

Act. Certain functions in the field of commodity standards were also transferred to this Division from the Dominion Trade and Industry Commission, thereby furnishing a framework for the development of commodity standards and the use of the "Canada Standard" trade mark.

### **Subsection 1.—Commodity Standards**

The Dominion Trade and Industry Commission Act of 1935 (c. 59) authorizes the use of the trade mark "Canada Standard" which may be applied on a voluntary basis by manufacturers or dealers, as a guarantee of the fulfilment by any product of a designated standard or specification. The administration of that trade mark is the responsibility of the Standards Division, which is also responsible for recommendations which, when approved by the Governor in Council, may be given the status of regulations applicable to the quality and labelling of merchandise. One such regulation of interest applies to the labelling of fur garments, and has established itself as a code of fair practice throughout the merchandising field.

Under the terms of the Precious Metals Marking Act, 1946 (c. 26), commodities composed of gold, silver or platinum as well as gold-plated, silver-plated, or platinum-plated wares, whether imported or of domestic manufacture, must be marked. The Act permits the manufacturer to stamp the marks of quality on the articles without immediate Government supervision. The inspection staff of the Standards Division is engaged in the examination of advertising matter, in verifying the quality of articles offered for sale and in checking the marks applied.

### **Subsection 2.—Weights and Measures**

The Weights and Measures Act prescribes the legal standards of weight and measure for use in Canada. Responsibilities under the Act require control of the type of all weighing and measuring devices used for commercial purposes, their periodic verification and surveillance directed towards the elimination of sales by short-weight or short-measure.

The number of inspections made in the fiscal year 1946-47 was 717,864, compared with 660,109 in 1945-46. The more important of these comprised the following: weighing machines, including scales of all kinds, 227,041; measuring machines for liquids, 59,507; other weights, 130,651; other measures, 300,665.

Total expenditures were \$454,702 in 1946-47 compared with \$425,930 in 1945-46. Total revenues were \$453,482 and \$414,522, respectively, for the two years.

### **Subsection 3.—Electricity and Gas Inspection**

Responsibilities of the Standards Division under the Electricity Inspection Act and the Gas Inspection Act comprise the control of the types of electricity meters and gas meters used throughout Canada, and the testing and stamping of every meter used for billing purposes, the object being to ensure the correct measurement of all electricity and gas sold. For the administration of these two Acts, Canada is divided into three divisions and twenty districts, and the total staff is 122. During the year ended Mar. 31, 1947, 628,148 electricity and gas meters were tested as compared with 534,192 in the preceding year. Revenue derived from the testing amounted to \$431,467 and expenditures to \$333,998.