

Bounties have been paid at various times in the past on iron and steel, lead, crude petroleum, manila fibre, zinc, and linen yarns, but the bounties on iron and steel ceased in 1911, on lead in 1918, on zinc in 1921, on linen yarns in 1923 and on crude petroleum in 1927.* The total amounts paid in bounties on these commodities between 1896 and the date of expiration were: iron and steel, and manufactures of (1896-1912), \$16,785,827; lead (1899-1918), \$1,979,216 for 1,187,169,878 lb.; zinc* (1919-21), \$400,000; linen yarns (1921-23), \$17,523; manila fibre (1903-13), \$367,962; crude petroleum* (1905-27), \$3,457,173 on 233,135,217 gallons. Total payments for expired bounties since 1896, including the \$611,763 paid on copper bars and rods† and the \$26,847 for hemp,‡ aggregated \$23,646,311, exclusive of the bounties on coal shown above. The Year Book of 1915, pp. 459-461, gives a description of the bounties that had been payable since 1883, as well as tables showing, for each commodity, the quantities on which bounties were annually paid and the amounts of such bounties for the years 1896 to 1915, inclusive.

Since the outbreak of war, and especially in recent months, war-time bonuses have been introduced which also encourage the production of particular commodities and therefore have an effect similar to that of bounties. These war-time bonuses are dealt with in the various sections of the Year Book where they have a direct relationship to production, particularly in the Manufactures chapter.

Section 6.—Control and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages‡

The early French and English colonies prohibited the sale of intoxicating liquors to Indians and the English colonies placed certain restrictions upon their sale to Whites. The real movement towards prohibition did not appear, however, until the middle of the nineteenth century and the first regulatory legislation was enacted in Upper Canada in 1853.

After Confederation, uncertainty as to whether the regulation of liquor licences was a Dominion or a provincial matter caused much confusion for several years. In 1878, the Dominion enacted the Canada Temperance Act, providing for 'local option'. In 1883, the Dominion Licence Act was enacted, but this Act was later declared *ultra vires* by the Privy Council.

During the years 1916 and 1917, as a war policy, legislation prohibiting the sale of alcoholic liquors, except for medicinal and scientific purposes, was passed in all the provinces except Quebec, where similar legislation was passed in 1919. The prohibition extended to the sale of beer and wine except in Quebec. Native wine, however, could be sold in Ontario.

In aid of provincial legislation prohibiting or restricting the sale of intoxicating liquors, the Dominion Government, in 1916, passed a law making it an offence to send intoxicating liquors into any province to be dealt in contrary to the law of that province. In 1919 this Act was changed to read that "on the request of the Legislative Assembly of a province a vote would be taken on the question that the importation and the bringing of intoxicating liquors into such province be forbidden".

* For details of bounties on zinc and crude petroleum, see p. 635 of the 1927-28 Year Book.

† A statement of the bounties paid under the Copper Bounty Act, which expired on June 30, 1931, and the Hemp Bounty Act, which expired on Dec. 31, 1932, is given at p. 662 of the 1934-35 Year Book.

‡ Abridged from the report "The Control and Sale of Liquor in Canada", by Miss L. J. Beehler, M.A., published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.