

afforded unless the English author has his American edition manufactured in America, so *vice versa* with the English edition of an American book. This proviso does not affect works of art, nor does it prohibit the printing in one country from the stereotypes made in the other. These stipulations "shall also be applicable to the representations of dramatic works and to the performance of musical compositions, of drawing, of painting, of sculpture, of engraving," &c., and other works *ejusdem generis*. There are the usual provisions as to the importation of pirated copies, &c. With regard to registration, the title of English books must in every case be registered in Washington, and that of American books in England before publication, and copies must be deposited in England and the States respectively within three months after publication.

In noticing the provisions of the Anglo-Spanish Convention we pointed out the needlessly burdensome duty imposed by such a registration clause. Again we ask why one registration is not sufficient? Let every American book registered at Washington be protected here forthwith without further registration; and so with English books registered in London. The Board of Trade in their letter suggest the following additions and alterations, which, with all deference, will not, we feel sure, meet with the approval of those most concerned. The first proposed change is salutary enough. It would extend the term of three months to six, within which authors must deposit their books in London or Washington, as the case may be. Then they propose "that the provision requiring the manufacture of books to be in the country of republication be confined to the United States." Further, "that all prints or reprints of books by British authors published with the consent of the author in the United States be freely admitted into the United Kingdom, and into all parts of Her Majesty's dominions." These two proposed alterations we cannot but think unfair to England.

It will be seen that the English printing trade will lose a good deal of work, since English reprints need not be printed in England, while American reprints must be printed in the States; and that, moreover, the Americans are to be allowed to send their reprints over here, while we are prevented from our sending

reprints into America by heavy protective duties. Let one of two things be done: either admit English reprints into America, duty free, as American reprints are to be let into England; or let the sale of reprints be confined to the country where they are published.

We trust that Government will receive advice leading them to abandon the proposed changes, with the exception of that extending the time for depositing copies, and that they will substitute a single registration in the country of first publication for the cumbersome method proposed in the draft. It is a hopeful sign that America should have at length consented to enter into any copyright convention at all; and we feel sure that, in whatever shape Government ultimately concludes the Convention, it will be welcomed by English sufferers, whose name is legion.

NOTES OF CASES.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

QUEBEC, March 1, 1881.

MCLEOD & MASHAM.

Appeal to Privy Council—Sum payable to Her Majesty.

Motion for leave to appeal to the Privy Council, on the ground that there was a part of the sum payable to Her Majesty.

The Court rejected the motion. There was no issue as to the exigibility of the auctioneer's tax.

DEROME & ROBITAILLE et al.

Appeal—Interlocutory judgment.

Motion for leave to appeal *in forma pauperis* from an interlocutory judgment maintaining a *réponse en droit*. Leave to appeal was granted, but no permission was granted to proceed *in forma pauperis*.

QUEBEC, March 3, 1881.

Ex parte BROUSSEAU, petr. for *Habeas Corpus*.

Habeas Corpus—Jurisdiction of Judge of Sessions.

The petitioner contended that he was imprisoned without authority, the Judge of Sessions of the Peace being appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor.

The Court would not enter upon a question of this sort on *Habeas Corpus*. The Judge of