

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

SPRING 1873.

*Our STOCK is Large and Varied.*

We are daily adding to it by Shipments of New and

**SEASONABLE GOODS.**

The attention of close buyers and the trade generally is requested.

DOBBIE &amp; CARRIE,

Wholesale Dry and Fancy Goods,

9 Front Street West, Toronto.

January, 1873.

1873. SPRING. 1873.

DAVID ARNOTT &amp; Co.,

HAVE OPENED

250 PACKAGES

**NEW GOODS.**

DEPARTMENTS WELL ASSORTED.

44 Yonge and 3 Wellington Street West.

[A statement of the affairs of this Bank, is we believe, furnished to the Government and is published in a blue book entitled "Miscellaneous statistics." As these books are usually one or two years behind time we have no recent information either as to the position of the Institution or the election of directors. Doubtless the management will be able to supply the information sought by "Depositor."—ED "M. TIMES."]

To the Editor of the MONETARY TIMES.

SIR,—We are surprised to find ourselves announced in your issue of this date as the representatives of the Ocean and Inland Marine business of the British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company for Ontario.

We hasten to inform you that your announcement is premature and wrong in several particulars. We trust, however, soon to have it in our power to make a definite announcement upon the subject.

Yours, faithfully,

S. C. DUNCAN-CLARK &amp; Co.

**WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.**

Hon. Dr. Tupper, in the House of Commons on the 27th inst. moved the House into Committee on the resolution declaring it expedient to amend and consolidate the laws of the Dominion respecting weights and measures, and to establish a uniform system thereof for all Canada, except only as to special measures used for certain purposes in the Province of Quebec, and to provide for the inspection of weights and measures, with power to the Governor in Council to make a tariff of fees for such inspection, sufficient for carrying the Act into effect. The necessity of accuracy in weights and measures could be readily estimated from the fact that in the enormous trade transactions of the country the amount of inaccuracy in weights and measures used for retail purposes must entail an enormous loss upon the parties engaged in that trade. Whether regarded from the point of view of the seller or buyer, it seemed impossible to overrate the importance of

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

SESSIONS, COOPER &amp; SMITH,

MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE

DEALERS IN

**Boots and Shoes,**

36, 38 &amp; 40 FRONT STREET WEST,

Toronto, Ontario.

JAS. COOPER.

J. C. SMITH.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Ottawa.

**BALANCE OF WINTER STOCK**

Now forward, completing Importations for this year. Special attention is directed to

**20,000 LINEN GRAIN BAGS,**

ALSO,

**3,000 PAIRS SHANTY BLANKETS**

EXTRA GOOD VALUE.

**MAGEE & RUSSELL,****OTTAWA.**

Ottawa, November, 1872.

securing accuracy. The hon. gentleman went on to explain that the Government had during the past year obtained from London standards which had shown to some extent the state of the weights and measures in this country. It was found that in one division in Montreal the measures were to a very great extent inaccurate. This applied in a greater degree to the smaller weights, because they were influenced to a greater degree by exposure and friction. This showed the enormous loss that must be sustained in the retail trade. It was found that the pound avoirdupois when verified was no less than 23½ grains deficient, the two-pound weight no less than 31 grains too light; and the four-pound weight 62½ grains deficient. Not one of the smaller weights was found correct. If this was the effect in Montreal, then they could judge of the deficiency that would exist throughout the Dominion. The weights used in Quebec included troy weights, and when he said the troy and avoirdupois weights were the same in form and material and general appearance, they could readily understand the means of imposition in the hands of dishonest traders. It was the special duty of the House to protect the people in this respect, and it was therefore necessary that the question should be dealt with, and an endeavour made to remove such incentives to fraud. The 14lb. troy was only equal to 11½lb. avoirdupois, and the appearance of the measures being the same, it was quite possible for the one to be substituted for the other. It was not in the Bill he would bring forward proposed to retain the troy weight, except for the sale of gold, silver, platinum, and precious stones. The Bill would also provide that the material of which the two classes of weights should be constructed should be of an entirely different character. In regard to measures, it had been found that errors equally gross existed to those existing with respect to weights. The standard gallon proved the measures of lesser dimensions to be too small. The same difficulty presented itself operating against retail buyers, in consequence of the measures mainly used for retail purposes being so small. He might state in reference to measures that it was proposed to introduce the imperial instead of the gallon now in use. He wished to draw the attention of the Committee

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1873.

**MOFFATT BROS. & CO.****STOCK COMPLETE**

IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

FULL LINES OF

**CANADIAN MANUFACTURES**

36 YONCE STREET,

**TORONTO.**

especially to this, because in this respect it differed from the Bill introduced, and which received the assent of the House, last session. The Imperial gallon was substituted mainly because the Imperial gallon was used in England, and because most of our dealings with England required measurement, the result would be that in Canada they would be selling such articles by the same measure; and another advantage arose from the fact that the Imperial gallon represented ten pounds of water with the thermometer at 62 Fahrenheit, and the barometer at 30. By adopting the Imperial gallon they to a certain extent introduced the metric system, for they could by the very simple calculation of adding 1.5 or deducting 1.6 transfer it from one to the other. In reference to the standards of length both in Ontario and Quebec, they were found to be in bad condition, and while measurements were taking place of a very important character it was important that a legalized and verified standard should be arrived at. There was no doubt that every assimilation of this character was important to the trade of the country. The assimilation of currency was found to be of importance, and he believed the assimilation of weights and measures would be found to be infinitely more important, because in the currency there was not the same opportunity of fraud and inaccuracy. The metric system in use in France was perhaps the most perfect system in the world, and there was a tendency towards its adoption in England. The adoption of the Imperial system would be taking a considerable stride in that direction. It was also proposed to adopt the imperial bushel in place of the Winchester bushel. This would produce no inconvenience. The difference between the Imperial bushel and the Winchester bushel was simply a difference of two or three per cent., and of consequence very small indeed. The Bill of course would provide that for a certain time—such time as should be considered reasonable, in which contracts might be made, according to the existing weights and measures—the new system would not come into operation. It was not proposed to establish a new Department for the inspection of weights and measures, but to make use of a Department which was in a very efficient condition, and the gentlemen occupying the position of Commissioner was specially calculated to supervise so important a matter—he referred to the Commissioner of the Inland Revenue Department. By giving that gentleman charge of the supervision of weights and measures, this measure might be worked out more conveniently and with less expense than by a new Department.