

TEMPERATURE in the shade, and Barometer indications for the week ending Saturday, 15th July, 1871, observed by JOHN UNDERHILL, Optician to the Medical Faculty of McGill University, 29 Notre Dame Street.

		Aneroid Barometer compensated and corrected.											
		9 A.M.	1 P.M.	6 P.M.	MAX.	MIN.	MEAN.	9 A.M.	1 P.M.	6 P.M.	MAX.	MIN.	MEAN.
Sa.	July 8.	72°	78°	78°	84°	64°	74°	30.00	29.55	29.90			
Mo.	" 10.	66°	76°	71°	78°	50°	64°	30.16	30.16	30.10			
Tu.	" 11.	70°	78°	75°	80°	58°	69°	30.08	30.08	30.00			
W.	" 12.	65°	73°	76°	82°	53°	70°	30.05	30.06	30.06			
Th.	" 13.	76°	81°	77°	85°	64°	78°	30.20	30.20	30.15			
Fri.	" 14.	76°	76°	76°	80°	56°	68°	30.16	30.05	30.00			
Sat.	" 15.	73°	77°	75°	80°	60°	70°	30.06	30.04	29.88			

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1871.

SUNDAY,	July 23.	Seventh Sunday after Trinity. Gibraltar taken by Sir George Rooke, 1704. Prince of Wales landed at St. John's, Newfoundland, 1850.
MONDAY,	" 24.	St. James Ap. and M. Battle of Crecy, 1356.
TUESDAY,	" 25.	St. Anne. Battle of Talavera, 1809.
WEDNESDAY,	" 26.	Charter granted to the Bank of England, 1697. Breaking out of French Revolution, 1830.
THURSDAY,	" 27.	Crowley died, 1662. Robespierre executed, 1794. The "Alabama" sailed from Liverpool, 1862.
FRIDAY,	" 28.	Andrew Marvel died, 1678. Marriage of Adeline Patti, 1858.
SATURDAY,	" 29.	Dispersal of the Spanish Armada, 1588. Wm. Penn died, 1718. John Sebastian Bach died, 1750.

TO BOOKSELLERS AND NEWS AGENTS.

A NOTICE HAVING APPEARED in the Newspapers relative to

"A Terrible Temptation."

By Mr. CHARLES READE.

I beg to inform you, that Messrs. CASSELL, PETER, & GALTIN (his London Publishers) have conceded to me, for a valuable consideration, the exclusive right to publish the above great work of fiction, in serial form, for the Dominion of Canada.

The *Hearthstone* is the only newspaper in which "A Terrible Temptation" can legitimately appear, and we warn all newspaper proprietors that proceedings will at once be taken to stop the circulation of such papers in the Dominion of Canada pirating the said story.

GEORGE E. DESBARATS.

Proprietor *Hearthstone*.

Montreal, June 16th, 1871.

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1871.

We print elsewhere a letter from the "Author of Ginx's Baby," which the *Gazette* justly remarks is characterized by "a tone of bitterness." "Ginx's Baby" was a clever satire, being an *exposé* of facts utterly repugnant to christianity, morality and decency. The letter by the "Author of Ginx's Baby" is a satire, being an *exposé* of an unjust and partial law that needs immediate revision. Let us impartially review the state of the question.

It is, whether the rights of English authors can be defeated in Canada by their neglect to comply with the requirements of the Canadian Legislation. And also (and this is a question raised by the "Author of Ginx's Baby"), whether the Canadian Legislature has the right to legislate for itself. This last query is, as he says, most important and crucial. It decided the downfall of British Rule in the United States.

Heaven forbid that we should be suspected of depreciating the merit of an author's productions! They are as a rule, that is to say the *plebs* of the class, miserably remunerated; great compensations being reserved for patricians who generally win applause by splendid mediocrity. But, after all, a book is liable to be treated as the product of the brain in any other direction, say, mechanics. If a man invents a machine, the result of long and patient labour, and deep scientific research, he can only secure a right to compensation for this labour by procuring "a patent." The patent is a kind of monopoly, and it seems a wise provision that whoever improves on the first invention can also procure a patent, and thereby obtain recognition for his industry.

Now everything has been done in this Dominion for the protection of the British author. In the first place an act was passed in the Imperial Parliament (5 and 6 Vic., cap. 45) without "any consideration whatever for the Canadian publishing fraternity, or the wishes of the public," but solely to secure a monopoly for English publishers. In the dense ignorance that characterizes English statesmen respecting Colonial matters, they supposed that there never would be any need of a change. The colonists were never to grow more enlightened, the reading class was never to enlarge, the publishing business never to increase. What has been shall be, is their motto, and, just as fanatics appeal to the act of Charles II. to support prosecutions of old apple women for breaking the Lord's Day, so do authors and publishers appeal to the *effete* act of Vic. 5 and 6, cap. 45. "The Author of Ginx's Baby" cries it up.

But a very homely proverb informs us that "the proof of the pudding is in the eating." The operation of the famous 5 and 6 Victoria was anything but satisfactory. The Imperial Parliament had swathed the colony in its act like an Indian baby, taking no count of its possible growth. By the obnoxious act, American publishers were

able to flood Canada with pirated editions of English authors, similar to the famous Tauchnitz editions, while Canadian publishers had to grin and bear it. At last, a time having come when the latter feeling themselves able to print and engrave as well as the Yankoes, they were bound to make a move on the Copyright question. The book trade has grown extensive, the reading public constantly on the increase, and it is but fair that the large revenue accruing to American houses should revert to Canadians. Accordingly in 1868 an act was passed in the Canadian Parliament declaring that no author has any right to copyright unless his work "shall be printed and published in Canada."

Obviously the framers of this act had a due regard to English authors, for very slight benefits could accrue to Canadian publishers if the author published a Canadian edition before an English one.

By clause 13 the registration of the works secures copyright. Clause 16 still further protects the author, enacting that, "if any person prints or publishes any manuscript whatever in Canada, or the same having been printed and published elsewhere, offers it, or causes it to be offered, without the consent of the author or legal proprietor first obtained, such author or proprietor being resident in Canada, or being a British subject resident in Great Britain or Ireland, such person shall be liable to the author or proprietor for all damages occasioned by such injury."

Consequently the "Author of Ginx's Baby" is well protected, and it is inconceivable to us, how a gentleman reputed to be a barrister, who was "domiciled in Canada a third of his life," should be ignorant of this enactment.

But publishers, acted upon by the increased expansion of the colony, do not feel satisfied by the Act of 1868; although the decision in *Toronto in re "Ginx's Baby,"* is so far satisfactory.

Let there be a reasonable duty upon American importations sufficient to protect Canadian publishers. The present impost is ridiculous, and while it lasts authors must suffer equally with publishers. We have no more right to surrender our right in this respect than our rights in any great commercial question. And here we are naturally brought to the great point involved in the discussion, and which cannot be approached with too much gravity and caution. "The Author of Ginx's Baby" already declares that the colony has no right to legislate for itself. We are simply astonished at this assertion, all the more so, as it seems to us that this is the very point upheld in "The Colonial Question," by the "Author of Ginx's Baby." Does that gentleman forget that England cannot legislate for the Colonies without the consent of their legislative bodies? Does the Washington Treaty become binding on Canada by the ratification in London by Her Majesty's Government? As the "Author of Ginx's Baby" justly remarks, this may be "the crux of empire." Quite as small a thing as a twenty-five cent book has decided Imperial sway ere now. The very "British contempt," and the "sneers of English society," to which he alludes, being ridiculously unjust will not always be borne in silence. Let him refer to the recent statistics of the growth of Canada in *Herepath's Journal*, and say if such a growth in so short a period can be sneered at? A far wiser man than the "Author of Ginx's Baby," Professor Goldwin Smith, said in a lecture in Montreal last winter, that it was a crime and a blunder to neglect the Dominion, and this course could only be accounted for by the "wilful ignorance" of Englishmen on the subject. The same opinion is expressed by Froude the historian (*Short Studies on Great Subjects*).

The belief has been for years taking hold of the popular mind that the Dominion is not much set by in the old country. This is certainly well founded. Therefore, our Scottish author need not inflate himself with the vain supposition that any book he can write, or the whole Scottish nation united, will arouse Great Britain to a sense of her duty in this respect. The possibility he pictures of an attempt to enforce the right of England to legislate for the Colonies is simply preposterous. What was the result the last time it was done? Bunker Hill and the Declaration of Independence.

We join with him in thinking that it is high time our relations with Great Britain were adjusted on a more righteous footing. And we may add, that it is our belief that the time has come, when the Dominion Parliament ought to take up this question of Copyright, and legislate upon it with a due regard to the rights of Dominion Publishers, and the final repression of American piracies. "La justice avant tout."

A Frenchman, named Tallade, a private in the 89th of the line, received a medal from the Prussian authorities of Kolberg for saving the life of a German woman who had fallen into a stream. The brave fellow dived several times before he could find the woman. He was offered a medal or one hundred thalers, and he selected the decoration without hesitation.

LITERARY NOTICES.

BELGRAVIA.—London: Warwick House, Paternoster Row. Conducted by M. E. Braddon.

The number for July is, like all preceding issues of this high-class magazine, varied and attractive. The fascinating pen of Miss Braddon, which charms all subjects her genius alights upon, leads in the story of "The Love of Arden," illustrated. In graceful, easy flow of narrative, leading into irresistible currents and rapids of dramatic action, Miss Braddon's stories of to-day sustain for her that high position to which she suddenly ascended on wing of "Lady Audley's Secret."

Other articles in *Belgravia* for July are: "Shot and Shell," "Ferenda," a poem by James Mew, illustrated; an article by Sala, lively as that writer's flights usually are: "Lochinvar" at Salt Lake, by Justin MacCarthy; "All Round St. Pauls," by Walter Thornbury, illustrated; "Charles Norman," by Edmund Courtenay, illustrated; "Progress in Paris, A.D. 1871," and five other articles.

STATUTES OF CANADA, 34th Vic., being the fourth Session of the first Parliament of Canada. Ottawa: Brown Chamberlin, Queen's Printer, 1871.

We are glad to have the opportunity of thanking the Ottawa Government for a copy of last Session's enactments. The Acts passed were only 58 in all, but many of them were of the utmost importance. It is now generally understood that the tendency of recent legislation, and especially of the fiscal and financial arrangements turned into law during the Session of 1871, have had a most beneficial effect on the trade and industry of the country. Let us hope that the story of "Jack Madden" will not be realized by the next Session of Parliament; let the law rest until it has had time to work a little farther in the same direction; but it would be unwise to increase the pressure too much and thereby endanger the safety of the whole machinery. The statutes are neatly printed and bound after the ordinary official pattern. Cannot the Ontario Government favour us with a copy of its legalized wisdom without the exaction of a tradesman's fees?

THEATRE ROYAL.—Mr. Emmet closed his engagement last Saturday night, and played to a crowded house. In consequence of the non-arrival of the Misses Chapman, Mr. Allbaugh played "Eustache." His acting was tasteful and artistic, and elicited great applause. The Chapman sisters opened on Tuesday last to a very crowded house, and fulfilled the great anticipations respecting them. Mr. Ben De Ba appears next week, and doubtless will meet with the hearty reception his abilities and liberal management deserve.

NEWFOUNDLAND CORRESPONDENCE.

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., July 6th, 1871.

IMPORTANCE OF OUR COD FISHERY.

Just now our cod fishery is in full activity, and the anxiety to learn how it is succeeding in the great fishing centres, such as Placentia, Bonavista, and Trinity Bays is very great. Every item of intelligence is eagerly grasped at and quickly retailed, not always with conscientious accuracy. The prosperity of our whole population turns largely on the success of the cod fishery, for the proceeds of the seal fishery are confined to a comparatively limited number of individuals, while every fisherman shares more or less in the results of the former. When news of the scarcity of cod in any of the great bays reaches the capital, it has the same effect on business prospects that a fall in the price of stock has in London or New York. If the news is unfavourable from several of the more populous districts, the faces of the supplying merchants lengthen, a cloud gathers on the brows of the shopkeepers, bishops and clergy of all denominations begin to have ominous forebodings regarding their fall dues and winter supplies, and a general gloom spreads over the whole community, for a bad cod fishery means very short commons to the poor fisherman, heavy losses and a long list of bad debts to the merchant, and great difficulty in collecting the Christmas bills to the shopkeeper. On the other hand, news of a large "catch" of cod brightens every eye, and produces a wonderful buoyancy of spirits among all classes. Many a young maiden's heart beats quicker when good news comes in from the Labrador, for has not Patrick vowed to "speak to the priest" on his return if times are good? Visions of gorgeous dresses and bright ribbons and possibly new carpets and tea-sets dazzle the female imagination. The priest and parson shrewdly calculate on a rich harvest of marriage fees, in November, to be followed in due time with a fair array of christenings, if the fishery turns out well. Old Croesus, who has £60,000 afloat in supplies to the hardy fishermen, anticipates his returns of fifty or a hundred per cent, and rubs his hands gleefully. The dry goods merchant sees, in anticipation, his shelves emptied and his bank account in a flourishing condition. Happily we are now in a pleasingly hopeful condition regarding the cod fishery of this season. The accounts from a majority of the principal fishing stations are good, from several unusually so. It is too early in the season yet to form any calculations as to such an uncertainty as the fishery, but so far the results are satisfactory. From Bonavista in the north, and Burin and other localities in the west, accounts are highly favourable. The season was late in commencing, so that we were feeling anxious a fortnight since, as things were getting critical. Now the prospect is decidedly bright and cheering.

CATCHING AND CURING THE COD.

It is quite a pleasant sight, at this time, to visit one of the little fishing villages in the neighbourhood of St. John's, and note the activity with which the various operations connected with the fishery are carried on, and observe how the fisher-