

industries. Scholarships and grants for institutional and specialized training in design and for research in industrial design are awarded on a competitive basis and are tenable in Canada and abroad. Studies are conducted to ascertain the present and emergent needs of industry in the design field and the facilities, processes and techniques available to the manufacturer and, in this connection, a survey of secondary industry is being made to establish the manner in which product design is now carried out and the extent to which professional designers are employed in Canadian industry.

A national register of practicing designers and design consultants has been installed by the Branch so that manufacturers seeking assistance to product development and in packaging may be brought into contact with those best equipped to supply expert help. Steps have also been taken to establish a reference centre and information service to cover the whole field of international design.

Capital Cost Allowance for New Products.—The Depreciation Certification Division of the Department of Trade and Commerce administers the special capital cost allowance program for new products, announced in the Budget of December 1960. The aim of the program is to encourage the expansion and diversification of Canadian industry and to improve employment opportunities, particularly in surplus-manpower areas. In brief, the program permits faster write-off of assets than is allowed under the normal depreciation regulations, thus providing taxpayers with additional working capital.

There are two parts to the program. Under the first, a firm is eligible for the special allowance if it manufactures a product not ordinarily produced in Canada. Under the second, even if a product is made in Canada, a firm may be eligible for double depreciation if it is located in a designated surplus-manpower area and the product is not ordinarily produced in that particular area.

In the first year of operation of the program a large number of applications were reviewed and approvals given for special capital cost allowances covering such products as new types of steel, chemicals, electronics, plastics, foods, paper and textiles.

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. This is exemplified in the National Trade Mark Garment Sizing Regulations which were passed on Mar. 16, 1961. 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