STOCKS ON THE MONTREAL EXCHANGE IN MARCH.

Sales.	Stocks.	Month Open.	Month High.	Month Low.	Month Last sale.	Month Net chge.	Year High.	Year Low.
70	Asbestos	16	16	16	16	+ 1	16	16
108	Bell Telephone	132	h132	132	132	unch.	132	*130
785	B. C. Fishing	41	47	41	46¾	+ 5¾	47	40
1,538	Brazilian	36¼	37	34	36	unch.	40	32
299	Brompton	46	46	45	45	— 1	48½	41¾
2,080	Can. Car & Foundry	23	h27⅞	23	24¾	+ 1¾	27⅞	18½
2,698	Do., pfd.	57	h65½	57	63	+ 1½	64	*57
1,991	Canada Cement	59½	h61	59½	60½	+ 1½	61	*57
466	Do., pfd.	90⅛	h91	90⅛	91	+ 1	91	90
729	Can. Cottons	49½	h59½	49	*58	+10½	50½	48½
86	Do., pfd.	*76	h*76	*76	*76	+ 1½	*76	76
25	Can. Converters	43	....	....	....	.....	43	43
25	Can. Con. Rubber	100	100	100	100	+ ¼	100	100
305	Can. Gen. Electric	105	h105	*102½	*102½	+ ½	105	100½
3	Can. Pacific	*146¼	....	....	....	....	....	....
318	Can. Locomotive	58	59	58	58	— 1½	59½	58
1,306	Can. SS. Lines	39¾	40⅝	39¼	39¼	— 1¾	43¼	39¼
150	Do., Voting Trust	39⅜	39⅜	39¼	39¼	— 4¼	43½	39¼
794	Do., pfd.	77	77	*76	*76	+ ¾	78½	76
1,134	Civic Power	75	75	73¾	74	— ¾	75½	68½
828	Con. Min & Smelting	25	25⅜	25	*25	+ ¾	26	25
56	Dom. Canners	23¾	....	....	....	....	....	....
10	Do., pfd.	80	....	....	....	....	....	....
118	Dom. Iron, pfd.	93	93	*88½	*88½	......	88½	88
8,401	Dom. Steel Corp.	60	*61	*58¼	*60¼	+ 1½	62	*53
875	Dom. Textile	85	h85	*83¼	*83½	+ 2¼	85	80¾
33	Do., pfd.	100	....	....	....	....	....	....
7	Howard Smith	65	....	....	....	....	65	65
17	Illinois Traction, pfd.	80	....	....	....	....	....	....
25	Inter. Coal	30	30	30	30	unch.	30	27
125	Laurentide	154¾	155	154½	154¼	— 1	156¾	152
45	Lake of Woods	130	131	130	130¾	......	136	120⅛
498	Lyall Construction	65	h68	65	*65	+ 1¼	68	*62
1,718	MacDonald Co.	15	h16⅞	15	15	unch.	16⅞	13½
60	Mackay	*78	h*78	*78	*78	+ 3¾	*78	74¾
222	Maple Leaf	96½	97	96	97	unch.	97	*95
211	Mont. Cottons	*50	*50	*50	*50	+ 1	*50	50
10	Do., pfd.	*99½	*100	*99½	*100	.....	....	....
98	Mont. Telegraph	120	120	120	120	unch.	120	120
1	Mont. Tramways	150	....	....	....	....	....	....
138	N. S. Steel & Coal	66	66	66	66	— 1	69¼	66
60	Ogilvie Milling	160	h165	160	165	+14¾	165	146
75	Ont. Steel Products	24	25	24	25	— 3	29	22½
661	Penmans	74	h75¼	74	74	unch.	75¼	65
56	Do., pfd.	81⅞	....	....	....	....	....	....
521	Quebec Ry.	17	17	15	15½	— 1½	19½	15
668	Riordon Paper	121	121	117¼	117¼	— 3¾	122	117¼
5	Do., pfd.	94	....	....	....	....	....	....
320	Smart-Woods	58¼	58¼	57¼	58	— 1	60	57¼
1,083	Shawinigan	111	114¼	110½	112	+ 1½	116¼	*107
857	Do., Rights	13	.13	.13	.13	unch.	.32	.02
25	Sherwin Williams	60	....	....	....	....	....	....
15	Do., pfd.	99	....	....	....	....	....	....
252	Spanish River	13¼	13¼	13	13	— 2	15	13
12,612	Steel Co. of Canada	53	h58⅞	53	57¼	+ 4¼	58⅞	*49¾
130	Do., pfd.	87	90	87	89¼	....	....	....
400	St. Lawrence Flour	53	53	50	50	....	53	50
10	Do., pfd.	80	....	....	....	....	....	....
	—BANKS.—							
1	Brit. North Am.	112	....	....	....	....	....	....
81	Commerce	185	185	185	185	unch.	185	185
12	Dominion	202	202	202	202	....	....	....
4	Hochelaga	140	....	....	....	....	140	140
68	Merchants	167	167	167	167	unch.	*167	167
9	Molsons	179⅞	....	....	....	....	....	....
50	Montreal	210	210	210	210	unch.	210	210
2	Nationale	148	....	....	....	....	....	....
28	Nova Scotia	248	....	....	....	....	248	248
2	Royal	208	....	....	....	....	208	208
23	Union	145	145	145	145	+ 2	145	143
	—BONDS.—							
$40,000	Asbestos	70	70	70	70	— 2	72	70
3,000	Bell Telephone	93½	93½	93	93	....	92⅞	91¼
1,000	Can. Cement	97	....	....	....	....	97	97
53,800	Can. Loan (1925)	93½	94	93¼	93¼	— 1¾	95⅜	93¼
29,800	Can. Loan (1931)	93¼	93¼	92½	92½	— 1	93½	92½
103,900	Can. Loan (1937)	92½	92½	91½	91½	— 1⅜	93½	91½
20,000	Cedars Rapids	84	84	84	84	unch.	84	83¾
3,000	Dom. Coal	85	85	85	85	unch.	85	85
3,000	Dom. Cottons	97	97	97	97	— 1½	97	97
40,000	Dom. Iron	84	84	84	84	— 2½	84	84
3,500	Lyall	93	93	93	93	unch.	93	93
8,700	Mont. Tram. Debs.	76	76	76	76	unch.	76	72¾
500	Nova Scotia Steel	69	....	....	....	....	....	....
1,000	Quebec Ry.	57	....	....	....	....	60	60
1,000	Riordon	94½	....	....	....	....	....	....
1,400	Steel of Canada	95	95	88½	88½	....	....	....
1,500	Wayagamack	77	....	....	....	....	....	....

*—Ex dividend. h—New high for year.

APPLES IN STORE.

Ottawa, April 4.

The following is an approximate estimate of the apples in store at the following points on March 30th, 1918:

	Barrels.	Boxes.
Nova Scotia	34,000	......
St. John, N.B.	5,300	800
Quebec, P.Q.	2,600	900
Montreal, P.Q.	13,000	9,000
Ottawa, Ont.	4,500	2,000
Toronto, Ont.	10,300	9,600
Winnipeg, Man.	5,300	21,300

SCARCITY OF JUTE.

A scarcity of raw jute for several years after the war is predicted by the British Government investigating the raw material situation.

Jute is produced only in British India, its cultivation being confined to Bengal, Eastern Bengal, Assam, Cooch-Behar and Nepaul. Attempts to cultivate jute elsewhere —China, Egypt and East Africa —have not been attended with success. The special features of the Bengal climate and the abundance of native labor have rendered India immune from attack on her monopoly. Jute is the cheapest textile material, and owing to its cheapness and durability is in constant and universal use throughout the world for the manufacture of bags, sacks, wrappers and packings of all sorts of raw and manufactured articles of commerce. Owing to its low price the only alternative materials for packing are cotton and cases made of wood, both of which are considerably more expensive.

The following figures of the acreage under cultivation are given by the Government of India:

	Acres.	Bales.
1911-12	3,106,422	8,234,700
1912-13	2,070,494	9,842,778
1913-14	3,169,614	8,751,775
1914-15*	3,358,737	10,443,924
1915-16	2,377,300	7,428,700

These estimates have almost invariably been conservative to the extent of about 10 per cent. Jute is harvested, marketed and shipped between July 1st and June 30th, the first six months being the heaviest of the season. In the season 1913-14 the crop amounted to about 2,000,000 tons, and was distributed roughly, as follows:

	Tons.
India	1,100,000
United Kingdom	300,000
France	120,000
Italy	50,000
Russia	50,000
Belgium	20,000
Germany	100,000
Austria	60,000
United States	120,000
Others	20,000

The above table shows that more than half the jute crop is consumed in India chiefly by the Calcutta jute mills. The next largest consumer is the United Kingdom, where the manufacture of jute goods is almost entirely confined to Dundee and districts. Germany consumes the largest quantity outside of the British Empire, but the amount of jute goods manufactured in that country for export is negligible.

India is also the most important jute manufacturing country, and it has been calculated that she retains about 40 per cent. of her manufactures for carrying her own merchandise, and exports about 60 per cent.

The general conclusion is that, while raw jute is essential to the United Kingdom, to a lesser extent to France and Italy, for the carrying on of a profitable export business, it is not essential for this reason to Germany and Austria. If these latter countries cannot obtain the raw material they will probably purchase the manufactured bags, since there is no practicable substitute for jute on a large scale.

The committee states that there is a prospect of a shortage of raw jute for several years after the conclusion of peace, taking into consideration the maximum consumption capacity of the world's machinery. This shortage will be particularly acute during the first few months of peace, when Russia, Germany and Austria-Hungary will require to replenish stocks which have been practically exhausted during the war.