

This would seem to indicate that the publishers printed the book in the United States, *as they are forced to do* to secure copyright ; that they entered the book at London to secure Imperial copyright ; and that they will supply the British and Canadian markets from New York. Many similar instances could be quoted to show the great advantage that the authors and publishers of the United States have over their confrères in the British possessions.

There is another way in which the United States publisher enjoys an advantage. The well-known "Colonial" libraries are issued by the British publishers for export to British colonies. But the United States publisher can dictate to the British publisher and absolutely forbid him selling the "Colonial" edition of certain books to Canada, a British colony. This is not a supposititious case. It is a fact. It has been done. As the original English editions of these books are fully as high, if not far higher, in price than the United States editions, the practical effect of this dictation is that Canadians have to buy their supply from the United States publisher. Surely this is most unfair to British and Canadian manufacturing interests, as well as an insult to Canadian national sentiment.

The present arrangement is a tremendously one-sided one, with the advantage altogether too much on the side of our neighbors.

Here is the first section of Lord Herschell's Bill :

1. The author of an original literary or artistic work first published in any part of Her Majesty's dominions, or first published simultaneously therein and elsewhere, shall have copyright in his work throughout Her Majesty's dominions, whether he is or is not a British subject.

What will be the effect on Canada should this section become law ?

The Parliament of Canada has frequently asserted its right to enact its own copyright law. But just as frequently the Parliament of Canada has been advised that assent will be refused to any copy-