

Mr. DAWSON.—So it struck me. In the Act of 1875 this was avoided.

Mr. LANCEFIELD.—This is in the interest of the author.

Mr. DAWSON.—But I am not speaking in the interest of the author; I am trying to bring out the points of this draft bill as they will work out. I have no interest in the matter, as you know, but I would like to see how this is going to affect the public.

Mr. ROSE.—I may tell you that the wording of the clause is precisely the same as that of the American Act to-day. They only permit the importation from Canada of papers carrying stories or articles authorized by the author. If unauthorized they will be stopped.

Mr. DAWSON.—That is the point I wish to draw out. What is to be done meanwhile? The papers may be full of a work of interest and the people canvassing its merits and waiting for an opportunity to read it. How is the Canadian public to be supplied with the work?

Mr. ROSE.—They must import the English edition.

Mr. DAWSON.—The cheap colonial edition?

Mr. ROSE.—This clause covers it:—"the book lawfully printed in the United Kingdom and published for circulation and sale to the public therein."

Mr. DAWSON. The cheap colonial editions are not authorized for circulation in England, and the words are inserted to prevent the importation into Canada of these cheap editions which are authorized only for the colonies.

Mr. ROBERTSON.—The object is to prevent our market from being flooded with these editions.

Mr. ROSE.—Let me give you the reason why we are so particular on that point. Take a case where the author has sold me the Canadian right and has also sold the English publisher the colonial right. He has really sold to two men the right in one territory. The English publishers could make a shilling colonial edition and flood me out. The English law will not allow me to ship to England, because they claim they have bought that market. We go further than we are bound in justice to do. We say: We will allow your edition made for circulation in England to come in because certain Canadian readers will desire a better edition than we are printing. There was a case of a ruling in Montreal the other day. A certain book is copyrighted in Canada but no illustrated edition is issued here. A Canadian reader wishes the illustrated edition, but the book is stopped at the customs house in Montreal. This is regarded as a hardship. Under this draft bill, if a Canadian reader wishes the illustrated edition he has the right to import it.

Sir CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER.—How would you meet the cry or argument that this is an arrangement between the English author and the Canadian publisher that will maintain the price of copyright books higher than they could be supplied for by means of the colonial editions?

Mr. ROSE.—Our claim is that even in the case of books published under exclusive arrangement, you will find that they will be cheaper in retail price than the American editions.

Sir CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER.—On the principle of the National Policy?

Mr. ROSE.—Exactly. For instance take "Trilby" published exclusively by Harper in New York at \$1.50 and "Trilby," published in Canada under the control of Harper at 75 cents. If the price in Canada had been \$1.50, it would have been too high and the sale would not have been profitable. Mr. Foster Brown put the book on the market at a popular price and made a large sale. Our books will naturally, in all cases, run a shade lower in price than the English or American editions.

Sir CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER.—Have you looked into the question, and do you know as a matter of fact whether you can publish books in Canada to-day as cheaply as they are being published in England in the cheap colonial editions?

Mr. ROSE.—I know that we can.

Sir CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER.—There is nothing extraordinary about their prices then?

Mr. ROSE.—No.