

or container, it must be labelled accurately to avoid public deception. 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 may be marked with a quality mark which describes accurately the quality of the metal. Where such mark is used, a trade mark registered in Canada, or for which application for registration has been made, must also be applied. Gold-plated, silver-plated or platinum-plated articles may also be marked under certain conditions outlined in the Act. 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.

**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 year ended Mar. 31, 1950, was 485,452,\* compared with 518,885 in 1948-49. The more important inspections comprised the following: weighing machines, including scales of all kinds, 233,634; measuring machines for liquids, 67,018; other weights, 134,044; other measures, 50,756. Total expenditures were \$512,539 in 1949-50,\* compared with \$510,308 in 1948-49. Total revenues were \$472,282\* and \$464,626, respectively, for the two years.

**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 23 districts; the total staff is 145. During the year ended Mar. 31, 1950, 939,960\* electricity and gas meters were tested as compared with 960,213 in the preceding year. Revenue derived from the testing amounted to \$655,391\* and expenditures to \$463,227.\*

\* Excludes Newfoundland.

### 1.—Electricity and Gas Meters in Use, Years Ended Mar. 31, 1941-50

Year	Electricity Meters	Gas Meters				Total
		Manufactured Gas	Natural Gas	Acetylene Gas	Petroleum Gas	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1941.....	2,109,437	519,095	192,097	4	1,157	712,353
1942.....	2,181,945	524,669	197,781	4	1,196	723,650
1943.....	2,228,716	532,160	197,585	4	1,278	731,027
1944.....	2,268,500	540,240	201,522	4	1,392	743,158
1945.....	2,348,150	552,411	208,046	4	1,529	761,990
1946.....	2,459,672	550,949	215,330	4	1,651	767,934
1947.....	2,647,040	560,046	225,952	4	1,725	787,727
1948.....	2,746,685	587,629	217,068	3	1,046	805,746
1949.....	2,972,725	600,923	227,393	3	4,006	832,325
1950 <sup>1</sup> .....	3,188,013	606,395	239,448	4	3,841	849,688

<sup>1</sup> Excludes Newfoundland.