

We therefore humbly request that Her Majesty may be advised to withhold her assent from the Bill in its present form.
And your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

No. 93.

CANADIAN COPYRIGHT ASSOCIATION to COLONIAL OFFICE.

(Received March 22, 1895.)

(TELEGRAPHIC.)

[Receipt acknowledged by No. 95.]

Official statement Canadian Copyright mailed to-day; contains convincing argument our favour; see my letter London "Times" to-day.—LANCEFELD.

No. 94.

THE COPYRIGHT ASSOCIATION OF CANADA to COLONIAL OFFICE.

(Received April 4, 1895.)

The Copyright Association of Canada,

Hon. Secretary's Office, Hamilton,

March 22, 1895.

MY LORD,

I AM asked to transmit to you a copy of a circular giving an official statement of many of the points covered in the copyright discussion, from the Canadian point of view.

I also take the liberty of adding some other literature* bearing on the question, in order that you may see as much as possible of our side of the case.

I have also to add that some of the newspapers of England agree with us that Canada must have the right to pass and enact its own law. Thus, a friend of mine sends me a copy of the Norwich "Eastern Daily Press" of 28th February 1895, which has an editorial article commencing, "The protest of British authors against the new Canadian copyright is not likely to have the smallest effect," and ending with the statement, "But we fear that the evil from the point of view of the Incorporated Society of Authors is irremediable."

Apologising for troubling your Lordship,

I have, &c.

RICHARD T. LANCEFIELD,

Hon. Secretary.

Enclosure in No. 94.

The Copyright Association of Canada, Toronto,

March 20, 1895.

CERTAIN erroneous statements having been circulated with regard to the Canadian Copyright Act of 1889, it has been deemed advisable by the Copyright Association of Canada to issue the following statements:—

The Canadian Copyright Act of 1889 was unanimously passed by the Parliament of Canada, and assented to by the Governor-General.

The Act was to come into operation on proclamation of the Governor-General.

The Governor-General has not yet proclaimed the Act.

The Canadian Government contend that they have the right to legislate fully on copyright, it being one of the classes of subjects entrusted to the Parliament of Canada by the B.N.A. Act of 1867.

The following are among the reasons why the Act should be proclaimed:—

A copyright is analogous to a patent. The Canadian Copyright Act is analogous to the Canadian Patent Act. That Patent Act requires manufacture in Canada. The Imperial Government did not disallow the Patent Act. The Imperial Government would not propose that a United States patentee, on securing the British patent, should thereby secure the Canadian patent. Why should the Imperial Government assure the United States author that on securing copyright in Great Britain he thereby secures copyright in Canada? Canada exclusively legislates as to the terms on which patents may be secured in Canada. Canada should be permitted to exercise the same powers as to the terms on which copyrights may be secured in Canada.

The United States publisher, when buying from a British author the copyright for the United States, stipulates that Canada shall be included.

Canadians resent this sale of their market, and persist in their claim to adopt such legislation as will put a stop thereto.

General statement.

A copyright analogous to a patent.

Canadian market must not be sold.