

Virginia RECORD

JUNE 1959

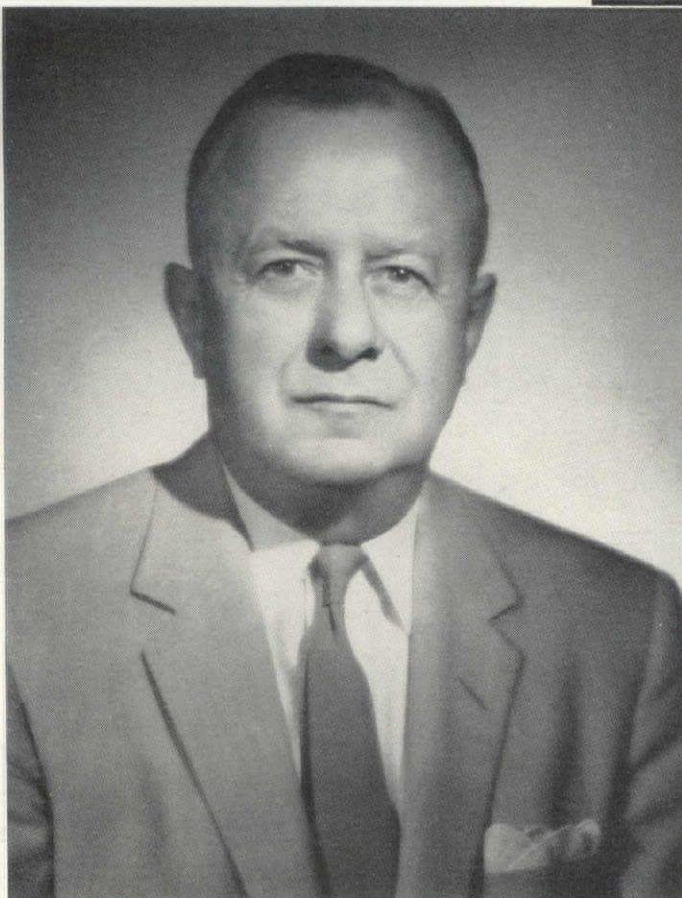
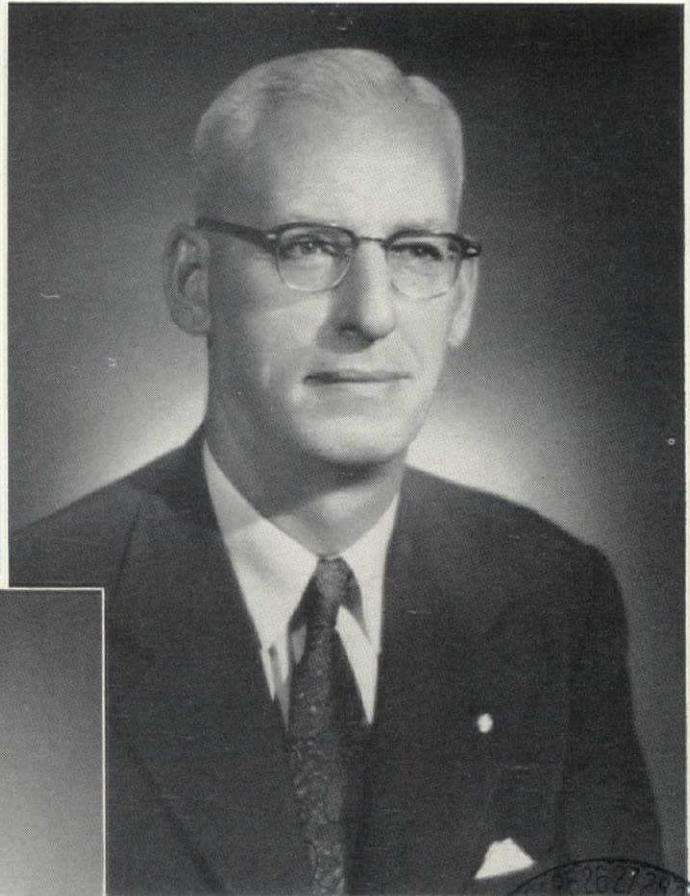
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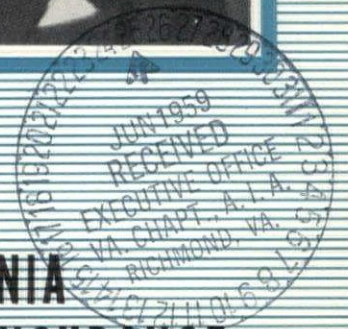
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THE VIRGINIA ►
BUREAU OF BANKING



◀ THE VIRGINIA
BUREAU OF INSURANCE

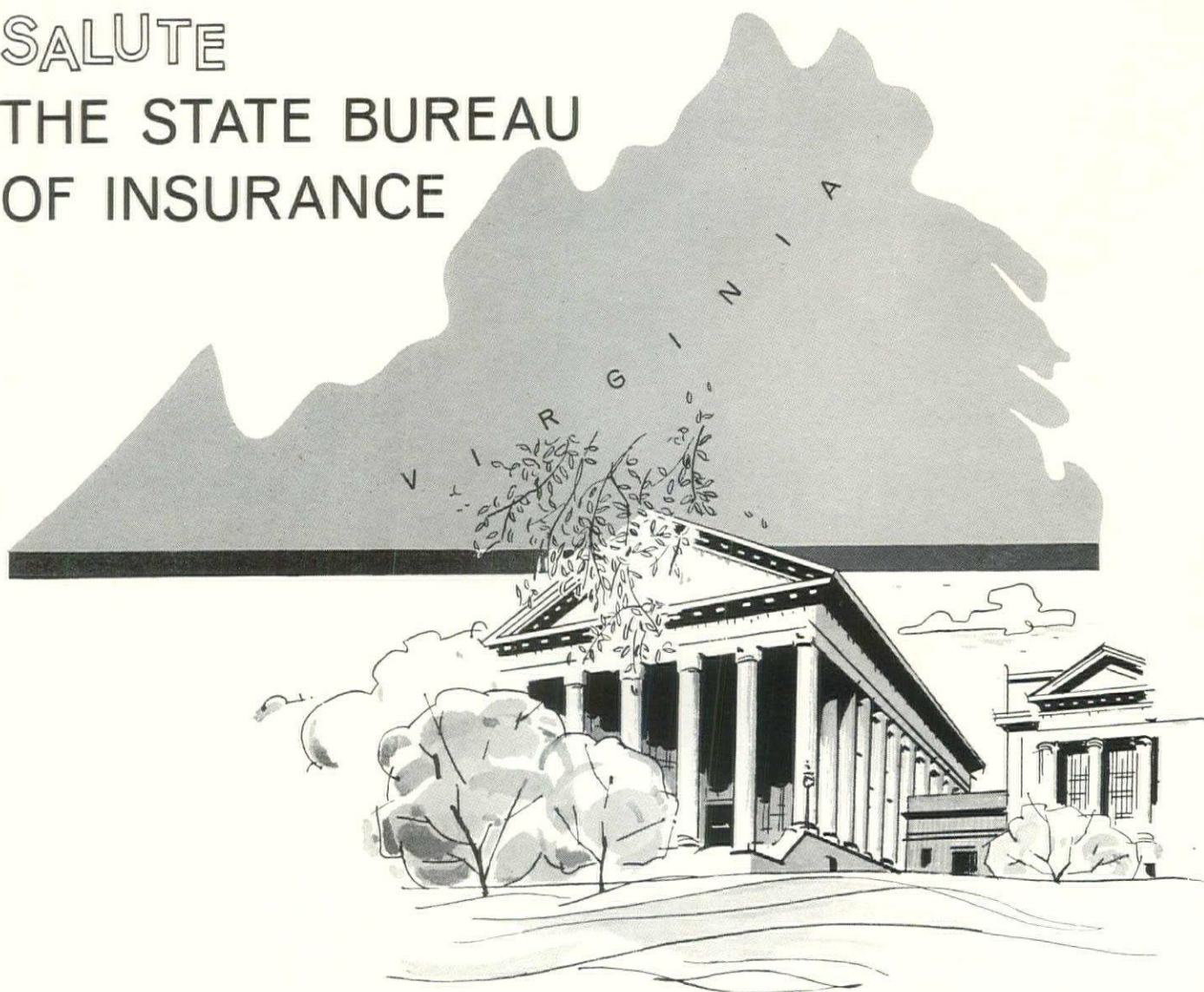


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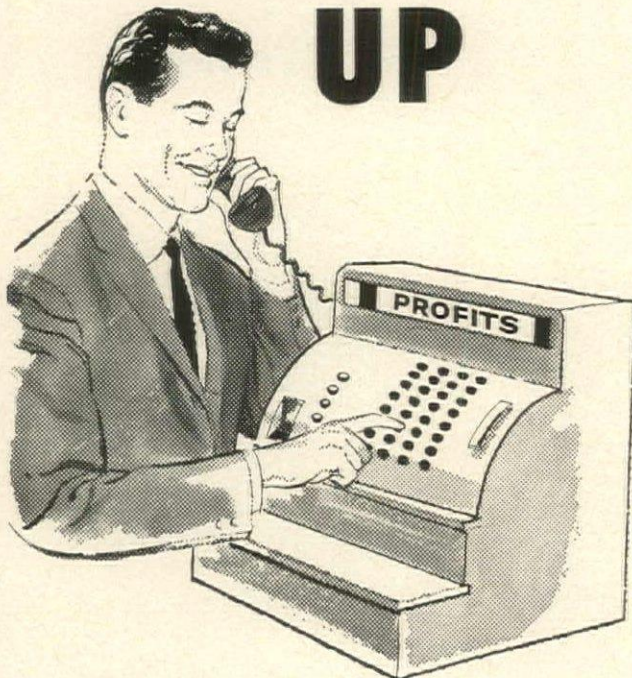
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NUMBER SIX

THE SOUTH IN THE NATION

PART II: "Road To Reunion"—Detour

IN A PREVIOUS EDITORIAL, it was pointed out that at the first out-of-Washington assembly of the National Civil War Commission, in Richmond, an undercurrent of discord rose to the surface at the end of the pleasantries, and that this discord reflected a deeper division between the sections. As one of the purposes of the National Civil War centennial is to stress the elements of re-union, this early rift suggests the depth of the misunderstanding that operates against accord, even when sectional representatives gather amiably over an issue of no great practical consequence.

Though these misunderstandings have their geneses in the Civil War period—before, during and after—they are not, as usually believed, the product of the war itself. When the fighting stages of the war were over, the prevailing sentiment in the South was to accept the arbitrament of arms and make the best of the situation with as good grace as possible. Naturally there existed some smouldering bitterness and resentment over the invaders' wanton destructiveness of private and public property, with ruins and poverty as constant reminders of the enemy's hoodlumism. But these human feelings were not the basis for misunderstanding.

At the same time, the sentiment of the majority of Northerners was to heal the wounds of war and effect a true re-union. Reports of prominent Federal generals and official civilian observers reassured the Northern population that, as Grant reported, Southern states were "anxious to return to self-government within the Union." Grant recommended that small garri-sons, of white troops, were all necessary to maintain order in a region in which for four years "law was executed only

at the point of the bayonet." In Washington, President Johnson declared himself ready to fulfill Lincoln's program of reconciliation and to follow Grant's recommendations. Here, too, then, no basis for misunderstanding existed.

But the prevalent feeling among the people, North and South, did not dictate the terms of the peace. Not only were the recommendations of civil and military authorities dismissed, but a policy of vindictiveness and exploitation negated the reconciliation desired by both sections. At basis fifteen powerful, scheming men gained control of the apparatus of government for the purpose of reducing the South to "a conquered province" to exist for the benefit of, what this group called, "The Party." Nominally these men belonged to the Republican Party, though their position as radicals was not an expression of Republicanism, nor anything else.

In holding their tyrannical sway over the prostrate South, these Radicals were served by a weird collection of do-gooders, opportunists, thieves, petty Caesars, and hangers-on, who came like a swarm of locusts into the Southern states. Protected by bayonets and the rigged laws that controlled the ballot-box, this mob supposedly served as the architects of a South that was to be re-made ("Reconstructed") into the image which the Radicals had for it.

Level-headed Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, asked one of the Radical powers, Senator Sumner of Massachusetts, "Do you really think that Massachusetts could govern Georgia better than Georgia could govern herself?"

In the conviction of unshakable self-

(Continued on page 36)

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COVER NOTE:

Our cover portrays two gentlemen of vast importance to the economy of the State of Virginia and the welfare of every family therein. At right, Mr. Logan R. Ritchie, Banking Commissioner, at left, Mr. T. Nelson Parker, Commissioner of Insurance.

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T. NELSON PARKER, *Commissioner*

THE VIRGINIA BUREAU OF INSURANCE

by

ROSEWELL PAGE, JR.

VIRGINIANS are a people possessing a canny sense of business. Always interested in investing their capital with an eye to future profit, they have at the same time chosen to protect it from loss in so far as is humanly possible. Hence the evolution of the great insurance industry in the Commonwealth.

Probably because much Virginia business started with the necessity for commodity export and import by water transportation, involving the hazards of the sea between the Virginia and the European ports, her merchants early in the history of the Commonwealth were familiar with the development of maritime insurance in the Old Country. Its origin is to be found in the mutual agreements made between merchants, engaged in common shipping adventures, for distributing among mutual contractors the loss falling upon any one person by reason of the perils of navigation.

The invention of the practice of insurance is attributed to the merchants living in Italian cities in the early Middle Ages. The Lombard merchants brought the custom of insuring against the hazards of trade to England with them. Lombard street in London has come to be a monument to them as it marks the locality there in which their trading houses were located.

This maritime insurance proving

practical and a satisfactory protection against loss, business men began using something similar in other fields until it extended to protection against loss from various causes, particularly fire at first, on land as well as on sea voyages.

As business in the Commonwealth of Virginia grew, many forms of insurance came into being with a great deal of capital invested in them. So large was the growth of the insurance industry and so complicated were its ramifications that laws and an agency became necessary to regulate it for the protection of the people involved in its use against fraud and chicanery, which sometimes have a habit of developing in areas where large sums of money are handled.

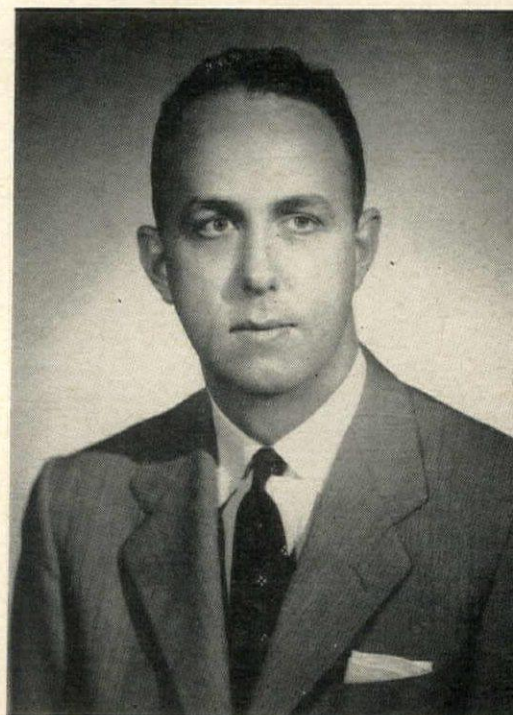
Particularly was this need for regulation felt as life insurance became an integral part of the Virginia economy. And while it is of record that some of the more strict constructionists of Scripture of a former day were known to have refused to insure their lives because in their opinion to have done so would have gone against the advice of the Saviour when He said "Take no thought for the morrow," their descendants happily give more heed to building an estate for themselves and their dependents. Thus life insurance in force in Virginia at the close of business on December 31st, 1958 had climbed to the astronomical

figure of nearly \$9,300,000,000.

The end is not yet, for the way Virginia is booming at present and the powerful emphasis now being put on the idea of bringing new industry here, indicate further population expansion and therefore larger growth in all forms of insurance in the next decade or so.

The importance of insurance to the Virginia economy can probably best be brought home by citing the fact that the code of Virginia devotes some 361 pages (plus a 25 page supplement to

EVERETTE S. FRANCIS
First Deputy Commissioner

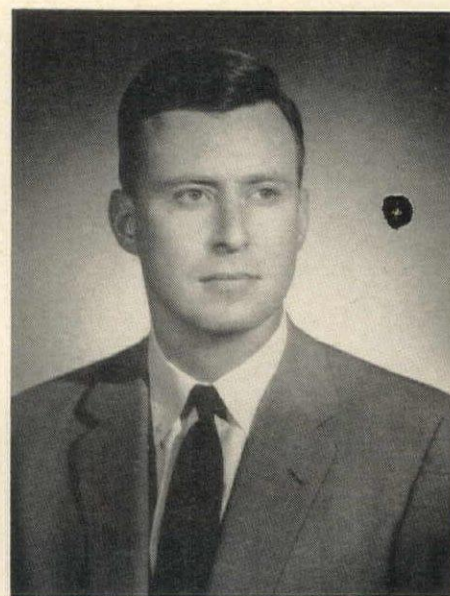




CHARLES B. COULBOURN
Deputy Commissioner



WILLIAM C. FLOURNOY
Deputy Commissioner



C. S. MULLEN
Chief Marshal

its regulation) for the protection of Virginia citizens.

The late Commissioner of Insurance, Hon. George A. Bowles, had this to say about the industry: "Insurance represents the largest institution of business in this country. Total premiums received by insurance companies exceed the gross income of railroads or telephone companies or automobile manufacturers and similar large business enterprises. The importance of insurance as a vocation should not be gauged by its size or its earning power, but, more important, by the fact that the business of insurance is one affected by the public interest, requiring that all persons engaged therein be actuated by good faith, abstain from deception, and practice honesty and equity in all insurance matters. Upon the insurer, the insured and their representatives rests the duty of preserving inviolate the integrity of insurance."

The field covered by insurance is a wide one. It takes in the coverage of loss by fire, casualty, extended coverage, accident and health, workmen's compensation, all types of auto coverage and also fidelity and surety. To the average Virginian, that thing which is most real about insurance is having his losses made up from any of the above coverages he carries at a time when he really needs it to be done.

The State of Virginia, realizing the vast amount of money her people have invested in all forms of insurance, and being aware of the great importance such investment is to them, has established in its government a branch whose duty it is to protect the insurance interests of Virginia citizens. Considering the number of people involved and the

amount of money at stake, this task calls for the utmost integrity, tact, wisdom, skill and industry on the part of the personnel of the Virginia Bureau of Insurance.

Mr. William R. Shands, former director of the Virginia Division of Statutory Research and Drafting, and now Vice President and General Counsel for the Life Insurance Company of Virginia, has written a brief but comprehensive history of the Virginia Bureau of Insurance which contains among other things an account of the origin of Virginia insurance supervision.

Mr. Shands says of this, in part: "Real supervision (of insurance) in Virginia began in 1906 when the General Assembly established within the Department and subject to the supervision and control of the State Corporation Commission, a Bureau of Insurance whose chief officer was to be known as the Commissioner of Insurance, with broad supervisory and regulatory powers over all types of insurance organizations. But as would be expected, the regulation of insurance in the Commonwealth had its beginnings long before the Bureau of Insurance was established.


"One of the earliest laws in Virginia relating to insurance, passed in 1846, imposed a 'license tax' on agents and sub agents of foreign insurance companies. The tax was collected and the licenses issued by local officers. About ten years later, foreign insurance companies were required to appoint resident agents for service of process and to report premiums for taxation purposes to the Auditor of Public Accounts, an officer corresponding to the present State Comptroller. This apparently was

the initial attempt at anything approaching supervision.

"Under an act of the General Assembly passed in 1866, foreign insurance companies were required to deposit securities with the State Treasurer for protection of Virginia policy holders as a prerequisite to obtaining a license. The State Treasurer continues to the present day as custodian of the securities deposited under the special deposit law. The General Assembly of 1865-66 also passed a law prohibiting foreign insurance companies from carrying on business in the state unless they met all statutory conditions and obtained the appropriate licenses and provided penalties for violations. Out of these laws arose the case of Paul vs. Virginia (1868) in which the Supreme Court of the United States ruled that 'Issuing a policy of insurance is not a transaction of commerce', hence subject to regulation and taxation by the states.

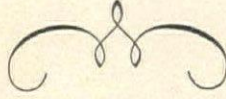
"Until 1872, supervision of insurance companies was ill-defined and apparently divided between the State Treasurer and the Auditor of Public Accounts. From 1873 to 1906, virtually all regulatory powers except those relating to deposits were definitely in the Auditor, who assessed taxes, made valuations of the policies of life insurance companies upon the request and at the expense of the companies, and prescribed the forms and required the filing under oath of annual financial statements. There is no record that the Auditor either required or made examinations of licensed companies, and in the light of present day supervision, his regulatory duties appear nominal.

"In 1902 Virginia adopted a new
(Continued on page 9)



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and the Virginia Bureau of Insurance*

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Of Installment Institutions"*

(from page 7)

constitution which, with subsequent amendments, forms its basic law at this time. Among its innovations was the creation of the State Corporation Commission, an agency of immense power and potential, designed, among other purposes, for the regulation of railroads and public utilities.

"The Commission in its annual report of 1928 referred to its creation as follows: 'The Corporation Commission of Virginia was created by the Constitutional Convention in 1901 and both by the provisions of the constitution as well as the statutes there have been conferred upon it administrative, legislative and judicial functions.'

"It was as a part of this body that the Bureau of Insurance was established in 1906.

"A section of the 1906 act, a comprehensive act providing for the regulation and supervision of insurance companies, provided for the election of the Commissioner of Insurance by a joint vote of the two houses of the General Assembly, and Colonel Joseph Button was duly elected. The State Corporation Commission, contending that the applicable provision of the constitution devolved the duty upon them to appoint the Commissioner of Insurance, declined to permit him to qualify until the constitutionality of the act had been passed by the Supreme Court of Appeals in Virginia. The decision of the court was favorable to Col. Button, who took office as of July 1st, 1906, as Virginia's first Commissioner of Insurance. He served until his resignation, October 15, 1929 . . . Col. Button was succeeded for a brief period by T. McCall Frazier, who resigned January 15th, 1930. . . . and who was in turn succeeded by Mr. Bristow (Mr. M. E. Bristow, former Chief Bank Examiner and Deputy Commissioner of Insurance) . . .

"On January 15, 1930, George A. Bowles, who for fifteen years had served with distinction as a member of the House of Delegates of the Virginia General Assembly became the active head of the Insurance Division with the title of Deputy Commissioner of Insurance and Banking. On April 14th, 1932, by administrative order of the State Corporation Commission, Mr. Bowles was designated Superintendent of Insurance and in 1938 . . . he was appointed Commissioner of Insurance, an office he held until his death, June 1st, 1956".

Upon the death of Mr. Bowles, Hon. T. Nelson Parker, distinguished citizen and former mayor of Richmond, became by appointment of the State Cor-

poration Commission the Commissioner of Insurance for Virginia. He brought to the office a wealth of experience and continues the activities of his predecessors in the National Association of Insurance Commissioners as a member of its Executive Committee and of a number of other important committees.

Mr. Blake T. Newton, Jr., President of Shenandoah Life, himself an able insurance executive and distinguished Virginian, recently had this to say about Mr. Parker. We quote him in part: "When Nelson Parker in 1956 agreed to accept appointment as Commissioner of Insurance in the Old Dominion, his decision was the source of considerable speculation on the part of his many business and professional associates. He was senior partner of a large and flourishing law firm in the capital. He was a figure of strength and importance in the social, civic and religious life of the city. His three children were successfully launched on their careers, two sons in his firm, and his daughter, an attractive housewife. At a comparatively early age, he had achieved a position of influence and affluence attained by few of us. In such circumstances, what motivated his decision? Why should he agree to give up the graceful and comfortable life permitted him, to seize hold of the demanding and often times frustrating task of supervising the large and important industry of the Commonwealth?"

"A glimpse of his background helps to explain his action. Nelson, along with many other Virginians, is committed to the proposition that he owes a substantial portion of his time and talents to the service of the people of his state. This was not the first time that he had laid aside his private career to accept the responsibilities of public office. During World War II, he had served as Regional Attorney for the Office of Price Administration. From 1950 to 1952 he served as a member of City Council for the City of Richmond and as its Mayor. To each of these tasks he brought a complex of talent and experience. From the time of his graduation among those at the top of the law class of 1923 at the University of Virginia, his leadership in a variety of social, civic, and business enterprises developed his knowledge of and his sympathy for the problems of public office. Warm and friendly as a companion, studious, practical and firm in his approach to his functions as a public administrator, he was admirably equipped for the job, and his appointment as Commissioner was received on all sides with great satisfaction.

"He was no stranger to the business,

for he had served as counsel to the Virginia Association of Insurance Agents since 1947. In this capacity he had developed a wide acquaintance, and in turn, had earned the respect of the leaders in the industry as well as of those charged with the responsibility of regulation."

The duty of the Commissioner is to see that the laws and regulations of the State Corporation Commission regarding insurance are carried out. The agents of every insurance company, the policies sold by these companies, and the companies themselves are under the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Insurance and his subordinates in office. It is well for the public that this is so. At any time these men can look into the files and tell whether a company or its agents are real and bona fide. They keep tab on them to see that they act in compliance with the insurance laws of Virginia and the regulations of the State Corporation Commission.

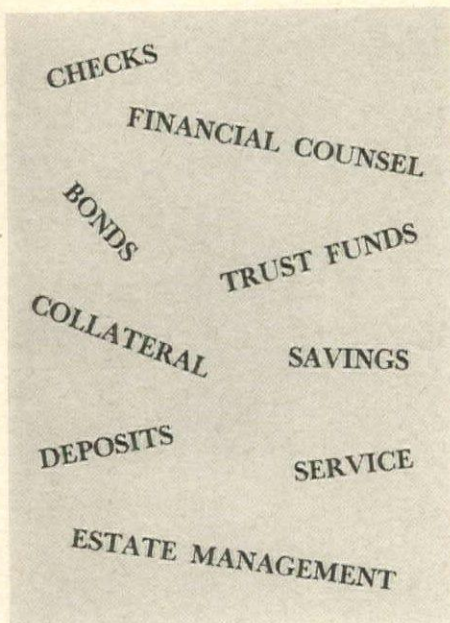
To accomplish the purpose of the Bureau of Insurance, Mr. Parker has organized it into four divisions: (1) Actuarial, which includes Examinations and Audits, (2) Rating, (3) Agents and Brokers Licenses, and (4) Fire Marshals, each under a Deputy Commissioner or other executive of equivalent rank. Including the heads of Divisions, the number of employees in each is: Actuarial, 18; Rating, 5; Licenses, 11; and Fire Marshals, 23, which, with the Commissioner, the First Deputy Commissioner and their secretaries, totals 61. The office of the Bureau occupies one and a half floors of the new State Office Building just beyond the southeast corner of the Capital Square. The operating budget for the year 1958 was \$412,000.

In the act of 1906 establishing the Bureau of Insurance, provision was made for its maintenance by means of an assessment upon all insurance companies under its supervision of an amount not exceeding one tenth of one per cent of gross premiums in Virginia during the previous calendar year. Essentially, although amended and revised, this statute remains the same today.

At first the Bureau was dependent for its operating expense entirely upon the income derived from this source, which amounted to about \$10,000 in the first year and \$11,500 in the second year of operation.

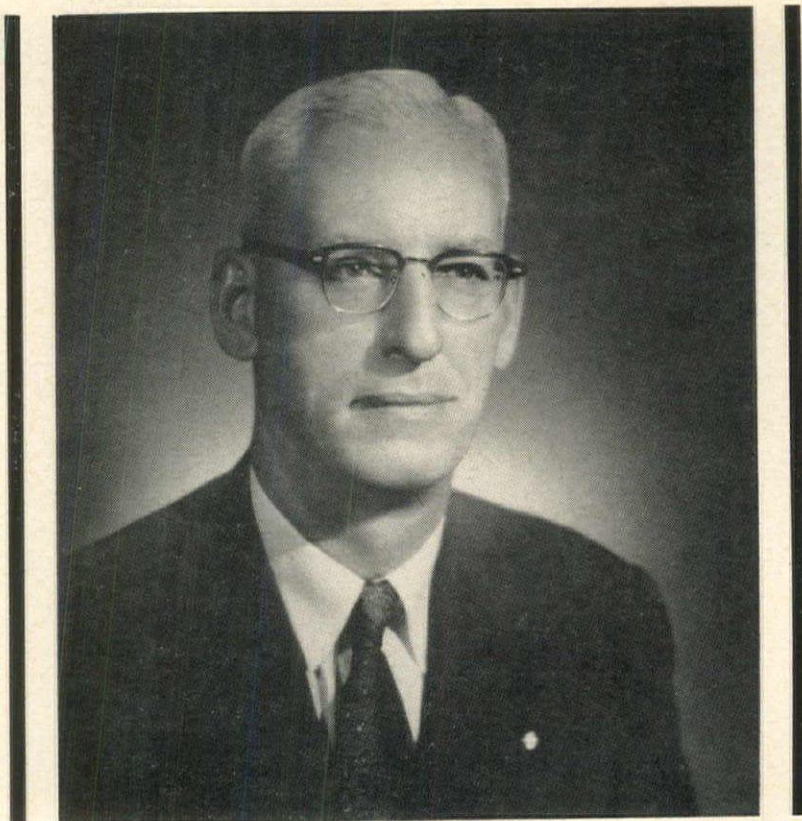
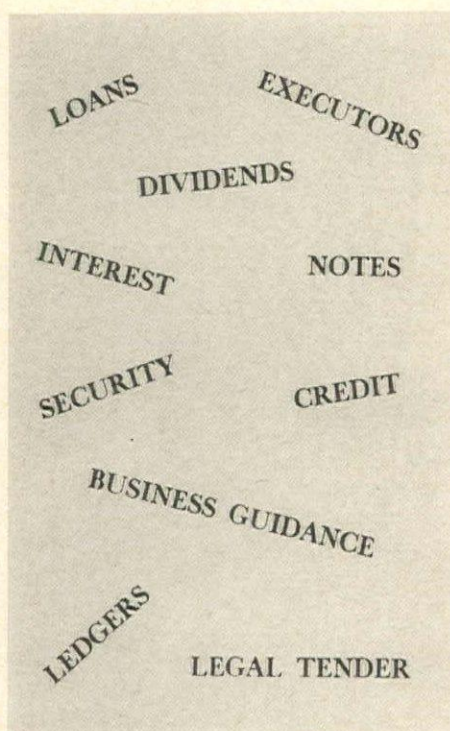
In 1908 a law was passed requiring the regulation of all insurance agents and providing a fee of \$1 for each certificate of registration. This source

(Continued on page 29)



THE VIRGINIA BUREAU OF BANKING

by JOHN M. LEE



LOGAN R. RITCHIE, *Commissioner*

THE SMALL Virginia town drowsed in summer sun.

It was afternoon. The customers had transacted their business, and the doors of the country bank had been locked for the day. Inside, the clerks routinely counted their cash and checked their ledgers. It was an ordinary sort of day.

A woman clerk happened to glance up at the front door and, startled, dropped her work. She stifled a scream.

At the front door was a tall man with chiseled features, pressing against the glass, peering in. He held up his briefcase and began to gesture emphatically.

The woman teller gasped and ran for the nearest officer.

"There's a strange man out there," she hissed, pointing, without looking, at the door. "I think he's a robber."

The officer looked, frowned, then laughed in relief. He recognized the stranger at the door as Logan R. Ritchie, the conscientious, ramrod-straight state bank examiner, who had arrived unannounced, as is the custom, to scrutinize the affairs of the bank.

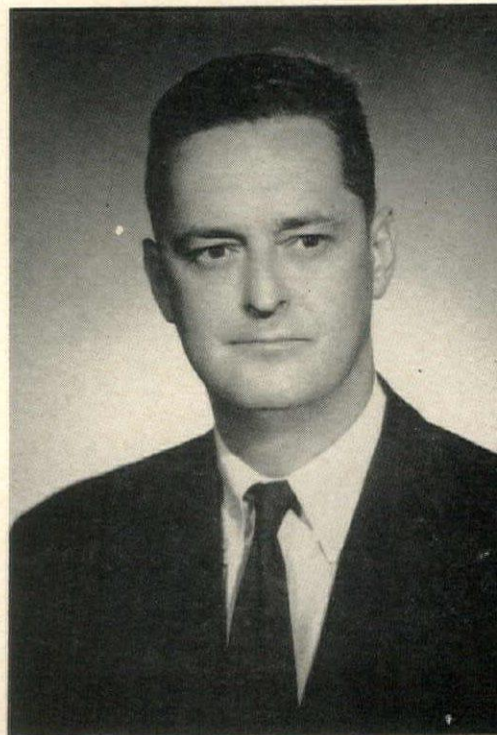
Ritchie, now the State Bank Commissioner, laughs as he tells the tale, recalling his days on the road.

"And that sort of thing happened more than once," he volunteers, propping his elbows on the desk in his airy corner office on the eighth floor of the Blanton Building east of Capitol Square in Richmond.

With a broad background in all phases of banking—from runner to examiner—he has served as the affable but effective watchdog of state-chartered financial institutions since 1950.

Ritchie is a tall, white-topped eagle of a man, at some moments austere, at others relaxed and informal as the occasion dictates. He brings to the office a personal dignity and a fair, firm administrative hand which have earned for him and the State Bureau of Bank-

THOMAS D. JONES, JR.
Deputy Commissioner



ing the respect of financial officers throughout the state.

Organized as a division of the State Corporation Commission, the Bureau of Banking has as its primary function an endless series of examinations of banks, savings and loan associations, industrial loan associations, small loan licensees and credit unions that the state has chartered.

The institutions are examined by Ritchie's staff to ascertain whether the institutions are conforming to the statutes of Virginia relating to that business and to ascertain that all the institutions (except small loan companies) are solvent.

Ritchie has authority over institutions having, as of December 31 of last year, assets of almost one and three-quarter billion dollars. There are, in addition, federally-chartered financial institutions in the state which are controlled by federal authorities.

There are 33 persons in the state bureau including seven senior examiners and 20 assistant and review examiners. Their job is to guard the savings of depositors and the investments of stockholders against both honest error and dishonest manipulation.

The bureau also compiles exhaustive statistical data covering all phases of financial operations in the state that come under its jurisdiction.

There was a time, before the setting up of a banking bureau within the State Corporation Commission, when there were very meager controls on state-chartered banks and other financial institutions.

Banks, many of which were backed with some state money, used to file reports with the General Assembly. The banks were later required to file with the state auditor and then with the State Corporation Commission.

In the archives of the Bureau of Banking there are many bound copies of bank statements filed before the Civil War. One of the earliest filed was the report of the Bank of the Valley, sent to Richmond in 1833.

Regulations governing the activities of state-chartered financial institutions became more stringent with the establishment of the banking division of the State Corporation Commission on July 1, 1910.

The work of the bureau has become increasingly complex in its near-half-century of operation. Ritchie points to figures showing some of the changes that have occurred just in a little more than a decade.

At the end of 1947, the Bureau of Banking regulated 183 state-chartered banks, 57 branches and two facilities.

Facilities are small bank offices opened in medical institutions or on armed forces installations to provide essential banking services.

By the end of 1958, Ritchie points out, the number of individual banks had actually declined a little more than 1 per cent to 181.

But in the same period, the number of branches had leaped 93 per cent to 110, and the number of bank facilities had grown from two to five.

Of even greater significance was a 79 per cent jump in bank resources. In 1947 total resources of state-chartered banks including branches and facilities was \$807,283,000. In 1958 the total was \$1,444,133,000.

A similar trend has developed with savings and loan associations. There were 54 such associations chartered by the state in 1947. By the end of 1958 the number had dropped 26 per cent to 40.

But resources had increased in the same period from \$46,630,000 to \$133,256,000—a gain of 186 per cent.

Even greater proportionate increases have been shown by industrial loan associations, small loan associations and credit unions.

An industrial loan association is a combination of a Morris Plan, or consumer bank and a savings and loan association. It does not accept deposits, for example, but it can issue certificates of investment. The two largest in the state are in Arlington and Harrisonburg.

There were 15 such institutions chartered by the state in 1947, with resources of \$10,657,000. By 1958 the number had grown 33 per cent to 20, and resources had soared 294 per cent to \$42,011,000.

Small loan licensees totaled 71 in 1947 and had resources of only \$13,306,000. At the end of last year there were 215 licensees with \$92,302,000 in resources.

The number of licensees had gained 203 per cent, and resources had shot up 594 per cent.

But the most spectacular gain has been reserved for the credit unions, which have become increasingly popular in the last decade. There were only 25 chartered by the state in 1947. Their number had jumped 280 per cent to 95 by the end of 1958.

Resources skyrocketed 986 per cent, from \$1,466,000 to \$15,926,000.

In summing up, Ritchie points out that the Bureau of Banking oversaw 407 financial institutions with resources of \$879,342,000 in 1947. Last year it exercised control over 666 institutions of \$1,727,628,000 in resources.

"So you see," Ritchie smiles, "we have quite a bit of work cut out for us."

Ritchie's concept of his position includes a great deal of work aside from supervising bank examinations and the compilations of statistics.

He is an inveterate attendant at bank meetings ranging from state association conventions to correspondents' meetings to conferences participated in by only a few institutions.

There was the time the Virginia Bankers Association chartered the "Queen of Bermuda" and planned to hold its annual meeting aboard ship. Ritchie always attends the association convention.

But that year—it was 1954—illness sent him to the hospital for a minor operation shortly before the scheduled sailing. But a small thing like recovery from an operation didn't stop him.

He talked his way out of the sick bed early—just in time to dash to the ship in Hampton Roads harbor.

Why does he take such an interest in banking and other financial operations beyond the requirements of his position as commissioner?

"Well," he says slowly, "by going to the meetings I have a chance to meet bankers and financiers on a different level from strict business."

He pauses for a moment, then laughs.

"That way they can see that I really don't have horns."

Ritchie underestimates his reputation among his constituents. No regulatory authority could be more respected than the gangly, broad-grinned commissioner.

But financial officers are scrupulously careful that their accounts are in exact order when one of Ritchie's men comes around. The state bank examiners may walk in at any time unannounced. They try to arrive at the close of the day so as to cause as little interruption—or public speculation—as possible.

Each state-chartered institution is examined as thoroughly as an elderly patient during a periodic checkup with his doctor. If there is the slightest hint of some financial ailment, the examiners will re-check, ask for additional documents, recommend certain controls and check again and again.

Under this careful program with the time of examination undisclosed, the possibility of dishonesty by an employee is held to a minimum.

Of course there have been slips, such as the widely-publicized Minnie Mangum case at Norfolk's Commonwealth

(Continued on page 13)

*We Salute Mr. Logan Ritchie,
Commissioner of the Bureau
of Banking*

Bank of Glasgow

GLASGOW, VIRGINIA

CLifford 8-2827

MEMBER FDIC

✿

DOMINION NATIONAL BANK of Bristol, Virginia-Tennessee

CAPITAL\$ 450,000.00
SURPLUS 600,000.00
UNDIVIDED PROFITS 363,923.64
RESOURCES(Over) 20,000,000.00

December 31, 1958

✿

Member Federal Deposit Insurance
Corporation

Member Federal Reserve System



PEOPLES BANK OF GRETN

MEMBER F. D. I. C.

"The Bank Where You Feel At Home"

GRETN, VIRGINIA

Felicitations to Mr. Logan Ritchie, Commissioner of the Bureau of Banking

PEOPLES BANK OF POUND

MEMBER FDIC

PHONE 2341

POUND, VA.

FARMERS BANK OF MATHEWS

MATHEWS, VIRGINIA

Member

Federal Reserve System

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

FRIES, VIRGINIA

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS — \$170,000.00

W. P. WOOD, *President*

J. E. DAWSON, *Executive Vice-President*

MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

*Felicitations to Commissioner Ritchie and the
Virginia Bureau of Banking*

First Drive-In Service in Northern Neck



BURGESS BRANCH

THE PEOPLES BANK OF REEDVILLE

ORGANIZED 1910

REEDVILLE, VIRGINIA

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

(from page 11)

Building and Loan Association several years ago.

But state authorities say the result has been a trend toward stronger controls. Actually, bankers say, Virginia's record in embezzlements is far better than the national average.

In his direction of bank examinations, Ritchie knows whereof he speaks. He was a bank examiner himself for 15 years.

He was born in King William county on a farm near Rumford, the son of Robert F. Ritchie, a native of Scotland who practiced law in King William. His mother was the former Jane Robins, a native of that county.

After attending public schools in the county and in Richmond, Ritchie went to George Heriots College in Edinburg, Scotland, for a three-year course in commerce and banking.

He later finished additional courses and won a degree from the Graduate School of Banking at Rutgers University in New Jersey.

The course is sponsored by the American Institute of Banking, the educational affiliate of the American Bankers Association, and requires two weeks residence at Rutgers for three summers with extensive correspondence course work required during the intervening months. A thesis is required for graduation.

Ritchie wrote his thesis on the subject: "Shall we have uniform call statements on the condition of banks?" Not long after the thesis was written, he had the satisfaction of seeing call statements made uniform throughout the United States.

Ritchie's career in banking began literally at the bottom—as a runner for the old Merchants National Bank in Richmond, forerunner of the present First and Merchants National Bank.

Then in 1920 he went to work for the state Bureau of Banking and remained there until 1935 except for a few months when he served as co-receiver of the old American Bank and Trust Company of Richmond, a victim of the depression years.

He was named an assistant state bank examiner in 1920 and promoted to the position of examiner several years later. He resigned his American Bank and Trust Company post to accept an appointment as chief bank examiner for the state.

In 1935 he left the state bureau, however, and went to Maryland to become assistant treasurer of the Federal Land Bank of Baltimore.

By 1944 he was back in Virginia, first as vice president of the Farmers

and Merchants Bank at Fredericksburg, then as chief of the credit division of the United States War Assets Administration office in Richmond.

From 1947 until he rejoined the Bureau of Banking he served as an examiner of insurance companies in the state Bureau of Insurance, another agency of the State Corporation Commission.

He was appointed deputy commissioner of banking to Milton R. Morgan, the state commissisoner of banking, in April, 1950. In December of that same year, Ritchie was appointed to succeed Morgan who was resigning to become executive vice president of the Arlington Trust Company at Arlington.

In the years in which he has held the state's top banking post, Ritchie has become nationally known as an expert administrator.

In 1956 he was honored by being elected president of the National Association of State Bank Supervisors. He served from October, 1956, through September, 1957. In the succeeding year he was chairman of the board of the association and is now vice chairman. He is also a member of the executive committee.

Ritchie is a veteran of World War I (he served overseas with the Tenth Photographic section of the Aviation Corps); a former director of the Baltimore chapter of the American Institute of Banking, with an abiding interest in the Richmond chapter, and past chairman of Group Six in the Virginia Bankers Association.

He has served as finance officer for the Virginia Department of the American Legion and is a member of the Richmond Rotary Club.

He fishes for fun and quit playing golf, he says, when he found he couldn't stay out of the 90-110 bracket. He lives at 3105 Moss Side Avenue on Richmond's North Side.

His first wife, the former Dorothy Clendon, died in 1952. He has remarried. His wife is the former Bernice McCoy of Norfolk.

Ritchie, a modest man, is quick to give credit to the capable staff of the Bureau of Banking for the efficient operation of that department.

He is assisted in overall administrative work by Thomas D. Jones, Jr., formerly with the state Bureau of Insurance, who serves as deputy commissioner of banking.

Jones, held in high esteem in national banking circles, is at present the secretary of the National Association of Supervisors of State Banks and also

(Continued on page 34)

BANK OF SHAWSVILLE

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Since 1907*

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CHECKING AND SAVINGS ACCOUNTS

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After-Hours Depository

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Federal Reserve System

Phone Congress 8-2281

SHAWSVILLE, VIRGINIA

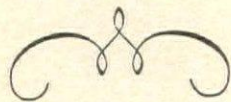
*We Salute Commissioner Ritchie
and Virginia's Bureau of Banking*

The Peoples Bank and Trust Co.

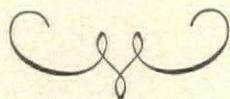
MEMBERS:
F.R.S. and F.D.I.C.

CHASE CITY

VIRGINIA



*We Salute the
Virginia Bureau of Banking
and
Commissioner Logan Ritchie*



**VAUGHAN
&
COMPANY**

Bankers

**FRANKLIN
VIRGINIA**

*We Salute Commissioner Ritchie
and Virginia's Bureau of Banking*

BANK OF NEW HOPE

Member of F.D.I.C.

NEW HOPE, VIRGINIA

*Felicitations to Mr. Logan Ritchie
and the Bureau of Banking*

CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK

"YOUR FINANCIAL FRIEND"

EMPORIA, VIRGINIA

Member of FDIC and FRS

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ASHLAND, VA.

3% ON SAVINGS

Insured by F.D.I.C.

HALLWOOD NATIONAL BANK

Hallwood, Virginia

MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

Felicitations to Mr. Logan Ritchie and the Bureau of Banking

THE RICHLANDS NATIONAL BANK

GRADY W. DALTON, Exec. Vice President

"Serving Southwest Virginia for More Than 40 Years"

Member FDIC and FRS

RICHLANDS, VIRGINIA

VIRGINIA BANKS — AT YOUR —

S E R V I C E

THIS OLD CATCH-PHRASE never had more meaning than it has today when applied to the banking industry. Always the guardian of the community's finances and state and overlying national economy, today's bank is all of that and more—specifically, the financial guardian of the individuals who make up its depositors. The idea is service—and service they give, with a sharp eye to the exact needs of the individual.

Your solvency is of prime importance to your banker and he's ready and willing to offer services which no banker, some years ago, would have dreamed came within the realm of banking. Are you in business? He's most interested in your business health as it relates to you, to the community and, finally, to his bank. Are you building a house or buying a car? That *you* get your money's worth concerns him equally as much as the safety of the funds he lends, wholly or in part, for your venture, and the investigative services which the bank offers in this connection augur well for your financial health and security first and the bank's sound investment secondly.

Multiplicity of services offered probably equates with the number of banks there are, for each is attuned to the specific needs of its clientele and, while some have many similar services, each seems, these days, to come up with those special "extras" that bespeak careful and thoughtful consideration.

Today, most large banks have branch offices strategically located for customer convenience, and that almost universal boon, the drive-in window, has made banking as easy as driving into the service station for gasoline. Many banks now can boast of "several convenient" locations, and any way you look at it, even *one* drive-in window is a "convenient" location for many who use the bank's services.

Banks have come to believe that beauty in surroundings is important, and many of the older banks have had face-liftings both inside and out, and all of the new structures have been planned carefully for pleasing decor and pleasing architecture. *Functional* they are, but *handsome* they are, too. Along with this have come such innovations as: sound-proofed, acoustically correct lobbies; walls bedecked with pleasing paintings and murals;

soft, piped-in music; customer waiting areas with emphasis on comfort-plus and in many banks floral arrangements abound with standing orders at the florist for several deliveries each week. All banks have become parking conscious and offer lots for patrons' use wherever possible.

Do you need to have a letter translated, or a foreign phrase in a book you're reading explained to you? Many banks have staff members who can do just that because of their activities in connection with foreign currency exchanges and dealings. Do you need a notary? Walk into many a bank and you'll have the services of a Notary Public with a smiling "no charge" when you ask the fee, with many times not even a query as to whether or not you're a patron.

Microfilming of banks' records redounds to your benefit, too. They are safe, speedily recalled should you need to call on your bank to produce them, and, it should be imagined, can be held for a far longer period of time than the voluminous, space-consuming ledgers and files of yesteryear.

"Personalized" checks, companion to microfilming, may have been designed for the bank's expediency, but they've turned out to be a blessing to the depositor. They are legible (no more trying to decipher for proper crediting), convenient and, within our experience, furnished free-of-charge to the individual depositor, though not, so far again within our experience, to business firms.

Some banks have gone so far with the idea of service that they employ personnel solely for the purpose of calling at your business to see if they and their bank can be of help and, if so, *how* can they help.

The banking voice is a mighty voice in the community, and banks are in the forefront of any project for community betterment these days, seeking, not waiting to be sought out, whether the project be offering financing to induce business and industry to locate in the community or whether it be improving and building that which is already there.

Yes, SERVICE is the watchword of banks these days, and isn't it fitting that it all adds up to just plain good business practices making for better and stronger banks which bulwark the economy of the individual and the community. ●

By
D. M. EVANS

*Felicitations to Commissioner Ritchie
and the Bureau of Banking*

The National Bank of Fairfax

**"Growing with Fairfax
for 57 Years"**

EDGAR LITTLETON, President
ALBERT R. SHERWOOD, Vice-Pres.
H. WISE KELLY, JR., Vice-Pres.
F. CARBERY RITCHIE,
Exec. Vice-Pres. and Cashier

MEMBER:
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FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM
AMERICAN BANKERS ASSN.
VIRGINIA BANKERS ASSN.

CR 3-2200
FAIRFAX, VIRGINIA

UNION BANK & TRUST COMPANY

BOWLING GREEN, VIRGINIA

Established 1902

Member Federal Reserve

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Felicitations to Mr. Logan Ritchie

MOUNT VERNON BANK AND TRUST COMPANY

"FASTEST GROWING BANK IN NORTHERN VIRGINIA"

Member: Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

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Virginia Bureau of Banking*

Merchants and Farmers Bank

PORTSMOUTH, VIRGINIA

SINCE 1885

The Bank of Friendly Service

Capital, Surplus & Undivided
Profits \$1,037,000.00

TOTAL ASSETS OVER \$17,000,000.00

FOUR CONVENIENT LOCATIONS

217 High Street
4015 Air Line Turnpike
1625 High Street

Facilities—United States Naval Hospital
EXport 3-7311

*Felicitations to Virginia's Bureau of Banking
and Commissioner Logan Ritchie*

FARMERS AND MERCHANTS BANK

RICH CREEK, VIRGINIA

CAPITAL \$100,000

SURPLUS \$200,000

MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORP.

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

BANK OF CLARKE COUNTY

TWO OFFICES TO SERVE OUR FARM FRIENDS

BERRYVILLE, VIRGINIA

BOYCE, VIRGINIA

Member Federal Reserve System

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Garden Gossip

Section

Mrs. Gerald J. Pierce, Editor
Phone AT 8-0202, 7700 Hillview Ave., Richmond 29, Va.



Photo Courtesy Jackson & Perkins

The elegance and fragile beauty of the rose is accentuated in this arrangement by the use of the ornate silver compote and black velvet fabric base, arranged in soft folds. Mrs. Harry Elliott of Portland, Oregon solved the problem of using just roses in the arrangement by her skillful placement and gradation in the development of the massed line silhouette. At the 1958 Sterling Bowl Tournament, she won honorable mention.

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<i>By Lou Winfree</i>	

Controlling Outdoor Advertising on the New Interstate Highways

The law which was passed at the 1958 General Assembly provided that billboards be prohibited within 500 feet of the interstate system.

There were several important exceptions to this prohibition. The most important of these exceptions was that billboards were permitted within one mile of either side of an interchange. Since interchanges on the interstate system average five miles apart, the exception meant that, on the average, there would be 2 miles of billboards and 3 miles free of billboards. These signs were limited to business establishments offering automobile services, lodging, food, etc. within 10 miles of the interchange. Each business was permitted 4 billboards.

Other exceptions permitted advertising of Virginia's scenic or historical places, signs advertising sale of property etc. Any permit granted for the erection of a billboard under this law automatically expires June 30, 1960.

The above law was *not* the law which was backed by the Garden Clubs and other women's groups. It was, however, the best law that could be obtained at the time. There was also passed at the 1958 session a resolution calling for the Virginia Advisory Legislative Council to restudy the entire problem and report to the General Assembly in 1960.

Meanwhile the Congress passed a law providing that national standards should be established. These standards provided, with certain exceptions, that all billboards be 660 feet from the right of way of the interstate system. It was framed in such a fashion as to encourage the states to control outdoor advertising. If the state met the minimum requirements of the federal standards, the federal government would increase its share of contribution towards the building of the interstate system by 1/2%. It has been estimated that Virginia's share would be approximately \$7 million.

It should be reiterated that the federal standards are minimum standards and the exceptions permit business generally within 12 miles to advertise along the highways subject to provisions concerning location, spacing and frequency. In lieu of this general advertising, the state is permitted to establish informational sites where business might advertise on one large billboard. It is believed by the Highway Department

(Please turn to page 22)



LET'S TRY

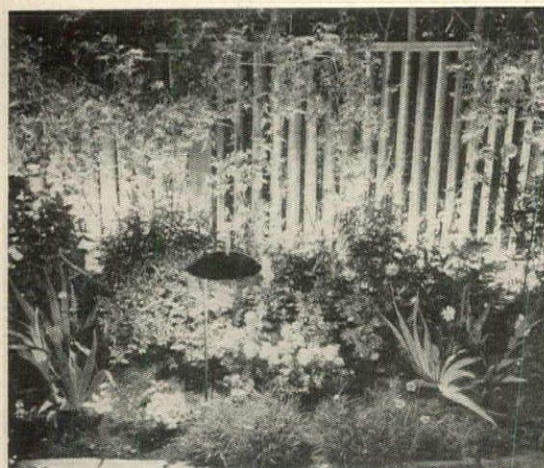
LIGHTING

THE GARDEN

(Pictures and Information Supplied by General Electric Co.)



Full dividend is gained from the luminous-reflector mushroom unit when advantage is taken of both its up and down lighting (above). Lighting a pool emphasizes the planting around the pool as well as the plants in the pool. Below, a border against this redwood fence makes it a natural focal point and special bloom can be etched against the fence by a low spot unit for a specific grouping of flowers.



OUTDOOR LIVING—at home—takes the center of the stage in the American scene today. With it grows the trend to unify yards and grounds with the home for greater use, beauty and satisfaction. To maintain these qualities after sundown, we need to know how to light for living outdoors.

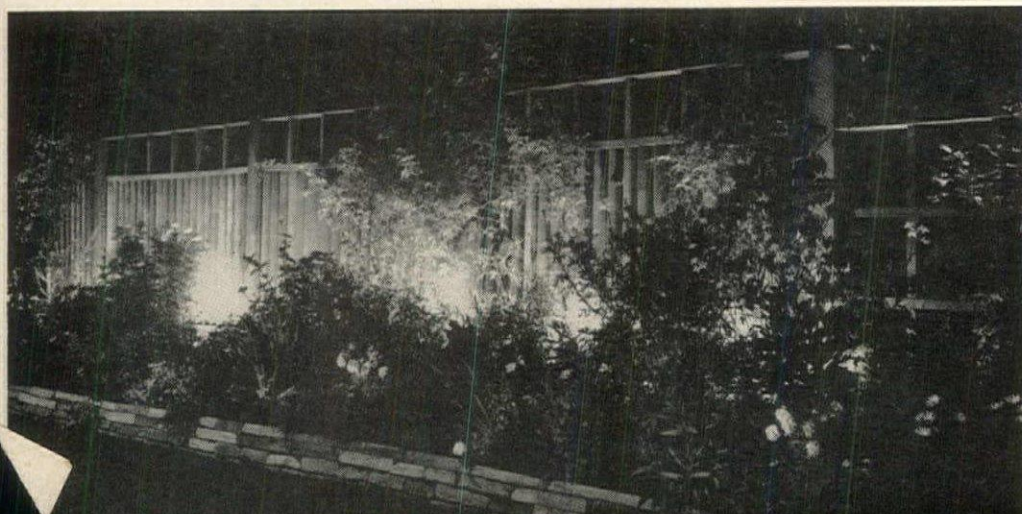
Well designed lighting is the ideal medium to extend the hours in order to use the garden and outdoor spaces. It can give the whole scene a fascinating appearance changing completely its emotional impact. Light is the means of integrating the house and its setting at night.

In the transition from indoors to outdoors, lighting of terraces and porches to serve as sitting spots, for dining, for games, for reading expands the usefulness of such areas. In the garden scene, the choice of features for lighting goes to the best in intrinsic beauty, colorfulness, form and composition. The location of these in relation to points of viewing may be an influence in selection. The variations in blooms and other seasonal changes are consideration in planning for gaining effectiveness during the whole season. Garden sculpture, pools and other landscape features may also play a part in choosing a particular area. Then too, in developing the night-time picture, unsightly plant growth, buildings, fences or other unsightly items can be left in the dark to give little or no distraction.

A complete initial plan, even if it will take several seasons to develop fully, will pay dividends in the ultimate effect. While it is generally best to fit the lighting to a particular activity in the yard, very often the same lighting will serve for quite a variety of purposes—fun and work. This lighting may be useful as work-light and provide protective illumination as well. For specific garden tasks, plenty of light may be needed and is generally best supplied by portable lighting units. In planning the lighting for the safety and protection of family and guests, don't overlook the illumination of steps, passageways, and driveways which may call for individual units or ones mounted on existing structures.

In analyzing the possibilities, note the relationship of one area to another. This is important in developing the overall scene. For examples, can they all be seen at once or are some areas isolated from others? Will the areas be seen from many angles or just from one? Are the points of viewing changed or fixed? Is the contour rolling or flat? Is the point of view above or below? Are positions close to or away from the house? Or, is it looking out through a window? These are questions to be considered in planning satisfactory lighting for the greatest enjoyment.

A flower area, especially one with a suitable background such as a fence or wall, can be etched against that background with the use of a fluorescent lamp mounted in a reflector box, set low in the garden. Where planting is low, the light spills forward to detail the taller flowers and add shimmer to a taller tree or shrub. A special area meriting emphasis can be highlighted with a mushroom unit often portable to move with the seasons. A long garden vista could be highlighted with a string of Christmas lights, sunk in a small trench between shielding turf and border, using a 10 watt white lamp about 9 inches apart. Border flower beds that are viewed only from front or front side in walking by are par-





particularly suited to use of appropriately named border sets of flower-like shields using white Christmas lamps. They may be spiked in ground ahead of flowers at regular intervals or spaced as blooms suggest.

Seemingly made for a porch corner bed of dwarf flowers is a unit that resembles an inverted morning glory and sheds a yellow light over the little blooms below, almost like a fairy's wand could touch an area with sparkle. Full dividend is gained from luminous-reflector mushroom units when advantage is taken of both its up and down lighting, such as illustrated in the upper left corner. The pale yellow-green color of the reflector is delighted on the low tree leaves and trunk and does not distort bright pink of petunias below, since most of the down light is direct from a white 25 watt bulb.

A wonderful opportunity exists to bring the small pools in many gardens into the night-time picture. The still surface of the pool will reflect its lighted surroundings and, like a mirror, double their effectiveness. For best results the interior of the pool should be a light color, such as blue-green. Then, 2 to 4 watts of lighting are needed for each square foot of water surface. In the pool contains jets or sprays, they are best lighted from beneath; 4 watts per square foot of spray area.

Planting in and around a pool may be lighted by several 25 watts lamps placed in reflector shields while a still pool may be lighted by two underwater units, 40 watts each. Or, one underwater unit may provide a moving pattern of light and shadow beneath the pool surface and some units are shaped like lily pads and are completely at home in their surroundings. Flood lights to illuminate the general scene will help to add brilliance to the picture. A spot light on pool sculpture with the accompanying reflection might do the trick in creating a night picture.

Mowing, cultivating, painting and minor repairs are a few of the jobs that can be done after dark, in the cooler

Reflections of lighted room surfaces seen in the window, left, confuse and obstruct the view of lighted garden from indoors. They may be reduced or eliminated, right, by turning to low level or turning off portable lamps or wall lighting elements on opposite wall; by slight drapery adjustment to eliminate reflections of lamps in glass; by use of lighted valances at windows; and by use of opaque lamp shades.

and less rushed hours. Permanent, weatherproof floodlights, mounted high on the house or other buildings, provide ample light for many jobs. For other where more light is required, a portable worklight can be used, attaching it to a moveable stake or handy fence.

In selecting the type of lighting equipment and determining its placement, remember head-on floodlighting tends to make objects flat; better modeling is obtained by lighting from both sides. More light from one side than



A portable unit in use

another accentuates the effect. Translucency, depth, form and pattern are best emphasized by silhouetting the object, but a complete lack of light on the front of the object should be avoided. Front lighting is necessary to add interest in the foreground.

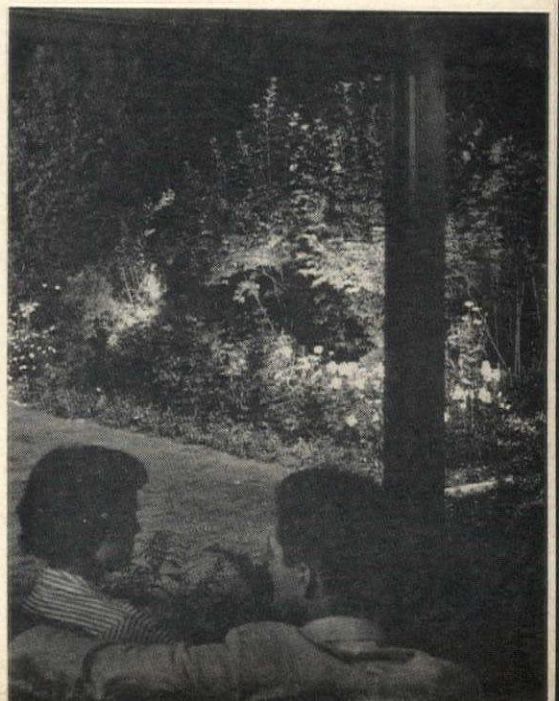
In locating equipment, it should be remembered that flood and spots, if placed very close to objects of medium to high reflecting power, excessive brightness may be created which spoils the effect. Placement is vital in protecting the eyes of viewers as well as of the neighbors and passersby from glare



of bulbs. Protective shielding is available for much of the equipment sold and should be considered. Daytime as well as night-time appearance is another factor in placement. Heavy ground cover, shrubs, hedges and tree foliage often provide natural shielding—and daytime concealment. For off-the-ground mounting, the height and angle must be determined by trial.

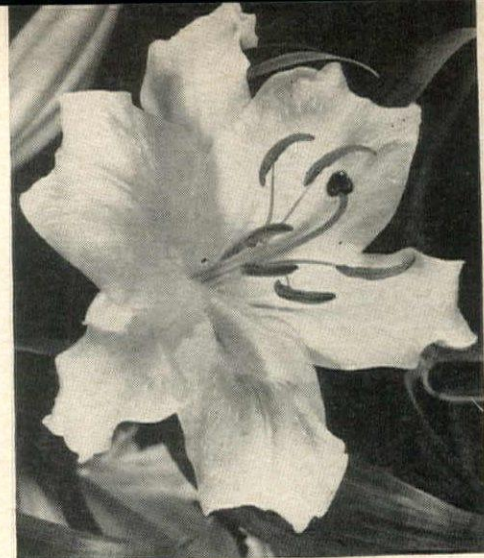
Fascinating effects can be attained with colored light sources though recognition of some basic suggestions are recommended. Colored light of the same hue as the object to be lighted is generally a good choice for heightening that color. Tints rather than saturated color create subtle and less bizarre or unnatural effects. White flowers, highly saturated colored ones, or gardens with mixed colors looks most natural under white lighting. Yellow or low wattage incandescent bulbs tend to deaden grass and foliage which is enhanced by green or by cool white or daylight fluorescent tubes. The cool colors add depth. In mixing colored light, considerable dilution of the colors may be expected. Unusual shadows and effects may appear; it is best to experiment considerably for the most pleasing picture.

Added hours of enjoyment



CONSIDER THE LILY

LOUISE K. LORRAINE



For lily bulbs spring-planting time is over and an interval of four months must elapse before the late-summer-planting season begins. However, there are many things yet to be done and enjoyed in the growing and flowering season of these elegant beauties.

The biblical "lily of the field" is thought by some authorities to be an iris, by others an anemone. Regardless of exactly what it was, our Lord's words of admiration for a beautiful flower bring to most of us a mental picture of a true lily—of snow-white trumpets on green standards. A number of plants commonly called lilies are not true lilies, such as lily-of-the-valley (*convallaria majalis*), calla lily (*zantedeschia*), St. Bruno's lily (*paradisea*), and St. Bernard's lily (*anthericum*). The day-lily (*hemerocalis*) whose bloom so closely resembles a true lily is but of sister genera.

A true lily can be distinguished from other plants by the scaly bulb, erect stem, narrow leaves (except in a few cases such as *lilium giganteum Himalaicum's* heart-shaped leaves), flowers with six perianth segments and stamens with anthers balanced on them. Because of the repetition of three in its structure—three inner and three outer sepals, six stamens, a three-lobed stigma and a three-part ovary with six cells—the lily is called a rhythmic flower.

True lilies are divided into two classes according to their root system: one class has roots at the base of the bulb only; the other has roots on the stem also.

Lilies are herbaceous perennials, meaning that the roots stay alive but the stems die down annually. They are all native to the northern hemisphere, extending around the world.

When the daffodils bloom we begin to look for the lily shoots; some, such as Regal, wait for the darwin tulips. Out of the brown earth they rise, unfurling their leaves as they grow and bearing on the summit of the stem a cluster of un-born flowers.

Always mark the location of your lilies because it is so easy for an energetic trowel, unmindful of the potential beauty just under the surface, to chop off the entire bloom. Just one inch it may be, but that one which not

even nature herself can restore for another full year.

What flowers above the surface is produced largely by the bulb beneath so consider the quality of the bulbs you select for planting. Be sure that the fleshy scales that surround the central axis are not dried out. Withered, dry scales permanently weaken a bulb. Examine a lily bulb with extra care also for signs of disease. "Flowers of sulphur" scattered freely over bulbs and among their scales helps to check any disease that may be present. With lily bulbs it is especially important to buy from reputable dealers who refuse to handle dried-out, disease-laden bulbs, knowing them to be a liability.

Diseases which are most apt to develop among lilies are **Mosaic**, caused by a virus in the plant which is not transmitted by seed—the symptoms are light and dark mottling of leaves, sometimes twisted and distorted leaves (infected plants should be dug and destroyed as soon as disease is discovered) and **Botrytis Blight**, caused by a fungus, making round or oval spots appear on leaves in damp weather (frequent spraying with Bordeaux mixture checks this trouble).

Consider the location in which your lilies are to grow. First and foremost they demand **good drainage**. Faulty drainage can be corrected by removing earth to a depth of at least two feet, placing a six-inch layer of coarse gravel or other drainage material on the bottom and then returning the soil. A sandy soil with leaf-mould added suits many species. Coarse sand and leaf-mould added to naturally heavy soil improves it.

In planting, a general rule is to set the bulb so that its top will be three times as deep as the bulb is large. Those that bear roots on the stem require deeper planting. However, if planted too deeply the stem uses too much of its reserve food in traveling the long distance to the surface. Some growers place a handful of fresh sphagnum moss under each bulb to induce better root growth.

At blossom-time the bulb consists of the flowering bulb, the old, withered bulb and, next to the flowering stem, next year's bud, as yet only tiny, making three generations, past, present and

future living close together.

Clumps should be dug every three or four years and re-set. Each scale is as much a potential plant as is a seed; if separated and planted it will form a bublet which in time grows into a bulb. Do not allow lilies to weaken themselves by seed production. Buy seed, if interested in raising lilies this way. Many varieties will produce flowers from seed in two years, others take three years.

The Regal, Madonna and Sunset lilies like sun but nearly all other kinds prefer filtered sunlight. In every case avoid a wind-swept area.

Lilies are not snobbish like roses, peonies and iris. They like to live with other flowers, particularly the low-grown kinds. Their own beauty is accentuated in such a setting but more important, they enjoy the shade cast by these plants on the soil above their roots. Lilies combine happily and attractively with columbine and delphinium. L. Henryi is particularly successful when inter-planted with azaleas and rhododendrons. Always be sure their companions are of blending or complimentary colors. For instance, do not put pink columbine with orange-scarlet lilies.

Consider the varieties of lilies you wish to grow. Some of the best-loved are:

Madonna lily of pure white, fragrant bloom, whose design found on ancient pottery and mentioned in writing as early as 1475, was perhaps the one referred to in "Paradise" stating that the lily was given the place of honor "because the lily is the more stately flower among manie";

Goldband lily (*L. auratum*) with its yellow bands and reddish markings on waxy, white petals;

L. henryi from China, a long-lived, easily grown, saffron-yellow lily with reflexed petals as dainty as butterfly wings, sometimes bearing as many as

(Please turn to page 23)

news from the gardening world . . .

PLANT DISEASE CLINIC AIDS VIRGINIA GARDENERS

Gardeners who become puzzled when their plants droop with unknown maladies this season would do well to send specimens to the plant disease clinic at VPI.

There trained "plant doctors" will diagnose the ailment and prescribe remedies.

S. B. Fenne, plant pathologist at VPI stresses that correct diagnosis is necessary to make proper control recommendations. Gardeners can help by following a few rules. Send plenty of material, including, if possible, roots, stems, leaves, fruit, etc. Wrap specimen in aluminum foil, or a plastic bag, and pack firmly in a corrugated paper box. Attach letter to the shipping box, giving name of grower, name of host plant, what control methods have already been used, cropping history, extent of disease, and any other information which would help in diagnosis. If possible, use a "Plant Disease Specimen Record Sheet," available from county agents.

The plant disease clinic services are available free to residents of Virginia.

NEW BULLETINS NOW AVAILABLE

Home owners and gardeners in Virginia can get many helpful tips from some new and/or revised publications

of the VPI Agricultural Extension Service.

Now available from county agents, the publications include:

Circular 605 (Revised) — *Timely Control of Garden Diseases and Insects*. Many people think the control of garden diseases and insects consists only of spraying and dusting. This leaflet also emphasizes the importance of good growing conditions, good seed and plants, and use of disease-resistant varieties.

Circular 639 (Revised) — *Vegetable Gardening in Virginia*. A feature of this circular is a planting chart which shows number of seed or plants to use per 100 feet of row, planting times, depth of planting, and estimated yields per 100 feet of row. Also included is information on planning the garden; providing organic matter, fertilizer and lime; growing plants; and controlling diseases and insects.

Circular 796—*Ornamental Fruit for the Home Grounds*. The grounds of many homes in the late fall or winter are often drab and uninteresting because plants with showy fruits or evergreen foliage have not been used. A partial list of plants with showy fruit is given in this circular.

Circular 802—*Controlling Lawn and Turfgrass Diseases*. Lawn and turf grasses vary in their susceptibility to disease. Diseases are more likely to occur when lawns have been improperly established or maintained. This leaflet

gives control measures for various turf grass diseases, including leafspot, brown patch, dollar spot, rust, powdery mildew, and algae.

Circular 819—*Raspberry and Blackberry Spray Calendar*. Many growers consider anthracnose as the most important fungus disease of raspberries, dewberries,

AUGUST FLOWER SHOW SCHOOL PLANS

IT'S TIME to be thinking about flower show school again with the August School at Blacksburg scheduled for the 3-6 at V. P. I. Course I will be presented at this school which is a splendid time to start the courses and take them in their proper sequence. As the number of garden clubs grow, we need more judges, even though recent figures showed 184 Nationally accredited judges on the Virginia roster.

Mrs. Milton Hescoc of Maramoneck, N. Y. has been secured to teach Flower Arrangement with Mrs. John Merrill of Rochester, N. Y. handling the Flower Show Practice instruction. Dr. Francis de Vos of Washington, D. C. is slated to instruct in Horticulture. In the horticulture instruction, snapdragons, asters and gladioli will be the special plants studied.

Preparatory reading for Course I is as follows:

1957 Edition *Handbook for Flower Shows*

Woman's Home Companion Garden Book by Wister, Ch. 1-6, 21, 24, 52

Complete Book of Flower Arrangement by Rockwell and Grayson

Japanese Flower Arrangement by Allen
Care and Feeding of Garden Plants

Mrs. Curtis Davis, 2124 Lennox Road, Richmond, is our new Flower Show School Chairman to whom registrations should be sent for Course I. Seats in the lecture room are assigned according to the receipt of registrations, accompanied by the tuition fee of \$6.50 (with examinations) or \$5.50 (without examinations). Checks should be made payable to Mrs. Davis. As this is Course I, it is not a course to be used for refresher credit.

PILLS FOR POISON IVY

Good news for gardeners allergic to poison ivy! A tablet has been developed that produces immunity or if not, only a slight rash upon contact with the poison ivy, poison oak and sumac as well. The National Institute of Health has tested the tablets, approved their sale without prescription, and they can be found in the drug store under the name of Aqua-Ivy tablets.

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VERONA, VA.

Fully Equipped to Install the
Most Modern Lighting Arrangements

(Continued from page 17)

CONTROLLING OUTDOOR ADVERTISING

that the cost of de-acceleration and acceleration lanes to these sites, as well as the safety factor, would make informational sites impractical.

It is proposed that Virginia adopt an anti-billboard law which goes beyond the minimum standards of the federal law and follows generally the recommendations of the National Roadside Committee.

The following members of the General Assembly are members of the Virginia Advisory Legislative Council studying this question:

John Daniel, Charlotte Ct. House
Sen. Robert Button, Culpeper
William Cleaton, South Hill
John Warren Cooke, Mathews
Thomas N. Frost, Warrenton
Dr. James Hagood, Clover
Joseph Hutcheson, Lawrenceville
Baldwin G. Locher, Glasgow
W. Tayloe Murphy, Warsaw
Harry B. Davis, 6001 Providence Rd., Norfolk
Sen. Charles R. Fenwick, 6733 Lee Highway, Arlington
Sen. Mosby Perrow, 1st Colony Life Ins. Bldg., Lynchburg
Sen. Edward E. Willey, 1205 Bellevue Ave. Richmond
Joseph J. Williams, Jr. 6 N. Confederate Ave., Sandston

PROPOSED BILL

This bill provides an outright prohibition against outdoor advertising within 660 feet of the new interstate highway system. It applies to the full length of the highways, including incorporated areas, regardless of zoning classification.

Certain exceptions are made, as follows:

1. *Official signs* erected by public officers or agencies.

2. *On premise signs*, advertising the sale or lease of, or activities conducted on the real property where the signs are located. Only one sign is permissible more than 50 feet from the center of the advertised activity, and that sign must not be more than 250 feet from the center of the advertised activity.

3. *Advertisements in the specific interest of the traveling public*, including only those signs that give information about public places operated by the federal, state or local governments, natural phenomena, historical sites, areas of natural scenic beauty, or naturally suited for outdoor recreation, designated as such by the State Highway Commission.

Signs of this third class are subject to certain limitations. No such sign may be erected or maintained in scenic areas. *Only one sign* advertising a single activity may be maintained so as to be visible to traffic moving in any one direction on any one highway. Such sign may not exceed 20 feet in length, or 150 square feet in area. The total number of different signs of different activities under the excepted third class is also limited as follows:

Distance from Intersection	Number of Advertisements
0-2 Miles	0
2-5 Miles	6
More than 5 Miles	Average of 1 per mile

No sign in the three "excepted" classes may be maintained on or painted or drawn on any rock or other natural feature. All must be kept clean and in good repair.

This bill goes beyond the minimum requirements of the Federal Act and Standards issued by the Secretary of Commerce. If such a law were passed by the General Assembly it would entitle Virginia to receive additional millions of federal highway funds, but more important it provides real protection of the highways and safeguards the beauty of Virginia for the benefit of all our people.

The composition of the General Assembly will be determined by the voters who go to the polls in the July Primary and in the November election. Now is the time to be sure that representatives favoring this proposed bill are the ones who will sit in the General Assembly for its session in 1960.

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L. T. HENLEY, Ass't Mgr.

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and Modern Fixtures Installed
Throughout

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- COMMERCIAL WIRING

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The Most Modern Garden
Lighting Arrangements

GOOD BUYS



A new package, designed especially for longer shelf life has been developed by the research department of Leeds Chemical Products Inc. for its Robot Gardener Fertilizer. The package, a four-pound can styled in a

brown, green and white label for eye appeal, contains a new heat-sealed polyethylene bag which will keep the fertilizer cartridges much longer and better than ever before. The can contains enough cartridges to cover 4,000 square feet of lawn.

The cartridges, concentrated chemicals in water soluble form, are used with the Robot Chamber, a device which is attached to any garden hose, nozzle or sprinkler. When the water rushes through the chamber which holds the cartridges, the fertilizer dissolves and its ingredients are automatically imparted to the lawn without burning or streaking. The chemicals are soaked up by the lawn and reach the roots of the grass quickly. Robot Gardener Fertilizer (25-20-11) will build a greener, healthier and more luxuriant lawn in just 72 hours. It also is effective for shrubs and flowers.

Robot Gardener Fertilizer retails at \$4.95 for the four-pound can. There are six, four-pound cans in a case. (Shipping weight, 34 pounds per case.) The Fertilizer is also available in two-pound refills with enough cartridges for 2,000 square feet of lawn for \$2.49, or in the Robot Gardener Kit, which also contains weed killer, insecticide and Robot Chamber, a regular \$6.45 value for only \$4.95. As is the case with the fertilizer, the weed killer, insecticide and chamber are available in refill units. All come with a money-back guarantee if results are not satisfactory. The manufacturer is Leeds Chemical Products Inc., 531 Webster Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Garden Gossip Section

YOUR HOMES AND GARDENS SHOPPING COLUMNS



Grow-a-Plant, a new colorful soil substitute, gives flowers, bulbs and other plants continuous feeding, and much longer life with little or no attention. Using this "miracle" planting material instead of soil, transparent planters are now attractive although Grow-a-Plant may be used in any container. Simply fill planter with this new compound, add water to half depth of container. Wash roots of plant free from all dirt and imbed deeply into material. Nutrients are slowly released to feed plant for several months. Available in four colors: mint, canary, magenta and white at Woolworth's, Grant's and other chain stores, manufactured by Martin Plastics, Linden, N. J.



Jack Pots the new boon to home gardeners are made of organic peat moss with growth nutrients added. Plant roots easily penetrate the walls of the peat moss pot. At transplanting time, plant and pot are planted together. Transplant shock and growth retardation so apt to occur during transplanting are eliminated because the tender roots are not disturbed. Pot disintegrates to become a good grade of humus and also releases chemical nutrients to stimulate growth. Available through supermarkets and garden supply stores, manufactured by A. O. Reynolds Co., Lebanon, Ind.

CLASSIFIED

4-HP GARDEN ROTARY TILLER AND TRACTOR—Combined \$115.00. Special offer; Grass weed mower attachment—\$30.00. Riding Sully—\$29.00. Snow plow—\$10.00, etc., UNIVERSAL MFG. CO., 324 West Tenth, Indianapolis 2, Ind.

A complete collection of 1 DOZEN DIFFERENT CHOICE IRIS OR DAYLILLIES. \$3.00 postpaid and labeled. Free catalogue listing over 800 varieties sent on request. NORWOOD GARDENS, 12043-9 Hallwood, El Monte, California.

TALL BEARDED IRIS: Trial order—3 different labeled \$1.00; 20 different unlabeled \$3.00; 40 different unlabeled \$5.00; 10 different Pink, labeled \$3.00. Catalog and gift iris with each order. LAWSON GARDENS, Box G, Valley Center, Calif.

PEAFOWL. SWANS. PHEASANTS. GUINEAS. Ten varieties Bantams. Eight varieties waterfowl. Yokohamas, Polish, Hamburgs. Thirty varieties pigeons, breeding stock, hatching eggs. Free circular. JOHN HASS Bettendorf, Iowa.

HAND MADE HANGING BASKET, filled with beautiful sphagnum moss. Plus enough extra moss to start several plant slips—All for \$2.00 Postpaid. JESSIE'S, 10 Beach St., Millbury Mass.

CONSIDER THE LILY

(Continued from page 20)

sixty-five blooms on stems from one bulb;

Sunset lily (*L. pardalum giganteum*) valued for its immense blooms of sturdy stems, making a brilliant display in June;

Estate lily, very hardy and highly recommended for Virginia gardens.

Speciosum, both *album* and *rubrum*, and Tiger (*L. tigrinum*) of brilliant color are among the late-bloomers. The vigorous variety "splendens" of the Tiger is exceptionally large and bright.

Also, there are small types like the Coral lily (*L. tenuifolium*) which is very lovely but not so hardy nor so long-lived.

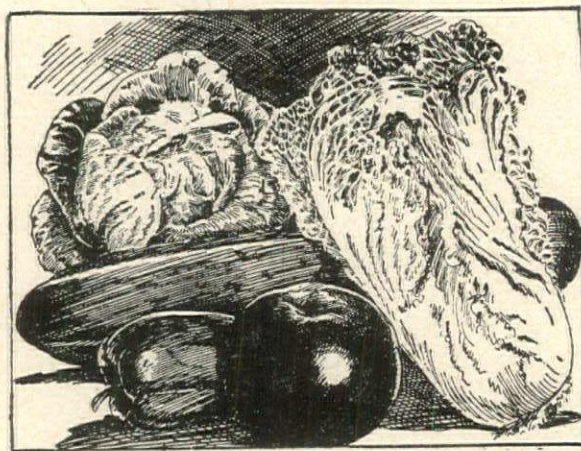
Regal lily (*L. regale*) has as fine a disposition as its face is fair and no garden should be without it. It was introduced from China shortly after the turn of the century by the plant explorer, E. H. Wilson. Blooming in July, it is easily propagated from seed.

Make the acquaintance of the various lilies for they have no equal in their combination of beauty, grace and stately charm to add fragrance and distinction to the garden. More than any other flower the lily tells the story of the Resurrection making it the most appropriate for church decoration.

In cutting always leave enough stem and foliage to be absorbed by the bulb beneath as it develops within itself even greater loveliness to return to the garden next year.

FALL CROPS

Are Finest of the Year



Many vegetables difficult for the gardener to grow in the spring are easy in the fall. In some cases, this is because of Nature's provision that in the fall they do not go to seed. Try your luck this fall. Follow the chart below.

TESTED LATE PLANTING CHART

The following dates have been taken from actual field tests, made by ourselves here in Richmond:

	Latest Safe Planting Date
String Beans, All Varieties	Aug. 20
Beets, All Varieties	Aug. 15
Swiss Chard	Aug. 15
Collards	Aug. 10
Smooth Kale	Aug. 30
Curled Kale	Sept. 15
Lettuce, Wood's Cabbage (head)	Aug. 15
Lettuce, Grand Rapids (leaf)	Aug. 20
Mustard, So. Giant Curled	Sept. 1
Mustard Spinach	Sept. 10
Radish, Winter	Aug. 15
Radish, Early	Sept. 1
Spinach, New Zealand	Aug. 15
Spinach, Bloomsdale	Dec. 1
Turnip, Imp. Purple Top White Glove	Aug. 30
Turnip, Yellow Aberdeen	Aug. 15
Turnip, Seven Top	Sept. 15
Chinese Pelsai or Celery Cabbage	Aug. 15



Fifth and Marshall Streets.....Dial MILton 3-3479
11 South 14th Street.....Dial MILton 3-2715
1709 East Franklin Street.....Dial MILton 3-6001

A Thought For The Times

Now when they had departed, behold, an angel of the Lord appeared to Joseph in a dream and said, "Rise, take the child and his mother, and flee to Egypt, and remain there till I tell you; for Herod is about to search for the child to destroy him." And he rose and took the child and his mother by night, and departed to Egypt, and remained there until the death of Herod. This was to fulfill what the Lord had spoken by the prophet, "Out of Egypt have I called my son."

MATT. 2:13-15.

MATTHEW'S GOSPEL

The first three gospels, Matthew, Mark and Luke, are called the synoptic gospels because they may be studied together by printing them side by side. When examined with the aid of such a synopsis, we can easily recognize the similarities and differences in the three narratives. Exactness in wording mattered little to the evangelists; they were attempting to present the "good news" of Jesus in the spirit of interpreters, hence they exercised freedom in their presentations.

The latest and most comprehensive synopsis of this type is entitled *Gospel Parallels*, published by Thomas Nelson & Sons, New York.

Some twenty years after Mark's gospel was completed, Matthew wrote his interpretation of the life of Jesus. The date is thought to be about 90 A.D.

Even without parallel study it is clear that Matthew used Mark's narrative as a basis for his own, then added certain material from other sources.

As early as 50 A.D. a collection was made of the sayings of Jesus, which because the compiler is not known and the document itself has long since been lost, is referred to as "Q." When we come to consider the gospel of Luke we will find that he too used this "Q" document of the sayings of Jesus. Mark, you will remember, stressed the great deeds of Jesus, confining himself largely to the preaching message of Jesus. His gospel did not contain a great amount of material for the moral training of converts.

By the time the first century was drawing to a close, active persecution had abated and the Christians were no longer living in acute fear of martyrdom. Matthew apparently felt that the church was facing a period of moral laxity. Therefore, he placed insistence on righteousness and presented Jesus as the new law giver. He was the first to give the Sermon on the Mount in full, although there are a few passages from this in Mark.

As we read Matthew's gospel we cannot help realizing that in addition to his insistence on righteousness, he had another reason for writing his gospel. His object was to present Jesus to the Jews as the long expected Messiah. All through his book we find references to prophecies in the Old Testament concerning the Messiah, applied to Jesus. Over and over we read: "That it might be fulfilled as was spoken by the prophet."

Comparing these two gospels we find that while Mark wrote for Christians in general, Matthew was concerned with proving to his own people that Jesus was indeed the Messiah, who proclaimed righteousness to be the foundation of the Christian life.

LOU WINFREE.

(Reprinted from *Garden Gossip*, July 1953)

VIRGINIA BUSINESS REVIEW

by

ROSEWELL PAGE, JR.

The Norfolk Shipbuilding and Drydock Corporation has opened a New York office at 11 Broadway to implement the establishment of a new shipbuilding department.

John L. Roper II, president and general manager of the firm, said the New York office, which will be in the charge of Foster P. Ganzel, a veteran of more than a quarter of a century in shipbuilding and ship repairing, will give the shipyard a ready contact with headquarters officials of most of the country's major steamship lines and maritime organizations.

Heading the new shipbuilding department is John L. Roper, III, assistant vice president and naval architect. He will work under the supervision of J. P. Gearhart, vice president and assistant general manager who is in charge of production.

Founded in 1917, the Norfolk ship yard, which operates three plants there, has been best known as a major repair yard. During World War II it handled a record of 2,449 ships and docked another 1,278 vessels.

Its Berkeley plant is equipped with a 15,000-ton floating drydock and gantry cranes, plus collateral equipment which enables it to handle major ocean-going ship repairs. It is also capable of constructing ships up to 500 tons.

The Old Dominion Freight Line, Inc., will move into enlarged terminal facilities on the Providence-Kempville Road just off the Military Highway in the Norfolk area.

E. W. Coleman, district manager, said the move was necessitated by an expanding operation. The company operates 200 tractors in Virginia and North Carolina. It has six branch terminals in Virginia and 18 in North Carolina.

NAMES IN THE NEWS . . .

C. R. Fichtenger, assistant comptroller of the Norfolk and Western Railway for the past nine years, has

assumed the post of treasurer, recently vacated by the retirement of Sidney P. Chockley. New assistant comptroller is F. E. Eakin, former auditor of disbursements, whose post in that capacity goes to W. O. Kester. . . . John B. Preston has been chosen to succeed James G. Martin, IV, as secretary-treasurer of the Norfolk-Portsmouth Bar Association. . . . Benjamin M. Birdsong, sales manager of Birdsong Storage Company, a peanut milling firm; Michael J. English, vice president and treasurer of Planters Nut Chocolate Company; and George A. Thornton, president of Thornton Stores—all Suffolk business men, have been named to the board of directors of the Farmers Bank of Nansemond. . . . James J. Adair, Jr., of Christiansburg has been appointed member relations department field representative of the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce, according to recent announcement by Verbon E. Kemp, executive director of the Chamber. Adair will work with the member relations department of the Chamber of which George W. Jennings is staff director. . . . Michael M. Mora, general manager of the Norfolk Port Authority, has been elected president of the North Atlantic Ports Association. He succeeds James W. Davis of Baltimore. . . . Don Ward, former sales manager for National Hotels, has been made sales and convention manager for the Monticello Hotel, according to Charles S. Crocker, manager of the Norfolk Hostelry. . . . Henry Mackey has been re-elected president of the Rockbridge Farmers Cooperative at Lexington. Other officers re-elected at the recent meeting of the cooperative's

stockholders were R. L. Potter, vice president; and G. L. Herring, secretary and treasurer. . . . Robert A. Englander, former president of Appomattox Garment Company and Lyna Manufacturing Company, has been made administrative vice president of Gary Steel Products in Lynchburg, according to Hartwell H. Gary, Jr., company president. . . . Lieutenant-Governor A. E. S. Stephens has been elected a member of the board of directors of the Bank of Smithfield. George W. Mumford, executive vice president of the bank, made this announcement. . . . Harry A. Wall has been appointed the new town manager of Pulaski, to succeed William F. La Vecchia, newly appointed planning engineer for Henrico County, as announced by Mayor John M. Barringer. . . . Edwin C. Ferguson, Jr., attorney in Suffolk, has been elected to the board of directors of the American Bank and Trust Company there. . . . James J. Pandapas, president of Poly-Scientific Corporation, Blacksburg, announces the appointment of John Demoss as the corporation's director of manufacturing. . . . William G. Bond of Fredericksburg has retired after 21 years service with the American Viscose Corporation. He has been assistant treasurer of the firm since September, 1946. Mr. Bond is a native of Belfast, Ireland, a graduate of McGill University in Canada. He came to American Viscose Corporation's Fredericksburg plant in 1938. Prior to that he was affiliated with Peat-Marwick-Mitchell and Company as a certified public accountant. . . . Hartwell F. Taylor,

(Continued on page 27)

VAUGHAN & COMPANY, BANKERS

— A FRANKLIN SUCCESS STORY —

VAUGHAN AND COMPANY, Bankers, of Franklin, today has about \$10,000,000 assets and a brand new home. It was not always so. When it opened for business in 1886 its assets were \$20,000.

The new building on Franklin's Main Street welcomed the public for business for the first time May 25th.

Included in the new building is 8,250 square feet of floor space upstairs and 3,250 in the basement. This compares with 1,800 square feet in the old building at 100 North Main Street.

The new building is designed so a second floor can be easily added should it become necessary. Plenty of free parking space, a drive-in teller's window and a night depository are features of the new bank.

The outside walls of white Georgia

marble and the inside walls of walnut panelling are indicative of some of the best of modern banking architecture.

Hi-Fi music plays over amplifiers in the daytime hours and the employees have a special lounge of their own at their convenience.

C. C. Vaughan III is president of Vaughan and Company, Bankers. His grandfather, C. C. Vaughan, started the bank in 1886 from the original Bank of Franklin, organized in 1882 with Vaughan as one of its directors. He was president until 1924, when his son, General C. C. Vaughan, Jr., took over at his death. C. C. Vaughan III became president in 1929 when the General, his father, died.

Clifford A. Cutchins III, a great grandson of the bank's founder, is now vice president and cashier. ●

*Felicitations to
Commissioner Ritchie and the
Virginia Bureau of Banking*

BANK OF GILES COUNTY

TWO BRANCHES:
PEARISBURG AND PEMBROKE
VIRGINIA

Resources Over 4½ Million

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*Felicitations to the
Virginia Bureau of Banking
and
Commissioner Logan Ritchie
from the Williamsburg Banks*

The James-York Bank and The Peninsula Bank & Trust Co.

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Members of the FDIC

*Felicitations to the Virginia Bureau of Banking and
Commissioner Logan Ritchie*

State Bank of Remington

REMINGTON, VA.

Member F.D.I.C. & Federal Reserve System

*Our Regards to Commissioner Ritchie and the
Virginia Bureau of Banking*

THE PEOPLES BANK OF RADFORD RADFORD, VIRGINIA

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

GROWING WITH RADFORD — SERVING A PROGRESSIVE COMMUNITY

PATRICK COUNTY BANK

ESTABLISHED 1890

Member F.D.I.C.

Stuart, Virginia

BANK OF DUBLIN, INC.

DUBLIN, VA.

G. C. BELL, Pres.

L. L. TRINKLE, V. Pres.

RICHARD L. EVANS, Cashier

MEMBER:

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION
FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

*Felicitations to the Virginia Bureau of Banking
and Commissioner Logan Ritchie*

BANK OF BUCHANAN

BUCHANAN, VA.

BUSINESS REVIEW—from page 25
former vice president of the Bank of Virginia, has been appointed director of bank relations for Fidelity Bankers Life Insurance Corporation. . . . **Ammon G. Dunton** is the new president of Reedville Oil and Guano Company. He succeeds the late **Raymond Lee Haynie, Jr.** **Allen W. Haynie** of Baltimore and **William C. Lunsford, Jr.** have been promoted to executive vice presidencies. Lunsford has also been elected treasurer. **W. T. James, Jr.** of White Stone has been named to succeed **Allen W. Haynie** as secretary. ●

*We Salute Commissioner Ritchie
and the Virginia Bureau
of Banking*

Bank of Warren

"THE FRIENDLY, OLD RELIABLE"

Member of F.D.I.C.

CAPITAL \$100,000

SURPLUS \$200,000

FRONT ROYAL, VIRGINIA

THE PAGE VALLEY NATIONAL BANK

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WARSAW

Edgewater 3-2300

VIRGINIA

*Congratulations to Commissioner Logan R. Ritchie
and the Virginia Bureau of Banking*

Bank of Surry County, Inc.

ORGANIZED 1914

SURRY, VIRGINIA

Member F.D.I.C.

Felicitations to Commissioner Ritchie

The Commercial Trust and Savings Bank

LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA

S. S. SPENCER, Vice-Pres. & Cashier

Capital \$100,000

Surplus \$100,000

1919 - 1959

*We Salute Commissioner Ritchie
and the Virginia Bureau
of Banking*

Southern Bank of Commerce

"THE FRIENDLY BANK"

Member of F.D.I.C.

DANVILLE and MARTINSVILLE
VIRGINIA

Felicitations to Commissioner Ritchie

MEHERRIN VALLEY BANK

Capital \$50,000

Surplus \$225,000

MEMBER F.D.I.C.

BOYKINS, VIRGINIA

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REAL ESTATE & INSURANCE

Serving Lynchburg Since 1917

"Up to a Standard—Not Down to a Price"

All Forms of Insurance • All Branches of Real Estate

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Felicitations to Commissioner Parker and the Bureau of Insurance

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Phone ELgin 9-3289

Richmond, Virginia

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&

RICHARDSON

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and Loans

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Against Everything"*

J. V. ARTHUR

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INSURANCE

31 East Boscawen Street

Dial Mohawk 2-3865

WINCHESTER, VIRGINIA

General Fidelity

"Specializing in Credit Life Insurance"

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

TEL. MILTON 8-6549

TRAVELERS BUILDING

RICHMOND

VIRGINIA

Bureau of Insurance

(Continued from page 9)

provided an additional \$11,000 for the fiscal year 1909-10, and the operating budget was increased to approximately \$25,000. The fees for agents' certificates went to the general fund of the state during the 1928-38 decade and were increased to \$2 per certificate two years later.

The assessment for maintenance of the Bureau has been at a rate of less than the maximum during many of the last fifty years, and on at least two occasions it was waived entirely. Since 1954, the rate has been fixed at 1/20th of one per cent. The income of the Bureau from this source in 1958 amounted to approximately \$200,000 in round figures. Fees for brokers' and agents' licenses produced an additional \$176,000 in revenue, both amounts being used exclusively for the expenses of maintaining the Bureau of Insurance.

In 1907, the first full year of the Bureau, 39 life insurance companies paid license taxes of \$69,000 on premium income during 1906 of \$6,150,000; and 73 fire and casualty insurance companies paid license taxes of \$76,000 on premium income of \$3,600,000. In 1957, a half century later, 214 licensed life insurance companies had a taxable minimum income in Virginia of \$233,300,000 on which the premium taxes assessed in 1958 amounted to \$5,640,000; similarly, 502 property and casualty companies were assessed \$4,590,000 on taxable premium income of \$183,200,000. All license taxes on premiums go to the General Fund of the state and no part of these is used for the expenses of the Bureau of Insurance.

insurance.

These figures have been cited to show the enormity of the insurance industry in the state, comparing its amount today to what it was a half century ago. The total tax on premiums assessed in 1958, \$10,330,000, was nearly half a million dollars more than the total premium income in 1906 (\$9,750,000) of all insurance companies then licensed in the state. The 1907 report of the Commissioner of Insurance showed the total amount of life insurance in force in Virginia to be \$173 million; by the end of 1957, this had grown to \$8,637,000,000.

Virginia now has a comprehensive and modern insurance code formulated and compiled under the direction of the Virginia Advisory Legislative Council through a committee of state officials, insurance men and representatives of the public.

Commissioner Parker is assisted in his work by able and competent men and women, many of them experienced from long tenure of office in their present positions. Chief among these are the following:

Mr. Everette S. Francis is First Deputy Commissioner for Virginia. His duties comprise being assistant to the Commissioner on matters of general administration, conferring and having correspondence pertaining to interpretation and compliance with insurance laws, licensing new insurance companies and having supervision of annual renewal of company licenses, supervision of preparation of the budget and approval of disbursement vouchers, reviewing charter amendments and merger agreements, the withdrawal of insurance companies from Virginia and cancellation of licenses.

Mr. Francis came to the Insurance Division upon graduation at V. P. I. in 1938. He became an examiner. In 1942 he entered military service, serving overseas as rifle company commander, later being assigned with his battalion to Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Forces (SHAEF) with one company assigned to General Eisenhower personally, and the rest to security guard for SHAEF headquarters. Mr. Francis, as Captain, was later transferred to the 12th Infantry of the Fourth Division and was in combat with that unit in Germany during the spring of 1943.

Upon his return to the Division of Insurance, when he became a civilian again in 1946, he was promoted to assistant actuary. He was made a Deputy Commissioner of Insurance in 1949 and served as executive assistant to Mr. Bowles. When Nelson Parker became Commissioner in 1956, Francis was made First Deputy Commissioner.

He is married to the former Miss Jacqueline Renaud, whom he had known when stationed in Paris, France. They have three children, Stanley, Philip, and Patricia.

Deputy Commissioner William C. Flournoy has been with the Bureau of Insurance since 1953 as Supervisor of Accident and Sickness Insurance. His background includes over 25 years of insurance experience with the exception of three years service in the army during World War II. During his career he has been assistant cashier in a life insurance company branch office, engaged in office management activities and has had supervisory duties with the insurance division of the Veterans Administration followed by sev-

(Continued on page 31)

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eral years as an insurance salesman handling life insurance, accident and sickness insurance, plus other lines of general insurance.

This experience has been of value to him and to Virginia in handling the administration of the agents' licensing laws and all problems which arise out of the activities of insurance agents generally.

Mr. Flournoy's Agents and Brokers License Division is responsible for regulation of activities of agents, agencies and non-resident brokers who deal directly with the insurance public on behalf of the more than 700 insurance companies doing business in Virginia. The principal phases of this division's activities are: (1) prequalification of proposed licensees, (2) issuance of licenses and maintenance of pertinent license records, (3) the enforcement of laws regulating the activities of agents, agencies and non-resident brokers. "Prequalification" means the determination that proposed licensees "are trustworthy and competent and have sufficient knowledge of the kinds of insurance they propose to transact to conduct their insurance business intelligently."

At the present time there are approximately 20,000 individuals holding insurance agent's licenses in Virginia. An agent must hold a separate license for each company he represents, and the approximately 20,000 agents hold in the aggregate approximately 70,000 licenses. In addition, there are approximately 1,600 agencies (partnerships or corporations) holding licenses. Brokers licenses are issued to non-residents only. Such licenses require their holders to place all business transactions on Virginia risks in insurance

companies duly licensed in Virginia and through residents of Virginia who are licensed as agents of such companies. There are now more than 1,500 non-resident individuals, partnerships or corporations licensed as non-resident brokers in Virginia.

The volume of work in the Agents and Brokers License Division is increasing constantly due to requests for licenses resulting from the admission of new insurance companies into Virginia, the taking on of additional lines by agents already licensed, and the continual increase in the number of persons entering the insurance business.

The staff of the Agents and Brokers License Division consists of the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Flournoy, Chief License Clerk Zelle G. Knight, seven clerks and two stenographers.

Mr. Charles B. Coulbourn, Deputy Commissioner and Actuary of the Bureau of Insurance, is a native of Lynchburg where he was educated by private tutors. He then went to Western Maryland Preparatory School. He graduated with honors from Virginia Military Institute at Lexington. He joined the Bureau of Insurance as an examiner. He served his country during World War I, returning to the Bureau as Chief Examiner in 1919, became Actuary, was appointed Deputy Commissioner in 1922 and then, in rotation, Actuary, Chief Examiner, and in 1947 Deputy Commissioner and Actuary.

Mr. Coulbourn married Miss Martha Pauline Bowman and they have two sons, Charles, an electrical engineer, and Thomas E., a cadet at V.M.I. Much of the efficiency with which the work of the Bureau is carried out is due to the advice and devoted service of Mr. Coulbourn. He di-

rects the Actuarial Division of the Bureau which also contains the Audit and Examination sections. This division is responsible for valuation of the policy reserves of all domestic life insurance companies, review and approval or disapproval of all life and accident and sickness policy forms submitted for issue in Virginia, and the review of all complaints concerning settlement of claims under life and accident and sickness policies, in addition to the audit of annual statements with special attention to those of domestic companies and the keeping of a permanent synopsis of annual statements submitted by all licensed companies. The Audit Section checks tax reports and is responsible for the assessment of the proper license and maintenance tax including those levied under "retaliatory laws." It also maintains all financial records of the Bureau of Insurance. The Examination Section, consisting of ten examiners under direct charge of the Chief Examiner, makes triennial examinations of all domestic insurers. Examinations of the large companies are made jointly under the zone system with the examiners from other states.

Mr. Courtney W. Harris, Deputy Commissioner of Insurance, is a citizen of Hanover County. After graduation from Ashland High School he attended Randolph-Macon College. He became the first rate clerk of the State Bureau of Insurance in 1920, and served under Insurance Commissioner Button until the fall of 1927, when he left the Commission to go into private business. He returned to the State Bureau of Insurance in 1937 where he now is Deputy Commissioner in charge of the Rating Division, covering Property, Casualty

(Please turn the page)

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(from preceding page)

Fidelity and Surety Rate sections. Virginia has had a comparatively long history in the regulation of rates. The State Corporation Commission, of which the Bureau of Insurance is a subdivision, has the statutory responsibility for this regulation and before they may be used, all rates and evidence of coverage must be approved by the Commission, by a case order after a formal hearing, or by administrative order entered by it, or by the Commissioner of Insurance under authority

delegated to him by that body. Any person aggrieved by an order of the Commission can appeal as a matter of right to the State Supreme Court of Appeals.

The rate section must pass upon filings made by rating bureaus and those companies filing independently, and make what appears to it to be appropriate recommendations to the Commissioner of Insurance.

The Commissioner may approve or disapprove a filing or recommend to the State Corporation Commission that a public hearing be held if the filing

appear to be of sufficient importance therefor.

The first rate regulatory act of the General Assembly was that of 1918 which made workmen's compensation insurance rates subject to regulation. This was followed by an act of 1920 relating in a similar manner to five insurance rates, and an act of 1928 made subject to regulation lines of insurance allied with fire insurance including automobile physical damage insurance. The latter act established the Virginia Insurance Rating Bureau as a statutory organization and required all insurers writing fire and allied lines of insurance to become members thereof. A companion act of the same year added the regulation of rates for fidelity and surety to the responsibilities of the Commission. During its 1932 session the General Assembly again enlarged the Commission's rate regulatory authority by passing an act requiring the regulation of rates for automobile liability insurance.

During this period there had been little or no theory relating to the regulation of these rates by a state. It was therefore necessary for Virginia to devise its own methods.

By a process of trial and error, during which the Commission attempted to regulate the rates of those companies making independent filings, it reached the conclusion that some uniformity in rates and policy forms should be established in order for rates to be regulated effectively.

Virginia is proud of the fact that many policy forms and procedures and manual amendments which were initiated in Virginia are now in use nationwide.

The State Fire Marshal division is headed by C. S. Mullen, Jr., Chief Marshal. He attended Richmond and Henrico County Public Schools, before graduating from Virginia Military Institute as a B.S. in Civil Engineering in 1942. He immediately entered the U. S. Army with the reserve commission of Second Lieutenant, Field Artillery. In May 1946 he returned to inactive duty with the rank of Captain, Field Artillery.

Mr. Mullen served with the 102nd Infantry Division in the European Theatre. In 1946 he went with South Eastern Underwriters Association as a protection engineer. His present position as Chief Fire Marshal he took in February, 1948. Mr. Mullen is married and has two sons and a daughter.

The Virginia Fire Hazards law enacted in 1948 establishes the office of the State Fire Marshal in the Bureau of Insurance under the State Corpora-

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tion Commission. The office of the State Fire Marshal supervised by the Chief Fire Marshal has two main functions: (1) enforcement of the Virginia fire safety regulations and (2) the investigation of all fires called to its attention as being of suspicious origin. The arson laws cover all degrees of arson from burning an occupied dwelling house in the night, which is punishable by death, through burning an automobile to defraud the insurer (for which the highest penalty is ten years in prison), to maliciously setting fire to woods, which carries a maximum sentence of three years. In the field of fire safety another law requires the Fire Marshal Division, as agent of the State Corporation Commission, to investigate all complaints of "inflammable or combustible conditions" and to require any such conditions found to be hazardous to adjacent property to be corrected.

In compliance with the state Liquefied Petroleum Gas Law, the State Corporation Commission has adapted rules and regulations governing the storage and handling of this fuel. The Fire Marshal's division advises the Commission on appropriate regulations, testifies for the Commission at public hearing on the regulations, keeps the Commission abreast of changes in the field requiring amendments to the regulations and, upon complaint, investigates alleged violations of the regulations and requires any violations found to be corrected.

Besides the Chief Fire Marshal and Chief Investigator, the Fire Marshal Division presently maintains a staff of eight fire safety engineers, six arson investigators, two full-time secretaries, and four half-time secretaries, a total of 22 persons.

There are approximately \$160,000,000 worth of premiums written in Virginia for all types of insurance subject to statutory control. That means that many a person in Virginia is as vitally interested in the insurance industry today as were the merchants of Venice in the time of Antonio and Portia, or in the time of the members of the British Shipping Companies who founded Lloyd's of London. It is natural that we should want our insurance investments protected from all points against all comers. This is exactly the function of the State Corporation Commission through its agency, the Virginia Bureau of Insurance, and its agent, the Hon. T. Nelson Parker, Virginia Commissioner of Insurance.



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BUREAU OF BANKING

(Continued from page 13)

a member of its executive committee.

Other key personnel are T. Rutherford Moncure, review examiner; Miss M. Eleanor Manning, supervisor of small loan companies, and George H. Bates, B. E. Bearer, E. M. Brown, Ralph S. Jessee, D. E. Neblett, and A. L. Powell, senior examiners.

T. RUTHERFORD MONCURE

Review Examiner

Moncure, a native of Richmond and a graduate of the University of Virginia and Harvard University, started his banking career with The Bank of Virginia in auditing and the systems control department. He also did some research and development work.

He served two years with the securities division of the State Corporation Commission before joining the Bureau of Banking.

M. ELEANOR MANNING

Supervisor, Small Loan Companies

Miss Manning is the only woman supervisor in the United States and is regarded as a national authority on state supervision of small loan licensees.

She has been secretary of the Association of Small Loan Administrators since 1952 and also serves as treasurer and a member of the executive commission of the association. She is a member of the Colony Club of Richmond, a downtown club for women.

GEORGE H. BATES

Senior Examiner

Bates is a graduate of the American Institute of Banking. He started his career with the National Bank of Virginia in Richmond and was a discount clerk at the First National Bank of Richmond. He served as credit manager for Miller & Rhoads department store in Richmond for 10 years.

B. E. BEARER

Senior Examiner

Bearer was a note teller at the Morris Plan Bank of Virginia, now known as The Bank of Virginia. He was with the Title Trust and Guaranty Company at Johnstown, Pa., before coming to the Bureau of Banking.

E. M. BROWN

Senior Examiner

Brown attended Roanoke National Business College and Roanoke College where he received his diploma in banking. He started his banking career at the Bank of Axton and also served with Piedmont Trust Bank in Martinsville before joining the Bureau of Banking.

RALPH S. JESSEE

Senior Examiner

Jessee is a graduate of the Knoxville,

VIRGINIA RECORD JUNE 1959

Felicitations to the Honorable Logan R. Ritchie, Commissioner of Banking



Tenn., Business College and of the Richmond College of Commerce and Law. He has been a supervisor of the insurance division of the Veterans Administration, a junior accountant at R. L. Stude & Co., Raleigh, N. C., and a clerk in the Knoxville Production Credit Association. He joined the bureau in 1951.

D. E. NEBLETT
Senior Examiner

Neblett is a graduate of Blackstone Military Academy where he received a diploma in business administration. He worked as a bookkeeper for the American Bank and Trust Co. before joining the banking bureau.

A. L. POWELL
Senior Examiner

Powell worked as a national bank examiner in the five-state Fifth Federal Reserve District for 20 years before taking his present position.

When all the examiners and assistant examiners get in from the field at one time and swap stories, then it is obvious that there are many bright moments in the black and white world of ledger sheets and long columns of figures.

One of Ritchie's favorite stories concerns a bank in the Piedmont area he once examined.

After several days of studying the records, he was ready to throw up his hands in despair. There was a \$500 discrepancy that he simply could not account for.

A clerk heard of the quandry and stepped in.

"That," he explained blandly, "represents the cost of a Guernsey bull we acquired some time ago. I put it in the stocks and bonds account."

And, Ritchie says, straight-faced with just the slightest hint of a grin, "I had to admit that a Guernsey bull was live stock indeed." ●

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The South in the Nation

(Continued from page 5)

righteousness, Sumner replied, "That is Massachusetts' mission."

For this mission, "missionaries" were sent into darkest Albemarle County while the plunderers went unabashedly about their jackals' work. However, the news stories going out of the South covered only the work of the "idealists," and at intervals well-instructed observers toured the Southern states and reported back that they found a most unregenerate people. Carl Schurz was appalled to discover the Southerner's lack of shame for their "treason" and outraged at their lack of love for their conquerors. Since they had learned nothing from the war, military occupation was necessary to conquer their rebellious spirits and promote love for the Union.

What had happened to the average Northerner who had wanted to forget the war and re-unite in harmony? The same thing happened to the average Northerner that happened to the average American after World War I. He did forget about the war, but he also forgot about everything connected with it. When President Wilson's goal of founding a precursor of the United Nations was repudiated and the country turned to a third-rater who promised "normalcy," the American expressed his primary concern of looking after number one.

During the Reconstruction period in the South, which lasted ten years, the Northerner emerged from four years of war into a time of literally bursting expansion. By the time that Reconstruction was over in the South, a rising generation in the North was ab-

sorbed in the doings of Jay Gould and Jim Fisk, the power of Morgan and the rise of Rockefeller. What did they know about the sordid happenings in up-country South Carolina and the parishes of Louisiana? They knew what they were told.

They were told that a great war had been won to free the slaves and preserve the Union, and dedicated reformers were bringing enlightenment to the backward people in the South who were still "trying to keep the Negro down." To the crowds scurrying like ants to the Northern metropolises each morning, to the farmers opening lands in the West, to the ignorant immigrants arriving at Ellis Island as first stop in the "land of opportunity," who would pause to wonder what was really going on in Lexington, Virginia, in Oxford, Mississippi, in Tuscaloosa, Ala-



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bama, where colleges were being rebuilt from the vandalism of the crusaders? Who would care?

In this atmosphere, it was easy for those in power to cloak the grimy aftermath of the Civil War in idealistic clichés. The difference in the sections, however, is this: the Northerner accepted the idealistic version which he was taught and never thought about; the Southerner endured the bitter reality, the effects of which he was forced to live with into the present.

In this way, in actuality, the South was forced to remain in the Union and prevented from being of it. In the generations since then, the Northerner, in accepting the idealistic version of the North's good intentions toward the wayward, backward South, subconsciously also accepts the attitude which causes "national" to mean the "Union," with the South an appendage that periodically must be "reconstructed" to be brought into the national image.

The sad part of this is that many Northerners are acting under misconceptions which could be readily changed, and which they do not recognize are distortions that arouse resentment in the Southerner. There are, of course, the men of ambition today who could duplicate the role of the post-war Radicals, and always with us are the self-righteous who could do it better than we do. But it is the people of basic good will and native kindness who, carried along in a continuing falsification, constitute the tragic element in the misunderstanding. For, I believe, they are for the most part sincerely unaware that their "national" attitude is false and offensive to the Southerner.

In this conviction, I find it distressing that a National Commission on the Civil War can so blindly ignore the South's justifiable sensitivity. During Reconstruction, wicked men at least held clear motivations in their debasement of the South; today it is simply unawareness, and it is tragic—in our present situation—that a sentimental road to reunion also must suffer a detour.

This "road to reunion" is a "national" phrase. It is always Northerners who write about it. But it can only have meaning in true nationalism when it becomes a two-way road.

Clifford Dowd

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MEMORIAL DAY, 1959

NEWSPAPER headlines the Monday after the two-day Memorial Day or Decoration Day (depending on where you live in the U. S. A.) holiday screamed that the motor vehicle drivers of America set a new record of senseless slaughter, evil result of the motor transportation age. And many of those killed were surely guilty of no crime. They were simply unfortunate enough to be at the wrong place at the wrong time so that they could be struck down by the killers behind steering wheels at large on our highways.

At latest count, the national death toll by motor vehicle accident (sic) stands at 310, up 46 above the pre-holiday estimate of 264 made by the National Safety Council and up 69 above 1953, the only other two-day Memorial Day holiday since World War II ended.

In Virginia at midnight Sunday the

count was 10. The pity of it! Now if 310 American boys or 10 Virginians had been killed in a battle in a like period of time, we would have been a nation and a state of grievous. Or, if 310 people had been killed in an airplane accident, a storm or an explosion, much deprecation would have been heard. But so callous have we become to deaths on the highways of our country, that a record death number seems to be taken almost as a matter of course.

Across every editor's desk come streams of literature condemning these useless deaths and offering myriad suggestions as to how to eliminate them. Over every radio and on every television screen these horrible accidents are often brought to the attention of us all. But we shrug them off with the thought that we are not such fools as to get *ourselves* killed. However, any daily

commuter by auto can cite innumerable instances of acts of poor driving. Most of these by people who look far too intelligent to be guilty of such slovenly, such careless, such foolhardy and such criminally negligent driving techniques.

Traffic authorities and courts have held that driving an automobile is a privilege and not a right. This has not become to be popularly believed by all drivers because through years of custom we have felt that United States citizens have a right to travel freely throughout our country. Now, because of the great number of highway deaths, more and more people are coming to feel that driving is a privilege that must be revokable when any citizen abuses it to the extent that the lives and well being of others are jeopardized.

Speed is often given as the primary cause of highway accidents, but speed
(Please turn the page)

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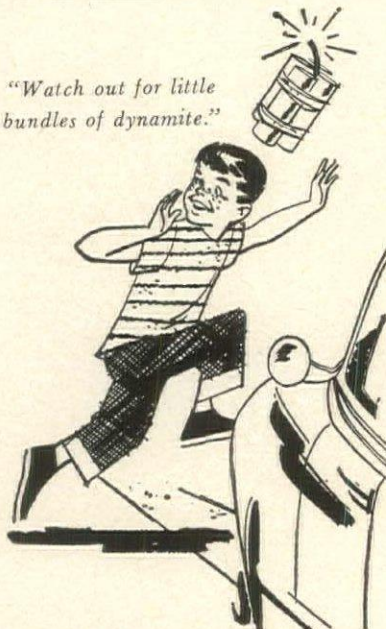
ROANOKE, VIRGINIA

(From preceding page)

per se is not the cause. That lies in the persons driving not having proper motor capabilities, skill, judgment and physical and mental condition and attitudes while driving. There are times when a 65 mile speed is safe and there are times when a speed of 15 miles per hour is careless and reckless. The safety of a driving speed depends largely on weather conditions, auto or pedestrian density, number of intersections, state or condition of the road together with the condition of the motor vehicle driven—*plus* the total makeup of the person behind the wheel. The human beings doing the driving are the keys to safe driving. In their hands, alone literally, lies the capacity to reduce greatly this slaughter on the highways. Efficient highways, properly engineered for safety together with mechanically sound machines make for safety but the driving technique must be brought to the same point of perfection to eliminate highway accidents which bring grief, misery and death, with a wake of staggering financial loss, to those involved.

Laws, properly enforced, can help keep the traffic accidents down, but they will not approach even a reasonably satisfactory level until our consciences make us drive with due regard for the safety, welfare and happiness of others at all times. Pray for sound judgement and skill when you get behind the wheel of your car. You hold human life in your hands and you may take it, but **YOU CANNOT GIVE IT BACK!**

"Watch out for little bundles of dynamite."



SHOOKS TRANSFER
RICHMOND and KEYSVILLE
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Somebody

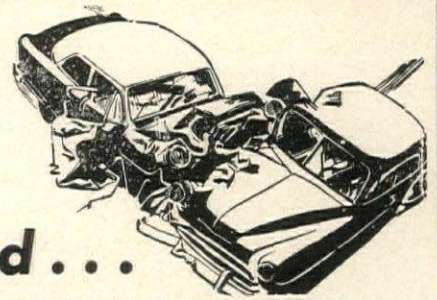
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BE CAREFUL—the life you save may be your own!

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**This student body
has a message for YOU**



The message is simply this: your help is needed to halt the slaughter that last year saw nearly 120,000 school-age children injured or killed in traffic accidents.

You CAN help . . . by driving slowly, alertly, carefully near schools. Always remember—the way you drive may keep a child alive.

Be careful—the child you save may be your own!



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PRESIDENT URGES OBSERVANCE OF NATIONAL FARM SAFETY WEEK

The week of July 19-25, 1959 has been designated by President Eisenhower as National Farm Safety Week. During this time, the President urges "... farm families and persons allied with agriculture to join their efforts in a continuing campaign to prevent acci-

dents," and further requested "... all persons and organizations concerned for the welfare of farm people to support and participate in National Farm Safety Week."



Felicitations to Commissioner Ritchie

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*Best Regards to
Commissioner Ritchie and
the Bureau of Banking*



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Charlottesville, Virginia



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Few could have predicted the changes the future would bring. Today, the four stories of our new Home Office building stretch for a block in downtown Richmond. Beneath them are eight levels of parking space, handling some 1800 cars daily.

This "building on wheels" houses a company on the go. Our services have spread to include 43 branch offices in 10 states. Our life insurance in force now approaches one half billion dollars and health insurance sales and services continue to increase substantially each year.

Our new building is more than a handsome and efficient structure. It is a symbol of a company—and an area—to whom integrity, progressiveness and faith in the future have paid the dividends of notable success.

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