

conspires, combines, agrees or arranges with any other person, or with any railway, steamship, steamboat or transportation company—

“(a.) to unduly limit the facilities for transporting, producing, manufacturing, supplying, storing or dealing in any article or commodity which may be a subject of trade or commerce; or

“(b.) to restrain or injure trade or commerce in relation to any such article or commodity; or

“(c.) to unduly prevent, limit, or lessen the manufacture or production of any such article or commodity, or to unreasonably enhance the price thereof; or

“(d.) to unduly prevent or lessen competition in the production, manufacture, purchase, barter, sale, transportation or supply of any such article or commodity, or in the price of insurance upon person or property.

“2. Nothing in this section shall be construed to apply to combinations of workmen or employees for their own reasonable protection as such workmen or employees.”

Section 533.—By adding thereto the following subsection :—

“3. In the province of Ontario the authority for the making of such rules of court applicable to superior courts of criminal jurisdiction in the province is vested in the supreme court of judicature, and such rules may be made by the said court at any time with the concurrence of a majority of the judges thereof present at a meeting held for the purpose.”

Section 540.—By adding to the section, as amended by section 1 of chapter 57 of the statutes of 1894, the following :—

“Or any indictment for bribery or undue influence, personation or other corrupt practice under *The Dominion Elections Act*.”

By adding immediately after section 550 the following section :—

“550A. At the trial of any person charged with an offence under any of the following sections, that is to say, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 195, 198, 208 in so far as it relates to paragraphs (i) (j) and (k) of 207, 259, 260, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 281, and 282, or with conspiracy or attempt to commit, or being an accessory after the fact to any such offence, the court or judge may order that the public be excluded from the room or place in which the court is held during such trial; and such order may be made in any other case also in which the court or judge or justice may be of opinion that the same will be in the interests of public morals.

“2. Nothing in this section shall be construed by implication or otherwise as limiting any power heretofore possessed at common law by the presiding judge or other presiding officer