

rectly informed, to the justifiable chagrin of Messrs. Blackwood.)

(Only the rights of books that sell well will be bought; and these are always reprinted in the United States. The Canadian publisher will simply buy the plates from the American publisher. The Canadian publisher will take no risks; he leaves those to the British publisher.)

V. It necessitates either reprinting or resetting—each of which is a waste of labour solely in the interests of Canadian printers, paper-makers, and binders.

VI. It militates against the interests of the Canadian bookseller, who is prohibited from importing.

VII. It offers no advantage whatsoever either to (i) the author, or (ii) the reader. Indeed it hampers both; for, (i) the English author will have little or no control over sales, receipts, royalties, advertisements, etc.; and (ii) it limits the reader to a single Colonial edition.

VIII. It is merely a facility statutorily bestowed upon the Canadian producer to obtain some of the manual labour belonging by rights to the British producer who first undertook the risk of purchasing the manuscript.

IX. Why should not the Canadian publisher offer to purchase manuscripts in the open market of all the countries in the Berne Convention? By the Imperial Copyright Act of 1842 (5 and 6 Vict. c. 45) and the International Copyright Act of 1886 (49 and 50 Vict. c. 33) he is at liberty now to do so. Instead of this, he seeks by legislation to be put on a par with more enterprising or more powerful publishers.

X. Why should the tastes of a Canadian reader who prefers English paper, binding, type, and spelling be statutorily restricted solely in the interests of a few Canadian publishers? Is not this "class legislation" of the narrowest kind?