

Section 4.—Miscellaneous Aids or Controls

Subsection 1.—Domestic Commerce Service*

Trade Standards.—The Standards Branch 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 Branch 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 toward the elimination of sales by short weight or short measure. The number of inspections made in the calendar year 1959 was 479,523 compared with 474,583 in 1958. The more important inspections comprised the following: weighing machines including scales of all kinds, 226,585; measuring machines for liquids, 116,408; weights, 130,644; other measures, 5,886. Total expenditure was \$1,111,276 in the year ended Mar. 31, 1960 compared with \$1,019,513 in the previous fiscal year and total revenue \$1,036,860 compared with \$802,149.

Electricity and Gas Inspection.—Responsibilities of the Standards Branch under the Electricity Inspection Act (RSC 1952, c. 94) and the Gas Inspection Act (RSC 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, 1960, 1,097,124 electricity and gas meters were tested as compared with 1,153,516 in the preceding year. Revenue derived from the testing amounted to \$849,462 and expenditure to \$960,924.

* The information on Trade Standards was prepared by the Director of the Standards Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, and the material on Product Design and Government Aid to Small Business by the Director of the Trade Publicity Branch of the same Department.