

induce the printers to aid them in perpetuating the great disadvantage under which this foundry has so long laboured; and they show by the very sneers they indulge in, how much importance they attach to its existence.

The fact is, if they could only succeed in getting us out of the way, the printers would soon know what it is to suffer from "a monopoly of the worst kind." In this, however, they are not likely to succeed. The Montreal Type Foundry was here more than a quarter of a century before they were heard of in Canada, and in all probability will be a flourishing institution when they are forgotten.

We reproduce some extracts from the press on our petition of 1876, and we annex one or two from the press of the present day on theirs. We thank our friends in the trade generally for the liberal support they have given, and are giving, and they may depend upon our continuing to deserve it. We can assure them that the action of the Government in giving us a fair chance with other industries, will not add one cent to the price of our productions, — nay, that we expect soon to be able to announce a reduction. We are now making arrangements whereby we hope also to be able to continue to supply the best American type at old prices, and we ask them to give no credence whatever to any of the silly reports reflecting on our position or productions that may be spread by interested peddlers of type, from whatever quarter they may hail. The one object of these men is to push off their wares, and they are seldom very scrupulous as to the means they employ.

THE TARIFF AND THE TYPE-FOUNDERS.

(From the Exeter Times.)

From the Toronto branch of the celebrated firm of Scotch-type-founders, Messrs. Millar & Richard, we have received a copy of a petition which they have printed for distribution among the printers of Canada, praying for the removal of the duties which the Finance Minister has imposed upon all printing material and presses coming into the country. A circular accompanying it, instructed us to sign the petition, and forward it to our member in the House of Commons. Messrs. Millar & Richard must have been engaged by "the enemy" — our member — to catch us in a glaring inconsistency. They would place us in an awkward position. We have always been among the foremost in advocating the National Policy. We fully expected that every Canadian industry would be protected, and never for a moment entertained any other idea than that type-founding would be taken under the paternal care of the Government. He is a selfish protectionist who wishes free trade in those commodities in which he himself deals. If we petition against the imposition of a duty on type, Mr. M. C. Cameron could make a very effective weapon of our act, as showing protectionists to be insincere in the views they advocated. This position we have no desire to be placed in for the benefit of Millar & Richard; and while wishing them every success which their excellent material merits, we cannot conscientiously assist them in the present instance.

The object of the N. P., as we understood and advocated it, was to foster Canadian industries and give them the home market by placing foreign manufacturers under disabilities as respects reaching our markets. That this object will be gained, the petition which we decline to sanction, proves most clearly. In Canada we have a type foundry which has been gallantly struggling for years against unfair competition from American foundries, which were allowed to send all kinds of material into Canada at a nominal duty, and thus divide the

Canadian market, whilst Canadian type going into the United States is subjected to a duty which is equivalent to 31½ per cent., thus practically shutting out of their territory all foreign competition, strengthening their own manufacturers, and causing the employment of a large amount of skilled labor. American and Scotch foundries established agencies in Canada, and the money they obtained from Canadian printers was sent to their respective countries to support Yankee and Scotch type-makers. The field for the Canadian enterprise has been circumscribed on the one hand by foreign duties and on the other hand by the famous trade policy of our own Government, who saw our industries silently throttled, and yet refused to raise a hand to their assistance. It has had no chance to extend its business. It is kept out of the United States, and had to see the small bite at home shared by the rapacious American eagle. It has been robbed by American greed and shackled by foreign wealth. But hereafter we hope to see a different state of affairs. We hope to see the shackles knocked off and the eagle's rapacity restrained. The Canadian establishment has an advantage over all competitors in our own market, at least. Foreign firms will have to pay the duty and carriage before they can place their packages on the shelf. They cannot add this expense to the present price, because the Canadian foundry, having neither of these items to pay to reach the Canadian market, will be able to undersell them, or otherwise, reduce their profits. This, we fancy, is where the shoe pinches Millar & Richard, but we would not insinuate that their considerate sympathy with the poor printer which has found expression in the petition, may have been assumed for the purpose of benefitting themselves over the signatures of others. But we may say that when we feel that our interests are going to suffer, we do not think Messrs. M. & R. will be required to warn us of the danger. The printers of the country, we believe, are quite competent to take care of themselves without being told to do so by a firm whose sympathy with them extends to their own pockets. *En passant*, we might point out that our argument above shows as clearly as anything can be shown that we were right in contending throughout the campaign that the producer, instead of the consumer, pays the duty when the article upon which it is to be paid is produced in the importing country. We do not anticipate that the printers will be forced to pay any higher prices than they have hitherto paid. The duty, as we have before observed, must be paid before the type can be offered for sale, and then it must be sold at the same price as the Canadian type sells for. But if the consumer — the printer in this case — pays the duty, it puzzles us to know what difference even a 90 per cent. impost would make to M. & R. Sympathy with their customers alone will do to tell the Heathen Chinee. It cannot injure them in any way. It could not cause them to leave the country, as they by implication threaten to do. But even should they see fit to carry their implied threat into execution, then the type which they supply must be sold by some one else, who, undoubtedly, in view of the duty, would manufacture it in Canada, thus affording employment to more men, and causing the spread of so much more capital — just so much as now goes to the United States and Scotland to pay the workmen who manufacture for us. Transferring these men to Canada would not be such an unfortunate circumstance for the Dominion. It would prove the success of the N. P.

The petition which we are urged to sign indulges in an ungenerous sneer at the "small foundry" in Montreal. That it is a small affair is not a fact that should make any Canadian feel proud. The uncalled-for sneer at a Canadian institution is rather humiliating to the Canadian people. It touches their national feeling; it reminds us painfully of the fact that the unpatriotic policy of the Government, in the past has conduced to bring our industries to such a low state that they can be made the butt for the jibes and sneers of foreign capitalists. It reminds us that the "small foundry" has been well-nigh strangled by an evil policy; but the petition imbues us with the hope that under the

new order of things it will be strengthened and ere long take the prominent place it should occupy among the important enterprises of the country. We hope Messrs. Millar & Richard will see their way clear to publishing these with other comments, as they promised to do, if we would express our opinions concerning the type duty.

PRINTING MATERIAL AND THE N. P.

(From the Port Hope Times.)

We have received from Messrs. Millar & Richard, Toronto, copy of a printed petition, which we are asked to sign and send to "our member" "as speedily as possible." This petition requests that the proposed duty of 20 per cent. on type and printing material be reduced to a "merely nominal sum," but having supported a readjustment of the tariff in the belief that our struggling industries would be thereby benefited, and as we still hold strongly to those opinions, we must decline to sign the petition, and in doing so denounce it as a selfish effort of the firm referred to, to which we hope the press of Canada will not lend its countenance and support. Messrs. Millar & Richard are large British manufacturers of all kinds of printing materials — they make a good article in every branch, and have built up a large Canadian business, but every cent of the money paid to them by the printers of Canada is sent out of the country, except the sum necessary to pay the expenses of their Toronto house. If the "small foundry in Montreal," which is so sneeringly referred to, is so insignificant, why cannot Messrs. Millar & Richard start a similar "small concern" in this country, thus preventing "exorbitant prices" being imposed, and generously save us poor printers and publishers from the direful calamity of being compelled to submit to this "monopoly of the worst kind?" The fact would seem to be that the firm referred to would rather bring their ready-made material to this country, and sell it, because, not being a "small concern," they can make it a little cheaper in Scotland than they could here, and they would like to have the printers of Canada fight their battles for them, as well as buy their type. The Dominion Type Foundry, which is the "small concern" referred to, is not so poor an establishment as these interested parties would have the Government believe, and we are strongly in favor of the experiment being made of seeing what a duty of twenty per cent will do in the way of fostering this important industry. We have no reason for taking sides with the Dominion Type Foundry, our material being all from Messrs. Gwatkin & Son's importing house, Toronto, and from the establishment of Messrs. Millar & Richard, but we will willingly pay the little higher price the duty will impose on us to see if the changes in the tariff will not eventually prove greatly to the advantage of the printers of Canada, by securing the establishment of a "small" manufacturing instead of a mere sales, branch of Messrs. Millar & Richard's business in Toronto.

A RECENT price list of the Johnson Type Foundry, Philadelphia, contains the following emphatic announcement:

We wish it to be distinctly understood that we will not put up amateur founts of type, nor give any encouragement to the miserable system of botchery that apes the name of printing, and tends to the deterioration of the beautiful art and to the manifest injury of professional printers.

Them's our sentiments.

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE.—Of the many Guides and Seed and Plant Catalogues sent out by our Seedsmen and Nurserymen; and that are doing so much to inform the people and beautify and enrich our country, none are so beautiful, none so instructive as *Vick's Floral Guide*. Its paper is the choicest, its illustrations handsome, and given by the hundred, while its Colored Plate is a gem. This work, although costing but five cents, is handsome enough for a Gift Book, or a place on the parlor table. Published by JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.