

Last Day for Tax Returns

is April 30th. But we suggest that you do not wait until then to obtain and fill out the proper forms.

Do two things now. Send to the Post Office or your local Inspector of Taxation for the Income Tax forms, and write for our pamphlet: *The Income Tax and the Average Man.*

Its contents will enable you to fill out the forms more accurately. It will be sent free for the asking.

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FINANCIAL

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

(J. M. Robinson & Sons, Members Montreal Stock Exchange)

Am Sumatra	Open	Close	Nov.
Am Car and Pdry	183 1/2	183 1/2	183 1/2
Am Locomotive	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Am Beet Sugar	97	97	97
Am Can	42	42 1/2	42
Am Int. Corp.	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Am Steel Fdcs	41	41 1/2	41
Am Smelters	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Am Tel. & Tel.	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Am Woolens	120	121 1/2	119 1/2
Anacostia Min.	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
At. T. & S. E.	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Brooklyn R. T.	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Balt. & Ohio	30 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Baldwin Loco	118 1/2	118 1/2	117 1/2
Butte & Superior	24	24	24
Beth Steel "B"	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Chino Copper	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Col. Fuel	36	36 1/2	36 1/2
Gen. Pacific	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Gen. Leather	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Crucible Steel	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Erie	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Gl. North Pfd.	74	74	74
Gen. Motors Cert.	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Inspiration	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Int. Mar. Com.	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Int. Mar. Pfd.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Indust. Alcohol	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Kennecott Copper	29	29 1/2	29
Midvale Steel	44	44 1/2	44 1/2
Mex. Petroleum	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
N. Y. Central	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
New Haven	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Pennsylvania	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Pierce Arrow	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Pan-Am Petrol.	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Reading	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Republic I. & S.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
St. Paul	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
South Railway	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
South Pacific	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Shudbaier	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Union Pacific	118 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
U. S. Steel	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
U. S. Rubber	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Utah Copper	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Westing Electric	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Willis Overland	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2

MONTREAL TRANSACTIONS.

(J. M. Robinson & Sons, Members Montreal Stock Exchange)

Bank of Montreal—24 at 210, 21 at 210 1/2.

Merchants Bank—35 at 190.

Royal Bank—45 at 221 1/2, 5 at 221.

Bank—240 at 44 1/2.

12 1/2—25 at 101 1/2, 10 at 103 1/2.

Bell—32 at 105.

Bromfield—220 at 89, 125 at 89 1/2, 40 at 89 1/2, 25 at 89 1/2, 75 at 89 1/2.

Toronto Ry—10 at 67.

McDonald—25 at 30.

Dom Steel—300 at 43.

Cotton—25 at 86 1/2.

C. G. E.—5 at 105, 14 at 103 1/2.

Detroit—10 at 104.

Laurentide—100 at 94 1/2.

Power—30 at 85, 25 at 85 1/2.

Pennam—5 at 119.

Textile—95 at 127.

Smelters—10 at 27.

Shawinigan—15 at 107, 10 at 106 1/2, 30 at 106, 10 at 106 1/2.

Spanish—50 at 87 1/2, 110 at 87 1/2, 100 at 87 1/2, 25 at 87 1/2, 50 at 87.

Brew—50 at 51, 50 at 50.

Steel Co—10 at 73, 45 at 73 1/2.

Wayagamack—75 at 83, 25 at 83 1/2, 10 at 84, 50 at 85, 50 at 85 1/2, 10 at 85 1/2, 75 at 85 1/2, 50 at 85 1/2, 25 at 85.

Sugar—85 at 89.

Quebec—50 at 24.

Ships—50 at 75, 25 at 75 1/2.

Spanish Pfd—25 at 135, 25 at 135 1/2, 40 at 136.

Ogilvie Pfd—15 at 105 1/2.

Ships Pfd—10 at 81 1/2, 30 at 81 1/2.

Paint Pfd—5 at 83.

Textile Pfd—20 at 102.

Coal Pfd—6 at 88.

THE WORLD-WIDE RISE IN MONEY

(New York Evening Post)

The advance in the Bank of England's discount rate from six percent to seven was important chiefly as testifying to the rising cost of money, all over the world. There had been no London bank rate as high as this since the brief and violent advance when England went to war in the first week of August, 1914, and the nearest occasion for a seven per cent. rate before that date was in the month of our own panic of 1907. Last week the Bank of France raised its rate from five per cent. to six, the five per cent. rate having been maintained ever since the same "war panic" of 1914.

Similar advances have lately occurred in the official bank rates of other European countries—Belgium and Finland, for instance—and the central banks in as far-off a market as that of India have taken similar action. Our own federal reserve banks have on several recent occasions raised their discount rates progressively; they now stand as high as six per cent., as against only five per cent. when the year began. What is even more striking is the course of the open money market in Wall street, where rates of eight and eight and a half

JUNE RALLY OF ROTARIANS

Much of the World Well Represented at Convention in Atlantic City.

Atlantic City, N. J., April 23.—Toronto Rotarians are coming in every conveyance known to man to the eleventh annual convention of the International Association of Rotary Clubs, held here on the Steel Pier during the week of June 21. And they are coming 300 strong. They have chartered a special train on which the majority will travel. A big contingent will motor to the shore in a fleet of automobiles, calling at Rotary towns en route, four yachtsmen propose to sail to this port, and two airmen will fly here. Atlantic City has the first official airport to be established on the Atlantic coast, and Rotarian-birdmen will find a good landing place for airplanes or seaplanes.

The first big batch of applications for reservations has been received by the 1920 convention committee, and requests for accommodations pour in hourly by mail or wire. The expectation is for an attendance of about 8,000, and preparations are to that end. The delegates will represent every big city in this country and Canada, and many smaller cities, beside clubs from overseas.

Four visitors are on their way from Shanghai, China, nearly a half hundred have sent bookings from English towns, forty hail from Cuba, and reservations from number of other countries are being called for by clubs from every point on the continent.

To illustrate the far-reaching effect of Rotary, there are applications from Honolulu, Havana, Porto Rico, Liverpool, Edinburgh, Ottawa and Pueblo, among many others. Niagara Falls Rotarians have planned to entertain delegates traveling eastward by the route with a view of the great falls. Other clubs on the route to the convention are preparing to give day-long hospitality to their traveling colleagues. Fifth District Clubs will maintain headquarters at open house with daily teas and dancing in the middle ball room of the steel pier. Plans were completed at the recent district conference at Scranton, Pa. The district comprising thirty-one clubs and a membership of nearly 2,000, will join Atlantic City Rotarians in the role of hosts.

STEEL OUTPUT MUCH REDUCED

Transportation Setback Dislocates Movement of Raw Materials.

Acute conditions, says the Toronto Globe, have been brought about in the iron and steel markets of both Canada and the United States as a result of the railway strike on the American roads. The effects of the labor lock-out have been far-reaching. The shut-down of essential raw materials has been retarded through both the Niagara and Essex frontiers. Steel furnaces in Canadian plants have been obliged to shut down through lack of materials. The summer of semi-finished steel have been unable to get expected deliveries, and hardship has been caused in many instances. There has been comparatively little complaining. It has been realized that little or nothing could be done to ease conditions except by remedying the situation at the source. Even before the latest strike occurred conditions were bad enough in Ontario. Few plants using sheet products were able to operate at capacity. Their production, both in the present and prospective, has been curtailed by the transportation tie-up.

At the iron and steel producing centers of Pennsylvania and Ohio operations were paralyzed in the first few days of the national strike of railways. The loss of production will be large, taking into consideration the actual duration of the strike and the subsequent period of confusion, during which it will be impossible to operate efficiently. In the meantime the iron and steel market is a purely nominal affair. The latest disturbance cannot have a great effect on the price situation, since the leading interest in the American market, and some of the independents as well, have comparatively little to offer during the rest of the year. Any odd lots that are uncontracted for will command almost any price, however.

TO BUILD WOODEN SHIPS.

Official authorization of the Dominion Government loan of \$700,000 to Victoria Shipbuilders, Ltd., for the construction of four wooden barquentines is expected in Victoria at any time. The total cost of these craft will be \$1,000,000. Two officials of the Chulberg shipyard will be in charge of construction, and plans are ready for a start as soon as confirmation of the Federal financing aid is received. Dr. Toulme of Victoria reported from Ottawa that the agreement had been signed, but that official notification had not yet been given.

per cent. have persisted during many weeks, with as high as seven per cent. charged for discounting merchants' paper. These are rates which have not been witnessed in the early months of any year since the period which followed our Civil War. It is these money market conditions which are reflected in the treasury's advance of its rate for short-term borrowings to five and five and a quarter per cent., and in the decline in the prices of outstanding United States war loans until some of them, after allowing for the increase over present valuations when they are redeemed at par on maturity, will actually yield five per cent. to the investor of this week. This abnormal and world-wide stringency of money is, as a matter of fact, a familiar sequel to a costly war. During such a conflict money rates are almost always kept down through the great credit constantly in the hands of governments as a consequence of their war loans. It is when the war is over, when subscription of the people's savings to the public loans have ceased, and when industry is no longer diverted to military purposes and financed by government, that the markets feel the full effect both of the waste of capital in war and of the greatly increased requirements imposed on credit through the war-time rise of prices.

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SENSATIONAL RISE IN PRICES OF FURS

Trappers Make Big Money Now in Scouring the Woods.

(Bangor Commercial)

Maine had, prior to 1919, only 20,000 men and boys engaged in fur hunting or trapping, either regularly and professionally or as a side line. But at least 4,000 of these have found employment at high wages in lumbering or some other industry, leaving the demand for furs in the state to be met by a smaller number of trappers. The supply of furs has been almost doubled, the supply of skins at a fair example, has declined twenty-five per cent. The sensational advance in quotations since 1914 is shown in the comparative statement of prices paid to trappers for raw furs of first quality and large size:

	1914.	1920.
Fox	\$5.00	\$36.00
Raccoon	1.50	15.00
Bear	1.50	20.00
Skunk	1.35	6.00
Mink	4.50	25.00
Muskrat	2.50	2.25
Wildcat	2.50	4.00
Fisher	3.00	5.00
Lynx	10.00	40.00
Otter	20.00	30.00
Marten	4.00	10.00

These illustrations serve as an explanation for the present high price of garments, other reasons being the insufficient supply of skins, the popularity demand, and the higher cost of labor in manufacturing raw skins into garments. Beaver skins, if they could be secured in this state, would be worth \$40 now. It is predicted that Alaska seal, the best of all seal skins, will be bought by the public when made into garments more freely than has been the case recently, notwithstanding the higher price of the fur.

Cross-bred foxes now sell up to \$200, and black or silver up to \$1,500, but there are so few of these aristocrats of the wilds that the prices always are high.

Of Maine's present army of 15,000 trappers and hunters of fur-bearing animals, it is estimated that about 1,000 devote their entire time to that pursuit, and of these 250 are licensed to trap and hunt on the wild lands of the state, no licenses being required of those operating elsewhere. Four thousand men and boys derive the greater part of their income from hunting and trapping, and the remainder may be classed as occasional trappers or hunters.

In former times the Maine trapper was a jealous and secretive fellow, "going in" all by himself and living the life of a hermit from mid-autumn till March. The custom now is for three or four men to go in on shares, or at least camp together, for the sake of safety and sociability, as loneliness in the deep woods often has caused insanity. The location of the camp is never less than fifty miles from civilization.

Not all the furs come from the deep woods and forest streams, as is popularly supposed. Many muskrats are killed along the wharves of Bangor, and in Portland there is a colony of professional hunters who live within the city limits and get muskrats, mink, skunks, and other small animals within easy walking distance of home.

Maine dealers send their furs to New York for dyeing and dressing. Before the war this trade went largely to Germany, France and England, but now the big European fur dyers have established plants on this side, chiefly in the borough of Brooklyn, while Americans have gone into the business more extensively than ever before. Maine furs are prized the world over for distinctively "fine haired" or smooth quality. Veterans in the business say that there is no sign of the Maine crop falling.

It is said that the raw furs annually brought to market in this state are worth about \$1,000,000. A substantial hint of fur luxury in these times is conveyed in the estimate of \$3,500 to \$4,000 as the cost of a stylish mink coat.

WOOLLEN GOODS FOR ROMANIA

Large Orders for Underwear and Hosiery Have Been Arranged.

(Toronto Globe)

The Canadian Association of Woollen Manufacturers has been making active efforts to get business in Roumania. Details of a \$2,500,000 order secured by the association for the Roumanian government to handle lines of Canadian woollen goods in Roumania during the last week. The association appointed an agent to handle lines of Canadian woollen goods in Roumania during the last week. The association appointed an agent to handle lines of Canadian woollen goods in Roumania during the last week. The association appointed an agent to handle lines of Canadian woollen goods in Roumania during the last week.

BRITISH MONEY TO BE INVESTED

Transfer of Funds for Canadian Enterprises Halted by Exchange.

(Toronto Globe)

British investors are more interested in starting business enterprises in Canada than ever before. Several ventures that would otherwise have been entered upon before now have been held over on account of the unfavorable exchange rates. More British manufacturers are planning to establish branch plants in the Dominion. Several companies have sent representatives to Canada recently, and have decided to locate sales agencies and warehouses. There are various influences that account for the quickening of interest in Canada on the part of British business men. Considerable prominence was given to the Dominion from an economic and industrial standpoint by the publicity work of the Canadian Mission in London. The exhibits of Canadian manufacturers in the Lyons Fair last year, the showing at the British Industries Fair last month, and the forthcoming exhibition of Canadian products in the Royal Agricultural Hall, London, in June, have attracted wide interest.

G. R. Hall Caine stated recently that

FACTS ABOUT THAT BOY FROM MONCTON

The Action Taken By the Children's Aid Society in This Case.

There is quite an interesting story in connection with a boy who has been traveling between this city and Moncton lately on the C. N. R. apparently with no one to care for him. He is the elder of the two sons of a soldier whose wife died while he was still overseas, where he had been wounded. The boy was still in his body and as it was lodged close to one of his lungs there was some fear that the necessary operation of taking it out might turn out dangerously. He came to this city to enter the hospital and asked the Children's Aid Society to care for the two boys. These they received into their home.

The father entered the hospital in a very despondent mood and when he was discharged he appeared to have very little hope of ever getting better. It was then that he asked the society to take over his two boys and find foster homes for them. He was strongly advised not to do this, but his mind was made up. Very soon after the younger was placed in an excellent foster home where he is getting along very nicely, the foster parents, who have no children, thinking the world of him.

As the father's health began to improve he became moody and his brother, with whom he was living, grew concerned. With this in mind he talked the matter over with his wife and decided that they would take the other boy, with the understanding that if the father ever wanted his child he would be at liberty to take him. As the result it was noticed that the father seemed to become better contented and his recovery was rapid, and finally, after completing his course with the D. S. C. R., he married and went to Moncton to live. After settling there he sent for his boy and apparently all was as it should be until, without a word of warning, the boy was sent down to St. John. It is quite possible that a foster home could be found for the little chap where he could be happily placed, but the Children's Aid Society here feel they have done all they possibly could in the case with the best interests of all in view. They have no evidence that the father is not fully able to take care of his son.

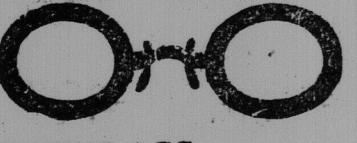
"Did You Ever See a Topcoat Shimmy"

Haven't you seen many a man hitching up first one shoulder and then the other, in a vain attempt to shimmy into place an overcoat that seemed to be forever trying to get away from him?

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WILL PHOTOGRAPH FLYER'S HEART BEATS.

Mineola, N. Y., April 23.—Major R. W. Schroeder, who holds the airplane altitude record, has been directed by the war department to undergo a physical examination to determine whether flying has affected his heart. His heart beats will be electrically photographed.

Attractive Footwear Listing For The Week-End

Ever something of timely interest at this shoe centre but this week-end seems specially favored.

Hard to resist the call of these days to renovate the feet—and doubly hard when faced with WIEZEL's styles, fit and quality.

Women's Department

- Women's Grey and Fawn High Cut Lace Boots, Louis Heel, ... \$4.85
- Women's Black Patent and Kid Oxfords, Military or Louis Heels, ... \$4.85
- Women's Black Kid Oxford Ties, one eyelet, Louis Heels, ... \$5.35
- Women's Black Kid Shimmy Pumps, Louis Heel, ... \$5.35

Men's Department

- Men's Oxfords, in newest and snappiest styles, Oxfords that fit the ankle without a gap, and extra value from ... \$6.85 up
- Men's Mahogany Calf Blucher, with either the leather sole or the pliable Neolin sole, lots of style and, as you'll note, very little price, ... \$6.85

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