

avail himself of them, any person domiciled in Canada might obtain from the Minister of Agriculture a license (which was not to be exclusive), to publish the book in Canada on paying a royalty of ten per cent. on the retail price of each book published under the license.

Where a license was so issued for a book, and the Governor in Council was satisfied that the book was being published under the license in such a manner as to meet the Canadian demand for it, the Governor-General might by proclamation prohibit the importation of copies of the book while the author's copyright was in force.

But the Act—

(a) Was not to prohibit the importation from the United Kingdom of books copyrighted there or lawfully printed and published there ; and

(b) Was not to apply to any book in which before the date at which the Act came into force copyright had been obtained in the United Kingdom, or in any country of the Copyright Union.

The object of saving (a) was apparently to let in books published in England whilst keeping out books published in the United States. The object of saving (b) was to protect existing rights.

The Canadian Act of 1889 was to come into force on a day to be named by a proclamation of the Governor-General. Such a proclamation has not yet been made.

The feature of the proposal of the Toronto Board of Trade, now under discussion, is also the establishment of a licensing system, under which the Government may license a Canadian Publisher to print a book in Canada, unless the author prints and binds in this country and continues to do so.