

Financial and Commercial.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

Sales.	Stocks.	High.	Low.	Close.	High.	Low.
162,700	Amalgamated Copper	175	73	74	77	70
69,100	American Copper	145	73	74	77	70
48,600	American Sugar	145	143	143	145	138
81,500	Atchafalpa, Topeka & Santa Fe	88	87	87	89	84
44,600	Baltimore & Ohio	108	108	108	107	105
81,900	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	52	52	52	51	50
59,600	Canada Pacific	138	134	137	138	130
84,600	Chicago Great Western	23	23	23	24	21
55,600	Colorado Fuel & Iron	52	52	52	51	49
31,600	Consolidated Gas	208	204	205	211	194
166,900	Erie	44	44	44	44	37
35,900	Kansas City & South pld	70	67	67	70	62
28,400	Louisville & Nashville	13	13	13	14	12
45,900	National Lead	34	31	34	34	24
35,900	New York Central	148	147	147	149	141
225,700	Norfolk & Western	54	54	54	54	51
25,300	Norfolk & Western	54	54	54	54	51
202,000	Penn. Railroad	140	139	139	141	135
281,150	Reading	96	95	94	94	91
115,700	Rock Island	42	42	42	42	39
149,600	Southern Pacific	68	66	67	68	63
28,100	Southern Pacific pld	121	118	119	120	115
29,500	Southern Ry	35	34	34	34	32
181,500	Tenn. Coal & Iron	32	30	31	32	28
575,000	Union Pacific	126	121	125	126	118
38,500	United States Leather	13	12	12	13	12
38,500	United States Steel	104	104	104	104	100
80,400	United States Rubber	44	38	43	44	33
81,100	United States Steel	32	31	32	32	28
107,100	Wisconsin Central	54	54	54	54	51
82,100	Wisconsin Central pld	54	49	53	54	45

Following were some of the sales on the New York Stock Market last week, with comparison of prices:

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WILL PLANT LESS COTTON.

Plans of Southern Farmers Indicated by Reports of Bankers.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 18.—On the verge of the planting season of 1905, the Manufacturers' Record presents statistics designed to display the mind and the intent of the South as to this year's cotton crop. The bankers of the South are probably in more of a hurry to get their views on the cotton situation than any other class with farming conditions there. To more than 2,000 of them, therefore, were sent circulars asking for their views on the whole situation.

In reply nearly 1,000 letters have been received, covering with many minutiae as many localities in the cotton belt from North Carolina to Oklahoma. About 500 of these letters are published. They indicate a present determination to reduce the acreage in cotton and a strengthening inclination to diversification of crops, with generally satisfactory financial conditions in the cotton belt.

Summarizing the replies, the Manufacturers' Record estimates a reduction of acreage range, according to different localities from 10 per cent to 50 per cent, in a few instances farmers planting cotton altogether. The tendency to reduce seems to be most marked in the older cotton-growing communities, especially on the Gulf coast.

"The recent convention at New Orleans undoubtedly has given an impetus to the reduction movement, but it is not interfering possibilities are pointed out. It is suggested that if the price of cotton remains at 7 or 8 cents at planting time, there will be a decrease in acreage, but that an advance to 10 cents, or higher, will mean no decrease, if, indeed, there is not an increase, for, as one farmer sagely notes, many a farmer is like the mercury in a thermometer, and goes up and down with the price of cotton."

"Reduction in acreage is to be accompanied in great measure by reduction in fertilizers. In the Carolinas and Georgia there are already reports of decreases in the usual hauling from 700 to twenty tons, from 1200 to 200 tons, or from ten to forty per cent. At one Georgia town that usually handles 4000 tons and has big stocks on hand at this season, no fertilizer has been hauled. An interesting phase of the question is the fact that reduction of acreage does not mean a decrease in fertilizer, inasmuch as it will be used upon land for other crops."

"This brings diversification to the front. With few exceptions southern farmers have been brought face to face with the fact that they must either constantly recurring cotton buyers, and all along the line preparations are under way for the growing of other crops than cotton. Grain, fruit and truck in Alabama, fruit, corn, hay, strawberries, vegetables and poultry in Arkansas; peanuts, potatoes, and other crops in Texas; spring oats and wheat and home-made bacon, with tobacco, early truck, berries and vegetables in South Carolina; Irish potatoes, peaches, strawberries, in North Carolina; peaches and cantaloupes in Georgia; sugar cane in Mississippi; rice, in Louisiana; and corn and stock in Tennessee are the ends now to be sought, while there is noticeable a steady change under way toward making home supplies. This will be accelerated by the attitude of banks, some of which are impressing upon planters the importance of vegetable production and an increase in the production of food-stuffs and feedstuffs."

WHEAT MARKET.

Not Much Comfort For the Bears This Winter.

Paine, Webber & Co.'s market letter says: "The only hope now left the bears in wheat since the Gates pool does not sell out, is not likely to be secured or bluffed out by the elevator hearing, the New York Journal of Commerce says, is that the latter will 'make' enough contract grade between now and May to deliver on their contracts."

There have, however, been few years of recent record, when the difficulty of "doctoring" wheat, that is, mixing together and lower grades in such judicious proportions as to evolve the requisite standard grade, was so great a fact, so great as to approach the impossible by reason of the enormous scarcity and high cost of the better qualities.

This is a fact of no small moment, and not only promises continuance for remainder of the crop year, but the difficulty of what is technically termed "making" contract grade with the wheat that increases as the end of the crop year gets nearer, and stocks approach the smallest proportions as is in accordance with record.

Wide fluctuations in May wheat prices are to be expected, says today's Herald, unless there is a radical change in the temper of traders. There is a fear among holders that the constantly ascending prices of the past few days may scare some of the large shorts into making a private settlement with the leading longs. In such an event a bad break

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NEW YORK STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Chicago Market Report and New York Cotton Market. Furnished by D. C. Clinch, Banker and Broker, for St. John Times, Feb. 21st.

Yesterday's.	Today's.
Amalgamated Copper	175 73 74 77
Anaconda	108 108 108 107
Am Sugar Refs	144 144 144 145
Am Smelt & Rfg	89 89 89 89
Am Car Foundry	34 34 34 34
Atchafalpa	88 88 88 89
Atchafalpa pld	102 102 102 102
Am Locomotive	43 43 43 43
Brook Rpd Trst	52 52 52 51
Balt & Ohio	105 105 105 105
Ches & Ohio	51 51 51 51
Canada Pacific	137 137 137 137
Chicago & Alton	41 41 41 41
Chi & G West	24 24 24 24
Colo F & Iron	51 51 51 51
Con. Gas	205 205 205 205
Colorado Southern	26 26 26 26
Gen. Electric Co	187 187 187 187
Erie	45 45 45 45
Erie 1st pld	80 80 80 80
Erie 2nd pld	65 65 65 65
Illinois Central	158 158 158 158
Kansas & Texas	34 34 34 34
Kan & Texas pld	64 64 64 64
Louis & Nashville	138 138 138 138
Manhattan	31 31 31 31
Met Street Ry	120 120 120 121
Mexican Central	23 23 23 23
N. & W. Pacific	107 108 108 108
N. & W. Pacific pld	147 147 147 147
N. Y. Central	147 147 147 147
North West	238 238 238 238
Ont. & Gen. Svc	54 54 54 54
Pacific Mail	47 47 47 47
P. & C. Gas. Co	107 107 107 107
Reading	95 95 95 95
Pennsylvania	139 139 139 139
Rock Island	34 34 34 34
St. Paul	178 178 178 178
Southern Ry	34 34 34 34
Southern Ry pld	97 97 97 97
Southern Pacific	68 68 68 68
Tenn. & Iron	32 32 32 32
Texas Pacific	36 36 36 36
U. S. Leather	12 12 12 12
Union Pacific	122 122 122 122
U. S. Rubber	43 43 43 43
U. S. Steel	33 33 33 33
U. S. Steel pld	95 95 95 95
Wabash	46 46 46 46
Wabash pld	46 46 46 46
Western Union	93 93 93 93

CHICAGO MARKET REPORT.

Sales yesterday 1,500,000 shares.

May Corn	46 1/2	46 1/2
May Wheat	118 1/2	118 1/2
May Prok	12 1/2	12 1/2
July Wheat	10 1/2	10 1/2
July Prok	10 1/2	10 1/2

MONTREAL QUOTATIONS.

Dom I & S. pld	64 1/2	65
Dom Coal	64 1/2	65
Dom Iron & Steel	17 1/2	18
Nova Scotia Steel	60 1/2	60 1/2
C. P. R.	137 1/2	137 1/2
Twin City	105 1/2	105 1/2
Montreal Pacific	51 1/2	51 1/2
Rich & Ont. Nav.	62 1/2	62 1/2

COTTON QUOTATIONS.

March	75 1/2	75 1/2
May	74 1/2	74 1/2
July	74 1/2	74 1/2
October	76 1/2	76 1/2

THE WORLD OF SHIPPING.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

1905.	Sun.	Tides.
February.	Rises.	Sets.
20 Mon	7.21	5.55 12.00 5.58
21 Tues	7.20	5.57 5.32 6.45
22 Wed	7.18	5.59 5.29 6.47
23 Thurs	7.16	6.01 5.30 8.23
24 Fri	7.14	6.01 2.10 8.23
25 Sat	7.12	6.03 8.59 10.16

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Arrived.

Star Indrani, 2339, Gillies, from Glasgow, Schofield & Co., general cargo.
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BRITISH PORTS.

GLASGOW, Feb. 18.—Said star Con-
LIVERPOOL, Feb. 18.—Said star Dun-
LIVERPOOL, Feb. 20.—Said star Kasia-
LIVERPOOL, Feb. 19.—Said star Celtic
LIVERPOOL, Feb. 19.—Said star Celtic
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FOREIGN PORTS.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 20.—Said star
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REGISTER OF SHIPPING.

Lloyd's Register of Shipping, of Ship-building at home and abroad for 1904, during 1904, excludes 12,000 tons of ships, 712 vessels of 1,205,162 tons gross, 618 steamers, of 1,171,375 tons, 29 sailing ships, of 83,787 tons. The war ships launched at both government and private yards amount to 220,000 tons. Germany, 38 vessels of 1,332,387 tons. The output of merchant tonnage for the United Kingdom during 1904 shows the slight increase of about 15,000 tons on that of last year, with a rapid rise of 124, by means of which 1904 is about 429,000 tons. There are at the present time under construction in the United Kingdom, besides the two large express steamers for the Cunard company, five vessels of about 29,500 tons which are to be fitted with steam turbines. The total tonnage in the United Kingdom, 521 of 961,094 tons have been built under the society's inspection with a view to classification in Lloyd's register. The tonnage has been built abroad during the year, 570 steamers of 626,190 tons and 261 sailing vessels of 156,583 tons. In addition to 65 war vessels of 307,831 tons displacement. These figures show the large reduction of 172,000 tons as regards merchant vessels as compared with those of 1903. This reduction affects the output of most countries. Germany being the only one showing an increase for the year of over 10,000 tons. Among foreign countries, the three leading places are held by the United States of America, 220,000 tons; Germany, 38 vessels of 1,332,387 tons; and France, 31,000 tons. Details in tabular form of the shipbuilding of the various countries are included in these returns.

WALL STREET.