

conditions, merely because the owner would not accept the offer he had made him.

The rights of both parties—the employer and the workman—having been thus defined, it might not be unprofitable to take a view of their duties. A working man should be honest and faithful, labouring during the time agreed upon, and performing a fair quota of labour in that time. The employer, on the other hand, should take no unfair advantage of the workman—he should avail himself of the best means, and supply the necessary material, to render the artizan comfortable, as well as profitable.

From these premisses the conclusion is inevitable—there are mutual rights, mutual duties, existing on the part of and between the employer and the journeyman; and such may not inappropriately be termed the ethics of trade and fair dealing.

Having given what appeared to the parties addressing you a fair exposition of the principles which should govern the employer and the employee, a statement of the difficulties that have recently occurred between some of the proprietors of Printing offices in Toronto and the Journeymen Printers will be laid before you; and it is the desire of those interested to state nothing that can be disputed, or that will bear the appearance of malice or ill-will towards any one.

In the year 1834 the first Society of the Journeymen Printers of Toronto was formed, and the wages were settled by agreement between the proprietors of Printing offices and the journeymen at £1 15s. per week of sixty hours, with 10d. per hour for all hours beyond that number. This rate was paid for the space of nearly nine years without complaint on the part of the employers, when (about 1843) Mr. PETER BROWN, father of GEORGE BROWN, Esq., now M. P. P. for Kent and proprietor of the *Globe* newspaper, made arrangements with the Free Church party to come from New York to Canada and publish a paper in their interest, to be called *The Banner*. At this time the price here (settled in 1836) of setting up a certain given