

Mr. ROBERTSON.—Yes.

Mr. LANCEFIELD.—The English edition comes in until thirty days after the license is issued.

Mr. A. F. RUTTER.—And the Canadian book is on the market.

Sir CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER.—What is the difference, if any, in the arrangement regarding royalty between this draft and the suspended Act of 1889?

Mr. D. A. ROSE.—It is precisely the same.

Sir CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER.—Ten per cent?

Mr. ROSE.—Yes.

Sir CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER.—But is there not something additional?

Mr. HALL CAINE.—Yes; the author keeps control of his works.

Sir CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER.—And that reconciles the British author to the acceptance of the ten per cent?

Mr. ROSE.—He has the ten per cent royalty and is allowed the chance to copy-right.

The CHAIRMAN.—I understood Mr. Hall Caine to say that the British author would have some control on the issue of the license?

Mr. HALL CAINE.—Before the issue of the license. He has the choice given him either to take the license or to publish for himself.

Mr. S. E. DAWSON.—As I understand it there will be sixty days between publication in England and publication in Canada, and it may be ninety days. Of course, if the author agrees, publication may take place at once, but in case of their being no agreement, I take it, there will be an interval of sixty days which may be extended to ninety days.

Mr. ROSE.—The author is allowed sixty days in which to print, but the party asking a license is allowed only thirty days. We have cut our time thirty days shorter than it was under the old Act. Suppose a British author has failed to register here. I make application for license, which is granted in seven days. I must have the book on the market in thirty days thereafter.

Mr. DAWSON.—Have you taken enough time?

Mr. ROSE.—We have agreed to the condition.

Mr. DAWSON.—The Minister has power to extend the time?

Mr. ROSE.—Yes.

Mr. DAWSON.—And during that time how is the Canadian public to be supplied?

Mr. ROSE.—By the English edition of the work—the edition printed for circulation in England. They cannot send out special editions for Canada, but they can ship copies of the edition prepared for the English public.

Mr. DAWSON.—In the meantime the American reprints are excluded.

Mr. ROSE.—Yes.

Mr. DAWSON.—You retain the interim copyright.

Mr. ROSE.—Practically.

Mr. DAWSON.—And during the sixty, or, it may be, ninety, days no American editions whatever can come in?

Mr. ROSE.—None whatever.

Mr. DAWSON.—But how will it be in the case of an American edition arranged for by the author. Take, for instance, such a case as that of "Tribby." I found in Montreal three copyright editions of "Tribby" for sale side by side—the British, the American and the Canadian.

Mr. ROSE.—Until the Canadian edition appears the only edition that can be imported is the English edition. And, when the Canadian edition appears, the English edition cannot be imported for sale.

Mr. DAWSON.—Do you not think that there will be some difficulty in the case of those magazines which contain extracts from English magazines? Take, for instance, magazines of the class of "Little's Living Age," which are taken largely in Canada. Do you not think there will be difficulties regarding these?

Mr. ROSE.—In the Act of 1885 practically the same sense is conveyed. But the question has never been brought up. The word "unauthorized" would prohibit them if they were challenged.