

Financial Statistics.—The following table gives the receipts, expenditures, and surpluses on account of patents, copyrights, and trade marks for the fiscal years 1930-38.

23.—Receipts, Expenditures, and Surpluses on Account of Patents, Copyrights, and Trade Marks, fiscal years 1930-38.

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

Fiscal Year.	Receipts.	Expenditures.				Surplus.
		Civil Government.	Patent Record.	Contingencies.	Total.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1930.....	574,918	169,330	34,946	31,622	235,907	339,011
1931.....	559,646	174,458	35,000	32,000	241,458	318,188
1932.....	525,248	173,270	35,000	37,893	246,263	278,985
1933.....	539,341	155,465	25,000	24,839	205,293	334,047
1934.....	429,342	152,624	32,860	22,649	208,133	221,209
1935.....	425,677	145,859	26,259	23,430	195,748	229,928
1936.....	454,762	151,629	24,468	50,383	226,680	228,082
1937.....	463,850	155,807	28,697	45,725	230,229	233,621
1938.....	452,150	158,666	28,700	46,763	234,129	218,023

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.

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 Sec. 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 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), 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 administration, the Dominion is divided into 19 districts, each in charge of a district inspector. The chief rules of administration are as follows:—

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

(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.

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