

Under the terms of the Precious Metals Marking Act, 1946 (R.S.C. 1952, c. 215) commodities composed of gold, silver, platinum or palladium may be marked with a quality mark describing 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 or silver-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 (R.S.C. 1952, c. 292) prescribes the legal standards of weight and measure for use in Canada. The Act requires control of the type of all weighing and measuring devices used for commercial purposes and their periodic verification and surveillance directed towards the elimination of sales by short weight or short measure. The number of inspections made in the calendar year 1957 was 469,119 compared with 478,103 in 1956. The more important inspections comprised the following: weighing machines including scales of all kinds, 227,827; measuring machines for liquids, 96,350; weights, 128,848; other measures, 16,094. Total expenditure was \$966,157 in the year ended Mar. 31, 1958, compared with \$849,102 in the previous fiscal year and total revenue \$747,744 compared with \$752,196.

**Electricity and Gas Inspection.**—Responsibilities of the Standards Division under the Electricity Inspection Act (R.S.C. 1952, c. 94) and the Gas Inspection Act (R.S.C. 1952, c. 129) comprise the testing and stamping of every electricity and gas meter used throughout Canada for billing purposes, the object being to ensure the correct measurement of all electricity and gas sold. Canada is divided into 21 districts for administration of the two Acts and staff numbers 185. During the year ended Mar. 31, 1958, 1,191,180 electricity and gas meters were tested as compared with 1,224,752 in the preceding year. Revenue derived from the testing amounted to \$922,529 and expenditure to \$920,338.

### 1.—Electricity and Gas Meters in Use, Years Ended Mar. 31, 1949-58

Year	Electricity Meters	Gas Meters			
		Manufac- tured Gas	Natural Gas	Petroleum Gas	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1949.....	2,972,725	600,923	227,393	4,006	832,325
1950 <sup>1</sup> .....	3,188,013	606,395	239,448	3,841	849,688
1951.....	3,405,432	610,096	252,468	33	862,602
1952.....	3,590,422	609,262	263,130	68	872,465
1953.....	3,779,739	599,140	277,248	1,270	877,663
1954.....	3,967,952	593,698	298,166	429	892,297
1955.....	4,175,534	420,432	486,768	536	907,736
1956.....	4,380,889	416,338	507,875	3,151	927,364
1957.....	4,571,485	350,558	599,633	4,843	955,034
1958.....	4,748,687	67,668	944,183	4,569	1,016,420 <sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Newfoundland included from 1950.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes acetylene meters included in previous years.

The Exportation of Power and Fluids and Importation of Gas Act (3-4 Eliz. II, c. 14) was passed in 1955 to replace the Electricity and Fluid Exportation Act which came into force in 1907. Under its provisions, no electric energy or fluid, whether liquid or gaseous,