

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

June 30, 1897. The rate was \$3 per ton from July 1, 1897, to April 23, 1902, when a sliding scale was introduced which, commencing at \$2.70 per ton, was reduced to \$1.05 in 1906. The rates were for 1907 and 1908 \$1.65, for 1909 \$1.05, and for 1910 60 cents per ton. The bounty on steel ceased on December 31, 1910. Bounty was paid on wire rods at \$6 per ton from October 24, 1903, to June 30, 1911. On rolled angles, beams and other rolled shapes and on rolled plates the bounty was \$3 per ton from October 24, 1903, to December 31, 1906. On puddled iron bars a bounty of \$2 per ton was paid from March 26, 1894, to June 28, 1897. From this date to April 23, 1902, the rate was \$3 per ton, when a sliding scale was put into operation which reduced the rate to \$1.05 in 1906. For the calendar years 1907 and 1908 the rate was \$1.65, for 1909 \$1.05 and for 1910 60 cents per ton. Puddled bars ceased to be manufactured in Canada in 1907.

Lead Bounties.—To encourage silver lead smelting and the smelting of other ores of silver and gold in Canada a bounty of 50 cents per ton on silver lead was authorized between July 1, 1895, and July 1, 1900. On October 24, 1903, a bounty of 75 cents per 100 lb. was authorized on lead contained in lead-bearing ores mined and smelted in Canada, provided the price of pig lead in London, England, did not exceed £12 10s. This price was changed in 1908 to £14 10s. The bounty is reduced proportionately when the price in London exceeds £14 10s. The bounty was due to expire on June 30, 1913, but by the Lead Bounties Act, 1913, of the session 1912-13 (3-4 Geo. V, c. 29) it was provided that payment of the bounty should be continued annually until June 30, 1918, the preamble to the Act setting forth that on June 30, 1913, there would still remain unexpended approximately \$600,000 of the original bounty of \$2,450,000.

Petroleum Bounty.—On June 8, 1904, a bounty of 1½ cent per imperial gallon was authorized on all crude petroleum produced from wells in Canada. In 1910 a bounty was authorized on petroleum produced from shales; but as yet this process has not been successfully prosecuted.

Manila Fibre Bounty.—On October 24, 1903, a bounty equal to the export duty in the Philippine Islands on Manila fibre, and not to exceed three-eighths of one cent per lb. on the Manila fibre used in the manufacture of binder twine, was authorized. This bounty was extended on April 27, 1907, to include Manila fibre used in the manufacture of cordage. The bounty on Manila fibre expired on October 4, 1913.

Total Value of Bounties.—Table 50 shows the quantity of mineral products and of Manila fibre upon which bounties were paid, and the amount of the bounties paid from 1896 to 1914. From this table it will be seen that the amount of these bounties paid in 1914 was \$143,652, and that the total value of bounties paid from 1896 to 1914 was \$21,436,456. Of this amount \$16,785,827 was for iron and steel, \$1,975,887 for lead, \$2,312,558 for crude petroleum and \$362,184 for Manila fibre. Table 51 gives the names of the cordage companies, the quantities of Manila fibre used and of cordage made and the amount of the bounties for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1914.