

the floor senseless. He was conveyed home and attended by two doctors. It is likely he is incapacitated for some weeks. Thorburn was arrested and held under bail for trial at the Supreme Court. This is the second assault made on McGrath. Yesterday a hoodlum named Skiffington, who was probably paid, assaulted him. Much sympathy is felt here for McGrath."

The worthy editor of the Paris Review challenges the correspondent of the Brantford Courier and a policeman to open combat. The Review man must be a knocker or he wouldn't put the chip on his shoulder in front of another scribe and a whole policeman. Let the policeman stay at home and then go at it, boys.—Guelph Herald.

The Clinton (Ont.) New Era will soon be housed in a new home. Its proprietor, Robt. Holmes, has a brick building in course of erection, and it will be ready for occupation in a few weeks. The New Era deserves a good habitation, as it is a clean sheet editorially and typographically, and is a paper which gives more local news than most of its contemporaries.

The Eastern Townships Press Association, at its last meeting, passed resolutions of regret at the death of Mr. M. D. Corey of the Cowansville Observer. The following officers were elected: President, W. A. Morehouse; vice-presidents, C. H. Parmelee, L. A. Belanger and L. A. Lance; secretary-treasurer, E. S. Stevens; executive committee, W. E. Jones, E. Avery and J. A. Chicoyne.

The Moncton, N.B., Plaindealer is to be enlarged. Editor McDougall has not his equal in Canada for hitting "straight from the shoulder," and, if in the right, standing as firm as a rock by his utterances. From a paltry sale of 100 copies he now sells 2,000, and at five cents each. Many a man has to walk straight in the presence of Bruce McDougall, for he is a terror to evil-doers.

The London Advertiser says: "We have information from Owen Sound to the effect that Mr. David Creighton, at present manager of the Toronto Empire, has been appointed postmaster of that town, to the disgust of Mr. Masson, M.P., who desired to have his brother selected. Mr. Creighton has always regarded his stay in Toronto as temporary. He yet controls the Times newspaper."

Buntin, Reid & Co. have taken out an injunction against William Campbell to restrain him from publishing the Budget, the well-known insurance and financial journal. The plaintiffs claim they own the paper by virtue of an assignment, and the seizure of the Budget printing plant some months ago. The paper had been dormant since the seizure, but a powerful company was being organized to run it.

The first number of a new trade journal, The Wine Trade, Brewers', Distillers' and Licensed Victuallers' Gazette, is a clean and well gotten up magazine containing 28 pages of matter, and is published and owned by Mr. E. C. Mann, who has for some years published the Jewellers' Guide. The new Gazette has been appointed the official organ of the Licensed Victuallers' Association of Montreal and of the Hotel Protective Association of Toronto. It will be published in Montreal.

Mr. N. D. Gagnier, late of Winnipeg, late publisher of the Emerson Times, late publisher of the Bathgate Democrat and late printer of the North-West Pioneer Printing and Publishing Association of Bathgate, has put in a \$3,000 outfit at Cavalier and will proceed to put Mr. Frawley's nose out of joint by

issuing another newspaper at that point. Mr. Gagnier is an excellent printer, but two papers in Cavalier and eight papers in Pembina county is a little excessive. Pembina Pioneer.

A. H. Merrill, a resident of Brockville for many years, died recently, aged 58. He was a printer by trade, and with his father published for some years the Prescott Telegraph. He came to Brockville in 1870, and some time afterwards started The Enterprise, the first daily paper published in that town. He leaves a widow of one son and five daughters.

COON IN CANADA.

Herald Office, Hinesville, Georgia, Sept. 22, 1893.

Editor of Printers' Ink:

SOME time ago I received an advertising order from W. A. Coon & Co., of Montreal, Canada, to insert a reading type advertisement for \$3, less 25 per cent. commission. The order was faithfully executed and bill rendered accordingly, but no money or reply has ever been received, although they have been written three times concerning the matter. I would like to know why Printers' Ink (our little Bible of points to editors) does not print the names of the reliable advertising agencies in the United States and Canada.

R. M. MARTIN.

A younger merchant, wishing to learn what rule he had followed, was told by the older one, famous for never making bad debts: "I never trust a man who stutters, I never trust a man who squints, and I never trust a man by the name of Bradshaw." Our friend, Martin of Georgia, may not find any application of this story to his own case. Perhaps he can, though. It is an undoubted fact that the general run of newspaper publishers are more than willing to trust any and everybody who wishes to be trusted. Advertising costs them nothing, and to swap it for a bill against a worthless debtor seems to them a pretty fair transaction. It has even been asserted that an advertising agent, known to be irresponsible, can induce publishers to take business from him at a lower price than would be accepted from Bates or Ayer, on the ground that as the account will never be paid, the smaller the charge the less the loss will be.—Printers' Ink.

THE FINE ART OF BOOKBINDING.

COLLECTORS of books will turn with interest to the article on the art or craft of bookbinding, which surveys the whole subject from the terra-cotta cases of Assyria down to the present day. Before printing was discovered, the manufacture of books and their bindings was chiefly carried on by the Church. After the printing press, artistic bookbinding began its history, and when women took to reading books, they became portable. Then bookbinding in wood, precious stones, enamel and ivory disappeared, and calf, morocco and parchment came in their place. Venice took the lead in the new art, and the Crusaders gave a stimulus to highly embellished bookbindings as to other things. The French school of binding was founded by Crolhier at the beginning of the sixteenth century. Modern bookbinding was introduced into England by Germans, Dutch and Normans. After the French Revolution, an influx of French emigrants once more reinforced our English bookbinders. There is not so much gossip as is often to be found in an article of this kind; but here and there are items such as that Harley, first Earl of Oxford, employed a firm of bookbinders to bind his library in red morocco at a cost of £18,000.—Quarterly Review.