

A.P.

THE Canadian Bookseller

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE
Book, Stationery and Fancy Goods Trades.

PUBLICATION OFFICE, ROOM 66, YONGE STREET ARCADE.

Vol. I.]

TORONTO, NOVEMBER, 1888.

[No. 8.

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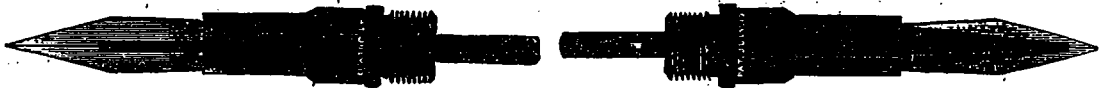
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THE
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Devoted to the interests of the

BOOK, STATIONERY AND FANCY GOODS TRADES.

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Greeting!

Messrs. Booksellers of Ontario in convention assembled, the CANADIAN BOOKSELLER takes this opportunity of according you a hearty welcome to the Queen City of the West. Our wish is that profit and pleasure may be the result of your deliberations.

Thanks to One and All.

It gives us pleasure to know that the CANADIAN BOOKSELLER is appreciated by the trade generally as a representative trade journal. We would also ask attention to the following paragraphs, as showing what our *confreres* in trade journalism and the daily press think of our efforts. Then kindly show your appreciation by sending along your subscriptions and advertising orders.

In the quarterly list of Recent Colonial Publications in the *Torch and Colonial Book Circular*, published at London, England, dated September 29th, 1888, many of the books are starred and a foot note added as follows: (*) These titles are copied from the CANADIAN BOOKSELLER.

In the same number a "Select list of English and American Magazines and Reviews" is given, and under "C" we find the CANADIAN BOOKSELLER duly entered.

The following is clipped from the *Evening Telegram* of October 23rd, 1888: "The CANADIAN BOOKSELLER is a bright paper and a credit to the trade. It is the recognized and only organ of the booksellers and publishers of the Dominion of Canada."

Every publisher and bookseller knows the *Publishers' Weekly*, of New York, the recognized organ of the book trade in the United States. Under date of October 19th, its editor, R. R. Bowker, writes us as follows: "We congratulate you cordially on the live and crisp editorial management of the CANADIAN BOOKSELLER, which it gives us great pleasure to read from month to month, and we trust your efforts will be adequately reciprocated as well as appreciated."

Thousands of people recognize the Toronto *World* as the bright, crisp, morning paper of Canada. For ourselves, we are glad to see that brother MacLean appreciates a good thing when he sees it, and that he is going to help those who are asking for a just copyright act for Canada, as evidenced by the liberal extracts made from our October number.

An extra number of the CANADIAN BOOKSELLER, containing a report of the annual meeting of the Booksellers and Stationers Association of Ontario, with other matters of interest to the trade, will be issued in a few days. Look out for it!

Briefly.

Briefly, the bill drafted by the Copyright Association of Canada, aims at three things :

1. It gives the right to the British or foreign author to register his Copyright in Canada, and thus protect his interest, or, failing that, then that any native publisher shall be free, after a stated interval, to reprint such British copyright, on such terms and conditions as will be beneficial to the author.

2. It gives no rights or privileges in Canada to the American author either directly to himself or indirectly to his English copyright publisher, so long as the United States withhold similar rights and privileges from the English or Canadian author.

3. It allows the importation into Canada from the United States of all British Copyright works that are not actually printed and published in Canada.

Bright Prospects.

" Now is the winter of our discontent
Made glorious summer by this Bill that has been drafted."

We apologise to the memory of the immortal William S., for this free use of his lines. But they are so *apropos* to our purpose that we were unable to resist the temptation. As our readers know, the Berne Bill introduced at the last session of parliament, sent a cold chill—yes, a very, very cold chill—down the spines of those interested in the publishing, manufacturing, and selling of books. But the prospects for the introduction of the suggestions made by the Copyright Association of Canada, into a Bill to take the place of the Berne Bill, are so bright, that the very men who felt so cold then, now feel as though they were basking in the midst of glorious summer weather. Such is the confidence born of an earnest, united effort, and of a determination to sink minor differences in order to accomplish the one great aim and object of the Association—a just Copyright law for Canada.

Cultivate National Sentiment.

" Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
This is mine own, my native land."

All honor to the great Scotch poet who could pen such a noble sentiment as is expressed in the above extract. And let us see to it that, whether

Canada is our home by birth or by adoption, we allow no opportunity to pass by to express our love for it, and to show our determination to do our utmost to keep it well in the van as one of the coming great nations of the world. And in the matter of Copyright we have now a capital opportunity of showing our determination to make and amend our Copyright laws to suit ourselves—our printers, publishers, booksellers, etc.—instead of making them to suit the convenience of the same classes of people three thousand miles away. Is it not simply absurd, nay is it not preposterous, that while we can make our own patent laws without reference to the Home government, yet in the matter of Copyright we must be at the mercy of that government? Of course, with every true Canadian, there will be but one answer to that question, and our friends in the Fatherland may as well make up their minds to the fact that when we Canadians make up our minds and draft a Copyright law to do justice, not only to British and foreign authors, but to Canadian publishers and printers, then we are going to have such a law, and the opposition of interested parties will avail little in the long run.

The Reason Why?

A BOOKSELLER AND NEWSDEALER SOLILIQUEIZES
ON THE COPYRIGHT QUESTION.

Why should I be in favor of the Berne Bill which the Government introduced at the last session of parliament? Will it benefit my business or will it injure it? I'll just have a good look into this thing and see in what way it would affect me. To begin then. Under the operation of the present law, I know I can bring in all American reprints of books that are not copyrighted in Canada, while those that are Canadian copyrights must be manufactured in Canada. Well, that's all right so far, as being allowed to import reprints of British books not copyrighted in Canada gives me a much wider field for selection, while I am perfectly willing to push the sale of Canadian made books, as I am thus helping the printers, publishers, bookbinders, and others in that line, and the more money they have the more they are likely to spend with me for goods that I sell.

But, and this looks a very ugly provision, I see that the Berne Bill makes every British copy-

right book copyright in Canada and excludes the American reprints without requiring manufacture in Canada, as at present, in order to secure Canadian copyright. Now there are two things here that I don't like, one of which especially I shall "kick" against just as vigorously as I know how to. One of these things is the abolition of the clause requiring manufacture in Canada in order to secure Canadian copyright; while the second and most objectionable, is the clause shutting out all American reprints of every British copyright book. As to the first of these, I can't for the life of me see why it was necessary to do away with the compulsory printing clause. Of course this point doesn't affect me specially, but I take enough interest in the affairs of the country to know that the more work we can secure for all engaged in any way in the manufacture of books the better it will be for the country generally—especially when, as at present, no one suffers through our compulsory printing clause, except printers and publishers three thousand miles away. But it is the second point that hits me hard. Why, look at all these paper novels, of which I sell so many every month. Take an example or two:—Here are Haggard's "She" and "King Solomon's Mines" for 25 cents each—how many of those two books have I sold, and yet the cheapest English edition is about \$1.75. And then there are Rhoda Broughton's books—great favorites and splendid sellers, for 25 cents, while the cheapest English editions are about \$1.75 each; and so I could go through a long list. Why, I could not sell a single copy of any of these books at any such price, as I don't count millionaires among my customers. And then there's all the new novels, published in England at 3s. and 6d.; and yet we are not to be allowed to bring in a single copy of the cheap American reprints of them. I wonder what our Government take the people of this country for, anyhow? Does the Premier think we're all bank liquidators, or eminent Q.C.'s, or boodle cashiers, or contractors to the City of Toronto, that we can pay five to seven dollars for a new novel? If so, he's awfully, weirdly mistaken, for I guess about 30 or 50 cents will suit the pockets of most of us better. Of course, I remember hearing a gentleman the other day saying that the British publisher would find it to his interest to have a special cheap edition for this market; but that gentleman, being thoroughly conversant with copyright, knows perfectly well that all books of which cheap editions were not made, would be absolutely not-come-at-able by the Canadian public, until some weeks at least after first publi-

cation in England, as most new books are issued there at a price too high for our Canadian librarians even (let alone our people) to buy. Of course, being only common Canucks, it would not, in his opinion, matter much if we did have to wait a few weeks. What the deuce do we want to read the new books for the moment they are published, anyhow? What difference does a few weeks, months or years make? The idea! Really we Canadian people have no right to be so eager to get every new book the moment it's out. Let's sit down meekly and calmly, and lamb-like, and await the pleasure of the great British publisher—not the author, mind you oh, no, but the publisher!

And here again comes in that printing clause. If the British publisher will find it to his interest to have a cheap edition printed for this market, what objection can there be to having a clause inserted compelling the work to be done in Canada? Our work people can do the work as well as those in Britain, and therefore I shall give my hearty support to having the manufacture in Canada made compulsory. The want of this clause and the presence of the clause prohibiting the importation of reprints of every British copyright book, are sufficient, in my mind, to kill the bill without any further talk.

These, then, are among the reasons why I am opposed to the Berne Bill, as they show it would not only be against the interests of the country, but against my personal business interests also.

The A B C of Copyright.

Q. What is Copyright?

A. Copyright is the right of multiplying copies of literary or artistic works.

Q. Who are interested in copyright?

A. A number of people are interested, among them being:

The Author

The Booksellers.

The Public.

The Publisher.

The Manufacturers. This class will include the printers, lithographers, paper-makers, book-binders, electrotypers, and people engaged in kindred industries, such as type-founders, makers of printing-presses, etc.

Q. How is the author interested?

A. The author is interested in securing the highest possible remuneration for the work which he has written or compiled. He may either print and publish the book himself, and thus secure all the profits that may be made; or, as is

most usually done, he may arrange to issue the book through a publisher, either selling the book outright to the publisher, or accepting a certain sum for the work, or a royalty on every copy sold.

Q. How is the publisher interested?

A. The publisher's only aim and interest in Copyright is the same as that of the dealer in all other classes of goods which the public want to buy, viz., to make as much money as he can for himself.

Q. How are the manufacturers interested?

A. The manufacturers are very deeply interested. It is to their interest to have as many books as possible printed in the country. Our present Canadian Copyright Act stipulates that to secure a Canadian Copyright and thus exclude the American reprint, the book must be manufactured in Canada. This law has already caused many thousands of dollars to be circulated in Canada, among paper-makers, printers, bookbinders, and kindred interests, which would otherwise have been circulated among the same classes of trades in the United States or Great Britain. Instead of endeavoring to extend this principle, so as to give still more work to our people, and encourage and foster our native industries, the Bill which was introduced into the Dominion Parliament at the last session would have had a directly opposite effect, as, while excluding the American reprint, it would have done away with the clause demanding manufacture in Canada in order to secure Canadian copyright. That Bill was only withdrawn at the last moment on the most urgent representations of gentlemen whose attention had been drawn to the serious consequences which would result to Canadian interests if the Bill became law. Now contrast our present Act with the Berne Act. Our present Act makes it imperative to manufacture a book in Canada in order to secure Canadian copyright. The Berne Act would give a Canadian copyright to every book, and leave it optional whether or not it shall be manufactured in Canada. Surely every printer, every paper-maker, every bookbinder, every electrotyper, every dealer in printing materials, every man and woman engaged in these and similar industries, will see that the repealing of the clause demanding Canadian manufacture would be a most serious blow at the industries in which they are severally and collectively engaged; and it is to be hoped that every one interested in these industries will do all he or she can to assist the Copy-

right Association in their efforts to secure the passage of a law which shall do justice to Canadian interests.

Q. How are booksellers interested?

A. The booksellers are interested chiefly in the matter of discounts. The working of the present law shows that the Canadian publishers are able to supply the Canadian trade with books which, while selling at popular prices, afford a good margin of profit to the retailer. The Canadian publisher knows that there would be no use in his issuing a book upon which he was not prepared to allow the trade a fair discount, as the trade would not keep it in stock. Therefore it may be safely said that a fair copyright law would work to the benefit of the booksellers instead of to their injury as some people try so industriously to make them believe. The booksellers could still import books from Britain as they do at present. Bear this particularly in mind as it is a most important point.

Q. How are the public interested?

A. The public! Ah, now you touch on a delicate subject. The public are very much interested in this question. The Canadian public, especially, are so peculiarly situated as to call for special and particular attention in connection with it.

Q. How is that?

A. In the first place we are side by side with a nation of sixty-five millions of people, speaking the same language as we do. Then, in the second place, we are emphatically a nation of working people, by which I mean there is no large wealthy, leisure class here, the same as there is in the old country.

Q. In what way do such objections as these apply to copyright?

A. Because, as it is the *people* who buy the books in Canada, it is necessary that the books be published at such a price as to be within reach of the pockets of the people. In the matter of novels, for instance. The great majority of new novels are issued in Britain in two or three volumes, selling for \$5 or \$7. It can be seen at once that a far cheaper book must be produced for the Canadian market. Now the sixty-five millions of people in the United States have their choice of the new British novels for from 20 cents to 50 cents, and this being so, it is foolish to think that the Canadian market can be kept at such a figure as is quoted above. The Canadian publishers know the Canadian market thoroughly, and competition is already keen enough to ensure the author receiving all that the Canadian market is worth. If the author thinks it is worth more, he is at perfect liberty to publish the book himself, and thus secure all the profits, or bear all the losses, whichever way it may turn out. Primarily, then, the public are interested in having the new books procurable

promptly in Canada, and at a moderate price.

Q. Give some further particulars about the Bill that was introduced at the recent session at Ottawa.

A. The object of that Bill was to amend the present Canadian Copyright Act, so as to bring Canada under the operation of the Berne International Copyright Convention. All the countries entering that convention agree to give a copyright on all works published in their respective countries. The main objection to the Bill, and which our government will no doubt reconsider when they see the strenuous opposition there is to it, is the one that has been already pointed out, viz., the repealing of the clauses requiring manufacture in Canada in order to secure Canadian copyright.

Q. Are there any other objectionable clauses?

A. Yes, Article III. of the Schedule gives Canadian copyright to a United States author who publishes his book through a British publisher. With over five millions of dollars invested in the paper and printing industries in Canada, it is simply intolerable that such a thing can be longer allowed until the United States is prepared to reciprocate; and this is another strong and powerful argument in favor of a clause compelling local manufacture to secure Canadian copyright before Canada enters the Berne Convention.

In conclusion it may be said that in the struggle for a just Canadian copyright law, the Copyright Association will have the great advantage of being able to call on both political parties for assistance. On the Government, because such a law will encourage and foster native industries, thereby upholding that National Policy which is the key-note of their existence. On the Opposition, because it will infallibly cause new books, especially novels, to be issued promptly in Canada, and at a lower price than they are issued in Great Britain

A True Story.

IN WHICH IT IS SHOWN THAT THE CITY DEALER CAN NO LONGER LAUGH AT THE "GENERAL STORE" OF THE COUNTRY CROSS ROADS.

"People who live in glass houses should never throw stones," is an old and a true proverb, and when ye resident of ye great city visiteth ye rural districts and is inclined to laugh at ye miscellaneous array of goods offered at ye general store, he will do well to remember that his country friend may turn the laugh on him by pointing to instances in all the large cities where those who run some of the mammoth establishments go outside the regular lines and sell almost everything from a needle to an anchor. Take the following extracts, for instance, from an article in the *Empire* of recent date, describing

one of Toronto's general stores. "We have several large warehouses in Toronto, and prominent among them is that at the corner of Queen and Yonge streets, built up, so to speak, by our well known townsman, Mr. Robert Simpson. Prominent among the lines observed here are a large stock of heavy English linoleums. Immediately above is the boot and shoe department. Here every variety is on view, including rubbers, sporting boots, top boots, overshoes, slippers and ladies kids. Further over but on the same floor, is the tweed, mantle-cloth, and flannel and cotton department. A little further on is the silk department, with plushes, black colored dress goods, shawls, umbrellas, ladies waterproofs, ribbons, and laces; also buttons and trimmings, heavy gloves for winter wear, kid gloves with elaborate stitching, and cashmere gloves. In the hosiery and underwear department there are some beautifully-embroidered muslins, and a bankrupt stock of jerseys is being sold at a reduction of 55 per cent. Cottons are equally divided between Canadian, American, and European goods. Ascending to the second floor, the first department that catches the eyes is the retail carpet. Decidedly the most artistic and tasteful depart in the whole warehouse is the ladies' mantle, millinery, and hat room. A notice of the immense variety of articles on sale at this store would not be complete without reference to a large stand of dollar books, finely bound, and with large and legible print, which are on sale at the reduced price of 29 cents per volume. The collection includes the works of Dickens, Scott, Ryder Haggard, Bryant, E. P. Roe, Pope, and Longfellow."

So much for Mr. Simpson. And now here follows a short list of goods displayed on the counter of Eaton's store, 190 to 196 Yonge St.—Exercise book, 6½x8 inches, 200 pages, stiff board cover, 5 cents; 100 sheet writing pad and blotter, 5x8 inches, good writing paper, 5 cents; three 100 page scribbling books for 5 cents; Stephen's ink, 6d size, 12 cents a bottle; Underwood's ink, small glass bottles, 4 cents a bottle; Ward, Lock & Co's, shilling edition of the Pansy books, bound in cloth, 25 cents each; Sara Carew, by Mrs. Burnett, paper cover, 10 cents; Hurst & Co's cloth edition of Standard Dollar books for 25 cents a volume, etc.

This house also sells staple and fancy dry goods, boots and shoes, toy books, millinery, bedsteads, etc., and so forth, and so on.

Truly the way of the small store keeper is hard, while the transgressor seemingly flourishes and prospers.

We don't charge the houses mentioned any thing for this advertisement. We print the facts in the interest of the general book trade, and may have some comments to make upon them in a future issue.

Of Interest To The Trade.

"*Current Literature*" for October has a most instructive and interesting account of the rise, progress and development of the Newsdealer, and of the modern system of distributing newspapers and magazines. As this is a subject of interest to the trade everywhere, we reproduce portions of the articles, which we are sure will be read with interest by every dealer :—

'In the old days the newspapers and various periodicals were circulated mainly through the mails and carriers. Newsdealers were unknown. Then later on, the Newsboy arose, and from the Newsboy, flying with busy feet and shrill cry from customer to customer, to the Newsdealer with his little stand at some point where men congregated, was but a step. Then the wholesale newsdealers were established, and as was natural in a business just growing up, many people engaged in it who had not the brains to understand its limitations, nor the business tact necessary to make it a success. Thus the law of the survival of the fittest began its work, and one by one the agencies yielded their places to keener and more successful rivals. It was this process that developed the American News Company. Established in 1864, this great company now reaches, through the various branch Companies, about 17,000 newsdealers. Think of this vast army? The system of distributing has been elaborated until now the principal magazines are on sale in San Francisco, California, and Portland, Maine, at the same day and hour.

The American News Company has been in existence twenty-four years, and the effect which it has produced upon the business of selling newspapers, periodicals and books has been most marked. Its business methods have been of enormous benefit to this class of small tradesmen, for it has practically driven out, and kept out, petty swindlers, and held the trade in the hands of men who are honest, enterprising and capable. To publishers it has been a boon. No longer are they worried with a thousand and one little accounts uncertain and expensive of collection. If they can manufacture anything the public want, they have the assurance the public will be supplied. But the News Company does not undertake to make a market. This is a point not altogether understood by neophytes in journalism and adventurers with type. Many of these are under the impression that the American News Company are bound to sell their wares for them—by some curiously arranged pressure can force people to buy. But the rule is inflexible. The manager will inform the applicant: "It is your business to create the demand. It is our business to supply what is de-

manded. We are not publishers." However, all reasonable help is extended in the making of a market. Advertising matter is furnished all the agents by special arrangement with the company and intending publishers. As for the dealers, many a deserving man has been built up in business from the humblest beginning by the encouragement of this great corporation. In an issue between publishers and the newsdealers, the stand of the company is taken for the rights of its seventeen thousand rank and file. In an argument of equitable profit the ragged newsboy, and the old woman dealing her wares from a doorstep or the head of a barrel, have at court the most powerful, jealous and exacting of advocates.

Another feature of this complete scheme of distribution is the possibility of being one's own publisher. In the old—the bygone—days it was absolutely necessary to get the acceptance, and the imprint, of some well known publishing house in order to get into the market at all. In this particular there has been a radical change. The News Company will circulate any reputable book on such terms as may be arranged—and these terms are generally as liberal to the new author as to the old publisher. There is practically no discrimination. This is what the imprint "The trade supplied by the American News Company" means on so many popular works. Those who can finance their own productions have the fullest opportunity and means of getting before the public and testing its favor. Publishers, too, as a rule, are content with the simple production of the book. Their editions are circulated for much less than they could handle them, and the returns are both prompt and sure. Under these conditions, and as long as the present impartial policy is kept up, there is both economy and satisfaction. As for magazines and periodicals, it is a generally accepted fact that rents, extra labor, and bad debts will sweep out, in a month almost, the advantage of a subscription list over the superb service, responsibility, and cash returns of the American News Company.

To swing without disruptive friction this vast and intricate concern is a herculean task; vast because its business embraces thousands of sub-agents, intricate because from a single paper costing one cent to an issue of a magazine worth hundreds of thousands of dollars, nothing is too small or too large for it to take successful charge of. In such a business the multitude of men who are connected with it must work together like the mechanism of a watch. Nothing but the most absolute system, embracing at once the smallest details and the largest extent of territory, would make the business possible.

The entire circulation of two great magazines like Scribner's and The Century—rivals as they are—is conducted with satisfaction to both. The struggling and feeble aspirant is given such encouragement as the cold blood of business equity will allow, and the rattle of the pennies receives as close attention as the clink of larger coin.

Following is a list of the ^{* * *} officers of the company :—

President—Henry Dexter.

Vice-President and Treasurer—S. W. Johnson.

Gen. Superintendent—W. D. Bancker.

Manager—Patrick Farrelly.

Secretary—C. K. Willmer.

New Novels.

William Bryce has recently issued Undercurrent, by the Duchess, 30 cents ; Clare's Fantasy, by Mary Crager, 25 cents ; A Brilliant Fight, by Marian Harland, paper 40 cents, cloth 50 cents ; Capt. Kyd, by J. H. Ingraham, 25 cents.

The National Publishing Co. have recently issued The Beckoning Hand, by Grant Allan, 30 cents ; A Crack County, by Mrs. Kennard, 30 cents ; The Death Ship, by Clark Russell, 30 cents.

Forthcoming Books.

The National Publishing Co. have in press, The Rogve, by W. E. Norris, 30 cents ; A Witch of the Hills, by Florence Warden, 30 cents ; A Flight to France, by Jules Verne, 30 cents ; A Midnight Queen, by May Agnes Fleming, 30 cents.

William Eryce has in press, The Astonishing History of Troy Town, 30 cents ; Paul Ferrell, 25 cents ; Michael Strogoff, by Jules Verne, 25 cents.

Archer G. Watson, of the Willard Tract Society, has just ready a neat block calendar for 1889—one leaf with a bible motto for each day in the year, with a calendar printed on the back. It is very pretty and is sure to have a large sale. Price 35 cents. Also In the Olden Time, a booklet that has proved an exceedingly popular favorite, and the complete book more than fulfills the promises of the dummy. It is about the best 50 cent booklet we have seen. Those Sayings of Mine come in a series of three ten cent booklets, and any live dealer can sell hundreds of them if he will only take the trouble to push them among the Sunday School teachers

and scholars of his neighborhood. Mr. Watson also reports large sales for the wonderful 15 cent edition of Pansy that he has put on the market.

The following are extracts from a letter published in the *Bookseller* of London, England. "Having been an assistant to a bookseller in the North of England for some years, I have come to the conclusion that unless the discount system is altered, booksellers have a very poor chance of making a living. In the city in which I am in business a large firm of drapers take 25 per cent off medical books. Trusting that better times are in store for the booksellers, etc."

The Copyright Association.

A well attended meeting of the Copyright Association of Canada was held at the Board of Trade rooms, Toronto, on Thursday, 18th October, the president, Mr. J. Ross Robertson in the chair.

Letters regretting inability to be present were read from several members, among others from S. E. Dawson, John Macfarlane, and Wm. Drysdale, of Montreal ; Theo. L. Chappelle, of Charlottetown, P.E.I. ; John McMillan, of St. John, N. B., and A. W. McKinley, of Halifax, N. S., all expressing thorough sympathy with, and a desire to heartily co-operate in furthering the objects of the association, namely, "to endeavor to secure such Canadian legislation in the matter of copyright as shall best conserve all interests in connection with the book, printing and publishing interests of Canada."

A draft of a Bill suggesting the operative clauses for a new Canadian Copyright Act was then read clause by clause and adopted, after which the president was deputed to proceed to Ottawa and interview some of the ministers with reference to the matter.

The Toronto press did nobly in publishing very full extracts of the draft bill prepared by the Copyright Association of Canada. The *Empire*, *Mail*, *World* and *Telegram* gave a full synopsis, as did also many outside papers, among others being the *Montreal Gazette* and the *New York Tribune*. In addition to this, many of the papers are discussing the matter editorially. This question of copyright is such that the more it is discussed, the more it is seen that the Berne Bill would have played havoc with the book, printing, and publishing interests of Canada.

Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth's great copyright novel, "The Family Doom," has just been issued by her publishers, T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, at the exceedingly low price of 25 cents a copy, retail.

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PUBLISHERS, MONTREAL.

Monthly record of Canadian Publications.

Publishers are asked to send to the Editor a copy of any book or pamphlet published by them, so as to ensure correct entry in our list.

- Black Blood, by Geo. Manville Fenn, paper, 30 cents. Wm. Bryce, Toronto.
- The Breadmaker's Book of Cooking Lessons, compiled from original and selected formula. Thos. H. Churchill, Toronto, Ont.
- The Creator's Decimal System, by W. S. Nixon, Hamilton, Ont.
- The Death Ship, by W. Clark Russell, paper, 30 cents. The National Publishing Company, Toronto.
- The Dream, by Emile Zola, paper, 30 cents. Wm. Bryce, Toronto.
- Dental Register and Ledger. David T. Baxter, Hamilton.
- Eckardt's Improved Record and Ledger, for the Use of Funeral Directors. Albert J. H. Eckardt, Toronto.
- Gems From Canadian Authors. Booklet, with lithographed cover, 10, 15, and 25 cents. Wm. Bryce, Toronto.
- The Girl in the Brown Habit, by Mrs. Edward Kennard, paper, 30 cents. The National Publishing Company, Toronto.
- History of Canada, by Wm. Kingsford, Vol. II. (1679-1725), 575 pages, demy 8vo, cloth, \$3.00. Vol. I, 500 pages, cloth, \$3.00. Vol. III to be published May, 1889. Rowsell & Hutchison, Toronto.
- Index to the Consolidated Rules of Practice of the Supreme Court of Judicature for Ontario. Wm. F. Summerhays, Toronto.
- Killed in the Open, by Mrs. Edward Kennard, paper, 30 cents. The National Publishing Company, Toronto.
- Le Paroissien Noté. Troisième Edition. J. A. Langlais, Quebec.
- Logie Town, by Sarah Tyler, paper, 30 cents. The National Publishing Company, Toronto.
- Memorandum of Agreement. Alfred Boydell Lambe, Toronto.
- Manuel D'Hygiene, par Severin Lachapelle, M. D. 176 pages, 12mo., board cover, 55 cents. Cadieux & Derome, Montreal.
- Nouveau Manuel de Chants Liturgiques. Par l'Abbé C. Bourduas, Ptre. Moitre de Chapelle à la Cathédrale de Montréal. Eusebe Senecal & Fils, Montreal.
- Outlines of English History, for the use of Schools, by a Catholic Teacher (Second Edition Revised). Dominion Catholic Series. James A. Sadlier, Montreal.
- Plan of the City of Toronto and Suburbs. Compiled and drawn by S. R. G. Penson, Toronto.
- Traité des Substitutions, par M. Thevenot D'Es-saule de Savigny, et annoté par M. Mathieu, Juge de la Cour Supérieure, à Montréal. Amedée Periard, Montreal.

Zola in England.

The Government having taken hold of the prosecution against Vizitelly & Co., the English publishers of M. Zola's books, Mr. Henry Vizi-

telly has written an open letter on the subject, from which we make the following extracts.

As the treasury, after a lapse of four years since the first appearance of the translations of M. Zola's novels, has taken upon itself the prosecution instituted for the suppression of these books, I beg leave to submit to your notice some hundreds of Extracts, chiefly from English classics, and to ask you if in the event of M. Zola's novels being pronounced "obscene libels," publishers will be allowed to continue issuing in their present form the plays of Shakespeare, Beaumont and Fletcher, Massinger and other old dramatists, and the works of Defoe, Dryden, Swift, Prior, Sterne, Fielding, Smollett, and a score of writers—all containing passages far more objectionable than any that can be picked out from the Zola translations published by me.

I admit that the majority of the works above referred to were written many years ago, still they are largely reprinted at the present day—at times in *Editions de luxe* at a guinea per volume, and at others in People's Editions, priced as low as sixpence,—so that while at the period they were written their circulation was comparatively small, of late years it has increased almost a hundredfold.

Is life as it really exists—with the vice and degradation current among the lower classes, and the greed, the selfishness, and the veiled sensuality prevalent in the classes above—to be in future ignored by the novelist, who in the case of M. Zola, really holds the historian's pen? Is *actual* life to be no longer described in fiction, simply because the withdrawing of the veil that shrouds it displays a state of things unadapted to the contemplation—not of grown-up men and women, but of "the young persons of fifteen," who have the works of all of Mr. Mudie's novelists to feast upon? This certainly was not the law in the days of Defoe, Swift, and Fielding, and it needed a canting age, that can gloat over the filthiest Divorce cases, while pretending to be greatly shocked at M. Zola's bluntness; but above all, it required a weak-kneed Government with one who was once a literary man himself at its head, to strain the law in a way that an educated alderman refused to do the other day in reference to Boccaccio's "Decameron."

T. B. Peterson & Bros., Philadelphia, have just published a cheap edition of Emile Zola's new and great work, "The Girl in Scarlet," to sell at 25 cents a copy, retail. It is a love affair as pure as it is enchanting, and the poetic courtship of the youthful lovers is replete with childish innocence and candor. The meetings in the old cemetery and the strolls into the country are delightfully pictured.

REVIEWS, ETC.

From **James Clegg, Wet Rake, Rochdale, England.**—The Directory of Second-hand Booksellers and List of Public Libraries, British and Foreign. Edited by James Clegg. This is a most useful book for booksellers, librarians, and book-buyers, and should be in the hands of every dealer who wishes to consider himself posted in a list of his confreres in every part of the world. The book will, no doubt, have a large sale, as it deserves. It can be ordered through any dealer.

From **William Bryce, Toronto.**—The Dream, by M. Zola. Paper cover 30 cts. The author has here given us an idyl, without any of the objectionable characters presented in his previous works. Angélica a homeless waif, is adopted by Hubert and his wife Hubertine, who are embroiderers of ecclesiastical vestments. She grows up with them sheltered from the world in their quiet home, and when the time comes Félicien d'Hauteceur, the last of the great race of nobles, falls in love with her. Her father, who is the bishop of the diocese, refuses his consent to the marriage, and Angélica becomes ill. Then borne down by his son's reproaches the bishop consents if God will raise the dying girl from her bed. There is a strong scene when the miracle takes place. The marriage is then solemnized, and Angélica dies as she is leaving the cathedral.

From **J. Theo. Robinson, Montreal.**—A Strange Manuscript Found in a Copper Cylinder, 242 pages, paper, 30 cents. This is a reprint of a novel that has attracted a great deal of attention. Under the guise of the adventures of a castaway named Moore, it is a most clever satire on our system of society. Whereas long life, and riches, and requited love are accounted the highest blessings among us, it is death, and poverty, and unrequited love that are sought after by the strange people here described. The Kohen says to Moore, "Why death is the greatest blessing. We all long for it; it is the end of our being. As for riches, they are abhorred by all. Above all, as to love, we shrink from the thought of requital. Death is our chief blessing, poverty our greatest happiness, and unrequited love the sweetest lot of man." Queer doctrines truly, especially the idea of poverty, but exceedingly well treated, and dealers can recommend the book to any one wanting a well-written, somewhat sensational, and an interesting novel.

From the same.—Letters from Hell, given in English by L. W. J. S., with a preface by George Macdonald, L.L.D. Second Canadian edition. 214 pages, paper, 30 cents. Letters From Heaven. Translated from the German. 240 pages, paper, 30 cents. The Adventures of Captain John Macakra, in connection with the famous Pirate, Edward England By Howard Pyle. 152 pages, paper, 30 cents. From 18 to 20, a novel. By Elizabeth Jaudon Sellers. 156 pages, paper, 30 cents. The Quick or the Dead? a novel. By Amelie Rives, (Mrs. J. Armstrong Chandler.) 144 pages, paper, 25 cents.

New Music.

Four new publications have been received from Messrs. Suckling & Sons., the enterprising music publishers of Yonge street. The style of issue of these pieces is all that could be desired; in fact as products of Canadian composition, engraving and printing, they are equal to any of the English or American issues. No. 1, The Rustic Dance, by C. R. Howell, is a bright and pretty little piece of an easy grade. Price 40 cents. No. 2, Varsity Valses, by Schultz Fairclough, is after the style of the Lowthian waltzes, very effective and just the thing for dancing. Price 60 cents. No. 3, Tres Gai Polka, by Chas. Coote. This Polka has already had a very large sale. Price 50 cents. No. 4, C. P. R. Lancers, by E. S. Smith (second edition). Fancy lithograph title page in colors. Price 60 cents. Each set is exceedingly pretty and finishes up with a fine march movement for the last. Being easy to play, it is sure to be a great favorite at all dances this season.

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Christmas Numbers.

The Christmas numbers of the Illustrated London News and Graphic will be of unusual excellence this year. They will be issued in Canada by the Toronto News Company early in December, simultaneously with their issue in New York and London.

The Illustrated London News will have a complete story entitled Paul Jones' Alias, by the popular writer D. Christie Murray, beautifully illustrated; and with each copy will also be presented three presentation plates, in colors, while the cover is to be printed in eight colors, and will be so attractive as to sell the number at sight. The Toronto News Company expect to receive a small advance supply in a few days, and will supply each house in the trade with a copy for sample purposes at half the retail price, viz, 25 cents, net. Orders for this sample copy will be filled as received until the supply is exhausted.

The Graphic will be printed in colors, with numerous illustrations, one being a fine double-page one entitled The First Attack; also two presentation plates of Shakespeare's heroines, Sweet Anne Page and Juliet, with a complete story Princess Sunshine by Mrs J H Riddell. The whole number is enclosed in a handsome pictorial cover of choice design. Sample copies are expected shortly.

Holly Leaves, the Christmas number of the Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News, will be as usual, very attractive. It will consist of 40 pages of engravings and letter-press by favorite artists and authors, with a spirited colored picture, Punchinella, from the original painting by Sir John Millais. The number will be enclosed in a richly illuminated enamelled wrapper.

The popular favorite Yule Tide will be up to the usual standard. The chief attraction will be a large colored plate depicting a soldier's return to his home, entitled At Last! This annual always runs out of print—therefore order early.

Chatterbox Christmas-Box will contain five splendid Oleographs, from original pictures painted expressly for this annual; also numerous original stories, poetry and music, by Claribel, beautifully illustrated by wood engravings.

Father Christmas will not disappoint those looking for its usual attractive features.

All the foregoing will sell for 50 cents each.

Paris Illustre, Christmas number, will be a brilliant number. A colored cover, two double-page supplements in colors, two single-page supplements in colors, a large double-page supplement in black, and sixteen pages of text: will go far towards making this number sell like hot cakes for 75 cents. It will be published with English text as well as in French.

Le Figaro Illustre with an exquisite illumined cover of special design, will offer a sumptuous feast to all who find beautiful pictures a source of delight. May be had with either French or English text. Price \$1.

The Grand Christmas double number of the Young Ladies Journal will be better than ever. In addition to the usual Christmas stories, patterns, poems, cooking recipes, etc., a colored picture entitled The Line of Fate, will be presented with each copy. The complete number will comprise two parts and six supplements, and will sell for 60 cents.

The Christmas number of Toronto Saturday Night promises to equal if not surpass any similar venture yet produced in Canada. It will be bought very largely, by Canadians to send to friends abroad, and it will meet with all the better sale through having been placed at the popular price of 25 cents a copy.

The above list of Christmas numbers is well worth the attention of the trade, as the discount on them is liberal, and as the most of them will be published early in December by the Toronto News Company, the dealers will be able to give special attention to them for a week or two before the great Christmas rush.

As a help to the trade in this direction, we are arranging to add to the above list other annuals and almanacs, so as to about fill a page this size, and which we will print on a sheet and supply to dealers, with the dealer's sole imprint thereon, for \$2 a thousand. Distributed carefully, to likely customers, they would bring good returns for the outlay. Order promptly and remit cash with the order, which will then receive prompt attention.

William Briggs has just issued a new edition of the Manual of Hygiene authorized for use in Normal and Model Schools, illustrated, cloth, 293 pages, reduced from \$1 to fifty cents.

James Bain & Son have been awarded the contract for supplying the Toronto Public Schools with ink until June 30th, 1889, for 65 cents per gallon.

The Duty Question.

Mr. A. S. Irving, who was appointed a committee of one to interview the Minister of Customs on the question of duty on magazines, has at length, after repeated endeavors, secured the promise of the Minister that the matter shall receive the immediate attention of the Department.

The Proposed Draft.

The following is the Draft Bill prepared by the Copyright Association of Canada and referred to elsewhere in this issue :—

WHEREAS it is expedient to make better provision for securing and protecting, within the Dominion of Canada, the rights of authors and owners of literary, musical, and artistic productions, on a footing that will be advantageous to such owners of copyrights (being British subjects or subjects of countries that have an international copyright treaty with Great Britain), as well as advantageous to the publishing trade and people of Canada; and while recognizing the peculiar circumstances of the colony, alongside a neighbouring nation that has heretofore refused to give to the British copyright owner any legal rights protecting his literary, musical or artistic productions within the United States of America, while deluging Canada with reprints of the same, which, in the main, are unauthorized and pay no royalty to the said owner of such British copyright: and whereas by the British North America Act, 1867, express power is given to the Parliament of Canada to legislate upon the subject of copyright; and whereas provision for securing and protecting authors of British copyright works can be much more effectually made by authorizing the reprinting and publication of such works in Canada on the terms in this Act contained; and whereas it is but just that Her Majesty's subjects in Canada should be allowed, on such conditions as will sufficiently protect and secure the authors of such copyright works, the advantages accorded to aliens and foreigners in respect of the reprinting of British copyright works: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows :—

I. Any person domiciled in Canada or in any part of the British possessions, or any citizen of any country which has an International Copyright Treaty with the United Kingdom, who is the author of any book, map, chart or musical composition, or of any original painting, drawing, statue, sculpture or photograph, or who invents, designs, etches, engraves, or causes to be engraved, etched, or made from his own design, any print or engraving, and the legal representatives of such person or citizen, shall have the sole and exclusive right of printing, re-printing, publishing, reproducing and vending such literary, scientific or artistic works or compositions, in whole or in part, and of allowing translations to be printed or reprinted and sold of such literary works from one language into other languages, for twenty-eight years from the time of recording the copyright thereof, in the manner

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Clarke's Magistrate's Manual, Second edition 1888. Cases since last edition take up more than 200 pages of present work, including digest of cases on Scott Act, etc.

Hodgins (W. E.), on The Joint Stock Companies' Act. Revised Statutes of Canada, chap. 119, and 50-51 Vic., chap. 20, relating to the incorporation of joint stock companies, and the issue of letters patent, with necessary forms, etc., 1888. Cloth. \$3.00.

Publishers of the *Canadian Law Times*, \$5.00 per annum.
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42 YONGE ST., TORONTO,
And Niagara Falls, Ont.

and only on the conditions and restrictions hereinafter contained.

(2) It is hereby distinctly specified that British copyright granted to others than those specified above, shall not be recognized in Canada.

(2) The condition for obtaining such copyright shall be that the said literary, scientific, musical, or artistic works shall be printed and published, or reprinted and republished in Canada, within two months after first publication elsewhere; but in no case shall the said and exclusive right and liberty in Canada continue to exist after it has expired in the country of origin.

(2) No immoral, licentious, irreligious, or treasonable or seditious literary, scientific or artistic work, shall be the legitimate subject of such registration or copyright.

(3) Any copyright work intended to be republished in Canada under this Act, shall before publication elsewhere, or simultaneously with its first publication elsewhere, be registered in the office of the Minister of Agriculture, by the author or his legal representatives, which registration and compliance with the provisions of Sec. 2, shall secure the exclusive Canadian copyright to the author or his legal representatives.

(4) Should the person or persons entitled to copyright under this Act fail to take advantage of its provisions, then any person or persons domiciled in Canada may print and publish the work in question, provided registration of intention to do so has been duly made with the Minister of Agriculture, and the necessary license obtained: but in no case is said license to convey exclusive rights to print and publish the work in question.

(2) This license shall be granted to all applicants agreeing to pay the author or his legal representatives, a royalty of ten per cent. on the retail price of each copy licensed to be sold.

(5) The royalty of ten per cent. as provided for in Sub-section 2 of Sec. 4, shall be collected under rules and regulations to be made by the Governor-General in Council.

(6) The duty of excise so to be imposed, levied and collected, shall be paid to the author or his legal representatives under regulations in that behalf to be made by the Governor-General in Council and approved of by one of Her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.

(7) From and after the passing of this Act the importation into Canada of foreign reprints of works of which the copyright is subsisting in Great Britain and which have been registered under sections three or four of this Act for republication in Canada, shall be and is hereby prohibited, provided the provisions of section two have been complied with.

(8) This Act shall not apply to English Copyrights granted prior to the passing of this Act.

(9) The word "work" in this Act shall in-

clude every volume, part or division of a volume, pamphlet, sheet of letter press, map, chart, plan, or musical composition, separately published.

Books.

(Written for the CANADIAN BOOKSELLER.)

Books are the telescopes with which we scan
The distant past, bringing it near again,
And justly placing in relation due,
Those stars of brightest lustre among men.

Books are chronometers that measure out
Days that have been in ages long ago,
Telling us how those former years went past.
Whether the stream of time flowed swift, or slow:

Whether of old the rude barbarian lived
At fever heat, with quickly pulsing heart,
Or gently gliding down upon the tide
That to one fate bears ignorance and art.

Books are the phonographs from which are heard
The words of men who lived for every age;
In measured tones, philosophy they speak,
With words of fire, the poet's noble rage.

And still in them we hear the voice of Him
Who from the Mount preached brotherhood to men.
Books raise the mighty armies of the dead,
And make them weep, and laugh, and fight again.

LEO.

Another of Grip's Jokes.

"What the Canadian consumer wants—Free Trade, which means cheap living and good wages."—*Grip*, Oct. 20th, 1888.

And so, Mr. Grip, that's what Free Trade means, is it? If by Free Trade you mean a free exchange of merchandise, the right to buy in the cheapest market and sell in the dearest, you will find you are away off as well as a Bengough. For instance, Great Britain is a Free Trade country, a customs duty being levied on only a very few articles. The Englishman who wants to buy a coat, a pair of boots, etc., in Germany can do so and can bring it in to England without paying duty to a custom officer. And yet, what do we find? Read the recent terrible revelations about the sweating system in London. Hear what the judge at the inquest on one of the Whitechapel victims said, "You, who are constantly called together to hear the sad tale of starvation, of semi-starvation, of misery, immorality, and wickedness, which some of the occupants of the 5000 beds in this district have every week to relate to coroners' inquests, etc." And hear what the London *Echo* recently printed: "If one wants to realize the real sharpness of contrasts in London, where horrible slums are side by side with wealthy squares, and where the beggar and the millionaire tread the same pavement, walk a few steps from the well dressed middle class decorum in St. George's Church,

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Water-Marking.

An English correspondent to the *Paper Trade Journal*, thus refers to a new method of water-marking: "I have seen lately some very extraordinary specimens of a new method of water-marking, which is done after the paper is made. The *modus operandi* is this: You have some notepaper, cut and folded, which you require especially water-marked. You draw the design you require and send it to the firm who do this water-marking. They return you your paper with the design exactly reproduced as a water mark, at the charge of one shilling per five quires or four shillings per ream octave. The mark is really well done, and this thing I consider clever. I have no idea how it is done; some say it is by pressure and some by acid. But it is well and efficiently done, and I enclose you a sheet of paper to show you how a design looks. It is rather expensive, as a ream of paper would cost about 32 shillings for marking. But, then, anyone who only wishes to have, say, five quires of notepaper especially water-marked can get this done for one shilling."

On Saturday, the 20th October, the town of Morrisburg carried, by a large majority, a by-law granting \$25,000 bonus and exemption from taxes to W. J. Gage & Co., of Toronto, for the erection of a paper mill for the manufacture of fine writing papers.

In the current number of a leading English review Mr. W. L. Thomas, the founder and proprietor of the famous illustrated newspaper, the *London Graphic*, gives an entertaining if not instructive account of the establishment of that enterprise. The capital to start with was £50,000, and the first number was issued on December 4th, 1869. Curiosity ran the circulation of the initial issue up to a large figure, but it subsequently declined, though never below eighteen thousand a week. The paper made a hit when Mr. Sydney Hall, its artist, an Oxford undergraduate, "did" the Franco-Prussian war. Some of the items of expenditure given by Mr. Thomas are worth noting. About £500 a week is spent upon the illustrations, a single drawing 20 inches by 12, costing £60. There are men

working for the paper who make £3,000 or £4,000 a year. As to the literary part, as much as £1,400 has been paid an author for a story. The jubilee number last year, printed in black and gold, cost £9,750, and, though an edition of 206,000 was printed, the transaction occasioned a loss of £40. Altogether the vicissitudes of illustrated periodicals do not appear to be confined to the Canadian and American ventures.

WHAT THE PRESS SAYS.

We subjoin a few editorial articles from leading Canadian newspapers, giving their opinion on the important question of Copyright. It will be seen that all the articles are strongly in favor of a just Canadian Copyright law.

(From the *Toronto Telegram*, Oct. 26.)

A Narrow Escape.

The reading public of Canada have very little idea of the narrow escape they had, during the session of parliament, from a complete break up of the present system of supply of books and periodicals. The bill which was to revolutionize the reading habits of Canadians was suddenly sprung upon the House and was to have been pressed through without delay. To do the Ministry justice it should be said that from the wording and from the unexpected and sudden way in which it fell from the clouds, it was evidently prepared in England, and was sent out in the interests of the English publishers. Its wide reach was not perceived until the newspaper abstracts attracted the attention of a few who could read between the lines, when it was seen to be in reality an act for compelling Canadians to buy all their books in England and to render contraband all other editions but those published there. Now if the English publishers would rise to the level of their privileges and publish with a view to the whole Empire, such a bill might have some justification, but they have not done so and they never will do so. They publish with a view to the narrow English circulating library system—to the Mudies and Smiths of the great English cities—a system adapted only to dense centres of population, and which utterly ignores the fact that in countries like Canada such methods are inapplicable. The bill which was held over at the last moment was aimed to introduce this system into Canada. It would have shut off the supply of new books from the farmer and artisan, and, making our parliament a catspaw for the London publishers, would have made reading a luxury for a few rich people in large cities. The people of Canada will not be content to wait forty two years for their cheap edition—until, in short, the copyright has expired. They want to read books while they are new and while the newspapers are discussing them.

Opening at random the *London Bookseller*, of October 9th, we find among the new novels, to appear early in October "In Far Lochaber," by William Black, in three volumes, crown octavo,

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Then again, if such a bill should ever pass, we shall have to do without Blackwood's Magazine or pay 75c. a month for it. The quarterlies will all cost \$1.50 each number. Littell's Living Age and the Eclectic and all periodicals which contain anything selected from English sources will be contraband. The sale even of the New York papers with Dr. Mackenzie's account of the Emperor Frederick's illness would be illegal. The consequences of such legislation would reach to the most remote settlement in the distant North-west. It would compel the employment of a special staff to enforce it and throw this country entirely, for its reading, upon the original productions of American authors.

(From the Montreal Gazette, Oct. 23.)

Copyright.

We publish in another column a report of a meeting of the Canadian Copyright association held in Toronto on the 18th inst. The report, with the resolutions adopted, states the facts very clearly. It is beyond a doubt that if such a bill as that brought in last session ever becomes law the interests of publishers, booksellers, printers, and readers will be very seriously injured. As the law stands now Canadians are able to import from the United States the cheap editions published there. The original editions in England are made at a very high price and are aimed to supply the circulating libraries. Very few even of the wealthy buy these books. The circulating library does the work of the bookseller until after some time, if the book meets with favor, a cheaper edition is brought out so that a novel originally published at 31s. 6d. is, after a year or two, issued at 6s. In the meantime we in Canada have read the book in the United States edition long before the 6s. edition has appeared in England. We should even be debarred from obtaining those cheap editions which the American agencies of English houses often prepare for the American market. The 6s. edition of Robert Elsmere, for instance, prepared for the American market by MacMillans, is not yet out in England. The days of cheap literature would be over and Canadians would read in the English and United States papers reviews of books which they could not see for years.

In the case of patents the National Policy has demanded manufacture in Canada. The Govern-

ment will protect any patentee on condition that, within a certain time, he will manufacture his patented article in the country. It is only reasonable to apply the same rule to books. The Canadian Government laid down, in 1870, the following principle. It was embodied in a minute of Council and forwarded to England long before the National Policy was thought of: "The important point of issue, and one on which the views of the London publishers and of the people, both of Canada and the United States, are irreconcilable, is, that the former insist upon the extension of copyright without local publication, and to this the latter will never consent." It will be a very remarkable thing if a Government pledged to a national policy goes back on this principle, laid down so long ago as 1870, and adopts an anti-national policy in such an important matter as that of copyright. The Berne convention requires that the citizens of each concurring country shall have all the privileges of a native in every other concurring country; the Canadian law already grants that, but the proposition now is to radically change the whole law to suit the London publishers. It is time that Canada made her own copyright laws free from the dictation of the English Parliament. The Imperial Copyright act of 1842 is a relic of a by-gone time, the only one remaining on the Statute book. Any attempt to enforce that act under cover of the Berne convention must be an utter failure and will lead to intense irritation. No doubt the subject is one of great difficulty, and is very little understood. Very few can realise how far-reaching the effects of a change would be. In such cases governments have usually adopted the plan of appointing a commission to report upon the matter. Such a course should be adopted here.

From the Toronto Mail, Oct. 25th.

The Copyright Law.

At the last session of Parliament the Minister of Justice introduced a bill accepting for the Dominion the provisions of the Berne Copyright treaty. Whether the Minister had in advance fully considered the nature of this treaty and its effect upon Canada is doubtful. But this much is certain, he soon learned that its acceptance would be hurtful to the Canadian publishing trade, in that it would increase the price of books and be injurious to the reading public. Under the existing law the English copyright holds good in Canada. But a foreign reprint of a copyrighted work—the cheap editions printed in New York, for example—may be imported and sold on the payment of a Customs duty of fifteen per cent, and an authors tax of twelve and a half per cent. *ad valorem*. The receipts from the authors' tax are payable to the English author. The circumstance that these editions may be imported on the terms mentioned is an incentive to the author to transfer to Canadian publishers the rights to print and publish in Canada, which carries with it the exclusion of the foreign reprint. In numerous instances the rights of English authors are purchased, and though this purchase the author receives some return for his labour, while the Canadian publishers, printers, and bookbinders profit by the preparation of his book

for the market. The acceptance of the Berne convention would have wiped this arrangement out, and would have prevented the reproduction here, not only of the works of English authors, but of those of authors in other countries. The English, French, German, Spanish, and Italian copyrights for all classes of literature, music, maps, and illustrations, would, under the treaty, hold good in the Dominion, and no copies, even on the payment of the author's tax could be introduced. Nor is it probable that the reproduction of the works in Canada would have been permitted. It would not pay the Canadian publisher to purchase an author's rights for the Dominion unless he could sell the work at a lower price than that attached to it in England, and neither the English author nor the English publisher would consent to the preparation of a Canadian edition which, under the treaty, though such is not the case according to the existing law, may, by reason of its cheapness, be forwarded to England for sale in competition with the original. Under the circumstances the protests of the publishers were by no means unreasonable. These protests having secured the withdrawal of the bill, the publishers have just propounded for the consideration of the Government a copyright measure designed to protect both the English author and the Canadian publisher. The first provision of the bill denies to American authors a copyright in Canada so long as the United States denies a copyright to British authors. To-day an American writer can secure a copyright in England, and that copyright holds good in Canada. But neither the English nor the Canadian writer can secure protection from piracy in the United States. The conditions are therefore unequal, though, truth to tell, many prominent publishers in the United States wish they were not so. The second clause gives the English author the right to secure a copyright here by registration. At present the English copyright covers Canada. This clause deprives English authors of this advantage. But it does not prevent them from securing an independent Canadian copyright, if they desire one, for they are allowed two months from the date of publication elsewhere in which to register their work here. A condition of the copyright is to be the printing and publication of the book in Canada. Should publication in Canada by the author or his agent not take place, any person domiciled in the Dominion may, on securing a license from the Government to publish the work, proceed with the undertaking, paying the author, however, ten per cent. of the retail price of every copy sold. The principle of this last proposition is similar to that under which American reprints of English copyright works are admitted into Canada. An *ad valorem* tax of twelve and a half per cent., based presumably on the wholesale price, is collected for the author by the Custom Department on these books. Canadian publishers have often argued that if Americans can reprint these works and sell them in Canada after paying an author's tax upon them, Canadians should be entitled to the same privilege. The adoption of this proposal will be an agreement to their demands.

William Briggs' recent publications are : Australia and Homeward, by Rev. D. V. Lucas. Illustrated, cloth, 336 pages \$1, (copyrighted) ; Among the Forest Trees, a Canadian Story, by Rev. J. H. Hiltz. Cloth, 380 pages, \$1.25, (copyrighted) ; Fletcher of Madeley, by Frederic W. Macdonald, 12 mo., cloth, 196 pages. 50 cts. The first volume of a cheap reprint of the popular Heroes of Christian History series ; Ester Ried Yet Speaking, by Pansy. Canadian cheap edition of Pansy Books. Cloth, 50 cts. ; Tip Lewis, by Pansy, Canadian cheap edition of Pansy Books. Cloth 50 cts. ; Christopher, a new book by Amelia Barr. Cloth, 352 pp., cheap Canadian edition, 50 cts. ; Walks in Paradise, cloth boards, and Where he met with Jesus, paper. Two new vols. by the author of Within the Pearly Gates, etc. ; A new and enlarged edition of Sam P. Jones' new music book, Triumphant Songs, by E. O. Excell, with portraits of Jones, Small, and Excell ; New edition of Songs of Salvation music book, by Crossley & Hunter, making the fiftieth thousand.

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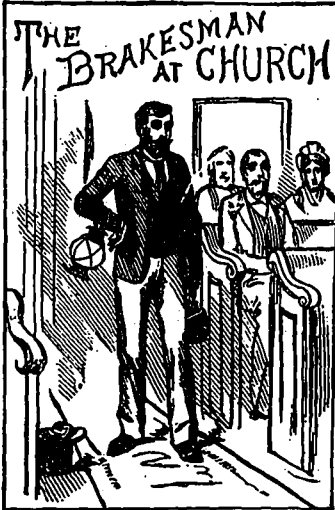
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