

Wall Paper and Decorations.

THE MANUFACTURE OF WALL PAPER.

COLIN McARTHUR & CO., of Montreal, who were burned out last Fall, have shown great energy and business adaptation by rebuilding their factory immediately on the extinction of the fire. They worked under great disadvantages, but we are glad to know that they are again established in thorough working order in their new factory.

We congratulate them on the increasing trade that has compelled them to make additions to their premises so frequently. The capacity of the new factory is increased very largely by the addition of one full storey, which will be utilized by their grounding machines.

The new factory has been fitted with all the new appliances known to the wall paper manufacturing trade, and their large equipment will be fully taxed in the coming season to meet all the demands of the business in this "growing time" in Canada.

They are now engaged in sampling their new line, which is even superior to the former high-class offerings of this progressive firm. Their showing of cheap and medium priced goods has never been equalled, and, in the better grades, silks, moires, damasks, two tone colorings and rich varnish gold effects are shown in great beauty and variety. Ingrains, with stylish and perfectly matched friezes and ceilings, are a marked feature of the productions of this firm.

Colin McArthur & Co. have not only studied the wants of the Canadian trade successfully and satisfied the tastes of the best buyers in Canada, but have also developed a satisfactory foreign trade, which bids fair to grow larger year by year.

Their new and enlarged factory, with its improved appliances, will insure to all customers promptitude in filling orders and ability to supply the largest accounts with all the goods required.

We note with much pleasure that Colin McArthur & Co. always rise equal to the occasion, and are prepared to uphold and sustain the good name which they have heretofore so worthily held among the best Canadian manufacturers.

WALL PAPER SAMPLES FOR 1903

Stantons Limited, wall paper manufacturers, Toronto, report that their company have just completed the sampling of their new lines of wall paper. The samples are nearly all made up into books and the travellers will start out on the road with a new line on July 1. The company claim to be more than usually satisfied with the result of their sampling operations, and feel confident of securing their usual extensive patron

age from the Canadian dealers, and they promise some interesting price quotations. "The Bookseller and Stationer" will probably have further remarks to make on the new samples of this company in the July issue.

WATERPROOF WALL PAPER

In order to render wall paper impermeable to the moisture that often oozes through the walls of a dwelling, a German patent has been taken out for a process whereby the paper is enabled to withstand the action of water. Unsized paper is treated with a solution of rubber in petroleum, and then with a camphorated solution of collodion. Not only is this paper said to be impermeable to water, but it will also resist the attacks of microbes and fungi.

CEILING PAPER ON WALLS.

In nine out of ten of the small flats or apartments in New York City the private hall, when there is one, is hung with a ceiling paper instead of a regular wall-hanging, says an exchange. The reason for this is not that the ceiling paper is cheaper, but simply because these halls are narrow and dark, and a typical hall paper is too dark for such a place; while the ceiling paper, being invariably light and having a set figure, seems the most appropriate thing for the place, and the effect is often excellent.

A DISCUSSION ON COPYRIGHT.

AT the conference of the Boards of Trade of the Dominion held in Toronto on June 4, 5 and 6, the question of Canadian copyright was taken up on the last day. Mr. D. E. Thomson introduced the following resolution from the Toronto Board of Trade:

That this conference respectfully, but strongly, urges the Premier of this Dominion and his colleagues to take up with the law officers of the Crown in England the right of Canada to make her own laws on the subject of copyright, without which her rights as a self-governing colony are incomplete.

In speaking to his motion, Mr. Thomson explained briefly the situation in regard to copyright, which, he said, was given by the B. N. A. Act entirely into the jurisdiction of the Dominion Parliament, from which it had always been contended that we had the same power as on other subjects, that is to say, that our right to legislate was not subject to the veto power of England, except on the same principle as other laws. The law officers of England had taken a different view, and held that so far as copyright was concerned the language of the Act must be taken in a restricted sense. He also explained the nature of the Berne

Convention and the copyright laws of the United States and England, and stated that in order to avoid controversy in the conference the resolution had been confined strictly to the question whether Canada should have the right to legislate for herself, not touching the question of what her legislation should be.

Mr. Thomson referred his hearers to the paper by Sir John Thompson upon the subject of copyright just before his death, which, he said, was one of the ablest State papers ever printed.

After reading that no one could doubt but that Canadians had the right to legislate for themselves on this matter of copyright. There was no other logical stand but that we should be allowed to manage our own international affairs.

J. D. Allan seconded the motion. He said that to refuse Canadians the right to legislate in copyright was to introduce a colonial system of a very offensive form. The present conditions in regard to copyright were intolerable.

Mr. George Robertson, of St. John, N.B., opposed the resolution on the ground that it would be unwise to disturb the present law under which the Canadian author received protection for his work not only in Canada but in England and a number of other countries.

A number of delegates objected to the insinuation that the Canadian Parliament if granted the right to legislate for itself on matters of copyright would not protect the rights of Canadian authors.

Mr. Thomson denied that the Government had the right, stating that for years our leading statesmen had been seeking it.

After some further discussion the motion was carried.

MONUMENT FOR POET M'LAOHLAN

An effort is being made to collect a sufficient sum of money to erect a suitable monument over the grave of the late Poet McLachlan at the Orangeville cemetery. Already nearly \$100 has been raised, but at least \$500 is desired for the purpose. A committee, composed of Rev. Dr. Dewart, Mr. Bernard McEvoy, Mr. David Boyle, Dr. Hamilton, Mr. J. F. McLaughlin, Mr. W. J. Clark, Mr. E. S. Caswell and others, has been organized to take the matter in hand. It is hoped there will be a generous response from the Canadian public. A complete volume of McLachlan's poems was published some two or three years ago, but has had only a limited sale—a sale by no means commensurate with its merits. Poets, like prophets, are not overburdened with honor in their own country.