

for Canada, the imperial pound, gallon and yard, but in place of the system of stones, quarters, hundredweights (112 lbs.) and the long ton (2,240 lbs.) it provided a decimal series of weights, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, 30, 50, 100 lbs., and the short ton of 2,000 lbs. The only exception to this was the continued use of the old French land measure, the arpent, in Quebec, and the use of the long ton (2,240 lbs.) in the coal-mining industry. The troy ounce of 480 grains and its decimal submultiples alone are the legal weights for the weighing of gold and precious metals. The metric system is legal for all transactions.

Many changes, deletions and additions have been made to the Act of 1873 by later legislation, but its principles remain unchanged. The latest legislation is an Act respecting Weights and Measures (52 R.S.C., 1906) and an Act to Amend the Weights and Measures Act (c. 75, 1919), the principal purpose of the latter being to make short weight and measure, for any cause whatever, a statutory offence [sec. 61 (a)].

The Weights and Measures Service was first administered by the Department of Inland Revenue, and offices were opened in all the principal centres of Canada and equipped with standards and inspection equipment. In 1918, the service was transferred and attached to the Department of Trade and Commerce. For purposes of administration, the Dominion is divided into eighteen districts, each in charge of an inspector stationed in the larger cities throughout the country. The chief rules of administration are:—

(a) Every new type of weighing and measuring device must be submitted to the Department at Ottawa for approval before being placed in use.

(b) Every new machine must be inspected and stamped by an inspector before being sold or taken into use.

(c) Imported machines are held by the customs until release is approved by the nearest inspector.

(d) All inspections take place on the traders' premises, except where devices are brought to the inspection offices.

(e) Fees are charged for inspection and stamping, the schedule being defined by Order in Council, and all moneys so collected are paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada.

The following is a summary of the articles and machines inspected for the fiscal year 1924-25 (Table 48).

48.—Inspections by the Weights and Measures Service, for the fiscal year 1924-25.

Articles.	Submitted.	Verified.	Rejected.	Percentage of rejection.
Weights.....	83,713	83,342	371	0.45
Weights, metric.....	2,053	2,043	10	0.48
Measures of capacity.....	96,588	96,527	61	0.06
Measures of length.....	11,177	11,116	61	0.54
Milk cans.....	78,147	76,046	101	0.12
Ice cream containers.....	36,666	36,666	—	—
Babcock glassware (pipettes).....	68,587	67,147	1,440	2.10
Measuring devices.....	23,924	22,665	1,259	5.20
Weighing machines.....	172,847	164,773	8,074	4.60
Weighing machines, metric.....	481	463	18	3.80
Total.....	572,183	560,788	11,395	2.00

The total revenue collected by the Service during the year amounted to \$294,107 and the total expenses, including salaries, totalled \$293,031.