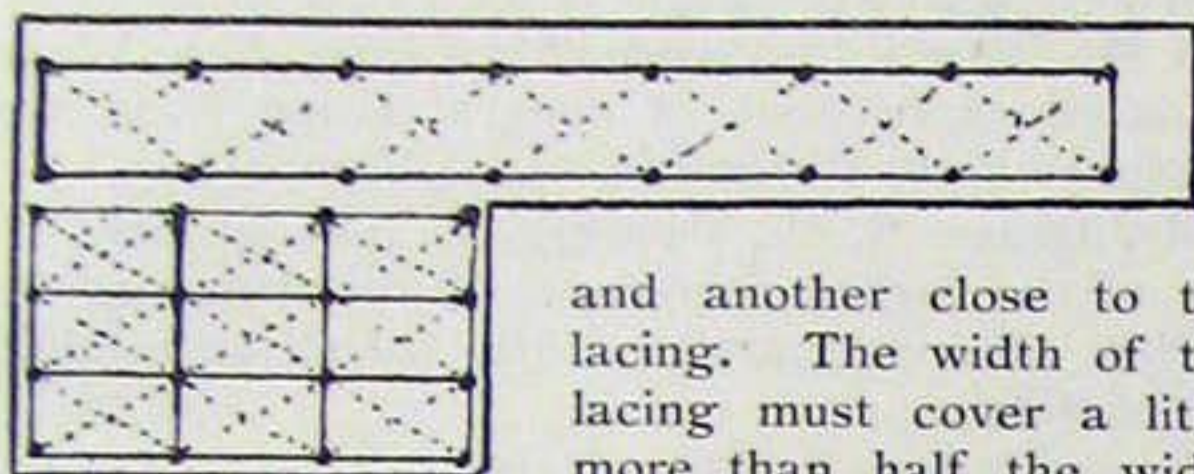


the narrow part must be divided into eight spaces, reckoning from back to foredge, so that the last lacing will be far enough in from the foredge to be covered by the pasted down leaf, and allowing for a creased two-line right up to the back and up the back, and a double two-line on the outer edge and foredge, that is to say, a two-line close to the outer edge of the board



and another close to the lacing. The width of the lacing must cover a little more than half the width of the narrow part of the

band, and must be made to match as nearly as possible in appearance with the broader part, as the sketch will show.

[To be continued.]

## International Copyright a Failure.



UNDER the heading "Foreign copyright with a string," the following circular was freely distributed to the members of the United Typothetæ of America convention, which met at Toronto some time ago.

"The international copyright law has now been almost a year in operation, and, as we predicted some time back, has proven an utter failure. As it now stands, it is almost practically useless, protecting only wealthy corporations. For instance, books, etc., must be copyrighted simultaneously in the different countries in which the copyright is sought, and published from plates manufactured in the said countries, with the exception of France and perhaps some other countries not as yet in the treaty. A small publisher or author has on this account no more protection than heretofore, for unless he has an agent or publisher in such countries, he cannot protect himself. It is often the case that an unknown author cannot obtain a publisher at home, much less in a foreign country. In such a strait, if he has money enough, he may publish his own works and obtain the copyright for his own country, but the valuable protection in foreign countries is lost to the very man who most needed it.

"This, then, is the farcial new copyright law that gives with one hand and takes away with the other.

"The absurdity of the simultaneous publication clause has by this time been pretty well proven, and we think the following provisos will commend themselves to all:—Let the author or publisher be permitted to take out in his own country the copyrights required for other countries, said author or publisher paying the librarian the amounts required, and furnishing copies required, which would be forwarded by such librarian to the countries desired, this to secure for the author or publisher the copyrights with the provision that said work or works when

placed upon the market in said countries, be produced from plates made, etc., as the laws respectively demand. The time for this to be limited to from six to twelve months. This would enable the publisher either to produce the work in foreign countries himself or make such arrangements with other publishers in said countries as would perfect his copyright and make it valid. If not produced in such time, the copyright to be void. All publishers know what trouble it is to produce and place upon the market a new work, and that in the case of many works it is quite an undertaking. By enabling authors and publishers to gain the necessary time, the real intention of the law would be brought about. As it is, the new copyright law is a gift with a string. If the protection for a period of six or twelve months be granted, the countries themselves would profit by issuing a hundred copyrights, when at present not five are taken out. Besides, the poor man of brain, and the poor publisher, to whose benefit the law should apply as well as it does to the rich monopolies, would be done full justice to. It is hoped that these provisions will meet the approval of the present congress."

The above was printed and distributed at his own expense by Mr. Charles Kunkel, of St. Louis, editor and publisher of *Kunkel's Musical Review*, one of the foremost musical publications in the world. As the law stands it has been repudiated by Canada, notwithstanding the assurance of the English prime minister that it would be accepted by the English colonies, otherwise President Harrison would not have signed the bill. Mr. Kunkel is a distinguished musician and composer, who has fully realised the impracticability of the law. The manner in which this bill was "railroaded" through congress is a blot on the legislation of the country. Senator John Sherman, of Ohio, was right when he said the "effect of the law was to make copyright an exclusive monopoly."

If Stuttgart has, as it claims to have, the largest collection of complete Bibles in the world, England, according to a correspondent of *The Times*, has the most comprehensive list of such Bibles extant and in print. This is the list prepared by Mr. Russell Martineau for the general catalogue of printed books at the British Museum. It occupies 242 columns, and its entries represent about 2,700 complete Bibles. Of these, English Bibles occupy more than a third of the catalogue. The Bibles enumerated are in about ninety languages and dialects. Canon Girdlestone remarks that it is a study in linguistic geography merely to read through the names of the versions enumerated. He ascribes to the British and Foreign Bible Society the credit of the fact that "this country has done as much for the circulation of the Scriptures as the rest of the world put together."

THE total number of persons employed in the United States (male and female) in 1890 at bookbinding, according to the census report, was 13,833. The five leading cities employed as follows: New York, 2,947; Brooklyn, 1,753; Philadelphia, 1,745; Chicago 685; and Boston, 599.