THE
STERLING BANK
OF CANADA
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT AT EACH BRANCH
F. W. BROUGHALL, General Manager.

WHEAT FUTURES FIRMER OTHER OPTIONS STEADY

At the Chicago Market—Trading Assumes More Activity at the Week End.

World Office,
Saturday Evening, Jan. 12.

Liverpool wheat and corn futures closed to-day ⅝d lower than Friday.

At Chicago May wheat closed ⅝c higher than Friday; May corn unchanged and May oats ⅛c lower.

Chicago car lots to-day: wheat 54, contract 9; corn, 283, 2; oats, 130, 31.

Winnipeg car lots to-day, 99, year ago 115.

Northwest cars to-day 324, week ago 437, year ago 439.

Bradstreet estimates world's shipments for the week at 8,400,000, against 9,312,000 bushels last week.

India shipments: Wheat, this week, none; last week, 288,000; last year, 100,000.

Australian wheat shipments this week, 1,600,000 bushels; last week, 600,000 bushels; last year, 672,000 bushels.

London, Jan. 12.—Best selections of Canadian bacon range from 56s to 58s. The tendency of cheese has been firm, with an active demand for under-priced, which is scarce at 62s, to 63s; finest parcels of white and colored are 64s, some holders insisting on 65s.

ST. LAWRENCE MARKET.

Receipts of farm produce were five loads of hay, several loads of apples, and a moderate supply of butter, eggs and poultry on the public market. The number of customers on the market was not as large as usual, on account of the snowstorm.

Hay—Five loads sold at $14 to $15 for timothy per ton.

Dressed Hogs—Deliveries have been light, and prices have advanced in sympathy with the live hog market. Choice lots of butchers' hogs sold as high as $9.50 and even $9.75 per cwt. was paid for one or two prime lots.

Apples—There has been a plentiful supply and prices range from $1.50 to $3 per barrel, and Mr. Nicholls, a Markham farmer, sold two barrels of prime spys at $3.50 on Saturday.

Potatoes—Prices are about the same. J. J. Ryan, wholesale dealer, reports having handled several car lots of New Brunswick Delaware potatoes, which cost him 75c per bag by the car lot on track at Toronto.

Butter—Prices were easier, ranging from 22c to 28c. The bulk of the butter sold around 27c per lb.

Eggs—Eggs are becoming more plentiful and cheaper. At the opening of the market on Saturday farmers were asking 45c and 50c, but at the close there were several market lots sold as low as 35c per dozen. The bulk of the sales were from 35c to 40c per dozen.

Poultry—Choice lots of poultry were none too plentiful and prices for chickens were firmer. Turkeys sold at 15c per lb., wholesale, for young birds, and 17c per lb. retail; geese, 10c to 11c; ducks, 11c to 14c; chickens, 12c to 15c, the bulk going at 13c to 14c per lb.; old fowl, 9c to 10c per lb.

Market Notes.

The principal buyers of poultry were Messrs. R. Barron & Son, J. A. Patterson & Swan Bros., Mr. Thompson of Park & Thompson, Brown Bros., J. Tomalin.

Grain—		
Wheat, spring, bush	$0 00	to $0 00
Wheat, goose, bush	0 65	0 66
Wheat, fall, bush	0 72	0 73
Wheat, red, bush	0 73	....
Peas, bush	0 80	....
Barley, bush	0 54	0 55
Oats, bush, new	0 40	....
Buckwheat, bush	0 55	....
Rye, bush	0 70	0 72
Seeds—		
Alsike clover, fancy	$7 00	to ....
do. No. 1	6 00	6 25
do. No. 2	5 75	5 85
do. No. 3	4 65	5 10
Red clover, new	8 00	8 25
Red clover, old	7 00	7 25
Timothy, No. 1	1 50	1 80
Timothy, No. 2	1 20	1 40
Hay and Straw—		
Hay, per ton	$14 00	to $15 00
Hay, mixed	10 00	12 00
Straw, bundled, ton	15 00	....
Straw, loose, ton	7 00	8 00
Fruits and Vegetables—		
Potatoes, per bag	$0 65	to $0 70
Apples, barrel	1 50	3 00
Cabbage, per doz	0 30	0 40
Onions, per bag	0 75	0 80
Poultry—		
Turkeys, dressed, lb	$0 14	to $0 17
Geese, per lb	0 10	0 11
Hens, per lb	0 09	0 10
Spring chickens, lb	0 12	0 15
Spring ducks, lb	0 11	0 14
Dairy Produce—		
Butter	$0 25	to $0 28
Eggs, strictly new laid, doz	0 35	0 40
Fresh Meats—		
Beef, forequarters, cwt	$4 50	to $5 50
Beef, hindquarters, cwt	7 00	8 00
Lambs, dressed, lb	0 10	0 11
Mutton, light, cwt	9 00	10 00
Veal, prime, cwt	9 00	10 00
Veal, common, cwt	6 00	7 00
Dressed hogs, cwt	9 25	9 75

FARM PRODUCE WHOLESALE.

The prices quoted below are for first-class quality; lower grades are bought at correspondingly lower quotations:

Potatoes, car lots, bag	$0 75	to $....
Hay, car lots, ton, baled	11 00	12 00
Butter, dairy, lb. rolls	0 24	0 25
Butter, tubs	0 22	0 23
Butter, creamery, lb. rolls	0 27	0 28
Butter, creamery, boxes	0 25	0 26
Butter, bakers' tub	0 17	0 18
Eggs, new-laid, dozen	0 30	....
Eggs, cold storage	0 22	0 23
Turkeys, per lb	0 14	0 15
Geese, per lb	0 10	0 11
Ducks, per lb	0 10	0 11
Chickens, per lb	0 10	0 11
Old fowl, per lb	0 08	0 09
Cheese, large, lb	0 14	....
Cheese, twins, lb	0 14½	0 14½
Honey, 60lb. tins	0 11	0 12
Honey, 10lb. tins	0 12	....
Honey, dozen sections	1 75	2 00
Evaporated apples, lb	0 08	0 09

Hides and Tallow.

Prices revised daily by E. T. Carter & Co., 85 East Front-street. Wholesale Dealers in Wool, Hides, Calfskins and Sheepskins, Tallow, etc.:

Inspected hides, No. 1 cows, steers	$0 11	....
Inspected hides, No. 2, cows, steers	0 10	....
Country hides, cured	0 10	....
Country hides, green	0 09	....
Calfskins, No. 1, city	$0 12	....
Calfskins, No. 1 country	0 11	....
Lambskins, each	1 10	1 25
Horsehides	3 50	3 75
Horsehair, No. 1 per lb	0 30	0 32
Tallow, per lb	0 05¼	0 05¾

Junction Live Stock.

There are 115 car loads of live stock at the Union Stock Yards for sale on Monday's market.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

The following were the last quotations at the board of trade call board. All quotations, except where specified, are for outside points.

Bran—$21 bid, Toronto.

Winter wheat—No. 2 white, sellers, 70½c, buyers 69½c; No. 2 mixed, sellers 69½c, buyers 67½c; No. 2 red, buyers 69c, sellers 69½c.

Shorts—No quotations.

Spring wheat—None offering.

No. 2 goose—Buyers 65c.

Manitoba, No. 1 hard, sellers 82c, buyers 81½c; No. 1 northern, buyers 80c; No. 3, buyers 78c.

Buckwheat—No quotations.

Barley—No. 2, 50c bid.

Rye—Sellers, 70c.

Oats—No. 2 white, buyers, 36c; No. 2 mixed, buyers 37½c, Toronto.

Peas—No. 2, 79½c bid, 80c sellers.

Corn—No quotation.

Flour Prices.

Flour—Manitoba patent, $5.75, track, Toronto; Ontario, 90 per cent. patents, $2.62 bid for export; Manitoba patent, special brands, $4.50; strong bakers', $4.

Toronto Sugar Market.

St. Lawrence sugars are quoted as follows: Granulated, $4.30 in barrels, and No. 1 golden, $3.90 in barrels. These prices are for delivery here; car lots 5c less.

Winnipeg Wheat Markets.

Winnipeg—Futures closed yesterday: Jan. 72¼c, May 76c bid, July 76⅝c bid.

Leading Wheat Markets.

	May.	July.
New York	82⅝	82⅛
Detroit	80	77⅝
Toledo	79⅛	78
St. Louis	75⅞	74⅝
Minneapolis	78⅝	79¼
Duluth	78⅝	79¾

Chicago Markets.

Marshall, Spader & Co. (J. G. Beaty), King Edward Hotel, reported the following fluctuations on the Chicago Board of Trade:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	76⅛	76⅝	76⅛	76⅝
July	76⅛	76½	76⅛	76½
Sept	76⅛	76½	76⅛	76½
Corn—				
May	43⅞	43⅞	43⅝	43⅝
July	43⅝	43⅞	43⅝	43⅞
Sept	44⅝	44⅝	44⅛	44⅛
Oats—				
May	36¼	36⅝	36¼	36¼
July	33⅝	33¾	33⅝	33⅝
Sept	32	32	32	32
Pork—				
May	16.40	16.45	16.30	16.45
July	16.55	16.60	16.47	16.60
Ribs—				
Jan.	8.80	8.82	8.80	8.82
May	9.00	9.00	8.90	8.92
July	9.07	9.12	9.07	9.12
Lard—				
Jan.	9.12	9.20	9.12	9.20
May	9.40	9.42	9.35	9.42
July	9.42	9.47	9.42	9.47

Chicago Gossip.

John Dickinson & Co. wired H. G. Davidson as follows:

Wheat—We believe wheat is the cheapest speculative commodity in the world and we consider the statistical position at this time a strong one. Wheat is selling below its consumptive value, and these prices are caused by an unusual pressure of short selling, which is liable to be followed by a very rapid recovery. Much will depend on the Russian shipments of the near future. Argentine alone cannot supply the demand, at least 6,000,000 bushels weekly will be required from America, if Russian supplies run down to 1,000,000 bushels weekly, which is very probable. It will be strange if American wheat is not worth more than 75c per bushel this year. The domestic situation is stronger. We continue to advise purchase of May wheat.

Corn—There has been some encouragement this week in an increased export demand and if shipping facilities were good we understand that every bushel of corn would be taken in this market for immediate shipment. We think purchases of May corn around 43c will prove a good investment.

Oats—We advise purchases of May oats on any slight decline.

New York Dairy Market.

New York, Jan. 12.—Butter, weak, receipts, 2371. Street prices, extra creamery, common to extra, 21c to 30c; held, common to extra, 20c to 29c; state dairy, common to extra, 20c; renovated, common to extra, 16½c to 23½c; western factory, common to firsts, 17½c to 21c; western imitation creamery, firsts, 22c to 23c.

Cheese—Quiet, unchanged; receipts, 2409.

Eggs—Steady, receipts, 4260; firsts, 27c to 27½c (official price, firsts, 27c).

Liverpool Grain and Produce.

Liverpool, Jan. 12.—Wheat, spot, firm; No. 2 red western winter, 6s; futures, lull; March, 6s 4d; May, 6s 2⅝d; July, 6s. Corn, spot, firm; American mixed, new, 4s 4¼d; American mixed, old, 4s 6d; futures, dull; Jan. 4s 2d; March, 4s ⅝d. Peas, Canadian, steady, 6s 9½d. Flour, St. Louis fancy winter, steady, 8s. Hops in London, Pacific coast, steady, £3 10s to £4 10s. Beef, extra India mess, strong, 73s 9d. Pork, prime mess western, steady, 83s 9d. Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., steady, 59s 6d. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs., easy, 51s; short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs., firm, 55s; long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs., steady, 53s; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs., steady, 52s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs., firm, 48s; clear bellies, 14 to 18 lbs., steady, 58s 6d. Shoulders, square, 11 to 13 pounds, strong, 48s 6d. Lard, prime western, in tierces, 47s; American refined, in pails, steady, 48s 3d. Butter, finest United States, steady, 90s; U.S. steady, 88s. Cheese, Canadian finest white, firm, 62s; Canadian finest colored, firm, 64s. Tallow, prime city, strong, 28s; Australian in London, firm, 35s. Turpentine spirits, strong, 51s 9d. Rosin, common, firm, 10s 6d. Petroleum, refined, steady, 6⅝d. Linseed oil, quiet, 23s. Cotton seed oil, Hull refined, spot steady, 24s 3d.

New York Grain and Produce.

New York, Jan. 12.—Flour—Receipts, 19,991 barrels; exports, 11,879 barrels; sales, 3600 packages; steady but dull. Rye flour quiet. Buckwheat flour dull. Buckwheat—Dull. Cornmeal—Steady. Rye—Nominal. Barley—Nominal.

Wheat—Receipts, 125,000 bushels; exports, 10,021 bushels; sales, 1,200,000 bush. Spot firm; No. 2 red, 79¼c, nominal, elevator; No. 2 red, 80½c, f.o.b., afloat; No. 1 northern, Duluth, 80⅝c, f.o.b., afloat; No. 2 hard winter, 84⅝c, f.o.b., afloat. There was ¼c advance in wheat to-day as a result of small northwest receipts, a better cash and export demand and covering. The market closed firm and at best points. May 82⅝c to 82 11-16c, closed 82⅝c; July 82¼c to 82⅝c, closed 82⅝c.

Corn—Receipts, 92,450 bushels; exports, 1300 bushels. Spot steady; No. 2, 53c, elevator, and 50c, f.o.b., afloat; No. 2 yellow, 50c; No. 2 white, 50¼c. Option market was without transactions, closing ½c net higher. Jan closed 52⅞c; May closed 50⅞c; July closed 50⅞c.

Oats—Receipts, 37,500 bushels; exports, 1030 bushels. Spot quiet; mixed oats, 26 to 32 lbs., 39c; natural white, 30 to 33 lbs., 40c to 41c; clipped white, 36 to 40 lbs., 40c to 43½c.

Rosin—Firm. Turpentine—Firm. Molasses—Steady.

Sugar—Raw quiet; fair refining, 3c; centrifugal, 96 test, 3½c; molasses sugar, 2⅝c; refined steady.

Wool Market.

London, Jan. 12.—The first series of the wool auction sales is scheduled to open next Tuesday and to closed Jan. 31. During the first week 60,650 bales will be offered. The arrivals for the second series amount to 17,000 bales, including 16,000 forwarded direct to spinners. The imports this week were: New South Wales, 7700 bales; Queensland, 5200; Victoria, 5000; South Australia, 3500; New Zealand, 29,800; Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 9900; various, 1000.

CATTLE MARKETS.

Cables Unchanged—Cattle Steady, Hogs Lower at Buffalo.

New York, Jan. 12.—Beeves—Receipts, 320; no trading of importance. Feeling, steady for best grades; easy for others. Dressed beef, quiet, at 7c to 9c per lb. for common to prime; fancy beef, 9½c. Exports, 944 cattle and 6325 quarters of beef.

Calves—No fresh arrivals and nothing doing in live calves; nominally steady for all sorts. Dressed calves, firm; city dressed veals, 8c to 15c; country dressed, 7c to 13c.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 2947; sheep, quiet; lambs steady, 2½ cars stock, mainly sheep, is unsold; common to choice sheep, $3.50 to $5.70; export wethers, $5.85; lambs, $7.87½ to $8.30; choice, would sell at $8.55.

Hogs—Receipts, 3393; nominally steady for live hogs.

East Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, Jan. 12.—Cattle—Receipts, ste. dy; prices unchanged.

Veals—Receipts, 200 head; active, 50c lower, $4.25 to $9.75.

Hogs—Receipts, 5100 head; fairly active 5c to 10c lower; heavy, $6.80; mixed and yorkers, $6.80 to $6.85; pigs, $6.85 to $7; roughs, $5.80 to $6.10; stags, $4.25 to $5.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 5000 head; active; sheep, steady; lambs 15c higher; lambs, $5 to $8.15; yearlings, $6.60 to $6.85; wethers, $5.50 to $5.75; ewes, $4.75 to $5.25; sheep, mixed, $3 to $5.50.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Jan. 12.—Cattle—Estimated receipts, 400; steady. Beeves, $4.20 to $7.15; cows and heifers, $1.60 to $5.25; stockers and feeders, $2.60 to $4.85; Texans, $3.75 to $4.50; calves, $6 to $8.25.

Hogs—Estimated receipts, 19,000; steady; mixed and butchers', $6.20 to $6.52½; good, heavy, $6.40 to $6.55; rough heavy, $6.20 to $6.30; light, $6.20 to $6.47½; pigs, $5.70 to $6.25; bulk of sales, $6.40 to $6.50.

Sheep—Estimated receipts, 2000; steady; sheep, $3.60 to $5.75; lambs, $4.55 to $7.55.

British Cattle Markets.

London, Jan. 12.—Liverpool and London cables are higher at 10½c to 13c per lb. dressed weight; refrigerator beef is quoted at 9c to 9½c per lb.

John Rogers & Co., Liverpool, cable Canadian steers, 12c, Canadian ranchers, 10½c. Trade and prospects better.

WE MAKE LAWS.

Continued From Page 8.

of Canada may be acquainted with this fact. It may be a clever evasion of the prime minister in the house of commons, but it will not satisfy the people of the country. I will give the prime minister another opportunity of saying whether he intends to bring the attention of his colleague to the non-compliance of the Grand Trunk with the law of this country in connection with the penny-a-mile service.

Up to Mr. Foy.

Mr. Paterson: Will not Mr. Foy do it?

Mr. W. F. Maclean: We will see. Mr. Foy did something very efficacious in the police court in Toronto the other day. He may be prepared to do something very efficacious with Mr. Hays; in fact, we have had Mr. Hays up in the police court in Toronto in connection with this transaction, and it seems to have done him good. It certainly did some other gentlemen a great deal of good, and it comes down to this that the only court where you can get a satisfactory enforcement of the laws is the good old police court of Toronto, which is presided over by that worthy patriot, Col. Denison.

Mr. Bourassa: Suppose we come back to the practical point of the discussion now. I do not say this in criticism of my hon. friend from South York, but I am afraid the discussion has taken a pretty broad scope. The point raised by my hon. friend is worthy of consideration as to whether we have provided machinery to enforce our law in matters of tariff. I followed the short argument made by the hon. minister of marine and fisheries (Mr. Brodeur), who pointed out that there were three provisions for dealing with combines. One is the article of the criminal code which makes liable to criminal procedure any combine in trade. The other is the article which existed in the preceding tariff, and which is maintained in the present tariff, providing that in case of sufficient evidence being given to the government that there is a combine in existence the government have power to make an enquiry, and if they find that such a combine exists to take off or lower the duty. Then there is a further provision in the resolutions now before the committee, which says that in case any court, as defined by the amendment proposed by the hon. minister of finance (Mr. Fielding) to-day, finds that such a combine exists the same remedy may be applied by the government. But I think there is considerable to be said in favor of the argument which has been made by the hon. member for South York. The strongest punishment is certainly the one contained in the criminal code, but the minister of marine and fisheries will admit that many private citizens and even many trade interests, strong as they may be, will hesitate before they undertake criminal proceedings on their own responsibility against any such combine; first, because of the difficulty which I pointed out this afternoon, of finding out the evidence at great cost, and, second, because if they fail in their evidence they are liable for false accusation against the parties. What I think is lacking is some ways and means by which the government of Canada would assume the full responsibility of taking the criminal action against these parties.

Mr. W. F. Maclean: Hear, hear.

To Institute Proceedings.

Mr. Bourassa: Now, I would not dare, and I do not think it is practical to touch at the present time on the question of whether the government has the power or should use the power of organizing special courts for the enactment of such penal provisions. As favorable as I am to the maintenance of provincial rights, I would not favor any disposition by which this government would institute courts that would come in conflict with the present criminal jurisdiction of the provincial courts, but could there not be a more practical solution to the difficulty, one that would not involve any broad interpretation of the constitution nor any change in our present system? Could we not for example in this law, without touching the application of the Railway Act which does not bear upon the present case, have some disposition by which the attorney-general of Canada could institute these criminal proceedings against the parties combining before the provincial court. That is, instead of leaving on the shoulders of the private citizen or trade interest the responsibility and cost and the chance of damages by taking proceedings on their own responsibility, that the attorney-general of Canada could take those proceedings.

Mr. W. F. Maclean: That is all I am asking for.

Mr. Bourassa: Is there anything in the constitution contrary to that? Here is a federal law, which is passed for the protection of trade. The government and the parliament of Canada think it is proper that we should adopt some measure to prevent combines. I think it is due to the dignity of the parliament of Canada that we should find the most practical means to see that this is put into operation; just as I would not wish to see the government of Canada institute jurisdiction that might curtail the present jurisdiction of the provinces, at the same time I would not like to see the parliament of Canada sacrifice its dignity by waiting on the provincial governments to see that federal legislation should be put into force, and more than that, I do not think it is proper to do so, because it is a matter of trade and we are the only power to look after trade matters which interest Canada at large. Now here is a question which interests Canada at large, for example, a combine may be instituted in which are concerned one firm in Quebec, three in Ontario, and three in New Brunswick. It is not particularly the trade in any one province that will be interested, but the trade of Canada, and in order to protect the trade of Canada and to protect the consumer in Canada the federal parliament thinks proper to adopt measures in order to prevent combines. My only contention is that as between the strong measures contained in the criminal code and the more lenient measure contained in the present federal act there is not a sufficient bond; the action of the federal government and the federal parliament is not strong enough to cover the whole ground. It seems to me the government of Canada should have the power to institute the criminal proceedings and should bear the responsibility of their cost as well as relieve the private citizen from the danger of the damages that might accrue in case the action is not well founded. The only suggestion I am making is that the attorney-general of Canada should be allowed to undertake these proceedings as any private citizen can.

Code Not Strong Enough.

Mr. W. F. Maclean: Enjoined to do it.

Mr. Bourassa: That might be the wording of the law, but I would not go as far as to ask the government of Canada to institute criminal courts in order to act in the same position as the attorney-general of the province has the right to act, but simply that the government of Canada should make the petition for a writ, before any provincial court, just as a private individual can.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier: That is provided in the criminal code.

Mr. Bourassa: The article in the criminal code is strong enough, but the attorney-general of the province, as I think the prime minister will admit, will not take any proceedings unless complaint is lodged with him by private citizens, and at the same time private citizens will not lodge a complaint, because if they cannot prove their charge they are liable to damages for false arrest or improper prosecution.

Mr. Brodeur: No, they are not.

Mr. Bourassa: I understand that every time a complaint is lodged for the application of the criminal code, and the prosecution is not sustained, the accuser virtually is liable for false arrest.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier: Oh, no.

Mr. Bourassa: We see it every day.

Mr. E. M. Macdonald: Is not the person making complaint to the attorney-general of the province under this put in exactly the same position as any man who makes a complaint in regard to any other offence under the criminal code?

Mr. Bourassa: No, he would not from a practical point of view.

Mr. E. M. Macdonald: From a legal point of view.

Mr. Bourassa: I am taking it from a practical point of view; from the practical point of view the man who brings an accusation against a citizen for a specific act finds it more or less easy to get evidence, but here you have to bring an accusation against a powerful combine who have a large amount of capital at their back, and as a rule either the private citizen or the private trader, who is trying to bring a suit against the combine, has not from the practical point of view the same advantage that they have because their power is so great, the influence they exercise over the small dealers whom they force to accept the prices fixed by their combines is such that it is almost impossible to find evidence.

Mr. E. M. Macdonald: The criminal code makes it a criminal offence for parties to join in conspiracy for certain purposes. The party who desires to enforce that law makes a complaint to the attorney-general of a province and upon that complaint the attorney-general initiates proceedings. What difference is there between the ordinary complaint against parties for conspiracies which are illegal under the criminal code and a conspiracy which would be a combine under this particular act?

Machinery Must Be Provided.

Mr. Bourassa: There is this difference, the first the difference I pointed out, the very unfair position in which you put the individual, the traders or private citizen opposed to the great combine, and then there is the fact that it is not only the interest of a few individuals that might be at stake. We are here passing a law in the interest of the general trade of Canada. A combine may exist for a long time without any individual feeling hurt by it to an extent that will lead him to go to the expense and assume the responsibility of initiating criminal proceedings against that combine, but I say if we judge proper for the maintenance of fair trade in this country to adopt legislation by which we seek to prevent and to punish combines, we must go to the extent of providing machinery by which this government and this parliament will bear all the cost and all the responsibility of the application of that law. That is all I ask. As to the special procedure to be taken I do not pose as being a legal adviser to the government, but it seems to me it should be possible without making such a revolution in our constitution for the federal government and parliament to be strong enough to act in a practical manner, without leaving it to the private citizen to see to it that our laws are enforced.

Mr. R. L. Borden: I think there is a great deal to be considered in some of the remarks that have been made about the necessity of imposing upon the attorney-general of Canada the duty of enforcing legislation that is of immediate federal concern. I do not see that this discussion is very relevant to the question before us. My hon. friend from Labelle (Mr. Bourassa) seems to imagine that some complaint is necessary for the purpose of inducing action by the governor-in-council.

Mr. Bourassa: No. I said some complaint was necessary to have the articles of the criminal code applied.

Mr. R. L. Borden: That applies to almost every provision of the criminal code. A person who makes such a charge, altho that charge falls in the end, is not necessarily liable in damages.

Mr. Bourassa: Not necessarily.

Mr. R. L. Borden: It depends on whether he was in good faith and had reasonable and probable cause for making the charge. The clause immediately under discussion simply empowers the governor-in-council to take action. It is true the governor-in-council may base its action upon representations made to it, but I would not think that such representations could possibly impose any responsibility upon the persons who made them unless they were made wilfully and maliciously. There is a provision in the criminal code that persons conspiring to unduly enhance prices shall be guilty of a criminal offence, and the administration of that is left to the provinces and the attorney-general of the province is more immediately responsible. The object of that provision is simply to punish persons who have been guilty, and not to provide a remedy. The clause which provides for action by the governor-in-council is designed not to punish—except so far as a reduction or abolition of a duty may be punishment—it is designed to afford a remedy by creating competition. The first sub-section of section 11 provides that when it appears from evidence in any superior court of justice that any conspiracy, combination, or arrangement to unduly promote the advantage of the manufacturers or dealers at the expense of the consumers has been made, then the governor-in-council can take just the same action upon that as they could under the law as it previously stood, upon the finding of a commission appointed by them. It would seem to me that the first sub-section of section 11 goes quite far enough, perhaps a little too far, for the reasons I stated when we were discussing this question before. I am as anxious as any member of this house that all possible laws should be enacted for the prevention of conspiracies and combinations of this kind, but I am also anxious that no person in this country should be subjected to any penalty or disadvantage unless he has had an opportunity of being heard in his own defence. I pointed out to the minister of finance that under this sub-section persons might be subjected to penalties without an opportunity of being heard, and I rather hoped that he might have seen fit so to modify it that no person should be brought within the scope of that section without having had an opportunity of presenting his defence. However, the responsibility of enforcing that will always be upon the governor-in-council and the government will be responsible to parliament for the action which they take, and that no doubt is to some extent a safeguard against oppression. As to the enforcement of federal laws, the prime minister forgets that every day the department of justice has cast upon it the duty of enforcing federal laws of a criminal or quasi criminal nature. For example, the minister of justice acting for the departments is continually proceeding against those who violate the customs and excise laws, and seeking to recover penalties. The suggestion of my hon. friend (Mr. Maclean), and it is well worthy of consideration, is this, that in matters of federal concern a statute should impose upon the attorney-general of Canada the duty of seeing that federal laws are enforced.

Acts for the People.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier: The statement of my hon. friend (Mr. Maclean) was that at the present time there was no machinery to execute the laws passed by this parliament. I pointed out that such machinery does exist. I pointed out that when the minister of justice goes to the law courts he goes simply as the attorney for his client, which is the government of Canada.

Mr. W. F. Maclean: My statement was that in the United States the law was stated, and the enforcement of it was provided for in the same act, and I said we should have something of the same kind in this country and that the duty of enforcing the federal law ought to be enjoined upon the attorney-general of Canada as it is upon the United States attorney-general. I would assert that even if we had to provide special courts, but I do not think that would be necessary. This is a country of responsible government in more than one sense; there is a responsibility upon the government collectively to enforce the law, and there is a responsibility upon them individually as heads of their several departments. If the duty of enforcing federal laws does not now devolve upon the minister of justice there should be a statute defining it to be his duty. According to the prime minister there is some kind of way for enforcing our laws, but I want a federal way.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier: Up to the present time that has not been the policy or the practice of any party in Canada.

Mr. W. F. Maclean: But there is a new party now.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier: I was careful to say that "up to the present time" it had not been the practice of any political party, but there is a new party today—

Mr. W. F. Maclean: That will be the first plank in the platform of the new party.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier: It may be the policy of the new party that this government should see to the enforcement of the laws against murder and petty larceny, but it has not been the policy of the old parties.

Mr. R. L. Borden: I am not very sure that it has not been the policy of one of the old parties when it thought it convenient. For example, in connection with certain election matters in the Province of Manitoba one of the old parties found it convenient to interfere.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier: I do not know to what my hon. friend is alluding.

Mr. Fielding's amendment carried.

STORM HAMPERS MINES.

Le Roi Closes Down Till Blockade is Relieved.

Rossland, B. C., Jan. 12—A more than usually severe storm, accompanied by a plentiful downfall of snow, and the coldest weather of the season, has resulted in hampering the railroads so that they could not deliver coal nor haul away ore from mines in as large quantities as desired. As a consequence of this condition, Le Roi being short of fuel and its ore bins gorged, had to close down yesterday temporarily until the partial blockade on the railroads is lifted. The management of Le Roi say that the shutdown will be of short duration. Other mines art fairly well supplied with fuel and their managers say that they think they will be able to weather the storm without shutting down.

Folklorist Dead.

Buffalo, Jan. 13.—Cornelius O'Brien, a Gaelic scholar and folklorist of some note, died suddenly here to-day. He was born in Cork, Ireland, and became reputed as a scholar. He was prominently identified with the Gaelic league movement.

Thirty-Seventh Annual Statement
— OF —
THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

LIABILITIES.

To the Public:	Dec. 30, 1905.	Dec. 31, 1906.
Deposits bearing interest	$14,822,644.82	$17,407,740.29
Deposits not bearing interest	11,509,895.39	14,957,805.76
Interest accrued on deposits	103,118.56	99,139.53
Total deposits	$26,435,658.77	$32,464,685.58
Notes of the Bank in Circulation	2,320,791.15	3,780,348.15
Balances due to other Banks in Canada	4,898.61	74,888.06
Balances due to Agencies of the Bank and other Banks in foreign countries	542,323.26	571,942.43
	$29,303,671.79	$36,891,864.22
To the Shareholders:		
Capital Paid Up	$ 3,000,000.00	$ 3,900,000.00
Reserve Fund	3,400,000.00	4,390,000.00
Dividend No. 73 (quarterly, at 9 p.c.)	67,500.00	.....
Dividend No. 77 (quarterly, at 10 p.c.), payable Jan. 2nd, 1907	.....	95,386.00
Former dividends unclaimed	242.00	391.39
Rebate on bills discounted, not yet due	65,000.00	85,000.00
Balance of profits carried forward	37,162.22	74,875.37
	$36,873,576.01	$45,437,516.98

ASSETS.

	Dec. 30, 1905.	Dec. 31, 1906.
Gold and Silver Coin	$ 2,129,767.22	$ 2,530,063.15
Dominion Government Notes	1,547,778.25	2,199,482.25
Deposit with Dominion government for security of note circulation	130,000.00	143,000.00
Notes of and cheques on other Banks	2,341,416.38	2,433,986.00
Balances due from other Banks in Canada	186,694.45	278,482.62
Balances due from Agents in Great Britain	38,043.13	569,862.94
Balances due from Agencies of the Bank and other Banks in foreign countries	698,925.27	1,160,705.20
British Consols (present holding £300,000 at 80)	1,241,000.00	1,168,000.00
Other Government and Municipal Securities	2,295,607.86	2,473,921.92
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks	2,810,245.77	3,011,204.81
Call and Short Loans on Stocks and Bonds	4,977,434.82	5,609,388.19
Quick Assets	$18,398,913.15	$21,578,097.08
Loans to Provincial Governments	.....	22,474.95
Current Loans and Discounts	17,511,571.61	23,038,061.17
Overdue Debts (loss provided for)	8,361.49	3,996.01
Bank Premises Account	444,729.76	789,887.77
Safes and Office Furniture	10,000.00	10,000.00
	$36,373,576.01	$45,437,516.98

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

By Balance of Profit and Loss Account, Dec. 30, 1905	$ 37,162.22	
" Net Profits for the Year, after deducting charges of Management, and accrued Interest on Deposits, and after making full provision for all Bad and Doubtful Debts, and for Rebate on Bills under Discount	604,495.77	
" Premium on New Stock	999,000.00	
		$1,631,657.99
To Dividends Nos. 74, 75, 76—at rate of 9 p.c.	$228,396.62	
" Dividend No. 77—at rate of 10 p.c.	95,386.00	
" Transferred to Reserve Fund	990,000.00	
" Contribution to Officers' Pension Fund	20,000.00	
" Written off Bank Premises Account	150,000.00	
" Appropriated in writing British Consols down to 80	73,000.00	
" Balance carried forward	74,875.37	
		$1,631,657.99

RESERVE FUND.

Balance at Credit, December 30, 1905	$3,400,000.00	
Premium on New Stock	990,000.00	
Balance at Credit, December 31, 1906		$4,390,000.00

Average Capital for Year $3,531,469.16
Profits ..... 17.11 per cent. on Capital

EDSON L. PEASE,
General Manager.