute, 58½ seconds; women's class—Josephine Schefelbein and Vera Nelson, straight listing 150 checks in two minutes and 23 seconds; junior clerks—Thomas Chapman, straight listing 150 checks in two minutes nine seconds.

Other winners were: Earl Carlson, money counting; Harvey Peterson, transit machine; Agnes Olson, Minneapolis Trust Co., statement machine; Gus Haberland, mental addition; Louise Jensen, typing.

DRAWS OUT \$1,250 SAVINGS FROM BANK AND LOSES IT

Albert Lea, Minn.—Losing faith in banks, Mary Kernes, waitress, withdrew her savings of \$1,250 from a local bank. She is now minus the amount and Sheriff James Otteson is directing a search for a helper at the lunch counter where she worked. He disappeared before she noticed the savings was missing from her purse.

NEW ISSUE

\$15,000,000**Commonwealth Edison Company****First Mortgage Collateral 4½% Gold Bonds, Series C****Due April 1, 1956****Price 93 and Interest, Yielding 4.95%**

Dated February 1, 1926. Interest payable April 1 and October 1 without deduction for Federal Income Taxes now or hereafter deductible at the source not in excess of 2%. Coupon bonds in interchangeable denominations of \$1,000, \$500 and \$100, registerable as to principal, and in fully registered form in denominations of \$1,000, \$5,000 and \$10,000. Coupon and registered bonds are interchangeable. Application will be made to list these bonds on the Chicago Stock Exchange.

For detailed information regarding these Bonds, attention is directed to a letter of Mr. Samuel Insull, President of the Company, from which the following is summarized:

Business: Commonwealth Edison Company is the largest steam electricity producing company in the world. It serves with electrical energy, practically without competition, the entire City of Chicago, with an estimated population of over 3,000,000. The Company's policy of centralization of generation and distribution has made possible reliable service at reasonable rates.

Security: These Bonds will be issued under the Mortgage of the Company dated July 1, 1923, and before their issuance there will be pledged under the Mortgage an equal principal amount of the Company's First Mortgage Gold Bonds. Upon release of the Company's First Mortgage these Bonds will be secured by a direct first mortgage lien.

Purpose: The proceeds of these Bonds will be used to partially reimburse the Company for capital expenditures heretofore made. A considerable portion of such expenditures was made on account of additional installation of equipment in the new Crawford Avenue electric generating station.

Subscription books will be opened at the office of Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., Chicago, at nine a. m., Wednesday, January 27, 1926, and may be closed without notice. The right is reserved to reject any and all applications, and also, in any case, to award a smaller amount than applied for.

These Bonds are offered for delivery if, as and when accepted by us, and subject to the approval of counsel. Temporary Bonds, later exchangeable for definitive Bonds, will be ready for delivery on or about February 4, 1926, at the office of Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc. All statements herein are official or are based on information which we regard as reliable, and while we do not guarantee them, we ourselves have relied upon them in the purchase of this security.

Earnings: For the year ended December 31, 1924, operating revenue was \$53,672,441.99, not including \$728,221.34 of other income. Net earnings during the same period after deducting total expenses, including amortization, depreciation, etc., available for interest on the Company's funded debt were \$13,197,282.58. The operating revenue for the year 1925 shows an increase over the year 1924 in excess of \$5,000,000, and it is expected that net earnings as finally audited will show a corresponding proportionate increase. The annual interest requirements on the total funded debt, including this issue, amount to \$5,223,700.

Equity: The outstanding capital stock of the Company has a market value, as indicated by present quotations, of over \$135,447,900. The Company and its principal predecessor, Chicago Edison Company, have paid dividends since 1889 without interruption.

Management: The Company is managed by experienced public utility men whose ability as economical and efficient operators has been thoroughly demonstrated.

Halsey, Stuart & Co.

Incorporated

Illinois Merchants Trust Company**Harris Trust & Savings Bank***Organized as N. W. Harris & Co., 1882. Incorporated 1907.***Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank****First Trust and Savings Bank**

These securities offered by such of the above named dealers as are licensed
in the State of Minnesota.

Chicago, January 27, 1926

DIVIDENDS HAVE BEEN PAID WITHOUT INTERRUPTION SINCE 1872

The Northwestern National Bank

Minneapolis, Minnesota

December 31, 1925

RESOURCES

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| Loans and Discounts | \$49,262,555.54 |
| Stock in Federal Reserve Bank in Minneapolis | 180,000.00 |
| Banking House | 548,097.69 |
| New Banking House Site | 600,000.00 |
| Other Real Estate | 138,955.00 |
| Customers' Liability on Letters of Credit and Acceptances | 1,618,513.31 |
| Interest Earned but Not Collected | 463,740.32 |
| Overdrafts | 103,064.57 |
| Redemption Fund | 14,500.00 |
| Railroad and Corporation Bonds | 5,360,307.86 |
| State and Municipal Bonds | 2,503,113.47 |
| United States Government Securities | 8,714,585.53 |
| Cash and Due from Banks | 18,490,065.77 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$87,997,499.06 |

LIABILITIES

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| Capital | \$ 4,000,000.00 |
| Surplus | 2,000,000.00 |
| Undivided Profits | 666,273.61 |
| Reserved for Interest, Taxes and Contingencies | 713,777.89 |
| Dividend Checks Outstanding | 96,363.00 |
| Circulation | 290,000.00 |
| Letters of Credit and Acceptances | 1,618,513.31 |
| Borrowed Bonds | 60,000.00 |
| Deposits | 78,552,571.25 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$87,997,499.06 |

OFFICERS

EDWARD W. DECKER, President

| | |
|---|--|
| THEODORE WOLD.....Vice President | JAMES A. LATTA.....Vice President |
| ALEXANDER A. McRAE.....Vice President | ROBERT E. MACGREGOR.....Vice President |
| FRANCIS A. GROSS.....Vice President | WILLIAM E. BRIGGS.....Vice President |
| CLARENCE E. HILL.....Vice President | SCOTT H. PLUMMER.....Cashier |
| HUNTINGTON P. NEWCOMB....Asst. Cashier | J. CAMERON THOMSON....Assistant Cashier |
| JAMES ARCHIBALD ROSS....Assistant Cashier | ROGER S. HUME.....Assistant Cashier |
| WILL M. KOON.....Assistant Cashier | HENRY J. RILEY.....Assistant Cashier |
| GUY E. MASTERS.....Assistant Cashier | CLARENCE R. CHANEY.....Assistant Cashier |
| JAMES E. NEVILLE.....Assistant Cashier | ROBERT F. MACTAVISH, Comptroller |

Three promotions in this bank's official staff, and one addition, have been announced by the Board of Directors since the date of the above call statement: Scott H. Plummer to Vice President, J. Cameron Thomson to Vice President, Huntington P. Newcomb to Cashier; William N. Johnson, Traveling Representative, appointed Assistant Cashier

Affiliated With

The Minnesota Loan and Trust Company
Combined Resources \$107,536,246

COMMERCIAL WEST

Established in 1901

A WEEKLY JOURNAL

DEVOTED TO

BANKING, INVESTMENTS, INSURANCE, GRAIN

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1926

Farming Readjustments in the Northwest

While politicians and reformers are busy devising means to help the agriculturists of the West, it should not be overlooked that farming, the "biggest industry of the nation" is gradually readjusting itself to harmonize with the conditions which affect all the great industries. Farming should be conducted under economic laws the same as any other line of business. As farm operations must conform to these laws if success be attained, it is evident that whether or not the farmer reaps a profit is due to his ability to conduct his affairs in a business-like way.

In an address before the Economic Club of New York, January 26, former Governor Frank O. Lowden, of Illinois, made the statement that agriculture in the United States is running down at a dangerous pace; that this deterioration has been going on for years, and it has reached a point where it is of vital concern to the entire country. He stressed the fact that prices of farm products should be so regulated that the farmer can continue to produce and at the same time conserve the fertility of the soil.

While he deplored the depletion of the elements of the soil so essential to plant growth, he seemingly overlooked the necessity of exercising business sense in farming, the rotation of crops which builds up the fertility of the soil, prevents the weeds from growing and so conserves moisture that the farmer is assured of paying crops even during the years of average drouth. Farmers of the Northwest are readjusting their methods to conform with conditions. During the past few years they have made commendable progress. They are getting from under their burdens of debt and are on the highway to success without further Government help as suggested by Mr. Lowden and numerous other ad-

vocates of bettering agricultural conditions through legislation.

In the monthly review just issued by the Minneapolis Federal Reserve Bank, under the heading "Farming Readjustments in the Northwest," reference is made to the statements contained in the preliminary reports of the 1925 Census of Agriculture. These reports show that since 1920 the number of farms in the states of Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Montana increased six-tenths of one per cent. There was 5.5 per cent. increase in the number of farms in Minnesota, an increase of 6.6 per cent. in South Dakota, and a decrease of 2.2 per cent. in North Dakota and a decrease of 18.7 per cent. in Montana. The decrease of all farms in the United States for the five year period was 1.2 per cent. While there has been an increase in the number of farms, the acreage of all land in farms decreased six-tenths of one per cent. in Minnesota, 5.2 per cent. in North Dakota, 7.6 per cent. in South Dakota and 6.6 per cent. in Montana.

These figures tend to show that there has been greater care in the selection of farm land. The average acreage per farm has been reduced in the four states excepting Montana, where the size of the average farm has been increased 14.8 per cent. Farms operated by tenants in Montana increased from 11 per cent. in 1920 to 21 per cent. in 1925; tenanted farms in the five-year period increased from 35 to 42 per cent. in South Dakota; 26 to 34 per cent. in North Dakota and from 25 to 27 per cent. in Minnesota.

The review notes that the average value of land and buildings per acre in Minnesota declined from \$109 in 1920 to \$80 in 1925; in North Dakota from \$41 to \$30; in South Dakota from \$71 to \$45 and in Montana from \$22 to \$14. It is also noted that while land values decreased value of buildings on farms increased, the value of farm land exclusive of buildings having declined more than one-third in the four states.

Relative to the number of bankruptcies among farmers, in Minnesota from 1920 to 1925 there were 1,378; in North Dakota, 2,406; in South Dakota, 816 and in Montana, 1,737.

Better farming methods, better prices for crops and the weeding out of unsuccessful amateur farmers is tending toward bettering farming conditions in the Northwest. Farm indebtedness is fast being reduced and there is a better spirit in evidence. On page 18 of this issue of the Commercial West is printed an article by Charles Moreau Harger, "The Shift in Western Farm Values and Mortgages." While this article deals especially with land values from a farm-mortgage investment standpoint, it gives further light on the farm-land situation in the West and Northwest, and harmonizes with the statements presented in the review issued by the Minneapolis Federal Reserve Bank. A readjustment of land values is important, and should be considered in connection with any program devised for bettering agricultural conditions. The surest cure for farmers' ills is better farming and better business methods in marketing of products. Without these practices any legislation that

may be passed either by Congress or state legislatures, will prove ineffective.

Are There Too Many Banks?

The Council of Administration of the Minnesota Bankers Association at a meeting held January 15, passed a resolution approving the policy of the Superintendent of Banks for the State of Minnesota in encouraging consolidation of banks in territory where the banking business is "overdone." The resolution follows:

Whereas, Present economic conditions, the increased cost of doing business, the loss of former sources of revenue, and the constantly decreasing margin of profit with its consequent eventual impairment of capital, require a larger volume of deposits per bank and, therefore, a reduction in the number of banks in the State; therefore,

Be It Resolved, That we commend the policy of the Banking Department which encourages consolidations and voluntary liquidations.

While there may be some bankers who are not in accord with the policy of reducing the number of banks, thus reducing competition, the Comptroller of Currency, as well as many heads of banking departments of western states, are agreed that there is need for a reduction of banks in districts where the field is overcrowded. Banking conditions have undergone a notable change during the past quarter century. Even within the past few years the banking field has been changed. Federal Land banks, Intermediate Credit banks and like agencies of the Government, have reduced the money-earning possibilities of many country banks. The numerous failures of small banks during the past few years, have proved that stronger and better managed banks are needed. Through the weeding out of the weak institutions through failure and consolidation in the states of the Northwest, the banking field has been vastly improved. People are better served in country districts where banking is not overdone and where banking is rightly carried on. While there are a few hundred less banks in the Northwest than there were a few years ago, banking has not suffered as is shown by statements supplied the Comptroller of the Currency and the state banking departments. Deposits have increased, legal reserves also have increased and banking is more safe.

Standardizing the Bank Check

After many years of agitation and effort the fifty-seven varieties of bank checks and drafts are scheduled to disappear and will be replaced by less than half a dozen sizes. A notice to this effect was printed in the Commercial West, January 16. For this excellent innovation, which will make work easier for bank tellers and clerks and reduce check-printing bills as well, the Bureau of Simplified Practice, Department of Commerce of which Herbert Hoover is secretary, is deserving sincere thanks. Cooperating with the Bureau were numerous banking and commercial organizations. For the benefit of its readers, the Commercial West reproduces in part the statement sent out by the American Bankers Association giving the accepted specifications:

Bank checks and other commercial paper are to be made to conform to the following specifications: bank drafts,

certificates of deposit, cashiers' checks, special or individual checks, customers' drafts and other similar instruments, notes, trade acceptances, voucher checks when folded, collateral notes, and special notes when folded, all to be 3 $\frac{3}{8}$ by 8 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches; pocket checks, 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ by 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches; end stubs for pocket checks when not interleaved, 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ by 2 $\frac{1}{8}$ inches in width, including binder margin; customers' checks and counter checks, 3 1/16 by 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches, deposit slips, 3 $\frac{3}{8}$ by 6 $\frac{7}{8}$ inches or multiples of 6 $\frac{7}{8}$ inches. General production of these simplified sizes will be effective March 1, 1926.

It was also recommended that all essential printed details on checks shall appear on the right hand side to facilitate efficient handling. Advertising matter, pictures and such extraneous detail should be omitted entirely from the face of checks, but if trade marks, insignia or any other display be required such matter should be restricted to the upper left hand corner and not allowed to encroach on the space used for payee's name, amount or other essential items.

While some concerns which have heretofore used large voucher-form checks may regret that the change may rob the average bank check of its advertising value, no doubt they will acknowledge that they will be compensated through lower printing expense. The check reform which is promised has been needed for a long time, and no doubt will get a hearty welcome.

More Help for Agriculture

Out of the hundred or more farm measures before Congress, on January 26, one was passed by the House known as the Haugen cooperative marketing bill. It is expected that it will receive the support of the Senate and become a law. The same day the bill was passed, there was a meeting of corn-growers at Joliet, Illinois. According to a report of the meeting printed in The Chicago Tribune, of the ten thousand expected attendants there were less than two thousand who made their appearance, and that "relatively few of them were farmers."

This meeting was one of a number recently held in Illinois to discuss means of enhancing the price of corn. The corn-surplus disposal problem apparently received little attention. A considerable number of farmers who were in attendance were in favor of cheap corn to feed their cattle and hogs. Farmers who had corn to sell and no hogs to feed were in favor of "boosting" the price. Owing to this situation no action was taken on the corn-surplus question. However the meeting offered a few politicians a chance to boost the Chicago-to-the-Gulf waterway and the proposed St. Lawrence ship route. Among other things which were given attention was the Federal Reserve System, cited in a resolution as "fostered and supervised by the Government and owned and controlled by bankers," and a cause of "indirect taxation on all interests and an unequal distribution of benefits." Thus did the Joliet meeting give the politicians an opportunity to "make medicine."

That some of the farm-relief measures will not pass Congress without strong opposition is evident. The day that the House passed the Haugen cooperative marketing bill, John W. O'Leary, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, issued a statement in which he denounced the Dickinson farm surplus bill as a dangerous measure. He said:

Prosperity in the United States depends primarily on the stability of private enterprises, and on the assurance that it should be free from government encroachment. There are certain danger signals which we must recognize. One which demands our immediate attention is the suggestion that we improve the economic position of our agricultural population by uneconomic legislation.

In the last Congress such legislation was proposed. The McNary-Haugen bill was loudly proclaimed as the panacea for all agricultural depression. Because business men opposed it they were accused of antagonism to farmers.

No. 2 soft winter wheat sold at St. Louis on January 21 for \$1.95. If the McNary-Haugen price method had been in effect the price would have been \$1.65. Surely, experience has demonstrated the wisdom of opposition to that measure.

THE BULL'S EYE BY THE SHARP-SHOOTER

One of our best neighbors grows old and peevish. In his estimation the world grows worse and worse with nobody but himself and a few others to check it. His saving grace is that he may be temporarily jollied out of any current peeve. Most good people can be. And incidentally let it be said that one of man's important and pleasant duties in this world is to hoist men out of sad ruts with an explosive joke. A joke fitly spoken is like apples of gold in pictures of silver. It may indeed be a holy thing. A light joke may save a heavy jolt, as a fireman's mattress saves the man falling out of an upper window.

My old friend's pet peeve is his preacher, and his stock complaint is: "He gives me no food, no food! He doesn't say anything in his sermons one can carry away, nothing to help, nothing to strengthen."

The last time he said this to me I said: "I used to complain when the preacher didn't tell me something I never heard before, but I've quit that. All I ask of a pastor now is that he feed the lambs and yearlings. Grown sheep ought to go out to grass on their own account. When a couple of old bucks like you and me get into the habit of bawling around the feed trough with pasture knee high all about them, it is time they went to the slaughter house. They're too fat to feed."

In many modern large churches the sheep and lambs are separated at the morning feeding. There is no such thing in our church now as the family pew of our old Scotch fathers, with father, mother and the children, little and big, sitting in a row listening to the sermon. A baby

A new Congress now proposes the Dickinson bill. It makes no claim to being a price fixing measure. But new terms and new names cannot change fundamental facts. Under its provisions there would be a government board of seven members in Washington. This board would determine when the market price of any basic agricultural commodity is depressed because of a surplus, fix the amount of the surplus, and arrange for the disposal of it.

To say that such a procedure is not governmental price fixing is to ignore plain facts. The effect on the group it is designed to protect cannot fail to be disastrous.

With farmers divided in opinion and not demanding Government help, it is likely that such opposition to the Dickinson bill will come up as to forestall its passage.

crying in our church would jar the buildings. All our small folk are taken out and entertained in the church house with pictures and stories and song. Indeed the most of them do not come to church service at all but wait till Sunday school time.

I have an idea that children sitting in a family pew comfortably and companionably with father and mother are about as well cared for religiously on a Sunday morning as they can be anywhere. Quiet toys or pencils and paper or picture books for the little ones seem fitting furniture for the House of the Lord.

We can, of course, dump all the responsibility for our children's moral and religious education upon regularly appointed religious teachers. (Most parents are now dumping all possible child responsibility.) Then if the children go wrong we will have somebody to kick. And if we ourselves go crooked after having been brought up in a family pew, we can blame that for our sins. I have never had time to make a list of the sinners who have told me they were bad because they were made to be too good when young.

There may be a tinge of truth in their complaint, nevertheless. Take a live boy into a church on a Sunday morning, where an artificial atmosphere of devotion has been deliberately staged, where everything and everybody must be so quiet that you can hear a marshmallow drop, as Abe Martin says, and make him sit stiff and prim as if he were posing for a painted portrait, glare at him if he wriggles, and straighten him up if he sags, and you may safely bet on one place he will not be on a Sunday morning after he is of legal age. But I have yet to see one boy in these days thus strung up in church. The days of such things are fast becoming ancient history.

RANGE BANKERS PLAN TO FOIL HOLDUP OPERATIONS

Hibbing, Minn.—With only the details to be worked out, the Range Bankers Association expects soon to announce the organization of a rangers association to foil holdup artists and burglars who have found the Northwest a fertile field the last few months.

The organization in Hibbing will center around the sheriff's office, with George Healy in charge. In case of burglaries or holdups, the rangers will be summoned and will follow the trail of the desperadoes.

The police force of the range, the sheriff's office and mining police have combined resources to combat any attempt on the part of holdup artists or burglars to ply their trade on the Mesaba range. The Rangers organization will include veteran police officers armed, having fast motor cars and capable of getting into action with very few delays.

GAS TAX NETS MINNESOTA \$4,000,000 IN 1925

St. Paul—Minnesota's gasoline tax, in the eight months of 1925 in which it was in effect, produced almost \$4,000,000 in revenue, exceeding estimates by more than \$500,000, according to Hjalmar Nilsson, state oil inspector. The average revenue from the tax each month in 1925 was \$481,450, whereas estimates before the tax went into effect was that the average would be \$400,000 a month. Col-

lections up to December 31 were \$3,898,281, Mr. Nilsson said, refunds of \$125,341 cutting this to \$3,863,940 as the net amount to go into the highway fund. Administration expense was \$289 a month. On the May 1 inventory of stocks on hand, taken when the tax went into effect, \$381,079 was raised. Monthly collections since then have been: May, \$422,555; June, \$460,022; July, \$536,378; August, \$495,605; September, \$530,212; October, \$439,502; November, \$385,715, and December, \$339,210.

CANADA'S TRADE UP BY \$295,000,000 THE PAST YEAR

Ottawa, Ont.—Canada's trade in 1925 aggregated \$2,161,000,000. This was an increase of \$295,000,000 over 1924. Imports were \$890,000,000 or an increase of \$82,000,000, and exports (Canadian) \$1,271,000,000, an increase of \$213,000,000.

"The unfavorable trade balance of \$393,000,000 for 1925," says the Bureau of Statistics, "has only been exceeded on one occasion, namely 1917, when it amounted to \$587,000,000.

The excess of exports in 1925 over 1924, was due to increases in agricultural and vegetable products of \$116,000,000, principally wheat; in animal products of \$40,000,000, chiefly cheese and meats, and in wood and paper of \$18,000,000. During 1925, duty collected on imports amounted to \$178,000,000, as against \$123,000,000 in 1924.

Great Northern Net Operating Income Increased in 1925

St. Paul—the net operating income of the Great Northern railway in 1925 was approximately \$28,200,000, greater by nearly \$4,000,000 than the 1924 income. The figures were made public January 25 by President Ralph Budd, in a brief report to Great Northern stockholders. Presentation of this report permits shareholders to obtain essential information as to the road's 1925 operations about four months prior to the complete annual report.

The total net income of the Great Northern, available for dividends and other corporate purposes, amounted to approximately \$21,300,000 last year, an increase of \$3,358,400 over the 1924 figure of \$17,941,000, the report shows.

"This is equivalent to \$8.56 per share on the capital stock outstanding," said Mr. Budd in a statement accompanying the report. "It does not mean, however, that the earnings were equal to a return of 8.56 per cent. on the investment of the property. The Great Northern, with capital of around \$250,000,000, is undercapitalized. The net railway operating income for 1925 is only 5.12 per cent. of the property investment."

The return of 5.12 per cent. on the property investment, however, is more than double the 2.55 per cent. return earned by the Great Northern in 1921. This figure, for the past five years, as shown in the president's report, was as follows: 1925, 5.12 per cent.; 1924, 4.48; 1923, 4.71; 1922, 3.38; 1921, 2.55.

Gross Operating Revenue

Gross operating revenue of the railway last year was \$114,900,000, a gain of \$4,656,896 over the 1924 figure of \$110,243,104. This increase in gross revenue accounted for the entire gain in net income for last year, as compared with the year before, according to Mr. Budd's report. Operating expenses, rents payable and interest showed slight increases over 1924, while the figures for taxes and income other than from operations declined.

Of the 1925 operating revenue, freight furnished \$90,100,000, as against \$86,144,671, an increase of \$3,955,329. Passenger revenue last year was \$13,900,000, as against \$13,683,383, an increase of \$216,617. Income from mail, express and other transportation amounted to \$10,900,000, a gain of \$484,950 over the \$10,415,050 reported for 1924.

Operating Expense

Railway operating expenses in 1925 were \$75,900,000, as against \$75,212,058, an increase of \$687,942. The total operating revenue of the Great Northern in 1925 amounted to \$39,000,000, as compared with the figure of \$35,031,246 for 1924, a gain of \$3,968,954. Taxes paid by the railway last year were \$9,800,000, in comparison with \$10,257,741 in 1924. Equipment and joint facility rents for 1925 amounted to approximately \$1,000,000, while the 1924 figure was \$572,018.

To the net railway operating income of approximately \$28,200,000, there was added last year a total of other income of \$11,400,000, consisting chiefly of the dividends of \$8,302,560 on the Great Northern's holding of stock in the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad. This brought the Great Northern's total income for the past year to \$39,600,000, as against \$35,855,164 in 1924, a gain of \$3,744,836. The road's interest payable in 1925, which included \$8,050,000 on bonds issued for purchase of the Burlington stock was \$17,800,000, as compared with \$17,370,054 in 1924.

Higher Earnings Needed

"While it is true that the Great Northern's earnings show an encouraging improvement over five years ago, the aggregate earnings from 1921 to 1925 inclusive are \$45,300,000 short of the 5¾ per cent. return fixed by the interstate commerce commission as a fair return," Mr. Budd said. "To say that present earnings are satisfactory because they are better than during a ruinous period, is erroneous.

"If earnings were sufficient for a fair return on the property value, Great Northern stock would sell above par and that would be well for both the public and the railroad, as it would permit some of the financial requirements to be met by issuance and sale of stock. Stability must be

secured by maintaining a proper ratio of stock and bonds. But financing by sale of stock is out of the question now on most roads and on all northwest lines. It has not been done for several years and cannot be done until stock can be issued and sold at par."

During the 10 years since the middle of the so-called "test period" from July 1, 1914, to June 30, 1917, the Great Northern added property costing \$97,800,000 to its equipment but has earned no return on this investment, whereas the interest on the sum exceeds \$5,000,000 a year, Mr. Budd pointed out. The Great Northern's revenue per net ton mile in 1925 showed an increase of 30 per cent. over 1915, while the gain for all northwest carriers was 38 per cent. and for all American railways was 53 per cent. The 1925 increase in passenger revenue was notable, according to Mr. Budd, since it took place in spite of continued loss of local traffic and a substantial decrease in passenger train miles.

Northwest Regional Advisory Board Receives Optimistic Reports

Business and shipping experts of the Northwest, reporting to the Northwest Regional Advisory Board, estimate that business volume in coming months of 1926 will be much better than in 1925, with increase in various lines ranging from 5 up to 120 per cent.

As the first item of business at its annual meeting held in Minneapolis, January 26, the board reelected J. F. Reed, president of the Minnesota Farm Bureau Federation, general chairman; C. L. Mosher, Federal Reserve agent in Minneapolis, alternate chairman; Lee Kuempel, associate director of the Minneapolis Traffic Association, general secretary and J. C. O'Connell, assistant secretary. Committee chairmen were renamed.

Increases in live stock shipments in Minnesota offset, at least in part, decreases in net crop value for 1925, Paul H. Kirk, state statistician, told the board.

Opinions, based on carefully compiled information reported to the board included:

Statement by Roy A. Young, Federal Reserve Bank governor, that "the credit situation is in better shape than at any time since 1918," and that the banking condition is the best in years.

An estimate that Minneapolis will ship more cars of flour in February, March and April this year than in the same months of 1925, and that other Minnesota mills will follow suit.

Forecast that live stock shipments, which in Minnesota in 1924 totaled 5,771,000 head, will continue at an increasing rate in the early months of 1926.

An estimate that carload shipments of agricultural implements and machinery will increase 52 per cent. over the last quarter of 1925, and that shipments in less than carload lots will increase 121 per cent. over the same period.

Reports that automobile shipments will increase 35 per cent.; notions and sundries, 12½ per cent.; furniture 5 to 25 per cent.; refrigerators, 15 per cent.; hardware, 10 per cent., and oil, 25 per cent.

The estimates came in reports of commodity chairmen, representing various lines of business.

The year 1925 was passed without a major complaint in handling peak loads of traffic, the report of P. J. Coleman, district manager, said.

CHARLES B. MILLS NEW PRESIDENT OF MINNEAPOLIS CLEARING HOUSE

Charles B. Mills, president of the Midland National Bank & Trust Company was elected president of the Minneapolis Clearing House association at its annual meeting January 21. He succeeds Theodore Wold, vice president of the Northwestern National Bank. F. A. Chamberlain, president of the First National Bank, was chosen vice president and J. S. Pomeroy, vice president of the First National Bank, was re-elected manager.

Lane, Piper & Jaffray Buy Interests in Chicago Firm

Lane, Piper & Jaffray, Inc., of Minneapolis, dealers in investment securities, announce the purchase of an interest in the business of Rickards, Roloson & Co., Inc., Chicago. The latter firm has been the Chicago correspondent of Lane, Piper & Jaffray, for the past 10 years. The Chicago office will be conducted under the name of Lane, Roloson & Co., Inc., and a general securities department will be directed by Sidney L. Castle, formerly with the National City Company, who has become associated as vice president.

The consolidation of interests links together two of the pioneer financial houses of the Middle West, the history of the Chicago house dating back to 1879 when it was founded as Beveridge and Dewey. John L. Beveridge was the Civil War governor of Illinois and David B. Dewey was interested in several banks.

William T. Rickards, who for a number of years was engaged in the lumber business in Des Moines, purchased an interest in 1886 and thereafter devoted his entire time to the development of the commercial paper business, under the name of W. T. Rickards & Company. For many years his firm was the only commercial paper house west of New York City. In 1910, Robert M. Roloson purchased a substantial interest in the firm and in 1920, when Mr. Rickards retired, the name was changed to Rickards, Roloson & Co., under which it has continued until succeeded by Lane, Roloson & Co., Inc.

The history of Lane, Piper & Jaffray, Inc., dates back to 1895 when George B. Lane, president of the corporation, resigned as cashier of the old Nicollet National Bank of Minneapolis, to engage in the commercial paper business under his name. At that time there were nine other individuals or firms in the business, all of which have discontinued. In 1913, Harry C. Piper and C. Palmer Jaffray established a similar business under the name of Piper, Jaffray & Co. The new firm prospered and in 1917 merged with Mr. Lane, under the corporate name of Lane, Piper & Jaffray, Inc.

In 1920, the organization was enlarged to embrace a general investment security business at which time George F. Piper, Jr. and Glen W. Traer, Jr., became associated as vice presidents. Paul W. Loudon and Norman Nelson joined the organization shortly after. The firm has since become prominent in national financial circles as originators, wholesalers and retailers of investment securities with offices in St. Paul, Rochester, Mankato and Fargo, in addition to the main office in Minneapolis.

"We are very pleased," said Mr. Lane, "to be able to make this announcement, as we are thoroughly familiar with the high standing of Rickards, Roloson & Company in the Chicago territory, where they are best known. We have been associated with them as correspondents since 1915 and the consolidation will serve more closely to tie together our activities in the two adjoining territories. The personnel of the new corporation remains unchanged except for the association of Mr. Castle as vice president in charge of the general securities business. Mr. Castle is well known in the Northwest and we are very happy to have him with us."

The Chicago office is located at 209 South LaSalle Street.

DEPOSITS IN MINNESOTA STATE BANKS INCREASED

St. Paul—"Other real estate" carried in state banks in Minnesota on December 31, 1925, was \$544,931.77 less than on the previous call on November 2, 1925. This is the first time since the business depression started that this item has shown a reduction, and this fact is very gratifying to the officials of the State Banking Department, because it proves that most banks have practically eliminated their slow mortgages on which it is necessary to foreclose and that from now on the new other real estate acquired by the banks will undoubtedly be less than the amount of other real estate sold by them.

While "other real estate" is usually a safe asset to have in the bank, it is slow and otherwise undesirable. There

has been considerable movement in other real estate lately and the banks will undoubtedly be able to very materially reduce their holdings during the coming year.

The total deposits in all state institutions as shown by this called report were \$454,477,355.56, as compared with \$435,101,219.49 on December 30, 1924, or an increase in deposits of \$19,376,136.07 during the year.

The reserve on hand in banks was \$59,745,361.60, which is more than double the amount required by law.

The report as a whole shows the state banks to be in a much better condition than they were a year ago and there is every reason to believe that this improvement will continue.

NORTHERN STATES POWER STOCKHOLDERS TO VOTE ON CAPITAL STOCK INCREASE

Stockholders of the Northern States Power Company headquarters of which are in Minneapolis, will be asked to authorize an increase in the corporation's capital stock from \$50,000,000 to \$150,000,000 at their annual meeting February 15.

The proposal is in anticipation of steady growth and industrial development of the Northwest and to enable the company to keep pace with such progress, Northern States officials said.

"The granting of such authority does not anticipate that all or any substantial amount of this additional stock will be sold in the near future," according to a letter to stockholders accompanying the notice of the annual meeting.

"In June, 1916, authority was granted by stockholders to increase the then authorized issue of preferred stock from \$16,000,000 to \$50,000,000. This increase has satisfied the company's requirements for nearly 10 years. It is proper to assume, therefore, that with the granting of the authority asked for, the company's requirements will be amply provided for many years to come.

"Your board of directors anticipates that development will be at least as great in the future as that which has taken place in the past."

The request to stockholders is to authorize a total of 1,500,000 shares of preferred stock, par value \$100 a share. This authorization is desired to enable the firm to provide, from time to time, for a portion of the financing of future extensions and additions, according to R. P. Pack, vice president and general manager. It will not affect the status of dividend rate of the outstanding 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock, which is held by approximately 45,000 stockholders.

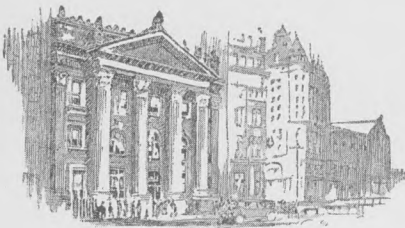
An amendment to the certificate of incorporation of the power company to increase the limit of indebtedness from \$100,000,000 to \$200,000,000 was authorized at a meeting of stockholders December 17, 1925. The purpose of the increase was announced as provision for the recent acquisition of the St. Paul Gas Light Company and for future extensions.

CONSTRUCTION VOLUME IN MINNESOTA LARGE IN 1925

Building and engineering contracts awarded in Minnesota during the year 1925 amounted to \$77,528,800, according to F. W. Dodge Corporation. This was an increase of 15 per cent. over the volume of the year 1924, but it was 25 per cent. under the total for the record year 1923. Last year's construction record included: \$37,702,200, or 49 per cent. of all construction, for residential buildings; \$9,154,300, or 12 per cent. for public works and utilities; \$8,446,600 or 11 per cent. for commercial buildings; \$6,472,100, or 8 per cent. for educational buildings; \$6,265,000, or 8 per cent. for social and recreational buildings; and \$4,488,100, or 6 per cent., for industrial buildings.

December contracts amounted to \$4,498,200, being a 16 per cent. decrease from November (which is not unusual) and a 26 per cent. increase over December 1924.

Contemplated new work reported for Minnesota during the past year amounted to \$122,207,400. This was 58 per cent. in excess of the contracts awarded. Since the normal excess is about 50 per cent., a strong continuing building demand is indicated.



CAPITAL and SURPLUS
\$9,000,000.00

WE OFFER our facilities to out-of-town banks and bankers desiring a complete Chicago correspondent service in domestic and foreign banking. An opportunity to explain the benefits of both our service and a strong banking connection is desired.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF ILLINOIS CHICAGO

Mitchell Predicts Further Trade Activity

Chicago, January 26—Prior to his departure from Chicago, bound eastward on Wednesday, John J. Mitchell, president of the Illinois Merchants Trust Company, said he expects that general business will carry on during the next six months, fulfilling expectations of a few months ago. Mr. Mitchell left New York on Saturday on a cruise on the Mediterranean, expecting to be absent for three months, and on the return trip will visit the principal cities on the continent in addition to London. It will be the first time in 20 years that he has not spent the winter at his California home in Pasadena, and he is looking forward with keen enjoyment to his European tour. "All conditions forecast good business in the first half of the year," he said. "There are no unfavorable conditions visible. Concerning the recent rise in bank stocks, including Illinois Merchants Trust, the only basis for this has been buying almost entirely for investment, due to the favorable character of statements rendered since the first of the year by the larger banks. All the reports displayed large earnings and increased underlying values. Our bank contemplates no increase in capitalization this year, but it is possible that an extra cash dividend may be distributed at a later period."

Otte Expects Easy Money

Hugo E. Otte, president of the National Bank of the Republic, believes that the money market will be in a comfortable position in the next few months and that rates will be fairly easy although the demand from clients has been increasing. He is advising the acceptance of a reasonable profit, stabilization of prices and exercise of caution, believing that the methods in vogue in the last half of last year will accrue to the benefit of manufacturers, merchants and bankers. "Buying for the spring trade," he added, "will be more evenly distributed than ever before as purchases for immediate requirements have been made possible by the high efficiency of the railroads. In every line of business conservatism is the watchword although the outlook is so much more promising than it was a year ago. I am looking for fairly easy money rates in the next four months, and the recent advance in the New York Federal Reserve Bank rate will have much less effect that it would have had three or four months ago."

Shedd Sees Good Future

"Financial skies are cloudless and business prospects could not be more satisfactory," remarked John G. Shedd, chairman of Marshall Field & Co. Mr. Shedd left on Saturday for his winter home in Pasadena, and will not return to Chicago for three or four months. He is serene in the expectation that merchants will do a big business this year. "Present conditions and prospects for the future," he added, "simply confirm opinions previously expressed that the business basis is sound. Of course that is contingent upon the returns from the harvest fields next Fall, but there are no accumulations of merchandise on the shelves of merchants and manufacturers generally have moderate inventories. Conditions in the textile industry have improved remarkably and manufacturers are sold ahead of production to August 1 next. I feel pretty optimistic over the outlook. There may be less building as my information leads me to believe that housing con-

ditions have been vastly improved and in the last year the erection of apartments has been in excess of the demand in many sections of Chicago. I do not believe capital will be diverted from other channels by building ahead of requirements in the business district, and from now on improvements will be made as they are needed. Property is still cheap in Chicago in comparison with other cities, taking into consideration the rapid progress made here in recent years, and I think values are on a very substantial and conservative foundation."

Borrowing Goes Forward

L. A. Goddard, chairman of the State Bank of Chicago, is a firm believer in credits, but not in booms. Before leaving Chicago for California, where he will spend several weeks at Coronado, he said there had been no recession in borrowing requirements since the beginning of the year, indicating that trade and industry is headed toward a further period of prosperity. "Credits are essential to the expansion of the country," he added, "and as the spread of business which began early last year has shown no signs of flagging we have experienced a rising tide in the demand for money. We are in a better condition here than ever before and the percentage of gains in practically all lines has been maintained."

Alexander Legge, president of the International Harvester Company, believes the recent offer of his corporation to farmers to accept future deliveries of No. 2 corn in payment for farm implements on the basis of \$1.00 a bushel, has accomplished a two-fold object as the offer has so far attracted no acceptances. This proposition was for all grades of merchantable grains at market discounts under the No. 2 grade and gave farmers the privilege of marketing their grain elsewhere if prices should rise above that level before next summer. "I believe we have restored confidence in agricultural communities and at the same time supplied farmers with the opportunity to buy necessary machinery now in order to reduce farm costs," Mr. Legge said. "The outlook for further progress in selling farm implements is most favorable, and it is obvious that farmers have only been waiting for improvement in their financial position to replace old equipment with new. Last year's net was moderately larger than in 1924, and 1926 should be even better. Our foreign business has been improving steadily and last year was about 60 per cent. of the pre-war total. It is not likely that the present dividend rate will be increased as we have to build up surplus to provide for future changes."

Harris Heads Clearing House

Albert W. Harris, chairman of the Harris Trust & Saving Bank, was elected president of the Chicago Clearing House Association at the annual meeting on Wednesday, and Joseph E. Otis, president of the Central Trust Company of Illinois, became vice president. The clearing house committee composed of George M. Reynolds, John A. Lynch, John J. Mitchell, Frederick H. Rawson and Frank O. Wetmore, was re-elected. Manager Thomas G. Stibbs, Assistant Manager Theodore T. Thedick and Examiner Charles H. Meyer were re-elected.

Eleven Chicago banks occupy a place in the first 100

THOUSANDS---

Each year a larger and larger number of investors become new customers of the American Bond & Mortgage Company. Moreover, in addition to the thousands of new investors, tens of thousands of old customers reinvest through us each year. This ever-increasing confidence must be well merited.

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AMERICAN BOND & MORTGAGE CO.

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CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER \$7,500,000

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Over Thirty other cities

important financial institutions in the United States, according to returns made in response to the latest bank call, and in the first ten are included the Continental & Commercial National and the Illinois Merchants Trust Company, which respectively rank fifth and ninth. The First National is given eighteenth place, with the First Trust & Savings, Continental & Commercial Trust & Savings, Central Trust Company of Illinois, National Bank of the Republic, Foreman National, Union Trust, Harris Trust & Savings and Northern Trust following in the order named.

Markham Offers Panacea

C. H. Markham, president of the Illinois Central, believes that the railroad occupying the La Salle, Dearborn and Grand Central stations will eventually accept his proposition to be housed in the new terminal plan he has placed before them and abandon the plans they have previously announced to build expensive stations on their present sites. "Participation in the interest on the new Illinois Central station and grounds by the roads now using these three terminals, would not exceed \$50,000,000 to \$60,000,000," he said, "and of this amount only about \$25,000,000 would be required. On the other hand building new stations with elevated tracks and going through the proceedings necessary to accomplish that object could not be accomplished for less than \$100,000,000 apiece. If not more, before they could turn around. Our entire suburban system will be in operation by electricity by next July and some time in 1927 the electrification of the railroad system will be finished."

Plans 50 Years Ahead

"We have planned ahead to take care of future traffic requirements for the next 50 years, and if the other roads will come in with and use our new station they will not have to go to Chicago for anything as our plans are a finished product. This new terminal will be the most centrally located and most accessible in Chicago as well in any of the largest cities in the world. With the completion of the boulevard system traffic will be able to move north and south without interruption, and after Roosevelt Road is completed across our tracks cross-town traffic will be equally mobile.

"Transportation requirements are bound to keep on increasing in the future as they have always developed well in advance of the population increase. During the last 25 years, the amount of railway freight transportation required per capita has increased from 1,860 ton-miles to 3,770 ton-miles, but the railroads have met this increase after passing through a most trying stage. They have placed their properties in condition and functioned with economy and efficiency after restoring their credit following the wreck sustained during the war. Meeting these unprecedented transportation requirements has been a task of herculean proportions considering that at the same time the roads accepted tax increases and rate reductions."

Money Position Easier

Among Chicago banks money is definitely easier owing to the return from Wall Street of funds which have been out on call loans for a long period. At the same time there has been a steady increase in the demand for credits,

the enlargement exceeding that of last month as a result of expansion in industrial requirements, and note brokers report a notable increase in their offerings. A few very choice names attached to commercial paper sold at 4 per cent. but the bulk of sales was at 4¼ per cent. and 4½ per cent. was the maximum for desirable signatures. Collateral loans have received a slight shading in some instances to 4¼ per cent., but most loans over the counters of Loop banks have been at 4½ per cent. and the outside at 4¾ per cent. Commercial loans ranged from 4½ to 5 per cent. From the viewpoint of bankers the outlook is encouraging and the heads of leading institutions in Chicago express the belief that the trend of business is definitely forward.

Federal Reserve Higher

In the past week there was a further improvement in the reserve position of the Chicago Federal Reserve Bank. The gain was nearly 2 per cent. to a new high altitude on the present upward movement to 73.4 per cent. There was an

(Continued on page 17)

American Telephone and Telegraph Company

4% Collateral Trust Notes

Due July 1, 1929
to yield 4.75%

Powell River Company, Ltd.

(Under the supervision of the same interests which control
Brooks-Scanlon Lumber Co.)

5% Notes

Due serially February 1, 1928 to 1933 to
yield 4.87% to 5.25%

Wells-Dickey Company

Established 1878

Ground Floor McKnight Building

MINNEAPOLIS

Frisco-Rock Island Merger Dumfounds Chicago

Chicago, January 26—La Salle Street and the officials of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad were dumfounded last Saturday morning when apprised that E. N. Brown, chairman of the Frisco, and his bankers, Speyer & Co., and J. & W. Seligman, had acquired control of the Rock Island through purchase of common stock in the open market. All along it has been expected that Rock Island would be merged with the Southern Pacific and this correspondence a year ago contained a statement by President Gorman that he "hoped to see the Rock Island reposing on the broad bosom of Southern Pacific and bring about a combination of interests and operation that would be mutually beneficial." There had not been the slightest intimation that the control of Rock Island exercised through Charles Hayden, chairman of the board, could pass out of his possession. In the financial district of Chicago it is now pointed out that Mr. Hayden was asleep at the switch. He has been before, so it is not surprising that it happened the second time.

Gorman to Remain

Among Chicago bankers it is looked upon as a certainty that the Interstate Commerce Commission will approve of this merger, which will link Chicago, Minneapolis, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Denver, St. Louis, Pensacola and Fort Worth together with a total mileage of 14,585 miles and bring together two lines which were practically united during the days of the Reid-Moore group. It is not expected that President Gorman will be disturbed as he is on friendly terms with E. N. Brown. Mr. Gorman has built up a powerful and constructive machine since he came into command of the Rock Island, which has been coming prominently into view as a possible dividend payer for more than two years. The property under his domination has been steadily improving its technical as well as its income position, maintenance has been steadily improved and the road is strongly entrenched with adequate motive power and equipment. From authentic sources it is learned that the operation of through trains from Chicago to the Pacific Coast over the Southern Pacific will not be disturbed.

Gypsum Shows Strength

Although the trend of quotations was downward on the Chicago Stock Exchange all week United States Gypsum, United Biscuit and Union Carbide were strong at substantial gains. With a block of stock absorbed which had been overhanging the market Gypsum ran up 16 points, Carbide 2 and Biscuit 3, the last named to a top level in expectation that a dividend is to be ordered. Meanwhile Kraft Cheese fell back 6, Middle West Utilities 9, Montgomery Ward 3, Auburn 1½, Consumers preferred 3, Omnibus 1 and Stewart-Warner 7 after a brief show of strength when the dividend was increased \$1 a year. Pines Winterfront continued on its way downward, falling 6 points below 40; Yellow Truck reacted 1½ and Taxi 1 in the absence of pool support. On small trading Chicago Title & Trust fell back 5 points from its recent high and there were small reactions in Illinois Brick and Chicago & North Shore.

Taxes Affect Industry

United States Gypsum is preparing to move from outside of the jurisdiction of the state of Illinois with the view to evading taxation which is onerous. It is said that this will be accompanied by an increase in capitalization and splitting up of the old shares on a basis which will be extremely profitable and pleasant for current holders of the company's shares. The switch from Illinois laws, which impose a state corporation tax of \$240,000, has been contemplated for some time and a call to stockholders to meet for the purpose of taking action is imminent. The shares have advanced 16 points in the past week on the Chicago Stock Exchange as a result of this decision, and not, as La Salle Street had heard, that a change in the dividend rate is possible. That, President Avery says, will not be discussed until the meeting next November.

Bond Market Active

With the incubus of a 6 to 7 per cent. call money removed there has continued a notable acceleration in the demand for bonds in the Chicago market. Although the

week's offerings were the largest in several months the inquiry was sufficiently brisk to keep the shelves of bankers fairly well cleared of accumulations. The flow of new issues from banking houses has been so large that it contains the suggestion that in 1926 the total will exceed the record offerings of \$6,867,240,823 last year if the present ratio is contained for any appreciable length of time. Encouraged by better market conditions new financing in heavy volume came from domestic industrial and foreign banking sources. Public utility corporations made large demands upon the investment market in order to provide funds for important constructive projects and commercial and railroad companies came into the market to a greater extent than had been anticipated at the end of last year.

Foreign Borrowing Renewed

Foreign borrowing has been also resumed on a big scale, amplified to a notable degree by German banking requirements. A notable feature of the week's market was the offering of \$10,000,000 preferred stock of the German Credit & Investment Corporation by Dillon, Read & Co. at \$100 a share. One share of common stock goes with each share of the senior issue as a bonus. This \$15,000,000 corporation was formed by Dillon, Read & Co. and associated bankers in European money centers to extend credits to German and other corporations whose individual requirements are limited to moderate sums which are not suited to making public loans.

Of importance to La Salle Street was the offering of \$1,000,000 forest preserve district of Cook County 4 per cent. bonds which were sold on a 4.18 per cent. basis to a syndicate composed of Minton, Lampert & Co., Bonbright & Co., Folds, Buck & Co., Foreman Trust & Savings Bank and the John R. Thompson Securities Company on a bid of 98.679. This issue matures February 15, 1926 to 1945, and was offered on a 4.10 per cent. basis.

Traction Incomes Rise

December's income of the Chicago Surface Lines established a new high record in the history of the company, gross receipts for the month of \$5,209,710 comparing with \$5,069,003 in the same period of the year preceding. There were 132,949,516 passengers carried, an increase of 4,274,613 over the same month in 1925, and again of 431,198 over any preceding month in the history of the corporation. This phenomenal increase in passengers carried began last June and it has received no setback since that time. In September 118 cars were added to service, providing a total increase of 1,602 trips daily, and for the year ended December 31 there were 1,515,572,630 passengers carried, an increase of 25,231,717 over 1924. In December operating wages of \$2,510,058 compared with \$2,454,535 in the year preceding, wages for capital and renewal work totaled \$201,693 against \$172,716 in 1924.

For the year ended December 31 net earnings of the Chicago City & Connecting Railways collateral trust were \$38,380, equal to 15 cents a share on the participating preferred shares, comparing with \$28,758, or 10 cents, in the preceding year. After dividends of \$250,000 on preferred surplus was \$605,377. Current assets exceeded current liabilities by \$605,377, of which \$416,407 was in cash.

Curb Market Irregular

Unlisted securities during the week were traded in large volume although the trend was irregular. Acme Steel common was steady, with sales between 71 and 72. The recent statement published shows earnings on common in excess of \$10 a share. Bucyrus preferred was up over 2 points in the bid price, at 105½ and 106¼. Bunte Bros., preferred, due to the proximity of the quarterly dividend, was in demand at 98 with very few sellers. Butler Bros., was fractionally lower at 33½ to 34. By-Products Coke common continued its steady advance with buyers at 85 and few offerings below 87. Preferred, after selling as high as 111 during recent weeks, was slightly easier at 108 bid, 110 asked. Sales in Creamery Package full-voting common were between 34 and 35, representing a slightly lower level. Elgin National Watch was inclined lower, at 89 and 90. Federal Electric common was wanted at 10 with few of-

ferings below 11. First State Pawners Society sold between 118½ and 119½.

Great Lakes Transit Up

Great Lakes Transit common, on the announcement of a dividend of \$3.00, advanced from 20 early to 27 bid and 30 asked. Earnings have been estimated for the past year at \$8.00 per share. The preferred was inclined to higher levels with buyers at 80 and stock available at 83. W. F. Hall Printing common was quiet, sales taking place between 25 and 26. Interstate Iron & Steel common was actively traded in between 74 and 75½ and the preferred between 106 and 107. After a sharp up-turn to high sales at 7, National Grocer common was lower at 6¼ and 6¾. A good demand existed for Northwestern Yeast stock, with sales between 163 and 166. Palmolive common was firm at 109 to 111. Sales were made in H. O. Stone common between 120 and 123. A good investment demand existed for the preferred at 100. Stover Manufacturing & Engine common was lower, 6¾ and 7¾. Wahl preferred was steady, between 56 and 57. A good demand existed for Western Grocer common at 75 in anticipation of a dividend of \$3.00 which was declared, payable February 1 to holders of record January 23.

SPECIAL SUPERVISOR FOR SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS

Spokane, Washington—House bill 123, providing for a separate state supervisor for savings and loan associations, thus taking supervision out of the hands of the bank supervisor, was recently signed by Governor Hartley. The bill also radically amends the savings and loan act in other ways.

The Spokane associations cooperated in a stiff fight to put the bill through the legislature. Commenting on the victory F. S. McWilliams, president of the Fidelity Savings and Loan league, said that the new act would bring the associations under closer supervision and still further insure the safety of the public's money.

The bill provides that associations paying more than 5 per cent. must set aside 7½ per cent. of their net earnings yearly in a contingent fund, while associations paying up and including 5 cents may have a less contingent fund.

Loans to officers and directors of savings and loan associations are prohibited.

There is also a provision that associations may trade in real estate to a limited extent, each transaction requiring approval by the state director of efficiency.

Capitalization limits are removed, and the authorized capitalization of any association will always be the amount to its actual accumulated capital.

The associations will be under the department of efficiency. The bill provides the state supervisor over the associations must have at least two years' experience either in a savings and loan association or in the inspection of such associations.

DEPOSITS OF BANKS OF GOODHUE COUNTY, MINNESOTA

The banking resources of Goodhue County, Minnesota, compiled by Citizens State Bank of Cannon Falls, Minn., show total deposits of \$13,905,879.74 based on the official call of the Commissioner of Banks and the Comptroller of Currency of December 31, 1925.

| | |
|---|----------------|
| Citizens State Bank of Cannon Falls..... | \$1,533,043.64 |
| Goodhue County National Bank, Red Wing... | 1,437,959.98 |
| Security Bank & Trust Co., Red Wing..... | 1,407,416.35 |
| First National Bank, Red Wing..... | 1,229,296.31 |
| Farmers Security State Bank, Zumbrota..... | 1,066,320.63 |
| Goodhue County Savings Bank, Red Wing..... | 1,027,987.69 |
| Farmers State Bank, Wanamingo..... | 869,280.83 |
| Citizens State Bank, Kenyon..... | 823,996.90 |
| Kenyon State Bank, Kenyon..... | 590,116.89 |
| Farmers State Bank, Kenyon..... | 532,991.28 |
| First National Bank, Goodhue..... | 499,917.74 |
| Red Wing State Bank, Red Wing..... | 456,372.58 |
| Citizens State Bank, Pine Island..... | 364,745.54 |
| State Bank of Dennison, Dennison, Minn..... | 294,325.67 |
| Farmers State Bank, Pine Island..... | 270,477.10 |
| Farmers State Bank, Bellechester..... | 263,951.55 |
| Security State Bank, Wanamingo..... | 238,159.70 |
| Peoples State Bank, Cannon Falls..... | 238,129.40 |
| Goodhue State Bank, Goodhue..... | 179,206.05 |
| Farmers State Bank, Welch..... | 173,508.68 |
| White Rock State Bank, White Rock..... | 119,341.29 |
| State Bank of Stanton, Stanton..... | 101,007.48 |
| Frontenac State Bank, Frontenac..... | 89,418.50 |
| Security State Bank, Skyberg..... | 79,507.96 |

\$13,886,479.74



WITH a clientele embracing every line of business and a board of directors composed of leaders in every branch of commerce and industry, the Illinois Merchants Trust Company has an unusually intimate contact with modern American business.

Our officers consequently have a wide experience and are peculiarly fitted to give effective and intelligent attention to the needs of our correspondent banks.

Inquiries regarding our services and our ability to meet your particular requirements are welcome and incur no obligation.

*Capital and Surplus
Forty-Five Million Dollars*

**ILLINOIS
MERCHANTS
TRUST
COMPANY**

*A consolidation of the Illinois Trust & Savings Bank,
The Merchants Loan & Trust Company and
The Corn Exchange National Bank*

LA SALLE, JACKSON, CLARK AND QUINCY STREETS

CHICAGO

How One Community Celebrates Thrift Week

Suggestions for Year-Round Thrift Advertising May Be Found In Program Carried Out By This Community

One of the cities that makes a wholehearted business of celebrating thrift week is Fargo, N. Dak. Bankers, insurance and credit men and those in other lines of business join to put over the thrift message in a way that will give all classes of people in their community a better understanding of its value.

The committee appointed every year to make plans for thrift week includes a chairman for each day's activities, which are dedicated to such subjects as the family budget, paying bills promptly, safe investments, home ownership, making a will, etc. Cooperating with the local newspaper a two-column, six-inch "talk" is published daily dealing with one of the various aspects of thrift. The "Why Pay Bills Promptly?" essay is written by a local credit man, "The Family Budget," by an experienced housewife and "The Importance of Making a Will," by a trust company officer, etc. The little essays are aimed to be constructive, pithy and to the point.

In the public schools thrift programs are given an important place in the week's curriculum and there is a short thrift talk each day. In the Fargo churches the ministers devote a part of their service to the value of acquiring the thrift habit, Benjamin Franklin being a favorite topic of such discourses.

The Prize Thrift Display

One of the most interesting features of the week's program is the window displays for which prizes are offered. This year the coveted award went to The Merchants National Bank. Alice Moshier, assistant cashier, who has charge of window display advertising for this bank describes the prize exhibit as follows:

"This window consisted of a background of the 'sky line' of a silhouetted city, with a graveled road or street in the foreground, branching off to first a cozy, miniature cottage, then a little old stone church with steeple, bell, etc. Next on the street was a bank building, with the word 'Bank' electrically lighted and beyond this large letters ETC., which could mean any number of other places to which money might go. At one end of the street stood a cut-out figure of a man, stooping to 'roll' a dime, which he held in his hand, down the street. Down the street, rolling toward the three buildings mentioned and the ETC., rolled dollars, halves, quarters, etc. At the other end of the window from the stooping figure was another man, holding in his hands just a dime. He stood beside a poster which read 'To Ask Yourself Where It Went—That's Shiftlessness.' Beside the figure of the man rolling the various kinds of money was a poster 'To Tell Your Money Where To Go—That's Thrift.'"

Other window displays in Fargo which received mention by the judges who awarded the prizes featured careful spending to get the most for one's money and the idea of saving for future wise investment.

Fargo bankers and business men have made a practice of celebrating thrift week in the past and so thoroughly are they convinced of the value of this intensive thrift publicity and its lasting influence that they plan to continue the thrift week programs from year to year.

* * *

A BANK STATEMENT THAT "TALKS" TO THE PEOPLE

In line with the growing policy of banks to take the people into the bank's confidence, the First National Bank of Wolf Point, Montana, publishes a statement that is out of the ordinary. It is in pamphlet form, and contains—besides the figures representative of the bank's condition—a little talk with the customer headed: What Is A Strong Bank? written by A. T. Listug, cashier. The short treatise opens as follows:

"In these days of adjustment when bank failures are frequent, it is perfectly natural for people to scrutinize the banks where they do their business and where their funds are held in trust.

"The strength and safety of a bank cannot be judged by its size, nor can banks be compared as being: the first, the second, the third or the fifth strongest bank in the country." Then follows a simple explanation of the source of the bank's capital, the nature of its liabilities, etc., with special regard to features that contribute to its safety.

The last two paragraphs of the statement read: "In times past rumors have come to us from sources which we believe are uninformed rather than malicious, that our bank might not be entirely safe. We care not a particle who circulated them, how or why; our past achievements are at least secure and speak for themselves. So we take this occasion to solicit your business. If you are keeping money in your trunks, in your pockets or other places—because you fear banks are unsafe—we ask you to deposit such funds with us. We do not ask you to withdraw your money from other banks, as the safety and service of banks are founded on your cooperation.

"This little article is written as a resume of nearly four years of banking service in this community and at the request of some of our customers who wish direct information about our banking strength. We have faith in this community and its people and in our town. The future looks bright."

* * *

THE "CLUB" WITH A WALLOP

These are the words printed in bright orange colored letters on the "clubs" distributed by The Union Trust Company of Cleveland, Ohio. The club is large enough to be a real weapon of defense if it were fashioned of wood instead of cardboard colored to represent a knotted "shillalah." The explanation of its use is on the opposite side of the big stick and reads: "I Knock The Hard Spots Out of Christmas." Opened up this novel form of circular gives facts about how to join the trust company's Christmas Club and of the advantages of being in position to knock the hard spots out of Christmas with a fund saved for that purpose. This unusual advertisement is calculated to catch the fancy of those who are surfeited with advertising appeals.

* * *

BANKS SHOW RENEWED INTEREST IN FARMING

The banks of the country are showing renewed interest in agriculture. A few years ago banking organizations were very active in their efforts to promote better agriculture. After a time, however, they seemed willing to leave that line of promotion to other agencies. Of late, though, they have been getting back into the game. Not a few banks nowadays are employing men who have been especially trained in agriculture.

One of the latest banks to employ such a man is the Lake City Bank & Trust Company, of Lake City, Minnesota. This bank has secured the services of Kenneth B. Law, a graduate of the college of agriculture, University of Minnesota, as assistant cashier and agricultural man.

This course on the part of the bank in an agricultural community is regarded as absolutely sound. Banks holding securities in the form of mortgages and dealing in farm mortgages for investors, can guard such securities by having a farm specialist on the staff, not only to pass upon securities but to consult with an advise mortgage makers, and, by giving them guidance, to enable them to make their securities the sounder.

* * *

TAKING NO CHANCES

Sandy and John were sitting in a street car when a pretty damsel entered. She smiled knowingly at the Scotsman, who raised his hat. Learning that his friend knew the young lady, the Englishman pressed for an introduction. "Shall we take the seat near her, so you can introduce me?" he asked.

"Aweel, wait a wee," replied Sandy. "She hasna paid her fare yet."

MITCHELL PREDICTS FURTHER TRADE ACTIVITY

(Continued from page 13)

unexpected contraction in loans to member banks of \$5,200,000 and total earning assets declined \$6,200,000. Reserve money increased \$11,500,000 and there was an expansion in deposits of \$6,800,000, while Federal reserve note circulation declined \$4,000,000. This reduction in the commercial demand for funds in this district was rather unexpected as general business has been holding up under favorable weather surroundings and industrial expansion was expected to more than make up for the loss in commercial trade with the passing of the holiday season. From all sources of information it is presaged that business will take a long step forward from now on since inventories have been taken. These show, so bankers affirm, that stocks of merchandise on hand have been reduced to a minimum and that in order to keep pace with the demands of general business supplies of merchandise will have to be amplified. As an indication of the business situation clearings of the associated banks of Chicago in the past week disclosed an increase of \$46,000,000 over last year and \$76,000,000 over 1924 for the corresponding period.

Bank Shares Rising

The market for Chicago bank stocks the past week was more active than it has been for several years. Fluctuations were wide and the volume of trading was exceptionally large. Very noticeable advances have been registered. Several issues have advanced \$20 to \$25 per share. Illinois Merchants, which last week was quoted at 576, sold at 595, at which price additional stock is wanted at the close. Continental & Commercial, which sold at 420 one week ago, sold as high as 452 and is now quoted 445 bid, 450 asked. Northern Trust, which sold last week at 451, closed at 475, at which price more stock is wanted. Central Trust, which sold at 289 last week, closed at 305. National Bank of Republic was wanted at 255 and very little stock was offered for sale. National Bank of Commerce stock sold at 175 and stock is now wanted at 178, with no offerings in the market. Standard Trust & Savings is in very good demand at prices ranging from 225 to 235.

Financial News Notes

Frank S. Cunningham, president of Butler Brothers, announced that 1925 earnings were sufficient to cover dividend requirements and leave a satisfactory sum to carry to surplus. "Although November and December business fell short of expectations," he said, "the outlook for 1926 is bright." The annual statement will be released next Thursday.

Sewell L. Avery, president of the United States Gypsum Company, said 1925 business was the largest the company ever had, but that increased capacity has caused a reduction in prices.

Sheridan Trust & Savings Bank's net earnings for 1925 were \$108,753, equal to 12½ per cent. on capital stock, compared with \$115,938, or 23 per cent. in 1924. Undivided profits December 31 of \$128,713 compared with \$159,959 the year before.

About 1,000 state bankers are expected to attend the mid-winter dinner of the Illinois Bankers Association at the Hotel Sherman next Thursday evening. Francis H. Sison of New York will speak, his subject being "Turn to the Right," and Judge Marcus A. Kavanaugh will address the bankers on the crime situation.

Theodore Chapman of Chapman, Cutler & Parker addressed the Investment Analysts Club at the Morrison Hotel at the noon luncheon today on the subject of corporate mortgages. A general discussion of the subject will follow.

Cosmopolitan State Bank earned 17 per cent. in 1925 on capital stock and 12½ per cent. on capital surplus, and after paying a dividend of 10 per cent. \$50,000 was added to undivided profit account. The bank is seriously considering the building of an addition to its present quarters to provide additional facilities for handling increasing business.

"With the tendency to decrease taxes becoming general throughout the country," says the Northern Trust Company in its monthly review, "it is not expected that the total

amount of financing during 1926 will be nearly as great as in 1925.

L. C. Rose, president of the North Avenue State Bank, has returned from a visit to the financial district of New York.

James Goddard, a nephew of L. A. Goddard of the State Bank of Chicago, is now associated with the Foreman Trust & Savings Bank in the bond department.

The Mercantile Trust & Savings Bank increased capital from \$400,000 to \$600,000 and the new stock will be offered to stockholders of record April 1 at \$150 a share.

Joseph T. Johnson has been appointed manager of the municipal department of the Second Ward Securities Company of Milwaukee and Chicago.

W. Wallace Thompson is now associated with Bond & Goodwin in charge of the security department.

Charles W. Gray has been elected president and John Hertz chairman of the Yellow Cab Company. H. A. Mullett was appointed general manager and A. N. Huttel treasurer. Other officials and directors were re-elected.

George M. Reynolds will leave next Saturday for Europe to be absent for three months. He will visit Egypt, Italy and France.

John H. Kasbeer and C. C. Scholefield have joined the sales department of Blyth, Witter & Co.

Frank A. Bergen, assistant cashier of the City State Bank of Chicago, reports a net increase of \$190,000 in deposits since the first of the year. More than 1,900 new accounts have been received for the Christmas savings club, an increase of 100 per cent. over a year ago.

PERSONALS

L. E. Wilson has been appointed assistant cashier of the Union Trust Company of Chicago. Mr. Wilson joined the staff of the Chicago bank in 1921 and since that time has made many friends in connection with his work as country bank representative.

* * *

A. C. Danenbaum, real estate officer of the Minneapolis Trust Company has been appointed chairman of the appraisal division of the National Real Estate Board. He is now in New Orleans attending the annual meeting of the board and from there will go to Florida to study real estate conditions at first hand.

* * *

Emil Joseph, well known Cleveland attorney, was the only additional member of the board of directors added to the Trust Committee of the Union Trust, Cleveland, at the recent annual meeting of the board. Mr. Joseph has practiced law in Cleveland for 35 years, specializing in corporate and individual estate work, both in a legal and executive capacity.

* * *

Allan B. Cook, manager of the business extension department of Guardian Trust Company of Cleveland, has been elected vice president. Mr. Cook, before joining the staff of the Guardian Trust Company two years ago, was for five years with the Bankers Trust Company, New York, and later assistant secretary of the Asia Banking Corporation. He is the author of a book on foreign trade, "Financing Exports and Imports."

FUTURE OF NORTH DAKOTA'S BEE INDUSTRY

Cando, N. D.—North Dakota, Montana and Wyoming have a national monopoly on choice and fancy grades of honey, according to George S. Demuth, editor of "Gleanings and Bee Culture" and the world's authority on bee-keeping, who spoke at the beekeepers meeting held here.

Western Farm Mortgage Service

I make personal inspections of western lands and report to clients in detail, superintend foreclosures of mortgages, rent and sell lands and conduct personally a general Western Farm Mortgage Service.

JOHN P. GOOD

405 Oneida Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

The Shift in Western Farm Values and Mortgages

Charles Moreau Herger, in *The Annalist*

Of direct concern throughout the readjustment period in the farm country has been the effect of depressed price levels for products and a lower value for land itself upon the real estate securities based on the farmstead. This, of course, refers particularly to the interior, that vast agricultural empire built up by the courage of pioneers assisted by the capital furnished by the East. An almost fabulous stream of money flowed into the West during the twenty years beginning with the first movement of settlement in the '70's; it halted for a decade while there was experienced the depression of the '90's and then gradually resumed its supply until it had assumed proportions of tremendous import in the financial world.

Northern Farmers More Heavily Mortgaged

Two distinct eras have been marked in the history of investment savings in the farm loan. One was the somewhat loosely handled period of the beginning when the West sprouted a great crop of mortgage companies, each seeking loans. These usually paid their appraisers on the basis of the size of the loan, thus encouraging the largest amount possible on every farm. In addition was a tendency to "guarantee" the mortgage sold to eastern investors. When Western agriculture suffered reverses and farmers were unable to pay either interests or principal the guarantee was found to be worthless, because back of it was no aggregation of assets. Thousands of farms were sold at foreclosure for a song, bringing losses to the investors. The second period has been based on a sound principle of systematized loaning and has been in the hands largely of the life insurance companies and similar concerns which have found the farm mortgage a profitable security in which to place their assets. On occasion private fortunes have been thus invested but war time and the levying of income taxes made it evident that tax-free bonds could much better be employed and such estates gradually left the field, until few now remain. They did this by refusing to renew loans and, as in earlier days loans were generally for five years, it took but a short time to close out this security.

The latest Government statistics on the farm mortgage debt is of 1920 when it was given as \$7,857,700,000, the census figures being supplemented by questionnaires. The percentage of mortgaged farms at that time was relatively low in the Southern States except Oklahoma and relatively high in the North Central and Western States extending from Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Missouri on the east to the three Pacific Coast States on the west. The highest percentage of such farms mortgaged was 51.8 per cent. in the West North Central division and lowest in the South Atlantic States. Among the state the highest in percentage of mortgaged farms was North Dakota, 71.1 per cent., and the lowest West Virginia, 14.2 per cent. The average mortgage debt was \$3,356 and the average interest rate 6.1 per cent. The debt was 29.1 per cent. of the value of the farm.

The Rise of Farm Values

These general figures, however, do not picture the actual situation in the real farm country, the so-called Middle West, where is the bulk of today's investments in real estate loans. The notable increase in land values as a result of the high prices for products during the war upset the entire structure of the mortgage field. While land values had since 1900 been advancing \$3.00 to \$5.00 a year per acre in the open market, suddenly they shot up to startling figures. Between 1910 and 1920 the value of farm land in Iowa increased 138.4 per cent., Nebraska 106.3 per cent., Kansas 61 per cent., Oklahoma 80.5 per cent., North Dakota 75.2 per cent., South Dakota 147.2 per cent. More than three-fourths of this increase came in the years 1917-1920. The effect was that an Iowa farm worth \$200 an acre in 1910 was held at \$476 an acre in 1920. As a matter of fact Iowa farms did sell for \$500 an acre and upward, a price at which no ordinary system of farming could exist profitably.

The activity of land transference was notable; the en-

tire West was on the move; every farmer thought he could make a profit either by buying more land or by selling his farmstead and starting new in another section. This involved a tremendous volume of mortgages—not merely first mortgages but second and third mortgages that were given to banks and individuals to complete transfers when the loan facilities from established sources of funds were exhausted.

The result was that the West North Central group of states, which had nearly 50 per cent. of all the farm mortgages in the nation, had a total of \$3,388,580,000 in such securities, divided thus: Minnesota \$455,540,000, Iowa \$1,098,970,000, Missouri \$385,790,000, North Dakota \$267,780,000, South Dakota \$278,880,000, Nebraska \$416,860,000, Kansas \$295,870,000, Oklahoma \$188,890,000.

Land Values Back to Pre-War Level

With this burden of debt, which probably does not actually reflect the real situation, as no account is taken of subsidiary mortgages given in nearly every land deal, the farmers met the deflation of 1921-24 when prices of products dropped below profit-making figures and made it impossible to pay interest on the farm investment. The result was a revision downward of the land values. The farm census being taken the past summer, now partially complete, shows striking changes. Kansas, for instance, in 1920 estimated its land without improvements at \$2,475,635,172; in 1925 \$1,833,406,761. The average value per farm fell from \$17,122 to \$13,252. In other parts of the interior about the same deflation took place—approximately 25 per cent., though in places where the land boom thrived most it was as much as 40 per cent.

Land values are back approximately to those of pre-war era, though varying widely, and with considerably less ready sale than in a decade ago. It is not possible now to stand up at the front door of the court house any day and sell land at auction with assurance of a fair bidding activity. Buyers must be sought and terms arranged.

Through this period of readjustment the farm mortgage has taken on a new phase. The private investor of large means has left the field; the life insurance companies have expanded their holdings; these with the Federal Land banks and Joint Stock Land banks together with some state efforts, like those of South Dakota and Minnesota, mostly have served the borrower. The insurance companies on October 1, 1925 had \$1,871,000,000 in farm loans or 17.47 per cent., of their admitted assets. The Federal Land banks and joint Stock Land banks reported at the end of September, 1925, \$1,731,638,000 loans made since the beginning of the system.

Interest Rates Lowest in Farm History

Interest rates have varied with the demand and the conditions under which farming has been conducted. Until the war the farmer secured money all through the older settled portion of the West for 6 per cent.; in the newer sections he paid more. War time brought an increase of at least one per cent. and for a time after the collapse of the land boom it was difficult to obtain sufficient funds to care for the demand. For the past eighteen months money has been abundant and rates have steadily been reduced. The land bank has brought its rate down in the Chicago and Omaha districts to 5½ per cent. and it was reported that 5 per cent. will rule soon all through the Mississippi Valley. This is the lowest rate at which the farmer has secured his money in the history of America.

"Furthermore," said C. B. Merriam, vice president of the Central Trust Company, Topeka, Kan., one of the experienced loan mortgage bankers of the Middle West, "the loan companies are making exactly the same contract as the Federal Land Bank with the debt amortized and thirty-four years in which to pay. The cold fact is that the farmer is receiving from the investing agencies and from capital generally the most favorable terms he has ever known. And he reserves it, for he has shown

WE TAKE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING THAT
ON FEBRUARY FIRST, 1926, THE NAME OF
THIS COMPANY WILL BE CHANGED TO

LANE, ROLOSON & Co., Inc.,

LANE, PIPER & JAFFRAY, INC., OF MINNEAPOLIS, WHO HAVE BEEN OUR NORTHWESTERN CORRESPONDENTS FOR A NUMBER OF YEARS, HAVING PURCHASED AN INTEREST IN OUR BUSINESS.

WE ANNOUNCE, ALSO, THE OPENING OF A GENERAL SECURITIES DEPARTMENT UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

MR. SIDNEY L. CASTLE

FORMERLY WITH THE NATIONAL CITY COMPANY, WHO WILL BE ASSOCIATED WITH US AS VICE-PRESIDENT,

RICKARDS, ROLOSON & Co., Inc.

209 So. LaSalle Street
CHICAGO

his courage and faith through the past decade as has no other class of individuals. * * * Our company has over 5,200 loans and we have less than two dozen foreclosures. In meeting obligations in the better farming sections has been remarkable. Loan companies and the Federal Land Bank have been liberal in giving the farmer every possible leniency and it has paid. Since the turn in 1924 the mortgage bankers have seen their loans reach a higher standard and the security has increased. After long years of experience I would rather trust a farmer who is trying to make a home for himself and his family than any other class of borrower."

Distress Evident in Some Sections

That there are some sections where the loans are in default is evident. It is reported that the Federal Land Bank has about 125 foreclosures present or to come in Oklahoma; insurance companies and loan companies that have operated in the southeastern and northwestern parts of the state have many loans in default. Just now there is complaint that Iowa farmers are in distress. Corn, that state's principal crop is selling for less than cost of production if the price of the land be taken into consideration. Yet the first mortgages on Iowa farms are in no danger. While land was quoted in the market at \$300 to \$500 an acre the loaning agencies refused to loan more than a specified sum—usually \$100 an acre. Even with all the deflation, the land is worth that. The losers are those who took second and third mortgages, frequently these being the local banks. These securities are wiped out but the first mortgage stands. Iowa has the largest farm mortgage debt of any state but it receives the lowest rates because of the stability of its agriculture. After all it is the stability of the returns from the farmstead that determines the desirability of the loan.

Foreclosures are infrequent in the older settled sections. Two reasons account for this: The borrower in distress is able to increase his loan to care for the interest defaulted and tide over until good years. When worst comes

(Continued on page 49)



Where Shall We Invest These Funds?

After the crops are marketed, correspondents of the Union Trust Company find the facilities of this Bank exceptionally complete to help them keep surplus funds profitably employed in prime commercial paper, call loans and short term investments.

**UNION TRUST
COMPANY**
CHICAGO



Bank established in 1864

SKANDINAVISKA KREDITAKTIEBOLAGET

GÖTEBORG

STOCKHOLM

MALMÖ

Branches in all parts of Sweden

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------|----------------|
| Own funds | Kr. | 182.000.000— |
| Deposits, December 31, 1924..... | ca. " | 648.000.000— |
| Total assets, December 31, 1924..... | " " | 1.002.000.000— |

Transacts all kinds of banking and exchange business.

Inquiries and correspondence invited.

Telegraphic address "KREDITBOLAGET"

Reports to Be Made on Loans to Brokers in New York

Through a new system announced January 19 by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and the New York Stock Exchange, the public, for the first time, is to get official detailed information concerning the amount outstanding in loans to brokers on stocks and bonds and their sources of credit. The exchange every month will announce the total outstanding time and call loans of its members at the close of business on the last day of the preceding month, and the Federal Reserve Bank each week will report the volume of loans made by each of the 61 reporting banks in New York City on stocks and bonds, as well as the source from which the money was received. Heretofore only the total loans have been reported.

Thus a double check on the amount of Stock Exchange credit will be provided, although it was pointed out that the figures would not coincide exactly. Many Stock Exchange loans are made by agencies outside the Federal Reserve system and banks in the system make loans to brokers who are not members of the exchange. But the reports will furnish a comprehensive picture of the credit position, which has figured largely not only in the financial but in the political news of the day. The amount of loans outstanding has always figured in unofficial discussions of the Federal Reserve rediscount rates, which recently were advanced from a 3½ to 4 per cent. basis in the districts throughout the country.

Plans Weekly Report

The following statement was issued by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York:

"At the request of the Federal Reserve Board, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York has asked member banks in New York City to include in their weekly reports of condition an additional item which will show separately the loans to brokers made by New York City banks, for their own account, for the account of out of town banks and others. When the reporting system is in operation the totals of these figures will be made public each week.

"It is believed that the collection and publication of these figures on the volume of these loans to brokers will assist in giving a better understanding of movements in the money market and of developments in the general credit situation. The addition of this item to the weekly statement is in accordance with the policy which the Federal Reserve system has pursued of extending from time to time the scope of the information currently made public on credit and business conditions.

"These reports by member banks will show the amounts advanced to brokers by the principal lenders. The New York Stock Exchange is also requesting its members, who are the principal borrowers, to report at the end of each month the amounts they are borrowing and it is expected that the totals of these reports will be made public. The two reports should give a comprehensive view of the changes in the volume and sources of loans to brokers."

To Report Monthly

In connection with the change in policy on the part of the Stock Exchange the following statement was issued:

"The governing committee has passed a resolution under which our members will report to the New York Stock Exchange the amount of their outstanding time and call loans as at the close of business on the last day of each

month, and the total figures for such loans will be regularly released for publication by the exchange as soon as possible thereafter.

"This step, which has been under careful consideration in the exchange for several years, is in line with its general policy of affording the American public the most complete and accurate information possible regarding its activities and operations. In order to facilitate the flotation and distribution of the Liberty Loan issues, this same information was obtained from its members by the Exchange several years ago, during and following the recent war. With the complete return or normal peace time economic conditions, there is not today the same valid reason for maintaining the confidential attitude toward such statistics which proved so necessary during the war period.

"At the same time the Federal Reserve Bank of New York will publish the aggregate figures of loans made by its member banks to New York brokers including chiefly members of the New York Stock Exchange.

To Give Both Sides

"Thus statistics will be made available to the public on brokerage loans from the standpoint of lenders and borrowers both, although the two sets of figures will differ somewhat as to their statistical basis. It is believed that these new reports will prove useful and interesting not only to technical economists and statistics, but also to practically all students of American banking and finance."

The last estimate of the size of brokers' loans, as compiled by Dow, Jones & Co., as of January 1, placed the amount at \$2,500,000,000 compared with a peak of \$2,800,000,000 as of November 1, 1925, just before the sharp break in stock market prices in that month.

The following table shows the estimates of brokers' loans at various periods during 1925 and as of the beginning of the current year:

| | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| Jan. 1, 1925 | \$1,750,000,000 |
| Mar. 6, 1925 | 2,100,000,000 |
| Mar. 24, 1925 | 1,800,000,000 |
| Apr. 3, 1925 | 1,700,000,000 |
| May 13, 1925 | 1,750,000,000 |
| June 23, 1925 | 1,850,000,000 |
| July 30, 1925 | 2,100,000,000 |
| Nov. 1, 1925 | 2,800,000,000 |
| Jan. 2, 1925 | 2,500,000,000 |

The estimated peak of \$2,800,000,000 in the latter part of 1925 compares with an approximate peak of \$1,850,000,000 in 1924 and \$2,000,000,000 in February, 1923. The low point for brokers' loans in the last three years was in April, 1924, when the estimated total was \$1,320,000,000.

SPOKANE FEDERAL LAND BANK APPOINTMENTS

Spokane, Wash.—Appointment of R. E. Shepherd of Jerome, Idaho, as a director of the Federal Land Bank of Spokane, has been announced. Lieutenant Governor W. S. McCormick of Montana, also a director, was named to succeed Mr. Lewis as vice president. Other members of the board are George C. Jewett, president; A. B. Thompson of Ethel, Ore., treasurer; H. H. Pigott of Helena, Mont., B. D. Thompson of Granger, Wash., and A. W. Cauthorn of Portland.

The Big Business of the New York Stock Exchange

The close relationship existing between the New York Stock Exchange and the investment banking business was discussed by E. H. H. Simmons, president of the New York Stock Exchange in an address delivered before the recent annual convention of the Investment Bankers Association of America held at St. Petersburg, Florida. Mr. Simmons described the exchange as a "stabilizing and centralizing influence of deep significance to the entire investment banking business of the country," and the latter as an "indispensable link in the financial machinery of the nation."

"It is not too much to claim," Mr. Simmons declared, "for the New York Stock Exchange, that it is the most significant single agency for the distribution of investment securities in this country today, or that any issue possessed of actual and steadily developing investment merit can be most effectually and inexpensively distributed to permanent American investors by the organized security market on its floor."

"The Stock Exchange has 1,100 members and 700 firms, and the Bankers Association has approximately 700 firms, and of these 700 firms about 300 are members of the New York Stock Exchange, and, pro contra, of the 700 firms of the Stock Exchange about 300 are members of the Investment Bankers Association. We are very closely related."

"Under freedom from either private domination or public control, the free and open market on the New York Stock Exchange has risen from obscurity of a central place in the financial system of the modern world, and for its further evolution along this very line it bespeaks the cooperation and understanding of the investment bankers."

Exchange's Growth Emphasized

Mr. Simmons placed particular emphasis on the growth of the Stock Exchange in the last seven years. "On January 2, 1918, there were listed 1,102 bond issues and 627 stock issues," he said. "By October 1, 1925, our listings had grown to 1,360 bond and 1,004 stock issues. Thus in less than eight years, the number of our listed bond issues has increased about 25 per cent. and the number of our stock issues has increased about 60 per cent. On September 1, 1925, the actual market value of our 1,360 bond issues was more than \$35,250,000,000 and of our 1,004 stock issues was more than \$29,250,000,000, making a total market value of all issues listed on that day in excess of \$64,500,000,000."

"It is obvious that this vast aggregate amount of securities has not yet been distributed to permanent investors but that the process of so distributing them is now going on and that in consequence a considerable portion of this great total must today be carried by dealers on borrowed funds until sufficient investment demand develops to absorb it."

"Stock Exchange loans total something less than 5 per cent. of the actual market value of listed securities. There are few lines of mercantile distribution which are able to operate smoothly and efficiently with as small proportional bank borrowings as this."

KEEPING PROSPERITY

The maintaining of prosperity after it has arrived is largely a matter of restraining the desire to get rich quick. It is because we have so many people who are willing to give hostages to fortune and incur debt on the chance of gain that periods of prosperity are of limited and uncertain duration. Speculation, especially when indulged in without knowledge and experience, is the bane of our economic life. We no sooner arrive at a stable condition of prosperity than the speculatively inclined set out to capitalize it for their own advantage. Everyone will concede that the future would be more secure did we not have on our hands booms in stocks, building and real estate.—Business and Financial Comment, published by the First Wisconsin National Bank, Milwaukee.



Where the Bell Flag Flies

THE familiar blue and white flag of the Bell System flies over the buildings which house a vast equipment and thousands of men and women who are co-operating to give a national telephone service.

It symbolizes the ideals and spirit of service of the System's employees. It represents millions of miles of wire, millions of poles, hundreds of buildings, vast quantities of apparatus and equipment and other property that today have a book cost of over \$2,400,000,000.

The ideals and material assets behind this flag—a nation-wide plant for a nation-wide service—underlie Bell System securities.



"The People's Messenger"

The stock of the A. T. & T., parent company of the Bell System, can be bought in the open market to yield a good return. Write for information.



**BELL TELEPHONE
SECURITIES CO. Inc.**
D.F. Houston, President
195 Broadway NEW YORK

MIDLAND NATIONAL BANK & TRUST COMPANY

MINNEAPOLIS

Statement of Condition at Close of Business December 31, 1925

| RESOURCES: | | LIABILITIES: | |
|---|-----------------|---|-----------------|
| Loans and Discounts..... | \$13,525,881.03 | Capital Stock..... | \$ 1,000,000.00 |
| Overdrafts | 5,491.22 | Surplus | 500,000.00 |
| U. S. Bonds to Secure Circulation..... | 500,000.00 | Undivided Profits and Reservations..... | 282,384.94 |
| Other Bonds..... | 1,293,164.95 | Circulation | 450,200.00 |
| Stock in Federal Reserve Bank..... | 45,000.00 | Letters of Credit and Acceptances..... | 6,200.00 |
| Real Estate..... | 75,604.59 | Deposits | 20,049,368.79 |
| Furniture and Fixtures..... | 31,449.16 | | |
| Customers' Liability on Letters of Credit and Acceptances | 6,200.00 | | |
| Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer..... | 22,830.00 | | |
| U. S. Bonds and Treasury Certificates..... | 2,302,789.01 | | |
| Cash on Hand and due from Banks..... | 4,479,743.77 | | |
| | \$22,288,153.73 | | \$22,288,153.73 |

Paul M. Warburg Reviews the International Situation

Important Part Taken by the United States in Reconstruction of European Business

New York—At the recent annual meeting of stockholders of the International Acceptance Bank, Inc., Paul M. Warburg, chairman of the board of directors, made the following remarks on the international situation:

"Last year, when presenting at our annual stockholders' meeting an analysis of the political and economic situation, we ventured to express the belief that future historians would 'turn to the year 1924 as to the year in which the Great War actually came to an end in which reconstruction really began.' At the close of the year 1925 we may feel warranted in reiterating that statement with even greater confidence. From both the political and the economic aspect the year under review, in the process of building up a new world on the ruins into which it had been thrown by the Great War, has witnessed a more substantial progress than any other year since 1918.

"While the acceptance of the Dawes Plan marked the turning point, England's re-establishment of a free gold market in April, 1925, and the signing of the Treaties of Locarno on December 1, of that year may be considered as solid milestones along the highway of Europe's determined climb upwards toward political and economic stability. It would be presumptuous on our part here to elaborate on the deep meaning of the Locarno Treaties and their transcending significance for the future peace of the world. It may not be amiss, however, to observe that for an institution operating as largely as ours in the field of foreign credit and finance, it is of the utmost importance that we may now consider the continued peace of central Europe as more firmly established than at any time in the memory of the present generation.

Return to An Era of Reason

"After the madness of the post-war period, the conception and acceptance of the Dawes Plan marked the return of an era of reason, the reestablished ascendancy of the business man's sane point of view over that of the politician. What the Dawes Plan accomplished in the realm of economic thought, enlightened statesmen supplemented and completed at Locarno in the thorny field of international political relations. The return of reason forced people to recognize and abandon false aspirations and dangerous delusions, and to accept and adjust themselves to inevitable facts. It is this period of painful adjustment to stern realities in which Europe finds herself at this time. But the ultimate goal of political and economic stability is now firmly accepted as the common aim, and, while the road towards it may at times still seem long, the fact that there is no longer any doubt as to the course to be pursued, warrants the confident expectation that with courage, perseverance, and common sense, the inevitable hardships of the readjustment period will be finally overcome within a reasonably short time.

Uncle Sam's Position

"On both sides of the Atlantic the question has often been raised whether or not Uncle Sam might not have played a more helpful part in the solution of Europe's post-war problems. It is not for us to enter upon a discussion of that question here, but we believe that we

are justified in saying that the American banking fraternity is generally admitted not to have been found wanting at this juncture. From a purely and narrowly selfish point of view the restoration of free gold markets and the re-establishment of exchange stability in foreign countries would have had to be considered as detrimental to American banking interests. Measured by dollars and cents, American international banks would have profited more if the United States had remained in the position of being the sole important free gold market of the world. But taking a broader view of the question, our Federal Reserve banks, our issuing houses, and our credit banks, did everything within their power to assist countries striving to regain for themselves the blessings of exchange stability.

International Finance

"We may pause to observe in this connection that it is an impressive demonstration of the strength of our Federal Reserve System and of the efficiency of its structure, that in extending such assistance we could envisage with complacency the potential strain that the stabilization of the pound sterling, the reichsmark, and other continental currencies might place on us. We saw the tide of gold in the course of the year swing towards Australia, Asia and Europe, back again to our shores, and once more away from us towards Canada, without ever causing a ripple in our own financial situation.

"Depreciating currencies are a curse not only to the countries in which they govern, but they are also a menace to other countries, particularly to those whose trade they unsettle in world markets. It is sincerely to be hoped that the coming year may bring exchange stability within the compass of those countries in Europe which still face the solution of that vexing problem at this time and that, conditions permitting, America's willingness to place her reserve lending power at the disposal of such countries may prove once more a helpful factor.

"It is obvious that, without unsettling the nicely balanced structure on which her present prosperity is based, America could not have sold her excess production of over a billion dollars, if she had not—by the absorption of foreign securities or by the granting of commercial credits—at the same time furnished her foreign customers with the means of paying for their purchases. Undoubtedly, our country finds itself at present in a period of unprecedented prosperity. We perceive a bright and clear sky with only a few clouds on the horizon, these being the dangers inherent in a tendency towards over-speculation, and overstimulation in certain branches of trade and of industry by offering the temptation of excessively long purchasing terms. But our high standard of living, including the high wage scale on which our prosperity is predicated, is uncomfortably out of proportion to that of the rest of the world, even though to a large extent this disproportion may be justified by the greater efficiency of our labor and machinery. The fact remains, however, that while a high tariff wall and restriction of immigration protect industry and labor, the farmer's fate—as long as he has to place his excess production in world markets—cannot become equally emancipated

from the purchasing power and the price levels governing foreign lands.

One Important Problem

"To restore or to maintain a balanced relation between our industrial and agricultural levels will, therefore, constitute one of our most difficult and, at the same time, most important problems of the future. While conditions may arise where a maladjustment between these levels may become acute, in spite of a policy of granting foreign loans on a large scale, it is certain that we would risk precipitating a disturbance of this sort, were we to arrest the free and ample flow of international credits. In the general interest it is to be hoped, therefore, that nothing may happen in 1926—either with us or abroad—that may unfavorably affect the continued and liberal granting of foreign loans and credits. Indeed, looking forward as we do to greater political and economic stability, we believe that circumstances warrant the expectation that the coming year will offer a very favorable development in this regard."

Economic Aspects of Sound Investments

"Modern America has been built in large part through sound investments. The vast industries, the far spreading lines of utility companies, the great transportation systems of the nation and all the other agencies that have changed America in 50 years from a great expanse of country dotted here and there with cities, into a compact nation leading the rest of the world in industrial progress—were made possible by the savings and investments of the thrifty element of our people.

"No one man, or any group of men could have accomplished these wonders, but the concerted effort of all the people made them simple. Today might well be celebrated as national progress day, as well as national safe investment day, for progress and investment are closely allied."

Such was the declaration of E. E. Quantrell, vice president of Halsey, Stuart & Co. recently in discussing "National Safe Investment Day," one of the features of "thrift week."

"Concrete facts always prove a point more readily than generalities, so let us look over the country and see what progress investment has made possible. Suffice it to say, right at the start, that the extension of investment has made us a nation of capitalists. Wall Street, once popularly thought of as consisting of a small group controlling the vast enterprises of the country, has, as one writer expressed it, moved to Main Street.

"Half a century ago, the growth of industry started, but at its very beginning it became apparent that the small bank or the group of rich men in a town who had financed new enterprises previously could not hope to carry on under the new order of things.

"It became necessary to enlist the cooperation of an increasing number of people by encouraging savings so that banks would be able to finance their greater demands with the savings of the people. Then as the savings habit grew and conditions improved in the country, the people themselves began to share in the new enterprises, either as lenders through bonds, or partners through stock.

"The investor's part in financing the nation can be more fully appreciated when it is known that in 1925 more than 6 3/4 billions in new securities alone were sold in the United States. Just look about you, and see what the securities have done.

"The railroads on which we travel, the electric light and gas in our homes, the telephone system, the public school system of our country, the great network of good roads, the automobiles in which we drive, the parks in which we recreate—these are but a few of the countless essentials of the modern days which were only dreams 50 years ago—that have been made possible through the distribution of securities.

"The constant increase in the number of investors has its social and political aspects also, for it means that the line which once separated the working man and the capital-

ist is rapidly becoming eradicated—capitalist, laborer, school teacher—as well as the butcher and the baker—are all partners in financing the progress of the nation. And the future of the nation rests safely in hands such as these for no one is going to try to destroy that in which he is a partner."

Foreign Banking



Complete facilities for financing all types of international transactions in dollars or foreign currencies.

**INTERNATIONAL
ACCEPTANCE
BANK, INC.**

52 Cedar Street, New York

PAUL M. WARBURG
Chairman

F. ABBOT GOODHUE
President

1853



1925

MANY of our customers have used our service---and have found it satisfactory---during their entire business career---some for more than half a century.

You will find the *First* a satisfactory Saint Paul correspondent bank.

The
FIRST NATIONAL BANK
of St. Paul.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK

William G. Hegardt President
Isaac S. Moore Vice President
J. Daniel Mahoney Cashier

of DULUTH
Oldest Bank at Head of the Lakes

Capital, Surplus and Profits
\$3,400,000.00

OLD ACCOUNTS ARE APPRECIATED. NEW ACCOUNTS ARE INVITED.

Helpful Hints for Careful Investors

Missouri Pacific Railroad

Pioneer railroads develop the territory through which they pass, and the prosperity of that territory ultimately determines the success of the road. Legislation may help or hinder; management may be efficient or inefficient; but the foundation of all railway prosperity is the prosperity of the region served. Each new industry started means added freight for the road. It is therefore of great significance that during the year 1925, 617 new industries involving a total investment of \$21,134,500 were started along the lines of the Missouri Pacific. The company estimates that these industries will furnish 220,996 carloads of freight annually, corresponding profit to the road. These industries are those that must have railroad service, such as oil storage and loading station, coal mines, saw mills, stone quarries, contractors plants, lumber and building materials.

The Missouri Pacific has made remarkable progress during the past two years, and these new enterprises are in a sense a guarantee of continued prosperity, which should soon be reflected in dividends on the preferred stock. These dividends are cumulative and whether paid or not, accrue for the benefit of the holders of the stock.

Steel Developments

That there is a limit beyond which it is not safe to pass in charging royalties and in taxing mining companies is evident from recent developments in the steel business. Bethlehem Steel is now building up a great plant at Sparrows Point, Maryland, because iron ore from South America can be laid down there much more cheaply than lake ores can be laid down at Pittsburgh. President Schwab attributes this to the fact that Minnesota now charges royalties which with labor charges amount to from \$1.25 to \$1.50 a ton for 50 per cent. ore. He says, "the ore advantage of the eastern seaboard is such that pig iron can be made more cheaply at Sparrows Point than at any point in the Middle West." He also points out that freight rates from Pittsburgh to the Atlantic Seaboard have risen to \$7 a ton without any prospect of a reduction.

But now comes a discovery of enormously rich iron ore deposits 40 miles north of Fort William on the Canadian Northern Railway. This magnetite ore is said to test 14 points higher than the Mesaba ore in Minnesota, that is, 65 per cent. as compared with 51 per cent. for Mesaba. Minnesota charges heavy royalties as stated above, but the Province of Ontario has voted a subsidy of 32½ cents a ton on the Canadian ore. It will be interesting to watch developments.

Western Union Telegraph Company

Those who thought that the wireless and radio inventions would seriously injure the old established Western Union have another guess coming. According to latest reports the company not only set aside \$1,000,000 out of earnings for new cables, etc., but earned in addition \$15.19 a share on the \$99,817,100 capital stock. Surplus is about \$64,000,000, giving the stock a book value of \$164, on which it earned about 10 per cent. Present market price is around 140. Current dividend rate, \$8 a share. Yield, 5.71 per cent.

Electric Refrigerator Corporation

Consolidations are the order of the day. Competition is as strong as ever, but it is the competition of giants. One of the latest of these consolidations is the Electric Refrigerator Corporation, made up of three companies, the Kelvinator, Nizer, and Grand Rapids Refrigerator Company. Electric refrigeration is not a new process, but the perfecting of small machines for soda fountains and house-

hold use has opened up a field almost limitless in extent. As the Grand Rapids Company is an old established firm making a well known brand of ice boxes, the new corporation is equipped to make complete units from the smallest to the largest.

The capitalization of the company is 571,250 no par shares of common stock. There is no preferred stock and but \$3,000,000 6 per cent. convertible gold notes. These notes when recently offered were subscribed for to an amount twenty times the actual issue. Total assets are about \$12,000,000 and current assets \$7,200,000. Combined net earnings of the three companies for 1925 are estimated at \$3,200,000, or \$5.60 a share. This is nearly double the amount earned in 1924. The Outlook for 1926 is bright. One ice cream company has given an order for electric ice cream cabinets amounting to 4½ million dollars. The Southern California Edison Company which presumably will market the refrigerators from their local offices, has ordered 2,500 Kelvinators.

This new merger is said to be a combination comparable to the Firdaire Corporation under Delco-General Motors management.

American Ice

That electric refrigeration has not as yet seriously injured the ice business is evident from the record of the American Ice Company. For the year ending December 31, 1925, net earnings after paying 6 per cent. dividends on \$15,000,000 preferred stock, were nearly \$30 a share on 75,000 shares of common stock, compared with \$11.36 in 1924. It is estimated that 2,800,000 tons of ice were sold, an increase of nearly 15 per cent. Improvements and new plants under construction will make possible a still larger tonnage.

Wrigley Sales a Record

In 1925 the net earnings of the William Wrigley, Jr., Company eclipsed all preceding incomes. The operating profit for the year ended December 31 of \$18,246,396 compared with \$17,133,960 in 1924 and net income after all deductions was equal to \$5.08 a share compared with \$4.74 a share the year before and \$3.91 in 1923. In the final quarter of last year net earnings of \$1,587,928 were the equivalent of 88 cents a share, against \$2,793,383, or \$1.55 in the quarter ended September 30 last. For the coming year entry into the foreign field will be expedited by the operation of plants in England and Germany. The balance sheet displays a profit and loss surplus of \$17,497,266, equal to nearly \$10 a share.

Sears' Income Expands

With a net income the equivalent of \$20.97 a share on outstanding common stock, Sears, Roebuck & Co. in 1925 had a banner year which established high record in every detail with the exception of net sales, which were exceeded in 1920 by a small margin. In 1924 the net income was equal to \$13.86 a share. Surplus after common dividends on December 31 was \$14,968,214, increasing profit and loss surplus to \$41,408,666, comparing with \$26,410,451 the year preceding. The balance sheet shows current assets of \$91,294,956 and current liabilities of \$22,966,178, which compare with \$82,075,966 and \$13,901,089 respectively. Property account was amplified from \$24,000,000 to \$27,400,000 last year.

Fleischmann Extra Expected

It is expected that the common stock of the Fleischmann Company will receive an extra dividend payment of 25 cents a share in the immediate future and when the directorate meets before the end of the month it is certain that dividends for the entire year of 1926 will be ordered on the basis of \$2 for the new junior issue. This will be at the

A Year of Promise

With the advent of 1926 and its promise of sound business conditions, Banks, Corporations and individuals seeking a banking connection, or desiring a change in existing relations, are invited to interview or correspond with any official of this strong bank—the largest at the Head of the Lakes.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Capital \$2,000,000.00

DULUTH, MINN.

Surplus and Profits \$2,250,000.00

rate of \$6 a year compared with \$4 on the old stock. With earnings running approximately at \$3.00 a year on the common stock, the extra dividend is warranted, according to interests in close touch with the executive policy of the corporation. This view is partially ratified by Dr. T. Sedelmayer, an official of the Fleischmann Company. Present earnings warrant the declaration of an extra disbursement," he said, "but I do not believe it will be ordered for some time. The company has no bank loans, funded or mortgage debt, and net working capital as of September 30 last was \$17,390,000, cash \$4,132,000 and government securities held \$7,729,000."

Central Public Service Company Bonds

Thompson Ross & Co. of Chicago and Robinson-Jenkins-Taylor Company of Minneapolis, are offering \$500,000 Central Public Service Company first lien collateral trust 6 per cent. gold bonds, price 99 and accrued interest, to yield 6 per cent. or more.

The Central Public Service Company, through subsidiaries, furnishes electric light and power in 55 communities, gas in three and water in one city in the states of Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan and Indiana, serving a total population estimated in excess of 120,000.

For the 12 months ended October 31, 1925, the balance of consolidated net earnings of Central Public Service Company and subsidiaries (after deducting all prior fixed charges) was \$235,900.87, or nearly eight times annual interest requirements on this issue. Net earnings of Lower Peninsula Power Company, a subsidiary, were over twice such interest requirements.

New Offerings

Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co., Illinois Merchants Trust, Continental & Commercial Trust & Savings and Central Trust Company of Illinois, all of Chicago, offered \$3,000,000 Chicago Joint Stock Land Bank 4½ per cent. farm loan bonds at 100¼ and interest to yield 4.40 to 4.50 per cent.

Offering of \$550,000 Milwaukee Warehouse Company first mortgage 6½ per cent. sinking fund bonds at 100 and interest were made by E. H. Ottmann & Co., Carman, Fox & Snider and the First Illinois Company, Chicago. The property has an appraised value of \$1,120,412.

Lee, Higginson & Co., Blair & Co., and Schoellkopf, Hutton & Pomeroy brought out \$10,000,000 Buffalo General Electric 5 per cent. bonds at 99 and interest. Earnings for 11 months to November 30 last were \$9,452,637 gross and \$3,037,544, and interest charges were earned 3.35 times.

Chase Securities Corporation, Hambleton & Co. and Cassatt & Co. offered \$4,500,000 cumulative 7 per cent. preferred stock of C. K. Eagle & Co., at \$100 a share. Purchase warrants entitle holder to purchase one share of class A common stock for each of preferred held over a period ending in 1928 at prices ranging from \$29 to \$34 a share. Outstanding issue of \$2,400,000 bonds carrying 6½ per cent. will be redeemed.

DeWolf & Co. and A. C. Allyn & Co. offered \$1,500,000 of 100 West Monroe Building first mortgage leasehold 6½ per cent, sinking fund bonds at par and accrued interest. The offering was oversubscribed.

Hall, Garten & Co., Blair & Co., Chase Securities Company and Hornblower & Weeks offered \$2,000,000 of Porto Rico 4½ per cent. bonds at prices to yield 4.20 per cent. The issue matures \$500,000 annually from July 1, 1956 to 1959.

Armour & Co. will retire \$1,500,000 outstanding notes of William F. Mosser Company, due 1930 on April 1, 1926, at 104. The issue was assumed by the North American Provision Company, an Armour of Delaware subsidiary, which

is the holding company for Morris packing properties acquired in 1923.

C. W. McNear & Co., brought out \$250,000, Illinois 4 per cent. high bonds, due from 1948 to 1952, at prices to yield 5.10 per cent.; \$400,000 St. Paul 4¼ per cent. due 1945 at a price to yield 4.10 per cent., and \$500,000 Alabama 4 per cent. highway bonds priced to yield 4.20 per cent.

An issue of \$20,000,000 Crown Willamette Paper Com-
(Continued on page 42)

INCOME TAX SERVICE

AUDITING — ACCOUNTING SYSTEMS

CHAS. H. PRESTON & CO.

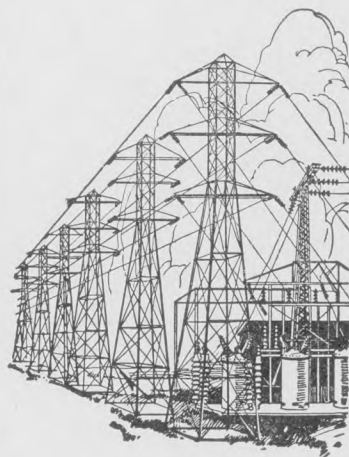
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

MEMBERS AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ACCOUNTANTS

PLYMOUTH BUILDING

MINNEAPOLIS

PERSONAL ATTENTION TO EVERY CUSTOMER



DO you know that from the power stations of the Northern States Power Company there radiates a vast network of 6,221 miles of electric transmission and distributing lines, carrying electricity to homes, stores, mines, farms and factories?

Absolutely Safe

Insured Mortgage Bonds

A National Security

Reg. U. S. Patent Office

Principal and Interest Payments
Are Absolutely Guaranteed

by the National Surety Co.—
World's largest surety company

Denominations: \$100—\$500—\$1,000

Complete Information Regarding This Investment
Will Be Mailed on Request.

Yield 6%

Maturities: 3 to 10 years

WHITE-PRICE CO.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

9th Floor Phoenix Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

Telephone—Atlantic 1301

Stock and Bond Quotations

MINNEAPOLIS BANK STOCKS

| | Div. Rate | Bid | Asked |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|-----|-------|
| | Pct. | | |
| Camden Park State..... | | 130 | 130 |
| Central State..... | 10 | 209 | 209 |
| East Hennepin State Bank..... | | 175 | 200 |
| First National..... | 12* | 275 | 275 |
| Gateway State..... | | 130 | 130 |
| Mercantile State..... | | 90 | 100 |
| Merchants & Manufacturers State..... | | 120 | 140 |
| Metropolitan National Bank..... | 6 | 125 | 135 |
| Midland National Bank & Tr. Co..... | 8 | 165 | 180 |
| Millers & Traders State..... | 6 | 170 | 170 |
| Northwestern National..... | 12 | 230 | 240 |
| Union State..... | | 170 | 170 |

*3 per cent extra dividend.

ST. PAUL BANK STOCKS

| | Div. Rate | Bid | Asked |
|----------------------------|-----------|-----|-------|
| | Pct. | | |
| American National..... | 6 | 150 | 160 |
| Great Northern State..... | 10 | 125 | 125 |
| Merchants National..... | 10 | 225 | 225 |
| Mound Park State Bank..... | 20 | 250 | 250 |
| National Exchange..... | 6 | 130 | 130 |
| Payne Avenue State..... | 10 | 225 | 225 |
| St. Paul State..... | 10 | 250 | 250 |

DULUTH BANK STOCKS

| | Div. Rate | Bid | Asked |
|----------------------------------|-----------|-----|-------|
| | Pct. | | |
| American Exchange Nat'l Bank.. | 10 | 190 | 190 |
| City National Bank..... | 10 | 210 | 210 |
| Duluth National Bank..... | | 150 | 150 |
| First National Bank of Duluth... | 13 | 225 | 225 |
| Minnesota National Bank..... | | 135 | 135 |
| Northern National Bank..... | | 200 | 200 |
| St. Louis County State Bank..... | | 200 | 200 |
| Western State Bank, West Duluth | | 200 | 200 |

MINNEAPOLIS CORPORATIONS

| Quotations by The Minnesota Loan & Trust Co., Minneapolis | | | |
|---|-------|---------|---------|
| | Rate | Bid | Asked |
| Minneapolis Thresh. Machine, pfd. | 7 | 93 | 93 |
| Munsingwear Corp., pfd..... | 7 | 102 | 104 |
| Northern States Power, pfd..... | 7 | 100 1/2 | 102 1/2 |
| Northwestern Fire & Marine, com. | 10 | 170 | 170 |
| Pillsbury Flour Mills, com..... | | 35 | 45 |
| Russell Miller Milling, com..... | | 165 | 165 |
| Russell Miller Milling, pfd..... | 6 1/2 | 100 | 100 |
| Washburn Crosby Co., pfd..... | 7 | 110 1/2 | 112 1/2 |

CHICAGO BANK STOCKS

Quotations January 26, by Babcock, Rushton & Co., 137 So. La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

| | Bid | Asked | Book Value |
|---------------------------------|-----|-------|------------|
| Calumet National..... | 290 | 290 | 169 |
| City National Evanston..... | 305 | 305 | 296 |
| Continental and Commercial..... | 446 | 450 | 265 |
| Drovers National..... | 215 | 215 | 150 |
| First National..... | 537 | 543 | 385 |
| First National, Englewood..... | 425 | 425 | 423 |
| Foreman National..... | 425 | 425 | 261 |
| Int. National, Hegewisch..... | 275 | 275 | 434 |
| Irving Park..... | 260 | 260 | 191 |
| Jefferson Park..... | 200 | 200 | 145 |
| Kenwood National..... | 265 | 275 | 212 |
| Mutual National..... | 295 | 305 | 230 |
| National Bank of Commerce..... | 170 | 170 | 168 |
| National Bank of Republic..... | 260 | 265 | 138 |
| Rogers Park..... | 225 | 225 | 150 |
| Stock Yards..... | 280 | 285 | 192 |
| Washington Park..... | 257 | 257 | 140 |
| Austin State..... | 275 | 275 | 193 |
| Central Mfg. District..... | 400 | 410 | 248 |
| Central Trust..... | 295 | 300 | 170 |
| Chicago City, new..... | 280 | 280 | 176 |
| Chicago Trust, new..... | 226 | 231 | 190 |
| Citizens State Bank..... | 310 | 310 | 190 |
| Cosmopolitan State..... | 200 | 225 | 155 |
| Drexel State..... | 230 | 245 | 211 |
| Drovers Trust & Savings..... | 405 | 405 | 316 |
| Franklin Trust & Savings..... | 250 | 280 | 280 |
| Garfield Park..... | 195 | 205 | 127 |
| Greenbaum Sns. Bk. & Tr..... | 490 | 490 | 294 |
| Guarantee Trust & Savings..... | 265 | 275 | 203 |
| Halsted Street State..... | 225 | 209 | 209 |
| Harris Trust & Savings..... | 400 | 272 | 198 |
| Home Bank & Trust..... | 275 | 282 | 198 |
| Hyde Park State..... | 225 | 210 | 142 |
| Illinois Merchants Trust..... | 600 | 610 | 351 |
| Independence State..... | 200 | 210 | 142 |
| Kaspar American State..... | 200 | 205 | 137 |
| Kimbell Trust & Savings..... | 195 | 215 | 171 |
| Lake Shore Trust & Savings..... | 222 | 147 | 147 |
| Lake View State..... | 225 | 230 | 161 |
| Lake View Trust & Savings..... | 325 | 254 | 254 |
| Layndale State..... | 385 | 218 | 218 |
| Liberty Trust & Savings..... | 212 | 218 | 141 |
| Lincoln Trust & Savings..... | 200 | 210 | 128 |
| Madison-Kedzie..... | 200 | 205 | 138 |
| Marquette Park..... | 215 | 166 | 166 |
| Mercantile Trust..... | 215 | 162 | 162 |
| Mid-City Trust & Savings..... | 235 | 240 | 139 |
| Noel State..... | 225 | 135 | 135 |
| Northern Trust..... | 457 | 462 | 369 |
| North-Western Trust and Savings | 330 | 190 | 190 |
| Oak Park Trust..... | 250 | 178 | 178 |
| Peoples' Stock Yards..... | 255 | 265 | 146 |
| Peoples Trust & Savings..... | 266 | 169 | 169 |
| Pinkert State..... | 200 | 149 | 149 |
| Pioneer Trust & Savings..... | 250 | 132 | 132 |
| Pullman Trust & Savings..... | 250 | 260 | 190 |
| Reliance State..... | 200 | 210 | 150 |
| Roseland State..... | 290 | 197 | 197 |
| Schiff Trust & Savings..... | 275 | 300 | 131 |
| Security..... | 345 | 350 | 258 |
| Sheridan Trust & Savings..... | 245 | 250 | 149 |
| So. Chicago Savings..... | 200 | 192 | 192 |
| So. Side Trust & Savings..... | 220 | 225 | 142 |

ST. PAUL CORPORATIONS

| | Div. Rate | Bid | Asked |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|-------|-------|
| | Pct. | | |
| Foote, Schultz & Co., pfd..... | 7 | 85 | 95 |
| St. Paul Fire & Mar. Ins. (par \$25) | 14 | 95 | 95 |
| St. Paul Union Stockyards..... | 8 | 100 | 105 |
| Tri State Tel. & Tel., pfd..... | 6 | 8 5/8 | 9 |
| West Publishing, com..... | 10 | 400 | 400 |
| West Publishing, pfd..... | 6 | 100 | 110 |

LOCAL BONDS

| Quotations by The Minnesota Loan & Trust Co., Minneapolis | | | |
|---|-------|---------|---------|
| | Rate | Bid | Asked |
| Clarkson Coal & Dock 1926/30.... | 6 | 99 1/2 | 99 1/2 |
| Clarkson Coal & Dock 1931/9.... | 6 | 99 | 99 |
| Dakota Central Telephone..... | 6 | 104 1/2 | 106 5/8 |
| Donaldson Realty Co. 1st 1926-28.. | 6 | 100 | 100 |
| Duluth Street Ry., 1st 1930..... | 5 | 96 1/2 | 98 |
| Duluth Street Ry., Gen. 1930..... | 5 | 91 | 91 |
| First Nat. Soo Line Bldg, 1st 1930/5 | 5 | 98 | 100 |
| Geo. A. Hormel & Co., 1st 1920/34.. | 6 1/2 | 102 | 103 1/2 |
| Island Warehouse Co., 1st 1943.... | 6 | 101 1/2 | 102 1/2 |
| Marshall-Wells Bldg. Corp. 1930/7 | 6 1/2 | 101 | 104 |
| Minneapolis Gen. Elec., 1st 1934.... | 5 | 101 | 102 1/4 |
| Minneapolis Gas Light, 1st 1920.... | 5 | 99 | 100 |
| Mpls. Gas Light Sec. Notes 1920.... | 6 | 101 1/2 | 102 1/2 |
| Mpls. Str. & St. P. City Joint 1928 | 5 | 97 3/4 | 98 3/4 |
| Mpls. St. Ry. Secured Notes..... | 5 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 101 1/4 |
| Minn. Pr. & Lt. Co., 1950..... | 6 | 104 1/4 | 106 |
| Minn. Tribune Co., 1st 1942..... | 6 1/2 | 104 | 105 |
| Northern States Pr. 1948..... | 6 | 103 | 104 |
| Northern States Pr. 1941..... | 5 | 97 1/2 | 98 1/2 |
| Northwestern Elev. Co., Ltd. 1930/2 | 6 1/2 | 100 | 6.00 B |
| Northwestern Terminal Co. 1930/5 | 6 | 98 | 100 |
| Ottertail Pr. Co. 1st 1933..... | 6 | 102 | 103 |
| Ottertail Pr. 1939..... | 6 1/2 | 103 | 105 |
| Pillsbury Flour Mills 1933..... | 7 | 103 1/4 | 104 1/4 |
| Pillsbury Flour Mills 1943..... | 6 | 101 1/2 | 102 1/2 |
| Powell River Co., Ltd. 1927/9..... | 6 | 100 1/2 | 102 |
| Red River Lumber Co., 3rd 1928..... | 5 | 99 1/4 | 100 1/2 |
| Red River Lumber Co. Notes 1926/7 | 6 | 100 1/2 | 101 1/2 |
| Red River Valley Pr. 1944..... | 6 1/2 | 101 1/2 | 103 1/2 |
| St. Croix Power Co., 1929..... | 5 | 99 1/4 | 100 1/4 |
| St. Paul City Ry. Cable Cons. 1937 | 5 | 95 3/4 | 97 1/2 |
| St. Paul Gas Light 1st 1944..... | 5 | 100 1/4 | 101 |
| St. Paul Gas Light, Gen. 1952.... | 6 | 104 | 106 |
| St. Paul Gas Light, Gen. 1954.... | 5 1/2 | 101 1/2 | 103 |
| St. Paul Union Stockyards 1946.... | 5 | 98 1/2 | 100 |
| Tri-State Tel. & Tel. 1942..... | 5 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 105 |
| Twin City Telephone Co., 1st 1926 | 5 | 99 3/4 | 100 1/2 |
| Union Public Service, 1st 1936.... | 6 | 98 | 100 |
| Watab Paper Co., 1st 1942..... | 6 1/2 | 101 1/2 | 103 |

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|-----|
| So. West Trust & Savings..... | 225 | 210 |
| Standard Trust..... | 220 | 198 |
| State Bank of Chicago..... | 625 | 367 |
| State Bank & Trust, Evanston..... | 235 | 285 |
| Stockmen's Trust & Savings..... | 190 | 200 |
| Stony Island, new..... | 210 | 215 |
| Suburban Trust & Savings..... | 215 | 225 |
| Union Bank of Chicago..... | 235 | 245 |
| Union Trust..... | 388 | 393 |
| United State..... | 235 | 186 |
| W. Englewood Trust & Savings..... | 300 | 310 |
| W. Side Trust & Savings..... | 255 | 260 |
| West Town..... | 250 | 159 |
| Wiersema State..... | 225 | 231 |
| Woodlawn Trust & Savings..... | 255 | 265 |

CHICAGO INDUSTRIAL STOCKS

Quotations January 26, by Babcock, Rushton & Co., 137 So. La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

| | Bid | Asked |
|--|-----|-------|
| American Fork & Hoe pfd..... | 103 | 105 |
| Beatrice Creamery, com..... | 68 | 70 |
| Beatrice Creamery, pfd..... | 105 | 107 |
| Benjamin Electric, pfd. (1st)..... | 97 | 100 |
| Borden Co. com..... | 102 | 103 |
| Brennan Packing (Class A)..... | 53 | 53 |
| Butlerwick-Balke-Collender Co. pfd. | 99 | 101 |
| Butler Brothers, (\$20 par)..... | 33 | 34 |
| By-Products Coke Corp..... | 85 | 87 |
| Bucyrus Co. com..... | 188 | 195 |
| Bucyrus Co. pfd..... | 104 | 106 |
| Creamery Package (\$25 par)..... | 34 | 36 |
| Creamery Package pfd..... | 100 | 102 |
| Elgin National Watch (\$25 par)..... | 88 | 90 |
| Federal Electric com..... | 10 | 12 |
| Federal Electric pfd..... | 34 | 36 |
| Goodman Manufacturing Co. (\$50 par) | 47 | 50 |
| Great Lakes Transit pfd..... | 80 | 83 |
| Great Lakes Transit com..... | 24 | 26 |
| Holland-St. Louis Sugar com. (\$10 par) | 4 | 4 |
| Kellogg Company pfd..... | 102 | 106 |
| Kellogg Company com..... | 103 | 106 |
| Keystone Steel & Wire pfd..... | 102 | 102 |
| Keystone Steel & Wire com..... | 45 | 45 |
| Liquid Carbonic pfd..... | 99 | 102 |
| Linderman Steel & Machine Co. (\$10 par) | 3 | 3 |
| McCord Mfg. Co. com. (no par)..... | 12 | 13 |
| McCord Mfg. Co. pfd..... | 92 | 95 |
| Michigan Sugar Co. com. (\$10 par)... | 4 | 5 |
| Michigan Sugar Co. pfd. (\$10 par)... | 8 | 8 |
| National Grocer (new com.)..... | 6 | 7 |
| National Grocer pfd..... | 83 | 86 |
| Northern States Power pfd..... | 98 | 101 |
| Orpheum Circuit pfd. (8%)..... | 104 | 104 |
| Palmolive Co. com..... | 108 | 111 |
| Palmolive Co. pfd..... | 105 | 107 |
| Parke-Davis & Co. (\$25 par)..... | 112 | 114 |
| Albert Pick & Co. pfd..... | 97 | 99 |
| Proctor & Gamble com. (\$25 par)... | 152 | 155 |
| Proctor & Gamble pfd. (6%)..... | 108 | 110 |
| Pyle National Co..... | 47 | 50 |
| Pyle National Co. pfd. (8%)..... | 105 | 105 |
| Utah-Idaho Sugar Co. (\$10 par)..... | 2 | 3 |
| Wahl Co. pfd..... | 45 | 50 |
| Am. Gas & Electric com. (\$50 par)... | 85 | 86 |
| Am. Gas & Electric pfd. (\$50 par)... | 92 | 93 |
| Am. Light & Traction com..... | 260 | 262 |
| Am. Light & Traction pfd..... | 115 | 118 |
| Am. Power & Light com. (new)..... | 65 | 66 |

| | | |
|--|-----|-----|
| Am. Power & Light pfd..... | 94 | 96 |
| Am. Public Utilities com..... | 80 | 82 |
| Am. Public Utilities part pfd..... | 85 | 86 |
| Amer. Pub. Util. prior pfd..... | 87 | 89 |
| Central States Elec. com..... | 106 | 106 |
| Chicago Rapid Transit com..... | 9 | 10 |
| Cities Service com..... | 38 | 39 |
| Cities Service pfd..... | 84 | 85 |
| Commonwealth Pr. Corp com. (new)..... | 41 | 42 |
| Commonwealth Pr. Corp. pfd..... | 87 | 89 |
| Continental Gas & Electric pfd. (prior)..... | 95 | 96 |
| Continental Gas & Electric com..... | 143 | 143 |
| Tri-City Railway & Light pfd..... | 88 | 92 |
| Wisconsin-Minnesota Light & Power pfd..... | 89 | 93 |

BANK TRANSACTIONS

Washington—Debits to individual accounts, as reported to the Federal Reserve Board for banks in leading cities for the week ending January 20, aggregated \$13,640,000, or 3.9 per cent. above the total of \$13,128,000,000 reported for the preceding week. New York City reported an increase of \$273,000,000, while other large increases were as follows: Philadelphia \$62,000,000, Boston \$44,000,000, Chicago \$29,000,000, Detroit \$25,000,000, Pittsburgh \$24,000,000, and Cincinnati \$23,000,000. As compared with the week ending January 21, 1925, debits for the week under review are larger by \$1,564,000,000 or 13 per cent. Increases were reported for most of the more important centers, the largest being as follows: New York City \$1,042,000,000, Chicago \$41,000,000, Philadelphia \$35,000,000, Pittsburgh and Detroit \$32,000,000, each, San Francisco \$30,000,000, Cleveland \$29,000,000 and Cincinnati \$22,000,000. Aggregate debits for 141 centers for which figures have been published weekly since January, 1919, amounted to \$12,840,313,000 as compared with \$12,340,504,000 for the preceding week and \$11,368,617,000 for the week ending January 21, 1925. Debits to individual accounts were reported to the Federal Reserve Board for banks in 258 centers, all of which are included in the summary by Federal reserve districts.

| | Week Ending | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | (000's omitted) | | |
| | Jan. 20, 1926 | Jan. 13, 1926 | Jan. 21, 1925 |
| New York | \$7,333,894 | \$7,061,120 | \$6,292,279 |
| Chicago | 865,400 | 836,536 | 824,100 |
| Boston | 521,120 | 477,056 | 507,136 |
| Philadelphia | 455,519 | 393,741 | 420,864 |
| Pittsburgh | 235,621 | 211,360 | 203,678 |
| San Francisco | 246,897 | 240,197 | 216,811 |
| Detroit | 212,864 | 188,255 | 180,537 |
| Los Angeles..... | 208,522 | 210,518 | 189,637 |
| St. Louis..... | 193,000 | 182,000 | 179,000 |
| Cleveland..... | 178,250 | 163,299 | 148,753 |
| Twin Cities..... | 137,185 | 132,464 | 133,989 |
| Baltimore..... | 105,707 | 101,651 | 93,440 |
| Kansas City..... | 99,354 | 88,837 | 86,983 |
| Minneapolis..... | 92,828 | 92,619 | 95,919 |
| New Orleans..... | 92,222 | 83,315 | 86,662 |
| Milwaukee..... | 74,839 | 69,756 | 68,940 |
| Dallas..... | 62,744 | 58,229 | 55,646 |
| Washington..... | 58,094 | 58,802 | 52,056 |
| Seattle..... | 46,974 | 50,850 | 53,460 |
| St. Paul..... | 43,357 | 39,845 | 38,070 |
| Denver..... | 42,707 | 40,390 | 40,364 |
| Omaha..... | 42,271 | 46,202 | 50,455 |
| Portland..... | 40,320 | 39,653 | 33,253 |
| Sioux City..... | 22,189 | 23,589 | 23,422 |
| Des Moines..... | 20,010 | 20,128 | 16,217 |
| Duluth..... | 17,744 | 16,420 | 16,561 |
| Spokane..... | 13,781 | 14,188 | 13,296 |
| South St. Paul..... | 11,041 | 12,605 | 9,196 |
| Sioux Falls..... | 3,397 | 4,725 | 3,040 |
| Fargo..... | 3,143 | 3,506 | 2,312 |
| La Crosse..... | 2,711 | 2,569 | 2,522 |
| Grand Forks..... | 2,213 | 1,990 | 1,702 |
| Superior..... | 2,010 | 1,656 | 1,695 |
| Helena..... | 1,827 | 2,395 | 2,213 |
| Billings..... | 1,600 | 1,880 | 1,804 |
| Aberdeen..... | 1,592 | 1,635 | 1,425 |
| Winona..... | 1,487 | 1,253 | 1,180 |
| Minot..... | 1,305 | 1,264 | 1,099 |
| Red Wing..... | 683 | 716 | 592 |
| Jamestown..... | 513 | 593 | 504 |
| Dickinson..... | 383 | 357 | 389 |
| Total (258 cities) | \$13,640,180 | \$13,127,546 | \$12,076,203 |

COOLIDGE'S VIEWS ON BRANCH BANKING

Washington—Legislation to authorize national banks to establish branches, substantially as provided in the McFadden National Bank Bill is in line with the banking policy favored by President Coolidge.

It was stated by an official spokesman that Mr. Coolidge feels the practice of branch banking to be desirable if proper safeguards can be provided. The President was represented as being opposed to any system of banking which would tend to centralize control of the nation's credit, it being indicated that the President would regard this as out of line with American business principles. Branch banking to a limited degree, however, it was pointed out, would tend to strengthen the credit system in sections where the standing of small independent banks

is frequently placed in jeopardy by fluctuating conditions. The President's spokesman declared that a central bank generally speaking, always tends to lend strength to the credit situation and give wider distribution and greater flexibility to a country's resources.

Although the Administration has no definite plan by which national banks might be permitted to establish branches it was stated at the White House that any scheme should provide for reasonable credit competition and reasonable facilities for extending credit. If these two points could be assured, Mr. Coolidge is said to believe that something could be done in the direction of authorized branch banking.

THE BEGGAR AND THE BANKER

Arlington Robinson, the poet who has received the \$1,000 Pulitzer poetry prize, said on a visit to New York:

"The artist comes timidly before the public and is apt to be received like the beggar in the rich banker's office.

"'Excuse me, boss,' the beggar said, 'but I ain't had nothin' to eat for three days. Can ye help me out?'

"'I'd like to,' said the banker, 'but I sprained my foot on a book agent yesterday.'"

Timely Facts and True Figures

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First National-Soo Line Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

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One of the most rapidly growing associations in the State, desires to establish permanent connection in all cities and towns of Minnesota. This connection will enable banks to give an increasingly popular investment service to their clients with profit to the bank and without disharmony with regular banking functions. A few attractive positions open for full time permanent work in county seat towns for aggressive men with bank experience. Complete information, statement, and list of directors upon request.

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The First National Bank

This bank invites your business. It has the facilities to take care of it and a successful record in its community of over a half century.

THE

First National Bank

OF WINONA

Winona, Minnesota

New Banks and Changes

MINNESOTA

A. J. Schafer Assistant Cashier

Lake City—A. J. Schafer has been elected assistant cashier of the Citizens Bank.

George Staudacher New Vice President

Weaver—George Staudacher has been elected vice president of the Weaver State Bank.

Rice Banks Merge

Rice—The First National Bank and the Rice National Bank have merged under the title of the former.

W. E. Bates Elected President

Chisholm—W. E. Bates has been elected president of the Chisholm State Bank to succeed F. C. Gmeiner.

Rock County Bank Closed

Luverne—The Rock County Bank has been closed. It was capitalized at \$50,000 and had deposits of approximately \$701,000.

Peoples State Bank Closed

Duluth—The Peoples State Bank was closed January 26. It was capitalized at \$50,000 and had deposits of approximately \$309,000.

W. L. Brooks New President

Bemidji—W. L. Brooks has been advanced from vice president to president of the Northern National Bank to succeed A. P. White.

James L. Feeley, Jr. Promoted

Kenyon—James L. Feeley, Jr., has been advanced from assistant cashier to cashier of the Kenyon State Bank to succeed G. A. Flom.

A. H. Hokanson New Cashier

Georgetown—A. H. Hokanson has been promoted from assistant cashier to cashier of the State Bank to succeed the late Herman Stein.

Promotions at Rush City

Rush City—Hjalmar Anderson has been advanced from cashier to vice president of the State Bank and Carl H. Sommer, formerly assistant cashier, succeeds Mr. Anderson as cashier.

New Officers at Brushvale State Bank

Brushvale—The following officers were elected at the annual meeting of the directors of the Brushvale State Bank: H. L. Shirley, president; J. E. Korbel, vice president and F. J. Hamerlik, cashier.

New President at Watertown

Watertown—George Quandt, assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Winthrop, has resigned to take over the interests of the late George Moline in the First National Bank of Watertown, and will become president February 1.

Officers Elected at Hokah State Bank

Hokah—At the annual meeting of the directors of the Hokah State Bank G. J. Hoffman was advanced from vice president to president; Albert Marquardt was elected vice president and R. H. Hoffman was advanced from assistant cashier to cashier.

Changes at Farmers State Bank

Judson—Ray Gustafson has been elected assistant cashier of the Farmers State Bank to succeed M. R. Wigley who resigned to take a position with the First National Bank of Mankato. R. T. Thomas of Lake Crystal has been added to the board of directors.

Z. S. Gault Retires

St. Peter—Z. S. Gault, cashier of the Nicollet County Bank has disposed of his stock to his sons, L. J. Gault and Zuriel Gault, Jr. and resigned as cashier. E. H. Lindberg, formerly assistant cashier, was elected cashier; Sivald Oas and Herbert C. Filler have been elected assistant cashiers.

NORTH DAKOTA

A. W. Johnson Elected Cashier

Lidgerwood—A. W. Johnson has been elected cashier of the First National Bank.

Coulee Bank Closed

Coulee—The Coulee Dairy Bank with a capital of \$10,000, and deposits of approximately \$69,783, has been closed.

L. W. Wieman Vice President

Donnybrook—L. W. Wieman has been elected vice president of the First National Bank to take the place of F. M. White.

Hansboro State Bank Closed

Hansboro—The Hansboro State Bank closed January 23. It was capitalized at \$25,000 and had deposits of approximately \$120,000.

Thomas Kjorsvik Disposed of Stock

Drayton—Thomas Kjorsvik, president of the Citizens Bank, has disposed of his stock to local parties and resigned and will leave for Los Angeles to make his home. His successor has not been elected as yet.

New Officers at First National Bank

Reynolds—At the annual meeting of the directors of the First National Bank, the following officers were elected: S. N. Thompson, president; Otto Mathiason, vice president; O. A. Ellingson, cashier and O. J. Lebacken, assistant cashier.

Bank Stock Changes Hands

Golden Valley—T. H. Zorn, formerly cashier of the First State Bank of Beulah, has purchased the control of the Farmers Bank of Golden Valley and has assumed management. F. H. Borchert, vice president of the Osakis State Bank of Osakis, Minnesota, is associated with Mr. Zorn.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Athol State Bank Closed

Athol—The Athol State Bank was closed January 13. It was capitalized at \$10,000 and had deposits of approximately \$169,000.

Bank of Kingsburg Closed

Kingsburg—The Bank of Kingsburg was closed January 14. It was capitalized at \$15,000 with deposits of approximately \$240,000.

Arthur Litz New Assistant Cashier

Delmont—Arthur Litz, formerly assistant cashier of the Lakeside State Bank of Lake Andes, has been elected assistant cashier of the Delmont State Bank.

Promotions at Security State Bank

Hitchcock—The directors of the Security State Bank advanced R. J. Steffen from cashier to first vice president, and C. H. Cotton from assistant cashier to cashier.

Change in Bank Stock

White Rock—H. P. Andrisen and P. C. Dahl have sold their interests in the Citizens State Bank to local parties. A. H. Kolset, formerly vice president, has been elected president to succeed Mr. Andrisen and Oscar Erickson has been elected vice president.

WISCONSIN

J. T. Beddall New Vice President

Ellsworth—J. T. Beddall has been elected vice president of the Bank of Ellsworth.

J. R. Sayles Elected Cashier

Bayfield—J. R. Sayles has been advanced from assistant cashier to cashier of the First National Bank.

E. J. Haumerson Elected Cashier

Janesville—E. J. Haumerson has been advanced from cashier to president of the Merchants and Savings Bank.

Fifield Bank Closed

Fifield—The State Bank has been closed. It was capitalized at \$10,000 and had deposits of approximately \$64,000.

T. E. Coleman Elected President

Madison—T. E. Coleman has been elected president of the Security State Bank to succeed his father, the late T. A. Coleman.

New Officers at Theresa State Bank

Theresa—At the annual meeting of the directors of the Theresa State Bank, William F. Koch was elected vice president and Clarence Bodden, assistant cashier.

Change in Officers at Farmers National Bank

Lake Geneva—T. H. Ferguson has been advanced from vice president to president of the Farmers National Bank to succeed A. S. Robinson who resigned. W. H. Hammersley was elected vice president.

Officers Elected at Crivitz

Crivitz—The following officers were elected at the annual meeting of the directors of the State Bank: C. R. Gorman, president; L. M. Evert, vice president; C. H. Hanson, cashier and Mrs. C. H. Hanson, assistant cashier.

IOWA

R. C. Rodman Resigns As Cashier

Cherokee—R. C. Rodman has resigned as cashier of the First National Bank.

Harold H. Schroder Assistant Cashier

Galt—Harold H. Schroder was elected assistant cashier of the Bank of Galt.

W. E. Schrieber Resigns Cashiership

Wyoming—W. E. Schrieber has resigned as cashier of the First National Bank.

A. L. Grimm Vice President

Waukon—A. L. Grimm has been elected vice president of the Peoples National Bank.

Emery J. Miller Assistant Cashier

Marion—Emery J. Miller was elected assistant cashier of the First National Bank.

Joel Herbst Elected Assistant Cashier

Algona—Joel Herbst has been elected assistant cashier of the Algona State Bank.

S. S. Swain Made Vice President

North English—S. S. Swain was elected vice president of the Farmers Savings Bank.

H. C. Moret Now Cashier

Sheldon—H. C. Moret, formerly assistant cashier of the First National Bank has been elected cashier.

A. H. Bergman Now President

Newton—A. H. Bergman, formerly vice president of the First National Bank, has been made president.

O. C. Erickson Becomes Assistant Cashier

Mapleton—O. C. Erickson has been elected assistant cashier of the Mapleton Trust & Savings Bank.

Gertrude Harker Elected Assistant Cashier

Grand Junction—Gertrude Harker has been made assistant cashier of the Peoples Trust & Savings Bank.

Pocahontas Bank Closes

Pocahontas—The First National Bank, capitalized at \$75,000, closed. It had deposits of approximately \$370,000.

William F. Saam Becomes Vice President

Lansing—William F. Saam has been made vice president of the State Bank of Lansing, succeeding H. C. Nielander.

Bank at Spirit Lake Closed

Spirit Lake—The Spirit Lake National Bank has been closed. It was capitalized at \$50,000 with deposits of about \$240,000.

L. B. Edwards Becomes Vice President

Albia—L. B. Edwards was made vice president of the Farmers & Miners Savings Bank and the First National Bank succeeding Herman Snow.

G. H. Walker Promoted to Cashier

Iowa City—G. H. Walker has been promoted from assistant cashier to cashier of the Johnson County Savings Bank. All other officers were re-elected.

Walter Barnes Becomes Assistant Cashier

Grundy Center—Walter Barnes has been promoted from teller to assistant cashier of the Grundy County National and the Grundy County Savings Banks.

L. C. Gordon Elected Cashier

Seymour—L. C. Gordon was made cashier of the First National Bank. He was cashier of the Seymour National Bank before the consolidation of the two banks.

Personnel of Millersburg Bank

Millersburg—George Dansill was made president of the Millersburg Savings Bank; J. L. Augustine, vice president; F. F. Bauer, cashier and W. R. Hatter, assistant cashier.

Change in West Point Bank

West Point—J. F. Walljasper vice president of the Farmers & Citizens State Bank, assumed the cashiership also. G. Harmeyer was made a vice president and Alfred Lampe was made assistant cashier.

Promotions in Burlington Bank

Burlington—Ralph Bunce was advanced from cashier to vice president of the First Iowa State Trust & Savings Bank and L. M. Wilson, formerly assistant cashier, was made cashier succeeding Mr. Bunce.

Advancements in Boone Bank

Boone—A. M. Burnside, formerly cashier of the Farmers State Bank was made vice president succeeding C. E. McNeil and C. R. Roberts, formerly assistant cashier becomes cashier succeeding Mr. Burnside.

Changes in Mystic Bank

Mystic—D. B. Forsyth is now cashier of the Mystic Industrial Savings Bank succeeding the late J. H. Swanson. James Hunter, formerly vice president was elected president and N. W. Labagh was made vice president.

James Loonan Advanced to President

Hudson—James Loonan, formerly vice president of the Hudson Savings Bank, was elected president succeeding F. R. Hollis. A. H. Brandhorst was made vice president; C. W. Bedford, cashier and E. J. Brucher, assistant cashier.

G. F. Downey Promoted

Edgewood—G. F. Downey has been promoted from assistant cashier to cashier of the Farmers Savings Bank, the vacancy caused by the resignation of M. G. Hagensick.

James F. Adams was elected assistant cashier succeeding Mr. Downey.

Changes in Algona Bank

Algona—H. E. Rist was promoted from cashier to vice president of the Kossuth County State Bank succeeding L. H. Smith who was made chairman of the board. J. S. Auner was made cashier succeeding Mr. Rist and L. C. Reding was elected assistant cashier.

Promotions in Charles City Bank

Charles City—F. B. Miner was advanced from cashier to vice president of the Citizens National Bank succeeding H. M. Wallerer who resigned, and R. B. Olds, formerly assistant cashier was made cashier succeeding Mr. Miner. J. R. Jackson and Horace Olds are the assistant cashiers, while A. L. Olds continues as president.

(Continued on page 48)

Control---Minnesota Bank

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Stenographer in Insurance Department—Fine Iron Range bank; requires city man. Salary \$110-\$125.

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When in need of experienced bank help, write us your requirements. We have a number of exceptionally capable men listed with us at present.

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NO. DAKOTA—Asst. Cashier—German—\$125 start.
 NORTH DAKOTA—Good future—small investment.
 WEST. MINNESOTA—Teller-Bookkeeper—\$100 start.
 CENT. MINNESOTA—20 shares—full charge—\$1,800.
 WISCONSIN—Teller—dandy point—German or Scandinavian.
 NORTH DAKOTA—Norwegian—10 shares—salary \$125.
 WESTERN MINN.—Cashier—small bank—15 shares.
 STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPER—A1 South Dakota bank—\$100.
 CASHIER—So. Minn.—10-20 shares—salary \$1,800.

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Dangers That Lurk in State-Owned Enterprises

Henry Swift Ives, Vice President and Secretary, Casualty Information Clearing House, Chicago

American business men are just beginning to realize the danger to their own enterprises in the ever continuing agitation for the socialization of insurance. Ten years ago they were easily lured into supporting state fund schemes for the writing of workmen's compensation insurance. Today, however, any plan for putting the state into the insurance business is quite generally frowned upon in commercial circles. Indeed, many of those who promoted state compensation funds not very many years ago are now regretting their folly and some even are trying to make amends for it.

This change of attitude is not due, however, to any particular effort on the part of insurance underwriters or agents. It can be more justly ascribed to the somewhat successful efforts made by the public utilities, the railroads and other like enterprises in discrediting the government ownership principle. As a result there has been developed a strong and healthy public sentiment against nearly all proposals to put the government into business and insurance has benefited from this without much trouble or worry to itself.

There are, of course, a few isolated exceptions where insurance has assisted in this movement, but in general these are of small moment and have had little effect in the moulding of a favorable public opinion. To put it bluntly, insurance is in the slacker class and seems to be content to reap the benefit of the work done by others instead of taking a leading part in the protection of private rights in property.

The strategic position of insurance in the economic life of the nation also has aided it greatly in harvesting a part of the crop which others have sown. The business intelligentsia of America to a surprising degree has discovered the essential service supplied by privately owned and operated insurance companies and the vital necessity to all business of preserving the integrity of insurance as a privately conducted enterprise. This same class also is beginning to see the tremendous benefits accruing to business in general through the investment feature of insurance company operations and the intimate relationship between insurance and the intricate credit structure upon which modern business depends.

And, let me repeat, all this has not been due nearly as much to insurance as it has been due to the awakening of business men generally to the interdependence of all business in the struggle to keep the Government out of the hands of the Socialists.

In a word, insurance is being helped to an ever growing extent by other business because other business is beginning to realize that it must save insurance if it would save itself.

There is very good evidence of this situation in the quite universal opposition to state funds for the writing of compulsory automobile insurance. Although there is quite a respectable group of business men and property owners in every community supporting the principle of compulsory insurance yet it is difficult to find any sentiment for the state going into this kind of business. And once it is explained to these proponents of compulsory insurance that its adoption almost inevitably will lead to state insurance, their enthusiasm for the proposal wanes or disappears entirely.

From observations made in a year's travel from one end of America to the other, it is apparent that the opportunity is now at hand for the institution of insurance to strengthen and consolidate its position as a key industry. Other business groups and organizations are ready and willing to cooperate with it in a combined effort against all socialization schemes and in promoting industrial and economic stability. Some already have rendered substantial assistance, but the field is as yet scarcely touched.

AUTOMOBILE FATALITIES COMPARATIVELY FEW IN MINNESOTA

St. Paul—Minneapolis ranked fourth lowest among cities of the country in the number of automobile fatalities last

year, according to a statement of Dr. William F. Reasner, assistant health commissioner, after making a number of compilations based on United States Department of Commerce figures.

The average number of automobile fatalities per 100,000 population was 17.3 last year, with only three other cities of the larger classes lower, he said, New York having a rate of 16.8, San Francisco 15.7 and Philadelphia 15.2.

Seventy-five persons died in Minneapolis in the 53 weeks ending January 2, 1926, the Government table on automobile fatalities showed, while in 1924 there were 86 deaths. The general rate in the United States was 19.7 last year and 19.5 in 1924, the Federal figures showed.

Pittsburgh had the highest rate with 24.7 deaths from automobile accidents per 100,000 population. Cleveland was second, with a rate of 24.1, Detroit, 23.5, St. Louis, 23.4 and Buffalo, 22.5 deaths.

Jacksonville, Fla., had the highest fatality rate in all cities over 100,000 population, with a figure of 46, while Springfield, Mass., had the lowest, 11.8 per 100,000 population.

"Generally speaking," Dr. Reasner said, "the number of automobile deaths depend on the number of people and automobiles in a city. The natural ratio of deaths to population and number of cars is offset by intelligence of drivers and pedestrians. Traffic police can only attempt to counterbalance a lack of intelligence. Accidents are due to carelessness, foolhardiness and discourtesy which are the characteristics of subnormal intelligence of too many riders or pedestrians. The percentage of unavoidable accidents is very low."

Big Life Insurance Increase During 1925

The past year saw record gains in new business by life insurance companies, every month showing increases over the same month the previous year, and the total for the year exceeding any other year, according to a report by the Association of Life Insurance Presidents.

The association estimates that the total of new business for all life insurance companies in 1925 was \$15,600,000,000 an increase of \$2,400,000, or about 16 per cent., over 1924. After deductions for deaths and other terminations, this makes the total of life policies in force \$72,000,000,000.

The total new insurance of 45 companies having in force 81 per cent. of life insurance coverage of all legal reserve companies in 1925, exclusive of revival, increases and dividend additions, was \$10,927,000,000, against \$9,109,000,000 in 1924 an increase of 20 per cent., according to the report which was forwarded to the Department of Commerce.

In analyzing 1925 life insurance business George T. Wight, manager of the association, said:

"New ordinary life insurance of the 45 contributing companies in 1925 amounted to \$7,568,000,000, against \$6,548,000,000 in 1924, an increase of \$1,020,000,000 or 15.6 per cent. New industrial business amounted to \$2,359,000,000 in 1925, against \$1,964,000,600 in 1924, an increase of \$395,000,000 or 20.1 per cent. New group insurance aggregated \$999,000,000, against \$598,000,000, an increase of \$401,000,000, or 67.1 per cent.

"December witnessed the production of the largest amount of life insurance ever paid in any month. The totals of the 49 companies aggregated \$1,274,000,000, against \$1,086,000,000 in December, 1924, and \$1,012,000,000 in December, 1923, the only other billion dollar months. Insurance written in every month of 1925 exceeded the amounts written in corresponding months in 1924. This steady forward movement has brought yearly purchases to a point where they are more than four times the amount of new insurance acquired ten years ago. Thus in 1925 the companies issued \$10,927,000,000 of insurance against \$2,507,000,000 in 1915.

"Each class of insurance in this ten year period responded to the needs of the people. New ordinary business increased from \$1,762,000,000 in 1915, to \$7,568,000,000 in 1925, a gain of \$5,806,000,000 or more than four-fold. In-

dustrial insurance increased from \$695,000,000 to \$2,359,000,000, a gain of \$1,661,000,000 or nearly three and one-half times. Group insurance, in its infancy in 1915 increased from \$47,000,000 to \$999,000,000, a gain of \$952,000,000 or more than twenty-fold.

To Outlaw the Corner-Card on Envelopes

Rival envelope manufacturers, using the country press as a cats-paw, and the "private printer" as a camouflage, have renewed in Congress the attack on the stamped envelope and the return corner-card. A sheaf of bills, so identical in language as to suggest a common inspiration, have been introduced, making it illegal for the Government to offer for sale envelopes, "stamped or otherwise" bearing the familiar corner-card which guarantees the return to the writer of any letter that fails to reach the addressee. This campaign bids fair to end like all others of its kind, in the complete rout of its promoters; nevertheless it is well to recognize that specious arguments which sound very good to the uninformed ear will be offered in support of it, and that the horrible specter of Government competition with private business will be worked for all it is worth to put the "reform" over.

As a matter of fact, Congress could take no more backward step than to abolish the stamped envelope and the corner-card in the alleged interest of private business. Since 1852 the stamped envelope has been sold by the Post Office Department, and modern business would be lost without it. Moreover, the charge that the Government competes with private business in selling printed envelopes is a hollow one, for they all are printed by private concerns, so no private ox is gored except that of the unsuccessful bidder for the contract. The price is much less than the envelopes could be sold for if they were printed by any but the Government contractors, who have specialized in the work, while the absence of the corner-cards would dump upon the Dead Letter Division, now handling almost 22,000,000 letters a year, such an avalanche of unclaimed mail as would swamp it, unless the force were materially increased. In 1892 Congress outlawed the stamped envelope, and within six months was compelled by public opinion to restore it.

One of the bills, that of Congressman Thomas of Oklahoma, would require the Postmaster General to charge for printing stamped envelopes substantially what it would cost to have the work done by private printers. This would mean adding two or three dollars a thousand to the cost of stamped envelopes, enough to kill the sale of millions. An equally serious defect in the scheme is the impracticability of the Postmaster General pitching upon commercial rates to govern the prices of stamped envelopes; something he could not do because of the variation in prices throughout the country.

We have little fear that the present campaign will get farther than its predecessors, but in view of many congressional performances in the last few years business men should be on their guard. The stamped and printed envelope is as much a business institution as the desk telephone, and its abolition would be as greatly resented. Its cheapness and convenience makes business for the Post Office and for the country. The sheaf of hostile bills may well be permitted to slumber in committee until they expire with the Sixty-ninth Congress.—Boston Transcript.

THE MONEY VALUE OF GOOD TRANSPORTATION

Fast and regular movement of freight, continuous maintenance of an adequate supply of cars for the orderly handling of seasonal peak offerings of agricultural and other products, general avoidance of congestion at market terminals, and increasing economy of operation have characterized the service rendered by carriers during the past year.

It is recalled that the cost to the country of freight congestion and car shortages in 1920, as estimated by Secretary Hoover, amounted to a billion dollars. Unquestionably the annual saving on these counts in recent years, as the capacity of the roads has been brought up under

large capital expenditures more nearly to current requirements, has run into very large aggregates.

One important consequence of improved transportation service has been, it is contended, a general and very considerable reduction of stock inventories, in all lines of business. In the lumber industry alone, it is estimated "Approximately \$600,000,000 have been taken out of the stock account since 1923," the reduction in stock being "equivalent to 12½ per cent. increase in the production of lumber." The reduction of stock inventories in all lines within the past five years is estimated at several billion dollars, and although the amount cannot be estimated with any near approach to accuracy, the evidence seems conclusive that liquid funds formerly tied up in inventories and in goods in transit have in fact been released for other employment in a large aggregate amount, and that this release has been made possible in large measure by improvement in the freight delivery service of the railways.—Federal Reserve Board Report.

FORD IS NOT THE ONLY ONE

Jim: "Ever see one of those machines that can tell when a person is lying?"

Fred: "Seen one? I married one."—Exchange.

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1899

JOHN H. GRIFFIN, PRESIDENT

1923

NORTHWESTERN

FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE CO.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

January 1st, 1924

| | |
|----------------------------|----------------|
| Assets - - - - | \$1,897,337.73 |
| Liabilities - - - - | 628,660.53 |
| Cash Capital - - - - | 400,000.00 |
| Reinsurance Reserve - - | 642,385.76 |
| Surplus to Policyholders - | 626,291.44 |

Writing

Fire—Tornado—Lightning—Hail
Automobile—Rents—Use and Occupancy
Insurance

Review of Present Business and Financial Conditions

Guaranty Trust Company of New York Analyzes the Banking and Commercial Fields

New York—Confidence in the immediate outlook for business has been fortified by the vigorous advance in various branches of industry and trade since the first of the year, states the current issue of the "Guaranty Survey," published by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

"Fuller reports as to last month's activity," the "Survey" continues, "are also reassuring, although their significance is somewhat obscured by the usual decline incident to the holidays and the year end inventory period. The effects of these seasonal influences are still apparent in some lines, but are rapidly giving way to renewed activity.

Advance in Bank Rate

"In view of the fact that the advance in the discount rate of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York early this month was not generally expected to occur until somewhat later, the strength of the security markets immediately following the announcement was distinctly encouraging. The movement of stock prices in the last fortnight has been generally toward lower levels, but has not reflected any such weakness as was exhibited in November after similar advances in Boston, Cleveland, Philadelphia and San Francisco.

"From the purely domestic standpoint, the raising of the rate was foreshadowed many months ago. The action of the bank in holding the rate at the lower level was generally ascribed to its policy of cooperation with the Bank of England in supporting the gold export regime. Since the adoption of higher rates in the other centers the advance had been regarded as a foregone conclusion, despite the complications arising from the international financial situation.

"In London the action of the New York bank apparently caused very little anxiety. Confidence in the maintenance of the gold standard has steadily increased, notwithstanding the occasional tendency toward gold exportation from England. And the strength of sterling exchange in the last few weeks has been such as to allay any fears that might have existed with respect to the possible influence of the New York bank rate on the British gold position.

Aspects of the Business Outlook

"In recent weeks interest has naturally centered on the results of the retail holiday trade, which appears to have been fully up to expectations. There was every reason for anticipating a huge volume of Christmas buying. It is probable that factors have never before combined to produce a level of consumers' purchasing power so high and so evenly distributed as at present. This situation has been demonstrated many times during the last year or more, and is rightly regarded as providing an excellent basis for the continuance of general business activity on a considerable scale.

"But despite this and other promising features of the business outlook, it is a striking fact that the year end reviews and forecasts are unusually hesitant with respect to the probable trend of affairs beyond the early months of the year. The prospects for building construction, wide-spread real estate speculation, conditions in the Corn Belt, occasioned by the low price of corn, which has reduced the purchasing power of that section, the automobile industry, the stock market, the installment selling movement, international trade and finance in the light of prospective debt payments, the movements of gold—these are the principal factors making for uncertainty regarding future business conditions.

The Anthracite Situation

"A number of important developments in connection with the strike of the anthracite miners have occurred this month. On January 12 the conference of operators and miners adjourned for an indefinite period, having failed to make any progress toward a settlement of the dispute.

"The situation has taken on a somewhat different aspect through the convening of the Pennsylvania state leg-

islature and the introduction of two bills sponsored by Governor Pinchot for the purpose of preventing a repetition of the present episode. One bill provides for the control of the anthracite industry by the state through the Public Service Commission. The other bill would authorize the Governor to enter into compacts with other states in which anthracite is used, to regulate its distribution and sale. Unfavorable action on these bills in the legislative committees has rendered their passage improbable.

"Measures have also been introduced to repeal the state tax on anthracite and to modify the miner's certificate law, which limits the employments of miners who have not had at least two years of practical experience. The repeal of the tax has been advocated in the past by operators and miners alike. The certificate law, however, has become one of the most powerful weapons in the hands of the miners, and it is probable that its modification will be strenuously opposed. Ostensibly intended to prevent accidents resulting from the employments of inexperienced help, it has actually had the effect of preventing any effort on the part of the companies to continue operations in the event of a strike.

"As far as the negotiations between mine leaders and company representatives are concerned, the outlook for a settlement of the controversy seems at this writing to be more remote than ever. It does not appear probable that the Federal Government will intervene, or that any action taken by the state of Pennsylvania can be made effective in time to remedy the situation this winter. There are evidences that the public is desirous of having speedily remedied a system which makes possible the enormous losses occasioned by periodic suspension of operations in this important industry, and measures are being suggested to treat the industry as a public utility, which business men generally would regret as another instance of Government interference with private business."

Frisco-Rock Island Railway Merger

New York—Directors of the St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Company have announced that they have acquired a substantial interest in the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company with the intention of merging the two lines into what would be, in mileage, the greatest railway system in the world. The 5,546 miles of main track operated by the St. Louis-San Francisco added to the 8,039 miles of the Rock Island would give the proposed merged system 13,585 miles, more than 1,000 miles more than the 12,447 miles of the Southern Pacific System, which has maintained the greatest mileage in the country. The combined assets of the two companies would total \$875,000,000.

The Rock Island has long been a property of low earning power and high value. A reorganization in 1917 greatly reduced the company's funded debt, but the issuance of capital stock since that time, it is believed, has more than made up for this reduction. Its main line extends from Chicago to Denver and Colorado Springs. Another line runs from Chicago to Santa Rosa, New Mexico, where it joins the El Paso and Southwestern (now a part of the Southern Pacific System). Other lines extend from St. Louis to Kansas City and to St. Paul and from Memphis westward, the network covering fourteen Middle Western States. Connections are made with the San Francisco at St. Louis, Kansas City, Memphis and other cities.

The St. Louis-San Francisco has two principal lines which cross at right angles. One starting at St. Louis extends southwesterly, with its fork reaching into Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas. Another line from Kansas City extends southeastward to Birmingham. Recently the Frisco has acquired direct access to Florida through the purchase of the Muscle Shoals, Birmingham & Pensacola Railroad.

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Long time farm loans—that make the farmer a better bank customer.

Capital and Reserves
\$3,750,000

Send us your business.

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\$32,000,000

Curbing of Speculation is Up to Bankers

New York—Fearful of present speculative tendencies, J. H. Tregoe, executive manager of the National Association of credit men in a statement issued to the 30,000 members of the association today, points out that bankers can correct almost overnight any dangerous business tendency, but that there is a temptation in some banking circles to neglect the safeguarding instinct for the money-lending instinct.

"My respect for the power of our banking institutions is most profound," Mr. Tregoe's statement reads, "but I feel that in too large a number of instances the money lending instinct, rather than the safeguarding instinct, is uppermost and eventually plays havoc with credit.

"I don't know at present of a single dangerous tendency in the present business situation that could not be corrected almost overnight if bankers' judgments directed them toward tightening the purse strings. In no business institution is it so important that credit fundamentals should be understood and lived up to as in the bank. A slip in banking judgment or an indulgence of speculative tendencies exacts a heavy price and is far more serious than the mistakes in judgment made by credit departments in appraising the safety of buyers. Our organization can work day in and day out against injurious or unwise practice, but if the banks help to keep these practices alive, our work and preaching will be in vain.

"Preaching has its merits and its compensations but it is a religious force alone and its powers to change people and correct unethical trends is a slow process usually and after generations the inventory of results in many instances is negligible.

"As I have browsed for more than four decades in the fields of business, I have learned to realize that the greatest power in the business field is the banker. Where there are errors to correct, unwise tendencies to check and reforms to bring about, preaching alone is a slow process whereas the dictates of the banking fraternity can operate immediately. As the nation's reservoirs of credit, banks exercise extensive powers, and as such they are prime ministers to many of their borrowers. Business could not function without these reservoirs of credit that are just as necessary as the reservoirs of water to the sanitation and life of a community.

Country's Enormous Banking Power

"The powers of our banking institutions have grown enormously in the past 50 years. In 1876 there were 2,086 national banks with a combined capital of 505 millions; deposits of 629 millions and loans of 963 millions. Their circulation was 315 millions and their specie holdings only 17 millions.

"In 1921 there were 8,155 national banks with \$1,276,000,000 capital and \$1,566,000,000 surplus and profits. Loans of \$10,978,000,000; deposits of \$12,144,000,000 and circulation of \$705,000,000.

"The national banks have made more progress since 1921 and all of the commercial banking institutions of the country show total resources exceeding many times the resources of 50 years ago. When the nation began to expand, its borders into the northwest and the southwest, land speculation became rife and there was an orgy of it in the first two decades of the nineteenth century. The banks of those days did not restrain the speculative tendency but helped it along. The crash came in 1819 overwhelming many mercantile and banking institutions. I can find in all our industrial and financial history no great disaster that cannot be accounted for largely by some lapse of

banking judgment. This was patent to us in 1919 when the speculative fever gripped so many of our banking institutions which helped to bring about a condition with disaster and wreckage in its wake.

"If we are going too far in our speculative tendencies and the banks are willing to loan funds for speculative purposes, what matters it how much we may preach against this tendency? The condition will continue merrily until the crash and the day of reckoning come."

MERELY A MATTER OF AN H

A Cockney was being shown over an American estate, which he intended to purchase. Suddenly he was startled by a peculiar screeching noise.

"I say, old chap," he said to the agent, "what was that?"

"An owl."

"My word, my dear man, I know that—but who was 'owling?'—Exchange.

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Real Profit begins where *Loss* ceases.

The elimination of loss to the minimum is as necessary to successful business as profit itself; for the *SAVING MADE* thru the prevention of mistakes, inefficiency and waste, *IS* profit—just as the difference between cost and selling price is profit.

There is only one *sure* safeguard against loss—sound methods of Cost Accounting and System. But even these do not go far enough. There must be organization, personnel—regulated by adequate inside auditing safeguards, so that organization and system will harmonize into a well balanced and effective force for better business.

Such methods detect inefficiency and waste. They furnish the executive with timely and dependable facts and figures from every department—the absolute and only basis of intelligent, progressive and *profitable* action.

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Recent Legal Decisions and Question Box

Conducted by ALLEN & FLETCHER, Attorneys, Minneapolis

This Department will answer free of charge legal questions which may be asked by subscribers. Address Commercial West.

Where Contractor's Bond Was to Irrigation District Held Subcontractor Not Entitled to Recover Against Surety on Bond for Work Furnished Contractor.

In *Martin vs. American Surety*, Supreme Court of Montana, 238 Pac. 877, a firm of contractors took a contract from an irrigation district and executed a bond in the sum of \$100,000 running to the irrigation district conditioned upon the faithful performance of the contract. The condition of the bond provided as follows:

"The condition of this obligation is such that if the principal shall indemnify the obligee against any loss or damage directly arising by reason of the failure of the principal to faithfully perform said contract, and to complete the same within the time limited in said contract, * * * and shall pay the amounts contracted for materials furnished and labor performed under and by virtue of his contract, then this obligation shall be null and void; otherwise to remain in full force and effect."

The contractor, it appears subsequently failed to pay the plaintiff who was a subcontractor and the latter brought the instant action against both the contractor and the surety on his bond in an attempt to recover.

In holding that the subcontractor stated a cause of action against the contractor but was not entitled to a recovery against the surety under the law of Montana the court said:

"The statute provides: A contract, made expressly for the benefit of a third person, may be enforced by him at any time before the parties thereto rescind it. Section 7472, R. C. 1921.

"It is plain that the plaintiff does not bring himself within the terms of the statute. The bond was executed by Schlueter Bros., a copartnership, as principal, and the American Surety as surety and they are held and firmly bound unto the Cove Irrigation District, a corporation, and there is no mention whatsoever made of the plaintiff, nor of other third persons, nor anything to indicate that it was intended expressly, or otherwise, for the protection of third parties.

"There is no privity of contractual relation apparent which would give the plaintiff a cause of action against the surety company on the bond. The language relied upon by the plaintiff as the basis of his right to recover against the surety company is the requirement that the contractor shall pay the accounts contracted for materials furnished and labor performed, but clearly this is an obligation in favor of the irrigation district alone, and one which, by the greatest stretch of the language employed, cannot be interpreted to include third parties who furnish the necessary labor or materials to the contractor. That the plaintiff has failed to show such a privity of contract as to entitle him to recover against the surety is plain under the statute and former holdings of this court."

Bonds Given For Elevators Held Binding and Not Invalidated When 1919 North Dakota Law Was Knocked Out

Holding that in cases where a statute is held unconstitutional, other laws which is was intended to repeal remain in force, the supreme court of North Dakota upheld the district court of Rolette County in the case of the state of North Dakota on behalf of Levi Brontage and all others similarly situated versus J. G. Mundy, Mark Mundy, Ben Imhoff, F. R. Bock and A. R. Grassman.

The case decides hundreds of cases in which farmers sought to collect from the bondsmen of elevator men who had failed and were unable to pay on grain storage tickets given by the elevator.

In the case in question a bond was given under the

provisions of a law passed in 1919 which later was unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court.

The bondsmen refused to pay on the ground that the statute was unconstitutional. In its decision, however, the supreme court held that since the 1919 law was unconstitutional, the 1913 law with provision for bond remained in force and as the bond was supported by the consideration independent of the constitutional statute it was enforceable and that holders of grain storage tickets could recover from the bondsmen.

"Where an unconstitutional act of the legislature embodies an especial repeal of specific pre-existing, statute the unconstitutional act, being void in toto, does not affect a repeal," the court held.

Where a bond is given in compliance with an unconstitutional statute for the purpose of enabling the principal to engage upon or continue in the business of warehouseman and where other statutes which purport to have been repealed also require the giving of a bond and where, through compliance with the unconstitutional act the warehouseman was permitted to engage upon or continue in the business, the bond is supported by a consideration independent of the unconstitutional statute and is enforceable.

Where a bond is supported by an independent consideration the parties are bound by its terms including the terms fixing beginning of the liability as of a time prior to the execution and delivery of the instrument.

Recent Important Bankruptcy Decisions

Liens—Trust Receipt Doctrine Not Sustained on Ground of Commercial Necessity as Regards Sale of Farm Implements

Unfiled "trust receipts" cannot be sustained on ground of commercial necessity in case of sale of farm tractors to retail dealers in agricultural sections of country. *Matter of Lee* (Ref., Wis.), 6 Am. B. R. (N. S.) 437.

Liens—Chattel Mortgage—Mortgage of Registered Vessel Not Valid if Not Recorded With Collector of Customs

Mortgage on registered steam vessel, although properly executed and filed in office of county recorded of county where executed, is not valid against mortgagor's trustee in bankruptcy if not recorded with collector of customs where such vessel is registered or enrolled as required by section 4192, U. S. Revised Statutes. *Matter of Nat'l Fish Co.* (Ref., Ohio), 6 Am. B. R. (N. S.) 454.

Title to Property—Allegations and Proof in Reclamation Must Be Sufficient to Sustain Replevin

Reclamation proceeding partakes of aspects of proceeding in replevin and claimant must establish his own right to possession by allegations and proof sufficient according to strictest practice to sustain action in replevin. *Gen'l Phonograph Corp. v. Fanning* (C. C. A., 3d Cir.), 6 Am. B. R. (N. S.) 414.

Jurisdiction, Procedure, Evidence and Rules in General—Jurisdiction to Punish for Contempt Does Not Extend Beyond Limits of District

Bankruptcy court in one district cannot, by service of show cause order on resident of another district, obtain jurisdiction to punish him for contempt for failure to execute deed of property to trustee, where there is no property in custody of court affected by title of such nonresident; ancillary process in other district is proper practice. *Matter of Lansley* (C. C. A., 2d Cir.), 6 Am. B. R. (N. S.) 489.

Contempt—In Contempt Proceedings, Unreviewed Order of Referee Is Final Judgment

Referee's order to turn over concealed assets, which has not been reviewed, is final, and upon proceedings against bankrupt for contempt for failure to obey order, the District Court will not examine the evidence or re-try

the issues upon which the order was based; the only thing to be tried being the question of the disposition of the assets since the time of the referee's order. Matter of Shelley (D. C., Cal.), 6 Am. B. R. (N. S.) 491.

Title to Property—Corporation Not Authorized to Do Business in State May Bring Reclamation Proceedings

Corporation that has not obtained permission to do business in state of bankrupt's residences may nevertheless bring reclamation proceedings against trustee in bankruptcy while property is in his possession, subject to duty to repay so much of purchase price received as has not been counterbalanced by depreciation in property. Wilkins v. Heywood-Wakefield Co. (C. C. A., 6th Cir.), 6 Am. B. R. (N. S.) 663.

Set-Off and Counterclaim—Trustee May Set Off Deposit Made by Bankrupt Lessee Against Claim of Lessor.

Where bankrupt's trustee, eleven months before termination of lease, surrendered premises to landlord, who accepted them and resumed possession, trustee may set off against claim of landlord amount of deposit made by lessee as "guaranty" of faithful performance of lease which by terms of deposit was to apply on last six months of lease, in view of fact that trustee had paid for use of premises in addition to regular monthly payments. Carstens v. McLean (C. C. A., 9th Cir.), 6 Am. B. R. (N. S.) 682.

Fraudulent Transfers—Wife Not Creditor of Husband for Property Given to Him For Use of Family Without Agreement for Return

Where wife allows husband to take and use her property for support or use of family or otherwise, without agreement on his part to pay her therefor, relation of debtor and creditor does not exist, and conveyance made on account of use of such property is voluntary and invalid as against his trustee in bankruptcy. Harris v. Carlson (Ia. Sup. Ct.), 6 Am. B. R. (N. S.) 779.

Attorneys—Attorney for Defendants in State Court Receivership Proceedings Not Ineligible to Act Later as Attorney for State Receiver

It is not sufficient reason to disallow compensation to attorney for state receiver that he was attorney who filed answer for defendants in receivership proceedings, where it appears that he acted as counsel for receiver without objection on part of anyone until question as to allowance for his services came up in the bankruptcy court, and that before the receivership proceedings were brought the attorney had never acted as counsel for the corporation nor its officers, and that after his appointment he, at no time, represented any of the defendants in the receivership proceedings, especially where it further appears that all the facts were before the judge of the state court who appointed receiver and his attorney and no question is raised as to professional ability and integrity of attorney. Arneson v. Gould (C. C. A., 8th Cir.), 6 Am. B. R. (N. S.) 700.

Discharge—Pendency of Application for Discharge is Bar to Discharge From Same Debts in Subsequent Proceeding

A pending application for discharge under prior voluntary proceeding justifies denial of discharge in second voluntary proceeding, as to same debts. Freshman v. Atkins (U. S. Sup. Ct.), 6 Am. B. R. (N. S.) 744.

NEW NORTHWESTERN PATENTS

The following patents were issued January 19, 1926 to Minnesota and Dakota inventors, as reported by Williamson, Reif, & Williamson, Patent Attorneys, 925-935 Metropolitan Life Building, Minneapolis, Minnesota:

Robert Crabtree, Forbes, N. Dak., harrow; Martinus Fluto, Wyndmere, N. Dak., road grader; Roy I. Flynn, Wagner, S. Dak., grapple; Clarence E. Gilbert, Aberdeen, S. Dak., road grader; Arthur G. Hatch, Duluth, Minn., making concrete tiles; Olof H. Johnson, Duluth, Minn., harrow;

Peter Lieuwen, Harrison, S. Dak., egg tray for incubators;

Ersul, Lovering, Watford City, N. Dakota, feed box; Eugene F. O'Neill, E. L. Kern, Minneapolis, Minn., pool table ball collecting and returning device; Hector H. Parliament, Henry, S. Dakota, grain elevator attachment; Frank Prevost, Lead, S. Dak., code machine; Lambert L. Ripczinske, Robbinsdale, Minn., Christmas tree support and water container; Frank J. Thull, Minneapolis, Minn., bag sewing machine; Michael Younick, Delano, Minn., wrecking bar.—(Advertisement).

Patent and Trademark Lawyers
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 Patent and Trademark Litigation. Solicitors of U. S. and Foreign Patents, Trademarks and Copyrights
 James F. Williamson, 40 years' practice, Formerly Examiner U. S. Patent Office.
 Charles C. Reif, 12 years Examiner U. S. Patent Office.
 Geo. F. Williamson, formerly Assistant to J. F. Williamson.

LEGAL DECISIONS
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North Dakota's Cash Balance Increases

Bismarck, N. D.—The balance to the credit of the State of North Dakota at the end of the last calendar year was almost \$2,000,000 in excess of the balance at the end of 1924, a statement by C. A. Fisher, state treasurer, shows.

On December 31, 1924, the treasury had to its credit \$4,800,511.20. The same date in 1925 showed a balance of \$6,747,454.32.

"This large surplus in the state treasury indicates a very healthy financial condition throughout the state," Mr. Fisher said. "A large part of these funds represent taxes paid, which remained unpaid a year ago."

The report shows a balance of \$434,602.10 in the general fund from which most of the state's running expenses are paid; \$1,170,424.53 in the real estate bond payment fund as compared with \$601,470.52 a year ago and \$1,258,577.59 in the hail insurance fund as compared with \$732,004.25 a year ago.

Commenting on the condition of the real estate bond payment fund Mr. Fisher said: "This large balance reflects the increased payments on real estate loans held by the Bank of North Dakota and is more than enough to take care of the interest now due on real estate bonds issued by the state of North Dakota. No tax levy is necessary, as was the case in former years."

The condition of the hail insurance fund is even better than comparative figures disclose, Mr. Fisher said, because of the fact that a year ago, when there was only \$732,004.25 in the fund, many hail warrants still were outstanding against it whereas at the end of 1925 most of 1925 hail warrants had been paid together with practically all the 20 per cent. hail warrants for 1923. Over \$1,000,000 was paid out of the hail insurance fund during the last four months of 1925, the report showed.

NORTH DAKOTA ELEVATORS CONTAIN MUCH GRAIN

Bismarck, N. D.—North Dakota elevator men had in their possession December 31, 1925 grain valued at nearly \$2,000,000 more than the value of outstanding storage tickets, a survey by the elevator bonding department of the state railroad board shows.

Reports made by the 1,757 licensed elevators in the state showed that grain valued at \$34,963,474.21 was stored in the elevators while grain represented by storage tickets outstanding was valued at \$33,002,486.51. Values were computed, C. W. McDonnell, commissioner in charge of the work, said, on the basis of the market value of the grain at the local point on the last day of the year.

Bonds filed by elevator men with the railroad board during the year total \$16,894,279, of which \$8,785,000 represents the normal bond which is kept on file with the commission permanently and \$8,109,279.75 were bonds filed to protect farmers who held storage tickets against grain which was not then in the elevator.

In computing bonds which elevators are required to keep on file, Mr. McDonnell said, it is always presumed that the grain on hand in an elevator belongs to those persons who hold storage tickets issued by the elevator, since grain loses its identity on being placed in a warehouse and is designated only by grade.

NORTH DAKOTA'S 1925 LAND OFFICE GAIN

Bismarck, N. D.—If receipts of the state land office are a fair indication, 1925 was one of the most prosperous years in the history of North Dakota, Carl R. Kositzky, state land commissioner, says. Mr. Kositzky bases his observation on the fact that his office had available for

investment in school bonds and farm loans \$2,273,500 in 1925 as compared with \$725,507 in 1924.

Total receipts for 1925 were \$3,015,943.15 as compared with \$1,309,769.12 for 1924.

The difference, Mr. Kositzky said, is due to the fact that persons having farm loans are paying them more promptly and apparently are in financially better position to do so. Contracts for the purchase of state lands normally extend for 20 years but in many cases farmers are paying them out in much less time, some of them in from seven to 10 years.

In 1924, Mr. Kositzky's report shows, the state issued 286 land patents or original deeds for 40,000 acres of land. In 1925 it issued 488 patents for approximately 75,000 acres.

In 1924 the land office recorded final satisfactions of 217 farm loans. In 1925 the number increased to 340.

Another significant factor is that the number of applications for final patents has shown the remarkable increase in the history of the land office since January 1, 1926, Mr. Kositzky said. Since that date a total of 89 applications have been received from persons who have completed payments on land purchased from the state.

NORTH DAKOTA TWINE PLANT TO EXPAND

Bismarck, N. D.—Authority to negotiate from the Bank of North Dakota a loan of \$150,000 to finance the operation of the state prison twine plant has been granted by the board of administration to John J. Lee, warden of the penitentiary and superintendent of the twine plant.

At present Mr. Lee told the board, the twine plant has to its credit only \$2,806.47 in cash, despite the fact it did more business in 1925 than ever before in its history. A report to the board shows gross sales for the year were \$659,816.99. Discounts totaling \$55,773.51 were allowed making the net receipts \$604,043.38.

The present financial stringency, Mr. Lee said, is due to the expansion program for 1926 and following years which has necessitated the expenditure of large sums for raw materials and supplies and large capital expenditures for a new warehouse, new machinery and other improvements.

Since the twine business is seasonal in its nature, the last sales at the twine plant are usually made in September for any year. Production until shipments are made on sales for the succeeding year is stored at the plant.

"The increased cost of materials this year has accounted in part for the increased investment in materials, disregarding the increased tonnage.

"Last year the total value of the fibre used for the year was approximately \$397,000 while at the present time we have \$483,918.22 invested in unmanufactured hemp and fibre used up in manufacture to say nothing of the hemp in transit and unshipped amounting to approximately \$90,000. All of this will be used up by the end of the year, according to our present production schedule."

NORTH DAKOTA'S LIGNITE OUTPUT HIGH

Bismarck, N. D.—Production of lignite by North Dakota mines passed the 1,000,000 ton mark for the second consecutive year in 1925, records compiled by the state railroad board show.

Reports from the railroads showed that the total shipped in 1925 was 1,028,218 tons as compared with 1,001,691 tons shipped in 1924.

Consumption of lignite within the state was approximately nine times greater than the tonnage shipped out, comparative figures showing intrastate shipments of 915,718 tons and interstate shipments of 112,500 tons.

November was the month in which peak production was reached, the records showing that 179,605 tons were shipped to points within the state and 17,994 tons to points in other states. The highest point reached in interstate shipments was September when 22,379 tons were shipped to outside points.

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What South Dakota Bankers Are Doing for Junior Clubs

Huron, S. D.—South Dakota banks, either individually or collectively through their county associations, have helped materially in developing boys' and girls' club work in the state and in making possible various phases of agricultural improvements as recommended by the State College extension service and county agents, according to South Dakota Bankers Association headquarters here which has been making a survey of the subject.

Many features of boys' and girls' club work, such as purchase of breeding stock for pig clubs and calf clubs and of improved strains of seed, require temporary financing, and in this banks have generally been willing to assist when called upon. In many cases this has made possible the introduction of more profitable farming in many communities. Securing the loans, caring for stock, sale of animals and closing of the deal with the bank have given many boys and girls an insight into business methods which they would not otherwise obtain, has given them a vision of the possibilities in agriculture and what they may do in developing their local communities.

Among some of the local educational activities often made possible by cooperation of banks when asked, the following from last year's record might be mentioned: Financing expense of champion teams of boys' and girls' club congress at Chicago in connection with the international Live Stock Exposition; financing expenses of local winners to junior short course at Brookings; lending money to buy pigs, calves and lambs for junior clubs; for 10-and 20-acre corn contests; for carloads of dairy cattle for local farmers; for animal disease control, rodent control, baby pork and sow litter clubs, etc.

The agricultural committee of the South Dakota Bankers Association has recommended the assisting of boys' and girls' club work as the chief program of work for county bankers' associations. J. A. McGillivray of Garden City, chairman, is holding meetings with county agricultural chairmen in the nine bank group associations in the state for the purpose of outlining the program and of securing from representatives of the State College extension service suggestions for making the work of most value to South Dakota agriculture.

WOULD DEMAND SECURITY FOR COUNTY FUNDS IN SOUTH DAKOTA STATE BANKS

Pierre, S. D.—The status of county deposits in state banks has been brought to the state legal department to settle the requirements of security for such deposits. The holding is that while the state banks were not required to give security for deposits under the workings of the bank guaranty act, that the legislative session of 1925 passed a repeal of the guaranty act, and passed another act requiring state banks to give security for the protection of county funds deposited with them. The repeal of the bank guaranty act was taken to a referendum, and that act is yet technically in force. But the holding of the department is further that the act requiring security for county deposits has not been in any way affected by the continuation of the guaranty law, and that any county deposits should be secured and that county officials should take action to that effect.

SIoux FALLS, S. D. TO HAVE NEW SAVINGS BANK

Sioux Falls, S. D.—Definite announcement has been made that Sioux Falls will have a new bank, the Corn Exchange Savings Bank, which will open for business the first week in February.

O. V. Meyhaus, of Huron, an experienced banker of many years, and for the past four years with the state

banking department, will become president of the new institution here, resigning from the state department for this purpose.

W. C. Hollister, of Hollister Bros., of this city, will be vice president. George B. McMahon of Mitchell, a representative of the War Finance Corporation, will be cashier. Mr. McMahon formerly lived in Sioux Falls and is well known here.

The Corn Exchange Savings Bank will have a capital of \$100,000. All the stock sold for \$110 a share, and the capital and undivided profits amount to \$110,000. All stock has been sold, and the bank's charter has been definitely arranged for.

Officers of the new bank say that the stockholders are all reliable people, financially able to carry out their plans. The personnel of the board of directors will be announced at the time of the bank's opening, and all are substantial business men living in Sioux Falls.

NINE NORTH DAKOTA COUNTIES HAVE TUBERCULOSIS-FREE CATTLE

Fargo, N. Dak.—Nine North Dakota counties are now officially recognized as "Modified Accredited Tuberculosis-Free Areas," having less than .5 of one per cent. of cattle infected with tuberculosis, according to information secured by Dr. Don MaMahan, state agent in animal health of the Extension division at the North Dakota Agricultural College.

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Gain in Montana's 1925 Income

Helena, Mont.—Direct cash payments to the general fund of the State of Montana and receipts from other funds, of which the general fund receives a portion only, totaled \$3,788,313.47 during the calendar year of 1925, a statement issued by W. E. Harmon, state treasurer, shows. From the same sources in the calendar year, 1924, the state received \$3,378,260.62. The gain for 1925 thus, was \$410,052.85. Disbursements through the treasurer's general fund in 1925 totaled \$3,341,708.64. For the same period in 1924 the disbursements totaled \$3,326,571.51. The excess payments from the general fund in 1925 were thus, \$15,137.13.

The general fund started the calendar year 1925 with a balance on hand of \$131,164. It ended the year with a balance of \$427,769.42. On January 1, 1924, the general fund balance was \$79,475.48. Thus a net gain of \$296,604.83 is registered in the general fund for 1925. The net gain for 1924 was \$51,689.11. A recent statement from the state auditor's office showed a decrease of approximately \$211,000 in the general fund overdraft.

The largest increase in any fund during 1925 was in the estates tax which jumped, with the general fund's half of the \$900,000 advance payment by the W. A. Clark estate, to \$469,171, which was but \$18,022.96 in 1924.

The taxes received from the counties increased to \$1,671,954.64 in 1925 as against \$1,643,557.88 in 1924. Inasmuch as a recent statement from the state board of equalization showed a decrease of approximately \$48,000 in the amount available for 1925 fiscal year from the general levy, it is to be assumed that the increase represents payments of delinquent taxes.

Among the more noticeable decreases are the county inheritance tax, which dropped from \$89,548.46 to \$34,444.91; the metal mines tax, which dropped from \$86,600.17 to \$4,848.13; the state fair, which returned nothing in 1925, inasmuch as the state declined to sponsor it but provided an income of \$22,122.46 in 1924. The decrease in the metal mines tax payments is occasioned by the payment of the bulk of the 1925 tax under protest, thus withholding about \$200,000 from the general fund, until either a suit is brought to test the new law or the time limitation for filing such suit lapses.

The sundry oil tax, which produced only \$20,307.08 in 1924, brought \$91,847.74 to the general fund in 1925.

BANKER URGES MONTANA FARMERS TO FORM MARKETING AGENCY

Bozeman, Mont.—For Montana farmers and stockmen to obtain greater advantages from the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank, it will be necessary for them to organize substantial cooperative marketing agencies or sound agricultural credit corporations to serve as contact points between the individual and his source of credit, Ward M. Buckles, manager of the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of Spokane, told farmers assembled at the Montana state college farm and home week session.

Mr. Buckles said the Intermediate Credit Banks operations are confined to two channels: First, the making of direct loans to co-operative marketing associations secured by staple agricultural commodities, and, second, discounting loans of farmers and stockmen through live stock loan companies, agricultural credit corporations, and commercial banks.

Farmers require longer time credits than were provided by commercial banks, and it was for this reason, he continued, that the Federal Intermediate Credit banks were organized. There are 12 of these banks in the United States, and their districts are the same as those of the Federal Land Bank. Each is capitalized for \$5,000,000, subscribed for by the United States Treasury, he explained.

The outstanding problem in connection with loans to cooperative marketing agencies by the Intermediate Credit Bank, Mr. Buckles stated, is proper warehousing.

Mr. Buckles urged Montana farmers to study carefully the warehousing laws of this state and if they are inadequate to induce the legislature to make them conform with

other states where advantages is being taken of warehousing credit through the intermediate bank.

A live stock loan company, properly organized and managed, can serve stock growers in Montana, Mr. Buckles said, by rediscounting eligible paper, which it has indorsed, with the Intermediate Credit Bank.

"An agricultural credit corporation is virtually the same as a live stock loan company, but usually covers a wider variety of loans, and may be organized with smaller capital and usually confines its operations to smaller localities," he continued. "Commercial banks may discount paper with us provided such paper is for agricultural purposes and is limited as to the rate of interest charged during the time of the loan."

Uses for Montana's "Useless" Mineral

Interest has been aroused, says The Engineering and Mining Journal-Press by the recent commercial production of what has been termed "zonolite," from a large and heretofore useless deposit of micaceous material in north-western Montana, near Libby. The story of the commercial development of this deposit, says this paper, may well inspire hope in the minds of many mining men who know of large deposits of apparently useless material, for often it is only a question of bringing the prospective producer and unknown and waiting consumer together. The article reads:

"Two miles from Kootenai River, and nine miles north-east of Libby, Montana, is a moderately high mountain, almost the entire rounded top of which consists of a mineral deposit. The United State Geological Survey, a few years ago, classified it as phlogopite mica.

"It did not appear to have any value or use, but about four years ago tests resulted in its present utilization. It was found that when the dark, heavy mineral was roasted it began to swell and turn a beautiful golden color; finally it would become about fifteen times its former size. The final roasted product was a light flaky material composed of tiny golden leaves, each separated by a minute air space—apparently a perfect insulation material. A variation in the treatment makes a product of silver color.

"Further tests determined that after the expansion process was completed, heat had no further effect on it up to a high temperature—that it was fireproof up to 2,500 degrees. F. Zonolite is probably not a definite species any more than a clay. The optical characters are those of phlogopite, and its excessive increase in bulk when heated is due to the surplus water which it contains.

"The increase in volume on heating is not a newly discovered property of altered phlogopites, but no commercial uses of the roasted mineral had been developed so far as known.

"Experimental work has indicated the following uses for the treated material: Insulating material for heat and cold; decorative material for plastered walls; fire-proof roofing material; component of wall-paper, wall-board, paint, and various cement products, pipe and boiler coverings; and as a fireproof and insulating packing in hollow wall spaces. An Ohio manufacturer is using the material in the packing of safes, filing cabinets, and bank vaults.

"A New Jersey company is using it on an increasing scale as a decorative material in wall paper. A large paper company in Wisconsin uses the material in car-lot quantities in paper products. One customer is using it in the packing of incubators, and another in fireless cookers. The Standard Oil Company of Indiana has been carrying out tests with the view of using it in greases and oils as a lubricant. The largest manufacturer of cork products in the United States is carrying on some interesting tests, and another concern has perfected a formula for making a beautiful gold bronze paint out of zonolite. A large number of other experimenters, including several in Europe, are working on adaptations of this product to their industries."

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INCREASE IN MONTANA'S LIVE STOCK VALUES

Great Falls, Mont.—Real estate and improvements in Cascade County are greater in value than those of any other Montana county, according to detailed figures released at Helena by the state board of equalization. Beaverhead is the premier live stock county and in other personal property Silver Bow is well in the lead.

Live stock values in Montana increased \$2,671,579 during the year, the tabulation shows. Real estate, however, decreased \$20,901,418 in assessed valuation and other personal property decreased \$5,853,133. The total value of Montana property assessed by the county officials is \$1,122,059,790, a decrease of \$31,082,992 from the 1924 figures. Adding the state's assessments of inter-county property and net proceeds of mines, the valuation amounts to \$1,359,871,956, a decrease of \$37,181,140 as compared with 1924. The state's taxable valuation on this assessment for 1925 was \$429,945,385.

In heading the list with the greatest valuation for real estate and improvements, Cascade County under its heading shows a total of \$72,811,738. Silver Bow is next, with \$53,616,620. Cascade County's live stock is valued at \$1,721,544, and all other personal property at \$21,696,377. The total of all property in the county assessed by the assessor is \$96,229,659.

Beaverhead, the leading county in the item of live stock, shows a total of \$2,764,778, under this head. Big Horn, another of the important lives stock counties, shows a total of \$2,156,161 for this item.

The total valuation of real estate and improvements in all counties is \$855,204,378, and of all live stock, \$56,226,796. Other personal property shows a total of \$210,628,625.

MONTANA STATE BANKS SHOW RECENT GAIN

Helena, Mont.—Montana's 145 state and two private banks gained \$5,603,780.17 in deposits during the period between September 28 and December 31, 1925, a compilation of the most recent bank reports by J. G. Larson,

state superintendents of banks, shows. Reserves were \$12,424,298.92 in excess of the required legal amount. Increases in time, demand and savings deposits alike were recorded. Investment totaled \$26,219,592.59. Investment in bonds and warrants alone showed an increase of \$2,287,582.51. Other investments, such as stock in the Federal Reserve Bank, banking house, furniture and fixtures and real estate, decreased, leaving the net increase in investments, \$2,281,856.58.

WAR FINANCE BRANCH IN HELENA, MONTANA, CLOSED

Helena, Mont.—After having been in operation for more than four years the Helena office of the War Finance Corporation was closed and consolidation effected with the office of the corporation in the Northwest, at Minneapolis. The small amount of loans outstanding made maintenance of the Helena office no longer necessary.

In the time the Helena office was in existence loans aggregating \$14,300,000 were made by it. This tremendous total has been reduced to the extent that less than \$600,000 is now outstanding, reflecting, as no other single circumstance does, the substantial recovery that has been made in Montana, particularly in the live stock industry.

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Canadian Outlook for 1926 More Favorable

Trade Commissioner Lynn W. Meekins, Ottawa, in Commerce Reports

A careful analysis of current business indicators in Canada warrants the belief that 1926 should bring moderate improvement in the trade of the Dominion. The general outlook is better than it has been since 1920. The period of depression which commenced four years ago appears to be definitely over. While the upward trend does not mean unbounded prosperity in the immediate future, it does signify a gradual climb to a satisfactory level.

Of primary importance in the consideration of Canada as a market is population. Although immigration in 1925 fell off and emigration to the United States was heavy, there has been a notable movement of Canadians returning from the United States, and with the increasing employment in the Dominion there should be a greater incentive to remain there during the coming year. The arrangement by which the British and Canadian Governments and the trans-Atlantic steamship companies will cooperate in offering very low rates to British immigrants to Canada is expected to attract a considerable number of settlers in 1926.

Another factor greatly affecting purchasing power is taxation. It seems improbable that taxes in Canada will be reduced very much within the next 12 months, although the growing revenues of the Dominion Government may make it possible to lower the income tax slightly. Reduction of income tax in the United States has led to much agitation in Canada for similar relief, as well as for greater economy in public expenditures.

In respect to population and taxation, therefore, it may safely be assumed that the situation will be no less satisfactory than in 1925.

The Guaranty for Increased Buying

The strongest impetus to a larger volume of buying in the Dominion in 1926 will be given by the material advance in the country's productivity. The value of agricultural products during the past year is estimated at about \$1,500,000,000, and this more than anything else is responsible for the improved situation of the consumer. About one-half of the population is rural, and it is in these districts that trade is likely to gain most in 1926, especially in the Prairie Provinces.

Forest products, particularly pulp and paper, continue to contribute extensively to Canada's total production. Prospects for the coming year are generally favorable, owing to the expansion of paper mills and the signs of improvement in the lumber industry.

The year just ended has brought unparalleled mining activity and has established new production records in Ontario and British Columbia. When the new Rouyn district in Quebec is provided with railway transportation, probably during 1926, important developments may be anticipated.

Profitable returns from Canada's fisheries in 1925 have meant much to business men in the Maritime Provinces and in British Columbia. Progress has been made in the marketing of marine products, and the action of the Dominion government in lowering the import duty on engines for fishing boats has been helpful.

Hydroelectric and Building Activity Assured

Hydroelectric development was prominent last year, and plans have been made for the addition of many thousand horsepower in 1926. The demand for electric energy in Ontario is taxing present facilities so severely that representations are being made to the Federal government for the authorization of several large undertakings. In Quebec the projected power schemes are chiefly in connection with large industries, such as pulp and paper and aluminum.

The volume of construction in 1925 was slightly less than in 1924. The coming year should bring greater activity in building operations in Western Canada and in some of the larger cities, especially Montreal and Toronto, where a growing demand exists for both business and residential structures.

Railway Revenues Increase

One of the most encouraging features of the 1926 outlook in Canada is the improved position of the railways. The government system, under careful management, has made material progress during the past year. Both of the principal lines report a large increase in operating revenues on account of the heavier movement of freight, showing that business in general has expanded; and it seems likely that larger expenditures will be made during the coming year for rolling stock and equipment.

An examination of Canadian manufacturing industries reveals a rather uneven state of affairs, in which the bright spots are agricultural implements, automobiles, electrical equipment, certain food products, rubber goods, textiles, and certain specialties. The increased purchasing power of the Canadian consumer and the growing volume of export orders from many foreign countries should

have a very beneficial influence on the industries of the Dominion in 1926.

Prospects Favorable for American Products

The commodities in which manufacturers in the United States should be able to obtain more business in Canada during the coming year include virtually every article of American make that can be sold in the Dominion on a competitive basis. The farmers, who will be the largest individual group of buyers, will increase their purchases of agricultural implements and machinery, automobiles, radio equipment, furniture, wearing apparel, and other lines. Industrial equipment will be bought extensively in connection with the development of pulp and paper plants, lumbering operations, mines and smelters, and hydroelectric enterprises, as will machinery for certain Canadian industries that have the benefit of special tariff on imports of necessary apparatus.

PROFITABLE YEAR FOR FARMERS IN WESTERN CANADA

Winnipeg—Farmers of the Prairie Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta received \$165,361,000 more for their field crops in 1925 than they did in 1924, according to a bulletin of the Dominion bureau of statistics.

"Total revenue from field crops in the three provinces was \$613,618,000," says the bulletin, "compared with \$448,257,000 the year before. Increased wheat yield returning \$147,798,000 more than the 1924 value was responsible for the biggest per cent. of the gain. Total value of the 1925 wheat crop was \$432,529,000 compared with \$285,821,000 in 1924. Returns from the oat crop totaled \$110,810,000 compared with \$97,754,000 the year before.

"Value of field crops for all Canada was \$1,112,691,000 in 1925, compared with \$995,235,000 in 1924, an increase of \$117,456,000. Totals of individual crops for 1925 with the 1924 figures in brackets were: Wheat, \$446,755,000 (\$320,252,000); oats, \$204,041,000 (\$200,688,000); barley, \$57,565,000 (\$61,760,000); rye, \$10,016,000 (\$13,678,000); flaxseed, \$18,369,000 (\$18,849,000); potatoes, \$85,560,000 (\$47,956,000); hay, clover and alfalfa \$180,055,000 (\$180,292,000).

"Increase in the value of wheat was the outstanding feature of agriculture in 1925. This was due to the large volume of production. The 1925 wheat crop was the second largest on record and the average price of \$1.11 per bushel though less than last year's final average of \$1.22 was 34 cents above the price obtained by Canadian farmers in 1923. Potatoes were another crop that brought big returns. Average value of potatoes was placed at \$1.95 per cwt., or \$1.10 more than in 1924, making the total value more than double that of 1924."

MORE MONEY IN CANADA

Toronto—The following Canadian Press despatch appeared in the daily papers of Canada on Wednesday, December 30 last:

"There is in Canada today \$125,000,000 more money available for general business purposes than usual at this time of year," says Sir John Aird, president of the Canadian Bank of Commerce. "There is plenty of money available to finance new undertakings needed for the development of Canada. The Dominion is in splendid shape to go ahead. Manufacturers, in practically all lines and commercial houses in general have reduced their indebtedness to an extent impossible for several years past. All the banks show the same thing—a great reduction in commercial loans and a big increase in bank investments in stocks and bonds.

"Last fall," continued Sir John, "more grain was shipped out of Canada and paid for than ever before in the history of the Dominion. This means that approximately \$125,000,000 usually needed to carry this grain over the winter is now released for general business purposes. Farmers alone last year got from \$125,000,000 to \$150,000,000 more for their wheat alone than they did a year ago." He pointed out that the large agricultural implement industries last year had made large reductions in their debts to the banks.

United States Coinage in 1925

Washington—During the calendar year of 1925 the mints of the United States coined 308,646,886 pieces of domestic money valued at \$216,486,863, which includes 10,124,750 pieces in gold valued at \$192,410,000; 63,342,036 pieces in silver valued at \$19,974,218; 46,271,100 nickel pieces valued at \$2,313,555 and 188,180,000 bronze pieces valued at \$1,889,090, the Director of the Mint, announced. In addition the mints of this country struck off 1,600,000 pieces for Poland; 1,291,000 pieces for Peru; 1,571,000 pieces for Guatemala, 2,800,000 pieces for Venezuela, and 6,200,000 pieces for Salvador.

YOUR WEALTHY NEIGHBOR

Just over an imaginary line lies the Dominion of Canada, with the richest undeveloped areas of agricultural land on the continent of North America.

**Rich, Virgin Lands,
\$15 to \$20 an Acre**

are giving opportunity to thousands. With opportunity comes settlement; with settlement, trade; with trade, wealth.

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For information write

**Department of Immigration
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Progress

SOUND business principles and a policy of gradual expansion have marked the steady growth of this Bank for over fifty years.

Today, one of the largest and strongest banks in the world, it serves every phase of business and private life at home and is taking a leading part in the expansion of trade in foreign markets.



G528M

The Royal Bank of Canada

Correspondence is invited
Supervisor's Department, Winnipeg

Business Want Department

A medium for the sale of banks, stocks, municipal bonds, real estate, farm lands, for the man who wants a bank position or a location for a bank, investment or other business.

Rates for advertisements in this department are 4 cents per word each insertion. Words displayed in capitals, 8 cents per word. Initials, name, address, location and abbreviations count as one word each. Copy paragraphed, twenty-eight cents per line. **CHECK, CASH OR POSTAGE STAMPS MUST ACCOMPANY ALL ORDERS.** All answers to advertisements under key numbers must be accompanied by a two-cent stamp.

HELP WANTED

CASHIER WANTED FOR MINNESOTA COUNTRY BANK WHO CAN INVEST \$4,000; STATE AGE AND EXPERIENCE. ADDRESS "K34," COMMERCIAL WEST. (89-5)

HELP WANTED

CASHIER WANTED FOR NORTHERN Minnesota state bank; experience necessary; salary \$125 and half commissions. Address "M36," Commercial West. (89-6)

SITUATION WANTED

Wanted—Position as assistant cashier in a good, clean country bank by young man with several years' experience; available at once. Address "P38," Commercial West. (89-5)

MUNICIPAL BONDS

NOTICE OF SALE OF MUNICIPAL BONDS

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given:—That the Board of Trustees of the Incorporated Town of Hoven, in Potter County, South Dakota, will sell the negotiable bonds of said Town of Hoven in the amount of Eight Thousand Two Hundred Fifty Dollars (\$8,250.00) to be issued for the purpose of procuring electric light, heat and power for the Town of Hoven and its inhabitants

MUNICIPAL BONDS

and procuring the necessary equipment, fixtures and facilities for the proper handling, use and distribution of same, said bonds to bear five (5) per cent. interest and become due as follows: Four Hundred (\$400.00) each year for nineteen (19) years, from date of issue and Six Hundred Fifty Dollars (\$650.00) Twenty years from date of issue.

Sealed bids for the purchase of said bonds will be received at the office of the undersigned, Clerk, in said Town of Hoven, at any time after the first publication of this notice, and until Tuesday, the 9th day of February, 1926, at 7:30 o'clock p. m. at which time and place the bids will be opened by the Board of Trustees. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check, payable to the Treasurer of the Town of Hoven, for ten (10) per cent. of the amount of the bid, as a guaranty of good faith. The Board of Trustees reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

Dated January 20th, 1926.

By order of the Board of Trustees of the Town of Hoven.

A. P. Erpelding, Clerk.

HELPFUL HINTS FOR CAREFUL INVESTORS

(Continued from page 25)

pany first mortgage sinking fund 6 per cent. 25-year bonds offered at 99 and interest, to yield more than 6.05 per cent. by the Continental & Commercial Trust & Savings Bank, Blyth, Witter & Co., Blair & Co., and the Anglo-London Paris Company, was largely oversubscribed.

Utility Issue Oversubscribed

A syndicate composed of E. H. Rollins & Sons, Illinois Merchants Trust Company, First Trust & Savings Bank, Harris Trust & Savings Bank, Halsey, Stuart & Co., Blair & Co., Spencer Trask & Co., and Marshall Field, Glore, Ward & Co., offered \$22,500,000 United Gas & Electric 5½ per cent. series A bonds at 99 and interest, yielding more than 5.55 per cent. and there was a heavy oversubscription.

Stevenson, Perry, Stacy & Co. offered 300,000 shares of no par common stock of the Beacon Oil Company at \$19 a share. For five years and four months to October 31 last net earnings exceeded \$2 a share.

A syndicate including the Harris Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago, brought out an issue of \$30,000,000 Florida Power & Light 5 per cent. bonds. Total assets are nearly \$80,000,000, net current assets exceed \$10,000,000 and earnings are 2.4 per cent. more than interest requirements of this issue.

William L. Ross & Co., headed a syndicate which offered \$1,400,000 Savoy Hotel Company of Detroit first mortgage 6 per cent. serial bonds at 100 and interest. The bonds mature January 1, 1930 to 1941.

Dillon, Read & Co. brought out \$10,000,000 Fisk Rubber Company 5½ per cent. five-year sinking fund notes at 98¼, to yield 5.90 per cent. Proceeds are to be used to meet rising costs of crude rubber. For the year ended December 31 last net income before Federal taxes available for interest on these notes was \$7,458,905 and the balance sheet showed net current assets of more than \$37,000,000.

Minneapolis Trust Company and Wells-Dickey Company of Minneapolis offered \$4,000,000 Powell River Company, Ltd., 5 per cent. serial notes, due 1928 to 1938, at prices to yield 4.87 to 5.25 per cent. according to maturity. The company, a large producer of newsprint paper, earned 6.75 times interest charges, including this issue, on all funded debt last year.

Halsey, Stuart & Co. brought out \$1,350,000 Sioux City Service Company 6 per cent. bonds at 99 and interest. For 12 months ended December 31 net earnings at \$233,343 compared with annual interest charges of \$81,000.

An issue of \$1,250,000 American Utilities Company 6 per cent. first lien series A bonds was offered at 97½ and interest to yield 6.22 per cent.

A. G. Becker & Co. sold an issue of \$1,000,000 cumulative 7 per cent. preferred stock of the Stein-Bloch Company at par and interest. It is understood that each share will carry a bonus of common stock and a warrant entitling holders to purchase additional common. The company is one of the oldest manufacturers of high grade clothing, has

paid a cash dividend for 71 years and has no funded debt or bank loans.

Halsey, Stuart & Co. and Stevenson, Perry, Stacy & Co., are included in a syndicate which offered \$7,000,000 city and county of San Francisco 5 per cent. at prices to yield from 4.30 to 4.45 per cent. according to maturity.

The National City Company of New York brought out \$5,000,000 collateral sinking fund 7 per cent. guaranteed bonds of the Saxon State Mortgage Institution of Germany at 93½ and interest, yielding more than 7.63 per cent. The bonds are due in 1945 and are guaranteed by the free state of Saxony as to principal and interest.

Halsey, Stuart & Co., Chicago, offer \$1,300,000 Ohio Public Service Company first mortgage and refunding 5 per cent. series D bonds at 94, yielding about 5.40 per cent. The issue matures September 1, 1954, and is secured by a direct mortgage lien upon important parts of the property and also on property subsequently acquired. Net earnings for 12 months to November 30 last were \$4,366,107.

Consolidation of the Empire Storage Company and Harder Fireproof Warehouse Company, both of Chicago, under the title of Consolidated Warehouses, Inc., has been followed by an offering of \$2,500,000 bonds by Peabody, Houghteling & Co. Property is appraised at \$4,500,000 and John A. Carroll, president of the Hyde Park State Bank, Chicago, has been elected president of the corporation.

MANUFACTURED GAS SALES MAKE NEW RECORD IN 1925

New York—Official figures made public by the American Gas Association show that the manufactured gas companies of the United States sold 421 billion cubic feet of gas in 1925, a new high record.

This is an increase of 16 billion cubic feet over 1924, and a five year increase of 100 billion cubic feet. In the last ten years sales of gas have more than doubled.

Steady expansion of plant and distribution facilities during 1925 enabled the 984 gas companies in the country to connect 403,000 new customers to their lines, making a total of 10,600,000 customers as of December 31, 1925. Total population served by gas companies is now 52,000,000.

While both domestic and industrial use of gas show steady increases, the use of gas in industry alone has shown a gain of 1,000 per cent. during the last 10 years, with the trend distinctly upward at the present time. A large increase has also taken place in the heating of homes by gas, a development that will be largely accelerated if the anthracite strike continues. The increase in gas-fired house heating systems has averaged more than 2,000 per cent. since 1919. New installations are being made at the rate of 100,000 a year.

Out of more than nine million meters actively in service during 1925, only 3,232 were in receivership. Sales of securities by gas companies to their employes and customers in 1925 were 32 per cent. over those of the preceding year, while the number of purchasers increased 85 per cent.

Review of the Live Stock Markets

C. A. Marzolf, Market Reporter Minnesota Department of Agriculture

South St. Paul, Minn., January 26, 1926—Actuated by the recent severe downturns in both the live and the dressed market for beef cattle, producers have materially decreased their country loadings during the first two days of this week. Ordinarily this would cause a reaction in live values but so far no such a reaction has occurred, packer buyers insisting that current price levels are still relatively high when compared with other points. Compared with last week's close, current price levels are unchanged, but still from 50 to 75c lower on fat steers than at the high time of the month some ten days ago. Better grade fat she stock has been credited with a 25 to 50c downturn in sympathy with steers, inbetween grades around 15 to 25c.

Best bullocks this week stopped at \$9.00 to \$9.50. These had seen a fairly long turn on feed, and were comparable to \$9.75 and \$10.00 cattle at the high time. In the same measure bulk of the current run which is selling at \$7.25 to \$8.50 represents as good a value to packers as offerings which some ten days back scored \$7.75 to \$9.00. Few fat cows are capable of reaching \$7.00 at present with comparable grades of fat heifers stopped around \$7.75. For the bulk of the fat she stock it is a \$4.25 to \$7.00 market while canners and cutters have advanced to a \$3.75 to \$4.00 bulk. Sausage bulls tumbled 50 to 75c during the period under review as did heavy beef bulls, these as well as best heavy bolognas being wanted at \$5.50 to \$5.75 with light and medium weight bolognas at \$5.00 to \$5.25. Veal calves dropped to an \$11.00 average today. In line with the sharply lower market on beef steers stocker and feeder price levels were reduced 25 to 50c, placing clearance out of first hands largely in the \$6.00 to \$7.25 spread, with a limited number of fleshy offerings upwards to \$8.00.

Some sharp fluctuations have been noted in the hog market during the past week, current values being around 50c higher on the average than a year ago and on the highest basis since last September. On the Tuesday market bulk of the butcher and bacon hogs cleared at \$12.50 to \$12.75, with a considerable number of sorted lights upward to \$13.00. Packing sows bulked at \$10.75 to \$11.00, pigs selling mainly at \$13.50. Receipts for the first two days this week totaled 27,000 compared with 37,000 last week and 45,000 a year ago.

The large wholesale dressed lamb markets have during recent weeks received more of a supply from the central slaughtering points than they could readily digest and the result has been a downturn in fat lamb values compared with the high time of the month. Since last Tuesday losses of 25 to 50c or more have been noted in fat lambs while fat sheep have held close to steady. On the Tuesday market several loads of choice 72-pound to 85-pound fed western lambs cleared at \$14.50 while bulk of the desirable fat natives sold at \$14.00 to \$14.25. Heavy lambs are clearing mainly at \$12.50, culls \$10.00 to \$11.00. Light and handyweight fat ewes are moving at \$8.50 to \$8.75, heavier weights from \$7.00 to \$8.00, culls around \$3.00 to \$5.00, canners down to \$2.00. Bucks are selling mostly at \$5.50.

CHICAGO

Chicago, Ill., January 26, 1926—Smaller receipts at the opening this week prompted a mild reaction in the beef steer market, rather than any improvement in demand, as dressed beef trade still carried a slumpy undertone as the result of the recent heavy unloading of many matured bullocks at all primary markets. Much of the present advance centered on the limited number of desirable heavy bullocks suitable for eastern shipment, the rank and file of the steer run holding to last week's price levels and still reflecting all of the recent downturn. Choice quality Angus yearlings topped at \$11.50 while well finished matured bullocks were stopped at \$10.50 to \$11.00, with comparably finished but slightly rough offerings at \$10.00 and downwards. Most of the opening steer run was stopped within a range of \$8.65 to \$10.25 with inferior grades down to \$7.00. Feeder competition was evident on some

of the more desirable bred shortfled steers, these reaching \$8.50 and \$8.90 while the meagre crop of thin fleshed steers were taken actively in the \$7.25 to \$8.25 range.

All grades of she stock found ready outlet at steady to strong prices, cows moving largely in the \$5.50 to \$7.00 range while fat heifers occupied the \$6.75 to \$8.00 spread with numerous loads of yearlings upwards to \$8.50 and above. Canners sold largely at \$4.25, strongweights up to \$4.40 with cuttery cows as high as \$5.00. Sausage bulls were cleared from \$5.50 to \$5.75 mostly with a few choice beef bulls up to \$6.25. Vealers had steady going at \$12.00 to \$12.50 to packers, while shippers paid \$13.50 to \$14.00 sparingly.

With much bullish sentiment attached to the hog market and hog receipts running sharply below those of a year ago at this season, prices have been elevated to about the season's high point and the large slaughterers are making strenuous attempts to break the market. While late sales today carried a weak tone the general schedule of prices is higher than a week ago. Majority of the 250 to 310-pound butchers sold at \$12.10 to \$12.35 today, desirable 200 to 225-pound averages \$12.60 to \$13.00, good and choice 160 to 190-pound weights largely \$13.10 to \$13.25, sorted 140 to 150-pound averages \$13.50 to \$13.65. Packing sows cleared mostly at \$11.00 to \$11.25, better grade killing pigs \$13.50 to \$13.75.

Fat lambs sold weak to 25c lower today, placing the bulk at \$14.50 to \$15.00, several loads early to shippers \$15.25, 25 to 50c off. Odd lots of fat ewes sold from \$8.50 to \$9.00. Straight loads of feeding lambs sold on opening days around \$14.75 to \$15.25.

SIoux CITY

Sioux City, Iowa, January 26, 1926—Hog trade Tuesday was 10 to 15c lower, the range of quotations being from \$11.75 to \$12.75, with the bulk of sales from \$11.90 to \$12.75, sows cashing mostly at \$10.75 to \$11.25. With 3,500 cattle on sale the market ruled fairly active and steady to strong. Fed steers and yearlings are quotable from \$7.00 to \$10.50, fed heifers \$6.00 to \$9.50, fed cows \$5.50 to \$8.00, other cows and heifers \$4.25 to \$5.50. Stockers and feeders are quotable from \$5.00 to around \$8.00 or better for best fleshy feeders.

DEATH OF ONE-TIME PRESIDENT OF MINNEAPOLIS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

William O. Timerman, for many years prominent in the Minneapolis grain marketing business, died suddenly of apoplexy January 20 at his home in Minneapolis.

Mr. Timerman was president of the Chamber of Commerce in 1916 and 1917 and had been associated with various grain marketing firms in Minneapolis since 1888.

He had been a resident of Minneapolis for 37 years and was born in Minnesota, at Minneiska, Wabasha County, in 1859. After working in St. Paul a few years as a young man, he came to Minneapolis and entered the firm of Nye, Jenks & Co., grain merchants in 1888.

Resigning from this company in 1908, he became a founder and partner in the commission firm of Stair, Christensen & Timerman, in which he remained until retirement about four years ago. Since then he had been associated with the Charles W. Sexton Company, and had continued to keep in touch with affairs of the grain business and the Chamber of Commerce.

RAISE FEATHERS ON INSTALLMENT PLAN

Baby chickens raise feathers on the installment plan; A little down today and more down each week.—The Pepper Pot.

La Salle 1357

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and Sheep for Everybody

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Established 1888

Wheat Prices Rise After a Move Downward

Office of the Commercial West, Minneapolis, January 27—After the recession last week, wheat prices in the American markets yesterday advanced from 2½ to 2¾, caused, it was reported, by short selling. Cables from Liverpool showed a weakening market there, and Argentine wheat shipments not taken. The rally in wheat was due largely to short covering, which traders believe, has weakened the technical position, and unless there is a marked change in the trend of foreign markets lower prices are looked for by experts who have analyzed the situation. At the time Liverpool May wheat closed January 25, it was 2½c under Chicago, the widest difference of the season.

While the foreign wheat situation is regarded as weak, the domestic is gradually gaining strength. The visible supply of 46,079,000 bushels shows only 17,000,000 bushels above the figures of July 1, and the accumulation during the last seven months is the smallest for that period in more than 10 years.

There is little likelihood of any immediate improvement in the foreign demand for cash wheat, according to private cables. Greater part of the Argentine wheat was put afloat unsold last week, and the United Kingdom and continental demand is slow.

The Government Report

The Department of Agriculture report notes the increasing movement of wheat from Australia and Argentina which caused a decline in foreign markets which was reflected in lower wheat prices in United States markets during the week ending January 23.

Exports of wheat from Australia have totaled nearly 12,000,000 bushels since the movement of the new crop began about the first of the year. Argentine movement has been small, caused by unmerchantable quality of the early threshed grain. Exports increased sharply during the current week, however, and reports indicated that the interior offerings of what in that country were becoming heavy. Black Sea shipments were heavier than for some time with about 600,000 bushels reported shipped by Russia. The arrival of several lots of German wheat was also reported in England. Exporters, however, continued to buy sparingly and this caused the pressure of offerings to increase which weakened the foreign markets.

While very little wheat is available for export from the United States the domestic markets followed the decline in foreign markets. The cash markets were also slightly lower for most classes of wheat, but buying was fairly active.

Buying By Elevators and Mills

Elevators and mills were active buyers of hard winter wheat with Eastern and Central states mills taking fairly large amounts at Kansas City. Northwestern mills also bought some hard winter wheat but principally from interior Kansas points, says the review.

Soft winter wheat was in active demand at practically all the markets. The supply of this wheat is becoming very small and mills have been active bidders for all offerings. No. 2 red sold as high as \$2.00 per bushel during the week at Cincinnati and premiums were very firm at St. Louis and Kansas City. This active demand for soft winter was reflected in increased sale of soft white and red wheat from the Pacific Northwest to St. Louis, Indianapolis and other Middle Western markets. The top price of the red wheat from the Pacific coast was reported at \$1.92 per bushel basis delivered at St. Louis.

Canada's Latest Wheat Estimate

Canadian government final estimate on the 1925 wheat crop, showing 417,000,000 bushels for all provinces, was 5,000,000 bushels less than the November figures, and slightly less than trade expectations. It suggested an exportable surplus of 317,000,000 bushels. Last year's crop was 262,000,000 bushels. Crop of the three provinces is 388,000,000 bushels against 236,000,000 bushels last year. Oats crop in the three provinces is 322,000,000 bushels against 223,000,000 bushels last year.

Winter Wheat Acreage

Winter wheat acreage for the 1926 crop in the United States, France, Lithuania, and the Punjab district of India,

is officially estimated at 62,796,000, compared with the final estimates of the previous year of 64,847,000 acres, a decrease of 1,691,000 acres, or 3.4 per cent. With a smaller area and the abnormal weather conditions in Europe during the last few weeks, it is felt in some quarters that there is the basis for a big crop scare later in the season.

United States Grain Exports

The total value of grains and their products shipped out of the United States for the year 1925 was \$351,788,921, against \$433,792,279 for 1924.

The decline was more notable as to quantity, for the prices prevailing during 1925 in world markets were higher over the full period than in 1924.

Total wheat exports were 86,525,940 bushels, against 166,301,788 in the previous year, the corresponding values being \$148,717,186, against \$237,113,867. The wheat flour exports were 11,119,058 barrels with a value of \$85,066,527 in 1925, against 15,989,760 barrels in 1924 with a value of \$91,210,247.

Winter Wheat Acreage in France

Winter wheat acreage in France for the 1926 crop is estimated to be 12,797,000 acres, compared with 13,330,000 acres, the preliminary estimate for the 1925 crop, according to a cable to the Department of Agriculture from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. France is the largest wheat producer in Europe outside of Russia. The winter wheat area of France is more than 95 per cent. of the total acreage. Relatively high yields per acre are obtained, the average during the past five years being about 20 bushels.

The Corn Situation

The corn market was weaker but prices were not lowered materially the past week, according to the Government market review. The country offerings were heavier as is usual for this time of the year and stocks have become fairly large, with storage at several of the markets, including St. Louis and Kansas City, limited. Elevators were the principal buyers although industries took fair amounts and there was a good inquiry from Texas and the West Coast. Shipments to Texas and to California were reported from both Omaha and Kansas City. The receipts again showed a good percentage of high moisture corn and discounts for this damp corn were again increased at several of the markets. Some Wisconsin corn was offered at Milwaukee for the first time in some years as some sections of that state have a larger supply than is needed for dairy and other feed requirements.

In 1925, of a total corn acreage of 101,631,000 acres 86,339,000 acres were utilized for grain, 3,916,000 acres for silage and 11,376,000 acres were cut for forage or hogged down the Department of Agriculture announces after a study of the corn crops to determine how much of the crop is actually husked for grain. Amount of corn estimated to have been husked or snapped in 1925 is 2,416,000,000 bushels which is 500,000,000 bushels greater than in 1924 but nearly 100,000,000 less than in 1923. Production of silage was 31,000,000 tons in 1925 which is about 10 per cent. more than the 1924-1923 production.

Rye

The rye market was not materially changed. Stocks are not large and the movement was not heavy, although more Wisconsin rye was coming to Milwaukee than at any time on the crop. Millers and shippers were good buyers at the various markets, but there is very little export demand and exports for the crop year to date have totaled a little over 6,000,000 bushels, compared with 28,000,000 bushels for the same period last year.

Flax

The Flax market declined about 10½c during the past week, influenced principally by the increased offerings of Argentine flour. Shipments from that country during the week destined for the United States were estimated at 604,000 bushels, making a total of about 1,500,000 bushels of Argentine flax now on passage to this country. The offerings of domestic seed continued light, but cash prices declined with futures and sold at a range of \$2.35@2.42

Barnes-Ames Company

GRAIN MERCHANTS

Correspondents of

Ames-Barnes Co., New York
 Hallet Carey Swart Limited, Winnipeg
 Barnes-Irwin Co., Inc., Philadelphia
 Barnes-Jackson Co., Inc., Baltimore
 Smyth-Barnes & Co., Ltd., London, Eng.

DULUTH and NEW YORK

per bushel at Minneapolis. Stocks of domestic seed at Duluth and Minneapolis at the close of the week totaled about 2,500,000 bushels.

The Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, in its letter of January 23, says:

"The official report of the Argentine government published on the sixteenth makes no change in their estimate of the exportable surplus of linseed, which was 69,000,000 bushels compared with 45,800,000 bushels in 1925, and 58,930,000 bushels in 1924."

Murray Report on Farm Stocks of Grain

Nat C. Murray, statistician for Clement, Curtis & Co., has completed his figures concerning farm stocks of wheat and coarse grains. In his review he says: "Wheat on farms east of the Rocky Mountains in January is estimated 24 per cent. less than a year ago; west of the Rockies 128 per cent. more than a year ago; for the United States 18 per cent. less. Wheat in country mills and elevators, east of the Rocky Mountains 16 per cent. less than a year ago; west of the Rockies 156 per cent. more than a year ago; for the United States 8 per cent. more than a year ago. Mr. Murray interprets from the reports of correspondents and from evidences of distribution of wheat last year after January 1, that east of the Rocky Mountains there were, on January 1, 1926, about 142,000,000 bushels on farms and 75,000,000 bushels in country mills and elevators, compared with 187,000,000 on farms and 90,000,000 in country mills and elevators a year ago; west of the Rockies 18,000,000 on farms and 38,000,000 in country mills and elevators compared with 8,000,000 on farms and 15,000,000 in country mills and elevators a year ago. The visible stocks (Chicago Board of Trade report) on January 1 were about 50,000,000 bushels against 92,000,000 a year ago. In the three positions there would thus appear to be east of the Rocky Mountains about 267,000,000, against 369,000,000 a year ago; and for the United States (allowing for 2,000,000 at Pacific Coast terminals against 8,000,000 a year ago) about 325,000,000 this year on January 1 against about 400,000,000 a year ago.

Corn Supply Over 1925

Corn supplies remaining on farms January 1 are estimated 69.8 per cent. of the crop against 60 per cent. of the 1924 crop on farms January 1, 1925; indicating a quantity of 2,023,000,000 bushels on January 1 this year against 1,377,000,000 a year ago—an increase of 47 per cent. As the supply for the season (crop plus carry over) was 2,960,000,000 bushels against 2,415,000,000 last season, the apparent farm disappearance (by feeding and shipping) for the season to January 1 is 937,000,000 against 1,038,000,000 last season to January 1—a decrease of 10 per cent. For the nine corn belt states (all states producing over 100,000,000 bushels in either year) January 1 stocks of corn were 1,443,000,000 bushels against 897,000,000 a year ago—an increase of 61 per cent. As supplies for the season were 2,072,000,000 against 1,589,000,000 last season (an increase of 30 per cent.) the apparent farm disappearance in these corn belt states to January 1 was about 629,000,000 against 692,000,000 in like period last season—a reduction of 9 per cent. Comments most general by crop reporters are that less corn is being fed than a year ago and that marketing of corn has been held back by its high moisture content, by unfavorable weather or by unsatisfactory prices.

"Oats supplies remaining on farms January 1 are estimated 48.7 per cent. of the crop against 47 per cent. of the 1924 crop on farms January 1, 1925, indicating a

quantity of 731,000,000 bushels on January 1 this year against 715,000,000 a year ago—an increase of 2.2 per cent. As supplies for the season were 1,594,000,000 bushels against 1,588,000,000 last season the apparent farm disappearance for the season to January 1 is 863,000,000 bushels against 873,000,000 last season to January 1—a decrease of 1 per cent."

BILLIONS OF TONS OF ANTHRACITE COAL YET TO BE MINED

Harrisburg—There is anthracite coal enough in Pennsylvania to last 110 years, according to a bulletin just issued by the Pennsylvania Geological Survey of the Department of Forests and Waters.

This estimate is based on present and increasing needs for hard coal, and the substantial progress made in recent years in the percentage of recovery of coal in the ground.

The bulletin states that there are 16,354,676,000 tons of anthracite in the ground, and of this quantity 8,979,474,000 tons are recoverable. In the northern field the total tonnage remaining is given at 3,276,763,000, of which 2,195,431,000 tons are recoverable; in the eastern middle field there are 248,628,000 tons, 69.4 per cent. of which is recoverable; in the western middle district 3,573,025,000 tons, of which 2,075,928,000 tons is recoverable, and in the southern field, 9,256,260,000 tons, of which 4,535,567,000 tons is recoverable.

The report estimates the original content of the field to have been more than 20,000,000,000 long tons, a somewhat larger estimate than that made by the second Pennsylvania Geological Survey 30 years ago.

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Chicago Board of Trade to Build

Chicago, January 26—A building committee of the Chicago Board is planning for a magnificent new home for the exchange which will cost about \$17,000,000 and cover the entire square bounded by Jackson Boulevard, La Salle, Van Buren and Sherman Streets. A plan will be submitted to the membership for a vote which will determine whether an expenditure will be endorsed to the extent of \$8,000,000 for the purchase of the property now occupied by the Postal Telegraph Building, which is south of the Board of Trade block and fronts on Van Buren street. Membership of the building committee includes Joseph E. Griffin, President John A. Bunnell, Joseph Simons, J. H. Jones and Henry A. Rumsey, who is chairman and directs the operations of five committees of which is each member of the building committee the chairman. There are committees on site, finance, architects, building and offices, each one being a separate entity with full jurisdiction over its allotment and all reporting to Chairman Rumsey, who is determined to give Chicago the most magnificent structure dedicated to the grain trade that the world can boast.

Chicago's Highest Building

The prospective construction of a new building has been under way now for five years and while the progress has been slow, it has been entirely sure and it will not be long before plans of seven or eight competing groups of architects, bankers and contractors will be submitted to the committees. The idea of extending the site of the new building over the Postal Telegraph building originated with Mr. Rumsey, whose identity with the Board of Trade extends back to its organization, when his father, the late Captain Rumsey, was one of the leaders in establishing the Board of Trade and winning for it the highest place in world's grain history. Holabird & Roche are working on plans and associated with them are the National City Bank of New York, which will finance the project, and the George A. Fuller building contractors. Plans have been submitted by Graham, Anderson, Probst & White in addition to several other architects. It is planned to carry the structure up 550 feet from the ground, the tower being higher than any other building in Chicago, supplying a grand culmination to the La Salle financial district. Shops and offices will occupy the first floor and the trading hall the second, while the balance of this wonderful grain trade structure will be occupied by grain and stock exchange members and transportation corporations.

Wheat Bears Dominant

Bearish influences were dominant all week and liquidation continued without abridgement as the week progressed but declines were not as large as might have been expected owing to the check placed on recessions and advances by indemnities. This moderation in fluctuations illustrated more forcibly than reams of literature and hours of loquacity could have done how essential puts and calls are to the grain market. They have acted as a balance wheel in a market which in the past week lost none of the salient features which have distinguished it since May, 1924. Trading was on a broad scale and fluctuations were rapid, but the buying and selling against the puts and calls or bids and offers as they are officially designated, was in sufficient volume to prevent big declines or advances as in the past 18 months. In a word, business and fluctuations were orderly, and that is apparently what the Government has been working for through its business conduct committees and finally obtained because the United States Supreme Court called the restrictions against privileges

unconstitutional and restored automatically the balance wheel which some short sighted policies of former exchange officials cast adrift some years ago in an effort to placate official Washington and a pack of politicians.

Grain Receipts Large

Receipts of grain at primary markets reached a total of 17,745,000 bushels and were the largest since the first week of the new year, but they fell 14 per cent. below the average for five years because of the smallness of wheat and oats arrivals. For the week the total was 1,142,000 bushels more, but 4,100,000 bushels smaller than in the same week last year as arrivals of wheat fell below those of a year ago, while receipts of corn were the largest in four years. President Legge of the International Harvester Company told your correspondent this week that he has not been apprised of a single acceptance of the offer to take No. 2 corn at \$1.00 a bushel in exchange for farm machinery, acceptance of lower grades being based upon current market discounts under contract grades. On Saturday No. 3 yellow sold at a discount of 6@10c under the May delivery, priced at the close at 83%, or 16c under the Harvester Company's tender to agriculture. This is accepted in the trade as an indication that farmers believe corn will sell over \$1.00 next May and have decided to hold their surplus or feed it to hogs and other live stock in the meantime. This offer has had a stabilizing influence that cannot be estimated.

Wheat at Low Price

A new level for September wheat was reached this week and prices were 3c lower in the absence of consolidated absorption and owing to the downward trend of prices at Liverpool and South American markets in spite of the stabilizing effect of indemnity transactions. With Liverpool May at a small premium over Chicago spreads were made by local traders who bought Liverpool and sold the Chicago delivery. Export business was on a moderate scale, but liquidation was unchecked and covering by the Livermore pool failed to exert more than a temporary influence. Australia's yield was estimated at 110,000,000 and the Argentine's at 179,000,000 to 215,000,000 and the exportable surplus of the two countries approximated 200,000,000 bushels. India's crop has been seeded under favorable surroundings and on the continent of Europe winter wheat areas are well covered by snow. Broomhall estimated import purchases to July 31 next at 656,000,000 from a total exportable supply of 768,000,000 bushels, leaving a carry-over of 112,000,000 bushels at the end of the current crop year.

Snow Covers Areas

Crop news from winter wheat areas was only fairly favorable although snow falls have supplied much needed covering, and considerable winter killing has been forecasted. Domestic stocks were reduced 576,000 bushels according to Bradstreet's, Canada losing 2,389,000 bushels and the amount afloat being reduced 3,000,000. World's shipments increased 595,000 bushels, but were 2,200,000 bushels less than a year ago, while the amount on passage for Europe gained 1,512,000 bushels, but this year's total was more than 16,000,000 bushels smaller than in 1925. Arrivals at primary markets decreased 169,000 bushels and were 1,069,000 bushels under a year ago, Chicago contract stocks declined 123,000 bushels more to 846,000 bushels, comparing with 2,769,000 bushels at this time in 1925. The Canadian visible is now at an imposing total of 70,203,000 bushels, against 31,167,000 bushels a year ago.

Corn Under Pressure

Corn continued to weaken and lost 2½c more as receipts at primary markets increased 1,995,000 bushels and were 97,000 bushels larger than a year ago. There was an increase of 1,942,000 bushels in the visible, according to Bradstreet's and the total exceeded that of a year ago by 1,191,000 bushels. The spot demand was sluggish, resulting in No. 2 yellow selling at a discount of 3c under May. There was more shipping and farm feeding increased as the weather turned colder. Farmers did not tender corn to the International Harvester Company in response to a bid of \$1.00 for No. 2 in exchange for farm implements, and

The ALBERT
DICKINSON
 COMPANY
SEEDS
 FIELD SEEDS SEED GRAINS
 POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK FEEDS
 Minneapolis Chicago

NEW BANKS AND CHANGES

(Continued from page 29)

MONTANA

Fairfield, Montana Bank Closed

Fairfield—The State Bank was closed January 16. The capital was \$20,000 and deposits were approximately \$31,000.

Alfons Agather Elected Vice President

Kalispell—Alfons Agather has been advanced from assistant cashier of the First National Bank to vice president to succeed R. E. Webster.

Changes in Great Falls National

Great Falls—Robb R. Williams has been advanced from assistant cashier to cashier of the Great Falls National Bank. J. E. Kremer has been elected assistant cashier.

NEBRASKA

Herman Beckman New Vice President

Fremont—Herman Beckman has been elected vice president of the Union National Bank.

E. C. Folsom Vice President

Lincoln—E. C. Folsom has been elected a vice president of the National Bank of Commerce.

Beulah Coulter Now Assistant Cashier

Bridgeport—Beulah Coulter has been elected assistant cashier of the Nebraska State Bank.

Fred J. McCauley Assistant Cashier

Omaha—Fred J. McCauley has been elected assistant cashier of the Packers National Bank.

Mrs. F. H. Ossenkop Assistant Cashier

Louisville—Mrs. F. H. Ossenkop has been elected assistant cashier of the Home State Bank.

Philip Thierold Elected Second Vice President

Plattsmouth—Philip Thierold has been elected second vice president of the Plattsmouth State Bank.

Allen Buck New Cashier

Otoe—Allen Buck has been elected cashier of the Bank of Otoe to take the place of Elmer DeKay who has resigned to go to Lincoln.

James D. Milliken New Vice President

Fremont—James D. Milliken, vice president of the Fremont National Bank has been elected a vice president of the Security Savings Bank.

Promotions at Tilden National Bank

Tilden—J. J. Ryan has been advanced from assistant cashier to cashier of the Tilden National Bank to succeed C. O. Baker, who was elected vice president.

Promotions at City National Bank

Lincoln—A. H. Sagehorn has been advanced from assistant cashier to cashier of the City National Bank to succeed E. H. Mallowney who has been elected vice president.

James Stockwell Advanced to Cashier

Bayard—James Stockwell has been advanced from assistant cashier to cashier of the First National Bank to take the place of A. E. Torgeson, who resigned to go to Cheyenne.

A. A. Nelson Advanced to Cashiership

Omaha—A. A. Nelson has been advanced from assistant cashier to cashier of the State Bank to succeed John S. McGurk who formerly held both the position of cashier and vice president.

Changes in Loomis Bank

Loomis—W. B. Abrahamson has been advanced from assistant cashier to vice president of the First National Bank to succeed L. B. Titus. Henry O. Johnson has been elected assistant cashier.

Broken Bow Bank Stock Transferred

Broken Bow—Walter A. George, president of the Security State Bank has sold his interests to L. W. Wilson and associates. Mr. Wilson has been elected president and Charles Blakeman, vice president.

Farmers State Bank Promotes Officers

York—J. P. Gillilan, formerly vice president of the Farmers State Bank has been elected president to succeed John Doran who has resigned on account of ill health. Hugh Arnold formerly assistant cashier was elected cashier.

New Officers at Farmers and Merchants Bank

Wymore—The following are the newly elected officers of the Farmers and Merchants Bank: D. Oelkers, president; W. C. Oelkers, active vice president; W. A. Dawson, vice president; A. I. Baker, cashier and Clara McAdams, assistant cashier.

WYOMING

W. J. Lindsay New Vice President

Casper—W. J. Lindsay has been elected vice president of the Citizens National Bank.

New Assistant Cashier at Basin

Basin—William Vogliotti and Mrs. Esther Spellman have been elected assistant cashiers of the Basin State Bank.

R. G. Culbertson Resigns

Worland—R. G. Culbertson who has been cashier and vice president of the First National and Farmers State Bank has resigned.

WASHINGTON

Promotions at Lincoln County State Bank

Davenport—J. L. Thayer has been advanced from vice president to president of the Lincoln County State Bank and C. L. Canfield was made vice president.

CALIFORNIA

New Bank To Be Organized

Monrovia—Application has been made to organize the Citizens National Bank by R. E. Frith, with a capital of \$100,000.

ILLINOIS

S. J. Scheidt Promoted

Joliet—S. J. Scheidt has been advanced from assistant vice president to vice president of the First National Bank.

First National Chartered

Antioch—The First National Bank has been chartered with a capital of \$50,000 with C. K. Anderson as president and S. Boyer Nelson, cashier.

BANKING NOTES

Bank Increases Capital Stock

Alliance, Neb.—The First National Bank has increased its capital from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

Olivia Bank Building Burned

Olivia, Minn.—Fire destroyed the Farmers State Bank building at an approximate cost of \$5,000.

Milwaukee Bank Increases Capital

Milwaukee, Wis.—The capital stock of the East Side Bank has been increased from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

Racine To Have New Bank Building

Racine, Wis.—The Farmers and Merchants Bank is erecting a new building at an approximate cost of \$20,000.

New Building For First National, Oshkosh

Oshkosh, Wis.—A new home is being planned for the First National Bank to cost approximately \$1,000,000.

First National, Ventura to Build

Ventura, Calif.—It is expected the new building being erected for the First National Bank will be completed by March 1.

Washington Bank to Move

Washington, Iowa—The directors of the Washington National Bank have made arrangements to move into the Bailey bank building across the street from the present location.

Wrightstown Bank to Build

Wrightstown, Wis.—At the annual meeting of the Peoples Bank a committee was appointed to secure bids and costs of material for the erection of a one-story red faced brick building to be erected in the near future.

MOODY'S VIEW OF THE MONEY MARKETS

New York—Moody's Weekly Review of Financial Conditions in its current issue says in part:

"No alarm should be felt regarding the compiling and publication of the totals of brokers' loans. Indeed, this should have no influence upon the course of the stock market, and should amount to a small but genuine addition to the sum total of our knowledge about the money market.

"The selling of stocks thus far this month probably reflects nothing more serious than some rather extensive profit taking on stocks bought early last year. This profit taking is natural in view of the excess of recent prices over true values, and it may go farther.

"Certainly there are no alarming troubles in sight. The credit expansion does not amount to inflation; commodity and goods prices are upon a conservative basis; trade inflation is slight; and capital supplies are abundant."

THE SHIFT IN WESTERN FARM VALUES AND MORTGAGES

(Continued from page 19)

to worst the land usually can be deeded over and the investor take the land or resell it without court proceedings. The mere fact of foreclosure does not mean loss to the investor—though it may to the farmer. The Federal Land Bank for the first seven years of its existence foreclosed on 2,910 farms, acquiring title to 852. Of these it sold 128 at a profit over the amount involved of \$27,065. With careful appraisalment and cautious management the farm mortgage has a sound basis. Instead of paying the appraiser on a commission basis the insurance companies pay him a fixed sum per day and demand a clear and fair statement of the value of the land, soil, location, personality of the owner with no prejudice or interest in the granting of the loan.

Individual Investors Avoid Farm Mortgages

Two factors just now mitigate against acceptance of the farm mortgage as a popular investment for the private individual. One is the tax rate, both local and Federal. The latter is rapidly being reduced and some states—as did Kansas last winter—have substituted a small recording fee instead of taxation as personal property. The other is the varied and at times cumbersome redemption laws. These were adopted in the days of pioneering for the benefit of the settlers and to protect them from the then feared "Money Power." As a result, in some states the debtor can retain possession of his farm for three years, paying nothing and allowing the property to deteriorate. The coming year will see an effort to secure adoption in all the states of a uniform law for foreclosure based on the Minnesota statute, giving the mortgagee possession within a reasonable time and protecting the rights of investor and borrower alike. Until this is done the vending to private investors of farm loans will be handicapped in many of the agricultural states.

The wheat belt was in 1924 materially assisted in its farm debt situation; defaulted interest was cleared up and banks were placed in a position where they could loan more freely. The corn belt fared less well, for the crop was below average and condition poor. This year sees the wheat belt less successful than last season and the corn belt better equipped. The farm loans of the older settled sections, those portions where rainfall is generous and where farming has been conducted on a systematic plan, are sought by the most conservative investors of the country. Ample money is available for the farmer at rates far below those charged by his local bank for current loans. He can pay in five years, in ten years, in 34 years—the tendency is toward the amortized loan for the borrower can then see an end to his struggle.

An Estimate of American Farm Debt

How much does the American farmer owe? No exact figures are available but estimates are given that probably are within reasonable bounds. The largest organization of mortgage dealers is the Mortgage Bankers Association. Its officers estimate the farm mortgage indebtedness thus: Loans on books of its own association, \$2,450,000,000; on books of other loan companies, \$1,600,000,000; 52 leading life insurance companies \$1,672,900,000; fraternal societies, banks, local investors, etc., \$2,884,000,000; Federal land bank and joint stock land banks \$1,731,000,000 (subject to some part having been paid off by borrowers). There we have a total of \$10,337,900,000. But the value of the farms is such that the mortgage debt of the fully owned farms is only 13.5 per cent. of the value of the lands; on the tenant farms the mortgage is 9.2 per cent. of the value.

With the present system of appraisalment and the careful management of the loaning agencies the first mortgage on a fertile farm holds a premier place among investments. Back of it is not merely the productive soil but the hopes and dreams of a family. "God is not making any more land" is a current phrase in the West and productive soil will ever be in demand—doubtless with increasing prices as the year go on. The farmer will never get out of debt entirely but he will use his added capital to make his earnings larger.

OUTPUT OF SLATE IN 1925

Washington—The value of the slate sold at the quarries in 1925 was \$12,785,000, according to the estimate furnished by producers to the Bureau of Mines. This was nine per cent. more than the value reported for 1924. Slate reported sold for roofing, blackboards, and granules and flour showed increase in both quantity and value, while the other products decreased.

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STOCKS OF GRAIN AT MINNEAPOLIS

Wheat in Minneapolis public elevators as reported by the Chamber of Commerce on January 23, with comparisons, in bushel (000's omitted):

| | 1926 | 1925 | 1924 | 1923 |
|----------------|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| No. 1 dark | 2,923 | 3,483 | 4,387 | 3,364 |
| No. 1 northern | 529 | 3,175 | 1,143 | 992 |
| No. 2 northern | 551 | 1,537 | 1,553 | 990 |
| Others | 5,370 | 5,004 | 9,299 | 7,984 |
| Totals | 9,373 | 13,199 | 16,382 | 13,330 |

Stocks of coarse grains in public elevators in Minneapolis, in bushels (000's omitted):

| | Jan. 23 | Jan. 16 | Jan. 24 | Jan. 26 | Jan. 27 |
|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Corn | 303 | 220 | 551 | 602 | 329 |
| Oats | 20,497 | 20,262 | 22,606 | 4,844 | 11,613 |
| Barley | 4,346 | 4,265 | 2,146 | 766 | 965 |
| Rye | 3,463 | 3,416 | 1,193 | 7,516 | 2,195 |
| Flaxseed | 1,004 | 1,062 | 447 | 457 | 7 |

MINNEAPOLIS-DULUTH WHEAT RECEIPTS

Receipts of wheat in Minneapolis and Duluth from September 1, 1925 to January 23, 1926, compared with the corresponding period of previous years, in bushels (000's omitted):

| | 1925-26 | 1924-25 | 1923-24 | 1922-23 |
|-------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Minneapolis | 64,868 | 66,692 | 59,825 | 80,901 |
| Duluth | 52,847 | 87,208 | 24,190 | 43,333 |
| Totals | 117,715 | 153,900 | 84,015 | 124,234 |

STOCKS OF GRAIN AT DULUTH AND SUPERIOR

Grain stocks in Duluth and Superior elevators as on January 23, showing changes in the week: Wheat—Nos. 1 and 2 dark northern and Nos. 1 and 2 northern, 745,100 bu.; No. 3 dark northern and No. 3 northern, 103,428 bu.; other spring, 915,308 bu.; Nos. 1 and 2 amber durum and Nos. 1 and 2 durum, 1,281,951 bu.; No. 3 amber durum and No. 3 durum, 272,274 bu.; other durum, 4,479,083 bu.; Nos. 1 and 2 dark hard winter and Nos. 1 and 2 hard winter, 10,393 bu.; other winter, 2,451 bu.; bonded, 329,610 bu.; wheat afloat, 149,972 bu.; total wheat, 8,289,570 bu., increase, 143,022 bu.

Coarse grains—Oats, 10,518,957 bu., increase, 186,221 bu.; barley, 809,200 bu., increase, 5,218 bu.; rye, 4,984,112 bu.; afloat, 62,720 bu., increase, 181,069 bu.; flaxseed, 1,166,946 bu., increase, 32,455 bu.

GRAIN STOCKS AT CHICAGO

| | Public | Private | *Total | Last yr. |
|--------|--------|---------|------------|------------|
| Wheat | 710 | 2,589 | 3,299,000 | 8,005,000 |
| Corn | 4,969 | 8,342 | 13,369,000 | 11,466,000 |
| Oats | 3,924 | 4,425 | 9,952,000 | 22,377,000 |
| Rye | 2,799 | 470 | 3,269,000 | 2,148,000 |
| Barley | | 521 | 614,000 | 269,000 |

*Includes 58,000 bu corn, 1,603 bu. oats and 93,000 bu. barley afloat.

UNITED STATES VISIBLE GRAIN SUPPLY

| | This week | Last week | Last year |
|--------|------------|------------|------------|
| Wheat | 46,079,000 | 49,104,000 | 80,572,000 |
| Corn | 26,431,000 | 23,799,000 | 25,685,000 |
| Oats | 63,645,000 | 61,375,000 | 74,161,000 |
| Rye | 13,474,000 | 13,388,000 | 22,970,000 |
| Barley | 6,864,000 | 7,355,000 | 4,143,000 |

CANADIAN VISIBLE GRAIN SUPPLY

| | This week | Last week | Last year |
|--------|------------|------------|------------|
| Wheat | 72,189,000 | 70,203,000 | 38,859,000 |
| Oats | 11,234,000 | 11,490,000 | 18,065,000 |
| Rye | 1,945,000 | 1,956,000 | 2,046,000 |
| Barley | 8,649,000 | 8,478,000 | 6,715,000 |

WORLD GRAIN SHIPMENTS

| | Last week | Prev. week | Last year |
|-------|------------|------------|------------|
| Wheat | 14,964,000 | 12,557,000 | 12,268,000 |
| Corn | 3,321,000 | 5,686,000 | 3,694,000 |
| Oats | 1,298,000 | 2,106,000 | 1,276,000 |

THE WEEK'S FLOUR OUTPUT

The following table shows the flour output at principal milling centers, together with figures covering a group of representative interior mills in each district, in barrels, as reported to The Northwestern Miller:

| | Northwest— | | Southwest— | | Central and Southern— | | Pacific Coast— | | |
|-----------------|------------|---------|------------|---------|-----------------------|---------|----------------|---------|---------|
| | Jan. 23 | Jan. 16 | Jan. 24 | Jan. 26 | Jan. 23 | Jan. 16 | Jan. 23 | Jan. 16 | |
| Minneapolis | 236,681 | 254,659 | 224,139 | 230,310 | 26,600 | 28,100 | 27,685 | 24,120 | |
| St. Paul | 12,719 | 13,784 | 13,742 | 10,668 | 45,700 | 45,900 | 24,120 | 27,805 | |
| Duluth-Superior | 16,840 | 22,285 | 22,090 | 13,535 | 35,000 | 31,800 | 27,805 | 27,304 | |
| Outside mills* | 159,077 | 248,061 | 249,929 | 238,840 | 42,656 | 21,900 | 26,242 | 13,307 | |
| Totals | 425,317 | 538,789 | 508,900 | 493,353 | 117,400 | 109,693 | 20,493 | 26,242 | |
| Wichita | 28,191 | 25,447 | 36,306 | 37,181 | 26,609 | 24,718 | 27,685 | 27,805 | |
| Salina | 26,609 | 24,718 | 29,668 | 18,136 | 31,881 | 24,036 | 27,685 | 27,304 | |
| St. Joseph | 31,881 | 24,036 | 46,970 | 35,385 | 22,277 | 21,854 | 20,493 | 26,242 | |
| Omaha | 22,277 | 21,854 | 22,557 | 19,111 | 205,303 | 196,114 | 20,493 | 26,242 | |
| Outside mills† | 205,303 | 196,114 | 230,341 | 218,957 | Totals | 431,661 | 401,862 | 485,887 | 440,826 |
| St. Louis | 26,600 | 28,100 | 25,100 | 36,600 | Outside‡ | 45,700 | 44,074 | 59,380 | 59,380 |
| Outside‡ | 45,700 | 45,900 | 44,700 | 38,900 | Toledo | 35,000 | 37,500 | 30,600 | 30,600 |
| Toledo | 35,000 | 31,800 | 37,500 | 30,600 | Outside§ | 42,656 | 44,396 | 48,932 | 48,932 |
| Outside§ | 42,656 | 21,900 | 44,396 | 48,932 | Indianapolis | | 13,735 | 9,288 | 9,288 |
| Indianapolis | | | 13,735 | 9,288 | Southeast | 104,332 | 104,799 | 125,551 | 117,386 |
| Southeast | 104,332 | 104,799 | 125,551 | 117,386 | Totals | 254,288 | 232,499 | 290,982 | 281,686 |
| Totals | 254,288 | 232,499 | 290,982 | 281,686 | Pacific Coast— | | | | |
| Portland | 27,685 | 28,264 | 44,074 | 59,380 | Portland | 27,685 | 28,264 | 44,074 | 59,380 |
| Seattle | 24,120 | 27,805 | 27,304 | 41,943 | Seattle | 24,120 | 27,805 | 27,304 | 41,943 |
| Tacoma | 20,493 | 26,242 | 13,307 | 34,980 | Tacoma | 20,493 | 26,242 | 13,307 | 34,980 |
| Totals | 72,298 | 82,311 | 84,685 | 136,303 | Totals | 72,298 | 82,311 | 84,685 | 136,303 |
| Buffalo | 192,365 | 189,725 | 193,500 | 117,312 | Buffalo | 192,365 | 189,725 | 193,500 | 117,312 |
| Chicago | 38,000 | 35,000 | 38,000 | 37,000 | Chicago | 38,000 | 35,000 | 38,000 | 37,000 |
| Milwaukee | 9,200 | 9,250 | 6,800 | 4,000 | Milwaukee | 9,200 | 9,250 | 6,800 | 4,000 |

*Minnesota, Dakota, Iowa and Montana mills outside of Minneapolis, St Paul and Duluth-Superior.
 †Southwestern mills outside of centers named.
 ‡Mills outside of St. Louis, but controlled in that city.
 §Central states mills outside of Toledo.

FLAXSEED RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed at Minneapolis and Duluth, September 1, 1925 to January 23, 1926, compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, in bushels (000's omitted):

| | —Receipts— | | —Shipments— | |
|-------------|------------|---------|-------------|---------|
| | 1925-26 | 1924-25 | 1925-26 | 1924-25 |
| Minneapolis | 8,093 | 10,905 | 1,997 | 3,016 |
| Duluth | 8,339 | 14,993 | 6,962 | 13,629 |
| Totals | 16,432 | 25,898 | 8,959 | 16,645 |

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN FUTURES

| | May, old | | | | | |
|--------------|----------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | Jan. | Jan. | Jan. | Jan. | Jan. | Jan. |
| Wheat | 1.65 | 1.63 | 1.63 | 1.64 | 1.66 | 1.65 |
| Rye | .97 | .96 | .96 | .97 | .99 | .... |
| Oats | .40 | .40 | .40 | .40 | .40 | .... |
| Barley | .65 | .... | .64 | .65 | .65 | .... |
| May, new | | | | | | |
| Wheat | 1.65 | 1.63 | 1.63 | 1.64 | 1.66 | 1.65 |
| Rye | 1.00 | .99 | .99 | .99 | 1.01 | .... |
| Oats | .40 | .40 | .40 | .40 | .40 | .... |
| Barley | .65 | .... | .64 | .65 | .65 | .... |
| May | | | | | | |
| Flax | 2.45 | 2.44 | 2.45 | 2.46 | 2.47 | 2.46 |
| July | | | | | | |
| Wheat | 1.60 | 1.58 | 1.58 | 1.59 | 1.60 | 1.60 |
| Oats | .42 | .41 | .41 | .41 | .41 | .... |
| Barley | .66 | .66 | .65 | .66 | .66 | .... |
| Flax | 2.46 | 2.47 | 2.47 | 2.48 | 2.50 | .... |
| January, new | | | | | | |
| Barley | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.7 |
| Barley | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.7 |
| January, old | | | | | | |
| Barley | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.7 |

DULUTH GRAIN FUTURES

| | May | | | | | |
|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | Jan. | Jan. | Jan. | Jan. | Jan. | Jan. |
| Durum | 1.49 | 1.46 | 1.45 | 1.47 | 1.49 | .... |
| Flax | 2.36 | 2.36 | 2.38 | 2.39 | 2.40 | .... |
| July | | | | | | |
| Durum | 1.47 | 1.44 | 1.44 | 1.45 | 1.48 | .... |
| Flax | 2.42 | 2.41 | 2.42 | 2.42 | 2.44 | .... |

CHICAGO GRAIN FUTURES

| | May | | | | | |
|-----------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | Jan. | Jan. | Jan. | Jan. | Jan. | Jan. |
| Corn | .83 | .84 | .83 | .84 | .85 | .84 |
| Oats | .44 | .44 | .44 | .44 | .44 | .44 |
| Rye | 1.06 | 1.05 | 1.06 | 1.07 | 1.08 | 1.07 |
| July | | | | | | |
| Corn | .85 | .86 | .86 | .86 | .87 | .87 |
| Oats | .45 | .45 | .45 | .45 | .45 | .45 |
| Rye | 1.06 | 1.05 | 1.06 | 1.06 | 1.07 | 1.06 |
| September | | | | | | |
| Corn | .87 | .87 | .87 | .87 | .88 | .88 |
| Oats | .45 | .45 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Rye | 1.06 | 1.05 | .... | 1.03 | .... | 1.03 |

WINNIPEG GRAIN FUTURES

| | May | | | | | |
|---------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | Jan. | Jan. | Jan. | Jan. | Jan. | Jan. |
| Wheat | 1.56 | 1.54 | 1.54 | 1.55 | 1.57 | .... |
| Flax | 2.14 | 2.14 | 2.13 | 2.13 | 2.14 | .... |
| July | | | | | | |
| Wheat | 1.54 | 1.53 | 1.52 | 1.53 | 1.55 | .... |
| Flax | 2.16 | 2.16 | 2.14 | 2.15 | 2.15 | .... |
| October | | | | | | |
| Wheat | 1.36 | 1.36 | 1.35 | 1.36 | 1.37 | .... |
| Flax | 2.13 | .... | 2.02 | 2.06 | 2.07 | .... |

WHEAT RECEIPTS—CARS

| | Minneapolis | | Duluth | | Chicago | | Winnipeg | |
|---------|-------------|------|--------|------|---------|------|----------|-----|
| | Year | Year | Year | Year | Year | Year | Year | |
| Jan. 21 | 225 | 289 | 37 | 80 | 18 | 32 | 784 | 485 |
| Jan. 22 | 184 | 266 | 76 | 81 | 18 | 28 | 457 | 329 |
| Jan. 23 | 267 | 265 | 33 | 100 | 14 | 31 | 518 | 227 |
| Jan. 25 | 408 | 612 | 90 | 174 | 18 | 16 | 397 | 339 |
| Jan. 26 | 110 | 163 | 69 | 39 | 33 | 80 | 476 | 569 |
| Jan. 27 | 191 | 192 | 66 | 84 | 19 | 67 | 627 | 221 |

MINNEAPOLIS RECEIPTS—COARSE GRAINS

| | Corn | Oats | Rye | Barley | Flax |
|---------|------|------|-----|--------|------|
| Jan. 21 | 14 | 29 | 11 | 26 | 9 |
| Jan. 22 | 23 | 43 | 7 | 25 | 5 |
| Jan. 23 | 34 | 47 | 10 | 39 | 17 |
| Jan. 25 | 67 | 67 | 28 | 61 | 21 |
| Jan. 26 | 26 | 19 | 7 | 23 | 9 |
| Jan. 27 | 45 | 10 | 4 | 11 | 9 |

Business Men See Saving in 13-Months Year

New York—On the ground of business convenience, the Merchants Association of New York has interested itself in the movement to simplify the calendar and reorganize the present system of weeks and months. Many such attempts have been made without success. The present one coincides with the effort of the League of Nations to bring about a general understanding among the nations to this end. The year 1928 begins on a Sunday, which is called a favorable occasion for beginning the reform.

It is contended by business interests that the simplification of the calendar would be of practical benefit in commerce as well as in science. Economy of money would be made possible, it is declared. The Merchants Association has appointed a committee to organize the movement, the members including Clement M. Biddle, chairman; Frank D. Waterman, Willis H. Booth, Lucius R. Eastman, P. A. S. Franklin, Edward Prizer and W. L. Saunders.

Countless plans have been devised for changing the calendar, but today the promoters of change seem divided between two offered solutions. The first of these calls for four equal quarters of the year, each quarter to include three months of 30, 30, and 31 days. The second plan provides a year of 13 equal months of 28 days each. Under this second plan each month would begin on the same day of the week, all months would have the same number of days and a given day of the month would uniformly fall upon the same day of the week.

One World Holiday

Both projects provide for a total of 364 days in the ordinary year. This leaves a single day to be taken care of. Under the first plan this day would be placed at the beginning or the end of one of the quarters. Under the second plan the extra days would be placed between designated months, either at the end or in the middle of the year. The middle of the summer has been suggested as the most desirable time—with the "Zero Day" as a world holiday. In leap years there would be an extra day to provide for.

This change in the calendar could be accomplished, it is claimed, without inconvenience. The committee appointed by the League of Nations a year ago reported that so far little opposition to the reform had developed. It is supposed, therefore, that the change would be approved, it is asserted, by the Roman Catholic Church, the Protestant denominations and the Greek Orthodox Church. The Hebrews object. They find that their Sunday would not fall on the day prescribed in the Old Testament teachings.

Each of the suggested plans for readjusting the calendar has defenders. The friends of the first scheme assert that it provides identical quarter and half years which would end with months, being thereby uniformly comparable. The friends of the second plan explain that the 13-month year, with each month containing 28 days, would make all the months exactly equal. The day of the month would indicate the day of the week. In making a date ahead it is pointed out, one could always tell without referring to the calendar what would be the day of the week.

The Number Thirteen

Under this second plan the confusion of paying wages by the month or by the week would be done away with, and having a week that was always a fourth of a month it is contended would prove a convenience in all business transactions. It would simplify bookkeeping and reduce clerical hire. It is estimated that in New York alone an immense saving would be made possible by reckoning bills on this basis. Many large business concerns follow an arbitrary calendar of this kind at present in their own establishments.

Business men point out that it would be easy under this plan to arrange commitments, however far ahead so that they would not fall due upon a Sunday, and all periods of earning and spending money would either be equal or in exact multiples. Another indicated advantage is that fractions of weeks at the ends of months would be done away with. Statistics could be made exactly com-

parable by periods. Every month would coincide with the week-end.

Effect on Use of Money

It is estimated by the commercial advocates of a changed calendar that an immense saving of money would be possible by reform; that by using 13 months of 28 days each, all monthly money values, which now circulate 12 times a year, would circulate 13 times a year. The result would be that each \$30 and \$31 of liquid capital now in circulation would be replaced by \$28 used 13 times instead of 12 times. This money, in other words, would be used more frequently, necessitating a smaller total. In paying for labor, salaries, rents and innumerable obligations, an economy would thus be possible, it is contended, which in the total would reach impressive figures.

The question arises in this country, how could the American Congress act upon a regulation which affects the various states without interfering with state rights? The calendar reform advocates cite a familiar precedent for such action. Congress has already acted in this manner by establishing the three-time zones in the country.

COMMERCIAL FAILURES IN CANADA FEWER

Washington—Commercial failures in Canada last year were the lowest since 1920 and lower than in 1914, the last pre-war year, according to a report issued today by the Department of Commerce. The number for the year was 2,371, with total liabilities of \$45,767,825, a decrease of 4 per cent. in number when compared with 1924.



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Sewing twines



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| B. F. Goodrich Co. Serial Notes | 5% | 1/15/28 | 99.50 | 5.25% |
| B. F. Goodrich Co. Serial Notes | 5% | 1/15/29 | 98 $\frac{5}{8}$ | 5.50% |
| New York Oil Co. 1st Mtge. Bonds | 6% | 8/1/29 | 98.25 | 6.50% |
| Petoskey Portland Cement Co. Serial Notes | 6% | 12/1/29 | 99.50 | 6.15% |
| Petoskey Portland Cement Co. Serial Notes | 6% | 12/1/30 | 99.00 | 6.25% |
| Champlin Refining Co. 1st Mtge. Bonds | 6% | 12/1/30 | 99.00 | 6.25% |
| Fisk Rubber Co. S. F. Gold Notes | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ % | 2/1/31 | 98.25 | 5.90% |
| Chicago Mill & Lumber Co. Serial Notes | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ % | 1/1/32 | 98.00 | 5.90% |
| Zeigler Coal & Coke Co. 1st Mtge. Bonds | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ % | 8/1/32 | 101.25 | 6.25% |
| National Grocers Company, Ltd. Notes | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ % | 8/15/32 | 100.00 | 6.50% |
| Swift & Co. Notes | 5% | 10/15/32 | Mkt. | 5.50% |
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