

THE PRINTER'S MISCELLANY

AN EXPONENT OF PRINTING AND ALL THE KINDRED ARTS

VOL. VI.

ST. JOHN, N. B., CANADA, DEC. & JAN., 1881-2.

Nos. 6 & 7.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE PRINTER'S MISCELLANY is issued monthly at \$1.00 per annum, *in advance*, or ten cents per number. Price to apprentices--50 cents per annum, *in advance*.

The name and address of subscribers should be written plainly, that mistakes may not occur. All letters should be addressed to

HUGH FINLAY,
St. John, N. B., Canada.

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Important Notice.

Representatives, who will be most liberally dealt with, are wanted in every town and city wherever the English language is spoken, to obtain subscribers to THE PRINTER'S MISCELLANY. The proprietary will be found *most liberal* in its dealings. There are plenty of young men who can, with ease, earn a good round sum, as pocket money. Compositors, travellers, etc., willing to canvass their friends or fellow employés, are invited to apply for terms at once. Although THE PRINTER'S MISCELLANY has a big circulation, there must be many thousands indirectly connected with Paper and Printing, who would be glad to subscribe if they were asked, but are difficult to get at, unless friends in the trade with a little leisure will do it as a matter of business.

The Responsibility of Employers.

The duty of employers to duly pay the wages agreed upon for the labor of employés is a phase of the question that need not now be considered; but there is another sort of responsibility, less obvious, perhaps, and certainly less thought of, though it has at least an equal claim upon every-

body who happens to occupy the position of an employer of labor.

The head of every manufacturing commercial concern is necessarily a conspicuous figure in the eyes of all those whose labor he employs. Even the minor peculiarities of his character are commented upon, and his very mannerisms become tea-table topics in the families of those who live upon his wages. In short he occupies a position in which, consciously or not, he exercises a positive and peculiar influence on many minds—the number depending on the extent of the establishment under his charge. He has a corresponding moral responsibility to so govern his own actions as to use that influence for good and not for evil; to build up worthy character, not to make men and women, and especially youth, worse by his example; to promote and encourage manliness and honesty, not to condone chronic carelessness, or dishonorable shirking of duty. His responsibility includes not only the due rendering of faithfulness, but the punishment, by the exercise of his lawful power as an employer, of persistent neglect of duty. By the subtle but positive power of personal character he may exert a great influence for good, and he is morally bound to use it.

Of course considerations like these have little or no effect upon those who are disposed to exclaim with Cain: "Am I my brother's keeper?" About the last thing many employers think of is what good they may effect in character building upon those who come under their personal influence in the relation of employés. But to those who view the responsibilities of life aright, the question is one which appeals forcibly to conscience and sense of duty. We are glad to believe that, the heads of many of our most important industrial concerns are men of high character, whose example reacts favorably