

certain cases. The renewal of expired trade mark registrations was also provided for, while it was also enacted that in certain cases interested parties might apply to the Exchequer Court of Canada for the cancellation of a trade mark at any time within three years from its registration.

**22.—Statistics of Copyrights, Trade Marks, etc., fiscal years ended  
Mar. 31, 1925-1929.**

Items.		1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
Copyrights registered.....	No.	2,795	2,861	3,167	2,889	3,043
Certificates of copyright.....	"	2,509	2,600	2,935	2,649	2,781
Trade marks registered.....	"	2,335	2,203	1,828	2,210	2,316
Industrial designs registered.....	"	478	525	376	411	337
Timber marks registered.....	"	22	12	18	8	12
Assignments registered.....	"	2,489	1,744	1,641	2,055	2,055
Fees received, net.....	\$	75,917	79,927	79,239	83,791	95,741

## Section 6.—Weights and Measures, Electricity and Gas Inspection.

**Weights and Measures.**—The object of weights and measures administration is to provide and maintain uniform standard units for the conduct of industry and commerce. Weights and measures, indeed, are complementary to the currency. Short weight, whether arising from fraud or accident, is identical in effect with short change.

Prior to Confederation, the administration of weights and measures was in the hands of each Provincial Government, but passed to the Dominion Government in 1867, under section 91 of the British North America Act. Steps were then taken to simplify the standards in use and to establish uniformity throughout the Dominion.

What might be termed the principal Weights and Measures Act of Canada was passed in the session of 1872-73; its provisions closely followed English weights and measures law, but the system of weights and measures to be legally used in trade was greatly simplified. This Act established as the primary legal standards for Canada the imperial pound, gallon and yard, but in place of the system of stones, quarters, hundredweights (112 lb.) and the long ton (2,240 lb.), it provided a decimal series of weights, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, 30, 50, 100 lb., and the short ton of 2,000 lb. The only exceptions to this were the continued use of the old French land measure, the arpent, in Quebec, and the use of the long ton (2,240 lb.) in the coal-mining industry, but not for the retail sale of coal. The troy ounce of 480 grains and its decimal sub-multiples 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 the Weights and Measures Act (c. 212, R.S.C., 1927).

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 a