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Current Notes.

THE difference between what is now considered good job work and what was looked upon as such two or three years ago is very apparent. One of the most noticeable features of good work is the absence of the heavy fancy borders and fancy type. About the only place where this work may be seen now is in newspaper advertisements; in business announcements, circulars, etc., really good offices are sending out very little of this work, unless specially ordered. Plain blackface lettering is used almost invariably, and when well arranged and harmonized with the other type used, makes a more effective job than any fancy letter. The plain rule border with panellings is having its day, and is a decided improvement over the other, as it not only presents a neater appearance, but allows the type to display itself more prominently, and, therefore, necessitates better composition.

At the convention of the United Typothetæ of America, held at Kansas City, one or two questions which it was feared would arouse considerable dissension were discussed amicably but thoroughly, and the conclusions arrived at were satisfactory all round. The appointing of a permanent salaried secretary was considered at length and it was decided to leave over any action until next meeting, which is to be at Buffalo. The secretary was, however, given \$500 to pay for a clerk. It was decided to raise \$100,000 for an emergency fund immediately. This is to be raised by levying a tax on each member of 10c. for every man employed. Mr. John Stovel, Winnipeg, was elected one of the vice-presidents.

Mr. Chas. S. Mills, representing the F. Wesel Manufacturing Co., New York, is about to make a tour of the principal cities of Canada. He intends to sell printing materials to the larger job printers and book and news offices.

At the convention of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America, held in Milwaukee recently, Mr. George Creighton, of Davis & Henderson, represented the Pressmen's Union of Toronto. Speaking on a resolution to equalize the scale of wages in the large cities and the surrounding country, he said:

"I am in favor of the resolution. I speak from personal experience. As this convention is aware we had a little strike in Toronto last September. The very strongest argument the employers advanced was that competing points were paying lower wages than we were receiving. The first question asked was—we were shown a list of wages paid in all the lake cities, and in most cases we found that they were paying a lower scale than we were then receiving, and, although, of course, in a large city there are compensating advantages to employers, so that they can afford to pay a higher scale, still, there are points that take away a great deal of work from those metropolitan towns."

In the September number of THE PRINTER AND PUBLISHER, in referring to the removal of the Rolla L. Crain Co., Limited, Ottawa, into their new premises at 176-178 Wellington street, the name Montreal was inadvertently put in place of Ottawa. The company are now doing business at their new stand.

A union has been organized by the printers in Skagway, the membership of which totals seventeen. This is the only union in Alaska.

In opposition to the increase in price of paper the German newspapermen have established a central bureau which will take the form of a limited company for the purchase of paper. The principal organs have all gone into the scheme, and 600 papers will obtain their supplies altogether through the purchasing bureau.

At the meeting of the Toronto Employing Printers on October 3, the secretary, Mr. Atwell Fleming, made some very timely and forcible remarks upon the keeping up of prices. "It's easy to get a good price if you'll only stick up for it," he said. In his own experience he found that a fair price charged for work did not drive away custom, but tended to make people feel that if they brought their work to that place it would be well done. Cheapness was not an allurements to the man who wanted good work. In one or two instances men whom he knew had large contracts to give every year had come to him with some small jobs. On these he charged a good full price, because he knew that the customer's larger jobs were given out to some