

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

The trend of events in political circles has been reflected of late in the market for drugs and chemicals, causing a general hardening of the market with few exceptions. Carbolic acid is firmly held, but quality of satisfactory, pharmaceutical character is difficult to get. Potash has advanced, and bichromates are still climbing. Great difficulty is being experienced in the production of alcohol.

Cascara sagrada is likely to be dearer as there is a good demand from Europe. Opium is firm although enquiry is light. Acphenetin advanced sharply last week in New York as supplies are very low. A sharp advance is reported in nuxvomica. Chloroform is very firm at the last advance. The high price of both Norwegian and Newfoundland cod liver oil is tending to check the trade. Glycerine shows an upward tendency. With the severance of diplomatic relations with Germany a very conservative feeling has developed in drug and chemical circles.

Acetone Acetone, per lb. 50c	Cream Tartar Crystals, per lb. 45c
Alum Lump, per lb. 11c	Powdered, per lb. 49c
Powdered, per lb. 12c	Esson Salts
Burnt, per lb. 30c	Bags, per lb. 3 1/2c
Alumina Sulph	Barrels, per lb. 3 1/2c
Technical, per lb. 35c	Iodides
Iron free, per lb. 50c	Potass. \$5.50
Ammonia Aqua	Soda \$6.00
Fort, per lb. 15c	Mercury \$6.35
Ammonia Carb	Peroxide of Hydrogen
Per lb. 25c	Dozen.
Antimony	1/4-lb. bottle \$1.25-\$1.50
Oxide, per lb. \$1.25	1/2-lb. bottle \$2.00-\$2.50
Sulph pwd., per lb. 35c	1-lb. bottle \$3.50-\$4.00
Arsenic	Potash
White, per lb. 15c	Bicarb, p. lb. \$2.35
Arsenic of Lead	Bichrome, per lb. 60c
Paste, per lb. 18c	Permanganate, p. lb. \$4.00
Powdered, per lb. 20c	Carbonate, per lb. \$1.75
Barium	Chlorate, per lb. 75c
Chloride, per lb. 55c	Caustic, per lb. \$1.85
Nitrate, per lb. 50c	Sal Ammoniac
Blue Vitrol, per lb. 20c	Lump 25c
Borax	Gran. white 15c
Pwd., hbl., per lb. 11c	Saltpetre
Crystals, bags, lb. 11 1/2c	Crystals, per lb. 35c
Crystals, hbl., lb. 10 1/2c	Granular, per lb. 35c
Calcium	Soda
Peroxide \$2.65	Bicarb, per lb. 4 1/2c
Sulphate, recip. 50c	Caustic, stick 50.60
Chloride of Lime	Bichrom., per lb. 60c
Drums, per lb. 8c	Benzoate, per lb. \$13.50
Barrels, per lb. 10c	Acetate, per lb. 35c
Cases, of 1-lb. Tins. 13c	Nitrate, per lb. 25c
1/2-lb. Tins. 14c	Phosphate Gran. lb.
1/4-lb. Tins. 15c	tins, doz. \$2.00
Camphor	Sal, per lb. 3 1/2c
per lb. \$1.25	Sugar of Lead
Cobalt	White, per lb. 29c
Metal, oz. 60c	Sulphur
Oxide, lb. \$1.95	Flour, per lb. 3c
Sulphate \$1.15	Sub 3 1/2c
	Roll 3 1/2c

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

EGGS: The demand for eggs is greater than the supply owing to the curtailed production and poor transportation in the cold weather. The Chicago market reports an advance of 2c. April eggs being quoted at 38c last Saturday as compared with 36c the week before. Fresh eggs are also up 3c. conditions in that market being similar to those prevailing in Montreal. The cars of Alberta eggs already referred to are on their way and are expected to arrive this week. This will materially help the situation in Montreal. Chinese eggs are also counted on but not before the fifteenth of the month.

POULTRY: Prices of poultry are a shade higher than last week. Very little live poultry, if any at all, is arriving on the market at present. The weather has been so cold that shipping has been at a standstill. Dealers report that the stock of poultry held in cold storage is not as large as it was this time last year, and although prices are shaded higher, they anticipate a very good demand. A steady trade is reported, stimulated no doubt by the high cost of other foodstuffs.

HONEY: Honey is firmer as the cold weather appears to have increased the consumption. Stocks in the province of Quebec are low.

POTATOES: Potatoes are firm at the recent advance as stocks are getting low with few receipts to replenish them. Export shipments have been made to the U. S. from New Brunswick as American prices are even higher than ours. The demand is good in Montreal.

Eggs:—

Special New Laid	0.55	0.60
Extras	0.45	0.46
No. 1	0.42	0.43

Poultry—Live:

	per pound.
Fowls, 5 lbs. and over	0.20 0.21
Fowls, small	0.17 0.18

Fresh Killed Poultry:

Turkeys	0.29	0.30
Old Turkeys, cocks	0.27	0.28
Do., Roasting	0.29	0.30
Fowls, hens	0.17	0.18
Do., roosters	0.15	0.16
Chickens	0.21	0.22
Do., Crate fattened	0.23	0.24
Squabs, per pair	0.35	0.45
Geese	0.16	0.17
Ducks	0.17	0.18

Maple Products:—

Pure maple syrup, quart cans	0.40
Pure maple syrup, 9-lb. tins.	1.00 1.10
Extra choice syrup, 13-lb. tins	1.25 1.30
Pure Maple sugar, per lb.	0.13 0.14

Potatoes:—

New Brunswick, Delawares, 90-lb. sacks	2.65	2.75
Quebec, 90-lb. bags		2.50

Beans:—

Can. hand-picked car lots	7.30
Three-lb. pickers	7.20
Five-lb. pickers	6.50 6.75
Six to seven-lb. pickers	5.60 5.90

FLOUR, CEREALS AND MILLFEED.

The flour market has held steady all week at the decline, and with the recent re-action in wheat values on Saturday a stronger feeling is apparent. Trade, which is quiet at best, has been further curtailed by the embargo on all freight destined to or leaving Montreal. As this cessation of transportation facilities has curtailed the available wheat supply, Montreal mills have been forced to close down while others are only shipping the two or three cars of flour a day allotted to them by the railways. If the weather continues favorable the freight embargo is likely to be lifted in a day or two, when the trade in domestic flour will regain its usual activity. Foreign buyers are still making enquiries for Canadian flour, but all export business is limited to the small amounts of ocean freight space offering. No shipments are reported for the week.

As buyers' stocks of winter wheat flour are reaching a point where they have to be replenished, a more active trade is reported in this grade of flour. All purchasing has naturally been subject to the embargo on freights, as stocks in Montreal are low. Mill feeds are very firm under a heavy demand. Great difficulty has been experienced in filling orders of feeds from western mills as so many cars have been side tracked for weeks at a time. Rolled oats are weaker under a fair demand.

MONTREAL PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Receipts of the principal commodities at Montreal for the past two weeks follow:

	Week end.	Week end.
	Feb. 3, '17.	Jan. 27, '17.
Wheat, bushels	156,542	99,408
Oats, bushels	141,723	141,468
Barley, bushels	2,160	9,643
Flour, bushels	10,562	1,080
Butter, packages	1,632	1,314
Cheese, boxes	7,000	
Eggs, cases	677	677
Potatoes, bags	228	14
Hay, bales	23,377	

RECEIPTS OF BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.

Receipts of butter, cheese and eggs in Montreal for the week ended February 3rd, 1917, were as follows, with comparisons:

	Butter,	Cheese,	Eggs,
	pkgs.	boxes.	cases.
Week ended Feb. 3, 1917	1,632	7,000	2,233
Week ended Jan. 27, 1917	1,314	2,420	677
Week ended Feb. 5, 1916	745	1,472	3,486
Total receipts May 1, 1916,			
to Feb. 3, 1917.	498,425	2,231,240	630,661
Total receipts May 1, 1915,			
to Feb. 5, 1916	495,812	1,994,168	101,495

WHEAT SPECULATION.

The City Council of Port Arthur has passed a resolution, asking the Government to put a stop to wheat speculation in Canada on ground that exchange gamblers are thus tampering with prices of flour, which people must pay for. Resolution is to be followed by a similar one from Fort William. These two cities are at the head of Canadian lakes, from which all grain is exported.

SMART WOODS
LIMITED CANADA

Manufacturers of

Jute and Cotton
Bags, Tents,
Clothing, Etc.

FACTORIES IN
MONTREAL, TORONTO,
OTTAWA, WINNIPEG

Text of President Wilson's
Announcement to
Congress

Washington, February 3.—The severance of diplomatic relations with Germany was formally announced to the country and the world by President Wilson at a joint session of Congress at 2 o'clock to-day. The text of the address follows:

The Imperial German Government on January 31 announced to this Government and to the Governments of the other neutral nations that on and after February 1, the present month, it would adopt a policy with regard to the use of submarines against all shipping seeking to pass through all designated areas of the high seas, to which it is clearly my duty to call your attention.

Let me remind the Congress that on April 8 last, in view of the sinking on March 24 of the cross-channel passenger steamer Sussex by a submarine without summons or warning and the consequent loss of the lives of several citizens of the United States, who were passengers aboard her, this Government addressed a note to the Imperial Government:

"If it is still the purpose of the Imperial Government to prosecute relentless and indiscriminate warfare against vessels of commerce by the use of submarines without regard to what the Government of the United States must consider sacred and indisputable rules of international law and the universally recognized dictates of humanity, the Government of the United States is at last forced to the conclusion that there is but one course it can pursue. Unless the Imperial German Government should now declare and effect an abandonment of its present methods of submarine warfare against passenger and freight carrying vessels, the Government of the United States have no choice but to sever diplomatic relations with the German Empire altogether."

In reply to this declaration the Imperial German Government gave this Government assurances:

"The German Government is prepared to do its utmost to confine the operations of war for the rest of its duration to the fighting forces of the belligerents, thereby also insuring the freedom of seas, a principle which the German Government believes now, as before, to be in agreement with the Government of the United States.

"The German Government is prepared to do its utmost to insure the Government of the United States that the German naval forces have received orders, in accordance with the general principles of visit and search, and merchant vessels received by international law both within and without the area declared a naval war zone, shall not be sunk without warning and without saving lives, unless these ships attempt to escape or offer resistance," but it adds, "neutrals cannot expect that Germany, forced to fight for her existence, shall, for the sake of neutral interest, restrict the use of an effective weapon if her enemy is permitted to continue to apply at will methods of warfare violating the rules of international law.

"Such a demand would be incompatible with the character of neutrality, and the German Government is convinced that the Government of the United States does not think of making such a demand, knowing that the Government of the United States has repeatedly declared that it is determined to re-

(Continued on page 24.)