

- (16) Manufacture, Distribution and Sale of Beer in Canada.
- (17) Manufacture, Distribution and Sale of Asphalt and Tar Roofings and Related Products in Canada.
- (18) Resale Price Maintenance in the Distribution and Sale of certain Household Appliances.
- (19) Manufacture, Distribution and Sale of Transmission and Conveyor Equipment and Related Products.

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

Section 3.—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 Exportation of Power and Fluids and Importation of Gas 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 (R.S.C. 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 (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 standard 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 year ended Mar. 31, 1955 was 454,796 compared with 478,227 in 1953-54. The more important inspections comprised the following: weighing machines, including scales of all kinds, 228,243; measuring machines for liquids 78,033; weights 127,114; other measures 21,406. Total expenditure was \$726,001 in 1954-55 compared with \$688,425 in 1953-54 and total revenue \$670,147 compared with \$658,466.

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 174. During the year ended Mar. 31, 1955, 1,154,438 electricity and gas meters were tested as compared with 1,079,711 in the preceding year. Revenue derived from the testing amounted to \$856,354, and expenditure to \$691,031.

* Prepared by R. W. MacLean, Director, Standards Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.