

be levied upon type, etc., not made in the Dominion, unless it be that the ruling powers are of the opinion that the printers of this country are making too much profit (?) and wish to have a share of the spoils. As not more than one-third of the different kinds and styles of type used are made in Canada, the additional duty of 15 per cent. is a tax the printers of the Dominion cannot avoid, for they must have the type,—it is not made in Canada, and, therefore, must be imported and have duty paid upon it.

Then, again, in the matter of printing presses. Do the Canadian manufacturers of this class of machinery need protection? Where are they? Who are they? It would seem as if the National Policy meant more than protection. The printing press manufacturers need no protection, simply because there are none. Perhaps the Government intend opening a large machine shop and make presses in competition with the large and superbly fitted shops of the United States, England and France. Perhaps so, we say: but it is not at all likely. To put 15 per cent. on a class of machinery that is not and can not be made in Canada, at least for many years to come, is to add unnecessarily to the burdens of an already overburdened industry, and we cannot help but admit that there is more truth than elegance in the remark that the work on the tariff resembles that of a "blacksmith."

The printers, though, are not alone in their troubles. The lithographers and bookbinders are also laid under tribute. They have to pay their 15 per cent. and 20 per cent. respectively on their tools, without having even as much of a set-off as the printers in the way of protection on manufactured articles.

We will return to this subject again when Parliament has completed and ratified the whole tariff. There have already been changes proposed and made. Let us hope there will be more. In the meantime the people will have to "grin and bear it" for a while, but, no doubt, will find it hard to do so with a good grace.

Canadian Postmasters have been instructed to return uncalled for letters to the senders, when the address of the latter and a request for return are printed on the envelope, but not when written on. This applies only to letters mailed in Canada and not to those in foreign countries. It's all grist that comes to the printer's mill.

Death of Jacob T. Barnes.

As a chronicler of the craft, it becomes our sad duty to announce the death, in this city, on the 5th April, of Mr. Jacob T. Barnes, after a short illness, at the advanced age of 65 years.

In the death of Mr. Barnes, St. John loses a most exemplary citizen, and the craft an intelligent and hard-working member. For more than a quarter of a century—since 1853—he has been the principal member of the firm of Barnes & Co., booksellers, stationers and printers; and, for some years, in addition to the *Religious Intelligencer*, now published by them, three other religious weekly newspapers were issued from their press. He has always managed the printing department, and was highly esteemed by those with whom business brought him in contact. He was born in St. Johns, Newfoundland, and came here quite young. He served an apprenticeship of seven years with Mr. John Hooper, who published the *British Colonist*. Then he went to Fredericton and worked in the office of the *Royal Gazette*. From Fredericton he went to New York, where he was married. In 1840 he returned to St. John, and for thirteen years was foreman with Mr. W. L. Avery, printer. After that, the firm of Barnes & Co., which has obtained a great reputation throughout the Maritime Provinces, especially, was formed, and has been in existence ever since.

Mr. Barnes leaves behind him three sons, three brothers in the city, one in Boston, one in California, three sisters, and an aged mother. His wife preceded him to the grave only by a few weeks.

Mr. Barnes was a good man; and was much endeared of his friends, on account of his upright character, resolute determination, and that extraordinary and untiring energy, guided by cautious prudence and great intelligence. He was baptized in 1842; and distinguished himself as an efficient member of the "Church of Christ," so that in 1852 he was appointed elder, and has been associated with the eldership ever since.

The funeral services were conducted at his home, by Elder D. O. Thomas, pastor of the "Church of Christ," assisted by Rev. G. M. W. Carey, pastor of German Street Baptist Church. His remains were followed to the grave by a large number of friends including a large representation of printers.

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