

Province line between him and the punishment of his rascality. We hear that he is, or has recently been, in Syracuse, N. Y., and we hope our American friends will pass his name round. We hope, too, that if ever he ventures into Canada again, some of our friends here will give us a hint of his presence.

Our agency in Toronto is temporarily in charge of W. J. Macdonell, Esq., resident director, and all orders can be executed there as usual. We expect to be able shortly to announce permanent arrangements.

#### OUR PETITION IN 1876.

In March, 1876, we presented a Petition to the Dominion Parliament, signed by many of the leading Master Printers in Canada, praying that in any re-adjustment of the Tariff the duty on type be made the same as on paper and other printing material, viz.: 17½ per cent. The Petition was not entertained simply because there was no re-adjustment of the Tariff, but its justice was acknowledged by prominent members of the Government, and we were promised favourable consideration at the first opportunity. It may not be amiss at the present time, when so many falsities are being spread abroad regarding our foundry, to reproduce the opinion of some of the "organs" of that day.

The *Ottawa Times* (Hon. Mr. Mackenzie's organ) said:

Whatever may be the peculiar views of individuals as to the best mode of promoting the trade and commerce of the country, whether we are protectionists or free-traders, we are unanimous in granting the general principle, that our manufacturing interests should be supported. Exception to this rule is of course justified by the circumstance that we may deal more profitably abroad, a circumstance which, however, when absent, leaves no reasonable ground for going out of the country to obtain that which can be as well supplied by our own people. The limited market which, in earlier days, and during the existence of an isolated and fragmentary colonial system on this continent, was afforded by the Canadian Provinces, offered no inducements to manufacturing interests. And of course, there was too limited a field for the production of staple articles, such as the products of the loom and iron mine, which are articles of necessity to every individual; it was not to be looked for that special lines of manufacture could be given a foothold to any extent. Now, however, since this country has assumed all the conditions of nationality, since Canada has extended its boundaries from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and since there are none more intelligent and enterprising on the face of the earth than the Canadian people, the situation has altogether changed. Of the special lines of manufacture, those which are not of prime necessity to a young and struggling population, perhaps none has harder contention with adverse circumstances than the type foundry. If particulars in support of this statement are required we have not space to give them; but we believe that we may refer to Mr. Palsgrave, the pioneer type founder of Canada, for its verification. So much have we improved our position, however, that even in the article of type we are now in a position to compete with outsiders, whether they be British or American. The enterprise conducted for many years in Montreal by Mr. Palsgrave, some two years ago passed into the hands of the Dominion Type-Founding Company, who at great expense have provided entirely new type in respect of mould and quality of metal, so that their fonts are now standard in body, and comprehend the newest and most attractive faces.

The publishers of *The Times*, who are now the contractors for the Parliamentary and Departmental Printing, have had their establishment fitted out

for their contract by the Dominion Type-Founding Company. Within the last two months they have been supplied with about thirty thousand pounds of type and type-metal, all manufactured within that time, which will give the public a good idea of the capacity of the Dominion Foundry; this work, it will be understood, having been carried on in addition to the ordinary custom work of the establishment. On the subject of the quality of the metal, which is a most important point, we have a good word to say. The contractors for the Government Printing and the Printing of Parliament, before determining to deal with the Dominion Foundry Company, had the quality of their types submitted to test by experts with the most satisfactory result. And they have found in the promptness of delivery, the elegance of face, and the facility with which extra sorts can be obtained, substantial reasons for their present belief that the Dominion Type-Founding Company can give more complete satisfaction to the trade than can possibly be given by any other founders or dealers in type, whether British or American.

The *St. John (N.B.) Daily Telegraph*, said:

While recently visiting Montreal, the editor of this paper (Wm. Elder, Esq., M.P.P.) had the pleasure of visiting several Canadian works most creditable to the country, and among others, the Dominion Type Foundry. It is the only manufactory of its class in British North America. It is situated in Chenneville street, a few minutes walk from St. Lawrence Hall. The building is a large and very commodious one, four stories high. The process of type manufacture is a most interesting one, with which comparatively few persons are acquainted. Even printers themselves are, as a general thing, entirely ignorant of the labor and delicate treatment required before one of those pieces of type which they handle so deftly can be produced.

When this foundry was first established (nearly forty years ago) and until within a recent period, it was a very small concern, rarely employing more than eight or ten persons. But since it has come into the hands of the Dominion Type-Founding Company, it has made remarkable progress. More than \$100,000 worth of type is now manufactured annually, and employment given to over 100 persons. When we consider the difficulties with which the Company have had to contend, and the fact that they have to compete with the large type-makers of Great Britain and the United States, THE DUTY ON IMPORTED TYPE BEING ONLY FIVE PER CENT, WHILE ON PRINTING PAPER IT IS SEVENTEEN AND A HALF PER CENT, we cannot but admire the enterprise and perseverance which they have displayed and are displaying.

We believe that the advantages of dealing with the Dominion Type-Founding Company are shared by the purchasers as well as the proprietors, and we think that the least that Canadian publishers, who take a pride in native industry, can do, is to procure the specimen books and price lists of the Dominion Type-Founding Company, and to give to the Company such support as they seem to merit.

And the *Kingston British Whig* (the organ of the then Minister of Finance), in its issue of the 24th Feb., 1876, said:—

The Dominion Type-Founding Company of Montreal is petitioning the House of Commons for more protection. Imported type pays 5 per cent. duty, while other manufactures are weighted from 17½ to 25 per cent. The prayer is a proper one, and is endorsed by two-thirds of the publishers and printers of the Dominion. But it is only within the past year that they have had a type foundry in Canada on which they could rely for a supply of fancy as well as plain styles of types, so that the light duty was until now a protection to the consumer. The Dominion Type-Founding Company has shown great enterprise in the past two years, having introduced the latest machinery and increased its working staff to 100 employees. Thus it is able to serve the trade and do away with nearly all dependence on the United States type-makers for the fancy branches. If protection must be the rule, the infant type manufactures are fully entitled to it equally with others.

#### DUTY ON PRESSES.

We believe that the duty of 15 per cent. imposed on presses of all kinds is less cheerfully received by the trade than that on type, inasmuch as it will be felt on the expensive power presses required by our leading newspapers, and the element of protection does not come in, as there are none of these presses manufactured in the country, nor is there likely to be. The duty must be looked on as a purely revenue one, and as an indication that the Government is of opinion that the business of printing should contribute to the taxes of the country, equally with other industries. We do not believe that the result will be any increase in prices, for the cost of all such articles is falling at the place of production.

We have a number of excellent new and second-hand presses for sale at old prices.

#### MILLAR & RICHARDS.

##### THE PRINTERS' FRIENDS.

A threatened detriment to their own interests has brought our friends to the front in a new and somewhat anomalous role. They have come forward as the champions of the "newspaper, book and job printers of the country," who, they tell us, are "struggling for an existence," and they have circulated a petition against the type duty, which we are not surprised, has met with little success. The attempt to make the printers' interests do duty for those of Messrs. Millar & Richards, was too transparent.

The whole grievance, according to the petition, is the duty on type. Not a word about printing presses, formerly free, and now subject to 15 per cent. But our friends do not make printing presses, so a duty on them cannot injure the struggling printer.

They begin by telling us that a duty of 20 per cent. on type amounts to a virtual prohibition, and this in the face of their paying 25 per cent. in the United States, and yet continuing to sacrifice their goods there. Everybody knows that a duty of 20 per cent. is not intended to prevent imports, and that it will not do so; and we know that it is not going to increase the price of type, but it may have the effect of taking a 10 per cent. off the profits of Messrs. Millar & Richards. "Hence these tears."

Then they dogmatize, "Type-making is not a national industry," (though it has been here for forty years). "It cannot become one for more than a century," which means, we suppose, that if we will abandon the Canadian field to them for a hundred years, they will then allow us a fresh start. Well, we will think of it,—but life is short since the flood, and it appears a long time to wait.

The rest of the petition is nothing but platitudes about education and intelligence, and cheap books, and sneers at the Dominion Type Foundry and its productions. It is a "small concern," "a small foundry in Montreal," and will never improve its productions without the stimulus of Messrs. Millar & Richards' competition.

Now, all this is very contemptible, and very unworthy of a respectable business firm. For years the travelling agents of this "large concern" have done their little best to injure our business in an unfair way, by disparaging the quality of our productions. Now that this is played out, they try to