

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 18 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 1925-26 (Table 60).

60.—Inspections by the Weights and Measures Service, for the fiscal year 1925-26.

Articles.	Submitted.	Verified.	Rejected.	Percentage of rejection.
	No.	No.	No.	p.c.
Weights.....	89,828	89,459	369	0.41
Weights, metric.....	1,648	1,634	14	0.85
Measures of capacity.....	104,432	104,285	147	0.14
Measures of length.....	12,209	12,181	28	0.23
Milk cans.....	72,178	72,166	12	0.02
Ice cream containers.....	27,476	27,473	3	0.01
Babcock glassware (pipettes).....	51,799	51,164	635	1.20
Measuring devices.....	29,187	27,944	1,223	4.20
Weighing machines.....	170,374	162,258	8,116	4.70
Weighing machines, metric.....	571	554	17	2.90
Total.....	539,672	549,118	10,554	2.00

The total revenue collected by the Service during the year amounted to \$315,841, and the total expenses, including salaries, totalled \$293,194.