

and thoroughness are strangers. They investigated two distinct systems, and thought best to submit both. They recommend that each local Typotheta give this matter immediate attention, and let them settle which system may seem to be best suited for their section, and adopt it as a Typotheta, with such modifications as may to them seem best. Then have its members make a trial of the matter at once, keeping a record of the results, and have it at the next annual. They recommended that the term of apprenticeship be five years. That previous to making papers the boy should be in the office, on trial, at least three months, that the boy and the employer may know that the boy is fitted for the calling chosen. Then a definite scale of wages, as below, settled upon, making a gradual increase every six months or year. This must be governed by the location and prevailing wages.

For first 6 mo's.	\$3 50	For sixth six mo's.	\$6 50
" second "	4 00	" seventh "	7 50
" third "	4 50	" eighth "	8 50
" fourth "	5 00	" ninth "	10 00
" fifth "	5 50	" tenth "	12 00

The committee on nominations and selections of a place for the next convention recommended, that it be held at Cincinnati, commencing the third Tuesday in October, 1891, and the following be officers:

For President—A. H. Pugh, Cincinnati.

For Recording Secretary—W. L. Becker, St. Louis.

For Corresponding Secretary—Everett Waddey, Richmond, Va.

For Treasurer—A. O. Russell, Cincinnati.

For Vice-Presidents—F. H. Mudge, Boston; W. A. Shepard, Toronto; J. R. McFetridge, Philadelphia; Thos. Williamson, Detroit; Joseph Winterburn, San Francisco, Lewis Graham, New Orleans.

For Executive Committee—Amos Pettibone, Chicago; W. C. Rogers, New York; E. R. Andrews, Rochester; G. S. Morehouse, New Haven; W. H. Bates, Memphis; Geo. M. Courts, Galveston, Texas.

The report was adopted.

On Tuesday by invitation of the Boston Master Printers' Club, the members of the Convention, with about fifty ladies, the whole party numbering nearly two hundred, took carriages at the Parker House at three o'clock, and were conducted through some of Boston's suburbs, passing over Commonwealth Avenue, past the Chestnut Hill Reservoir, the Arnold Arboretum and Franklin Park. On arriving at the Roxbury Club House, on Warren Street, the party alighted and were entertained by Messrs. Henry B. Dennison, Frank H. Mudge and H. T. Rockwell, in accordance with previous announcement. Resuming carriages at six o'clock, the party reached their hotels half an hour later.

Wednesday, the delegates, their families and friends took in the harbor excursion in Massachusetts Bay, complimentary to the United Typothetae of America, by the Master Printers' Club of Boston. Steamer left at one o'clock, punctually, proceeding to Eastern Point, Gloucester, Cape Ann, by way of Broad Sound and along the North Shore.

Lunch was served on board steamer, after leaving wharf. On arrival at destination, a New England Clam Bake was served under a tent, on the site of "The Old Fort," opposite the cottage of Mr. L. L. P. Atwood, which had been placed at the disposal of the committee for the convenience of guests. Three hundred persons were seated at the tables, and all seemed to so enjoy the dinner that little opportunity was given to wander about "The point," so generously and courteously offered for this day to the Master Printers' Club for the entertainment of the Typothetae. At five o'clock the steamer was headed towards Boston, passing into and up the harbor by Boston Light, and through main ship channel to Lewis Wharf, where passengers disembarked at eight o'clock. Coaches and horse-cars were provided to convey the guests from the pier to their hotels.

The banquet at the Vendome, on Thursday night, was a fitting conclusion to the round of entertainments so lavishly provided, and was deservedly acknowledged to be a splendid success. About 250 sat down to dinner. In front of the presiding officer's chair had been placed a miniature representation of a two-revolution four-roller book printing press made of white confection. It was a marvel of ingenious workmanship. In addition there were arranged before every plate blocks of sugar made in imitation of type, and the letters thereon spelled out the word "typothetae."

Hon. H. O. Houghton presided at the dinner, and started the flow of oratory with a reference to the first printers and printing presses of New England.

The acknowledged speech of the evening was that of Mr. Shepard of Toronto. The topic allotted to him was "Over the Border." In the course of his speech he referred to the growth of the organization, and of its incalculable value to the master printer and to the employe. There was an idea abroad that the organization in its aims and objects was antagonistic to that of the Typographical Union, that they were opposed to their employes forming themselves into societies, and some even professed to believe that they were banded together for the purpose of resisting any effort they might make to increase their wages or to better their condition. It was not necessary for him to say that that was not their position. While they were organized for mutual protection, they were ready to investigate and discuss intelligently and fairly all questions of difference from an economic standpoint, discuss them in the same fraternal spirit as had already been done in repeated conferences between their Association and that of the Typographical Union of Toronto. They had not attempted to establish a scale of prices, but he believed that a decided improvement in prices had already been effected by coming together. The best informed amongst them had something to learn, and they had been surprised to find

how little they really knew about the cost of printing until they came together and the whole subject was carefully, honestly, and thoroughly investigated. They had found that a closer intercourse and frank discussion in their business relations had the effect of cultivating a spirit of forbearance and given each other broader and higher views of the craft, while the interchange of views on business methods had been very profitable, and the social intercourse brought about by the formation of the Association had been attended with the happiest results. He next referred to the questions which had been discussed, and upon which action had been taken by the Toronto Association, such as the tariff, the apprenticeship, and the copy-right questions, and then closed with the following reference to "over the border":—

The country over the border is not altogether unknown to the people on this side of the border, but I am inclined to think there is a great deal of ignorance existing here—as well as, I am sorry to say, in our Mother Country—as to the extent of our country and its social, commercial, and political condition. If I were to tell you that the area of the Dominion of Canada was larger than that of the United States, some might be inclined to doubt, and would tell me, if it was true, the greater part of it was covered with ice and snow. But if I were to say farther, that the area of cultivable land was as large as that of the United States I might be accused of a little Yankee boasting, but it would, nevertheless, be a fact. If I were to say that we had a country almost boundless in its resources of gold, silver, copper, iron, coal and other mineral wealth, with rich fertile soil, vast forests, immense prairies, mighty rivers and lakes, inexhaustible fisheries, manufactures that will compete with any in the world, and to say farther, that we had a hardy, industrious, and enterprising people, proud of their heritage, and having faith in the future of their country, having the best political institutions, and enjoying the greatest amount of civil and religious freedom of any nation under the sun, I might be told I was taking a leaf out of Cousin Jonathan's Fairy Tales, but the statement would be a hard fact all the same. If I were to say that the Public School system of Canada was equal, if not superior, to any on the continent, and that its higher educational institutions ranked amongst the first in the world, I should only be repeating what your best educationists have said again and again. And then, if I were to point you to the greatest achievement of modern times—the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway, extending from ocean to ocean—built by Canadian money, Canadian energy, and Canadian enterprise, in half the time that it has taken to build a similar railway in any other part of the world, some of you might say I was given to boasting, but it is nevertheless a recognized fact in railway history. The fact is when your people come to know something more about our glorious country, we can scarcely wonder at their desire to have a slice of our fair land. And when you see some of our Canadian press playing into the hands of avowed annexationists, and holding up such men as Wiman, a professed Canadian, and Butterworth, his boon companion, of your own country, as the would-be emancipators of Canada from commercial slavery, we can hardly find fault with our friend from St. Louis, who last year predicted that in four years the great American Eagle would swoop down upon us and take us to his happy