

men and three Eskimos in kyacks, reached the tidal water of Hudson Bay at the bottom of Neville's Bay, three days earlier than Mr. Tyrell had reached Neville's Bay in the previous year. For the past three weeks the weather had been very stormy with almost constant rain or snow, but now fine weather set in and the party paddled for three hundred miles down the open shore of Hudson Bay to Churchill, which was reached on the 1st of October.

Here it was necessary to remain until the rivers and the lakes were frozen and until dogs could be obtained to haul the men's provisions and bedding southward.

558. On the morning of the 28th of November the party left Churchill and started on snowshoes to make a survey to Split Lake on the Nelson River, along a line which may at some time be traversed by a railway to Hudson Bay. A tramp for eighteen days over level plains and through the deep snow of trackless woods brought them to Split Lake. From here they walked to Norway House in eight days, arriving there after dark on Christmas eve. After a few days rest at Norway House the tramp was resumed along the shore of Lake Winnipeg as far south as Dog's Head, having walked a total distance of 675 miles from Churchill. From Dog's Head carriages or sleighs were obtained and the party drove to Winnipeg, a distance of 150 miles, where they arrived on the evening of the 8th of January, 1895.

559. The route followed from Reindeer Lake to Hudson Bay was 815 miles in length, of which 303.5 miles were instrumentally measured, 480 miles estimated, and 31.5 miles, over portages, paced. The total distance travelled from the time of leaving Selkirk until the return to the same place was 2,825 miles. 1,750 miles in all were travelled in canoes, 675 on snowshoes, and 150 on sledges.

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The copyright question was the subject of public agitation during the year. The following statement is therefore given:—

560. Copyrights are registered and regulated in accordance with the terms of the Canadian Copyright Act, such being Chapter 62 of the Revised Statutes of Canada. Under this Act a copyright in Canada may be registered by "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." The meaning of this clause, by the interpretation of the Department of Justice, is held not to include the United States, on the ground that the fact of the United States Act granting copyright to British subjects or those of other nations, on certain conditions, does not constitute an "International Copyright Treaty with the United Kingdom." The Canadian Act requires the printing in Canada of the work as a condition of copyright and it excludes all foreign reprints of work so copyrighted, but it does not exclude "importation from the United