

- (9) Resale Price Maintenance in the Distribution and Sale of Certain Household Appliances.
- (10) Manufacture, Distribution and Sale of Transmission and Conveyor Equipment and Related Products.
- (11) Retail Distribution and Sale of Coal in Winnipeg.
- (12) Manufacture, Distribution and Sale of Quilted Goods, Quilting Materials and Related Products.
- (13) Manufacture, Distribution and Sale of Boxboard Grades of Paperboard.
- (14) Production, Purchase and Sale of Flue-Cured Tobacco in Ontario.
- (15) The Sugar Industry in Western Canada and a Proposed Merger of Sugar Companies.
- (16) Manufacture, Distribution and Sale of Metal Culverts and Related Products.
- (17) Purchase of Pulpwood in Certain Districts in Eastern Canada.
- (18) Manufacture, Distribution and Sale of Yeast.
- (19) Production, Distribution and Sale of Zinc Oxide.
- (20) Wholesale Trade in Cigarettes and Confectionery in the Edmonton District.
- (21) Study of Certain Discriminatory Pricing Practices in the Grocery Trade.
- (22) Manufacture, Distribution and Sale of Ammunition in Canada.
- (23) Distribution and Sale of Electrical Construction Materials and Equipment in Ontario.
- (24) Sale and Distribution of Surgical Rubber Gloves and Certain Other Surgical Supplies.

These reports are obtainable from the Queen's Printer or from the office of the Director of Investigation and Research, Combines Investigation Act, Department of Justice, Ottawa.

Section 4.—Trade Standards*

The Standards Division of the Department of Trade and Commerce consolidates under one Director the administration of the Electricity Inspection Act, the Gas Inspection Act, the Precious Metals Marking Act, the Weights and Measures Act, and the National Trade Mark and True Labelling Act.

Commodity Standards.—On Nov. 26, 1949, Parliament passed the National Trade Mark and True Labelling Act (RSC 1952, c. 191) which provides a framework for the development of the National Standard and true labelling in order to circumvent public deception in advertising. In brief, the use of the National Standard is voluntary and compliance with commodity standards affects only those manufacturers who desire to use the national trade mark. In addition, where manufacturers descriptively label any commodity or container, it must be labelled accurately to avoid public deception. The regulation applying to the labelling of fur garments, for example, has been established as a code of fair practice throughout the merchandising field.

Under the terms of the Precious Metals Marking Act, 1946 (RSC 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 (RSC 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 1958 was 474,583 compared with 469,119 in 1957. The more important inspections comprised the following: weighing machines including scales of all kinds, 227,118; measuring machines for liquids, 97,359; weights, 131,994; other measures, 18,112. Total expenditure was \$1,019,513 in the year ended Mar. 31, 1959 compared with \$966,157 in the previous fiscal year and total revenue \$802,149 compared with \$747,745.

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