

In Manitoba, Part II of the Fair Wage Act, added in 1938, is similar to the Industrial Standards Acts in other provinces, but no schedules had been approved by the end of 1939.

In Saskatchewan, under the Industrial Standards Act, 1937, schedules were in effect by Order in Council at the end of 1939, as follows: one building trade in Moose Jaw, one in Saskatoon, and five building trades in Regina; barbers in twelve districts and hairdressers in five districts; draying, transferring and storage, and shoe repairing at Regina; bakers at Moose Jaw; sign painters at Regina and Moose Jaw; and watch repairing at Saskatoon.

In Alberta, under the Industrial Standards Act, 1935, schedules have been put into effect by Order in Council and were effective at the end of 1939, as follows: in Calgary, Edmonton, and the adjacent districts, for bakers; two building trades at Calgary and seven at Edmonton and their surrounding districts, and one trade at Red Deer and Sylvan Lake; taxi drivers at Calgary, Banff, and Edmonton; garages and service stations at Calgary; bowling alley employees at Edmonton and Calgary; the honey-producing industry in the Coaldale, Taber, Vauxhall, and Lethbridge zones; the lumbering industry, including logging, sawmills, planing mills, and box factories, in three zones. Under the Department of Trade and Industry Act, 1934, a code setting forth minimum wages for barbers throughout the Province was in effect at the end of 1939.

## Section 10.—Proceedings under the Combines Investigation Act.

A general article on Canadian legislation concerning combinations and monopolies in restraint of trade appears in the 1927-28 Year Book under the heading "Legislation Respecting Combinations in Restraint of Trade", pp. 765-770. In each later issue of the Year Book an annual statement on proceedings under the Combines Investigation Act is included.

The first Dominion legislation in this field was "An Act for the Prevention and Suppression of Combinations Formed in Restraint of Trade", passed in 1889 and now in force in amended form as Sect. 498 of the Criminal Code. Legislation providing special facilities for the investigation of combines was first enacted in 1907 and was included in the Customs Tariff of 1907. In 1910 the Combines Investigation Act of that year was enacted. The latter Act was replaced by the Combines and Fair Prices Act, 1919, which, in turn, after declaration of its constitutional invalidity by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, was replaced by the present Combines Investigation Act in 1923 (R.S.C. 1927, c. 26).

**The Combines Investigation Act.**—This Act provides means for the investigation of trade combinations, mergers, trusts, and monopolies alleged to have operated in restraint of trade and to the detriment of the public. The Act was amended in 1935 and 1937. In 1931 its constitutional validity was upheld by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, following a reference of questions on this point by the Governor in Council to the Supreme Court of Canada. The Combines Investigation Act provides for publication of reports of investigations of alleged combines. Participation, or knowing assistance, in the formation or operation of combinations or monopolies that are detrimental to the public and come within the scope of the Act, is an indictable offence. Provision also is made in the Act for the reduction or removal of customs duties, at the instance of the Governor in Council, in cases where