

Sect. 412 of the Criminal Code deals with what are commonly called "price discrimination" and "predatory price cutting". It provides that a supplier may not make a practice of discriminating among those of his trade customers who come into competition with each other, by giving one a preferred price which is not available to another if the second is willing to buy in like quantities and qualities as the first; and it also forbids a supplier from selling at prices lower in one locality than in another, or unreasonably low anywhere, if the purpose or effect of his actions is to lessen competition substantially or eliminate a competitor.

These provisions, Sects. 411 and 412 of the Criminal Code and Sects. 2, 32 and 34 of the Combines Investigation Act, contain the substantive law relating to restrictive trade practices. The other provisions of the Combines Investigation Act relate to investigation and enforcement.

The Act provides for a Director who is responsible for investigating combines and other restrictive practices, and a Commission (the Restrictive Trade Practices Commission) which is responsible for appraising the evidence submitted to it by the Director and the parties under investigation, and for making a report to the Minister. When there are reasonable grounds for believing that a forbidden practice is engaged in the Director may obtain from the Commission authorization to examine witnesses, search premises, or require written returns. After examining all the information available, if the Director believes that it proves the existence of a forbidden practice, he submits a statement of the evidence to the Commission and to the parties believed to be responsible for the practice. The Commission then sets a time and place at which it hears argument on behalf of the Director in support of his statement; and hears argument and receives evidence on behalf of any persons against whom allegations have been made in the statement. Following this hearing the Commission prepares and submits a report to the Minister, ordinarily required to be published within thirty days.

The Act also provides for general enquiries into restraints of trade which, while not forbidden or punishable, may affect the public interest. It further provides that the courts, in addition to imposing punishment for a contravention of the legislation, may make an order restraining persons from embarking on, continuing or repeating a contravention. The constitutionality of the Section providing for restraining orders, which was enacted in 1952, has been upheld by the Supreme Court of Canada.

In the years 1951-55 the following reports of enquiries under the legislation have been published:—

- (1) Manufacture, Distribution and Sale of Mechanical Rubber Goods; Tires and Tubes; Accessories and Repair Materials; Rubber Footwear; Heels and Soles; Vulcanized Rubber Clothing.
- (2) Distribution and Sale of Bread and Other Bakery Products in the Winnipeg Area, Manitoba.
- (3) Manufacture, Distribution and Sale of Fine Papers.
- (4) Distribution and Sale of Coarse Papers in British Columbia.
- (5) Purchase of Maple Syrup and Maple Sugar in the Province of Quebec.
- (6) Manufacture, Distribution and Sale of Electrical Wire and Cable Products.
- (7) Resale Price Maintenance in the Sale of Soap and Soap Products in the Montreal District.
- (8) Price Discrimination between Retail Hardware Dealers in North Bay, Ont.
- (9) Resale Price Maintenance in the Sale of Certain Household Supplies in the Chicoutimi-Lake St. John District, Que.
- (10) Distribution and Sale of Gasoline at Retail in the Vancouver Area.
- (11) Resale Price Maintenance in the Sale of China and Earthenware.
- (12) Resale Price Maintenance in the Distribution and Sale of Television Sets in the Toronto District.
- (13) Manufacture, Distribution and Sale of Wire Fencing in Canada.
- (14) Distribution and Sale of Coal in the Timmins-Schumacher area of the Province of Ontario.
- (15) Loss Leader Selling.