

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 of Consumer and Corporate Affairs, ordinarily required to be published within thirty days.

Under the provisions of the Act, general inquiries may be made into restraints of trade which, although not forbidden or punishable, may affect the public interest. The courts, including the Exchequer Court of Canada, 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 or directing the dissolution of a merger or monopoly as the case may be. Application also may be made to the courts for such an order in lieu of prosecuting and convicting for a contravention of the legislation. Prosecutions for offences against the substantive provisions of the legislation (other than Sect. 33C which is punishable only on summary conviction) may be taken either in the provincial courts or with the consent of the accused in the Exchequer Court of Canada.

In the period Jan. 1, 1965 to Aug. 31, 1967, the following reports of inquiries under the legislation were published:—

- (1) Monopoly in Distribution of Propane, British Columbia.
- (2) Thomson Newspapers' Acquisition of the Fort William Times-Journal.
- (3) Shipping Conference Arrangements and Practices.
- (4) Street Paving Tenders in the City of Hull, Que.
- (5) The John Street Pumping Station Contract, Metropolitan Toronto, Ont.
- (6) Distribution and Pricing of Pesticides.
- (7) Pricing Practices of Miss Mary Maxim Ltd.
- (8) Pricing of Ready-Mixed Concrete, Windsor, Ont.
- (9) North Star and Shell Gasoline Consignment Plans.
- (10) Trade Practices in the Phosphorus Products and Sodium Chlorate Industries.
- (11) "Specials" in Eggs, Kingston Area, Ont.
- (12) Glued-Laminated Timbers.

These reports and copies of the annual reports under the Act may be obtained from the Queen's Printer or the office of the Director of Investigation and Research, Combines Investigation Act, Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs, Ottawa.

Section 3.—Control and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages

The retail sale of alcoholic beverages in Canada is controlled by provincial and territorial government liquor control authorities. Alcoholic beverages are sold directly by most of these liquor control authorities to the consumer or to licensees for resale. However, in some provinces beer and wine are sold directly by breweries and wineries to consumers or to licensees for resale. During the year ended Mar. 31, 1966, provincial government liquor authorities operated 1,136 retail stores and had 96 agencies in smaller centres of population.

Government revenue specifically related to alcoholic beverages and details of sales by value and volume for each province are given below. DBS report, *The Control and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages in Canada* (Catalogue No. 63-202) shows further detail as well as volume figures of production and warehousing transactions, the value and volume of imports and exports and the assets and liabilities of provincial liquor commissions.