

and thereafter no copy of the said work so copyrighted under this Act shall be imported into such British Colony or possession save and except copies of such work specially imported for the *bonâ fide* use of Public Free Libraries and University and College Libraries and Law Libraries of any duly organised Law Association or Society for the use of its members, such copies so imported, however, not to exceed two for each such Libraries."

Upon this proposal I venture to offer the following brief comments:—

I. The prime function of copyright is protection of intellectual labour. This proposal is one more attempt to introduce into copyright a factor for which the only precedent is the "manufacturing clause" of the United States, viz., the interests of manufacturers as distinct from mere protection of literary property.

II. It is virtually an infraction of the principle that British copyright extends throughout the British Empire; for, if every Colony followed this example the original holder of a copyright would be obliged to protect his rights in every Colony. Statistics of sales, receipts, accounts, royalties, advertisements, would be extremely difficult to collect.

III. It complicates contracts between author and publisher, since each will have to take into account all the markets from which English editions are excluded.

IV. It militates against the British publisher, since, almost without exception, the Canadian rights will be bought, not from the British publisher, but from the United States one, who is, presumably, one of "the owners of the copyright."

(This, I believe, was the case with Mr. Steeven's "With Kitchener to Khartum," the Canadian rights being bought, not from Messrs. Blackwood, but from Messrs. Dodd, Mead and Co., not a little, if I am cor-