

PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT  
 (To prospectus dated May 6, 1999)

[LOGO] Merrill Lynch  
 PROTECTED GROWTH(SM) INVESTING  
 Pursuit of Growth, Protection of Principal

4,700,000 Units  
 Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc.  
 Nikkei 225 Market Index Target-Term Securities(R)  
 due September 20, 2002  
 "MITTS(R) Securities"  
 \$10 principal amount per unit

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- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p>The MITTS Securities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>. 100% principal protection at maturity.</li> <li>. No payments before the maturity date.</li> <li>. Senior unsecured debt securities of Merrill Lynch &amp; Co., Inc.</li> <li>. Linked to the value of the Nikkei 225 Index.</li> <li>. The MITTS Securities have been approved for listing on the American Stock Exchange under the trading symbol "MNN".</li> <li>. Closing date: September 20, 1999.</li> </ul> | <p>Payment at maturity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>. On the maturity date, for each unit of the MITTS Securities you own, we will pay you an amount equal to the sum of the principal amount of each unit and an additional amount based on the percentage increase, if any, in the value of the Nikkei 225 Index reduced by an annual adjustment factor of 1.95%.</li> <li>. At maturity, you will receive no less than the principal amount of your MITTS Securities.</li> </ul> |
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Investing in the MITTS Securities involves risk.  
 See "Risk Factors" beginning on page S-8 of this prospectus supplement.

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Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or determined if this prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

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	Per unit -----	Total -----
<S>	<C>	<C>
Public offering price.....	\$10.00	\$47,000,000
Underwriting discount.....	\$.20	\$940,000
Proceeds, before expenses, to Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc. ....	\$9.80	\$46,060,000

The public offering price and the underwriting discount for any single transaction to purchase 100,000 units or more will be \$9.90 per unit and \$.10 per unit, respectively.

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 Merrill Lynch & Co.  
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The date of this prospectus supplement is September 14, 1999.

"MITTS" and "Market Index Target-Term Securities" are registered service marks and "Protected Growth" is a service mark of Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc.

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SUMMARY INFORMATION--Q&A

This summary includes questions and answers that highlight selected

information from this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus to help you understand the Nikkei 225 Market Index Target-Term Securities(R) due September 20, 2002. You should carefully read this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus to fully understand the terms of the MITTS Securities, the Nikkei Stock Average (the "Nikkei 225 Index") and the tax and other considerations that are important to you in making a decision about whether to invest in the MITTS Securities. You should carefully review the "Risk Factors" section, which highlights certain risks associated with an investment in the MITTS Securities, to determine whether an investment in the MITTS Securities is appropriate for you.

References in this prospectus supplement to "ML&Co.", "we", "us" and "our" are to Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc.

References in this prospectus supplement to "MLPF&S" are to Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated.

What are the MITTS Securities?

The MITTS Securities will be a series of senior debt securities issued by ML&Co. and will not be secured by collateral. The MITTS Securities will rank equally with all of our other unsecured and unsubordinated debt. The MITTS Securities will mature on September 20, 2002. We cannot redeem the MITTS Securities at any earlier date. We will not make any payments on the MITTS Securities until maturity.

Each unit of MITTS Securities represents \$10 principal amount of MITTS Securities. You may transfer the MITTS Securities only in whole units. You will not have the right to receive physical certificates evidencing your ownership except under limited circumstances. Instead, we will issue the MITTS Securities in the form of a global certificate, which will be held by The Depository Trust Company, also known as DTC, or its nominee. Direct and indirect participants in DTC will record your ownership of the MITTS Securities. You should refer to the section "Description of the MITTS Securities--Depository" in this prospectus supplement.

What will I receive on the stated maturity date of the MITTS Securities?

We have designed the MITTS Securities for investors who want to protect their investment by receiving at least the principal amount of their investment at maturity and who also want to participate in possible increases in the Nikkei 225 Index as reduced by the Adjustment Factor. On the stated maturity date, you will receive a payment on the MITTS Securities equal to the sum of two amounts: the "principal amount" and the "Supplemental Redemption Amount".

Principal amount

The "principal amount" per unit is \$10.

Supplemental Redemption Amount

The "Supplemental Redemption Amount" per unit will equal:

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{(Adjusted Ending Value - Starting Value)} \\ \$10 \times & \left( \frac{\text{-----}}{\text{Starting Value}} \right) \end{aligned}$$

but will not be less than zero.

The "Starting Value" equals 17,777.22, the closing value of the Nikkei 225 Index on September 14, 1999, the date the MITTS Securities were priced for initial sale to the public (the "Pricing Date").

The "Adjusted Ending Value" will be the average of the values of the Nikkei 225 Index at the close of the market on five business days before the maturity of the MITTS Securities as reduced on each day by the application of the Adjustment Factor. We may calculate the Adjusted Ending Value by reference to fewer than five or even a single day's closing value if, during the period shortly before the stated maturity date of the MITTS Securities, there is a disruption in the trading of a sufficient number of the component stocks included in the Nikkei 225 Index or certain futures or options contracts relating to the Nikkei 225 Index.

The "Adjustment Factor" equals 1.95% per year and will be prorated based on a 365-day year and applied over the entire term of the MITTS Securities on each calendar day to reduce the closing values of the Nikkei 225 Index used to calculate the Supplemental Redemption Amount during the Calculation Period. As a result of the cumulative effect of this reduction, the values used to calculate the Supplemental Redemption Amount during the Calculation Period at the stated maturity of the MITTS Securities will be approximately 5.69% less than the actual closing value of the Nikkei 225 Index on each day during the

Calculation Period. For a detailed discussion of how the Adjustment Factor will affect the value of the Nikkei 225 Index used to calculate the Supplemental Redemption Amount, see "Description of the MITTS Securities --Payment at maturity" in this prospectus supplement.

For more specific information about the Supplemental Redemption Amount, please see the section entitled "Description of the MITTS Securities" in this prospectus supplement.

We will pay you a Supplemental Redemption Amount only if the Adjusted Ending Value is greater than the Starting Value. If the Adjusted Ending Value is less than, or equal to, the Starting Value, the Supplemental Redemption Amount will be zero. We will pay you the principal amount of your MITTS Securities regardless of whether any Supplemental Redemption Amount is payable.  
Examples

Here are two examples of Supplemental Redemption Amount calculations assuming an investment term equal to that of the MITTS Securities and an Adjustment Factor of 1.95% per year:

Example 1--The hypothetical Adjusted Ending Value is below the Starting Value at maturity:

Starting Value: 17,777.22  
Hypothetical closing value of the Nikkei 225 Index at maturity: 18,666.08  
Hypothetical Adjusted Ending Value: 17,604.47

<TABLE>					
<S>		<C>	<C>		<C>
			( 17,604.47 - 17,777.22 )		(Supplemental Redemption Amount cannot be less than zero)
Supplemental Redemption Amount (per unit)	= \$10 X	( ----- )	= \$0.00		
		( 17,777.22 )			

</TABLE>

Total payment at maturity (per unit) = \$10 + \$0 = \$10

Example 2--The hypothetical Adjusted Ending Value is above the Starting Value at maturity:

Starting Value: 17,777.22  
Hypothetical closing value of the Nikkei 225 Index at maturity: 23,110.39  
Hypothetical Adjusted Ending Value: 21,796.01

<TABLE>					
<S>		<C>	<C>		<C>
			( 21,796.01 - 17,777.22 )		
Supplemental Redemption Amount (per unit)	= \$10 X	( ----- )	= \$2.26		
		( 17,777.22 )			

</TABLE>

Total payment at maturity (per unit) = \$10 + \$2.26 = \$12.26

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Who publishes the Nikkei 225 Index and what does the Nikkei 225 Index measure?

The Nikkei 225 Index is a stock index published by Nihon Keizai Shimbun, Inc. ("NKS") that measures the composite price performance of selected Japanese stocks. The Nikkei 225 Index is currently based on 225 common stocks traded on the Tokyo Stock Exchange (the "TSE") and represents a broad cross section of Japanese industry. All 225 underlying stocks (the "Underlying Stocks") are stocks listed in the First Section of the TSE and are, therefore, among the most actively traded stocks on the TSE. The Nikkei 225 Index is a modified, price-weighted index, which means an Underlying Stock's weight in the Nikkei 225 Index is based on its price per share rather than the total market capitalization of the issuer.

Please note that an investment in the MITTS Securities does not entitle you to any ownership interest in the stocks of the companies included in the Nikkei 225 Index.

How has the Nikkei 225 Index performed historically?

We have set forth the closing values of the Nikkei 225 Index on the last business day of each year from 1967 to 1998 and the last business day of each month from January 1992 to August 1999. You can find tables with these values in the section entitled "The Nikkei 225 Index--Historical Data on the Nikkei 225 Index" in this prospectus supplement. We have provided this historical information to help you evaluate the behavior of the Nikkei 225 Index in

various economic environments; however, past performance of the Nikkei 225 Index is not necessarily indicative of how the Nikkei 225 Index will perform in the future.

What about taxes?

Each year, you will be required to pay taxes on ordinary income from the MITTS Securities over their term based upon an estimated yield for the MITTS Securities, even though you will not receive any payments from us until maturity. We have determined this estimated yield, in accordance with regulations issued by the U.S. Treasury Department, solely in order for you to figure the amount of taxes that you will owe each year as a result of owning a MITTS Security. This estimated yield is neither a prediction nor a guarantee of what the actual Supplemental Redemption Amount will be, or that the actual Supplemental Redemption Amount will even exceed zero. We have determined that this estimated yield will equal 6.65% per annum, compounded semiannually.

Based upon this estimated yield, if you pay your taxes on a calendar year basis and if you buy a MITTS Security for \$10 and hold the MITTS Security until maturity, you will be required to pay taxes on the following amounts of ordinary income from the MITTS Securities each year: \$.1866 in 1999, \$.6885 in 2000, \$.7352 in 2001, and \$.5570 in 2002. However, in 2002, the amount of ordinary income that you will be required to pay taxes on from owning each MITTS Security may be greater or less than \$.5570, depending upon the Supplemental Redemption Amount, if any, you receive. Also, if the Supplemental Redemption Amount is less than \$2.1673, you may have a loss which you could deduct against other income you may have in 2002, but under current tax regulations, you would neither be required nor allowed to amend your tax returns for prior years. For further information, see "United States Federal Income Taxation" in this prospectus supplement.

Will the MITTS Securities be listed on a stock exchange?

The MITTS Securities have been approved for listing on the AMEX under the trading symbol "MNN", subject to official notice of issuance. You should be aware that the listing of the MITTS Securities on the AMEX will not necessarily ensure that a liquid trading market will be available for the MITTS Securities. You should review "Risk Factors--There may be an uncertain trading market for the MITTS Securities" in this prospectus supplement.

What is the role of MLPF&S?

Our subsidiary, MLPF&S, is the underwriter for the offering and sale of the MITTS Securities. After the initial offering, MLPF&S intends to buy and sell MITTS Securities to create a secondary market for holders of the MITTS

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Securities, and may stabilize or maintain the market price of the MITTS Securities during the initial distribution of the MITTS Securities. However, MLPF&S will not be obligated to engage in any of these market activities or continue them once it has started.

MLPF&S will also be our agent for purposes of calculating, among other things, the Adjusted Ending Value and the Supplemental Redemption Amount. Under certain circumstances, these duties could result in a conflict of interest between MLPF&S' status as a subsidiary of ML&Co. and its responsibilities as calculation agent.

Who is ML&Co.?

Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc. is a holding company with various subsidiary and affiliated companies that provide investment, financing, insurance and related services on a global basis. For information about ML&Co. see the section entitled "Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc." in the accompanying prospectus. You should also read the other documents we have filed with the SEC, which you can find by referring to the section "Where You Can Find More Information" in this prospectus supplement.

Are there any risks associated with my investment?

Yes, an investment in the MITTS Securities is subject to risk. Please refer to the section entitled "Risk Factors" in this prospectus supplement.

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#### RISK FACTORS

Your investment in the MITTS Securities will involve risks. You should carefully consider the following discussion of risks before deciding whether an investment in the MITTS Securities is suitable for you.

You may not earn a return on your investment

You should be aware that if the Adjusted Ending Value does not exceed the Starting Value at the stated maturity date, the Supplemental Redemption Amount

will be zero. This will be true even if the value of the Nikkei 225 Index, as reduced by the Adjustment Factor over the term of the MITTS Securities, was higher than the Starting Value at some time during the life of the MITTS Securities but later falls below the Starting Value. If the Supplemental Redemption Amount is zero, we will pay you only the principal amount of your MITTS Securities.

Your yield may be lower than the yield on a standard debt security of comparable maturity

The amount we pay you at maturity may be less than the return you could earn on other investments. Your yield may be less than the yield you would earn if you bought a standard senior non-callable debt security of ML&Co. with the same stated maturity date. Your investment may not reflect the full opportunity cost to you when you take into account factors that affect the time value of money.

Your return will not reflect the return of owning the stocks included in the Nikkei 225 Index

NKS calculates the value of the Nikkei 225 Index by reference to the prices of the common stocks included in the Nikkei 225 Index without taking into consideration the value of dividends paid on those stocks. The return on your MITTS Securities will not reflect the return you would realize if you actually owned the stocks included in the Nikkei 225 Index and received the dividends paid on those stocks because of the cumulative effect of the reduction caused by the Adjustment Factor and because the value of the Nikkei 225 Index is calculated by reference to the prices of the stocks included in the Nikkei 225 Index without taking into consideration the value of dividends paid on those stocks.

Your return will not be adjusted for changes in currency exchange rates

Although the stocks included in the Nikkei 225 Index are traded in Japanese yen and the MITTS Securities are denominated in U.S. dollars, we will not adjust the amount payable at maturity for the currency exchange rate in effect at the maturity of the MITTS Securities. Any amount in addition to the principal amount of each unit payable to you at maturity is based solely upon the percentage increase in the Nikkei 225 Index. Changes in exchange rates, however, may reflect changes in the Japanese economy which in turn may affect the value of the Nikkei 225 Index and the MITTS Securities.

There may be an uncertain trading market for the MITTS Securities

The MITTS Securities have been approved for listing on the AMEX under the trading symbol "MNN", subject to official notice of issuance. While there have been a number of issuances of series of Market Index Target-Term Securities, trading volumes have varied historically from one series to another and it is therefore impossible to predict how the MITTS Securities will trade. You cannot assume that a trading market will develop for the MITTS Securities. If a trading market does develop, there can be no assurance that there will be liquidity in the trading market. The development of a trading market for the MITTS Securities will depend on our financial performance, and other factors such as the increase, if any, in the value of the Nikkei 225 Index.

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If the trading market for the MITTS Securities is limited, there may be a limited number of buyers for your MITTS Securities if you do not wish to hold your investment until maturity. This may affect the price you receive.

Many factors affect the trading value of the MITTS Securities; these factors interrelate in complex ways and the effect of any one factor may offset or magnify the effect of another factor

The trading value of the MITTS Securities will be affected by factors that interrelate in complex ways. It is important for you to understand that the effect of one factor may offset the increase in the trading value of the MITTS Securities caused by another factor and that the effect of one factor may exacerbate the decrease in the trading value of the MITTS Securities caused by another factor. For example, an increase in U.S. interest rates may offset some or all of any increase in the trading value of the MITTS Securities attributable to another factor, such as an increase in the value of the Nikkei 225 Index. The following paragraphs describe the expected impact on the market value of the MITTS Securities given a change in a specific factor, assuming all other conditions remain constant.

The value of the Nikkei 225 Index is expected to affect the trading value of the MITTS Securities. We expect that the market value of the MITTS Securities will depend substantially on the amount, if any, by which the Nikkei 225 Index, as reduced by the Adjustment Factor over the term of the MITTS Securities, exceeds the Starting Value. If you choose to sell your MITTS Securities when the value of the Nikkei 225 Index, as reduced by the Adjustment Factor over the term of the MITTS Securities, exceeds the Starting Value, you may receive substantially less than the amount that would be payable at

maturity based on that value because of the expectation that the Nikkei 225 Index will continue to fluctuate until the Adjusted Ending Value is determined. If you choose to sell your MITTS Securities when the value of the Nikkei 225 Index is below, or not sufficiently above, the Starting Value, you may receive less than the \$10 principal amount per unit of MITTS Securities. In general, rising Japanese dividend rates or dividends per share may increase the value of the Nikkei 225 Index while falling Japanese dividend rates may decrease the value of the Nikkei 225 Index. Political, economic and other developments that affect the stocks underlying the Nikkei 225 Index may also affect the value of the Nikkei 225 Index and, indirectly, the value of the MITTS Securities.

Changes in the levels of interest rates are expected to affect the trading value of the MITTS Securities. Because we will pay, at a minimum, the principal amount per unit of MITTS Securities at maturity, we expect that changes in interest rates will affect the trading value of the MITTS Securities. In general, if U.S. interest rates increase, we expect that the trading value of the MITTS Securities will decrease and, conversely, if U.S. interest rates decrease, we expect that the trading value of the MITTS Securities will increase. In general, if interest rates in Japan increase, we expect that the trading value of the MITTS Securities will increase. If interest rates in Japan decrease, we expect that the trading value of the MITTS Securities will decrease.

Changes in the volatility of the Nikkei 225 Index are expected to affect the trading value of the MITTS Securities. Volatility is the term used to describe the size and frequency of price and/or market fluctuations. In general, if the volatility of the Nikkei 225 Index increases, we expect that the trading value of the MITTS Securities will increase and, conversely, if the volatility of the Nikkei 225 Index decreases, we expect that the trading value of the MITTS Securities will decrease.

Volatility of the Japanese yen/U.S. dollar exchange rate. The Japanese yen/U.S. dollar rate is a foreign exchange spot rate that measures the relative values of two currencies, the Japanese yen and the U.S. dollar (the "JPY/USD Rate"). The JPY/USD Rate increases when the U.S. dollar appreciates relative to the Japanese yen. The JPY/USD Rate is expressed as a rate that reflects the amount of Japanese yen that can be purchased for one U.S. dollar. Volatility is the term used to describe the size and frequency of market fluctuations. In general, if the volatility of the JPY/USD Rate increases, we expect that the trading value of the

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MITTS Securities will increase and, conversely, if the volatility of the JPY/USD Rate decreases, we expect that the trading value of the MITTS Securities will decrease.

Correlation Between the JPY/USD Rate and the Nikkei 225 Index. Correlation is the term used to describe the relationship between the percentage changes in the JPY/USD Rate and the percentage changes in the Nikkei 225 Index. In general, if the correlation between the JPY/USD Rate and the Nikkei 225 Index increases, we expect that the trading value of the MITTS Securities will increase and, conversely, if the correlation between the JPY/USD Rate and the Nikkei 225 Index decreases, we expect that the trading value of the MITTS Securities will decrease.

As the time remaining to maturity of the MITTS Securities decreases, the "time premium" associated with the MITTS Securities will decrease. We anticipate that before their maturity, the MITTS Securities may trade at a value above that which would be expected based on the level of interest rates and the Nikkei 225 Index. This difference will reflect a "time premium" due to expectations concerning the value of the Nikkei 225 Index during the period before the stated maturity of the MITTS Securities. However, as the time remaining to the stated maturity of the MITTS Securities decreases, we expect that this time premium will decrease, lowering the trading value of the MITTS Securities.

Changes in dividend yields of the stocks included in the Nikkei 225 Index are expected to affect the trading value of the MITTS Securities. In general, if dividend yields on the stocks included in the Nikkei 225 Index increase, we expect that the value of the MITTS Securities will decrease and, conversely, if dividend yields on the stocks included in the Nikkei 225 Index decrease, we expect that the value of the MITTS Securities will increase.

Changes in our credit ratings may affect the trading value of the MITTS Securities. Our credit ratings are an assessment of our ability to pay our obligations. Consequently, real or anticipated changes in our credit ratings may affect the trading value of the MITTS Securities. However, because your return on your MITTS Securities is dependent upon factors in addition to our ability to pay our obligations under the MITTS Securities, such as the percentage increase in the value of the Nikkei 225 Index at maturity, an improvement in our credit ratings will not reduce the other investment risks related to the MITTS Securities.

In general, assuming all relevant factors are held constant, we expect

that the effect on the trading value of the MITTS Securities of a given change in most of the factors listed above will be less if it occurs later in the term of the MITTS Securities than if it occurs earlier in the term of the MITTS Securities. However, we expect that the effect on the trading value of the MITTS Securities of a given change in the value of the Nikkei 225 Index will be greater if it occurs later in the term of the MITTS Securities than if it occurs earlier in the term of the MITTS Securities.

Amounts payable on the MITTS Securities may be limited by state law

New York State law governs the 1983 Indenture under which the MITTS Securities will be issued. New York has usury laws that limit the amount of interest that can be charged and paid on loans, which includes debt securities like the MITTS Securities. Under present New York law, the maximum rate of interest is 25% per annum on a simple interest basis. This limit may not apply to debt securities in which \$2,500,000 or more has been invested.

While we believe that New York law would be given effect by a state or Federal court sitting outside of New York, many other states also have laws that regulate the amount of interest that may be charged to and paid by a borrower. We promise, for the benefit of the holders of the MITTS Securities, to the extent permitted by law, not to voluntarily claim the benefits of any laws concerning usurious rates of interest.

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Risks associated with the Japanese securities markets

The Underlying Stocks that constitute the Nikkei 225 Index have been issued by Japanese companies. You should be aware that investments in securities indexed to the value of Japanese equity securities involve certain risks. The Japanese securities markets may be more volatile than U.S. or other securities markets and may be affected by market developments in different ways than U.S. or other securities markets. Direct or indirect government intervention to stabilize the Japanese securities markets and cross-shareholdings in Japanese companies on those markets may affect prices and volume of trading on those markets. Also, there is generally less publicly available information about Japanese companies than about those U.S. companies that are subject to the reporting requirements of the SEC, and Japanese companies are subject to accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and requirements that differ from those applicable to U.S. reporting companies.

Securities prices in Japan are subject to political, economic, financial and social factors that apply in Japan. These factors, which could negatively affect the Japanese securities markets, include the possibility of recent or future changes in the Japanese government's economic and fiscal policies, the possible imposition of, or changes in, currency exchange laws or other Japanese laws or restrictions applicable to Japanese companies or investments in Japanese equity securities and the possibility of fluctuations in the rate of exchange between currencies. Moreover, the Japanese economy may differ favorably or unfavorably from the U.S. economy with regard to growth of gross national product, rate of inflation, capital reinvestment, resources and self-sufficiency.

Purchases and sales by us and our affiliates may affect your return

We and our affiliates may from time to time buy or sell the stocks included in the Nikkei 225 Index or futures or options contracts on the Nikkei 225 Index for our own accounts, for business reasons or in connection with hedging our obligations under the MITTS Securities. These transactions could affect the price of these stocks and, in turn, the value of the Nikkei 225 Index in a manner that could be adverse to your investment in the MITTS Securities.

Potential conflicts

Our subsidiary, MLPF&S, is our agent for the purposes of calculating the Adjusted Ending Value and the Supplemental Redemption Amount payable to you at maturity. Under certain circumstances, MLPF&S' role as our subsidiary and its responsibilities as calculation agent for the MITTS Securities could give rise to conflicts of interests. These conflicts could occur, for instance, in connection with its determination as to whether the value of the Nikkei 225 Index can be calculated on a particular trading day, or in connection with judgments that it would be required to make in the event of a discontinuance of the Nikkei 225 Index. See "Description of the MITTS Securities--Adjustments to the Nikkei 225 Index; Market Disruption Events" and "--Discontinuance of the Nikkei 225 Index" in this prospectus supplement. MLPF&S is required to carry out its duties as calculation agent in good faith and using its reasonable judgment. However, you should be aware that because we control MLPF&S, potential conflicts of interest could arise.

We have entered into an arrangement with one of our subsidiaries to hedge the market risks associated with our obligation to pay the amounts due at maturity. This subsidiary expects to make a profit in connection with this arrangement. We did not seek competitive bids for this arrangement from



unaffiliated parties.

Uncertain tax consequences

You should consider the tax consequences of investing in the MITTS Securities, aspects of which are uncertain. See "United States Federal Income Taxation" in this prospectus supplement.

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DESCRIPTION OF THE MITTS SECURITIES

ML&Co. will issue the MITTS Securities as a series of senior debt securities under the 1983 Indenture, which is more fully described in the accompanying prospectus. The MITTS Securities will mature on September 20, 2002.

While at maturity a beneficial owner of a MITTS Security will receive the principal amount of the MITTS Security plus the Supplemental Redemption Amount, if any, there will be no other payment of interest, periodic or otherwise. See "--Payment at maturity".

The MITTS Securities are not subject to redemption by ML&Co. or at the option of any beneficial owner before maturity. If an Event of Default occurs with respect to the MITTS Securities, beneficial owners of the MITTS Securities may accelerate the maturity of the MITTS Securities, as described under "--Events of Default and Acceleration" in this prospectus supplement and "Description of Debt Securities--Events of Default" in the accompanying prospectus.

ML&Co. will issue the MITTS Securities in denominations of whole units of \$10.00 per unit.

The MITTS Securities will not have the benefit of any sinking fund.

Payment at maturity

At maturity, a beneficial owner of a MITTS Security will be entitled to receive the principal amount of that MITTS Security plus a Supplemental Redemption Amount, if any, all as provided below. If the Adjusted Ending Value does not exceed the Starting Value, you will be entitled to receive only the principal amount of your MITTS Securities.

The "Supplemental Redemption Amount" for a MITTS Security will be determined by the calculation agent and will equal:

<TABLE>		
<S>	<C>	( Adjusted Ending Value - Starting Value )
principal amount of each MITTS Security (\$10 per unit) X	(	----- )
	(	Starting Value )
</TABLE>		

provided, however, that in no event will the Supplemental Redemption Amount be less than zero.

The "Starting Value" equals 17,777.22, the closing value of the Nikkei 225 Index on the Pricing Date.

The "Adjusted Ending Value" will be determined by the calculation agent and will equal the average or arithmetic mean of the closing values of the Nikkei 225 Index, as reduced by the application of the Adjustment Factor on each Calculation Day, determined on each of the first five Calculation Days during the Calculation Period. If there are fewer than five Calculation Days during the Calculation Period, then the Adjusted Ending Value will equal the average or arithmetic mean of the closing values of the Nikkei 225 Index on those Calculation Days, as reduced by the application of the Adjustment Factor on each Calculation Day. If there is only one Calculation Day, then the Adjusted Ending Value will equal the closing value of the Nikkei 225 Index on that Calculation Day, as reduced by the application of the Adjustment Factor on that Calculation Day. If no Calculation Days occur during the Calculation Period, then the Adjusted Ending Value will equal the closing value of the Nikkei 225 Index determined on the last scheduled Index Business Day in the Calculation Period, as reduced by the application of the Adjustment Factor on that Index Business Day, regardless of the occurrence of a Market Disruption Event on that Index Business Day.

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The "Adjustment Factor" equals 1.95% per year, and will be applied over the entire term of the MITTS Securities. On each calendar day during the term of the MITTS Securities, we will apply this percentage on a prorated basis based on a 365-day year to reduce the value used to calculate the Supplemental Redemption Amount on each Calculation Day during the Calculation Period. As a result of the cumulative effect of this reduction, the values used to calculate

the Supplemental Redemption Amount during the Calculation Period will be approximately 5.69% less than the actual closing value of the Nikkei 225 Index on each Calculation Day during the Calculation Period.

The "Calculation Period" means the period from and including the seventh scheduled Index Business Day before the maturity date to and including the second scheduled Index Business Day before the maturity date.

"Calculation Day" means any Index Business Day during the Calculation Period on which a Market Disruption Event has not occurred.

An "Index Business Day" is a day on which the NYSE and the AMEX are open for trading and the Nikkei 225 Index or any successor index is calculated and published.

All determinations made by the calculation agent shall be at the sole discretion of the calculation agent and, absent a determination by the calculation agent of a manifest error, shall be conclusive for all purposes and binding on ML&Co. and the holders and beneficial owners of the MITTS Securities.

#### Hypothetical returns

The following table illustrates, for a range of hypothetical closing values of the Nikkei 225 Index during the Calculation Period:

- . the percentage change from the Starting Value to the hypothetical closing value,
- . the Adjusted Ending Value used to calculate the Supplemental Redemption Amount,
- . the total amount payable at maturity for each unit of MITTS Securities,
- . the total rate of return to beneficial owners of the MITTS Securities,
- . the pretax annualized rate of return to beneficial owners of the MITTS Securities, and
- . the pretax annualized rate of return of an investment in the stocks underlying the Nikkei 225 Index, which includes an assumed aggregate dividend yield of .67% per annum, as more fully described below.

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<TABLE>  
<CAPTION>

Hypothetical closing value of the Nikkei 225 Index during the Calculation Period	Percentage change from the Starting Value to the hypothetical closing value	Adjusted Ending Value(1)	Total amount payable at maturity per unit of the MITTS Securities	Total rate of return on the MITTS Securities	Pretax annualized rate of return on the MITTS Securities(2)	Pretax annualized rate of return of stocks included in the Nikkei 225 Index(2)(3)
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
12,444.05	-30%	11,736.32	10.00	0.00%	0.00%	-10.90%
14,221.78	-20%	13,412.93	10.00	0.00%	0.00%	-6.65%
15,999.50	-10%	15,089.55	10.00	0.00%	0.00%	-2.82%
16,888.36	-5%	15,927.86	10.00	0.00%	0.00%	-1.04%
17,777.22(4)	0%	16,766.17	10.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.67%
18,666.08	5%	17,604.47	10.00	0.00%	0.00%	2.31%
19,554.94	10%	18,442.78	10.37	3.74%	1.23%	3.88%
21,332.66	20%	20,119.40	11.32	13.18%	4.16%	6.86%
23,110.39	30%	21,796.01	12.26	22.61%	6.90%	9.64%
24,888.11	40%	23,472.63	13.20	32.04%	9.47%	12.25%
26,665.83	50%	25,149.25	14.15	41.47%	11.89%	14.71%
28,443.55	60%	26,825.86	15.09	50.90%	14.18%	17.04%
30,221.27	70%	28,502.48	16.03	60.33%	16.36%	19.24%
31,999.00	80%	30,179.10	16.98	69.76%	18.42%	21.35%
33,776.72	90%	31,855.71	17.92	79.19%	20.40%	23.35%

</TABLE>

- (1) The Adjusted Ending Values specified in this column are approximately 5.69% less than the hypothetical closing values of the Nikkei 225 Index as a result of the cumulative effect of the application of the Adjustment Factor of 1.95% per annum over the term of the MITTS Securities.
- (2) The annualized rates of return specified in the preceding table are calculated on a semiannual bond equivalent basis.
- (3) This rate of return assumes:
  - (a) a percentage change in the aggregate price of the stocks that equals the percentage change in the Nikkei 225 Index from the Starting Value to the relevant hypothetical closing value;

- (b) a constant dividend yield of .67% per annum, paid quarterly from the date of initial delivery of the MITTS Securities, applied to the value of the Nikkei 225 Index at the end of each quarter assuming this value increases or decreases linearly from the Starting Value to the applicable hypothetical closing value;
  - (c) no transaction fees or expenses in connection with purchasing and holding stocks included in the Nikkei 225 Index;
  - (d) an investment term from September 20, 1999 to September 20, 2002; and
  - (e) a final closing value of the Nikkei 225 Index equal to the hypothetical closing value.
- (4) This is the Starting Value.

The above figures are for purposes of illustration only. The actual Supplemental Redemption Amount received by you and the resulting total and pretax annualized rates of return will depend entirely on the actual Adjusted Ending Value determined by the calculation agent as provided in this prospectus supplement.

#### Adjustments to the Nikkei 225 Index; Market Disruption Events

If at any time NKS changes its method of calculating the Nikkei 225 Index, or the value of the Nikkei 225 Index changes, in any material respect, or if the Nikkei 225 Index is in any other way modified so that the Nikkei 225 Index does not, in the opinion of the calculation agent, fairly represent the value of the Nikkei 225 Index had those changes or modifications not been made, then, from and after that time, the calculation agent shall, at the close of business in New York, New York, on each date that the closing value of the Nikkei 225 Index is to be calculated, make any adjustments as, in the good faith judgment of the calculation agent, may be necessary in order to arrive at a calculation of a value of a stock index comparable to the Nikkei 225 Index as

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if those changes or modifications had not been made, and calculate the closing value with reference to the Nikkei 225 Index, as adjusted. Accordingly, if the method of calculating the Nikkei 225 Index is modified so that the value of the Nikkei 225 Index is a fraction or a multiple of what it would have been if it had not been modified, e.g., due to a split, then the calculation agent shall adjust the Nikkei 225 Index in order to arrive at a value of the Nikkei 225 Index as if it had not been modified, e.g., as if the split had not occurred.

"Market Disruption Event" means either of the following events as determined by the calculation agent:

- (a) the suspension, material limitation or absence of trading on the TSE of 20% or more of the Underlying Stocks which then comprise the Nikkei 225 Index or a successor index during the one-half hour period preceding the close of trading on the applicable exchange; or
- (b) the suspension or material limitation on the Singapore International Monetary Exchange, Ltd. (the "SIMEX"), the Osaka Securities Exchange (the "OSE") or any other major futures or securities market from trading in futures or options contracts related to the Nikkei 225 Index or a successor index during the one-half hour period preceding the close of trading on the applicable exchange.

For the purposes of determining whether a Market Disruption Event has occurred:

- (1) a limitation on the hours or number of days of trading will not constitute a Market Disruption Event if it results from an announced change in the regular business hours of the relevant exchange;
- (2) a decision to permanently discontinue trading in the relevant futures or options contract will not constitute a Market Disruption Event;
- (3) a suspension in trading in a futures or options contract on the Nikkei 225 Index by a major securities market by reason of (a) a price change violating limits set by that securities market, (b) an imbalance of orders relating to those contracts or (c) a disparity in bid and ask quotes relating to those contracts will constitute a suspension or material limitation of trading in futures or options contracts related to the Nikkei 225 Index; and
- (4) an absence of trading on the TSE will not include any time when the TSE is closed for trading under ordinary circumstances.

While ML&Co. understands that circumstances have occurred in the past that would have been deemed Market Disruption Events, ML&Co. cannot predict the likelihood of a Market Disruption Event occurring in the future.

#### Discontinuance of the Nikkei 225 Index

If NKS discontinues publication of the Nikkei 225 Index and NKS or

another entity publishes a successor or substitute index that the calculation agent determines, in its sole discretion, to be comparable to the Nikkei 225 Index (a "successor index"), then, upon the calculation agent's notification of any determination to the trustee and ML&Co., the calculation agent will substitute the successor index as calculated by NKS or any other entity for the Nikkei 225 Index and calculate the closing value as described above under "-- Payment at maturity". Upon any selection by the calculation agent of a successor index, ML&Co. shall cause notice to be given to holders of the MITTS Securities.

In the event that NKS discontinues publication of the Nikkei 225 Index and:

- . the calculation agent does not select a successor index, or
- . the successor index is no longer published on any of the Index Business Days during the Calculation Period,

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the calculation agent will compute a substitute value for the Nikkei 225 Index in accordance with the procedures last used to calculate the Nikkei 225 Index before any discontinuance. If a successor index is selected or the calculation agent calculates a value as a substitute for the Nikkei 225 Index as described below, the successor index or value shall be substituted for the Nikkei 225 Index for all purposes, including for purposes of determining whether a Market Disruption Event exists.

If NKS discontinues publication of the Nikkei 225 Index before the period during which the Supplemental Redemption Amount is to be determined and the calculation agent determines that no successor index is available at that time, then on each Business Day until the earlier to occur of:

- . the determination of the Adjusted Ending Value and
- . a determination by the calculation agent that a successor index is available,

the calculation agent will determine the value that would be used in computing the Supplemental Redemption Amount as described in the preceding paragraph as if that day were a Calculation Day. The calculation agent will cause notice of each value to be published not less often than once each month in The Wall Street Journal or another newspaper of general circulation, and arrange for information with respect to these values to be made available by telephone.

A "Business Day" is any day on which the NYSE and the AMEX are open for trading.

Notwithstanding these alternative arrangements, discontinuance of the publication of the Nikkei 225 Index may adversely affect trading in the MITTS Securities.

#### Events of Default and Acceleration

In case an Event of Default with respect to any MITTS Securities has occurred and is continuing, the amount payable to a beneficial owner of a MITTS Security upon any acceleration permitted by the MITTS Securities, with respect to each \$10 principal amount of the MITTS Securities, will be equal to the principal amount and the Supplemental Redemption Amount, if any, calculated as though the date of early repayment was the stated maturity date of the MITTS Securities, provided, however, the Adjustment Factor will be applied to the values used to calculate the Supplemental Redemption Amount as if the MITTS Securities had not been accelerated and had remained outstanding to the stated maturity date. See "--Payment at maturity" in this prospectus supplement. If a bankruptcy proceeding is commenced in respect of ML&Co., the claim of the beneficial owner of a MITTS Security may be limited, under Section 502(b)(2) of Title 11 of the United States Code, to the principal amount of the MITTS Security plus an additional amount of contingent interest calculated as though the date of the commencement of the proceeding were the maturity date of the MITTS Securities.

In case of default in payment of the MITTS Securities, whether at the stated maturity or upon acceleration, from and after the maturity date the MITTS Securities will bear interest, payable upon demand of their beneficial owners, at the rate of 6.65% per annum, to the extent that payment of any interest is legally enforceable, on the unpaid amount due and payable on that date in accordance with the terms of the MITTS Securities to the date payment of that amount has been made or duly provided for.

#### Depositary

##### Description of the Global Securities

Upon issuance, all MITTS Securities will be represented by one or more fully registered global securities. Each global security will be deposited

with, or on behalf of, DTC (DTC, together with any successor, being a "depository"), as depository, registered in the name of Cede & Co., DTC's partnership nominee. Unless and until it is exchanged in whole or in part for MITTS Securities in definitive form, no

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global security may be transferred except as a whole by the depository to a nominee of the depository or by a nominee of the depository to the depository or another nominee of the depository or by the depository or any nominee to a successor of the depository or a nominee of that successor.

So long as DTC, or its nominee, is a registered owner of a global security, DTC or its nominee, as the case may be, will be considered the sole owner or holder of the MITTS Securities represented by the global security for all purposes under the 1983 Indenture. Except as provided below, the beneficial owners of the MITTS Securities represented by a global security will not be entitled to have the MITTS Securities represented by a global security registered in their names, will not receive or be entitled to receive physical delivery of the MITTS Securities in definitive form and will not be considered the owners or holders of the MITTS Securities including for purposes of receiving any reports delivered by ML&Co. or the trustee under the 1983 Indenture. Accordingly, each person owning a beneficial interest in a global security must rely on the procedures of DTC and, if that person is not a participant of DTC, on the procedures of the participant through which that person owns its interest, to exercise any rights of a holder under the 1983 Indenture. ML&Co. understands that under existing industry practices, in the event that ML&Co. requests any action of holders or that an owner of a beneficial interest in a global security desires to give or take any action which a holder is entitled to give or take under the 1983 Indenture, DTC would authorize the participants holding the relevant beneficial interests to give or take that action, and those participants would authorize beneficial owners owning through those participants to give or take that action or would otherwise act upon the instructions of beneficial owners. Conveyance of notices and other communications by DTC to participants, by participants to indirect participants and by participants and indirect participants to beneficial owners will be governed by arrangements among them, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time.

#### DTC Procedures

The following is based on information furnished by DTC:

DTC will act as securities depository for the MITTS Securities. The MITTS Securities will be issued as fully registered securities registered in the name of Cede & Co., DTC's partnership nominee. One or more fully registered global securities will be issued for the MITTS Securities in the aggregate principal amount of such issue, and will be deposited with DTC.

DTC is a limited-purpose trust company organized under the New York Banking Law, a "banking organization" within the meaning of the New York Banking Law, a member of the Federal Reserve System, a "clearing corporation" within the meaning of the New York Uniform Commercial Code, and a "clearing agency" registered pursuant to the provisions of Section 17A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. DTC holds securities that its participants deposit with DTC. DTC also facilitates the settlement among participants of securities transactions, such as transfers and pledges, in deposited securities through electronic computerized book-entry changes in participants' accounts, thereby eliminating the need for physical movement of securities certificates. Direct participants of DTC include securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations and certain other organizations. DTC is owned by a number of its direct participants and by the NYSE, the AMEX, and the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. Access to DTC's system is also available to others such as securities brokers and dealers, banks and trust companies that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a direct participant, either directly or indirectly. The rules applicable to DTC and its participants are on file with the SEC.

Purchases of the MITTS Securities under DTC's system must be made by or through direct participants, which will receive a credit for the MITTS Securities on DTC's records. The ownership interest of each beneficial owner is in turn to be recorded on the records of direct and indirect participants. Beneficial owners will not receive written confirmation from DTC of their purchase, but beneficial owners are expected to receive written confirmations providing details of the transaction, as well as periodic statements of their holdings, from the direct or indirect participants through which the beneficial owner entered into the

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transaction. Transfers of ownership interests in the MITTS Securities are to be made by entries on the books of participants acting on behalf of beneficial owners.

To facilitate subsequent transfers, all MITTS Securities deposited with

DTC are registered in the name of DTC's partnership nominee, Cede & Co. The deposit of MITTS Securities with DTC and their registration in the name of Cede & Co. effect no change in beneficial ownership. DTC has no knowledge of the actual beneficial owners of the MITTS Securities; DTC's records reflect only the identity of the direct participants to whose accounts the MITTS Securities are credited, which may or may not be the beneficial owners. The participants will remain responsible for keeping account of their holdings on behalf of their customers.

Conveyance of notices and other communications by DTC to direct participants, by direct participants to indirect participants, and by direct participants and indirect participants to beneficial owners will be governed by arrangements among them, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time.

Neither DTC nor Cede & Co. will consent or vote with respect to the MITTS Securities. Under its usual procedures, DTC mails an omnibus proxy to ML&Co. as soon as possible after the applicable record date. The omnibus proxy assigns Cede & Co.'s consenting or voting rights to those direct participants identified in a listing attached to the omnibus proxy to whose accounts the MITTS Securities are credited on the record date.

Principal, premium, if any, and/or interest, if any, payments made in cash on the MITTS Securities will be made in immediately available funds to DTC. DTC's practice is to credit direct participants' accounts on the applicable payment date in accordance with their respective holdings shown on the depository's records unless DTC has reason to believe that it will not receive payment on that date. Payments by participants to beneficial owners will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is the case with securities held for the accounts of customers in bearer form or registered in "street name", and will be the responsibility of that participant and not of DTC, the trustee or ML&Co., subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Payment of principal, premium, if any, and/or interest, if any, to DTC is the responsibility of ML&Co. or the trustee, disbursement of those payments to direct participants will be the responsibility of DTC, and disbursement of those payments to the beneficial owners will be the responsibility of direct participants and indirect participants.

#### Exchange for Certificated Securities

If:

- . the depository is at any time unwilling or unable to continue as depository and a successor depository is not appointed by ML&Co. within 60 days,
- . ML&Co. executes and delivers to the trustee a company order to the effect that the global securities shall be exchangeable, or
- . an Event of Default under the 1983 Indenture has occurred and is continuing with respect to the MITTS Securities,

the global securities will be exchangeable for MITTS Securities in definitive form of like tenor and of an equal aggregate principal amount, in denominations of \$10 and integral multiples of \$10. The definitive MITTS Securities will be registered in the name or names as the depository shall instruct the trustee. It is expected that instructions may be based upon directions received by the depository from participants with respect to ownership of beneficial interests in the global securities.

DTC may discontinue providing its services as securities depository with respect to the MITTS Securities at any time by giving reasonable notice to ML&Co. or the trustee. Under these circumstances, in the

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event that a successor securities depository is not obtained, MITTS Security certificates are required to be printed and delivered.

ML&Co. may decide to discontinue use of the system of book-entry transfers through DTC or a successor securities depository. In that event, MITTS Security certificates will be printed and delivered.

The information in this section concerning DTC and DTC's system has been obtained from sources that ML&Co. believes to be reliable, but ML&Co. takes no responsibility for its accuracy.

#### Same-Day Settlement and Payment

Settlement for the MITTS Securities will be made by the underwriter in immediately available funds. ML&Co. will make all payments of principal and the Supplemental Redemption Amount, if any, in immediately available funds so long as the MITTS Securities are maintained in book-entry form.

## THE NIKKEI 225 INDEX

All disclosure contained in this prospectus supplement regarding the Nikkei 225 Index, including, without limitation, its make-up, method of calculation and changes in its components, unless otherwise stated, has been derived from the Stock Market Indices Data Book published by NKS and other publicly available sources. The information reflects the policies of NKS as stated in these sources; and the policies are subject to change at the discretion of NKS.

The Nikkei 225 Index is a stock index calculated, published and disseminated by NKS that measures the composite price performance of selected Japanese stocks. The Nikkei 225 Index is currently based on 225 Underlying Stocks trading on the TSE and represents a broad cross-section of Japanese industry. All 225 Underlying Stocks are stocks listed in the First Section of the TSE. Stocks listed in the First Section are among the most actively traded stocks on the TSE. Futures and options contracts on the Nikkei 225 Index are traded on the SIMEX, the OSE and the Chicago Mercantile Exchange.

The Nikkei 225 Index is a modified, price-weighted index. Each stock's weight in the Nikkei 225 Index is based on its price per share rather than the total market capitalization of the issuer. NKS calculates the Nikkei 225 Index by: multiplying the per share price of each Underlying Stock by the corresponding weighting factor for that Underlying Stock (a "Weight Factor"), calculating the sum of all these products and dividing that sum by a divisor. The divisor, initially set in 1949 at 225, was 10.74327 as of September 14, 1999, and is subject to periodic adjustments as set forth below. Each Weight Factor is computed by dividing (Yen)50 by the par value of the relevant Underlying Stock, so that the share price of each Underlying Stock when multiplied by its Weight Factor corresponds to a share price based on a uniform par value of (Yen)50. Each Weight Factor represents the number of shares of the related Underlying Stock which are included in one trading unit of the Nikkei 225 Index. The stock prices used in the calculation of the Nikkei 225 Index are those reported by a primary market for the Underlying Stocks, which is currently the TSE. The level of the Nikkei 225 Index is calculated once per minute during TSE trading hours.

In order to maintain continuity in the level of the Nikkei 225 Index in the event of certain changes due to non-market factors affecting the Underlying Stocks, such as the addition or deletion of stocks, substitution of stocks, stock dividends, stock splits or distributions of assets to stockholders, the divisor used in calculating the Nikkei 225 Index is adjusted in a manner designed to prevent any instantaneous change or discontinuity in the level of the Nikkei 225 Index. The divisor remains at the new value until a further adjustment is necessary as the result of another change. As a result of each change affecting any Underlying Stock, the divisor is adjusted in such a way that the sum of all share prices immediately after the change multiplied by the applicable Weight Factor and divided by the new divisor, the level of the Nikkei 225 Index immediately after the change, will equal the level of the Nikkei 225 Index immediately prior to the change.

Underlying Stocks may be deleted or added by NKS. However, to maintain continuity in the Nikkei 225 Index, the policy of NKS is generally not to alter the composition of the Underlying Stocks except when an Underlying Stock is deleted in accordance with the following criteria. Any stock becoming ineligible for listing in the First Section of the TSE due to any of the following reasons will be deleted from the Underlying Stocks: bankruptcy of the issuer; merger of the issuer into, or acquisition of the issuer by, another company; delisting of the stock or transfer of the stock to the "Seiri-Post" because of excess debt of the issuer or because of any other reason; or transfer of the stock to the Second Section of the TSE. Upon deletion of a stock from the Underlying Stocks, NKS will select, in accordance with certain criteria established by it, a replacement for the deleted Underlying Stock. In an exceptional case, a newly listed stock in the First Section of the TSE that is recognized by NKS to be representative of a market may be added to the Underlying Stocks. As a result, an existing Underlying Stock with low trading volume and not representative of a market will be deleted.

NKS is under no obligation to continue the calculation and dissemination of the Nikkei 225 Index. The MITTS Securities are not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by NKS. No inference should be drawn from the information contained in this prospectus supplement that NKS makes any representation or warranty, implied or express, to ML&Co., the holder of the MITTS Securities or any member of the public regarding the advisability of investing in securities generally or in the MITTS Securities in particular or the ability of the Nikkei 225 Index to track general stock market performance. NKS has no obligation to take the needs of ML&Co. or the holder of the MITTS Securities into consideration in determining, composing or calculating the Nikkei 225 Index. NKS is not responsible for, and has not participated in the determination of the timing of, prices for, or quantities of, the MITTS Securities to be issued or in the determination or calculation of the equation by which the MITTS Securities are

to be settled in cash. NKS has no obligation or liability in connection with the administration or marketing of the MITTS Securities.

The use of and reference to the Nikkei 225 Index in connection with the MITTS Securities have been consented to by NKS, the publisher of the Nikkei 225 Index.

None of ML&Co., the calculation agent and MLPF&S accepts any responsibility for the calculation, maintenance or publication of the Nikkei 225 Index or any successor index. NKS disclaims all responsibility for any errors or omissions in the calculation and dissemination of the Nikkei 225 Index or the manner in which the Nikkei 225 Index is applied in determining any Starting Values or Ending Values or any Supplemental Redemption Amount upon maturity of the MITTS Securities.

#### The Tokyo Stock Exchange

The TSE is one of the world's largest securities exchanges in terms of market capitalization. Trading hours are currently from 9:00 A.M. to 11:00 A.M. and from 12:30 P.M. to 3:00 P.M., Tokyo time, Monday through Friday.

Due to the time zone difference, on any normal trading day the TSE will close prior to the opening of business in The City of New York on the same calendar day. Therefore, the closing level of the Nikkei 225 Index on a trading day will generally be available in the United States by the opening of business on the same calendar day.

The TSE has adopted certain measures, including daily price floors and ceilings on individual stocks, intended to prevent any extreme short-term price fluctuations resulting from order imbalances. In general, any stock listed on the TSE cannot be traded at a price lower than the applicable price floor or higher than the applicable price ceiling. These price floors and ceilings are expressed in absolute Japanese yen, rather than percentage limits based on the closing price of the stock on the previous trading day. In addition, when there is a major order imbalance in a listed stock, the TSE posts a "special bid quote" or a "special asked quote" for that stock at a specified higher or lower price level than the stock's last sale price in order to solicit counter-orders and balance supply and demand for the stock. Prospective investors should also be aware that the TSE may suspend the trading of individual stocks in certain limited and extraordinary circumstances, including, for example, unusual trading activity in that stock. As a result, changes in the Nikkei 225 Index may be limited by price limitations or special quotes, or by suspension of trading, on individual stocks which comprise the Nikkei 225 Index, and these limitations may, in turn, adversely affect the value of the MITTS Securities.

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#### Historical Data on the Nikkei 225 Index

The following table sets forth the closing values of the Nikkei 225 Index on the last business day of each year from 1967 through 1998. The historical experience of the Nikkei 225 Index should not be taken as an indication of future performance and no assurance can be given that the value of the Nikkei 225 Index will not decline and thereby reduce the Supplemental Redemption Amount which may be payable to the beneficial owner of the MITTS Securities at maturity or otherwise.

Year-End Closing Values of the Nikkei 225 Index

<TABLE>  
<CAPTION>

Year	Closing Value	Year	Closing Value
----	-----	----	-----
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>
1967	1,281	1983	9,894
1968	1,715	1984	11,543
1969	2,359	1985	13,113
1970	1,987	1986	18,701
1971	2,714	1987	21,564
1972	5,208	1988	30,159
1973	4,307	1989	38,916
1974	3,817	1990	23,849
1975	4,359	1991	22,984
1976	4,991	1992	16,925
1977	4,866	1993	17,417
1978	6,002	1994	19,723
1979	6,569	1995	19,868
1980	7,116	1996	19,361
1981	7,682	1997	15,259
1982	8,017	1998	13,842

</TABLE>

The following table sets forth the level of the Nikkei 225 Index at the end of each month, in the period from January 1992 through August 1999. These



historical data on the Nikkei 225 Index are not necessarily indicative of the future performance of the Nikkei 225 Index or what the value of the MITTS Securities may be. Any historical upward or downward trend in the level of the Nikkei 225 Index during any period set forth below is not an indication that the Nikkei 225 Index is more or less likely to increase or decrease at any time during the term of the MITTS Securities.

<TABLE>  
<CAPTION>

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
January.....	22,023	17,024	20,229	18,650	20,813	18,330	16,628	14,499
February.....	21,339	16,953	19,997	17,053	20,125	18,557	16,832	14,368
March.....	19,346	18,591	19,112	16,140	21,407	18,003	16,527	15,837
April.....	17,391	20,919	19,725	16,807	22,041	19,151	15,641	16,702
May.....	18,348	20,552	20,974	15,437	21,956	20,069	15,671	16,112
June.....	15,952	19,590	20,644	14,517	22,531	20,605	15,830	17,530
July.....	15,910	20,380	20,449	16,678	20,693	20,331	16,379	17,862
August.....	18,061	21,027	20,629	18,117	20,167	18,229	14,108	17,437
September.....	17,399	20,106	19,564	17,913	21,556	17,888	13,406	
October.....	16,767	19,703	19,990	17,655	20,467	16,459	13,565	
November.....	17,684	16,407	19,076	18,744	21,020	16,636	14,884	
December.....	16,925	17,417	19,723	19,868	19,361	15,259	13,842	

</TABLE>

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The following graph sets forth the historical performance of the Nikkei 225 Index at the end of each year from 1967 through 1998. Past movements of the Nikkei 225 Index are not necessarily indicative of the future Nikkei 225 Index values. On September 14, 1999 the closing value of the Nikkei 225 Index was 17,777.22.

Historical Year-End Closing Values

[THE GRAPH APPEARING HERE SETS FORTH THE PERFORMANCE OF THE NIKKEI 225 INDEX FROM 1967 THROUGH 1998. THE VERTICAL AXIS HAS A RANGE OF NUMBERS FROM 0 TO 40,000 IN INCREMENTS OF 5,000. THE HORIZONTAL AXIS HAS A RANGE OF YEARS FROM 1967 TO 1998 IN INCREMENTS OF 1 YEAR.]

#### UNITED STATES FEDERAL INCOME TAXATION

Set forth in full below is the opinion of Brown & Wood LLP, counsel to ML&Co., as to certain United States Federal income tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposition of the MITTS Securities. This opinion is based upon laws, regulations, rulings and decisions now in effect, all of which are subject to change (including retroactive changes in effective dates) or possible differing interpretations. The discussion below deals only with MITTS Securities held as capital assets and does not purport to deal with persons in special tax situations, such as financial institutions, insurance companies, regulated investment companies, dealers in securities or currencies, tax-exempt entities, persons holding MITTS Securities in a tax-deferred or tax-advantaged account, or persons holding MITTS Securities as a hedge against currency risks, as a position in a "straddle" or as part of a "hedging" or "conversion" transaction for tax purposes. It also does not deal with holders other than original purchasers (except where otherwise specifically noted in this prospectus supplement). The following discussion also assumes that the issue price of the MITTS Securities, as determined for United States Federal income tax purposes, equals the principal amount thereof. Persons considering the purchase of the MITTS Securities should consult their own tax advisors concerning the application of the United States Federal income tax laws to their particular situations as well as any consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposition of the MITTS Securities arising under the laws of any other taxing jurisdiction.

As used in this prospectus supplement, the term "U.S. Holder" means a beneficial owner of a MITTS Security that is for United States Federal income tax purposes (a) a citizen or resident of the United States, (b) a corporation, partnership or other entity treated as a corporation or a partnership created or organized in or

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under the laws of the United States, any state thereof or the District of Columbia (other than a partnership that is not treated as a United States person under any applicable Treasury regulations), (c) an estate the income of which is subject to United States Federal income taxation regardless of its source, (d) a trust if a court within the United States is able to exercise primary supervision over the administration of the trust and one or more United States persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust, or (e) any other person whose income or gain in respect of a MITTS

Security is effectively connected with the conduct of a United States trade or business. Notwithstanding clause (d) of the preceding sentence, to the extent provided in Treasury regulations, certain trusts in existence on August 20, 1996, and treated as United States persons prior to that date that elect to continue to be treated as United States persons also will be a U.S. Holder. As used herein, the term "non-U.S. Holder" means a beneficial owner of a MITTS Security that is not a U.S. Holder.

#### General

There are no statutory provisions, regulations, published rulings or judicial decisions addressing or involving the characterization, for United States Federal income tax purposes, of the MITTS Securities or securities with terms substantially the same as the MITTS Securities. However, although the matter is not free from doubt, under current law, each MITTS Security should be treated as a debt instrument of ML&Co. for United States Federal income tax purposes. ML&Co. currently intends to treat each MITTS Security as a debt instrument of ML&Co. for United States Federal income tax purposes and, where required, intends to file information returns with the Internal Revenue Service in accordance with this treatment, in the absence of any change or clarification in the law, by regulation or otherwise, requiring a different characterization of the MITTS Securities. Prospective investors in the MITTS Securities should be aware, however, that the IRS is not bound by ML&Co.'s characterization of the MITTS Securities as indebtedness, and the IRS could possibly take a different position as to the proper characterization of the MITTS Securities for United States Federal income tax purposes. The following discussion of the principal United States Federal income tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposition of the MITTS Securities is based upon the assumption that each MITTS Security will be treated as a debt instrument of ML&Co. for United States Federal income tax purposes. If the MITTS Securities are not in fact treated as debt instruments of ML&Co. for United States Federal income tax purposes, then the United States Federal income tax treatment of the purchase, ownership and disposition of the MITTS Securities could differ from the treatment discussed below with the result that the timing and character of income, gain or loss recognized in respect of a MITTS Security could differ from the timing and character of income, gain or loss recognized in respect of a MITTS Security had the MITTS Securities in fact been treated as debt instruments of ML&Co. for United States Federal income tax purposes.

#### U.S. Holders

On June 11, 1996, the Treasury Department issued final regulations (the "Final Regulations") concerning the proper United States Federal income tax treatment of contingent payment debt instruments such as the MITTS Securities, which apply to debt instruments issued on or after August 13, 1996 and, accordingly, will apply to the MITTS Securities. In general, the Final Regulations cause the timing and character of income, gain or loss reported on a contingent payment debt instrument to substantially differ from the timing and character of income, gain or loss reported on a contingent payment debt instrument under general principles of prior United States Federal income tax law. Specifically, the Final Regulations generally require a U.S. Holder of such an instrument to include future contingent and noncontingent interest payments in income as that interest accrues based upon a projected payment schedule. Moreover, in general, under the Final Regulations, any gain recognized by a U.S. Holder on the sale, exchange, or retirement of a contingent payment debt instrument is treated as ordinary income, and all or a portion of any loss realized could be treated as ordinary loss as opposed to capital loss (depending upon the circumstances). The Final Regulations provide no definitive guidance as to whether or not an instrument is properly characterized as a debt instrument for United States Federal income tax purposes.

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In particular, solely for purposes of applying the Final Regulations to the MITTS Securities, ML&Co. has determined that the projected payment schedule for the MITTS Securities will consist of payment on the maturity date of the principal amount thereof and a projected Supplemental Redemption Amount equal to \$2.1673 per unit (the "Projected Supplemental Redemption Amount"). This represents an estimated yield on the MITTS Securities equal to 6.65% per annum, compounded semiannually. Accordingly, during the term of the MITTS Securities, a U.S. Holder of a MITTS Security will be required to include in income the sum of the daily portions of interest on the MITTS Security that are deemed to accrue at this estimated yield for each day during the taxable year (or portion of the taxable year) on which the U.S. Holder holds the MITTS Security. The amount of interest that will be deemed to accrue in any accrual period (i.e., generally each six-month period during which the MITTS Securities are outstanding) will equal the product of this estimated yield (properly adjusted for the length of the accrual period) and the MITTS Security's adjusted issue price (as defined below) at the beginning of the accrual period. The daily portions of interest will be determined by allocating to each day in the accrual period the ratable portion of the interest that is deemed to accrue during the accrual period. In general, for these purposes a MITTS Security's adjusted issue price will equal the MITTS Security's issue price (i.e., \$10), increased by the interest previously accrued on the MITTS Security. At maturity

of a MITTS Security, in the event that the actual Supplemental Redemption Amount, if any, exceeds \$2.1673 per unit (i.e., the Projected Supplemental Redemption Amount), a U.S. Holder will be required to include the excess of the actual Supplemental Redemption Amount over \$2.1673 per unit (i.e., the Projected Supplemental Redemption Amount) in income as ordinary interest on the maturity date. Alternatively, in the event that the actual Supplemental Redemption Amount, if any, is less than \$2.1673 per unit (i.e., the Projected Supplemental Redemption Amount), the excess of \$2.1673 per unit (i.e., the Projected Supplemental Redemption Amount) over the actual Supplemental Redemption Amount will be treated first as an offset to any interest otherwise includible in income by the U.S. Holder with respect to the MITTS Security for the taxable year in which the maturity date occurs to the extent of the amount of such includible interest. Further, a U.S. Holder will be permitted to recognize and deduct, as an ordinary loss that is not subject to the limitations applicable to miscellaneous itemized deductions, any remaining portion of the Projected Supplemental Redemption Amount (i.e., \$2.1673 per unit) in excess of the actual Supplemental Redemption Amount that is not treated as an interest offset pursuant to the foregoing rules. U.S. Holders purchasing a MITTS Security at a price that differs from the adjusted issue price of the MITTS Security as of the purchase date (e.g., subsequent purchases) will be subject to rules providing for certain adjustments to the foregoing rules and these U.S. Holders should consult their own tax advisors concerning these rules.

Upon the sale or exchange of a MITTS Security prior to the maturity date, a U.S. Holder will be required to recognize taxable gain or loss in an amount equal to the difference, if any, between the amount realized by the U.S. Holder upon such sale or exchange and the U.S. Holder's adjusted tax basis in the MITTS Security as of the date of disposition. A U.S. Holder's adjusted tax basis in a MITTS Security generally will equal such U.S. Holder's initial investment in the MITTS Security increased by any interest previously included in income with respect to the MITTS Security by the U.S. Holder. Any such taxable gain will be treated as ordinary income. Any such taxable loss will be treated as ordinary loss to the extent of the U.S. Holder's total interest inclusions on the MITTS Security. Any remaining loss generally will be treated as long-term or short-term capital loss (depending upon the U.S. Holder's holding period for the MITTS Security). All amounts includible in income by a U.S. Holder as ordinary interest pursuant to the Final Regulations will be treated as original issue discount.

All prospective investors in the MITTS Securities should consult their own tax advisors concerning the application of the Final Regulations to their investment in the MITTS Securities. Investors in the MITTS Securities may also obtain the projected payment schedule, as determined by ML&Co. for purposes of the application of the Final Regulations to the MITTS Securities, by submitting a written request for such information to Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc., Attn: Darryl W. Colletti, Corporate Secretary's Office, 100 Church Street, 12th Floor, New York, New York 10080-6512.

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The projected payment schedule (including both the Projected Supplemental Redemption Amount and the estimated yield on the MITTS Securities) has been determined solely for United States Federal income tax purposes (i.e., for purposes of applying the Final Regulations to the MITTS Securities), and is neither a prediction nor a guarantee of what the actual Supplemental Redemption Amount will be, or that the actual Supplemental Redemption Amount will even exceed zero.

The following table sets forth the amount of interest that will be deemed to have accrued with respect to each unit of the MITTS Securities during each accrual period over the term of the MITTS Securities based upon a projected payment schedule for the MITTS Securities (including both the Projected Supplemental Redemption Amount and the estimated yield equal to 6.65% per annum (compounded semiannually)) as determined by ML&Co. for purposes of applying the Final Regulations to the MITTS Securities:

<TABLE>  
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Accrual Period -----	Interest deemed to accrue during accrual period (per unit) -----	Total interest deemed to have accrued on the MITTS Securities as of the end of accrual period (per unit) -----
<S>	<C>	<C>
September 20, 1999 through March 20, 2000.....	\$0.3316	\$0.3316
March 21, 2000 through September 20, 2000.....	\$0.3435	\$0.6751
September 21, 2000 through March 20, 2001.....	\$0.3549	\$1.0300
March 21, 2001 through September 20, 2001.....	\$0.3668	\$1.3968
September 21, 2001 through March 20, 2002.....	\$0.3789	\$1.7757

March 21, 2002 through September 20, 2002..... \$0.3916 \$2.1673  
</TABLE>

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Projected Supplemental Redemption Amount = \$2.1673 per unit.

#### Non-U.S. Holders

A non-U.S. Holder will not be subject to United States Federal income taxes on payments of principal, premium (if any) or interest (including original issue discount, if any) on a MITTS Security, unless such non-U.S. Holder is a direct or indirect 10% or greater shareholder of ML&Co., a controlled foreign corporation related to ML&Co. or a bank receiving interest described in section 881(c)(3)(A) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. However, income allocable to non-U.S. Holders will generally be subject to annual tax reporting on IRS Form 1042S. For a non-U.S. Holder to qualify for the exemption from taxation, the last United States payor in the chain of payment prior to payment to a non-U.S. Holder (the "Withholding Agent") must have received in the year in which a payment of interest or principal occurs, or in either of the two preceding calendar years, a statement that (a) is signed by the beneficial owner of the MITTS Security under penalties of perjury, (b) certifies that such owner is not a U.S. Holder and (c) provides the name and address of the beneficial owner. The statement may be made on the applicable IRS Form W-8 or a substantially similar form, and the beneficial owner must inform the Withholding Agent of any change in the information on the statement within 30 days of such change. If a MITTS Security is held through a securities clearing organization or certain other financial institutions, the organization or institution may provide a signed statement to the Withholding Agent. However, in such case, the signed statement must be accompanied by a copy of the applicable IRS Form W-8 or the substitute form provided by the beneficial owner to the organization or institution.

Under current law, a MITTS Security will not be includible in the estate of a non-U.S. Holder unless the individual is a direct or indirect 10% or greater shareholder of ML&Co. or, at the time of such individual's death, payments in respect of such MITTS Security would have been effectively connected with the conduct by such individual of a trade or business in the United States.

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#### Backup withholding

Backup withholding of United States Federal income tax at a rate of 31% may apply to payments made in respect of the MITTS Securities to registered owners who are not "exempt recipients" and who fail to provide certain identifying information (such as the registered owner's taxpayer identification number) in the required manner. Generally, individuals are not exempt recipients, whereas corporations and certain other entities generally are exempt recipients. Payments made in respect of the MITTS Securities to a U.S. Holder must be reported to the IRS, unless the U.S. Holder is an exempt recipient or establishes an exemption. Compliance with the identification procedures described in the preceding section would establish an exemption from backup withholding for those non-U.S. Holders who are not exempt recipients.

In addition, upon the sale of a MITTS Security to (or through) a broker, the broker must withhold 31% of the entire purchase price, unless either (a) the broker determines that the seller is a corporation or other exempt recipient or (b) the seller provides, in the required manner, certain identifying information and, in the case of a non-U.S. Holder, certifies that such seller is a non-U.S. Holder (and certain other conditions are met). Such a sale must also be reported by the broker to the IRS, unless either (a) the broker determines that the seller is an exempt recipient or (b) the seller certifies its non-U.S. status (and certain other conditions are met). Certification of the registered owner's non-U.S. status would be made normally on an IRS Form W-8 under penalties of perjury, although in certain cases it may be possible to submit other documentary evidence.

Any amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules from a payment to a beneficial owner would be allowed as a refund or a credit against such beneficial owner's United States Federal income tax provided the required information is furnished to the IRS.

#### New withholding regulations

On October 6, 1997, the Treasury Department issued new regulations (the "New Regulations") which make certain modifications to the backup withholding and information reporting rules described above. The New Regulations will generally be effective for payments made after December 31, 2000, subject to certain transition rules. Prospective investors are urged to consult their own tax advisors regarding the New Regulations.

#### ERISA CONSIDERATIONS

The Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended

("ERISA"), and Section 4975 of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended (the "Code") prohibit various transactions between certain parties and the assets of employee benefit plans, unless an exemption is available; governmental plans may be subject to similar prohibitions. Because transactions between a plan and ML&Co. may be prohibited absent an exemption, each fiduciary, by its purchase of any MITTS Security on behalf of any plan, represents on behalf of itself and the plan, that the acquisition, holding and any subsequent disposition of the MITTS Security will not result in a violation of ERISA, the Code or any other applicable law or regulation.

#### USE OF PROCEEDS AND HEDGING

The net proceeds from the sale of the MITTS Securities will be used as described under "Use of Proceeds" in the accompanying prospectus and to hedge market risks of ML&Co. associated with its obligation to pay the principal amount and the Supplemental Redemption Amount.

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#### WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION

We file reports, proxy statements and other information with the SEC. Our SEC filings are also available over the Internet at the SEC's web site at <http://www.sec.gov>. You may also read and copy any document we file at the SEC's public reference rooms in Washington, D.C., New York, New York, and Chicago, Illinois. Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for more information on the public reference rooms and their copy charges. You may also inspect our SEC reports and other information at the New York Stock Exchange, Inc., 20 Broad Street, New York, New York 10005.

We have filed a registration statement on Form S-3 with the SEC covering the MITTS Securities and other securities. For further information on ML&Co. and the MITTS Securities, you should refer to our registration statement and its exhibits. The prospectus accompanying this prospectus supplement summarizes material provisions of contracts and other documents that we refer you to. Because the prospectus may not contain all the information that you may find important, you should review the full text of these documents. We have included copies of these documents as exhibits to our registration statement.

You should rely only on the information contained or incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus. We have not, and the underwriter has not, authorized any other person to provide you with different information. If anyone provides you with different or inconsistent information, you should not rely on it. We are not, and the underwriter is not, making an offer to sell these securities in any jurisdiction where the offer or sale is not permitted.

You should assume that the information appearing in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus is accurate as of the date on the front cover of this prospectus supplement only. Our business, financial condition and results of operations may have changed since that date.

#### UNDERWRITING

MLPF&S, the underwriter of the offering, has agreed, subject to the terms and conditions of the underwriting agreement and a terms agreement, to purchase from ML&Co. \$47,000,000 aggregate principal amount of MITTS Securities. The underwriting agreement provides that the obligations of the underwriter are subject to certain conditions and that the underwriter will be obligated to purchase all of the MITTS Securities if any are purchased.

The underwriter has advised ML&Co. that it proposes initially to offer all or part of the MITTS Securities directly to the public at the offering prices set forth on the cover page of this prospectus supplement. After the initial public offering, the public offering price may be changed. The underwriter is offering the MITTS Securities subject to receipt and acceptance and subject to the underwriter's right to reject any order in whole or in part.

The underwriting of the MITTS Securities will conform to the requirements set forth in the applicable sections of Rule 2720 of the Conduct Rules of the NASD.

The underwriter is permitted to engage in certain transactions that stabilize the price of the MITTS Securities. These transactions consist of bids or purchases for the purpose of pegging, fixing or maintaining the price of the MITTS Securities.

If the underwriter creates a short position in the MITTS Securities in connection with the offering, i.e., if it sells more units of the MITTS Securities than are set forth on the cover page of this prospectus supplement, the underwriter may reduce that short position by purchasing units of the MITTS Securities in the open market. In general, purchases of a security for the purpose of stabilization or to reduce a short position

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could cause the price of the security to be higher than it might be in the absence of these purchases. Neither ML&Co. nor the underwriter makes any representation or prediction as to the direction or magnitude of any effect that the transactions described above may have on the price of the MITTS Securities. In addition, neither ML&Co. nor the underwriter makes any representation that the underwriter will engage in these transactions or that these transactions, once commenced, will not be discontinued without notice.

The underwriter may use this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus for offers and sales related to market-making transactions in the MITTS Securities. The underwriter may act as principal or agent in these transactions, and the sales will be made at prices related to prevailing market prices at the time of sale.

VALIDITY OF THE MITTS SECURITIES

The validity of the MITTS Securities will be passed upon for ML&Co. and for the underwriter by Brown & Wood LLP, New York, New York.

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 [LOGO]

4,700,000 Units

Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc.

Nikkei 225 Market Index Target-Term Securities (R)  
 due September 20, 2002  
 "MITTS (R) Securities"

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 PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT

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 Merrill Lynch & Co.

September 14, 1999

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