

right Act passed by it that conflicts with Imperial legislation. The Suspended Acts of 1872, 1889 and 1895 speak for themselves on this point.

The Imperial Government has been repeatedly memorialized as to the strong feeling in Canada at the anomalous position in which Canadians are placed owing to the operation of the present Imperial Copyright Act. Canadians cannot secure copyright in the United States unless they manufacture their books in the United States. Canadians bitterly resent the fact that United States authors are able, by first publication in London, to secure copyright in Canada, without manufacture either in the United Kingdom or in Canada. Lord Herschell's Bill, with its more definite proposition as to how copyright may be secured and who may secure copyright, will still further intensify the position. An earnest and vigorous protest must be entered from Canada. Canadians will never consent to the proposition giving copyright in Canada to publishers in the United States, without manufacture in Canada, as long as Canadians are denied copyright in the United States on similar terms. If our fellow British subjects in the Old Land would only attempt to realize Canada's geographical position, side by side with the United States, they would be better able to appreciate why Canadians feel so strongly on this point.

Part II. of Lord Herschell's Bill, dealing with Colonial copyright, is deserving of careful attention.

Her Majesty in Council is given power to modify this new Act in its application to colonial legislation, providing suitable provision is made for the protection of works first published in other parts of the British dominions.

So far as Canada is concerned, this clause may allow of Her Majesty in Council assenting to such an agreement as the Hall Caine compromise, or any Bill drawn up by the Canadian Government. It is to be hoped this may be the case.