RIVER RHINE IN FUTURE AN ALLIED PASS

Commission To Control Navigation Hereafter.

NATIONALIZE KIEL CANAL

League of Nations Will Be an Appendix to Peace Treaty.

PARIS, March 18.—The future navigation of the Rhine will be controlled by an allied commission, the peace conference commission on the international regime of ports, railways and waterways decided today. The commission will replace the German-Holland commission of before the war.

Edwin S. Montagu, British secretary for India, has been elected chairman of the financial commission of the peace conference. The duties of this commission are to report questions relating to currency, national debts and other financial matters necessary to be included in the peace terms.

Dismantle Helgoland.

The fortifications on the island of Helgoland, Germany's formidable base in the North Sea, must be dismantled. This decision was reached today by the supreme Allied war council.

It was decided also that the Kiel Canal should be internationalized, and may be available to the ships of all nations on even terms. Tolls will be collected to pay for the maintenance of the canal. Germany probably will retain sovereignty of the waterway.

The council has under consideration the question of maintaining Helgoland as a port of refuge for peaceful craft.

The official statement relative to today's session of the commission on international labor legislation, says:

"The commission on labor legislation held its 27th meeting this morning.

"The meeting was devoted exclusively to hearing the statements put forward by the representatives of women's organizations of the allied countries."

In connection with the meeting of neutrals to consider the question of the league of nations it was said today that the Danish delegation was composed of Deputy Minister Munch, former Premier Neergard and H. A. Bernhoft, Danish minister in Paris.

Norway is represented by Messrs. Beichman and Castberg and Baron de Wedel Jarlsberg, the minister in Paris.

A dispatch from Geneva quotes the Tribuna of that city as declaring that it has received information from Berne that the peace conference will be formally requested to make Geneva the seat of the league of nations.

EDWARD CRONYN & CO.
Members Toronto Stock Exchange
INVESTMENTS
Cronyn Building, 71 Bay St., Toronto.

HON. T. A. CRERAR STILL APPROVES OF RECIPROCITY

Union Government Minister Gives Answer to Pointed Question.

LIBERALS JUBILANT

Troublesome Times Face the Members of Borden's Administration.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Ottawa, March 18.—The anomalous position in which Union Government members find themselves, is becoming daily more and more impossible. This fact was instanced today as probably never before. With caucus approaching and the question of the tariff looming large, the two sections of the government, which on economic questions are as far apart as the poles, have view with each other in declaring their creed, and the situation presented has been almost ludicrous

Maharg of Maple Creek last night nailed free trade to the mast. This afternoon Col. Currie of East Simcoe let loose to the breeze the tattered old flag of the National Policy. Maharg issued an ultimatum, Currie intimated that that ultimatum at the present time was pure Bolshevism. And yet both men spoke from exactly the same spot in the house, and had their notes on the same desk.

Lemiex Starts Something.

Hon. Rodolph E. Lemiex undertook later in the evening to test the thing out, and he succeeded beyond his fondest imaginings. He referred to the platform of the Canadian Council of Agriculture passed two years ago and reaffirmed in Winnipeg last fall. In this platform the immediate repeal of the war times election act, the abolition of titles and freedom of the press were laid down as certain planks.

"It is an able and competent document," said Mr. Lemieux, "but I find that among the delegates who drafted it, who brought the material together, the name of the minister of agriculture, Hon. T. A. Crerar. I am told, indeed, that he presided at the meeting. I am told that he presented the resolutions and declared them 'carried'."

The minister of agriculture was sitting opposite. He rose, took off his hat and said, smilingly, "I must correct the honorable member. I did not go so far as that," he remarked, and there was laughter from the Opposition.

"I stand corrected," remarked Mr. Lemieux blandly, "but I would just put one question to my honorable friend. Does he or does he not now approve of this platform of the farmers? I pause for a reply." And he sat down.

Consternation in Government.

There were looks of consternation from the Government side and encouraging cheers from the Opposition. Mr. Crerar rose.

"The platform," he declared, "was not framed at that last meeting at Winnipeg; it was framed two years ago and reaffirmed then. I assisted in framing it. I thought it was a good platform, and I still think it a good platform."

"He won't stay there long," came from the big lungs of Gauvreau of Temiscouata, and the Opposition cheered vociferously, while Chief Conservative Whip Middleboro in evident trepidation moved hurriedly in the direction of Mr. Crerar and sat down beside him. The latter paid little attention to his whispered admonitions, but sat composedly in his chair oblivious to the consternation he had aroused among the conglomerate elements around him.

"My honorable friend is frank," said Mr. Lemieux. "It would seem that there is only one thing for him to do, namely, resign from the Government."

Next Shaft at Calder.

"I would like to know the views of the minister of immigration on the subject," continued Mr. Lemieux, and Mr. Calder shifted uneasily in his chair. "I know the views of my young friend, the minister of interior; they are those of the member for East Simcoe (Col. Currie.) I know where the acting prime minister stands. He stands where he did in 1911. But I would like to know if the minister of immigration is the same man who, when he is in the west, whispers to the farmers that he is behind their cause. Does he stand by the farmers' platform? Once more I pause for an answer," and again he sat down.

Mr. Calder hitched in his chair. Nickle of Kingston, who has had a longer experience in the Commons than Mr. Calder, whispered in his ear, and finally, amid Opposition cheers, Mr. Calder rose. But Mr. Speaker came to his assistance. Mr. Calder, that official said, had already spoken on the debate; it was not competent that he should do so again. Moreover he thought the member for Maissoneuve was going wide of the rules of order when he undertook to interrogate honorable members who were in their seats.

"By unanimous consent," came from the Opposition side, and Mr. Calder again rose to his feet.

Mr. Calder Parries.

He evaded the question. "I think before the member for Maissoneuve asks me to answer his question he should first of all tell this House whether he himself supports the farmers' platform or what are the planks with which he disagrees."

Cries of "Oh, oh," came from the Opposition side, and against the Speaker rose to interpose. But again Mr. Calder rose: "I will have lots of opportunities during the session to say where I stand on this question," he said, with some heat. "But I don't propose to be compelled to state where I stand through questions levelled by my honorable friend."

"I see that my honorable friend remains true to himself," said Mr. Lemieux, amid an uproar of laughter. "I have been told that he was something of a ward politician, something of a trickster."

Cries of "Order" arose, and Mr. Speaker declared that the word "Trickster" was not parliamentary, and should be withdrawn. It was.

Liberal Amendment Coming.

"At all events," said Mr. Lemieux, "the House knows where the minister of agriculture stands. He was not afraid to tell the House. He didn't beat about the bush. Now, I will tell my honorable friend where I stand on the tariff," and he proceeded to read the resolution read at the Eastern Ontario Liberal convention in January last, which was approved by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

"This is my platform," he said, "and I will have an opportunity during the session to vote for it, and will invite my honorable friends from the west on the other side to vote with us. I can assure them that after the caucus of tomorrow they will know the Government has no intention of giving them anything."

Mr. Calder popped up again. "Do you stand for the farmers' platform?" he asked.

"I stand by the Liberal platform," said Mr. Lemieux, "and I think the farmers will stand by it."

Probably the notable point of Col. John A. Currie's speech was his declaration that he would welcome a contest at the polls on the issue of the tariff.

Mr. Read of MacKenzie, speaking from the chair which Col. Currie had vacated, attacked the principles laid down by the latter and declared that if the Government did not do something on the tariff, it would probably have to answer to the western electorate.

The debate on the address, which has lasted nearly a month, closed with his speech, and the House went into consideration of government bills.

Currie Up On Tariff Wall.

Resuming the debate on the address in the House of Commons this afternoon, Col. J. A. Currie took up the question of the tariff, advocating protection all the way and denouncing the westerners' demand. Canada, he said, was faced with a task of reconstruction as vitally important as that of the war. When people talked of free trade and of adhering to free trade, he was reminded of Barrie's play, "The Mollusc"—of those who stuck to old ideas in spite of changed conditions.

Col. Currie said that Germany was standing today with all her faculties tact and ready to throw her manufactures into this country if anything in the nature of a free trade opportunity was given. Instead of talking about free trade they should forget all about this ancient babble and start a policy of embargoes, so that Canada would have a policy similar to all other countries. He said the chief reason why this country had not achieved an equal success with the United States was because of the constant agitation on tariff matters.

Demobilization at Fault.

With regard to the demobilization of the Canadian army, Col. Currie did not altogether agree with the method employed. He advocated the bringing home of the men by units and the retaining of them in the army until they had obtained positions. In this way, if a man got a job which did not turn out to be satisfactory he could return to his unit and continue training. Eventually he would find suitable work, and the country would be spared the spectacle of a lot of idle soldiers walking around the streets.

The program of land settlement suggested by the Government was criticized by Col. Currie, who argued that the soldiers desirous of settling on the land should be given their farms. Under the system proposed the Government would start a man off with a load to carry in the shape of a mortgage. He remarked upon the fact that as soon as the Government suggested settling soldiers on the land in the west there seemed to be no land in the west for this purpose. He believed there were millions of acres lying idle in the west which were being held by the great corporations. The Government should take this for the soldiers. He protested against returned soldiers being victimized by real estate sharks.

With regard to settling soldiers on industrial work, Colonel Currie said that unless the manufacturers were given a fair share of protection there wouldn't be jobs in the factories to put them in. Canadian manufacturers would not go on turning out their productions at a loss.

Hard Slams at the West.

The western farmer, he said, wanted greater markets for his grain. He had been under the impression that he could get them in the United States, but that country had shut the door, and now the Canadian elevators were filled with American wheat, and Canadian wheat could not be shipped to the seaboard.

Colonel Currie emphasized that if an American tractor were bought every dollar paid for that tractor went to American workmen, who spent it in the purchase of American products. If a Canadian tractor were bought the money was spent at home.

The most dangerous man in the country was he who preached class hatred. With very few exceptions the press of the west had for a number of years been preaching class hatred against the east. The east was constantly threatened. The west was called upon to unite against the east. But the western grain crop could not have been moved except for the east. Great Britain had no money. Credits had to be raised. Who bought the Victory bonds? The little girls in the factories, that the people of England might be fed and incidentally the western farmers get a good price for their wheat. Was it becoming then, Colonel Currie went on, that the west should come down to Ottawa and threaten and say: "We want to close this factory and that factory, because you have ten or fifteen per cent protection."

Colonel Currie spoke of Mr. Woods of the United Farmers of Alberta as being "nothing but an avowed annexationist."

Called Upon to Retract.

Mr. Reid of McKenzie interrupted. He asked Colonel Currie to retract the statement.

"It is a well-known fact," the colonel replied, and went on to ask how work could be provided for returned soldiers if the factories were closed.

Col. Currie told of a speech made at the meeting in his riding by a man who preached nothing but Bolshevism, and declared that lawyers and manufacturers were parasites. When asked by whom he had been sent, the man replied that he had received $1,000 from the United Farmers of Alberta.

To the amusement of the House, Col. Currie described the platform of the Canadian Council of Agriculture as being a sort of Mother Hubbard, covering everything. It had all except the Ouija board on it, he intimated it was something of a ward politician, something of a trickster."

Dr. Michael Clark had asked in the House why Canadian manufacturers could not go out and compete. Col. Currie replied that if there were free exchange of manufactures with the United States, there was not a manufacturer that would be willing to compete.

Riles Western Members.

A storm of protest came from western members when Col. Currie suggested that the grain growers of the west could not compete with the United States as wheat growers. "You'll know in six months you cannot compete," he retorted.

Mr. Maharg interjected that he hadn't said he wanted the price of wheat fixed.

Touching upon the profits made by the farmers of the west, Col. Currie said the grain growers' elevators had paid 44½ per cent. Before closing, he issued the warning that "if there is going to be a change that violates the historic principles of the Conservative party then there will be a caucus, and there will be a state funeral of some kind."

Dr. Clark asked if Col. Currie could give any evidence by direct quotation that Mr. Wood, of the United Farmers of Alberta, was an annexationist. Col. Currie said he did not have the statement with him, but during the reciprocity campaign Mr. Wood was preaching the doctrine of annexation to the United States. He was an American, and he thought he had all the Americans in the west with him, but he had been mistaken.

Currie Mixed, Says Lemieux.

Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, who followed, said he would await the budget debate to discuss the question of free trade and protection, but he noticed there was something wrong about Col. Currie's policy, for while he was preaching the wide-open markets, he was also advocating embargoes. He noticed that the protectionists wanted their own way, and all who did not share their views were described as Bolshevists.

He caused considerable amusement by referring to the troubles and divisions on the Government side, and when these came to be fought out in caucus, he would just tender them the advice to observe "Queensberry rules."

Allusion had been made to the Quebec situation, he said. There had been in Quebec a great healer, and he already saw signs that the estrangement between Quebec and the other provinces of Canada was coming to an end. Now was the hour for moderation and for moderate men. There had been a Quebec situation, but it was not of their making, he declared. It was engineered by that patriot, Sir Clifford Sifton, aided and abetted by those other knights, Sir Joseph Flavelle and Sir William MacKenzie, and worked up to a frenzy by a subsidized press.

Canada and Peace Pact.

Mr. Lemieux argued that, after the sacrifices made by Canadian soldiers, Canadian Parliament should be asked to ratify the treaty of peace. "I know we are not a sovereign state," he declared, "but within my recollection this Parliament has been called upon to ratify two treaties, the French treaty and the Japanese treaty, both treaties of commercial relations with two of the foreign countries. Surely if this Parliament had ratified commercial treaties as a mold find suitable work, and the country would be spared the spectacle of a lot of idle soldiers walking around the streets.

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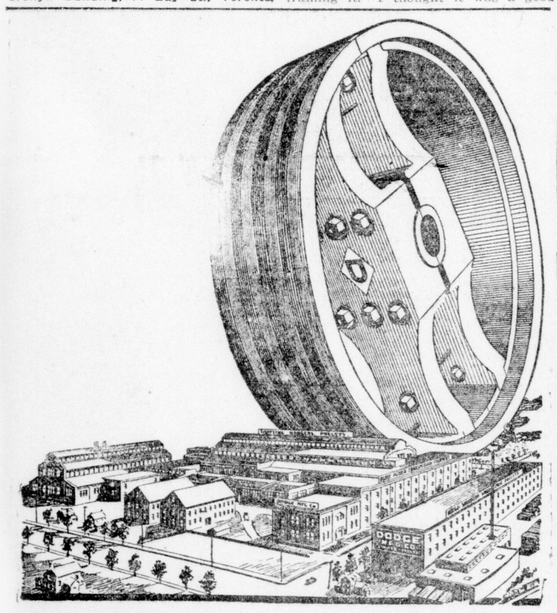

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The Automobile Opening At Beemer's All This Week

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MUSIC AFTERNOON AND EVENING

BEEMER & CO., LIMITED 131, 133 Queen's Ave. West Postoffice

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

THE LOCAL MARKET

Hay took a jump in price on today's market. A few loads sold for $21 per ton. The price quoted is $19 to $21 per ton, according to quality. The increase in price is owing to very little being brought to the market the last few days on account of the bad condition of the roads.

Dry onions have taken a jump and are quoted at $2.50 to $2.75 per bag, or $1.75 to $2.00 per bushel.

Live hogs were sold on today's market for $18.25 to $18.50 per cwt.

Eggs have taken a slight drop in price and are quoted at 43c per dozen retail and 38c to 40c per dozen wholesale.

Maple syrup is selling at $2.25 to $2.50 per gallon, but as yet it is scarce.

Grain, cwt.—			
Oats, per cwt	$1 90	to	$1 93
Wheat, per cwt	3 33	to	3 33
Barley, per cwt	1 70	to	1 75
Grain, Bushel—			
Oats, per bu	63 9-10	to	64 9-10
Wheat, per bu	2 00	to	2 00
Barley, per bu	1 08	to	1 10 4-5
Vegetables—			
Cabbage, per doz., Wholesale	60	to	80
Cabbage, each, retail	5	to	12
Potatoes, bag, retail	1 15	to	1 25
Potatoes, load, bag	1 00	to	1 15
Potatoes, retail, peck	35	to	40
Beans, per cwt	3 60	to	3 75
Lettuce, per doz	75	to	75
Beets, per bu	50	to	50
Sage, savory, doz	40	to	40
Dry onions, bag	2 50	to	2 75
Dry onions, bu	1 75	to	2 00
Parsley, per doz	40	to	40
Carrots, per peck	20	to	25
Turnips, per bu	25	to	35
Parsnips, per bu	50	to	65
Rhubarb, per doz	1 00	to	1 00
Fruit—			
Apples, per bbl	3 50	to	3 50
Spies, per bbl	5 00	to	5 00
Apples, per bag	1 50	to	1 50
Hay and Straw—			
Hay, per ton	19 00	to	21 00
Straw, per ton	7 00	to	8 00
Dairy Products, Retail—			
Maple syrup, gal	2 25	to	2 50
Butter, creamery, lb	57	to	58
Butter, dairy, lb	53	to	55
Butter, crocks, lb	53	to	54
Eggs, retail, doz	43	to	43
Dairy Products, Wholesale—			
Butter, creamery, lb	53	to	54
Buter, dairy, lb. rolls	50	to	52
Butter, crocks, lb	50	to	50
Eggs, crate lots, doz	38	to	40
Eggs, basket lots	38	to	40
Poultry, Dressed, Retail—			
Spring chickens, each	1 00	to	1 50
Chickens, per lb	38	to	40
Spring ducks, dressed	1 25	to	1 50
Ducks, per lb	26	to	30
Geese, per lb	30	to	32
Geese, each	2 50	to	3 50
Turkeys, per lb	42	to	42
Live Stock—			
Hogs, dressed, cwt	22 00	to	23 00
Fat sows, cwt	15 00	to	15 25
Live hogs, cwt	18 25	to	18 50
Small pigs, pair	14 00	to	15 00
Pork, forequarters	25	to	25
Pork, forequarters	25	to	28
Beef, per cwt	18 00	to	22 00
Veal, per cwt	20 00	to	23 00
Heifer beef, cwt	20 00	to	22 00
Lamb, per cwt	24 00	to	26 00
Hides and Wool—			
Calfskins, per lb	25	to	35
Country hides, lb	15	to	16
City hides, lb	17	to	17
Sheepskins, each	1 50	to	2 00

GRAIN.

Chicago, March 19.—Opening: Corn—May, $1 42; July, $1 34¼.

Oats—May, 64⅜c; July, 63½c.

Chicago, March 19.—Prospects of enlarged exports from Argentina had a bearish influence today on corn, and so, too, did improved weather conditions, likely to better the domestic crop movement and to diminish feeding demand. Trade, however, was chiefly of a local character. Opening prices, which ranged from 1c decline to a like advance, with May at $1 41¾@1 42⅛, and July at $1 34@1 34⅜, were followed by a moderate decline all around, and then by a transient rally.

Oats merely reflected the changes in corn. After opening unchanged to ¼c to ¼c lower, the market showed a disposition to sag.

Winnipeg, March 19.—Oats opened ¼c to ½c lower for May at 71¾c, and unchanged for July at 72¼c.

Barley ⅛c higher for May at 96⅝c, and ¼c up for July at 96¼c.

Flax opened unchanged for May at $3 41.

Inspections on Tuesday totaled 65 cars for all grains. The contract grades of wheat were 9 cars.

LIVE STOCK.

Toronto, March 19.—A further increase in the price of hogs featured the market at the Union stockyards this morning. The quotation for fed and watered hogs was $19 50, 50c higher than yesterday. The market for cattle was strong, with trade very active. Small meats were unchanged. Receipts, 987 cattle, 294 calves, 1,553 hogs and 65 sheep. Quotations:

Cattle—Exporters, choice, per cwt, $15@16; do, medium, $13 25@14 50; do, bulls, $10 50@11 25; butchers, choice, $10 50@13; do, medium, $9 50@10 50; do, common, $8 50@9; do, cows, choice, $10 75@12 25; do, medium, $9 50@10 50; do, canners, $5 50@6; do, bulls, $9@10 50; feeding steers, $9@10; stockers, choice, $8 75@9; do, light, $7 50@8; milkers, choice, each, $90@135; springers, choice, each, $95@150; calves, $15@17.

Sheep—Ewes, cwt, $11@13 75; bucks and culls, $5 50@11 50; lambs, $18 25@19 25.

Hogs—Fed and watered, cwt, $19 50; f. o. b., $18 75.

Montreal, March 19.—Offerings of live stock today at the Canadian Pacific stockyards were 150 cattle, 75 sheep and lambs, 250 hogs and 1,200 calves. The trading during the week has been active, and the early advances have been maintained. There were large numbers of calves on the market, the spring drive having commenced. Prices in this line showed a downward tendency, but declines are not very apparent. Hogs are still strong at $19@19 50 for choice selects off cars. Quotations:

Choice steers, $13@14; good, $12@13; medium, $10 50@11 50; common down to $7 50; choice butcher cattle, $10 50@11 50; good, $9@10; medium, $8 50@9; canners, $5@6 50.

Milk-fed calves, $10@15.

Sheep, $9@10 50; lambs, $12@15.

East Buffalo, March 19.—Cattle—Receipts, 375; strong.

Calves—Receipts, 100; market steady at $5@19.

Hogs—Receipts, 1,200; pigs 50c higher, others 25c to 40c higher; heavy, mixed and yorkers, $20 25; light yorkers and pigs, $18 75@19; roughs, $16 50@17; stags, $12@14.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 800; active; lambs 35c up; lambs, $13@21 35; others unchanged.

PROVISIONS.

Liverpool, March 19.—Beef—Extra India mess, 370s.

Pork—Prime mess western, 330s.

Hams—Short cut, 137s.

Bacon—Cumberland cut, 152s; clear bellies, 160s; long clear middles, light, 160s; do, heavy, 159s; short clear backs, 157s; shoulders, square, 128s.

Lard—Prime western, in tierces, 149s 6d; American refined, in pails, 152s; do, in boxes, 150s.

Chicago, March 19.—Provisions lacked support. Higher quotations on hogs were apparently ignored.

OILS.

Liverpool, March 19.—Tallow—Australian (in London), 72s.

Turpentine Spirits—125s.

Rosin—Common, 49s 6d.

Petroleum—Refined, 1s 6⅝d.

Linseed Oil—62s.

Cottonseed Oil—68s.

War Kerosene—No. 2, 1s 2¾d.

London, March 19.—Calcutta Linseed—Afloat, £23 15s.

Linseed Oil—Raw, 58s.

Sperm Oil—£54.

Petroleum—American refined, 1s 4½d; spirits, 1s 5½d.

Turpentine—Spirits, 95s; French, 105s; Spanish, 104s.

Rosin—American strained, 40s; type G, 40s 6d.

COTTON.

Liverpool, March 19.—Cotton—Futures closed steady; March, 13.47d; April, 13.50d; May, 14.05d; June, 13.85d; July, 13.60d; August, 13.32d; September,

MONEY.

London, March 19.—Bar silver, 47¾d per ounce.

Money, 3⅞ per cent.

Discount rates—Short bills and three months, 3 17-32 per cent.

New York, March 19.—Bar silver, $1 01⅛ per ounce.

WALL STREET.

New York, March 19—Wall Street, 10:30 a.m.—The stock market was hesitant at the opening of today's trading, but soon developed a firmer tone under lead of shippings, which featured yesterday's stronger shares. Marine preferred rose almost 3 points in the first half hour, and Atlantic-Gulf 2 points. Gains extending from fractions to 3 points were scored by American Sugar, Industrial Alcohol, Distillers, Allis-Chalmers and Fertilizers. Motors and allied specialties trended moderately lower, also tobaccos, leathers and metals.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Thomson & McKinnon, brokers, Royal Bank Building, report fluctuations in New York stocks for The Advertiser as follows:

New York, March 19.

Trunk Lines and Grangers—	Open.	High.	Low.	1:30.
Baltimore & Ohio	48½	..	48¼	..
Erie, 1st pfd	29¼	29¼	29⅛	29¼
Great Northern	93⅞	..	..	..
Illinois	98¾	98⅞	98¾	98⅞
New Haven	30	..	..	..
New York Central	75⅞	..	75½	..
Rock Island	25	..	..	..
St. Paul	38	38⅞	37⅞	38⅞
Wabash "A"	33¾	..	..	..
Pacifics and Southerns:				
Atchison	92¾	..	92¼	..
Canadian Pacific	162	162¼	162	162¼
Missouri Pacific	24¼	24X	24¼	..
Northern Pacific	93½	..	92⅞	93
South Pacific	102	102	101⅞	102½
South Railway	28½	28¾	28½	28¾
Union Pacific	129⅛	129⅞	129⅛	129⅞
Coalers:				
Ches. & Ohio	58¾	..	..	..
Lehigh Valley	55¼	..	..	..
Norfolk & West	105	106	105	106
Pennsylvania	44½	..	44¼	44X
Reading	84	85¼	84	85
Traction Shares:				
Interboro	5X	5½	5⅜	5½
Industrial:				
Allis-Chalmers	36¼	36⅝	36	36¼
Amn. Beet Sugar	74½	75⅞	74½	75⅜
Amn. Can	47½	48⅝	47¼	48
Mmn. Car Found.	90¼	91	90¼	90½
Amn. Hide & L.	17¾	..	..	..
do pfd.	93¾	95⅞	93¾	95¾
Am. Locomotive	66⅝	..	66⅛	66⅝
Amn. Sugar	119½	123½	119½	123½
Amn. Smelters	68	68½	68	68¼
Amn. Steel Found.	80	81½	80	81½
Atl. Gulf	116½	117½	115	116⅜
Baldwin	87¾	89½	87¼	89⅜
Beth. Steel	70¾	73⅛	70¾	72¾
Corn Products	52½	54	52½	53⅝
Col. F. & I.	42¼	43¼	42¼	43¼
Distillers	64¼	64½	63⅝	64
Dome Mines	12¾	13	12¾	13
General Electric	158½	..	158	..
General Motors	162	163	161½	162¼
Goodrich	66⅝	67½	66¼	67X
Great Nor. Ore	43⅛	43¾	42¾	43⅝
Int. Paper	46½	..	45½	..
Int. Nickel	25¼	25⅝	25¼	25⅝
Ice Securities	48⅝	..	..	..
Maxwell Motor	40	..	39¾	..
Marine, pfd.	111¾	114⅝	111½	114
People's Gas	50	..	..	..
Vir. Chemical	59	59⅞	58⅝	59¼
Rubber	83½	84¾	83¼	84⅛
Studebaker	63X	63⅝	62½	63¾
West. Union	89	..	..	..
Westinghouse	46	47½	46	47⅛
Willy's Overland	29¾	..	29¼	29⅝
Copper Shares:				
Anaconda	60¼	60¾	60⅜	60¾
Inspiration	46¼	46¾	46¼	46¾
Miami Copper	22½	..	..	..
Nev. Cons.	14¾	..	..	..
Tenn Copper	12⅝	13	12¾	12⅞
Utah Copper	70⅞	71⅛	70⅝	71⅛
Oil Shares:				
Amn. Cotton Oil	48¼	49⅞	47¾	49¼
Calif. Petroleum	26½	..	26¼	26½
New Mex. Petrol	186	186½	184¾	186
Pan. American	81X	81½	81	81¼
Sinclair Oil	41⅛	41½	43½	..
Texas Oil	211	215¼	213	214
Steel Shares:				
Bethlehem "B"	64⅞	66¾	64⅞	66¾
Crucible	66⅝	67½	63⅝	67½
Lackawanna	68	70	68	70
Press Steel Car	72	..	..	..
Rep. I. & S.	81⅝	82¼	81½	82¼
Railway Steel	77½	78	77¼	..
Sloss Sheffield	53¾	..	53⅜	53½
U. S. Steel	94½	96	94¼	95½
Bonds:				
Anglo French 5's	97⅝	..	..	..
Sales to 1 p.m., 600,100.				

TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE.

[Reported by Edward Cronyn & Co.] Toronto, March 19.

Asked.	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.
Ames, p. 76	74	Stl Can. 62¾	62½
A. Sugar 21	20	do pfd. 94	93¾
do pfd. 68	67½	Tooke... 24	23
Barcel.. 10	9⅞	do pfd. 77	75½
Brazilian 54¾	54½	T Paper. 69	68
B C Fish 49	46	Tor Ry.. 42	..
Bell Tel. 130½	130	Tre'wey. 38	36½
Burt, c.. 90	88	Tucketts 28½	27¾
do pfd. 95½	95	do pfd. 82½	82
C Bread. 20	19½	Tw City. 48½	47
do pfd. 84	82	Win Ry.. 48	..
C Car... 30½	28½	Banks—	
do pfd. 88¼	86½	Com'rce 205	204½
Cement. 65½	65	Dom ... 211¾	..
do pfd. 99¾	99⅛	Hamil'n 185¼	..
C S L... 44½	44	Imperial. 205	203
do pfd. 79	78⅞	Merch ..192	191
CGElec. 102	101	Montr'l 213¾	212½
C Loco.. 64	63	N Scotia ..	266
do pfd. 91	90	Royal ..208½	208
C Salt.. ..	135	Stand ..201	..
C Dairy. 55	52	Toronto 210	200½
do pfd. ..	90	Union... ..	160
Coniag.. 255	240	Loan, etc.—	
C Smelt. 26	25½	C Land. 148¾	..
Con Gas. 150	149½	C Perm. 170	..
Canners .35	34½	DSavings ..	80
do pfd. 84¾	84	H Prov. ..	135
Dom'n. 132	130	H & E... ..	207
DStel'p. ..	95	20% pd ...	198
DSteel'C. 60½	59½	do now. ..	106
Dom Tel. ..	85	20% pd. ..	99
Duluth... ..	31	L Bank. ..	139
LWoods. 167	..	OntLoan ..	155
Mackay. 77	76	20% pd ..	145
do pfd. ..	65	T Mort... ..	132
M Leaf. 138½	137½	Bonds—	
do pfd. 101	100	C Bread. 94	93¾
Monarch 61	60	C Loco... ..	94
do pfd. 14	12½	C Car... ..	94