A manifesto has been issued by the Canadian Copyright Association in support of the Act. The reasons given may be stated as follows :—

1. Canada has the right to legislate fully on Copyright—

Canada's right to legislate on Copyright is confined to the case of Canadian authors. She has no right whatever to take away from British authors their rights under the Imperial Acts. This was expressly decided by her own Courts in Smiles *v.* Belford and is the reason why she is now seeking the advice of the Imperial Legislature.

2. Copyright is analogous to patent right, and the Imperial Government did not disallow the Canadian Patent Act.

But, in the first place, copyright is *not* analogous to patent right. Copyright is given to the form only, not to the thought expressed. It does not prevent authors dealing with the same subject or idea. Patent right deprives the second inventor who has independently arrived at the same result of the profit of his labours. Patent right is a monopoly in restraint of other original inventions: Copyright is not. Secondly, the Canadian Copyright Act is not in the least on the same lines as the Canadian Patent Act. The Patent Act allows 12 months for obtaining a patent in Canada after one has been obtained in England, and a further 12 months for commencing to manufacture. This gives time to ascertain whether the market will warrant the outlay.

3. That under the present conditions the Canadian rights of English authors are included in the sale to United States publishers, to the injury of Canadian printers and publishers.

Here we have the true and only reason for the legislation. It is based on a fallacy. It is no injustice whatever to Canadian printers and publishers that British authors should be able to choose for themselves where and through whom they will print and publish their works. To be consistent, the Canadians should demand that no artists should have protection for their works except such as used paints and canvas made in Canada.

And the remedy is simple. English authors have to reprint in the United States. English publishers do not therefore demand protection or set up imaginary rights, but meet the difficulty in a business-like way. They set up branches in New York and Boston. Let the Canadians do the same. English authors, other things being equal, would rather deal with a Canadian publisher than an American, and let the Canadians join with us in endeavouring to obtain the removal of the unjust restrictions imposed by the United States legislation instead of endeavouring to perpetuate and extend them.

The real interests of British authors and Canadian publishers and printers in this matter are the same, and the latter are pursuing a most shortsighted and suicidal policy.

In any case, the English authors submit with some confidence that the Canadian proposals are not such as ought to receive the sanction or assistance of the Imperial Legislature.

Enclosure 2 in No. 105.

193. *Failure of Foreign Reprints Act.*—So far as British authors and owners of copyright are concerned, the Act has proved a complete failure. Foreign reprints of copyright works have been largely introduced into the Colonies, and notably American reprints into the Dominion of Canada, but no returns or returns, of an absurdly small amount, have been made to the authors and owners. It appears from official reports that during the 10 years ending in 1876, the amount received from the whole of the 19 Colonies which have taken advantage of the Act was only 1,155*l.* 13*s.* 2½*d.*, of which 1,084*l.* 13*s.* 3½*d.* was received from Canada; and that of these Colonies, seven paid nothing whatever to the authors, while six now and then paid small sums amounting to a few shillings.