

Mr. BROWN.—The printing of a book and putting of it on the market are two different things. In England you can print more cheaply than you can here, but this is a question of the selling price.

Mr. ROSE.—I have not finished what I was saying. You will notice that we have the right to bring in printing plates. That disposes of one large item of cost. While in London recently I took the trouble to inquire as to the price of type-setting, and I find that it is only fractionally lower than with us. But, as they run large editions, of course the percentage is lower with them.

Mr. ROBERTSON.—I do not agree with Mr. Brown that they can print more cheaply in England than we can in Canada. That is not my experience. Within a very few months tenders were called for on a book, and the English price was thirty per cent higher than the price quoted from Canada. Under this Act, as Mr. Rose has just observed, we can import the plates; and not only that, but we can import the matrices by post and cast our own plates here.

Sir MACKENZIE BOWELL.—But, while you are protecting the paper maker, the pressman and the publisher, why should you not protect the printer as well?

Mr. ROBERTSON.—We will, if we can.

Mr. ROSE.—The type-setters have joined us in the clause which leaves the type-setting optional, because they appreciate the fact that many books will be published with short editions which would not be published if we had to set the type again.

Sir MACKENZIE BOWELL.—You mean the Typographical Union?

Mr. LANCEFIELD.—We follow Herbert Spencer, when he says that if you force type-setting in three or four countries, you increase the price of the book, and that if you allow the importation of plates you lessen the price in the country to which they are imported.

Mr. RUTTER.—In regard to type-setting, the element of machinery must now be considered.

Mr. BROWN.—The case of "Trilby" has been quoted. I issued "Trilby" at 75 cents, but I could not have done it at the price had I been compelled to set the type. Therefore I say that those gentlemen who contend that they can set the type and sell the book cheaper than in England, do not understand the conditions of the trade. They can print a colonial edition for 6½d., for which they charge 1s. 6d. My "Trilby" cost me 35 cents.

Mr. HALL CAINE.—It is true that the colonial editions cost only 6½d., but 11d. is all we get. I have sold a hundred thousand of them.

Mr. BROWN.—The question is not what it is going to cost the publisher, but what it is going to cost the public for this book.

Sir CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER.—That was what I desired to cover, by my question. A colonial edition is very cheaply turned out now. Could it be done still more cheaply, and could it be cut so low as to cut under what we sell a book for here? If so, do you not shut the book out from the Canadian reading public under that plan? Mr. Rose answered that fairly. The result of the proposed arrangement, as he sees it, would be to give us, among other things, cheap literature and an industry that does not now exist.

Mr. BROWN.—I do not wish anybody to be misled. I am in favour of reprinting books in Canada. But take this very case of "Trilby." The Canadian edition sold for 75 cents. The colonial edition came in and sold for 65 cents. If we had had the right to get a license for publishing the book in Canada I would have gathered up all the copies I could of the colonial edition and would have sent them back to England to be sold in competition with their six shilling edition. The English publisher would not like that, and it would put an end at once to the colonial edition business. The best Act the publishers could get is the old Act with an amendment giving them the right to print under license in this country. You have that under the provision proposed by Sir John Thompson and there is no necessity to change it.

Mr. LANCEFIELD.—No.

Mr. BROWN.—I beg your pardon. Here is the copyright commission of 1888, which was signed, with others, by Mr. Daldy himself. Every copy of a book lawfully printed in England can be sent back to England and sold. It is a fundamental