

**Financial Statistics.**—The following table gives the receipts, expenditures and surplus on account of patents, copyrights and trade marks for the fiscal years 1930-35.

**25.—Receipts, Expenditures and Surplus on Account of Patents, Copyrights and Trade Marks, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1930-35.**

NOTE.—For figures from 1921 to 1929, see the 1933 Year Book, p. 624.

Fiscal Year.	Receipts.	Expenditures.				Surplus.
		Civil Gov- ernment.	Patent Record.	Contin- gencies.	Total.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1930.....	574,918	169,339	34,946	31,622	235,907	339,011
1931.....	559,646	174,458	35,000	32,000	241,458	318,188
1932.....	525,248	173,370	35,000	37,893	246,263	278,985
1933.....	539,341	155,465	25,000	24,829	205,293	334,047
1934.....	429,342	152,624	32,860	22,649	208,133	221,209
1935.....	425,677	145,859	26,259	23,630	195,748	229,928

### Section 7.—Weights and Measures.\*

The object of weights and measures administration is to maintain uniformity and accuracy in the use of the legal standards of the country in industry and commerce, to protect the public from short weight and measure and the trading community from unfair competition arising from such practices.

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 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 exception to this was the continued use of the old French land measure, the arpent, in Quebec. The troy ounce of 480 grains and its decimal submultiples 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), as amended by c. 48, 1935.

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 to the Department of Trade and Commerce. For purposes of adminis-

\* Revised by E. O. Way, Director of Weights and Measures, Department of Trade and Commerce.