

and costs. The fine included imposition of the maximum penalty of \$25,000 each against the Eddy Match Company Limited and Valcourt Company Limited, with Commonwealth Match Company Limited being fined \$15,000 and two other defendants controlled by the Eddy Match Company Limited being fined \$10,000 each. The costs and expenses were ordered to be paid by the five defendants on a similarly apportioned basis. An appeal against judgment and sentence is pending and will probably come before the courts in January 1953. Trial of the remaining three charges is awaiting disposal of the appeal.

In a report of a special commissioner made in November 1948, a combine was alleged to exist in the bread-baking industry in the Provinces of Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. Prosecution was instituted in Alberta on the direction of the Minister of Justice against McGavin Bakeries Limited, two McGavin Limited companies, Canadian Bakeries Limited, Weston's Bread and Cake (Canada) Limited, and Edmonton City Baking Limited. On Oct. 2, 1951, all six bakery corporations charged were found guilty, as charged under Sect. 498 of the Criminal Code, with total penalties of \$30,000 and costs being imposed. An appeal has been filed against the judgment. Costs of the Crown have, in part, been assessed by the Taxing Officer, but it is expected that an application will be made to the trial judge for directions in respect of items not yet taxed.

A report was submitted to the Minister of Justice on May 21, 1952, alleging the existence of combines in six divisions of the rubber industry. The report named the Rubber Association of Canada and nineteen rubber companies as being members of one or more of the alleged combines. Decision to prosecute was announced by the Minister on Nov. 7, 1952.

On July 7, 1952, a report was submitted to the Minister advising that, at the time of commencement of inquiry, a combine existed on the part of certain members of a bakery workers' union to prevent or lessen competition in the distribution and sale of bread in the Winnipeg area. On Aug. 29, 1952, in view of the particular facts of the case and the additional circumstance that no useful purpose would be served by commencing a prosecution against the members of the local union, the Minister stated that it was not the intention of the Department of Justice to commence proceedings against the parties named in the report.

Another report, comprising the results of an investigation into the fine paper industry was submitted to the Minister of Justice on Oct. 23, 1952. The latter report named seven manufacturers and 37 fine paper merchants as having been parties or privy to or knowingly assisted in the operation of a combine or combines within the meaning of the Combines Investigation Act. On Nov. 6, 1952, the report was made public by the Minister, who stated that as soon as he had examined it carefully and received the opinion of counsel he would make a further announcement as to whether proceedings would be instituted against parties to the alleged combine.

During 1951 and 1952 a variety of matters was disposed of on preliminary inquiry while in a number of other cases investigations were proceeding. Numerous consultations and interviews were held with individuals and representatives of business groups interested in discussing the possible application of the Act to conditions encountered or to arrangements being considered. During 1952, the Commission has represented Canada at meetings of the Ad Hoc Committee on